

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1989

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(Front endpaper) Dargonelly Rock Hole
Carnarvon National Park
Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*

(Frontispiece) Fireworks light up the night
sky over World Expo 88, Brisbane
Photo: *World Expo 88 Authority*

(Back endpaper) Glen Olive, Carnarvon area
Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK
1989



QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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J.K. CORNISH

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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Queensland Main Roads Department
Queensland Department of Transport
Department of Transport and Communications
Department of Harbours and Marine
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and Other Usages

The following symbols mean:

<i>n.a.</i>	Not available
<i>n.e.c.</i>	Not elsewhere classified
<i>n.e.i.</i>	Not elsewhere included
<i>n.e.s.</i>	Not elsewhere specified
<i>n.p.</i>	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
<i>n.y.a.</i>	Not yet available
<i>p</i>	Preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
<i>r</i>	Figure or series revised since previous issue
<i>..</i>	Not applicable
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown
——	(Where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series

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

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

All measurements of physical quantities have been expressed in metric units.

For the current source of most of the information shown in the Summary of Queensland Statistics refer to the relevant chapter.

Further References

At the end of the chapters a list of selected publications issued by the Queensland and Central Offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics is given. These provide detailed statistical information on topics covered in the chapters.

A catalogue number is shown in brackets after the title, and this number should be quoted when ordering these publications.

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

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. They represent the whole, undivided area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council.

Local government areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of Population Census and other statistical data.

Statistical Divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on local government areas. For convenience of comparison, the areas are grouped into statistical divisions. The maps between pages 20 and 21 indicate the areas covered by the local government areas and statistical divisions.

The 11 statistical divisions are: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Central-West, Mackay, Northern, Far North and North-West.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

All ABS publications are available for reference from the library in the Queensland Office of the ABS and from regional data centres. These are located in the libraries at James Cook University (Townsville), Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education (Rockhampton) and Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education (Toowoomba). Readers are invited to make use of these services. Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also has a publications mailing service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis.

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PREFACE

I have much pleasure in introducing the 1989 edition of the Queensland Year Book.

The Year Book is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics on the State of Queensland, together with information on its history, government, culture and the physical environment. It provides, therefore, an authoritative and permanent record of the economic and social developments for the period under review.

There is also some background information on selected important historical events and recent matters of interest to the State of Queensland.

The statistical tables include reference to the source of the statistics. Readers are encouraged to access the source publications (in most cases these are ABS publications) for more detailed, and in many cases more up to date, statistics. The source publications also provide information about definitions and methods used to compile the statistics.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the continued co-operation received from individuals, businesses, primary producers, government agencies and other organisations who provide the basic information from which ABS statistics are produced. Without this co-operation the wide range of statistics provided in this book would not have been available for general use by the community.

The production of the Queensland Year Book is very much a team effort. Many staff in the Queensland Office of the ABS have contributed significantly to this edition and I am grateful for their efforts. Special thanks are due to my predecessor David Allen, who devoted considerable time and interest to establishing the style of recent editions of the Year Book, and to Sharyn Marken who was responsible for overseeing its production.

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brisbane
1989

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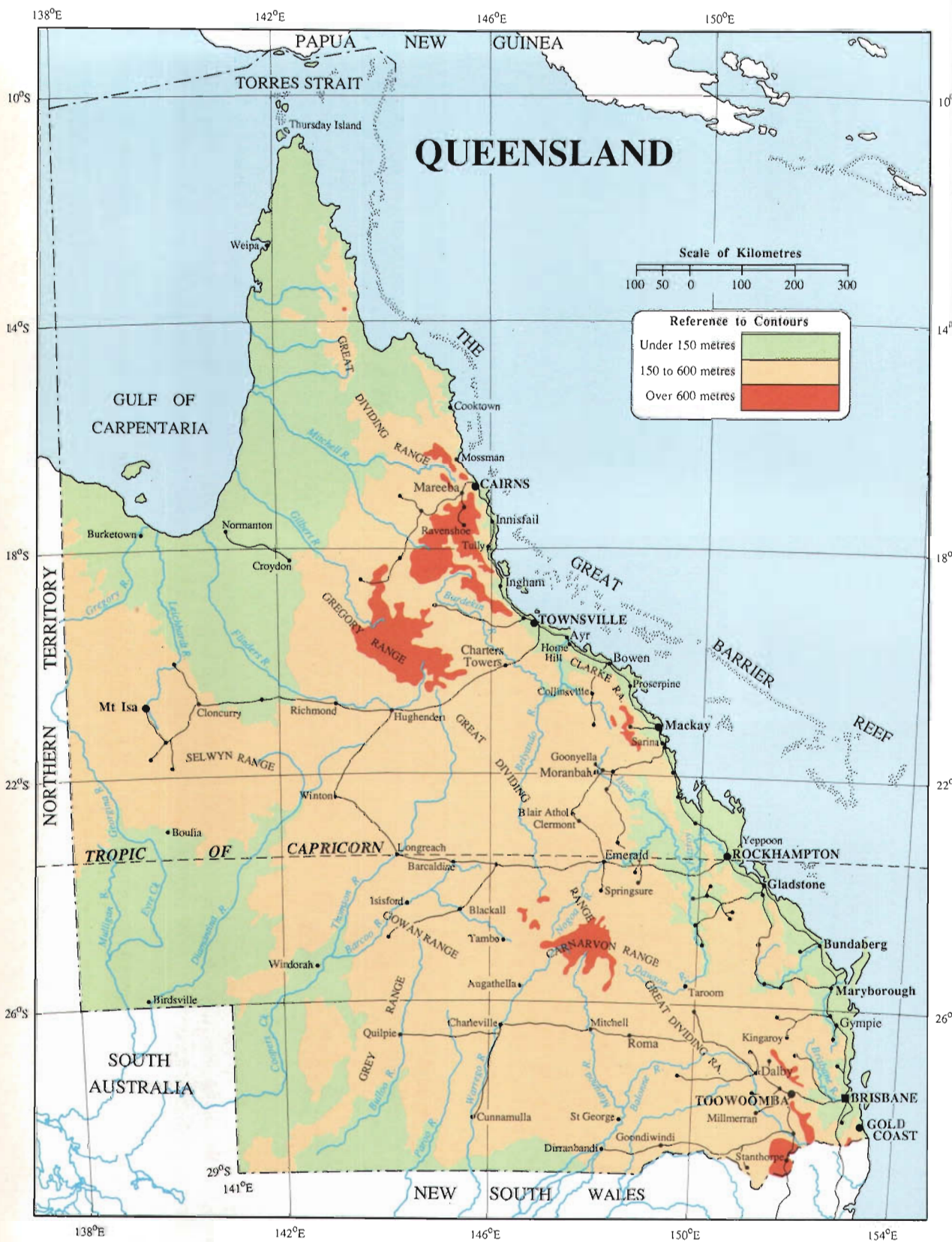


The Coat of Arms was authorised originally in 1893 by Royal Warrant. The Supporters—the brolga and red deer—were assigned by Royal Warrant signed by the Queen during her Silver Jubilee Year visit to Queensland on 9 March 1977. Agricultural industries (represented by cattle, sheep, grain and sugar cane) and mining (represented by a column of gold on a bed of quartz) are depicted. The crest above the shield incorporates the State Badge comprising the Queen's Crown superimposed on the Maltese Cross and resting on entwined gold and black bands. The scroll motto in Latin is translated as Bold, Aye, And Faithful, Too!

Queensland's floral emblem is the Cooktown Orchid (*Denrobium bigibbum*) and was proclaimed in 1959. It is a native flower growing profusely around Cooktown in the north east while it is also cultivated in many urban centres.

The orchid is an epiphyte (not a parasite) and grows on a variety of trees. The delicate purple blossom flowers between February and early July although no single plant blossoms for the total period.





Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River, although the first inhabitants probably arrived about 40,000 years ago. The convict era lasted until 1839. In 1840 Patrick Leslie settled on the Darling Downs and in 1842 the Moreton Bay district was opened to free settlers. In 1859, when the Colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales, Sir George Bowen became the first Governor.

The population of the newly proclaimed Colony of Queensland in 1859 was 23,520. Rapid growth was experienced in the first few decades after separation and by 1880 the population had grown to 211,040. In 1988 there were 2,742,900 people in Queensland.

1.1 EARLY EXPLORATION

- 1606** William Jansz visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623** Jan Carstens explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644** Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770** Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland coast: 16 May, Cook off Point Danger; Moreton (Morton) Bay named; 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton) and 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast, naming it New South Wales.
- 1788** The colony of New South Wales was founded.
- 1799** Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1802** Port Bowen discovered by Lieutenant John Murray.



Sir George Bowen

Photo: John Oxley Library

- 1818** John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting 'terror back into transportation'. He reported that three penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

1.2 SETTLEMENT

- 1823** The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. He recommended Moreton Bay and discovered the Brisbane River.
- 1824** The founding party of 29 volunteer convicts and one overseer with Lieutenant Henry Miller as commandant left Sydney and in September began unloading at Redcliffe Point.
- 1825** Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826** Brisbane's first school opened.
- 1827** The botanist, Allan Cunningham, travelled through the 'gap' in the main divide and named the Darling Downs. Coal was used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828** Queensland's first industry was established — a treadmill to grind maize at Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1831** The peak of 1,100 convicts reached.
- 1837** The *James Watt* became the first steamer in Moreton Bay.
- 1838** German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839** The Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840** Patrick Leslie led the first squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.
- 1841** The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney.
- 1842** Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. The first land sale held in the colony took place in Brisbane Town.
- 1843** Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844** Dr Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell began their exploration of vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845** The first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.
- 1846** The first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published. Port Curtis was founded as a penal settlement. The first commercial production of coal was mined at Redbank.
- 1848** The Native Mounted Police Force was established. Edmund Burke Kennedy made his tragic journey through Cape York, hoping to reach its tip. Leichhardt disappeared mysteriously in the far west.
- 1849** Technical education began under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts.

The First Census

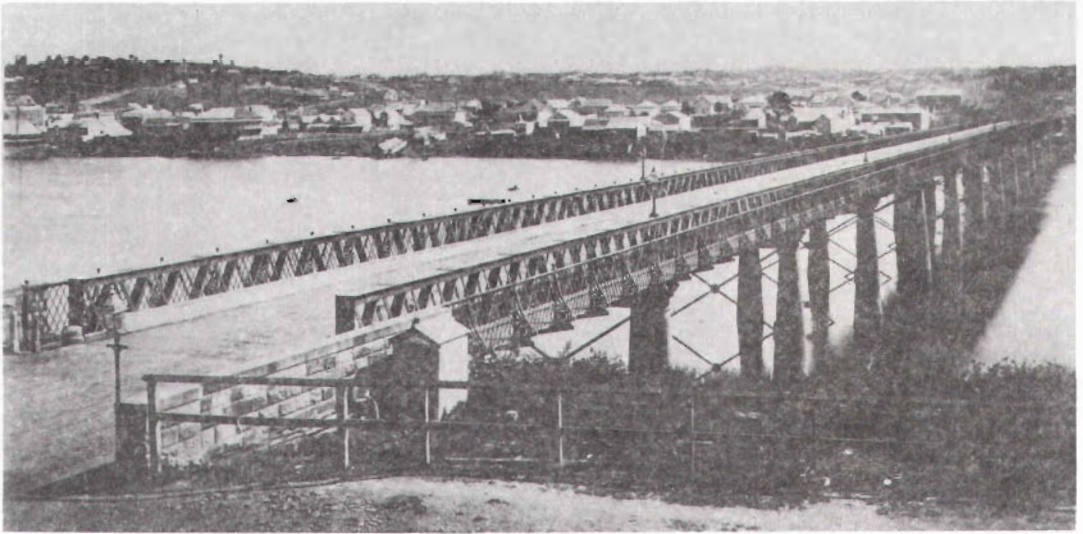
A census of the colony taken in 1845 showed that there were 1,599 persons in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of whom there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. There were 213 shepherds, 54 stockmen, 54 male and 51 female domestics (most of the male domestics were probably hutkeepers), 182 labourers, 23 agriculturists, 8 horticulturists, 165 mechanics and artisans, 14 clergymen, 6 lawyers, 6 doctors, 13 'other educated persons' and 108 'all other occupations'. Only 56 individuals had qualifications for the franchise, which was freehold property worth £200 (\$400) clear over encumbrances, or rental of a house worth £20 (\$40) a year and upward. There were 255 houses in the districts, 41 of these being of stone or brick and the balance of wood.

- 1850** The first bank opened.
- 1856** Augustus Gregory's expedition from the Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858** The first discovery of payable gold was made at Canoona. The first trade union, the Stonemasons Union, was formed.

1.3 SELF-GOVERNMENT

- 1859** On 6 June, Letters Patent for the separation of Queensland from New South Wales were issued. On 6 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, the Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.
A Grammar School Act was passed.
An Act regulating the occupation of Crown lands was passed as a result of exploration by Captain John Mackay and J. G. and P. F. Macdonald.
Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns.
- 1861** The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.
Burke and Wills died on their return journey after traversing the inland to the Gulf of Carpentaria.
Maryborough and Warwick became towns.
- 1862** Copper was discovered at Peak Downs.
The first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed.
- 1863** The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a town hall in Queen Street.
Severe floods occurred in the Brisbane River.
Melanesians (Kanakas) were first recruited to provide manual labour on the sugar plantations.
An Act authorising government construction of railways was passed.
The first grammar school was opened at Ipswich.
- 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.
Cobb and Co. started operating coach services and obtained their first mail contract.
- 1866** Severe economic crisis.
- 1867** Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.
The Constitution Act was passed.
The railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba was completed.
- 1868** Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.
Gold was discovered at Ravenswood.
The State population exceeded 100,000.
- 1869** Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
Free education was introduced.
- 1870** Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000.
- 1872** Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered. Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region and opals in western Queensland.
Universal adult male suffrage was introduced.
- 1873** Gold was discovered at The Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next 3 years.
- 1874** The Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875** The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
Tin was discovered at Kangaroo Hills and gold at Hodgkinson.
Legislation established the principle of 'free, compulsory, and secular education'.
- 1876** Gold was discovered at Coen.
- 1877** The first woollen mill opened at Ipswich.
- 1878** Legislation created local government authorities for towns and country areas in an attempt to ensure that road and bridge construction was a local responsibility.
- 1879** The principle of elections by secret ballot was adopted by all States.
- 1880** Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1881** A technical college under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts commenced.
- 1882** Gold was discovered at Mount Morgan, which in time became one of the richest fields in gold as well as copper.
The first electric power display took place in Brisbane.
- 1884** The southern portion of New Guinea was annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885** Gold was discovered at Croydon.
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.
Queensland became the third largest colony in population.
Brisbane began operating a tramway.
Cobb and Co. expanded to cover 6,500 route kilometres and a coach-building factory was established at Charleville.
Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka



Victoria Bridge, c 1881

Photo: John Oxley Library

recruitment and treatment. He introduced a Bill to stop recruiting licences being issued after 1890.

1887 The Department of Agriculture was established.

1888 Electricity supply to the G.P.O., Brisbane, commenced.

The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transhipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.

1889 The Australian Labour Federation was formed in Queensland.

1890 The country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced.

Chillagoe-Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.

Many sectors of the economy suffered as a serious depression set in.

1891 The railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.

A shearers' strike was called against the principle of freedom of contract ('closed shop') which led to violence and virtual martial law.

1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the G.P.O., Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.

Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed.

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.

The newly formed Labour Party won 16 seats in its first general election. Among those elected was Andrew Fisher who became Australia's 6th, 8th and 10th Prime Minister; 1908-09, 1910-13 and 1914-15.

The 1891 Shearers' Strike

In 1891, the Griffith-McIlwraith coalition government was faced with a shearers' strike. The Employers' Federation insisted upon the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any worker to accept work from any employer and the right of the employer to engage any person wanting work. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract. Queensland appeared to be on the verge of civil war. Non-union labour was brought in. On 16 February, news reached the Colonial Secretary that about 1,000 unionists were camped in scrub country near Barcaldine and that they had decided to prevent, by force if necessary, the non-union labour from the southern colonies from going to work. Shearers continued to form encampments, burnt woolsheds and practised sabotage and intimidation. Special police were recruited and squatters formed themselves into armed volunteer units. A state of virtual martial law was enforced and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

1895 The Native Mounted Police Force was disbanded.

1897 The Countess Street power station was opened by Brisbane Tramways, and electric trams commenced running.

Gatton Agricultural College was established. The policy of Archibald Meston was introduced to remove Aborigines who had become troublesome or burdensome and isolate them in Reserves.

1899 Cyclone *Bathurst Bay* caused the pearling fleet to be destroyed with the loss of over 300 lives.

The first Labour Government, led by Andrew Dawson, was formed but lasted only 7 days.

1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas discovery was made.

A period of copper discovery and smelting began at Kuridala, Selwyn and Mount Cuthbert. Copper smelting commenced at Mount Garnet and Mount Molloy.

The school leaving age was raised from 12 to 14 years and the 'compulsory' aspects of education were enforced.

1.4 FEDERATION

1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was created with Queensland as a State.

Copper was discovered at Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge and smelting commenced.

1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city. Copper production commenced at Mount Morgan.

1903 The Philp Conservative Government was replaced by a coalition of the Labour Party and other opposition remnants.

1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.

1905 Suffrage for females was introduced.

1906 William Kidston, the Labour Party leader, took over as Premier.

1908 The first National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, was proclaimed.

1910 Water control by State Act was introduced. The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.

1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.

1912 The supply of electricity to local consumers in provincial towns commenced. The first State high school was established.

1914 World War I commenced.

1.5 1915 TO 1930

1915 Compulsory voting was introduced. The election of the Labor Party to office under T. J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor Government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957.

1916 The Workers' Compensation Act was passed. The 8 hour working day was introduced.

1918 World War I ended.

1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted. Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Winton.

1921 District Courts were abolished. The first Basic Wage declaration was made by the State Industrial Court.

1922 The Legislative Council (upper house) was abolished. The first airmail service from Charleville to Cloncurry commenced. The Correspondence School opened. The death penalty abolished – the first State to do so.

1923 Silver, lead and zinc were discovered at Mount Isa. A system of unemployment insurance commenced, well in advance of other States in the Commonwealth.

1924 The Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.

1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council, the largest municipal council in Australia, was constituted. The Main Roads Commission was established.

1926 *Cactoblastis cactorum* was introduced to tackle the prickly pear pest which was rapidly taking over productive land.

1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed. The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.

Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.

1928 The Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS

Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation.

Several kinds of pears became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands.

Prickly pear was disseminated either by seed or by segments, every one of which was liable to take root even after considerable exposure or immersion. The main distribution was by seeds which passed through the digestive systems of birds or animals that had eaten the pulpy fruit.

The magnitude and seriousness of the problem are shown by the rate of spread of the pest. In 1900 an estimated area of 4m hectares was affected and by 1925, when the peak of the invasion was reached, more than 24m hectares were affected. About half of this area represented heavy infestation. Fences were buried beneath the plants and settlers waged a ceaseless but oft-times losing battle—digging, crushing, burning, poisoning and pulling out by the roots.

Both chemical and biological methods of destruction were investigated, but none of the chemical methods was economical for other than scattered infestations. In 1920 the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board was

established. Officers of the Board commenced investigations in 1921 and studied cactus insects in North and South America for 16 years. It was not only necessary to ensure that insects were capable of the destruction of the pear, but that they were restricted to the prickly pear and were unable to live on the plants of economic value.

The eventual victor, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, was imported and bred at a newly constructed laboratory at Sherwood. The first liberations of this insect were made in 1926—2,263,150 eggs in 19 localities (14 in Queensland and 5 in New South Wales). Within 15 months after the first trial, many large plants of prickly pear had been destroyed. By 1933 the last big area of original pear was destroyed by the insect. As the pear decreased, so did the population of *Cactoblastis*. For a time it was thought that regrowth would occur and flourish, but the *Cactoblastis* recovered and attacked the regrowth.

The work of *Cactoblastis cactorum* against prickly pear is still continued. In dry years, prickly pear tends to make regrowth, sometimes enough to worry the owners of properties into believing that the pear is again taking over. The *Cactoblastis* however multiplies again, particularly in wet years, but there is usually a 5 year lag in the ability of the insect to cope with the regrowth.

Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after crossing the Pacific Ocean.

- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
The Labor Government was replaced by a Country-National Government.

1.6 THE DEPRESSION YEARS

- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened.
The Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.
- 1931 Gold was discovered at Cracow.
- 1932 Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
The Labor Party was re-elected to power.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.
The State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939 World War II commenced.
- 1940 The Story Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
Local consumers in 64 provincial towns were being supplied with electricity.
- 1941 Mineral sand production commenced at Burleigh Heads.
- 1942 Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1943 The Queensland People's Party, which 2 years later would become the Queensland Division of the Liberal Party of Australia, was formed.
- 1944 Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation was introduced from 1 July.



Story Bridge

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

1945 The Queensland Housing Commission was established.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established.

World War II ended.

By the end of World War II, 750,000 United States servicemen had passed through Brisbane. A free government hospital system was introduced.

1.7 POST WORLD WAR II

1947 'Displaced persons' commenced arriving from Europe.

The Labor Government created a four-zone electorate system weighted to favour the western electorates.

1948 The 40 hour working week was introduced.

Queensland University commenced relocating at St Lucia.

1951 The Main Roads Department was established.

1954 The Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.

1955 Bauxite was discovered at Weipa in Cape York Peninsula.

1956 A contract was signed for the supply of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

1957 When the Labor Government failed to legislate for 3 weeks' annual leave for all workers, the Premier, V. C. Gair, was expelled from the Party which then split and subsequently lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition led by G. F. R. Nicklin.

1959 The District Courts were re-established.

The Flying Surgeon Service was introduced at Longreach.

Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.

The Townsville Copper Refinery was established.

The Brisbane City and State Centenaries were celebrated.

The first coking coal was mined at Kianga.

The Gold Coast townships were united under the title Gold Coast City.

1.8 1960 TO 1980

1960 The Radio School of the Air began.

1961 The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.

Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.

Natural gas was piped from nearby wells to Roma Power House.

University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland, was opened at Townsville.

The Gladstone-Moura rail link was opened.

1963 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.

1964 Oil was discovered at Alton.

The school leaving age was raised to 15 years.

1965 Queensland Institute of Technology in Brisbane was opened.

1966 Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February.

1967 An alumina plant was opened at Gladstone.

High-grade nickel laterite was discovered at Greenvale.

1968 Johannes Bjelke-Petersen became Premier.

1969 The new Victoria Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.

1971 Cyclone *Althea* extensively damaged Townsville.

Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.

1972 The use of the metric system of measurement as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities commenced.

1973 The Captain Cook Bridge and the first stage of the South Eastern Freeway in Brisbane was opened.

The State population exceeded 2,000,000.

The pre-school education network started.

1974 Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane and Ipswich to suffer water damage following torrential rain brought in by cyclone *Wanda*.

The Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations, 'Ombudsman', was created.

The age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

Australia Day Floods

The most extensive floods in recorded history to affect Queensland as a whole occurred during January 1974.

A large area of Queensland had received heavy rain at the beginning of 1974 from cyclone *Una*, which had crossed the north coast in mid-December 1973 and passed seawards from the central coast a few days later. The stage was set for the extensive floods which followed early in January 1974, when the annual monsoonal trough brought heavy rains inland.

Floods first occurred on the Bulloo, then coastal streams from the Burdekin to the Burnett, followed shortly after by floods along the Flinders and Gulf streams in the north west.

Heavy rains continued throughout January and nearly all Queensland streams recorded flood levels ranging from minor to major proportions. By the end of January the Dumaresq was the only stream which had not recorded some level of flooding.

It is probably fortunate that the trough produced only two cyclones during the month, *Vera* which formed in the Coral Sea on 19 January 1974, and subsequently moved south east and *Wanda* which formed on 23 January. The southerly movement of *Wanda* and the trough extended the heavy flooding to south-east Queensland at the end of the month.

In January 1974 many centres reported rainfall totals of record or near record proportions. One south-western centre recorded a total rainfall 27 times the January average, and the January 1974 total at that stage was greater than the second highest annual total recorded. The significance of the total recorded rainfall of 400 to 500 millimetres in January 1974 for the south west may be better understood when it is realised that substantial rainfalls in a normal wet season for that area are considered a rarity.

Peak totals for the month were reported from the south-east coastal ranges with

figures near 2,000 millimetres and in one instance 2,300 millimetres and it was this rainfall which led to disastrous floods by the end of January 1974.

Because of its greater population density, the most severely affected area in terms of financial loss was the south-east corner of Queensland. The inundation over the inland caused lengthy road and rail dislocation and heavy stock losses. In the north west and west of the State the major streams remained above major flood level until mid-February.

In the Brisbane-Ipswich area the main floods commenced with local flash-flooding in the metropolitan creeks. Over the period 25 to 27 January flash floods occurred registering record levels in the Enoggera, Moggill, Bundamba, Woogaroo and Oxley Creeks and Kedron Brook while all other creeks recorded major flooding. Although these floods were damaging to property immediately surrounding the creek banks, they were over-shadowed by later flooding of the Brisbane River and record flooding of the Bremer River.

On the basis of recordings taken at the Brisbane Port Office, the main Brisbane River flooding commenced after 8 a.m. on Saturday, 26 January 1974, reached its peak of 6.59 metres about 2 a.m. on 29 January 1974, and receded below flood level by 9 p.m. on 30 January 1974. During this period some 6,700 householders in the Brisbane area had their living area either partially or totally inundated and about as many properties again reported the land or foundations affected. Some houses were washed away in the creek flooding and others collapsed into the Brisbane River.

Record flash-flooding of the creeks combined with the Bremer River produced record flood levels in Ipswich, where approximately 40 houses were washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged from the resulting high run-off and backwater from the Brisbane River.

All other streams in south-east Queensland also contributed to the extensive flooding, with high levels recorded on the Mary at Gympie and Maryborough, on the Nerang at Surfers Paradise and on the Logan in the Beenleigh-Waterford area.

The estimated damage in and around Brisbane alone was \$200m and 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland.

1975 Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.
Griffith University in Brisbane was opened.
Brisbane's four television stations began colour transmission.

1976 Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production.
Elizabeth Jean Woods became Queensland's first woman Rhodes Scholar.
Cyclone *Ted* devastated Mornington Island.

1977 H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II visited Brisbane during Her Silver Jubilee year.
Severe flooding was recorded in north Queensland and the Gulf Country.
A new Coat of Arms was adopted for the State.
An international airport was opened at Cairns.

1978 The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.
The cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations was opened.
Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, were established as local authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, on 22 May.

1979 Queensland's Parliamentary Annexe was opened by the Duke of Gloucester.
The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement with the Commonwealth Government was signed.
Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane.
The Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, was opened, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and Redcliffe Peninsula.

1.9 THE NINETEEN-EIGHTIES

1980 Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record. The drought brought huge stock losses.
Construction work began on Brisbane's International Airport redevelopment project.

1981 The World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing.
Townsville's international airport was opened.
Mount Isa Mines Ltd and the Queensland government agreed to proceed with the \$550m Newlands Coal Project.

1982 The Brisbane City Mall, in Queen Street was opened by the Lord Mayor.
Brisbane was the host city to the XII Commonwealth Games.

Mary Kathleen uranium mine, which had re-opened in 1975, was closed again.
Production commenced at Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.
Stage 3 of the electrification of the Brisbane rail services became operational.

1983 Cyclone *Elinor* crossed the coast near Carmila on 4 March.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Queensland.
Caboolture-marathon runner, Ron Grant, completed an around Australia run.
Widespread rainfall in April and May ended the drought which in many areas was the worst on record for the past 100 years.
In an October State election, the National Party gained enough seats to govern in its own right.

1984 Hervey Bay was proclaimed a city.
Dalrymple Bay coal loading facility was opened.
The population of Queensland reached 2.5m.
Roma meatworks re-opened after being closed for 4 years due to drought.

1985 Corbould Park Racecourse at Caloundra was opened.
Wivenhoe Dam, 70 kilometres from Brisbane on the upper reaches of the Brisbane River, was opened.
A redistribution of State Electorates was conducted in conjunction with the decision to increase the number of seats in parliament to 89.
Mrs Saliyanne Atkinson became Brisbane's first female Lord Mayor.
H.R.H., the Duke of Kent, opened the Performing Arts Complex of the Queensland Cultural Centre.
Work commenced on the site for World Expo 88 on the south bank of the Brisbane River.
Queensland's first casino, *Jupiters*, opened at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast.

1986 In the State election of 1 November, the National Party was returned to power with a majority of nine seats.
Mrs Yvonne Chapman became the first female appointed to Cabinet in Queensland.
Thuringowa Shire was proclaimed a city.
The Gateway Bridge on the lower reaches of the Brisbane River was opened to traffic.
Tropical cyclone *Winifred* caused extensive property and crop damage from Cairns to Ingham and the adjacent inland.
The Queensland Museum, the third stage of the Queensland Cultural Centre, was opened.
Brisbane Transit Centre was opened, providing a centrally located rail and coach terminal as well as subway access to Brisbane's suburban rail and bus system.
Twelve miners were killed in an explosion at the Moura Underground Mine.

1987 The Redlands Public Hospital at Cleveland was opened.

Canon John Warby of Rockhampton was named Queenslander of the Year.

As a result of allegations that prostitution, gambling and pornography were controlled by groups receiving protection from the police an inquiry headed by Mr Tony Fitzgerald, Q.C. began hearings on 27 July.

Lady Cilento, Australia's 'Medical Mother', died in Brisbane aged 93 years.

Miss Susan Kiefel was the first woman in Queensland to be appointed a Queen's Counsel. On 19 December the Shire of Landsborough was renamed the Shire of Caloundra then subsequently constituted as the City of Caloundra.

1988 Cyclone *Charlie* devastated coastal areas from Rockhampton to Townsville and extended inland to Clermont and Charters Towers. Mackay City and the Shires of Burdekin, Bowen, Proserpine, Duaringa, Pioneer, Mirani, Nebo, Belyando, Sarina and Broadsound were declared natural disaster areas. Extensive damage was caused to property and crops and one life was lost.

Dr Graham Saunders, the founding director of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service died.

A new domestic air terminal opened in Brisbane with the accent on efficient and unimpeded access for travellers. Most passengers board or leave aircraft from gate lounges by aerial walkways.

Brisbane Royal Women's Hospital celebrated its Golden Jubilee.

In Brisbane the world's largest underground diesel bus station which cost \$25m and which will carry 30,000 passengers every working day was opened. The Brisbane City Council was awarded the prestigious Australian Transport Industry Award for 1988 for outstanding innovation in transport in Australia for the bus station. The same award was also won by the Brisbane City Council in 1984 for the Cityxpress bus concept making it the first company or authority to receive more than one award.

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach, built at a cost of \$11m as a tribute to pioneering people of the bush, was opened on 29 April by H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II.

On 30 April World Expo 88 in Brisbane, Australia's first World Exposition for 100 years, was opened by H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II. It operated for 6 months until 30 October with attendances of 18.5m surpassing all expectations.

Queensland was awarded the first rural traineeships in Australia under the Australian Traineeship System developed by the Rural Industry Training Council of Australia.

The centenary of electricity supply in Queensland was celebrated.

Queensland's first world-class film studio opened in July at Coomera.

The Hon. Sir Llewellyn Edwards, the Chairman of World Expo 88, was named Queenslander of the Year.

The first two electronic learning centres in Queensland secondary schools opened at Noosa District and Pine Rivers State High Schools.

Legislation was enacted to give Queensland Institute of Technology university status.

The Fitzgerald Inquiry, which began on 26 May 1987 and commenced hearings on 27 July 1987, continued throughout 1988. Ms Patsy Wolfe was appointed Assistant Commissioner. The Commissioner's report is expected to be handed down in May 1989.

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Chapter 2

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Chapter 2

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

In terms of absolute area, Queensland is the second largest of the six Australian States and has the largest habitable area. It occupies the north-eastern quarter of the continent and covers 1,727,200 square kilometres, with 7,400 kilometres of coastline. Equivalent in size to the whole of the British Isles and Western Europe and nearly five times the area of Japan, it ranges from the temperate and densely populated south east to the tropical, sparsely populated Cape York Peninsula in the north. Lying between 10 degrees and 29 degrees south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1,727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2,525	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0
Australia	7,682	100.0

2.1 GEOLOGY

Contributed by the Geological Survey of Queensland

The geology of Queensland is best described by referring to the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- 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.
- The Tasman Orogenic Zone, which extends for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland and had a complex history of dominantly marine deposition interrupted by major crustal upheavals for much of the Palaeozoic Era (about 600 to 250 million



years ago). Subsequent continental sedimentation in this area took place under conditions of relative stability.

- The Great Artesian Basin, a large intervening and overlapping area (nearly two-thirds of the State) filled with gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments dating back about 200 million years.

2.1.1 The Australian Precambrian Shield

The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise sediments and volcanics metamorphosed to varying degrees and widely intruded by granites and basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Mount Isa, Georgetown and Cape York Peninsula areas are believed to be parts of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The depositional and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time from about 2,000 to 1,200 million years ago. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Palaeozoic Era it has remained essentially stable. The Georgetown and Cape York Peninsula blocks were the site of later granitic intrusions and volcanics were erupted over parts of both blocks in late Palaeozoic and Cainozoic times.

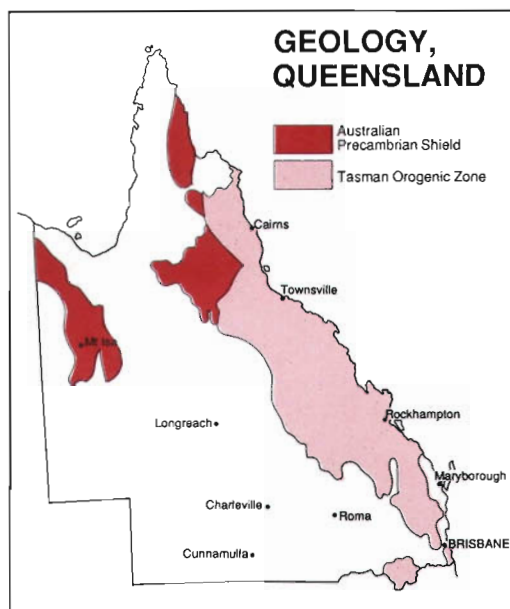
The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north west ranking as one of the major metalliferous provinces of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Hilton, Lady Loretta and Dugald River lead-zinc deposits, gold-copper at Starra and numerous other deposits of copper, gold and uranium of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Kidston gold deposit and a host of small metalliferous deposits of the Georgetown area, all occur in Precambrian rocks.

Transgression of shallow seas from central Australia formed limestones and other sediments on the western and southern flanks of the Precambrian Mount Isa block in early Palaeozoic times. Except for localised middle Palaeozoic sediments of the Toko Range and thin Mesozoic and Cainozoic deposits, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The early Palaeozoic sediments contain major resources of rock phosphate.

2.1.2 The Tasman Orogenic Zone

Palaeozoic Deposition

The western boundary of the Tasman Orogenic Zone trends south and south east from Princess Charlotte Bay almost to the coast near Ingham and then runs south west beneath



younger sediments of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards the orogenic zone extended to the vicinity of the present coastline. Within this vast depositional area, at various places at different times during the Palaeozoic Era, great thicknesses of marine sediments (including coral reefs), volcanics and some freshwater beds were laid down. As a result of periodic crustal stresses, these rocks were folded and faulted, invaded by igneous intrusions and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. Only the eastern and northern sections of the Tasman Orogenic Zone are exposed; the western part is deeply buried beneath the Great Artesian Basin. In the coastal area, the strata are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly metamorphosed rocks.

These Palaeozoic rocks have supported a diverse and significant mining industry since the early days, including the famous gold-fields of Gympie, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers and Cracow, the tin-fields of the north and at Stanthorpe and the gold-copper of Mount Morgan. The exploitation of copper, silver-lead, tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth, manganese, fluorspar and limestone also has been important. Discoveries of tin in north Queensland (Collingwood, Gillian, Baalgammon), uranium near Townsville (Ben Lomond), gold deposits near Charters Towers (Mount Leyshon, Pajingo) and Chillagoe (Red Dome), zinc-copper west of Charters Towers (Thalanga) and encouraging results elsewhere have highlighted the continued potential of the Tasman Orogenic Zone.

Late Palaeozoic-early Mesozoic sediments of the Bowen and Galilee Basins of central Queensland include vast coal resources of Permian age, which have been mined on a large scale, particularly low-ash coking coals. Natural gas has been discovered in Devonian rocks of the Adavale Basin south west of Blackall and gas and oil in Permian and Triassic reservoirs beneath Mesozoic cover rocks in the Roma-Surat and Springsure-Injune districts (Taroom and Denison Troughs) and in the Cooper Basin of the far south west.

Mesozoic Deposition

As a result of crustal folding and faulting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the eastern part of the Tasman Orogenic Zone was uplifted and stabilised at the end of the Palaeozoic Era. Subsequent Mesozoic deposition was restricted to isolated basins in which continental volcanics and sediments, including resources of coal, accumulated. The Ipswich, Tarong and Callide coal measures are mined for steaming coal for power generation, as are the Walloon coal measures of the younger Moreton Basin. Other coal measures which have been mined are those at Mulgildie, Burrum and Styx. Marine transgressions occurred in late Mesozoic (Cretaceous) time (about 120 million years ago) in the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, at Stanwell west of Rockhampton and in the Laura Basin north of Cooktown.

With the exception of the Maryborough Basin and the Esk Trough, the basins of Mesozoic deposition have not been intensely folded. However, widespread faulting indicates further crustal adjustments throughout the Mesozoic. Volcanism and granitic intrusive activity occurred in the region south of Rockhampton in early Mesozoic time, and persisted until the Cretaceous Period in the Maryborough Basin. Volcanics and granites of Cretaceous age are also known from the Bowen-Proserpine area.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of coastal Queensland are coal, clay and shale for brick, pottery and ceramic manufacture, and sandstone and tuff suitable for use as building stone. Metalliferous deposits include mercury near Kilkivan and gold-copper in the Mackay-Bowen hinterland.

Cainozoic Deposition

Sediments of Cainozoic age (from 70 million years ago to the present day) were deposited in small lakes and depressions and along stream courses in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They are mainly flat-lying and undisturbed. Marine strata are not present on the mainland, but were penetrated by two wells in the Capricorn

Channel, off Gladstone. The most notable event was the eruption of the thick basalt lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas and the intrusion of volcanic plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Large areas of basaltic volcanics between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, Hughenden and Charters Towers are of quite young age (less than about 5 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River and Bundaberg in south-east Queensland. 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. Coastal sand dunes have probably been developed in several cycles throughout Pleistocene and Holocene time (since 2 million years ago). They are major sources of rutile and zircon and also silica sand. Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes.

In addition to mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic deposits of eastern Queensland include alluvial workings for gold at Clermont, Cape River and Palmer River, for tin near Stanthorpe, Kangaroo Hills, Cooktown and around Mount Garnet in north Queensland and for sapphires at Anakie. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are clay and shale and river sand and gravel at numerous localities. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from river and coastal alluvium. Nickel deposits formed by lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale west of Townsville are currently being mined, and similar deposits occur near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, where high-quality chrysoprase is produced. Of possible future value are oil shales near Gladstone, Nagoorin, Yaamba, Proserpine and Duaringa and magnesite north west of Rockhampton.

2.1.3 The Great Artesian Basin

The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the early Mesozoic surface of Queensland. The buried basement surface is very irregular and 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 middle and late Mesozoic (Jurassic and Cretaceous) time, and was dominantly continental with a major marine transgression



in the Early Cretaceous. Deposition continued into the Cainozoic with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was the development of a vast land of low relief. A long period of weathering commencing in Miocene time (about 20 million years ago) produced a deep layer of lateritic soil, characterised by concentration of iron and aluminium oxides in the upper zone, over almost the whole surface of Queensland. Irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called *billy* or *porcellanite* form a hard surface capping or duricrust. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of pebbles of *billy* produced by erosion and break-up of the duricrust capping.

At a later stage, shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas. Alluvial deposits along the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. Among the most recent deposits are the aeolian sand dunes of the far south west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert.

The huge deposits of bauxite (aluminium ore) extending north and south of Weipa are a product of lateritisation of rocks of the Great Artesian Basin, and widely scattered precious opal occurs in the far west. The productive Moonie oil-field and the gas-fields of the Roma area produce from reservoirs within strata of the Surat Basin. Several oil-fields and gas-fields have been discovered in strata of the Eromanga Basin in the far south west since the first find at Jackson in 1981. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Low-grade

Cretaceous oil shales at Julia Creek are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Underground water (artesian and subartesian) is an invaluable resource of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas.

2.2 SOILS

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries

The Queensland Department of Primary Industries has assessed the agricultural potential of the *Atlas of Australian Soils* mapping units in Queensland and from this has grouped the State's soils into five broad categories according to their potential for plant production.

The properties of particular soil types within each of these groups and their distribution in Queensland are discussed below in decreasing order of potential for plant production, based on fertility and water-holding capacity.

Group 1—Clays

This group includes the black, self-mulching cracking clays of the Darling Downs and Central Highlands. These soils have the highest sustainable fertility and best water-holding capacity of any Queensland soils and are suited to intensive dryland agriculture. They erode easily, however, and require special care on all sloping sites.

A large belt of grey and brown cracking clays runs from the New South Wales border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) forest communities. This area has the best potential for crop and sown pasture expansion in Queensland and has been the main area of agricultural development over the last 30 years.

The extensive Mitchell and Flinders grass plains of central-western Queensland and the plains of the Channel Country also consist of grey, brown and red cracking clays but these soils are only used for growing seasonally productive native pastures due to the low rainfall.

Group 2—Fertile Loams and Friable Earths

Acid, red friable soils (krasnozems) are associated with areas of previous volcanic activity, mainly along the Great Dividing Range. Their main occurrences are around Kingaroy and Atherton where they are used for intensive crop production, including peanuts,

maize, navy beans and potatoes. An extensive area of neutral, red friable earths (red earths), south of Herberton, has potential for agricultural development.

Scattered throughout the State are small pockets of friable earths and deep fertile loams associated with alluvial deposits on levees and floodplains. These areas are locally very important as they are suited to cropping and generally have potential for irrigation. A significant area of deep fertile loams is used for sugar cane growing under irrigation in the Burdekin Delta.

Group 3—Duplex Soils with Permeable Subsoils

The most important soils in this group are the red-brown earths which are used for grain growing in the Western Downs and Maranoa areas of southern Queensland. Although only moderately fertile, the combination of a friable surface structure with moderate water-holding capacity in the subsoil makes these soils suitable for extensive grain growing. Red podzolic soils occur along the coast in southern Queensland and are used for growing sugar cane, small crops and tree crops.

Group 4—Massive Earths

The red, yellow and grey massive earths have sandy to loamy surface soils grading to porous sandy clay subsoils. Although they have low fertility and poor water-holding capacity, a wide range of crops can be grown on the red massive earths where the rainfall is higher or irrigation is available. Fertiliser application is required for

profitable crop production or improved pastures.

Large areas of red massive earths around Charleville are associated with mulga (*Acacia aneura*) communities and support cattle and sheep grazing on native pastures. Yellow and grey massive earths predominate in north Queensland and support extensive cattle grazing on native pastures.

Group 5—Sands, Infertile Loams and Duplex Soils with Impermeable Subsoils

This group includes sands and loams with both very low nutrient status and very low water-holding capacity, and duplex soils having a hard blocky clay layer which is, in extreme cases, impervious to both water and plant roots.

Infertile sands occur as a large area of earthy sands north of Richmond and siliceous sands in the desert areas around Birdsville. Areas of infertile loams (lithosols) are scattered throughout the State with the most extensive area inland from Cairns. Land use consists mainly of grazing on poor native pastures.

Large areas of acid duplex soils with impermeable yellow and mottled-yellow clayey subsoils (yellow podzolic soils and soloths) occur in south-eastern Queensland where they are mainly used for semi-extensive cattle grazing on native speargrass pastures and for growing sugar cane and small crops. There is potential for sown pasture development on these soils as they generally occur in the higher rainfall areas. The alkaline types (solodized solonetz and

2.2 AREA OF MAJOR SOIL GROUPS, QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Statistical division	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total (a)	Area suitable for cropping
Moreton (b)	229	310	357	21	941	1,858	374
Wide Bay-Burnett (b)	261	514	462	352	2,797	4,390	582
Darling Downs	3,061	579	1,357	370	2,574	7,941	3,230
South-West	7,390	2,301	2,882	14,861	4,555	32,003	3,349
Fitzroy	2,902	251	2,110	1,957	4,365	11,586	1,957
Central-West	20,269	1,978	4,354	4,722	5,198	36,536	303
Mackay	1,771	333	778	1,114	2,534	6,530	1,179
Northern	566	830	1,882	2,517	4,088	9,958	752
Far North	445	1,325	1,059	11,256	10,147	24,245	1,843
North-West	12,848	2,293	1,987	6,850	7,067	31,045	648
Total rural	49,742	10,714	17,227	44,018	44,267	166,091	14,217
Non-rural (c)	134	995	323	1,653	3,586	6,691	..
Total	49,877	11,709	17,550	45,670	47,853	172,782	..

(a) Including areas devoid of soil such as bare rock and lakes; Wide Bay-Burnett, 5,000 hectares; South-West, 14,000 hectares; Central-West, 16,000 hectares; Northern, 75,000 hectares and Far North, 13,000 hectares. (b) Noosa Shire is included in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division. (c) Including national parks, state forests and timber reserves gazetted at 1980 for which no cropping potential estimate was made.

solodics) are poor soils normally used for forestry or extensive grazing on native pastures. A large area of these soils occurs west of Dalby and north of Chinchilla.

2.2.1 Land Management

Less than 2 per cent of the total 173m hectares of Queensland is used for regular cropping, with grazing being the major land use. There is a potential for cropping expansion to some 14m hectares (8 per cent) though this entails the need for increased management inputs and infrastructure to allow for the effects of soil type, fertility, topography, climate and distance to markets.

Some land use problems requiring special management inputs include salinity, compaction and soil structure breakdown caused by overclearing, and poor irrigation and cultivation practices. Soil erosion is also a major problem, particularly in the extensive grain-cropping areas. As well as traditional methods such as contour banks, there is a new emphasis on the use of surface management practices, including reduced tillage and stubble retention to reduce soil loss. Fertility decline has also been observed, especially in the grey clays and duplex soils of the brigalow lands which have only been extensively cropped for some 20 years.

2.3 SOIL CONSERVATION

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, the highly erodible soil types and the inappropriate management practices applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion. Wind erosion only affects a small area of the cultivated lands but it has had serious effects in many of the grazing districts in the western areas of Queensland. 'Scalded' areas are quite common.

It is estimated that of the 162m hectares of land used in Queensland for agricultural and grazing purposes, 43 per cent requires soil conservation measures, either improved land management practices alone, or a combination of land management practices and soil conservation works.

Soil conservation measures are needed on more than half of the 159m hectares of grazing land. Improved land management practices such as controlled stocking rates to maintain good surface cover are sufficient to control

erosion on much of the grazing land. In addition to these relatively inexpensive land management practices, more costly soil conservation works are also required on 11 per cent of the grazing land.

On the 3m hectares of cropping land, soil conservation measures are needed on the majority of this land. Practices that are used to reduce run-off and control erosion include: growing crops that provide good ground cover, using crop rotations that provide high levels of protection, retaining stubble on the soil surface during fallow periods, contour cultivation, contour banks and waterways and strip cropping on flood plains.

Soil conservation works such as contour banks and waterways are required on 60 per cent of the cropping land. At 30 June 1988, 50 per cent of the area requiring works was treated.

The Queensland Department of Primary Industries provides an extension and advisory service in soil conservation with 86 field officers and 38 research officers stationed at 35 centres throughout the State. Some 12,600 landholders use this service.

The *Soil Conservation Act of 1986* establishes that soil conservation is a landholder responsibility and provides statutory procedures to ensure the coordination of surface run-off necessary for soil conservation schemes. Financial assistance by way of loans for soil conservation purposes is available through the Queensland Industry Development Corporation.



Photo: Premier's Department

Conservation farm planning is carried out for both individual farms and groups of farms in subcatchments. As at 30 June 1988, a total of 1.2m hectares of land had been planned on 4,970 properties.

2.4 WATER RESOURCES

Condensed from an article by the Queensland Water Resources Commission

Water resources are a vital ingredient in the continued prosperity of Queensland in a country known as the driest continent on earth. In a land where rainfall is subject to tremendous geographical and seasonal variation, the sound management of available water resources is important in order to maintain an adequate water supply for industrial, agricultural and domestic services.

The earliest significant development in water storage was in 1866 when Enoggera Dam was built to provide an assured supply for the increasing urban population of Brisbane. The first major water storage for irrigation purposes was the Tinaroo Falls Dam which was constructed to serve the Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area.

Emphasis was also placed on groundwater, particularly the Great Artesian Basin where the first flowing bore was completed in 1887 at Thuringowa Station near Cunnamulla. Without the development of Queensland's groundwater resources, European settlement of much of the State would not have been possible or would have been severely restricted. Currently around 4.1m megalitres of groundwater are available for use annually.

2.4.1 Sources of Water

Queensland's water supplies, like those of the rest of the earth, are being constantly circulated. The sun's heat evaporates water from the seas and lakes to form clouds which precipitate primarily as rain.

Rain which reaches the land surface is subject to evaporation as it makes its way back to the sea through rivers and lakes.

Some rain seeps underground becoming the major source of groundwater. Part of this water is used by plant life, returning to the atmosphere through leaves by transpiration. However, a proportion penetrates deep underground to be stored in porous or fractured rocks. Even this water is acted upon by gravity and in the long term tends to make its way back to the sea to help recommence the cycle.

Surface Water

Australia has an average annual rainfall of 420 millimetres, of which a mere 12 per cent results in run-off. By world standards, Australia is very dry and at least 14 rivers in other continents have individual average annual discharges in excess of Australia's total run-off.

Queensland is fortunate when compared with other States of Australia. The average annual run-off from the State's rivers of approximately 158m megalitres represents some 40 per cent of the average run-off of all Australian streams. However, more than 70 per cent of this run-off discharges into the Coral Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The volume of surface water available for long-term planning purposes, the divertible yield, is only 33m megalitres a year or some 20 per cent of the mean annual discharge of 158m megalitres. At present only 2 per cent of Queensland's average annual run-off of surface water is being diverted. This involves 197 existing storages or storages under construction with capacities greater than 1,000 megalitres which are owned and operated by a variety of instrumentalities and private landholders. The total capacity of these storages is approximately 10.8m megalitres, of which about 3.3m megalitres of water is available annually for consumption or use. In addition, an estimated 672,000 megalitres were extracted by private pumping from natural stream flow.

Groundwater

When compared with surface water, groundwater is often largely unappreciated as a resource. This is because it is not readily visible, its origins and the extent of its occurrence are not apparent, and the mechanics of its replenishment are not easily understood. Nevertheless groundwater is the most important source of water in many areas of the State.

At present around 1,150,000 megalitres a year, or about 28 per cent of the 4,091,000 megalitres of groundwater available annually, are being used. However, the level of development and efficiency of use vary markedly from area to area. In some areas, including the Great Artesian Basin, the level of extraction exceeds the rate of replenishment. Other areas, such as the Callide and Lockyer Valleys and the Lower Don (Bowen), Pioneer and Lower Burnett Rivers, are approaching full development.

2.4.2 Water Use

The major consumptive uses are for irrigation and urban and industrial purposes including

thermal power generation, and for rural domestic and stock watering. Nonconsumptive uses include hydro-electricity generation and instream uses such as recreation, tourism and the maintenance of ecosystems and environmental standards.

Consumptive Uses

The largest consumer of water in Queensland is irrigation which uses approximately 45 per cent of the total volume used from both surface water and groundwater sources. The importance of irrigation as a user of water in this State is reflected in the large number and total capacity of the major water storages which are committed primarily to irrigation.

The second highest consumptive use of water is for urban and industrial purposes, the bulk of which comes from surface water sources.

Instream Uses

In addition to the major consumptive uses are a number of instream uses. Some of these, such as recreation and tourism, maintenance of ecosystems and the provision of habitat for wildlife and fish contribute to the overall quality of life in the State. Others, including hydro-electricity generation, provision of habitats and breeding areas for commercial fisheries, waste assimilation and disposal, extractive industries, and timber production have a more direct economic value.

Hydro-electricity generation is second only to irrigation as the largest user of water in Queensland. At present hydro-electric power is generated at three power stations in Queensland. Barron Gorge and Kareeya in North Queensland use water impounded by the Tinaroo Falls Dam and Koombooloomba Dams, respectively. A larger pumped storage hydro-electricity scheme operates in south-east Queensland with Lake Wivenhoe as the lower storage to provide electricity during the peak demand periods.

2.4.3 Water Quality

It is not enough that water be available for a particular purpose, it is also necessary that the water be suitable for the intended purpose. Water quality is generally defined as the assessment of the physical and chemical properties of material dissolved or suspended in water. Concentrations of material that render water unsuitable for an intended purpose may arise from natural sources or from the activities of man or other organisms.

The quality of the water may be affected directly, by waste disposal for example, or

indirectly, by changing land use or by influencing some part of the hydrologic cycle. Water pollution may stem from a point source such as an industrial plant, or from nonpoint sources such as the widespread use of pesticides in agriculture. In Queensland the Water Quality Council is responsible for determining water quality and effluent discharge standards.

2.5 NATIONAL PARKS

National parks are usually large tracts of land established for their value as wilderness, historic, scientific and recreational areas. Flora, fauna and landscape features are considered before any land is declared a national park.

From the lush jungle-like growth of tropical rainforest in the north to the arid sands of the Simpson Desert in the south, national parks are found in all parts of the State.

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

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

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.

At 30 June 1988, 315 national parks covering 3,512,867 hectares had been gazetted. In addition, there were 157 environmental parks covering 47,168 hectares and five fauna refuges totalling 6,473 hectares.

Reserves for department and official purposes totalled 56 and covered 211,456 hectares while the 7 reserves for scientific purposes covered 41,633 hectares. Fauna sanctuary status over grazing properties, which are mostly privately owned, extends over more than 11m hectares.

Two of the largest national parks are the Simpson Desert and Lakefield National Park in Cape York, both of which exceed 500,000 hectares. One of the smallest national parks is Round Island which is less than half a hectare.

Often regarded as the Eighth Wonder of the World, the Great Barrier Reef is an assemblage of coral reefs situated on a platform that is submerged in shallow water off the tropical north-eastern coastline of Australia. This assemblage constitutes the largest single collection of coral reefs that has ever existed on this planet. During 1983 the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was extended to cover 99 per cent of the reef, making it the largest marine park in the world with an area of 345,000 square kilometres.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975-1984* provides for the setting aside and management of areas of scenic, scientific and historic interests as national parks. It prescribes the cardinal principle of management of national parks as being 'the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition', to ensure the survival, in the wild state, of our native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

Environmental parks are declared under the *Land Act 1962-1985*. They are natural or near natural areas in Crown ownership, less outstanding in size or natural attributes than national parks, but having features worthy of conservation on a more local basis.

Fauna reserves are declared under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1984*. They are ecological reservoirs of State-wide significance, totally protected to preserve fauna habitat. Fauna refuges, declared under the same Act, may be over Crown or private land and set conditions to protect one or more species of fauna.

Fauna sanctuary status includes all national parks, all State forests and all islands off the Queensland coast, as well as other lands so declared. This places no constraints on land use but the Service seeks to encourage maintenance of fauna habitat.

All native mammals, birds, reptiles, two frogs and two butterflies are protected throughout the State of Queensland. This applies irrespective of the land tenure.

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

Under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1984*, all fauna (mammals, birds and reptiles) are the property of the Crown and the

National Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible for 'the conservation of fauna in its habitats and throughout the State'. Thus protection is given to fauna in the wild, and controls are imposed on keeping, moving (including import and export) and on dealing in fauna.

Plants are deemed to be owned by the landholder, but the Service is responsible for the protection of certain declared species on some Crown-controlled lands.

In the Conondale Ranges, 90 kilometres north west of Brisbane, lives one of the rarest frogs in Australia, *Rheobatrachus silus*, described as recently as 1973; this is our most primitive frog — a living fossil. Zoologists have discovered that it has bizarre habits of parental care. By some unknown process, the larvae are brooded in the stomach of the female. When mature, they are propulsively ejected from the mouth! *Rheobatrachus* occurs only in Kondalilla National Park and the nearby Conondale Ranges.

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. National parks are not playgrounds.

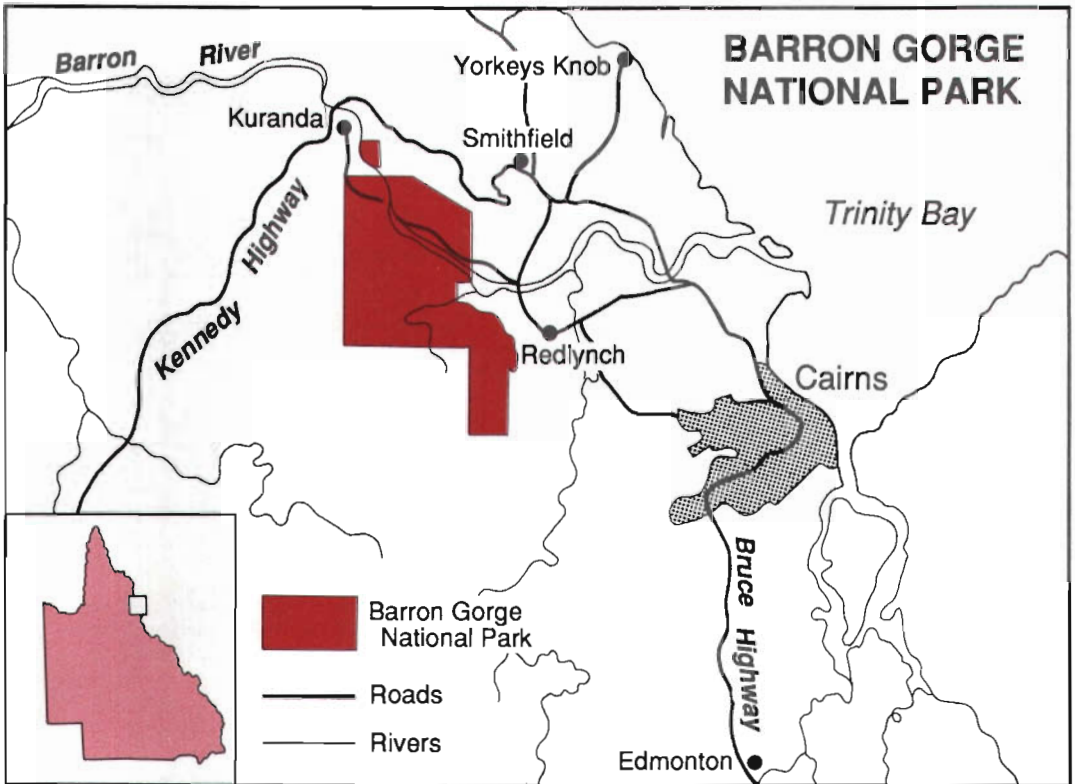
Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Another development has been the establishment of interpretive on-park programs for national park visitors. These programs aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience. Interpretive aids such as brochures, posters and maps are also available to the public.

Recent studies indicate that 23 per cent of Queensland national park visitors go for specific activities such as bushwalking, camping and fishing, 21 per cent visit with curiosity as their prime reason, and 18 per cent visit 'for escape'. Fifteen per cent go primarily to see a natural feature such as a waterfall and 6 per cent go to see flora and fauna.

2.5.1 Barron Gorge National Park

Contributed by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service

For more than a century tourists have flocked to Barron Gorge National Park for magnificent scenery, fascinating history, rich wildlife and the novel ways of exploring the park. Last year more than 300,000 people visited the park, nestled within north Queensland's wet tropics just 15 kilometres north west of Cairns.



Declared in 1940 to protect its rainforested scenic landscape, the park now covers 2,784 hectares of some of the finest and most readily accessible examples of tropical rainforest.

Barron Gorge itself is a 5 kilometre long rugged, twisting break between the Macalister and Lamb Ranges near Cairns and Kuranda. About 400 million years ago earth movements at the edge of the continent uplifted and compressed the sandwich of sediments and volcanic rocks in the vicinity of the present gorge, thus forming the Barron River metamorphics. Subsequently, the Barron River carved its path through the planes of weakness, forming a deeply-incised gorge.

Today the river tumbles about 250 metres over the escarpment of its Atherton Tableland catchment to reach the narrow coastal plain and flow to the Coral Sea just north of Cairns. Its 1,900 square metre catchment lies in one of Australia's heaviest and most reliable rainfall belts. Now tamed by irrigation and hydro-electric power projects, the Barron's awesome power is displayed only in the wet season. Scenic waterfalls on Stony and Surprise Creeks combine with rocky outcrops and towering bluffs to create a dramatic setting of exceptional beauty.

Diversity

Few national parks match Barron Gorge for its diversity of scenery and animal life.

Temperatures vary markedly from valleys as low as 50 metres above sea level to mountain peaks reaching 740 metres. Together with localised changes in exposure, soil type and moisture levels, this factor has shaped the park's vegetation into quite diverse communities ranging from dense rainforest, through casuarina groves and open woodland to small residual pockets of mountain heath.

Human influence can be seen in extensive corridors of hillside grassland and scattered forest resulting from regular burning and the construction of a railway. Fire control measures and a replanting program are helping to heal these scars and restore the forest cover.

The park's diversity fosters an unusual richness of animal life within a relatively small area with upland and lowland species present. Mammals, including possums, fascinating kangaroos that climb trees, the dingo, quolls (cat-like carnivores) and a range of bats, live here. Even extremely shy, egg-laying platypus inhabit the park and lucky visitors have spotted them in streams.



Tumbling waters in Barron Gorge National Park


Photo: Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1988

Statistical Divisions . . . **MACKAY** ———

Cities Cairns 

Towns Roma 

Shires TAMBO 



SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1988

Statistical Divisions . . . **MORETON** —

Cities Ipswich

Towns Dalby

Shires WONDAL





Water spray rises from the falls

Barron Gorge National Park

Photos: *Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service*

A quiet haven beside the river



Their prickly relatives, echidnas (or spiny anteaters) clatter about rocks after dark in search of food.

Birdlife is abundant. When temperatures fall in higher areas of the nearby uplands, birds seek a warmer life in the park. Flocks of colourful and noisy parrots and pigeons, living high in the rainforest canopy and mound-building scrub fowl and turkeys delight bird watchers.

A flash of multi-hued plumage hopping quickly across the rainforest floor may be a noisy pitta, while the glossy black cassowary also struts through the dim, shadowy light. Although flightless, this very large bird has formidable defences.

Reptiles and amphibians (frogs) are well represented. Most of the park's snakes are non-venomous pythons. Tortoises are common in the Barron River. So too are freshwater crocodiles but they are rarely seen. The more dangerous estuarine crocodile is unlikely to occur naturally in the park.

Waters of the Barron Gorge National Park are home to a diverse fish population protected by a ban on fishing. While the barramundi and jungle perch are more interesting to tourists, sooty grunter, red bream, catfish and eels are more common. One colourful species, locally known as the Kuranda rainbow fish, is found only in the Barron River system.

The brilliantly-coloured butterflies fluttering about the park are enchanting.

Man at work

Long before European settlers first explored Barron Gorge in the 1870s, Aborigines hunted there. However, little is known about the way the Djabugandji groups used and regarded the area.

After its discovery by white man, pack and dray tracks were built to cross through the park from the gold and tin fields of the hinterland to the port of Cairns. These can still be followed today.

The river was used to float cedar logs cut from Atherton Tableland forests down to waiting ships. However, much valuable timber was destroyed while traversing the falls and gorge.

In the early 1880s tableland settlers demanded a rail link with the coast for all-weather transport of supplies. Construction of the Barron Valley route began in 1886 and the first trains set off 5 years later. Pictures of trains crossing the bridge adjacent to Stony Creek Falls have long been admired by generations of travellers throughout Queensland.

The steep, often rocky slopes, wet weather, landslides and dense forest made the task a formidable one for 1,500 men who built the 34 kilometre railway line from Cairns to Kuranda mostly by hand. Fifteen tunnels (stretching about 430 metres), 98 curves and more than 40 bridges were necessary to create grades suitable for steam locomotive-drawn trains. At least 30 accidental deaths were reported.

Barron Gorge is probably the only national park in Australia most commonly visited by train, with daily 90 minute services running from Cairns to Kuranda every morning and returning after lunch. Trains stop briefly at Barron Falls station for passengers to alight and water is released from the gates to show the falls in action.

Adjacent to Kuranda station is the weir where a cruise boat takes visitors into the park and for a short walk in the rainforest.

Hydro-electricity

The immense power of water surging over Barron Falls stirred the imaginations of engineers as early as 1906 and by 1935 the first underground hydro-electric power station in Australia was built. This supplied energy to Cairns and its surrounds until 1958 when a major irrigation project for the Atherton Tableland began with the completion of the Tinaroo Dam on the Barron River near Atherton.

By regulating river flow, a weir above the Barron Gorge could be kept full to supply a new Barron Gorge hydro-electric power station. Water channelled beneath the gorge's western wall for two kilometres drives underground turbines, providing power to the Queensland electricity grid.

Apart from reducing water flow at the falls and gorge, the power station has had little impact on the surrounding national park. The Queensland Electricity Commission conducts free daily tours of the area, including a visit to the underground power station.

Recreation and Tourism

A picnic area with barbecues is located at Barron Falls lookout above the station and at the end of Barron Falls Road, about 3 kilometres south of Kuranda. Horse drawn tours from Kuranda stop here.

For canoeists, a white-water slalom operates on the river between the power station and Lake Placid. Tourist rafting trips are offered on the same stretch and hire boats are available at Lake Placid just outside the park.

Several walking tracks enable visitors to closely experience the beauty of the Barron Falls National Park.

The 1.6 kilometre Gorge Track takes about 90 minutes, beginning at the power station picnic ground in the lower gorge and zigzagging up the 250 metre high gorge walls to the Surprise Creek entrance of the gorge. A steep track, it climbs steadily through lowland rainforest and hushed groves of casuarina trees to emerge into more open forest surrounding the picturesque creek. Here its delightful rock pools are framed by the strikingly beautiful striped trunks of lophostemon trees. Spectacular gorge views reward the reasonably fit walker.

There are no camping facilities within the national park but bush camping during overnight walks is allowed. Permits must be obtained in advance at the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service regional centre in Cairns.

Local weather conditions are fairly constant, ranging from mild in winter (temperatures rarely fall below 10 degrees Celsius) to humid in summer with some days reaching 38 degrees Celsius. The usual summer rainy season follows storms from about November to March.

2.6 CLIMATE

Queensland, known as the 'Sunshine State', has an equable climate. Weather conditions vary dramatically from the temperate south to the tropical north and from the drier inland to the coastal plain. Sunny days with cold and frosty nights are characteristic of the inland winter while along the coast the days are usually mild with only occasional frosty nights. Summer has high temperatures and low humidity to the west of the Great Dividing Range but along the coast the humidity is high and temperatures may be lowered by cool sea breezes.

There is a wide variation in rainfall patterns. In the dry south-western corner as little as 150 millimetres a year may fall, while some areas along the tropical coast can experience up to 4,000 millimetres in a year.

On the whole, the Queensland climate may be summarised as being healthy and pleasant. Cold, wet winds (bleak weather) are practically unknown in the State.

2.6.1 Temperature

Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. High day-time 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 degrees Celsius are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December.

The sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon in coastal parts, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) can be enervating.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for pleasant weather from May to September with sunny days and temperatures in the low-twenties to mid-twenties.

2.3 TEMPERATURES FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS, QUEENSLAND (degrees Celsius)

Station	1986		1987	
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum
Brisbane	25.7	16.2	25.6	16.3
Rockhampton	28.2	17.0	28.9	17.4
Cairns	29.4	21.4	29.1	21.3
Charleville	28.4	13.2	27.9	13.6
Longreach	31.8	16.8	31.5	16.7
Mount Isa	32.6	18.6	31.8	18.1

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

2.6.2 Rainfall

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

Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer 6 months (November to April) than in the winter 6 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 millimetres 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 subtropical 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.

2.4 RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND (millimetres)

Locality	1986	1987	Long-term average (a)
<i>Coastal</i>			
Brisbane	740	1,149	1,152
Bundaberg	1,053	992	1,147
Gladstone	1,040	698	928
Rockhampton	782	609	845
Mackay	1,585	795	1,618
Townsville	624	768	1,188
Cardwell	1,378	1,594	2,151
Cairns	1,578	1,993	2,032
Thursday Island	1,700	1,848	1,727
Normanton	681	775	925
<i>Subcoastal</i>			
Warwick	604	673	712
Toowoomba	811	749	970
Kingaroy	757	751	782
Gayndah	622	626	782
Emerald	657	555	638
Charters Towers	376	597	663
Atherton	1,190	1,385	1,413
Coen	1,014	986	1,186
<i>Western</i>			
Cunnamulla	265	412	366
Charleville	485	615	501
Blackall	380	536	528
Longreach	421	305	469
Boulia	160	222	266
Winton	369	310	411
Hughenden	326	402	494
Mount Isa	262	347	456
Georgetown	613	686	837

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1985.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

The seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect subtropical 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.

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 and subtropical depressions, as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. 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.

CYCLONE CHARLIE

During the last week in February 1988, barely one week after flash flooding had devastated the Darling Downs area costing four lives, a strong wind warning was issued for areas between Bowen and Yeppoon. Cyclone Charlie as it was named, posed little threat at this time. Charlie moved slowly towards the coast at a rate of 9 kilometres an hour and became stationary for a time. On 25 February, 2 days after the first strong wind warning, the cyclone watch was cancelled.

On 27 February Cyclone Charlie intensified, moved up the coast and warnings were issued for areas stretching from Cairns down to Mackay. For the next 2 weeks coastal areas received the full force of Charlie. At Townsville, the hospital was on alert, fourteen people were rescued from a sinking boat and widespread flooding occurred. Floodwarnings were issued on 1 March for all coastal streams between Mackay and Townsville. Bowen was at this time being lashed by 180 kilometre an hour winds and experienced torrential rain.

Damage to sugar cane crops in the Burdekin Shire was at this time estimated at \$15m and rail passengers who had been stranded in Rockhampton were air lifted to Mackay. Two hundred south-bound truck drivers were stranded in Mackay for several days.

Burdekin, Bowen, Proserpine, Duaringa, Pioneer, Mirani, Nebo, Belyando, Sarina and Broomsound Shires and Mackay City were declared natural disaster areas in March. It was estimated that Cyclone Charlie was responsible for some of the worst damage in memory. One of the few rewards was that water storages were now overflowing in previously drought-stricken areas.

Rockhampton was flooded and on 10 March was still waiting for the floods to peak. Two days later the Fitzroy River peaked at a height of 8.6 metres, isolating 350 homes.

Cyclone Charlie menaced the coastal areas for over 2 weeks resulting in extensive damage and the loss of one life.

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. Good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland, however, particularly near the coast, and it is sufficiently frequent further inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

2.6.3 Sunshine

Both Queenslanders and Western Australians share the distinction of having sunny areas of their State with the highest annual daily average sunshine for Australia. This amount is in excess of 10 hours a day, and in Queensland it occurs in the south-west corner of the State in the area Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah.

Of the remainder of the State, at least 99 per cent exceeds a daily average of 8 hours, with only a minimal area of the tropical coast from Innisfail to the Atherton Tableland and the top of Cape York Peninsula recording an annual average of less than 7 hours.

The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest, but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11 hours daily average in the Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah area. During October, 5 per cent of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder recording at least 8 hours.

July is the month with the least average sunshine. During this month the maximum area is based on Camooweal where the daily average is at least 10 hours. The minimum area is the Innisfail-Cairns-Atherton Tableland region where slightly less than 7 hours is the daily average.

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.4; Perth, 5.5; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.2 and Darwin, 10.0.

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Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Queensland is part of a federation of six States and two Territories which form the Commonwealth of Australia. The State Government, like that of Australia, is modelled on the British Westminster system. The State Parliament takes responsibility for domestic affairs and shares mutual responsibilities with the Commonwealth Government. The Local Government Act allows cities, towns and shires to provide a system of government in their local areas. Thus government in Queensland is exercised in the three jurisdictions of federal, State and local.

The principal events in Queensland in the period under review were four by-elections — the Federal electorates of Groom and Oxley and State electorates of Barambah and South Coast. All were characterised by dramatic atypical swings.

3.1 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Since the Australian Constitution was agreed to by the separate colonies in 1901 the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia has been vested in the Parliament of the

Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.StJ., took office on 29 July 1982 and will complete his term on 16 February 1989 when the Honourable William George Hayden will take office.

3.1.1 Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Government is made up of the 148 member House of Representatives and the Senate which has 76 Senators.



New Australian Parliament House (in background)

Photo: *Australian Parliament House*

The Senate

All States are represented by 12 Senators, chosen in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by all the electors of the State acting as a single electorate. Since 1975 the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have each been represented by two Senators. Each Senator represents a whole State or Territory.

3.1 QUEENSLAND SENATORS ELECTED JULY 1987

Senator	Party affiliation	Year of retirement
Bjelke-Petersen, F. I.	National	1993
Black, J. R.	A.L.P.	1990
Boswell, R. L. D.	National	1990
Burns, B. R.	A.L.P.	1990
Colston, M. A.	A.L.P.	1993
Jones, G. N.	A.L.P.	1990
Macklin, M. J.	Democrats	1990
MacGibbon, D. J.	Liberal	1993
Parer, W. R.	Liberal	1993
Reynolds, Hon. M.	A.L.P.	1993
Sheil, G.	National	1990
Stone, J. O.	National	1993

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

In the 1987 Senate election there was no change in party representation.

3.2 SENATE ELECTION, 1987: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

Party	Total valid primary vote	Per cent of vote	Per cent swing
A.L.P.	643,094	42.02	+2.37
National	439,618	28.73	-0.15
Liberal	275,085	17.98	+0.61
Democrats	115,456	7.54	-1.66
N.D.P.	17,411	1.14	-3.27
U.A.P.	1,638	0.11	+0.11
Other	38,058	2.49	+2.01

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

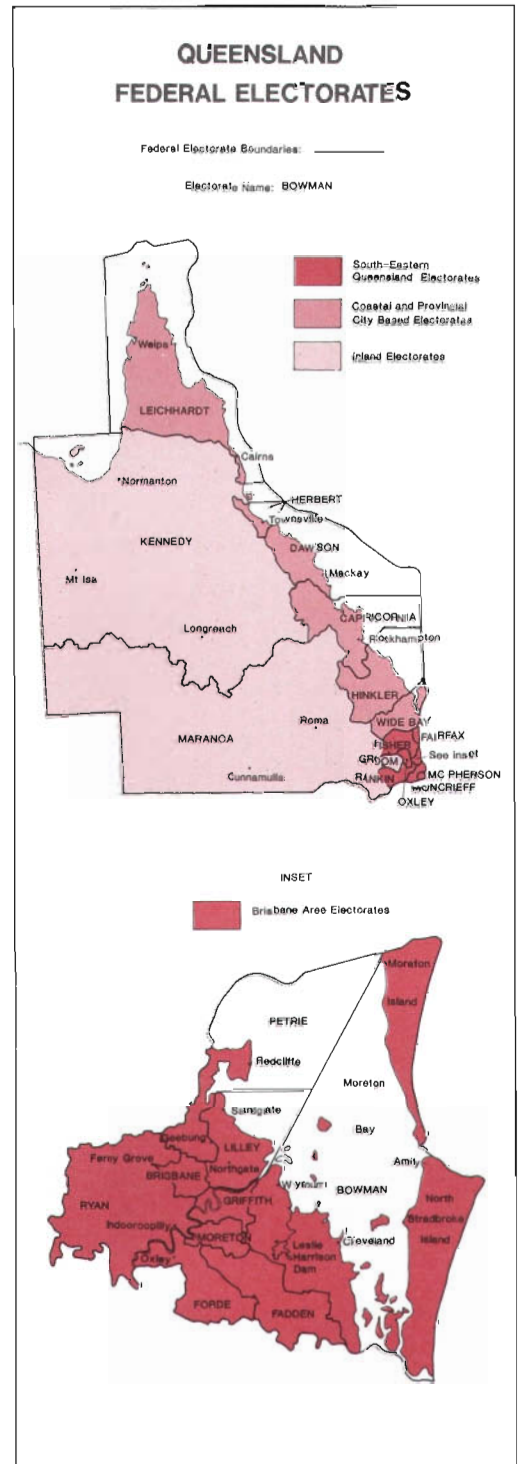
The House of Representatives

Queensland has 24 of the 148 single-member electorates. At the July 1987 election, 13 were won by the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party won five and six were won by the National Party.

3.3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 1987: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

Party	Total valid primary vote	Per cent of vote	Per cent swing
A.L.P.	683,639	44.96	+0.90
National	438,625	28.85	-2.85
Liberal	319,607	21.02	+1.86
Democrats	74,215	4.88	+0.06
Other	4,402	0.29	+0.03

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.



The 1987 election gave the Australian Labour Party an increase of four House of Representatives seats in Queensland — Fisher and Hinkler from the National Party and Petrie and Forde from the Liberals.

3.4 QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED JULY 1987

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bowman	Sciaccia, C.	A.L.P.
Brisbane	Cross, M. D.	A.L.P.
Capricornia	Wright, K. W.	A.L.P.
Dawson	Braithwaite, R. A.	National
Fadden	Jull, D. F.	Liberal
Fairfax	Adermann, Hon. A. E.	National
Fisher	Lavarch, M. H.	A.L.P.
Forde	Crawford, M. C.	A.L.P.
Griffith	Humphreys, Hon. B. C.	A.L.P.
Groom	McVeigh, Hon. D. T. (a)	National
Herbert	Lindsay, E. J.	A.L.P.
Hinkler	Courtice, B. W.	A.L.P.
Kennedy	Katter, Hon. R. C.	National
Leichhardt	Gayler, J.	A.L.P.
Lilley	Darling, E. E.	A.L.P.
McPherson	White, P. N. D.	Liberal
Maranoa	Cameron, I. M. D.	National
Moncreiff	Sullivan, K. J.	Liberal
Moreton	Cameron, D. M.	Liberal
Oxley	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (b)	A.L.P.
Petrie	Johns, G. T.	A.L.P.
Rankin	Beddall, D. P.	A.L.P.
Ryan	Moore, Hon. J. C.	Liberal
Wide Bay	Millar, P. C.	National

(a) At a by-election on 9 April 1988 W. L. Taylor, Liberal, elected. (b) At a by-election on 8 October 1988 L. Scott, A.L.P., elected.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

Two Queensland members were appointed to the Commonwealth ministry which was sworn in on 2 September 1988:

Hon. B. C. Humphreys, M.H.R. — Minister for Veterans' Affairs and

Senator M. Reynolds — Minister for Local Government and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women.

3.1.2 The Groom and Oxley By-elections

At a by-election on 9 April 1988 Mr W. L. Taylor, Liberal, former Royal Australian Navy Commodore, won the seat of Groom with a 20 per cent swing in the Liberal Party's favour. This was the biggest swing to the Liberal Party since World War II and the biggest swing against the National Party since it was founded in 1919.

The Labor Party retained the seat of Oxley in a by-election on 8 October 1988. The seat, which was previously held by the Governor-General designate Mr W. G. Hayden, now goes to former bank officer, Mr L. Scott. There was an 11 per cent swing away from Labor.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL DESIGNATE — MR W. G. (BILL) HAYDEN

The Honourable William George Hayden was appointed Governor-General designate in August 1988 to succeed Sir Ninian Stephen from February 1989.

He was born in Brisbane in 1933, educated at Brisbane State High School and served in the Queensland police force for 8 years until 1961 when he entered the House of Representatives as the Australian Labor Party member for Oxley. He served as the Member for Oxley, the Federal electorate based on the City of Ipswich, for 27 years. During his period in Federal Parliament he gained a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Queensland part-time.

When the A.L.P. won government in December 1973 Mr Hayden was appointed Minister for Social Security, introducing Australia's first universal national health scheme. He became Treasurer in June 1975, holding that portfolio until Labor lost government in November 1975.

Following the Labor Party's second consecutive defeat in Federal elections in December 1977, Mr Hayden became Leader of the Opposition. He resigned as Opposition Leader in February 1983 in favour of Mr Bob Hawke and became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Hawke Government in March 1983. After the July 1987 elections, Mr Hayden was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the position he held until his resignation from Parliament on 17 August 1988.

3.2 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

An Executive Council, comprising an 18 member ministry from the party in power in the Legislative Assembly, advises the Governor who represents the Crown as the titular head of government in the State. The 89 member Legislative Assembly is elected for a 3 year term from single-member constituencies divided into four zones. Besides administering the usual range of public services, the State Government retains from the Commonwealth Government the right to collect some forms of taxation.

3.2.1 Historical Summary

Moreton Bay, the 'Northern District of New South Wales', was first used in 1824 as a penal settlement and by 1843 had become a distinct electoral division. 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 New South Wales Constitution Act, 1855*. 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: Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor. 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 5 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 5 years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates. The franchise included 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, 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

With political parties not yet developed, there were loose, shifting factions and personal alliances that formed two basic groupings, 'conservative' and 'liberal'. The former represented country interests — pastoralists, miners and developers, while the latter tended to be more town-centred and concerned about democratic and industrial issues. Politics through the first 60 years were a tussle between these two groups.

By the mid-1880s mass organisation of workers had developed. Although direct strike action failed to achieve significant wage gains, it did reinforce those who were urging political action to achieve industrial, political and social goals. In the first general election it contested, in 1893, the Labour Party won 16 seats. In December 1899 the first Labour Government took office in Queensland. It lasted 7 days.

William Kidston, leader of the Labour Party, became Premier of a coalition government in

1906, before a split developed and the remaining Labour members went into opposition. Under a new leader, T. J. Ryan, the Labour Party won government in 1915 ushering in a long period of Labour rule — to 1957 apart from the depression years, 1929 to 1932.

In 1957 the Party split and lost government. The new Premier was the leader of the Country Party, G. F. R. Nicklin. With the Liberal Party as the junior partner, a Country-Liberal coalition governed until 1983 when the Country Party, by then named the National Party, secured a majority and was able to govern alone.

3.2.2 The Governor

Sir Walter Campbell, Q.C. was appointed Governor of Queensland on 22 July 1985.

3.2.3 The Legislative Assembly

Since the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1922, the Queensland Parliament, in contrast to the parliaments of all other States, has comprised just one legislative chamber. The Legislative Assembly, after the November 1986 election, consisted of 89 members: National Party, 49; Australian Labor Party, 30 and Liberal Party, 10. After by-elections on 16 April 1988 and 20 August 1988 the numbers were: National Party, 48; Australian Labor Party, 30; Liberal Party, 10 and Independent (Citizens' Electoral Council), 1.

3.2.4 Electoral System

In 1872 adult male suffrage after 6 months' residence was introduced and property qualifications were abandoned. Twenty years later optional preference voting was brought in and from 1905 women could vote. In 1914 voting was made compulsory for the first time in Australia. Preferential voting was replaced by the relative majority ('first past the post') vote in 1942 but it was re-introduced in 1962 and made compulsory, which brought Queensland back into line with all other mainland States and the Commonwealth. In 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

In 1910 responsibility for drawing electoral boundaries was given to three appointed electoral commissioners. Until then electoral boundaries had been defined by the government of the day and electorates outside Brisbane, particularly those in outlying parts of the State, had comparatively small enrolments. The 1910 legislation provided for 72 electorates with a permitted variation of 20 per cent above and below the average. In 1931 the size of the



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Bowen, occupied a rented house that is now the deanery in the grounds of Saint John's Anglican Cathedral. A Government House was built in George Street, in the city area of Brisbane, into which Governor Bowen moved in 1862. This building was dedicated to the University of Queensland in 1909.

The University used the building until 1967 when it was transferred to the Queensland Institute of Technology. The National Trust of Queensland has occupied a section of the building since 1973.

In 1970 the Works Department began restoration of the building involving extensive repairs to the stonework, rebuilding of the

main colonnades, re-laying of stone paving in the porches and replacement of the shutters, timber colonnade and balcony.

Fernberg, in the Brisbane suburb of Rosalie, was purchased as the vice-regal residence in 1911 and still remains as Government House. It was built for John Christian Heussler who became a Member of the Legislative Council. It passed through several owners, including former Premier, the Honourable Arthur Hunter Palmer.

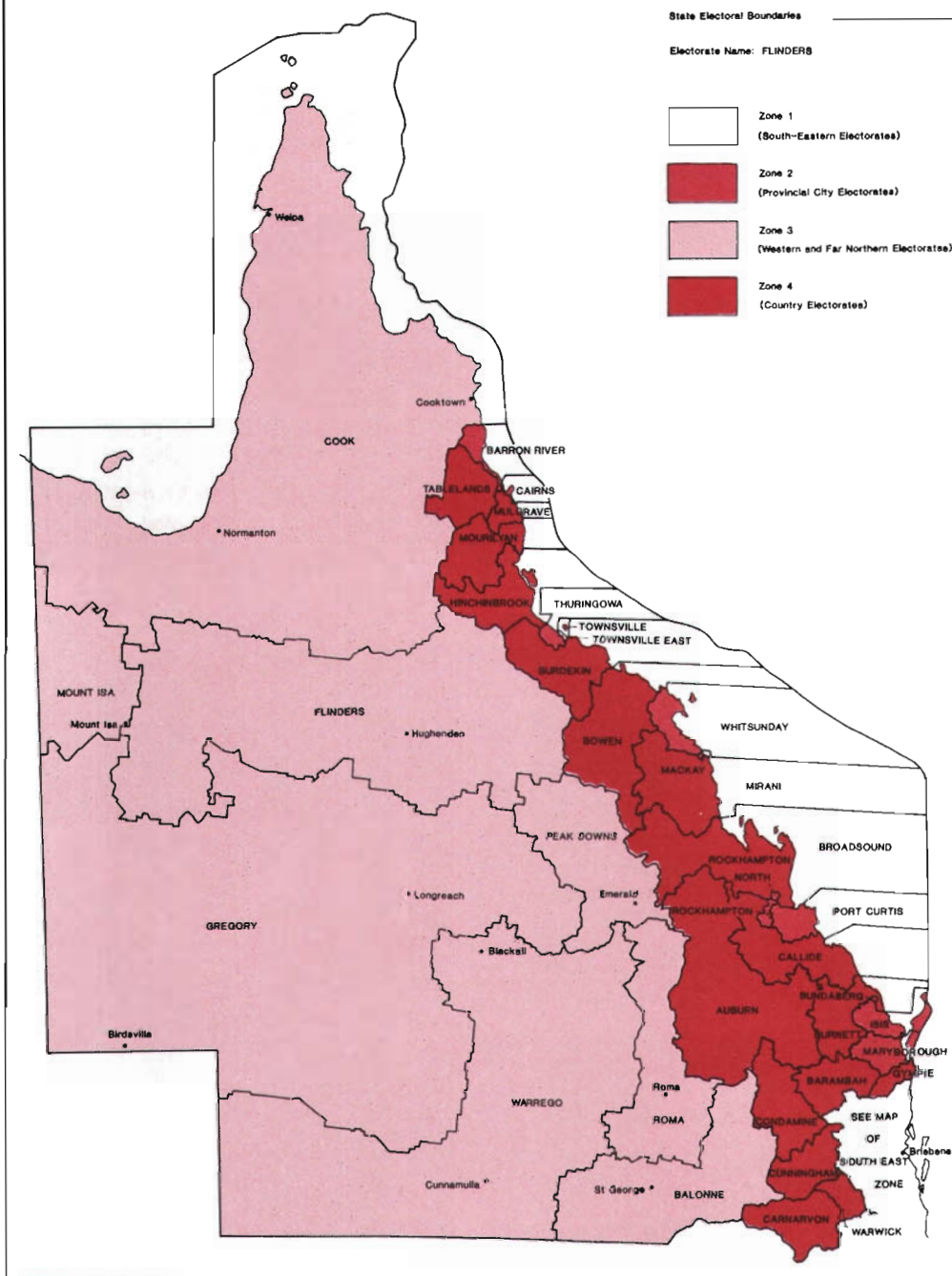
Features of *Fernberg* include a grand timber staircase, a stained glass window depicting Robert the Bruce and spacious reception lounges exquisitely furnished with period pieces and works of art.



Old Government House (top) and *Fernberg* (above)

Photos: Premier's Department

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

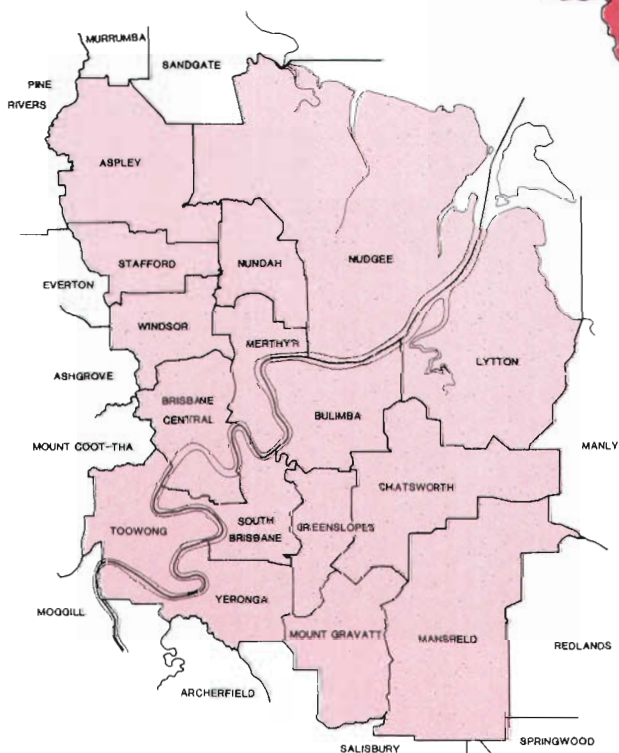


QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

SOUTH-EASTERN ZONE



BRISBANE AREA



Assembly, and consequently the number of electorates, was reduced to 62. As well, stipulations were introduced to make city electorates larger than country electorates.

In 1949 the Assembly was enlarged to 75, and a zonal system was introduced comprising: a metropolitan zone (Brisbane) of 24 members; a south-eastern zone of 28 members; a northern zone with 13 members and a western zone of 10 members. In 1958, when the Assembly was again enlarged to 78 members, the number of zones was reduced to three but with a further enlargement in 1971 to 82 a fourth zone was re-introduced to provide for: a south-eastern zone of 47 members; a provincial cities zone with a total of 13 members; a country zone of 15 members and a western and far northern zone electing 7 members. Despite redistributions prior to elections in 1972, 1977 and 1986, the basic system remains that drawn up in 1971. The 1985 redistribution increased the number of members in the Assembly to 89. Although it did respond to changing demographic patterns within the zones, it did not alter the relativity between zones.

3.5 SEATS IN ELECTORAL ZONES, QUEENSLAND

Zone	1971		1985	
	No.	%	No.	%
South-eastern	47	57.3	51	57.3
Provincial cities	13	15.9	13	14.6
Country	15	18.2	17	19.1
Western	7	8.5	8	9.0
Total	82	100.0	89	100.0

3.2.5 State Election, 1986

In an election at which 292 candidates nominated to contest the 89 electorates, the National Party improved its vote marginally and won 49 seats, giving it a comfortable majority. Compared with the 1983 result, the Nationals and the Liberals both marginally improved their vote while support for the Labor Party fell slightly.

3.6 SEATS WON, 1983 AND 1986 QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

Party	1983	1986
National	(a) 41	49
Liberal	(a) 8	10
Labor	32	30
Other	1	—
Total	82	89

(a) After the election 2 elected Liberals switched to the National Party, making 43 Nationals and 6 Liberals in the Assembly.

Sources: Prasser, Scott, *The Queensland Liberals, Current Affairs Bulletin*, March 1987, and Queensland Government Gazette No. 60 of 28 November 1986.

3.2.6 The Barambah and South Coast By-elections

In a by-election on 16 April 1988 in the electorate of Barambah Mr Trevor Perrett, standing as an independent for the Citizens' Electoral Council, won the seat with a 30 per cent swing against the National Party. Barambah (previously Nanango) was formerly held by retiring Premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen for over 40 years.

Ten candidates contested the by-election for the South Coast electorate on 20 August 1988. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr Russ Hinze who had held the seat for more than 20 years. The seat was won by Mrs Judy Gamin, the National Party's Gold Coast regional vice-president. More than 20 per cent of those on the roll did not vote.

3.2.7 The Cabinet and Executive Government

In Queensland, as in the other States and the Commonwealth, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the head of the State, the Governor, should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers; that ministers of State should be chosen from members of parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly; that the ministry, the Cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible to that house for the actions and administration of government departments and authorities which have been created to put into practice the laws made by parliament and that the ministry should resign or advise an election if it ceases to command a majority in the Assembly.

Premiers

The present Premier, The Honourable Michael John Ahern, was sworn in on 1 December 1987 following the resignation of Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen.

Mr Ahern entered Parliament on 16 March 1968 as the result of a by-election. After having served as Government Whip and on many Parliamentary Committees, he was appointed as Minister for Primary Industries in 1980.

He was born in Maleny on 2 June 1942 and is married with four daughters and one son. He gained his Bachelor of Agricultural Science in 1963. Prior to entering Parliament he was a grazier and his interests are theatre, ballet and tennis.

3.7 MEMBERS OF THE QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT 31 AUGUST 1988

<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>
South-Eastern Zone			Provincial Cities Zone		
Albert	Gibbs, Hon. I. J.	National	Barron River	Tenni, Hon. M. J.	National
Archerfield	Palaszczuk, H.	A.L.P.	Bundaberg	Campbell, C. B.	A.L.P.
Ashgrove	Sherlock, A. F.	Liberal	Cairns	DeLacy, K. E.	A.L.P.
Aspley	Nelson, B. A.	National	Isis	Powell, Hon. L. W.	National
Brisbane Central	Davis, B. J.	A.L.P.	Mackay	Casey, E. D.	A.L.P.
Bulimba	McLean, R. T.	A.L.P.	Maryborough	Alison, G.	National
Caboolture	Hayward, K. W.	A.L.P.	Port Curtis	Prest, W. G.	A.L.P.
Chatsworth	Mackenroth, T. M.	A.L.P.	Rockhampton	Braddy, P. J.	A.L.P.
Coorook	Simpson, G. L.	National	Rockhampton North	Yewdale, L. J.	A.L.P.
Currimbin	Gately, L. F.	National	Thuringowa	McElligott, K. V.	A.L.P.
Everton	Milliner, G. R.	A.L.P.	Townsville	Burreket, T. A.	National
Fassifern	Lingard, K. R.	National	Townsville East	Smith, G. N.	A.L.P.
Glass House	Newton, L. E.	National	Whitsunday	Muntz, Hon. G. H.	National
Greenslopes	Harvey, Hon. L. T.	National			
Ipswich	Hamill, D. J.	A.L.P.	Western and Far Northern Zone		
Ipswich West	Underwood, D. F.	A.L.P.	Balonne	Neal, Hon. D. McC.	National
Landsborough	Ahern, Hon. M. J.	National	Cook	Scott, R. W.	A.L.P.
Lockyer	Fitzgerald, A. A.	National	Flinders	Katter, Hon. R. C.	National
Logan	Goss, W. K.	A.L.P.	Gregory	Glasson, Hon. W. H.	National
Lytton	Burns, T. J.	A.L.P.	Mount Isa	Beard, P. F.	Liberal
Manly	Shaw, E. F.	A.L.P.	Peak Downs	Lester, Hon. V. P.	National
Mansfield	Sherrin, C. A.	National	Roma	Cooper, Hon. T. R.	National
Merthyr	Lane, Hon. D. F.	National	Warrego	Hobbs, H. W. T.	National
Moggill	Lickiss, Hon. W. D.	Liberal			
Mount Coot-tha	Schuntner, I. T.	Liberal	Country Zone		
Mount Gravatt	Henderson, I. T.	National	Auburn	Harper, Hon. N. J.	National
Murrumba	Wells, D. McM.	A.L.P.	Barambah	Perrett, T. J.	Ind.
Nerang	Hynd, T. S.	National	Bowen	Smyth, K. W.	A.L.P.
Nicklin	Austin, Hon. B. D.	National	Broadsound	Hinton, D. G.	National
Nudgee	Vaughan, K. H.	A.L.P.	Burdekin	Stoneman, M. D.	National
Nundah	Knox, Hon. Sir William	Liberal	Burnett	Slack, D. J.	National
Pine Rivers	Chapman, Hon. Y. A.	National	Callide	McCauley, D. E.	National
Redcliffe	White, T. A.	Liberal	Carnarvon	McKechnie, Hon. P. R.	National
Redlands	Clauson, Hon. P. J.	National	Condamine	Littleproud, Hon. B. G.	National
Salisbury	Ardill, L. A.	A.L.P.	Cunningham	Elliott, J. A.	National
Sandgate	Warburton, N. G.	A.L.P.	Gympie	Stephan, L. W.	National
Sherwood	Innes, J. A. M.	Liberal	Hinchinbrook	Row, E. C.	National
Somerset	Gunn, Hon. W. A. M.	National	Mirani	Randell, Hon. J. H.	National
South Brisbane	Warner, A. M.	A.L.P.	Mourilyan	Eaton, A. G.	A.L.P.
South Coast	Gamin, J. M.	National	Mulgrave	Menzel, M. R.	National
Southport	Veivers, M. D.	National	Tablelands	Gilmore, T. J. G.	National
Springwood	Fraser, H. D. J.	National	Warwick	Booth, D. J.	National
Stafford	Gygar, T. J.	Liberal			
Surfers Paradise	Borbridge, Hon. R. E.	National			
Toowong	Beanland, D. E.	Liberal			
Toowoomba North	McPhie, A. C.	National			
Toowoomba South	Berghofer, C. J.	National			
Windsor	Corben, P.	A.L.P.			
Wolston	Gibbs, R. J.	A.L.P.			
Woodridge	D'Arcy, W. T.	A.L.P.			
Yeronga	Lee, Hon. N. E.	Liberal			

Source: Queensland Government Gazette.

Speaker: Hon. L. W. Powell

Premier: Hon. M. J. Ahern

Leader of the Opposition: W. K. Goss



Queensland Cabinet

3.8 MINISTERS, PORTFOLIOS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 AUGUST 1988*Premier and Treasurer and Minister for the Arts*

The Hon. M. J. Ahern	Agent-General's Office, London Auditor-General's Department Board of Trustees of Newstead House Division of Cultural Activities Parliamentary Counsel's Office Premier's Department Queensland Government Office, Los Angeles Queensland Government Office, Tokyo	Queensland Art Gallery Queensland Cultural Centre Trust Queensland Museum Queensland Performing Arts Trust Royal Queensland Theatre Company State Library in Queensland Winston Churchill Memorial Trust
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Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, Main Roads and Expo and Minister for Police

The Hon. W. A. M. Gunn	Brisbane Exposition and South Bank Redevelopment Authority Main Roads Department	Police Complaints Tribunal Police Department Works Department
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Minister for Transport

The Hon. I. J. Gibbs	Queensland Road Safety Council Railway Department	Transport Department
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Minister for Land Management

The Hon. W. H. Glasson	Department of Geographic Information Department of the Valuer-General	Lands Department
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Minister for Finance and Minister Assisting the Premier and Treasurer

The Hon. B. D. Austin	Golden Casket Art Union Office and Casino Control Division Government Statistician's Office Industry Development Corporation Land Tax Office Local Government Grants Commission Offices of Insurance Commissioner, State Actuary and Nominal Defendant	Public Service Personnel Management Stamp Duties Office State Emergency Service State Service Superannuation Fund Suncorp Treasury Department
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Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Affairs

The Hon. V. P. Lester	Consumer Affairs Bureau Department of Industrial Affairs Division of Employment, Vocational Education and Training Division of Occupational Safety Industrial Inspection Branch	Industry and Commerce Training Commission Prices Office Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Weights and Measures Branch Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland
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Minister for Mines and Energy

The Hon. M. J. Tenni	Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal and Long Service Leave Trust Fund Electrical Workers' and Contractors' Board Mines Department	Queensland Coal Board Queensland Electricity Commission Queensland Electricity Supply Industry Superannuation Board
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Minister for Primary Industries

The Hon. N. J. Harper	Central Sugar Cane Prices Board	Primary Industries Department
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Minister for Environment, Conservation and Tourism

The Hon. G. H. Muntz	Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism Forestry Department	Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation
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3.8 MINISTERS, PORTFOLIOS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 AUGUST 1988 — continued*Minister for Family Services and Welfare Housing*

The Hon. P. R. McKechnie	Department of Family Services	Queensland Housing Commission
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Minister for Northern Development, Community Services and Ethnic Affairs

The Hon. R. C. Katter	Department of Community Services and Ethnic Affairs	Northern Development Ministerial Offices
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Minister for Water Resources and Maritime Services

The Hon. D. McC. Neal	Dumaesq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Harbours and Marine Department	Queensland Water Resources Commission
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Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

The Hon. P. J. Clauson	Charities and Associations Branch Corporate Affairs Commissioner's Office Court Reporting Bureau Director of Prosecutions Office Justice Department, Chief Office Law Reform Commission Licensing Commission Mortgage Secondary Market Board Office of the Registrar of Auctioneers and Agents	Office of the Registrar of Commercial Acts Privacy Committee Public Trust Office Public Defender's Office Registrar-General's Office Solicitor-General's Office State Electoral Office Titles Office
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Minister for Industry, Small Business, Communications and Technology

The Hon. R. E. Borbidge	Business Advisory Services Department of Industry Development	Small Business Development Corporation State Government Computer Centre
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Minister for Local Government and Racing

The Hon. J. H. Randell	Local Government Department	
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Minister for Corrective Services and Administration Services

The Hon. T. R. Cooper	Department of Corrective Services and Administrative Services Government Motor Garage Government Printing Office Parole Board	Prisons Department Probation and Parole Service Rural Fires Board State Fire Services State Stores Board
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Minister for Health

The Hon. L. T. Harvey	Aboriginal Health Program Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services Board of Nursing Studies Government Chemical Laboratory Health Department Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology	Medical and Other Professional Registration Boards Nursing Services Office of the Government Medical Officer Queensland Institute of Medical Research Queensland Radium Institute
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Minister for Education, Youth and Sport

The Hon. B. G. Littleproud	Board of Adult Education Board of Advanced Education Board of Secondary School Studies Board of Teacher Education	Education Department Division of Sport Division of Youth Queensland Recreation Council
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3.9 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS FROM 1900

Premier	Appointed
Philp, R.	7.12.1899
Morgan, A.	17.9.1903
Kidston, W.	19.1.06
Philp, R.	19.11.07
Kidston, W.	18.2.08
Denham, D. F.	7.2.11
Ryan, T. J.	1.6.15
Theodore, E. G.	22.10.19
Gillies, W. N.	26.2.25
McCormack, W.	22.10.25
Moore, A. E.	21.5.29
Forgan Smith, W.	17.6.32
Cooper, F. A.	16.9.42
Hanlon, E. M.	7.3.46
Gair, V. C.	17.1.52
Nicklin, G. F. R.	12.8.57
Pizzey, J. C. A.	17.1.68
Chalk, G. W. W.	1.8.68
Bjelke-Petersen, Sir Johannes	8.8.68
Ahern, M. J.	1.12.87

3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 30 June 1988, 20 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and 3 other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 111 shire councils. On 19 December 1987 the Shire of Landsborough was renamed Shire of Caloundra and proclaimed to be a city.

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 prepare a budget showing receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General or by an auditor appointed by 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, footpaths etc. within their areas. Declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads.

In Queensland, the provision of water, sewerage and other cleansing services is generally undertaken by local government. Facilities for recreational activities, including public parks and gardens, sporting venues and libraries are also maintained. Many authorities support local museums, have built cultural centres and have commissioned the publication of official shire histories. During 1988 Bicentennial celebrations were arranged by several local authorities.

Local authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and are responsible for the administration of the Standard Building By-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. In recent years authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection and anti-litter measures.

3.4 REFERENCES

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Chapter 4

THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY

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Chapter 4

THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY

Agriculture and mining provided the original base for the development of the Queensland economy. Although the relative importance of these industries has since declined, they continue to make a strong contribution, especially in earning export income.

In recent years the manufacturing sector has diversified into higher value-added, high technology industries. The fast-growing services sector in Queensland covers a wide variety of activities such as construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communications, and business and financial services. In recent years the tourism industry, in particular, has experienced strong growth based on climatic advantages and the State's many natural attractions.

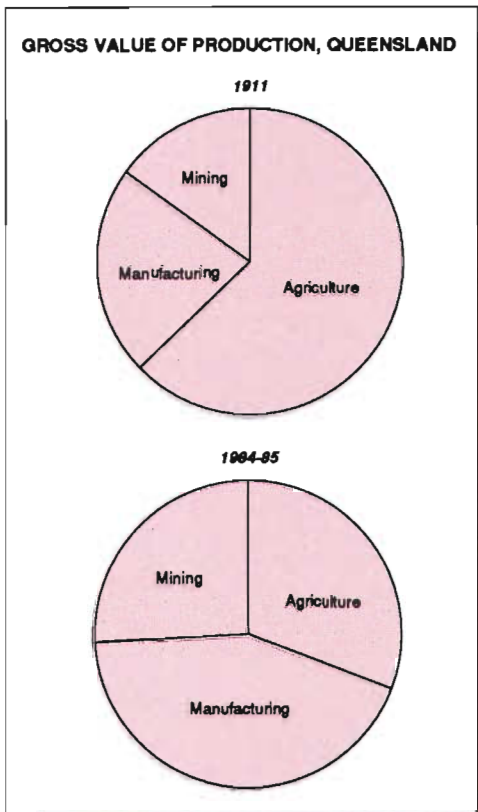
In the early days of settlement, grains, wool and beef were the main agricultural industries. These activities remain important but have been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural industries including sugar cane, tropical and citrus fruits, dairy products, vegetables, cotton, livestock and tobacco.

Mining of minerals such as gold, copper, lead and zinc began early in the State's history. During the 1960s and 1970s, some of the world's largest deposits of coal and bauxite were discovered. The acceleration of mineral production and processing during the 1970s and early 1980s was a significant stimulus for the expansion of the Queensland economy. Indeed, the processing of minerals flourished due to the availability of economical coal-generated electricity.

4.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Various economic indicators show that, over the last 4 years, the Queensland economy has performed strongly across a broad range of activities.

Queensland also makes an important contribution to the Australian economy as a whole. Compared with its population share, economic indicators show that Queensland is making a substantial contribution to Australia's economic performance in areas such as employment growth, and building and construction activity. These indicators also show that the State's



4.1 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983-84	1986-87	1987-88	Percentage change (a)
Retail sales (\$m)	6,878	9,072	10,089	+10.1
Proportion of Australia (%)	15.7	16.0	16.4	..
Private new capital expenditure (\$m)	2,669	2,645	3,404	+6.3
Proportion of Australia (%)	18.5	12.5	14.1	..
Household income (\$m)	23,157	30,412	n.a.	(b) +9.9
Proportion of Australia (%)	14.7	14.4	n.a.	..
Mineral production (\$m)	2,473	4,169	p3,901	+12.1
Agricultural production (\$m)	3,119	3,476	p3,872	+5.6
Proportion of Australia (%)	20.2	20.1	p19.4	..
Takings from tourist accommodation (c) (\$m)	173	306	415	+24.5
Proportion of Australia (%)	20.8	22.5	24.3	..
Employment (d) ('000)	1,007	1,106	1,133	+3.0
Proportion of Australia (%)	15.8	15.8	15.7	..
Unemployment rate (d) (%)	9.7	9.9	9.2	..

(a) Four year average annual change. (b) Four year average annual change to 1986-87. (c) Hotels, motels etc. with facilities. (d) Annual average.

economy has performed strongly across many sectors including service industries and manufacturing as well as agriculture and mining.

Queensland's trade with overseas countries and with other States and Territories has grown strongly during the mid-1980s. The value of foreign exports has increased at an annual rate of 13.4 per cent and interstate exports by 11.3 per cent a year over the 5 years ending 1987-88. The growth in imports has been more restrained, with foreign imports rising at 7.6 per cent a year and interstate imports by 8.7 per cent a year over the same period. The annual growth in exports was over 50 per cent greater than the annual growth in imports. At the start of the 5 year period, imports into Queensland exceeded exports, whereas by the end of the period, exports exceeded imports by 20 per cent. Interstate imports accounted for 70 per cent of total imports into the State during this time.

cent in Brisbane, (7.7 per cent a year) as compared with an average increase of 37.0 per cent (8.2 per cent a year) for all Australian capital cities over the same period.

4.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

December quarter	Brisbane		All capital cities (a)	
	Index No.	Percentage change	Index No.	Percentage change
1984	136.5	..	135.9	..
1985	147.5	+8.1	147.1	+8.2
1986	160.7	+8.9	161.5	+9.8
1987	171.5	+6.7	172.9	+7.1
1988	183.7	+7.1	186.2	+7.7

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

4.2 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

4.2 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Foreign	Interstate	Foreign	Interstate
1982-83	4,430	1,863	1,976	4,439
1983-84	5,443	2,058	2,060	4,767
1984-85	6,543	2,136	2,275	5,094
1985-86	7,637	2,465	2,650	5,900
1986-87	7,928	2,587	2,504	6,056
1987-88	8,290	3,177	2,844	6,721

Consumer prices in Brisbane as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased at much the same rate as prices in the other capital cities of Australia.

During the 4 year period ending December 1988, consumer prices increased by 34.6 per

Over the past 20 years, there have been significant changes in the structure of the Queensland economy with the mining and services sectors growing in importance in relation to the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector still constitutes an important part of the Queensland economy.

Queensland's agricultural sector accounts for around 6 per cent of Gross State Product (GSP), 7 per cent of employment in the State and 20 per cent of agricultural production in Australia. Approximately 2 per cent of employment in the State, 9 per cent of GSP and 25 per cent of national mineral production comes from the mining sector.

The manufacturing sector is responsible for around 14 per cent of GSP, 13 per cent of employment in the State and 13 per cent of the value of goods manufactured in Australia.

Construction accounted for 9 per cent of GSP and 8 per cent of employment in the State. Wholesale and retail trade is responsible for 13 per cent of GSP and 22 per cent of employment in Queensland. Public administration, defence and community services together create 15 per cent of GSP and 21 per cent of the State's employment.

4.4 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86

Sector	Value \$m	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,991	6.5
Mining	2,630	8.5
Manufacturing	4,185	13.6
Electricity, gas and water	1,338	4.4
Construction	2,612	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade	4,082	13.3
Transport, storage and communication	2,943	9.6
Finance, property and business services	1,717	5.6
Public administration, defence and community services	4,622	15.0
Recreational, personal and other services	1,161	3.8
Ownership of dwellings	2,545	8.3
General government	887	2.9
Total	30,713	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0).

During the 5 year period between November 1983 and November 1988, the number of persons employed in Queensland increased by 205,000 (20.4 per cent), representing an annual increase of 3.8 per cent. The most substantial increases were in wholesale and retail trade where employment increased by 48,000. There were increases in employment of 40,000 in finance, property and business services and also in community services. Recreation, personal and other services employment increased by 34,000. In percentage terms the largest increases were in finance, property and business services (51 per cent), recreation, personal and other services (51 per cent) and construction (31 per cent).

In November 1983 there were 56 females employed for every 100 employed males in Queensland. By November 1988 this ratio had increased to 65 females for every 100 males.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Queensland economy. In the 5 years to 30 June 1988 the number of bed spaces available in hotels and motels with facilities had grown by 55 per cent to almost 98,000 beds. The number of guest nights provided increased by more than 71 per cent during this 5 year period, representing annual increases of 11.4 per cent. Accommodation charges increased by 59 per cent per guest

night during this time, resulting in total takings increasing from \$152.5m in 1982-83 to \$415.0m in 1987-88, an increase of 172 per cent over the 5 years.

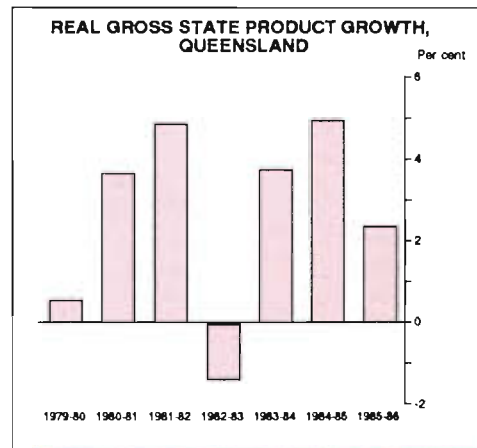
4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Industry	November 1983	November 1988
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	88.8	83.7
Mining	19.1	20.0
Manufacturing	135.1	152.0
Construction	78.2	102.5
Wholesale and retail trade	219.3	267.2
Transport and storage	65.4	78.4
Finance, property and business services	78.3	118.5
Community services	163.2	202.8
Recreation, personal and other services	66.8	100.6
Other	87.2	80.4
Total	1,001.4	1,206.1

4.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH

Queensland's economy has grown strongly, exceeding the national average, for most of the past decade.

In the period 1977-78 to 1985-86, Queensland's GSP has grown in real terms by 29.0 per cent. This represents an average annual compound growth rate of 3.2 per cent. Growth in real terms is indicated when GSP is expressed in terms of constant prices. Over the period 1977-78 to 1985-86, Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew in real terms by 24.5 per cent, representing an average annual compound growth rate of 2.8 per cent.



4.6 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, QUEENSLAND

Year	Current prices	Percentage change	Constant prices (a)	Percentage change
	\$m		\$m	
1977-78	12,229	..	22,275	..
1978-79	14,183	+16.0	23,877	+7.2
1979-80	15,808	+11.5	24,024	+0.6
1980-81	18,093	+14.5	24,921	+3.7
1981-82	20,943	+15.8	26,146	+4.9
1982-83	22,779	+8.8	25,768	-1.4
1983-84	25,302	+11.1	26,746	+3.8
1984-85	28,095	+11.0	28,095	+5.0
1985-86	30,713	+9.3	28,757	+2.4
Total change	..	+151.1	..	+29.1
Average annual change	..	+12.2	..	+3.2

(a) Constant 1984-85 prices adjusted using GDP deflator.

Sources: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0) and State Accounts (5220.0).

Much of this growth has been generated by the expansion and development of mining and mineral processing, tourism and the increased demand arising from the migration of people from interstate. Queensland's strong economic growth is reflected in other major economic aggregates such as consumption and investment.

4.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Indicators such as retail sales, motor vehicle registrations and sales of residential land and dwellings reflect the high rates of economic activity in Queensland over most of the 1970s and 1980s.

4.4.1 Retail Sales

In 1987-88, the estimated value of retail sales in Queensland was \$10,089m and accounted for 16.4 per cent of the total value of retail sales in



Australia. In the 10 years to 1987-88, retail sales in Queensland increased in nominal terms by 187 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of more than 11 per cent.

4.4.2 Residential Land and Dwelling Sales

Overall, the Queensland market for residential land and dwellings showed significant increases in the financial year 1987-88 in contrast to the previous year's trend of static or falling sale prices and reduced sales activity. The major growth areas in the last year were the resort areas such as the Gold Coast and Cairns and to a somewhat lesser extent, Brisbane and its surrounds. There was relatively little growth in most provincial cities and average land prices actually decreased in some cities such as Toowoomba and Townsville in comparison with 1986-87.

4.7 AVERAGE PRICE OF VACANT LAND (a) IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Local government area	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88	Change (b)
	\$	\$	\$	%
Brisbane City	27,261	31,480	34,644	+4.9
Redland Shire	12,332	21,282	25,747	+15.9
Logan City	17,197	21,207	22,572	+5.6
Albert Shire	25,660	33,844	39,181	+8.8
Gold Coast City	43,700	68,404	76,058	+11.7
Toowoomba City	17,039	18,702	17,442	+0.5
Rockhampton City	16,953	19,621	20,200	+3.6
Townsville City	25,745	27,487	25,641	-0.1
Thuringowa City	17,607	16,628	16,358	-1.5
Cairns City	23,017	26,608	41,256	+12.4
Mulgrave Shire	20,223	22,710	31,072	+9.0
Queensland	20,134	28,947	32,660	+10.2

(a) Total land area less than 1,000 square metres for single residential dwellings. (b) Five year average annual rate.

Source: Department of the Valuer-General.

4.8 AVERAGE PRICE OF DWELLINGS (a) IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Local government area	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88	Change (b)
	\$	\$	\$	%
Brisbane City	59,630	75,197	83,679	+7.0
Redland Shire	53,754	65,558	76,514	+7.3
Logan City	49,895	56,487	63,185	+4.8
Albert Shire	77,555	92,852	109,382	+7.1
Gold Coast City	90,117	120,620	158,108	+11.9
Toowoomba City	47,993	56,910	60,124	+4.6
Rockhampton City	47,096	53,850	56,265	+3.6
Townsville City	55,353	63,527	66,795	+3.8
Thuringowa City	55,263	58,976	62,028	+2.3
Cairns City	57,078	70,446	91,572	+9.9
Mulgrave Shire	59,448	75,992	94,032	+9.6
Queensland	55,233	70,575	81,271	+8.0

(a) Single residential dwellings on land area less than 2,000 square metres. (b) Five year average annual rate.

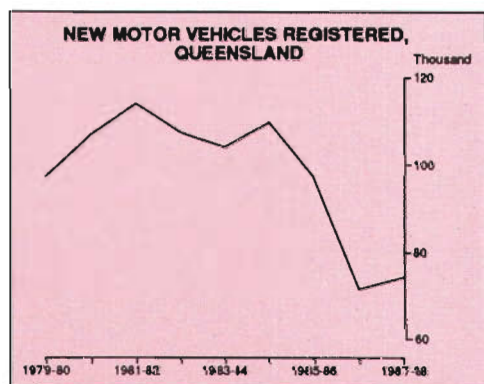
Source: Department of the Valuer-General.

Average prices of residential land and dwellings for all sales in Queensland increased over the 5 year period, 1982-83 to 1987-88, at an average annual rate of 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. While increases in resort areas were higher than the CPI, increases for most provincial cities were considerably lower and this gave an increase for the State of slightly more than the CPI over the same period.

4.4.3 Motor Vehicle Registrations

The number of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland during 1987-88 was 73,864, accounting for 15.7 per cent of total motor vehicle registrations in Australia.

Motor vehicle registrations at both the State and national levels have fluctuated widely over the last 10 years. After reaching a peak of 114,384 in 1981-82, motor vehicle registrations in Queensland declined to a low of 70,946 in 1986-87 before recovering slightly to 73,864 in 1987-88.

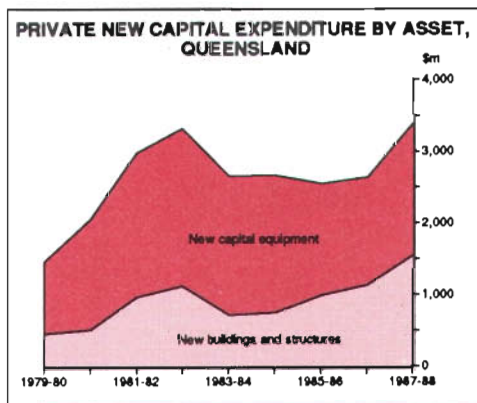


4.5 INVESTMENT

4.5.1 Private New Capital Expenditure

New capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Queensland in 1987-88 totalled \$3,404m which was an increase of 28.7 per cent on the expenditure for the previous year. Investment in new buildings and structures increased by 36.7 per cent to \$1,572m while investment in equipment, plant and machinery increased 22.5 per cent to \$1,832m.

The manufacturing sector recorded the largest proportional increase in private new capital expenditure in Queensland during 1987-88 and accounted for 22.3 per cent of the total. Expenditure in the mining sector accounted for



9.7 per cent, the finance, property and business services sector for 27.5 per cent, while other selected industries accounted for the remaining 40.5 per cent.

4.9 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1986-87 \$m	1987-88 \$m	Percentage change
Industry			
Finance, property and business services	632	934	+47.8
Mining	451	329	-27.1
Manufacturing	482	760	+57.7
Other selected industries	1,080	1,380	+27.8
Total	2,645	3,404	+28.7
Asset			
New buildings	1,150	1,572	+36.7
Equipment, plant and machinery	1,496	1,832	+22.5

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (\$646.0).

4.5.2 State Government Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure

4.10 EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Value \$m	Percentage change
1982-83	738	..
1983-84	756	+2.4
1984-85	857	+13.4
1985-86	1,031	+20.3
1986-87	1,004	-2.6
1987-88 (estimate)	925	-7.9
Total change	..	+25.3
Average annual change	..	+4.6

Source: Government Financial Estimates (\$501.0).

Expenditure on new fixed assets by the State general government sector (excluding public trading enterprises) amounted to \$925m in 1987-88, representing 18.3 per cent of such expenditure of all State Governments in that year. In the 5 years to 1987-88, the expenditure increased by 25.3 per cent. This represented an average annual increase of 4.6 per cent for the entire period. However, expenditure declined in both 1986-87 and 1987-88.

4.6 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Monthly Summary of Statistics (1304.3), monthly

Queensland in Relation to Australia (1305.3), annual

Economic Indicators (1307.3), monthly

Foreign and Interstate Trade (5402.3), annual

The Labour Force (6201.3), quarterly

Tourist Accommodation (8635.3), quarterly

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3), monthly

Retail Industry: Details of Operations (8622.3), irregular

Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics (8623.3), irregular

Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics (8626.3), irregular

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0), annual

Exports (5434.0), quarterly

Imports (5435.0), quarterly

Government Financial Estimates (5501.0), annual

State Estimates of Private Capital Expenditure (5646.0), quarterly

Consumer Price Index (6401.0), quarterly

Other publications:

Queensland Department of the Valuer-General,
Annual Report and *Queensland Real Estate Market Report*

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FINANCE

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Chapter 5

FINANCE

This chapter provides details of the financial activities of the Queensland Government and its subsidiary authorities, Queensland local government authorities and of selected private finance operations in Queensland.

5.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

In Australia the collection of public revenue and expenditure of public moneys are undertaken by three levels of government, Commonwealth, State and local governments.

The Constitution setting out the structure of the federal system gave the central government power to impose all forms of taxation but not to discriminate between the States. The States were given concurrent powers but were excluded from collecting customs and excise duties. This was later interpreted to include virtually all forms of sales or other indirect taxes on goods.

Under Section 96, the Constitution also empowered the Commonwealth to grant financial assistance to any State. This was later interpreted to enable the central government to provide both general purpose payments to the States and specific purpose payments to achieve particular policy objectives.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission was established to consider applications by the States for special assistance. It has since been responsible for recommending the percentage of general purpose grants to be paid to each State.

During World War II, the Uniform Tax Scheme was introduced. This has generally excluded States from collecting individual and company income taxes in return for the Commonwealth providing general purpose assistance to the States. In the 1986-87 year, total grants paid by the Commonwealth to the States, the Northern Territory and local government amounted to \$22,511.0m, that is 40.1 per cent of

5.1 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: OUTLAYS AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1985-86 r</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>Outlays</i>		
<i>Current outlays</i>	5,767.4	6,323.0
General government final consumption expenditure	3,846.5	4,183.4
Interest paid	1,563.7	1,756.4
Subsidies paid	70.7	71.3
Personal benefit payments	68.0	78.8
Current grants	218.5	229.3
Other	-	3.8
<i>Capital outlays</i>	2,883.7	3,036.1
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2,666.1	2,772.0
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-17.9	-29.0
Increase in stocks	30.5	67.7
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-25.5	-35.6
Capital transfer payments	24.1	26.3
Advances paid (net)	206.4	240.7
Total outlays	8,651.1	9,359.1
<i>Receipts</i>		
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	7,510.0	8,047.5
Taxes, fees and fines	1,816.3	1,989.6
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	937.5	1,016.3
Property income	1,035.0	1,135.8
Other revenue	234.9	136.0
Current grants	2,917.4	3,224.0
Capital grants	568.9	557.7
<i>Financing transactions</i>	1,141.0	1,311.5
Advances received (net)	95.6	73.4
Net borrowing	643.2	1,058.1
Deposits received (net)	-0.1	0.1
Decrease in investments	22.5	-43.0
Decrease in currency and deposits	158.5	-86.7
Increase in provisions	220.1	286.5
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	1.3	23.1
Total receipts	8,651.1	9,359.1

Source: State and Local Government Finance (5504.0).

those governments' receipts. The corresponding value of grants paid by the Commonwealth in 1985-86 was \$20,984.2m or 40.9 per cent of total State, Northern Territory and local government receipts.

The Queensland Treasury Corporation which absorbed the functions of the Queensland Government Development Authority commenced operations on 1 July 1988 to act as a financial institution for the State and its statutory authorities. Its main functions are to borrow money or obtain financial accommodation on behalf of the State and its statutory authorities and provide a medium for the investment of funds of those bodies.

Total receipts of all State and local government authorities including the Northern Territory in 1986-87 were \$56,160.5m, an increase of 9.4 per cent over those of the previous year. Queensland's receipts were \$9,359.0m for this period.

5.2 STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Government authorities are classified into two sectors, budget and non-budget. The budget sector consists of those authorities whose day-to-day financial transactions are recorded in the public accounts (i.e. revenue, loan, trust and special funds maintained by the government). The non-budget sector comprises those authorities whose day-to-day financial transactions and financial balances are held with financial enterprises in their own name, independent of the public accounts. Public financial institutions, such as government banks and insurance offices are excluded from the following government finance statistics.

Restructuring of the public sector may adjust the balance of activities between the sectors. Of particular note is the re-organisation of the electricity industry, when on 30 June 1985 the State Electricity Commission (budget sector) and Queensland Electricity Generating Board (non-budget sector) were amalgamated to form the Queensland Electricity Commission which operates through government trust funds and is thus included in the budget sector. Additionally, the Agricultural Bank and Rural Reconstruction Board (both budget sector) ceased operations and from 1 July 1986 their activities have been assumed by the Queensland Industry Development Corporation. The expanded activity of the Queensland Government Development Authority during 1986-87 has encouraged the restructuring of debt, particularly overseas debt, of authorities in both budget and non-budget sectors.

5.2.1 Budget Sector

Outlays

In 1986-87 total outlays by the budget sector were \$8,065.5m. This compares with \$7,378.7m in the previous year.

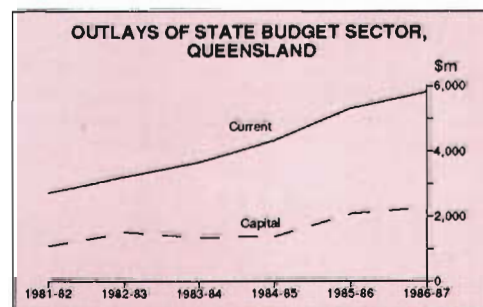
Current Outlays. Education accounted for 30.0 per cent of total current outlays with primary and secondary education (\$1,066.4m) and tertiary education (\$447.7m) being the major components. Expenditure on health at 16.3 per cent of the total was also a significant item of which hospitals and other institutional services was the major component. Public debt transactions represented a further 25.5 per cent of total current outlays.

5.2 BUDGET SECTOR: CURRENT OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Purpose	1985-86	1986-87
General public services	285.5	325.9
Public order and safety	408.4	433.9
Education	1,612.6	1,739.2
Health	869.3	948.4
Social security and welfare	141.9	160.4
Housing and community amenities	7.6	7.7
Recreation and culture	72.5	82.6
Fuel and energy	1.3	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	184.4	189.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	26.9	33.3
Transport and communications	201.2	217.5
Other economic affairs	93.1	82.9
Other purposes		
Public debt transactions	1,299.9	1,479.3
General purpose inter-government transfers	90.4	97.8
Other (including natural disaster relief)	10.8	6.4
Total	5,305.8	5,806.2

Source: Government Finance (\$503.3).

Capital Outlays. Transport and communications accounted for 34.8 per cent of total capital outlays, of which expenditures on road



transport (\$336.3m) and rail transport (\$399.6m) were the major components. Outlays on fuel and energy (18.7 per cent), education (9.5 per cent) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, of which expenditure on agriculture was \$278.2m (13.8 per cent), were the other main items of capital outlays.

5.3 BUDGET SECTOR: CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Purpose	1985-86 r	1986-87
General public services	68.2	65.7
Public order and safety	24.2	29.2
Education	250.7	215.1
Health	7.5	39.6
Social security and welfare	7.4	4.1
Housing and community amenities	226.4	191.4
Recreation and culture	51.4	59.9
Fuel and energy	369.5	423.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	184.4	312.9
Mining, manufacturing and construction	12.9	11.3
Transport and communications	737.1	786.6
Other economic affairs	55.3	79.5
Other purposes	77.8	41.2
Total	2,072.9	2,259.4

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

Receipts

Grants from the Commonwealth Government comprised 46.8 per cent of Queensland's budget sector receipts during 1986-87. These may be classified as general purpose payments or specific purpose payments, each of which can be further classified into those of a revenue (current) nature and those of a capital nature.

General purpose payments are designed to assist States chiefly to finance their current outlays in providing services such as education, health, law and order etc. The States are free to determine the allocation of these payments in accordance with their budgetary priorities.

The main general purpose payment is the Financial Assistance Grant which provided Queensland with \$2,206.0m in 1986-87, an increase of 11.8 per cent over the amount provided in the previous year. Arrangements introduced for the triennium commencing 1985-86 provide for the total pool of Financial Assistance Grants to be adjusted each year according to movements in the Consumer Price Index. In 1985-86 and 1986-87 the payments were adjusted for increases in the Index for the year ended 31 March. For 1987-88, the total amount of grants for the States was fixed at \$11,756.1m, being the amount estimated to maintain the same real level as in 1986-87. Queensland received \$2,414.3m, or 20.5 per cent of the total allocated among the States in

1987-88. Financial Assistance Grants are to be distributed among the States in each year of the triennium in accordance with the per capita relativities recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission in its 1985 report.

5.4 BUDGET SECTOR: RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Economic type	1985-86 r	1986-87
Revenue and grants received	6,400.5	6,865.3
Taxes, fees and fines	1,367.7	1,503.1
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	435.2	509.5
Property income	940.3	1,022.6
Other revenue	177.7	55.0
Grants received from the Commonwealth Government		
Current purposes	2,904.8	3,214.2
Capital purposes	567.4	556.8
Other grants	7.5	4.0
Financing transactions	978.2	1,200.2
Advances from the Commonwealth Government	95.6	73.4
Net borrowing	576.2	1,022.5
General government	126.3	213.7
Public trading enterprises	449.9	808.8
Deposits received (net)	—	-0.2
Decrease in investments	19.3	-34.6
Decrease in currency and deposits	155.0	-21.7
Increase in provisions	137.3	168.0
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	-5.2	-7.1
Total	7,378.7	8,065.5

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

The level of Financial Assistance Grants for the 1988-89 year has been reviewed to take into account a new method of hospital funding and the inclusion of the Northern Territory in the distribution. Also the States' revenue raising base has been broadened as government business enterprises are from 1 July 1988 no longer exempt from payroll tax assessment. Since 1981-82 identified health grants have been paid to the States, representing one general purpose grant identifiable as the Commonwealth contribution towards the cost of health programs instead of the separate cost-related grants previously made to them in respect of public hospitals, community health and school dental services. Queensland received \$127.0m in 1986-87, an increase of 11.9 per cent over the amount provided in the previous year. The annual level of these grants is determined on the same basis as for the Financial Assistance Grants. The distribution of grants among the States is made according to the per capita relativities implicit in the distribution of the health grants in 1984-85. From 1 July 1988 a new program of hospital funding grants will replace the identified health grants and

Medicare compensation grants. In addition the States are to receive assistance towards the treatment of AIDS cases.

General purpose financial assistance has been provided by the Commonwealth to the States for passing to local authorities since 1974-75. The current arrangements reflect the recommendations of the National Inquiry into Local Government Finance. The level of funding is determined by increasing the previous year's allocation by the greater of Consumer Price Index movements and percentage change in general purpose payment to the States. The distribution among the States is based on the 1977 recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Queensland received \$97.8m in 1986-87, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the allocation for 1985-86. Of the \$652.5m expected to be distributed to the States in 1988-89, Queensland has been allocated \$108.3m.

The Commonwealth has provided the States with general purpose capital assistance under the State Governments' Loan Council programs. In recent years, these programs have included grants and loans of a general purpose nature with a proportion of the loans being nominated for housing.

In 1985 the Loan Council adopted a 'global approach' to the oversight of borrowings. Under this arrangement, the State Governments were asked to voluntarily limit the level of new money borrowings by their authorities from all sources to the 'global limits' agreed by the Loan Council. The States are free to distribute the 'global total' among their authorities according to their priorities.

5.5 COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CURRENT PURPOSES (\$m)

Purpose	1985-86	1986-87
General public services and public order and safety	11.9	12.6
Education	525.7	549.8
Health	81.4	91.5
Social security and welfare	r 14.8	21.5
Fuel and energy	3.1	5.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	r 21.7	55.0
Transport and communications	r 0.7	0.2
Other economic affairs	r 45.1	34.4
Other purposes		
Financial assistance grants	1,973.6	2,206.0
Identified health grants	113.5	127.0
Other general purpose intergovernment transfers	107.0	104.7
Natural disaster relief	6.2	6.5
Total	r 2,904.8	3,214.2

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

In 1986-87 capital grants of \$56.9m were paid to Queensland while \$102.7m was allocated as Loan Council borrowings. Of this latter amount \$61.6m was nominated for housing.

Specific purpose grants are made for both current and capital purposes. The most significant current grants are for education purposes.

These grants are identified either for a specific level of education, or as being contributions towards a named project. During 1986-87 these grants included \$168.7m for universities, \$130.1m for colleges of advanced education, \$220.8m for primary and secondary schools, both government and private, and \$21.4m for technical and further education. Additional funds were received from the Commonwealth for educational assistance to Aboriginals and for the Participation and Equity Program.

Under the Commonwealth-State Bicentennial Commemorative Program, Commonwealth and State Governments have funded celebratory projects considered to have long-term benefits for the Australian community. The Commonwealth contribution to Queensland during 1986-87 for these projects was \$5.7m compared with \$3.3m in the previous year.

A new program of Commonwealth assistance for the sugar industry was introduced in 1987. This includes a price support scheme to be funded on a \$2 Commonwealth: \$1 State cost-sharing basis and farm and mill adjustment assistance. During 1986-87 Queensland received \$22.8m under these schemes.

The largest grants received for capital purposes are those for roads. Under the provisions of the Australian *Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985*, the road grants have been distributed to the States by category of road. Grants for 1986-87 to Queensland were: national roads, \$75.3m; urban arterial roads,

5.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES (\$m)

Purpose	1985-86	1986-87
Education	93.5	85.0
Health	8.2	7.9
Social security and welfare	3.7	8.6
Housing and community amenities	88.1	97.7
Recreation and culture	3.8	6.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	r 31.3	34.5
Transport and communications	257.7	257.3
Other purposes	81.2	59.7
Total	r 567.4	556.8

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

\$14.8m; rural arterial roads, \$32.4m and local roads, \$40.1m. In addition, \$94.7m was received for the Australian Bicentennial Roads Development Program. From the proceeds of these two programs, \$32.9m was passed on to the local authorities.

The Commonwealth also provides the States with specific purpose assistance in the form of repayable advances. The major payment to Queensland in 1986-87 was \$24.0m for natural disaster relief.

5.2.2 Non-budget Sector

5.7 NON-BUDGET SECTOR OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1985-86 r</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>Current outlays</i>	<i>189.2</i>	<i>203.7</i>
General government final consumption expenditure	88.8	95.2
Interest paid	80.9	80.8
Unrequited current transfer payments	21.1	28.6
Income transferred by public trading enterprises (net)	-1.4	-0.8
<i>Capital outlays</i>	<i>483.2</i>	<i>462.7</i>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	366.7	355.3
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-7.0	-8.4
Increase in stocks	0.1	2.2
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-0.4	-1.0
Capital transfer payments	7.3	7.8
Advances paid (net)	116.4	106.7
Total	672.4	666.4

Source: Government Finance (\$503.3).

5.8 NON-BUDGET SECTOR RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1985-86 r</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	<i>529.3</i>	<i>538.0</i>
Taxes, fees and fines	5.8	6.4
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	303.1	278.6
Property income	68.1	90.5
Other revenue	49.9	51.0
Current grants received	100.7	104.9
Capital grants received	1.5	6.5
<i>Financing transactions</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>128.4</i>
Advances received (net)	-6.7	28.3
Net borrowing	72.4	17.8
Deposits received (net)	-0.2	0.3
Decrease in investments	3.1	-8.5
Decrease in currency and deposits	14.5	-34.3
Increase in provisions	82.8	118.6
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	-22.8	6.1
Total	672.4	666.4

Source: Government Finance (\$503.3).

The non-budget sector comprises those State authorities (e.g. port authorities and electricity boards) whose daily financial transactions and financial balances are held with financial enterprises in their own name, independent of the public accounts. The enterprises included in this sector are mainly trading enterprises. A convention of government finance statistics is to show a net operating surplus of such enterprises and not details of current revenue and expenditure.

5.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's 19 city councils, three town councils and 112 shire councils collectively outlaid \$1,182.9m in 1986-87. This represented an increase of 7.2 per cent over that for 1985-86.

5.3.1 Outlays

5.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>Current outlays</i>	<i>r 559.7</i>	<i>618.0</i>
General government final consumption expenditure	278.5	312.5
Interest paid	228.0	246.9
Subsidies paid	24.6	27.4
Current grants	0.6	1.0
Levies paid to other government authorities	r 28.0	30.3
<i>Capital outlays</i>	<i>543.8</i>	<i>564.9</i>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	550.5	578.9
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-5.6	-7.0
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-1.1	-7.1
Total outlays	r 1,103.5	1,182.9

Source: State and Local Government Finance (\$504.0).

Of the total final consumption expenditure, the major outlays were for transport and communications purposes (\$109.2m for 1986-87), mainly road maintenance. Outlays on recreation and culture were \$76.3m in 1986-87. Housing and community amenities which accounted for \$52.0m in 1986-87 include housing, community development, garbage services, street lighting and other community amenities such as bus shelters, as well as the operating expenses of those water and sewerage undertakings considered too small to be analysed as public trading enterprises separate from the normal activities of the local authority.

The major components of new fixed capital expenditure in 1986-87 were outlays for transport and communications (\$215.3m), mainly

road construction; sanitation (including sewerage) and other protection of the environment, \$102.1m; and for water supplies, \$101.3m. Expenditure on recreation and culture accounted for \$65.5m. An additional \$50.2m was spent on items of a capital nature which cannot be allocated to a particular function, such as workshop and depot expenses and purchase of plant (other than road plant).

5.3.2 Receipts

Local authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from taxes (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.

Charges, rather than rates, are frequently imposed by local authorities for the supply of water, sewerage and transport services. Current costs associated with the provision of these services are deducted from the revenue from such charges and the resultant net operating surplus of public trading enterprises is included as revenue received.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments. In general, Commonwealth grants are paid via the State Government.

5.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Economic type	1985-86 r	1986-87
Revenue and grants received	959.4	1,062.2
Taxes, fees and fines	442.8	480.0
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	199.2	222.2
Property income	70.1	70.8
Other revenue	37.7	56.8
Current grants	125.2	128.6
Capital grants	84.4	103.7
Financing transactions	144.1	120.7
Advances received (net)	14.1	2.1
Net borrowing	130.7	143.1
Decrease in currency and deposits	-11.1	-30.7
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	10.4	6.2
Total receipts	1,103.5	1,182.9

Source: State and Local Government Finance (\$504.0).

The largest Commonwealth funded grant to local authorities is the General Purpose Financial Assistance Grant received by the State Government and distributed among local authorities according to the recommendations of the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland. During 1986-87 the amount allocated under this arrangement was \$97.8m.

Local authorities have also received grants directly from the Commonwealth. The programs have included the provision of facilities for aged or disabled persons, Aboriginal advancement and children's services. Direct financial assistance is also received in respect of a program dedicated to the transfer of small Commonwealth-owned aerodromes to local ownership.

5.4 TAXES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND

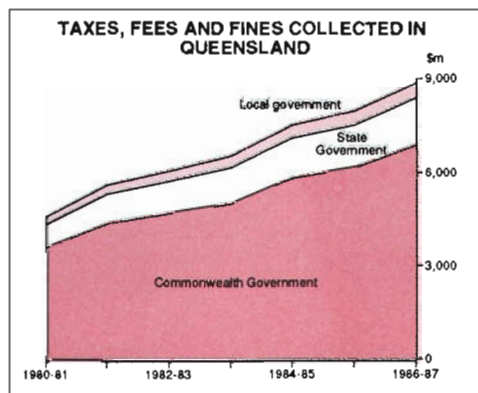
Under the Constitution the Commonwealth is given the exclusive right to levy customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with other levels of government depending upon the legislative provisions that exist at any given time.

A total of \$8,896.2m was collected in Queensland in 1986-87. Although this is the equivalent of \$3,356.5 per capita, Commonwealth tax receipts represent amounts paid into Commonwealth accounting offices in Queensland and do not purport to measure taxes paid by Queensland residents.

5.11 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND

Level of government	1985-86 r	1986-87
	\$m	\$m
Commonwealth	6,187.8	6,906.7
State	1,373.5	1,509.5
Local	442.8	480.0
Total	8,004.1	8,896.2
	\$	\$
Per capita	3,082.1	3,356.5

Sources: State and Local Government Finance (\$504.0).
Government Finance (\$503.3).



5.4.1 Commonwealth Taxes

Personal income tax represented 65 per cent of all Commonwealth taxation receipts in Queensland during 1986-87; in 1985-86 it was 64 per cent.

5.12 COMMONWEALTH TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$m)		
Type of tax	1985-86	1986-87
<i>Taxes on income</i>	4,434.2	5,023.7
Personal income tax	3,968.2	4,520.6
Company tax	444.9	477.1
Income tax paid by super-annuation funds	2.7	1.0
Dividend withholding tax	2.2	3.0
Interest withholding tax	16.2	22.0
Employers' payroll taxes (a)	—	37.5
<i>Taxes on property</i>	0.8	1.5
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>	1,730.4	1,824.7
Sales tax	543.3	568.5
Excise Act duties	764.4	879.0
Agricultural production taxes	36.0	39.8
Customs duties on imports	325.5	280.8
Customs duties on exports	57.4	51.5
Agricultural produce export taxes	3.8	5.1
<i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i>	5.8	0.5
Departure tax	5.5	0.1
Other	0.3	0.4
<i>Fees and fines</i>	16.6	18.8
Fees from regulatory services	16.2	18.5
Fines	0.4	0.3
Total	6,187.8	6,906.7

(a) Including Fringe Benefits Tax.

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

5.4.2 State Taxes

The main source of revenue from taxation for the State is payroll tax which was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. The exemption from payment of this tax, previously accorded to government business enterprises, has been removed with effect from 1 July 1988. For 1986-87 the maximum tax exemption level on wages paid was \$324,000. Since September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Stamp duty is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894-1988* on the transfer of property, money transactions and other agreements. Examples include cheques, conveyances, mortgages, hire purchase agreements and life insurance policies. There are exemptions from duty on some classes of documents, particularly in relation to educational, charitable and religious organisations and for government departments. Stamp duties

on transactions concerning insurance, motor vehicle registration, lotteries and betting are included in the relevant subgroup of the table below, and are not part of the receipts of stamp duties on financial and capital transactions.

5.13 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND (\$m)		
Type of tax	1985-86	1986-87
Employers' payroll tax	r 401.5	423.0
<i>Taxes on property</i>		
Land taxes	37.1	47.5
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	41.1	48.8
Estate, inheritance and gift duties	0.1	—
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	240.1	292.9
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>		
Agricultural production taxes	6.8	7.1
Taxes on government lotteries	73.6	74.5
Taxes on private lotteries	5.0	4.1
Casino taxes	9.8	19.7
Race betting taxes	49.9	51.9
Taxes on insurance	64.7	63.7
<i>Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities</i>		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	181.5	190.7
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	52.5	51.4
Drivers' licences	r 5.4	9.0
Road transport and maintenance	r 26.7	29.4
Liquor franchise taxes	57.3	63.9
Other	5.9	5.9
<i>Fees and fines</i>		
Fees from regulatory services	r 80.7	88.9
Fines	33.9	37.1
Total	r 1,373.5	1,509.5

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

5.4.3 Local Government Taxes

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities.

The main fees and fines collected in 1986-87 include building fees \$13.0m; dog registration \$1.8m and parking fines \$4.5m. Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

5.14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$m)		
Tax	1985-86	1986-87
Taxes on property (rates)	408.2	443.7
Fees and fines	34.6	36.4
Total	442.8	480.0

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

5.5 PRIVATE FINANCE

The operations of the financial sector in Queensland are controlled by both Commonwealth and Queensland legislation.

Since 1980 there have been substantial changes in the Australian financial system. These changes have emanated primarily from a committee established to inquire into the Australian financial system, the Campbell Committee, followed by a further review known as the Martin Review Group. As a result there has been substantial deregulation of the Australian financial system and the entry of new banks into the system.

The overall result has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them.

5.5.1 Banks

The banking system in Australia in June 1988 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), 29 trading banks, 17 savings banks and a number of specialist banks (e.g. Commonwealth Development Bank).

Trading Banks

These banks provide widespread and varied commercial and personal banking facilities throughout Australia. They are normally divided into two groups, major trading banks and other trading banks. There are four major trading banks operating in Australia, (Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited and the Westpac Banking Corporation). At June 1988 these banks accounted for approximately 80 per cent of all trading bank deposits.

5.15 TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE (\$m)

Particulars	1987	1988
Interest bearing deposits	1,873.4	2,324.7
Non-interest bearing deposits	6,076.4	6,347.4
Loans, advances, bills discounted	7,136.6	7,642.5
Debits to customers' accounts	7,553.8	11,686.0

Savings Banks

Savings banks in Australia are similar to trading banks in that they accept deposits from the public repayable on demand, but differ in that deposits are not, generally speaking, subject to transfer by cheque.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912. The savings bank field was opened to private banks in this State in 1956. Depositors' balances in Queensland for June 1988 amounted to \$7,129.2m, an increase of 22.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1987.

5.16 SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	Unit	1986-87	1987-88
Deposits	\$'000	25,606.9	46,932.9
Withdrawals	\$'000	25,565.1	46,176.9
Excess of deposits over withdrawals	\$'000	41.8	756.0
Operative accounts open, June	'000	4,032	4,261
Depositors' balances, June	\$m	5,813.3	7,129.2
Average per operative account	\$	1,442	1,673
Average per head of population	\$	2,222	2,665

Development Banks

These organisations comprise the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which provides finance for the development of approved enterprises in primary, secondary and tourist industries where finance is not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions; the Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, which specialises in arranging finance for enterprises engaged in the development of Australia's natural resources; the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd, which provides loans, through banks and other lenders, to primary producers for longer terms than normally available; and the Australian Industry Development Corporation, which assists in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to maximising Australian ownership.

5.5.2 Building Societies

Building societies are established primarily to raise funds to assist members by granting loans, secured on mortgage, to build or acquire homes. These societies are either permanent or terminating (co-operative housing) societies.

Permanent building societies raise most of their funds from the public while terminating societies rely heavily on funds from government and other financial institutions.

5.17 BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87
<i>Permanent Societies</i>		
Number of societies	12	12
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Liabilities</i>	2,962,148	3,245,102
Withdrawable shares	1,328,276	1,383,980
Borrowings	1,549,112	1,760,704
Other	84,760	100,418
<i>Assets</i>	2,962,148	3,245,102
Amount owing on loans	2,276,706	2,255,197
Bills, bonds, other securities	504,760	753,788
Other	180,682	236,117
Expenditure	392,382	447,433
Income	401,883	459,645
<i>Terminating Societies</i>		
Number of societies	564	565
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Liabilities</i>	89,174	89,184
Loans		
Banks	14,505	16,701
Government	54,677	51,043
Other	12,704	14,474
Other liabilities	7,288	6,965
<i>Assets</i>	89,174	89,184
Amount owing on loans	80,386	80,182
Other	8,788	9,001
Expenditure	8,440	8,845
Income	8,998	9,537

5.5.3 Other Financial Institutions

Finance Companies

Finance companies are corporations which rely substantially on borrowings from the financial markets and whose provision of finance is predominantly in the form of business and commercial lending instalment credit to finance retail sales by others or other loans to individuals.

5.18 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND (a)

Particulars	1987	1988
Finance lease receivables	1,626.1	1,667.6
Loans outstanding		
Individuals for housing	441.4	305.4
Individuals for other purposes	1,051.0	1,039.8
Other loans and advances	2,128.2	2,385.7

(a) At June of each year.

Certain types of financial institutions which operate in Queensland have been excluded. These institutions include authorised money market dealers, pastoral finance companies, cash management trusts, insurance companies and superannuation schemes. Data on these institutions is not generally available at the State level.

Credit Co-operatives

Credit co-operatives or 'credit unions' operate by predominantly borrowing from and providing finance to, their own members.

5.19 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86
Credit co-operatives on register (a)	50	46
Number of members (a)	279,965	300,320
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Income</i>		
Interest on loans	90,430	109,772
Income from placements and other deposits (b)	14,087	11,515
Income from securities	2,768	6,886
Other	6,724	8,996
<i>Total</i>	114,010	137,168
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Interest on borrowing	71,402	88,665
Wages, salaries etc.	11,600	14,168
Other administrative expenses (c)	14,835	17,202
Other	8,351	11,330
<i>Total</i>	106,189	131,366
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Members' funds		
Share capital	2,811	3,011
Deposits	689,413	782,885
Other	50,517	52,830
<i>Total</i>	742,739	838,725
<i>Assets</i>		
Loans to members	587,315	653,852
Other	155,426	184,873
<i>Total</i>	742,739	838,725

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including interest on deposits with banks. (c) Including bad debts written off and allowances for doubtful debts.

Lending Activity of Financial Institutions

5.20 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$m)

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Banks	1,840.3	2,045.5	8,069.5	216.7
Permanent building societies	852.4	-	-	-
Credit co-operatives	2.0	261.4	-	-
Finance companies	21.9	671.5	1,914.4	777.0
Money market corporations	-	-	633.6	66.0
Other	(a) 200.6	36.6	37.8	36.4
<i>Total</i>	2,917.2	3,015.1	10,655.2	1,096.0

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

As a result of recommendations arising from a joint investigation by the ABS, Treasury and Reserve Bank of Australia aimed at rationalising finance statistics, statistical collections were

introduced to measure lending activity by significant lenders in the fields of housing for owner occupation, personal, commercial and lease finance.

In 1987-88 total financial commitments increased for all types of finance when compared with the 1986-87 figures. The largest increase occurred in housing finance, an increase of 75 per cent followed by commercial finance 41 per cent, personal finance 29 per cent and lease finance 21 per cent. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions in all sectors with the exception of lease finance which was dominated by finance companies.

5.6 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than those primarily engaged in the agriculture, construction and community services industries. In general, new capital expenditure relates to expenditure charged to fixed tangible asset accounts including major improvements, alterations and additions but excluding expenditure on second-hand assets.

The survey is designed to produce Australian estimates. State dissections are obtained by allocating expenditure to the State where the asset has been or will be used. Where enterprises are unable to allocate expenditure to individual States because the asset is mobile across States (e.g. aeroplanes, transport trucks), the expenditure is allocated to the State of the Australian head office of the enterprise.

5.21 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Selected industry			
Finance, property and business services	638	632	934
Mining	341	451	329
Manufacturing	475	482	760
Other selected industries	1,104	1,080	1,380
Asset type			
New buildings and structures	1,005	1,150	1,572
Equipment, plant and machinery	1,554	1,496	1,832
Total	2,559	2,645	3,404

5.7 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Monthly Summary of Statistics (1304.3), monthly

Local Government (5502.3), annual

Government Finance (5503.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Government Financial Estimates (5501.0), annual

Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0), annual

State and Local Government Finance (5504.0), annual

Taxation Revenue (5506.0), annual

Savings Banks (5602.0), monthly

Major Trading Banks (5603.0), monthly

Banking (5605.0), quarterly

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0), monthly

Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0), annual

Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5632.0), annual

Co-operative Housing Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5633.0), annual

Cash Management Trusts (5635.0), monthly

Building Societies (5637.0), monthly

Authorised Dealers and Money Market Corporations (5638.0), monthly

Finance Companies (Financial Corporations Act) (5639.0), monthly

Credit Co-operatives, General Financiers and Other Financial Corporations (5640.0), monthly

Personal Finance (5642.0), monthly

Commercial Finance (5643.0), monthly

Lease Finance (5644.0), monthly

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0), quarterly

Other publications:

Commonwealth Government Budget Paper No. 4: Commonwealth Financial Relations with Other Levels of Government, 1987-88

Reserve Bank of Australia, *Reserve Bank Bulletin*

Chapter 6

LAW AND ORDER

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Chapter 6

LAW AND ORDER

The maintenance of law and order is an important issue that concerns all members of the community today. The State Government has responsibility, not only for enacting legislation, but also for providing a police force, a judiciary and a corrective system.

Criminal law in Queensland, in the main, is based on legislation enacted by the Queensland Parliament. This is in contrast to New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia where common law (i.e. court decisions) is still an important source of criminal law.

Queensland moved away from common law in the criminal field with the passing of the *Criminal Code Act 1899*. However, not all the statutory criminal law that applies in Queensland today is contained in the Criminal Code. Some statutes, both Imperial (English) and local, which were enacted before 1899 remain in force and additional legislation relating to crimes has been passed since the introduction of the Criminal Code. Also, the Commonwealth Government has powers under the Constitution to make laws relating to criminal offences involving Commonwealth agencies, and can enact overriding legislation where the Commonwealth and States have concurrent powers. The *Crimes*

Act 1914 is the major piece of Commonwealth legislation relating to criminal offences.

When State courts exercise criminal jurisdiction, they may apply Imperial, Commonwealth or State law, depending on which legislature has dealt with the subject matter of the offence under the Australian constitutional framework.

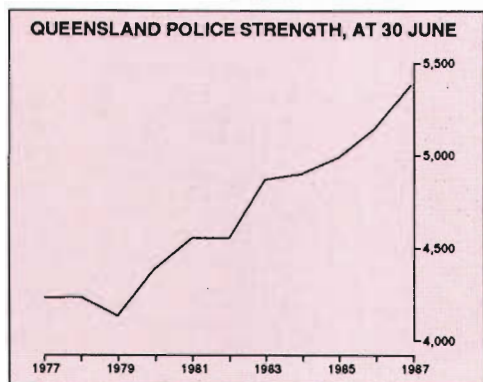
Recorded crime figures continued to rise in 1986-87 with the biggest increase being in the number of offences relating to theft and breaking and entering.

6.1 POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

The main duties of the police force are the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of good order and the apprehension and bringing to justice of offenders.

6.1.1 Police Strength

The Queensland Police Department is headed by the Commissioner with a Deputy Commissioner and six Assistant Commissioners responsible for the major functions of the Department: operations, traffic and buildings, personnel, crime and services, training and legal and administration. The sixth Assistant Commissioner was appointed on 7 July 1987. The State is divided into eight administrative regions, each headed by a Regional Superintendent. Within each region there are between two and five police districts, each with a number of local stations.



6.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

<i>Rank</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	1
Assistant Commissioners	5	5	5
Superintendents	23	27	30
Inspectors	112	119	123
Senior Sergeants	161	186	187
Sergeants: 1st class	304	361	381
2nd class	681	722	740
Sergeants 3rd class/constables	2,925	3,290	3,453
Total	4,213	4,712	4,921
Uniformed	3,507	3,907	4,063
Detectives	427	561	597
Plain clothes	279	244	261
Technical and scientific	132	160	151
Total sworn-in officers	4,345	4,872	5,072
Sworn-in officers per			
100,000 population (a)	179	186	190
Probationaries	101	95	119
Cadets in training	108	178	190
Total police strength	4,554	5,145	5,381

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Although a large proportion of police hours is spent on community welfare, police work is generally seen to involve the areas of traffic, crime and public order. The main aim of the traffic police in enforcing the Traffic Act is to minimise road traffic accidents. The Criminal Investigation Branch deals with criminal activity such as murders, assaults, thefts and drug peddling. To streamline criminal investigations in provincial areas, in 1985-86 Detective Inspectors were appointed in a number of regions as Regional Crime Co-ordinators to supervise all major Criminal Investigation Branch activities in their regions. The police role in maintaining public order covers not only policing demonstrations but also in dealing with emergencies (including bomb threats and sieges), protecting people, carrying out rescues and curtailing unruly behaviour.

6.1.2 General Crime

Recorded criminal activity continued to rise in Queensland during 1986-87. The total number of offences (excluding good order offences) reported or becoming known to police was 201,767, an increase of 6 per cent over 1985-86. The largest increase occurred for robbery offences which rose 25 per cent. Offences of fraud and false pretences, which had been steadily rising in number until 1985-86, declined by 9 per cent.

In September 1986 a caution notice system for traffic offenders was introduced. An offender can receive two caution notices without penalty, but any subsequent notice may result in a traffic offence notice being issued which could attract a penalty. From the introduction of the system

The Fitzgerald Inquiry

Following allegations of corruption, a Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct was established under Commissioner Tony Fitzgerald Q.C. Commissioner Fitzgerald, who was appointed on 26 May 1987, has indicated that the report will be handed to the Queensland Government 2 years from the date the Commission was set up (27 May 1987). Patsy Wolfe was appointed Deputy Commissioner in April 1988.

A number of police officers, to the level of Assistant Commissioner, have admitted corruption to the Inquiry and the Commissioner of Police, Sir Terence Lewis, has been stood down pending the outcome of the Inquiry. Mr Ron Redmond is acting Commissioner. The Government has announced that a body will be set up to continue the work commenced by Commissioner Fitzgerald. The composition of this body will depend on recommendations in the final report.

until 30 June 1987, 21,839 caution notices were issued, of which 58 per cent were for speeding, 14 per cent for failure to wear seat belts and 7 per cent for defective vehicles.

6.2 OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO QUEENSLAND POLICE

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Homicide etc.	161	244	220
Assault etc.	5,729	8,124	9,489
Robbery	390	521	649
Theft and breaking and entering	76,530	98,321	108,997
Malicious damage	9,448	15,257	15,844
Fraud and false pretences	8,298	17,482	15,924
Drink and disqualified driving	22,473	27,659	29,808
Other (a)	15,460	22,504	20,836
Total	138,489	190,112	201,767

(a) Including drug offences.

Source: Queensland Police Department.

The proportion of offences cleared during 1986-87 was 52 per cent. The clear-up rate has remained relatively steady over the past 6 years, however, there is significant variation of clear-up rates between offence categories. Theft and breaking and entering offences, as well as malicious damage offences, had the lowest clear-up rate (30 per cent) of offences reported or becoming known to police. Conversely, homicide offences had a clear-up rate of 95 per cent. Drug offences and offences relating to drink driving and driving while disqualified had clear-up rates of almost 100 per cent.

6.3 OFFENCES CLEARED BY QUEENSLAND POLICE

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Homicide etc.	157	241	208
Assault etc.	4,206	6,145	7,449
Robbery	122	186	230
Theft and breaking and entering	23,516	28,892	32,580
Malicious damage	2,594	3,843	4,724
Fraud and false pretences	6,417	11,118	10,201
Drink and disqualified driving	22,473	27,659	29,806
Other	14,011	20,633	18,745
Total	73,496	98,717	103,943
Proportion cleared (%)	53	52	52

Source: Queensland Police Department.

Police also dealt with 46,535 offences against good order in 1986-87, an increase of 10 per cent over those in 1985-86. Drunkenness accounted for 79 per cent of these offences, with the remainder made up of offensive language, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and fare evasion offences.

Juvenile involvement in general crime has remained relatively constant over the past 6 years. Persons under 17 years of age committed 17 per cent of total cleared offences in 1986-87, 16 per cent in 1985-86 and 17 per cent in 1981-82. The number of juveniles proceeded against by arrest or summons in 1986-87 was 3,998, while 9,747 young offenders were cautioned by police.

6.2 COURTS

Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's Courts for both civil and criminal cases.

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 17 puisne judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton and one in Townsville. In Brisbane there are two Masters appointed to look after the procedural work enabling the judges to fulfil their main courtroom functions. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville, when necessary.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Its jurisdiction in civil matters is unlimited and in criminal matters it has jurisdiction where the sentences that may be imposed range from 14 years to life imprisonment. Criminal trials are heard by a judge and a jury of 12 people. In certain civil cases there may be a jury of four people. Appeals may go to the Full Court of the Supreme Court

in civil matters and to the Court of Criminal Appeal in criminal matters. Both these courts are usually constituted by three judges of the Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane only.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 24 District Court judges, including three in Townsville, one in Rockhampton and one in Southport. One of the District Court judges is designated Chairman of District Courts and two are designated Deputy Chairmen. Outside Brisbane, Townsville, Rockhampton and Southport, District Courts are held in 25 centres throughout the State at various times during the year.

The crimes tried in District Courts are those where the sentence can be up to 14 years imprisonment. District Courts also hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between \$5,000 and \$40,000. However, they do not have 'full' jurisdiction, as they are excluded from dealing with certain aspects of a matter. For instance, unless the questions arise incidentally as part of a trial, District Courts cannot decide questions of title to land, or certain questions arising under wills or settlements. District Courts in Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 209 places appointed for holding Magistrates Courts. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. During the absence of a stipendiary magistrate, the Court may be constituted by two or more justices of the peace. There are 70 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. A total of 45 stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in their district.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed \$5,000. A Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear claims where the title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest or limitation under a will or settlement is in question. In the criminal area, stipendiary magistrates can deal only with those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Among the most common of these are stealing, receiving stolen property, false pretences, breaking and entering premises and stealing therefrom property not exceeding \$500 in value, wilful damage of property and assaults. If the Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine a particular charge, any justice of the peace may conduct an examination of witnesses to ascertain if there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused person for trial or for sentence either to the Supreme Court or to the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the charge. Although this authority is vested in a single justice of the peace,

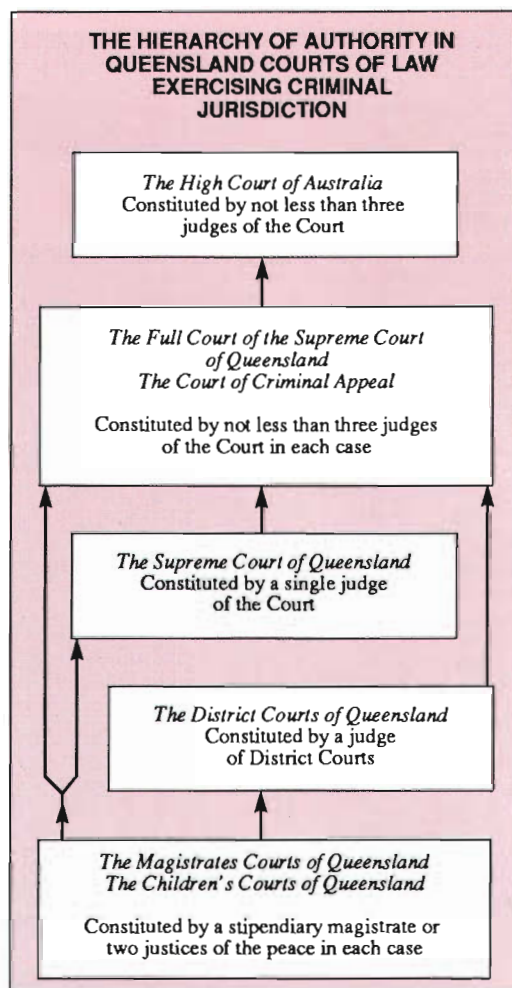
these examinations are rarely conducted other than by a stipendiary magistrate. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, such as offences against the Traffic Act, Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act and Liquor Act, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

In addition to the duties associated with the Magistrates Court in its criminal, quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, clerks of the court at a number of provincial cities and at all country centres serve the public in relation to a number of other State Government functions. For example, they may be appointed mining registrars at certain centres within the various mining fields. Depending on location, the clerk of the court may also be district registrar of births and deaths, agent for the Public Trustee of Queensland, agent for the Main Roads Department and agent for Suncorp. All clerks of the court in country centres are registrars of Small Claims Tribunals. They also assist the public in connection with matters relating to some Commonwealth departments.

The Small Claims Tribunal was established to fulfil a growing need to settle disputes between consumers and traders and between traders, without the need to resort to the more costly and time consuming processes of the higher courts. A referee presides in an informal manner to settle the dispute, hearing submissions from the parties involved without the involvement of any legal counsel. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed \$1,500 and the referee's decision is final and binding on all concerned; no appeals are allowed. Disputes between tenants and landlords in respect of tenancy bonds and, in certain circumstances, disputes relating to the fencing of adjoining properties, may also be brought to the Tribunal.

Where problems of debt arise and traders and other creditors are involved, the Small Debts Court operates to effect a more economical recovery of the debt. The Court is constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and deals with actions where the amount does not exceed \$1,500 inclusive of interest. Where the plaintiff's action is successful, the judgment of the Court may be enforced in the same manner as any other civil judgment given in a Magistrates Court. The judgment of the Court is final and binding on all parties to the action; no appeal shall lie with respect to that judgment.

The Children's Court deals with all matters relating to children under the age of 17 years. The matters may be indictable offences, other than those in respect of which (were they not of such age) the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life with hard labour, simple offences or breaches of duty, applications for care and



control of children and the admission to care and protection of neglected children. In metropolitan and near country areas, the Court is presided over by a specially appointed Children's Court magistrate (called a Magistrate of Children's Courts) sitting alone, whilst in country areas that duty is performed by a local stipendiary magistrate or, in his absence, by two justices of the peace.

District Court judges also sit on the Local Government Courts, the Licensing Court and the Police Complaints Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a Supreme Court judge as is the Mental Health Tribunal. The Family Court is a federal body and has jurisdiction in matrimonial cases and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage. Bankruptcy is also a federal matter; the Federal Court of Australia exercises jurisdiction in the southern district of Queensland while the Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in the central and northern districts.

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. The matter can then proceed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment, depending on the seriousness of the offence or on appeal. Supreme Court and District Court trials are presided over by a judge who determines all questions of law. Questions of fact, including the ultimate question of guilt or innocence, are determined by the unanimous decision of a jury of 12 persons. In Magistrates and Children's Courts, the magistrate determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury.

6.2.1 Magistrates Courts

A defendant can appear before the court on one or more charges at that one appearance. For example, a defendant who has committed a number of breaking and entering offences would face a number of breaking and entering charges on appearing before a Magistrates Court. Another example of a defendant facing multiple charges for the one appearance would be someone who was apprehended for both drink driving and driving without a licence.

The number of appearances in Magistrates Courts has risen steadily since 1981-82. There were 181,610 appearances, at which 240,250 charges were heard, in 1986-87, which represented increases of 5 per cent from 1985-86 and 16 per cent from 1981-82. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1986-87, 133,140 (73 per cent) resulted in convictions.

In 1986-87, females made up 14 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts, compared with 12 per cent in 1981-82 and 13 per cent in 1985-86.

Driving and traffic offences made up 61 per cent of appearances in 1986-87, rising slightly from the 58 per cent of appearances in 1985-86.

6.5 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
Homicide etc.	126	220	179
Assault etc.	3,893	4,104	4,750
Robbery and extortion	100	186	186
Fraud and misappropriation	1,347	1,770	2,007
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	8,180	9,193	10,455
Property damage	1,294	1,741	1,933
Driving, traffic etc.	85,861	100,485	110,327
Other (a)	55,565	54,677	51,773
Total	156,366	172,376	181,610

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (6,870 and 26,142, respectively, in 1986-87).

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

The conviction rate for these offences in 1986-87 was 89 per cent. The number of appearances for assault etc. offences increased to 4,750 in 1986-87, compared to 1981-82 and 1985-86 figures of 3,893 and 4,104, respectively. Included in this category are rape offences, which must be referred to a higher court for sentence or trial if sufficient evidence exists against the accused person. In 1986-87, 124 of the 137 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1986-87, there were 1,328 appearances for major assault and 2,622 for minor assault compared with 1,130 and 2,324, respectively, for the previous year.

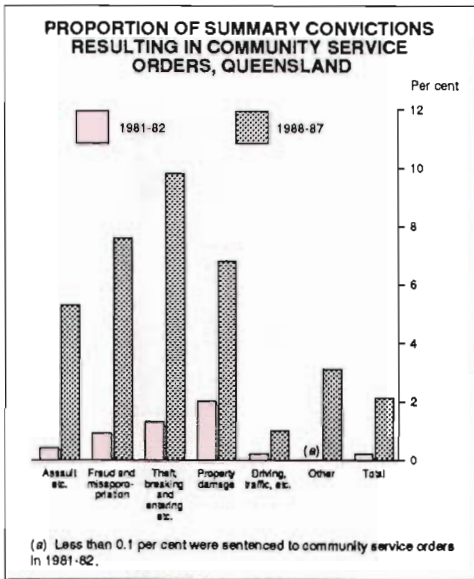
The possible outcomes of an appearance before a Magistrates Court, other than conviction, are that the case may be discharged or the charge(s) withdrawn (9 per cent of 1986-87 appearances), bail can be estreated, i.e. forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (16 per cent) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (2 per cent).

Since their introduction in March 1981, community service orders have become an

6.4 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/or ordered to pay money	Fined and/or licence disqualified	Bond of good behaviour recognizance	Convicted not punished	Total
Assault etc.	204	138	156	1,802	3	246	19	2,568
Fraud and misappropriation	167	121	124	1,076	-	73	5	1,566
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	895	827	843	5,425	52	318	28	8,388
Property damage	79	111	108	1,265	1	32	10	1,606
Driving, traffic etc.	959	1,085	32	70,837	24,913	2	51	97,879
Other	893	670	370	16,791	13	173	2,223	21,133
Total	3,197	2,952	1,633	97,196	24,982	844	2,336	133,140

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).



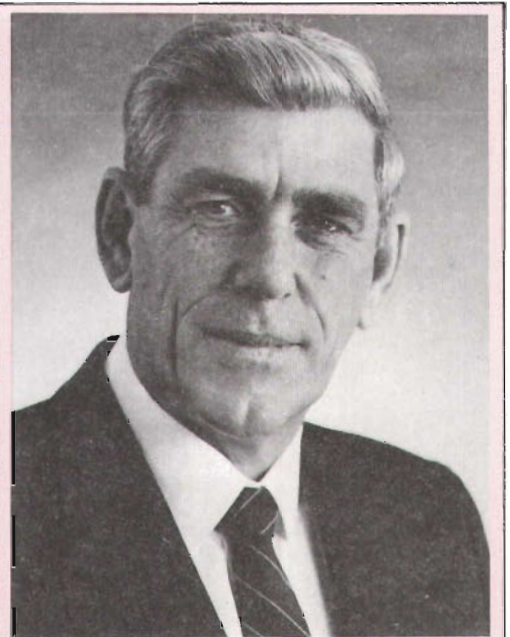
increasingly more popular sentencing option in Magistrates Courts. Offenders convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment may have an order placed upon them by the court, and are then supervised by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service. In 1986-87, 2 per cent of appearances resulting in convictions were sentenced to community service orders, compared with 0.3 per cent in 1981-82. The majority of community service orders in 1986-87 were for periods of between 40 and 160 hours.

6.2.2 Children's Courts

Children under the age of 17 years appear in Children's Courts which have jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, children charged with indictable offences, simple offences or breaches of duty and to decide applications for care and control or for care and protection of children.

For statistical purposes, appearances are coded to the offence with the most serious outcome. For appearances involving both offences and child welfare matters, the latter take precedence over criminal charges in classifying to the most serious outcome. A proven offence in Children's Courts may or may not result in conviction.

In 1986-87, the total number of appearances in Children's Courts for both child welfare (applications) and criminal matters was 5,499, compared to the 1981-82 and 1985-86 figures of 4,271 and 5,345, respectively.



Mr Stanley James Deer, aged 49 years, was appointed Chief Stipendiary Magistrate for Queensland on 30 June 1988. Mr Deer was educated at Innisfail State High School and joined the Magistrates Courts Service in 1956. His first appointment as a Clerk of a Court was to Georgetown in 1964.

He was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1969 and was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Cloncurry, in 1972. After serving as Stipendiary Magistrate at Cloncurry, Gympie and Brisbane, he was appointed Senior Stipendiary Magistrate in 1986.

Offenders appearing more than once during any one year are counted once for each appearance. Information is also available for distinct children appearing before the courts. Children's Courts dealt with 3,918 distinct offenders in 1986-87, an increase of 2 per cent over the number in the previous year. Of these distinct children, 32 per cent were 16 year olds while a further 22 per cent were aged 15 years.

Applications for care and control of children have fallen from 356 in 1981-82 to 198 in 1986-87. On the other hand, the number of applications for care and protection of children increased from 348 in 1981-82 to a peak of 757 in 1985-86 and then dropped slightly to 709 in 1986-87. For appearances on child welfare matters, the most common outcome is that the child is ordered into care and protection.

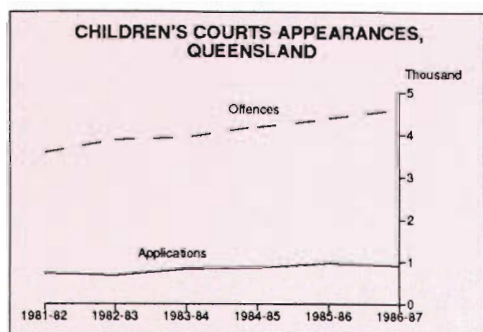
6.6 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPLICATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
Applications for care and control of children			
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	145	17	11
Exposed to moral danger	3	3	1
Uncontrollable	208	185	186
Total	356	205	198
Applications for care and protection of children			
Neglected and other unfit guardianship	307	731	691
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	26	3	—
Other	15	23	18
Total	348	757	709
Outcome			
Order refused or revoked	93	178	214
Committed into care and control	128	74	40
Ordered into care and protection	271	507	483
Placed under supervision	143	45	34
Placed under protective supervision	69	156	135
Other	—	2	1
Total	704	962	907

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

The number of appearances in Children's Courts for criminal matters was 4,592 in 1986-87, continuing the upward trend in appearance numbers. In contrast to appearances on child welfare matters which involved an equal proportion of boys and girls, boys accounted for 90 per cent of appearances for criminal matters in 1986-87.

Theft and breaking and entering offences once again accounted for the majority of appearances for criminal matters (58 per cent). Appearances for property damage offences increased from 133 in 1985-86 to 206 in 1986-87. The proportion of proven offences for this category (85 per cent) was the lowest proportion of proven offences for any category.



6.7 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPEARANCES FOR OFFENCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percentage proven
	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87	1986-87
Homicide etc.	4	5	2	—
Assault etc.	203	236	268	88
Robbery and extortion	1	35	8	—
Fraud and misappropriation	61	28	36	92
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	2,116	2,511	2,664	97
Property damage	103	133	206	85
Driving, traffic etc.	717	878	777	97
Other	362	557	631	97
Total	3,567	4,383	4,592	96

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of all appearances on criminal matters in 1986-87, 4 per cent (184) resulted in the offence not being proven, of which 127 were discharged or withdrawn and the remaining 57 resulted in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial.

Of the 4,408 appearances at which a charge was proven, 80 per cent resulted in no conviction. Those admonished and discharged accounted for 2,209 of the 3,517 such appearances.

6.8 OUTCOME OF PROVEN OFFENCES (APPEARANCES) IN CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Outcome	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
Unconvicted			
Admonished and discharged	1,807	2,218	2,209
Committed into care	523	478	529
Placed under supervision	424	599	777
Other	4	1	2
Total	2,758	3,296	3,517
Convicted			
Imprisoned	—	4	3
Committed into care	144	278	279
Placed under supervision	52	104	72
Fined and/or restitution	419	468	500
Other	26	33	37
Total	641	887	891
Total	3,399	4,183	4,408

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

6.2.3 Higher Courts

Higher courts are District and Supreme Courts. Most offenders appearing before these

courts have previously appeared before a magistrate. As with the Magistrates Courts, defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted once only and classified to the offence with the most serious outcome.

After steadily increasing in number each year in the 5 years to 1985-86, appearances in higher courts fell from 3,701 in 1985-86 to 3,523 in 1986-87. The number of charges heard before the higher courts fell from 14,090 to 12,563 over the same period. Of appearances before higher courts in 1986-87, 877 were before the Supreme Court and the remaining 2,646 before the District Court.

6.9 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percentage convicted
	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87	1986-87
Homicide etc.	72	151	144	60
Assault etc.	476	882	905	71
Robbery and extortion	91	191	182	78
Fraud and misappropriation	212	474	370	76
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	851	1,480	1,342	78
Property damage	117	215	241	66
Driving, traffic etc.	21	40	30	83
Other offences	116	268	309	84
Total	1,956	3,701	3,523	75

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Appearances in the offence categories of assault etc., property damage and other offences showed increases over the 1985-86 figures while all other categories decreased. Within the assault etc. category, appearances for rape and other sexual offences rose from 382 to 420, a 10 per cent increase. The increase in the property damage category can be attributed to a 46 per cent increase in the number of appearances for arson (74 to 108) and within the other offences category, the major contributing factor was an

increase of 30 per cent in the number of appearances for drug offences (162 to 210).

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 75 per cent in 1986-87 compared with 69 per cent in 1985-86. In 1986-87, 85 per cent of appearances for drug offences resulted in conviction, compared to 53 per cent of murder or attempted murder appearances.

Of the 878 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1986-87, 382 resulted in an acquittal and 496 in a finding of no true bill or *nolle prosequi*.

As in the Magistrates Courts, the use of community service orders as a sentencing option is increasing in the higher courts. In 1986-87, 16 per cent of appearances resulting in conviction were sentenced to community service orders, while in 1985-86 the proportion was 14 per cent. Community service orders were used as a sentencing option for all offence categories with the exception of driving, traffic etc. The proportion of community service orders with a duration of 200 hours and over is significantly greater in the higher courts than in the Magistrates Courts.

6.3 CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Following conviction in the courts, offenders move into the prisons system and the probation and parole service. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society.

6.3.1 Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the Minister for Corrective Services and Administrative

6.10 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/or ordered to pay money	Good behaviour bond	Children's Services order	Total
Homicide etc.	64	4	1	16	-	2	87
Assault etc.	317	88	97	56	74	14	646
Robbery and extortion	111	5	9	-	-	17	142
Fraud and misappropriation	109	44	45	55	27	-	280
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	373	218	240	105	73	35	1,044
Property damage	37	35	36	27	10	15	160
Driving, traffic etc.	16	-	2	5	2	-	25
Other offences	170	16	34	27	13	1	261
Total	1,197	410	464	291	199	84	2,645

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).



Brisbane Prison

Photo: Premier's Department

Kennedy Commission

While Queensland currently maintains a prison system and a probation and parole service, corrective services in this State are about to enter a period of dramatic change.

In February 1988, Cabinet approved the establishment of a Commission of Review into Corrective Services in Queensland. The Commission was headed by prominent businessman, Mr J.J. Kennedy, C.B.E.

After considering submissions from all sections of the community, the Commission made a series of recommendations on improving the State's corrective services in the public interest. The major recommendations included the allocation of more funds to the area and the establishment of a statutory body to take over the functions and responsibilities of the Queensland Prisons and Probation and Parole Services.

The State Government has accepted these recommendations and from 1 January 1989 the Queensland Corrective Services Commission will come into being.

Services. The Brisbane prison complex comprises a maximum security prison, a remand prison and a women's prison. Townsville is a maximum and medium security prison with a women's section which opened in November 1987, Rockhampton and Woodford are maximum security prisons and Wacol is a medium security prison which includes the AIDS unit and the Prisoner Protection Unit. All four have minimum security areas. The Security Patients' Hospital, situated on the reserve of Wacol Prison, accommodates and treats psychiatric patients who cannot be treated in a less secure environment. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are fully open institutions, in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

The statistics in this section refer to convicted and sentenced prisoners only; prisoners on remand or otherwise detained are excluded. Prisoners are counted once for each time they are admitted or discharged.

There were 5,116 admissions to Queensland prisons during 1986-87, representing increases of 10 per cent over the number of admissions for 1985-86 and 32 per cent over 1981-82. During 1986-87, 291 females were admitted to prison compared with 268 in 1985-86.

6.11 CONVICTED PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

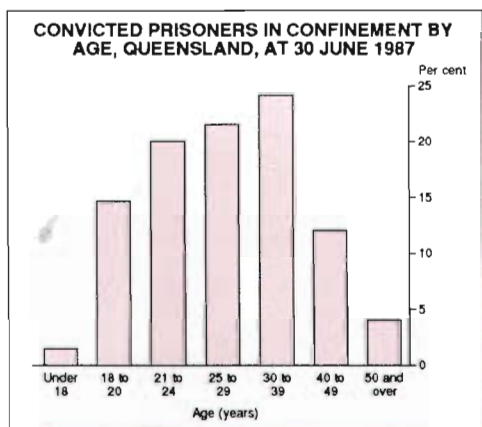
Convicted prisoners	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
Admissions during year	3,875	4,633	5,116
Discharges during year	3,945	4,455	4,929
In prison at 30 June	1,537	1,965	2,152
Males	1,495	1,896	2,068
Females	42	69	84
Prisoners per 100,000 population	63	76	80

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).



Townsville Prison Farm

Photo: Premier's Department



Of the 5,116 prisoners admitted in 1986-87, 80 per cent were sentenced from a Magistrates or Children's Court, with the remainder sentenced from the higher courts. Persons admitted to prison in lieu of payment of a fine made up 28 per cent of admissions.

In 1986-87, 63 per cent of prisoners admitted were sentenced to terms of less than 6 months, whilst prisoners sentenced to terms of over 10 years, including life, indefinite and habitual criminals, only accounted for slightly more than 1 per cent of admissions.

6.12 QUEENSLAND PRISONERS

Most serious offence	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
<i>Admissions during Year</i>			
Homicide etc.	41	72	61
Assault etc.	411	451	524
Robbery and extortion	52	114	105
Fraud and misappropriation	248	257	330
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	972	1,142	1,266
Property damage	97	131	188
Driving, traffic etc.	1,204	1,419	1,545
Other (a)	850	1,047	1,097
Total	3,875	4,633	5,116
<i>In Prison at 30 June</i>			
Homicide etc.	188	207	228
Assault etc.	291	396	458
Robbery and extortion	133	205	214
Fraud and misappropriation	94	118	129
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	427	454	538
Property damage	31	33	49
Driving, traffic etc.	212	254	238
Other (a)	161	298	298
Total	1,537	1,965	2,152

(a) Including drug offences.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

There were 207 convicted prisoners in confinement for homicide etc. offences at 30 June 1986. During 1986-87, 61 convicted prisoners were admitted for these offences and three prisoners already serving sentences for different offences were reclassified to homicide etc. offences after being found guilty of that offence by the courts. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 43, leaving a total of 228 prisoners on hand for homicide etc. offences at 30 June 1987. This trend of admissions for homicide etc. offences outnumbering discharges for the same offences has prevailed for a considerable number of years and is reflected in the fact that, although only 1 per cent of all admissions during 1986-87 were for homicide etc. offences, 11 per cent of convicted prisoners in confinement at 30 June 1987 were imprisoned for this category of offences.

In comparison, driving, traffic etc. offences accounted for 30 per cent of admissions, while only 11 per cent of prisoners confined at 30 June 1987 were convicted of driving, traffic etc. offences.

Most prisoners do not serve their full sentence; they are usually granted a remission (a reduction of their sentence). The normal remission since September 1985 for a sentence of 2 months and over is one-third of the sentence. Prior to that date it was (for sentences of 2 months and over) one-quarter of the total sentence for a first imprisonment with no previous convictions, one-fifth of the total sentence for a first imprisonment with one previous conviction and one-sixth for all others. The actual remission time can, however, be more or less than the normal remission period.

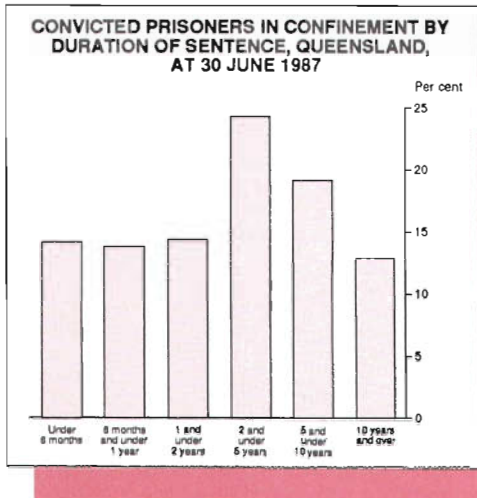
6.13 CONVICTED PRISONERS DISCHARGED, QUEENSLAND

Method of discharge	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87
Without remission	1,126	550	487
With remission			
Reduced	91	83	44
Normal	200	171	191
Additional	1,377	1,973	2,446
To court	30	75	40
Paid fine	572	397	346
Paroled	245	323	296
Died	7	5	6
Other (a)	297	878	1,073
Total	3,945	4,455	4,929

(a) Including those transferred to custodial care outside the prison system, e.g. Wolston Park Hospital and deported, and those who escaped.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

From 1987, people convicted of offences such as drink driving, fine defaulting and minor property offences, can be approved to serve the last part of their sentence at home under the Home Detention Program. It allows prisoners to



be employed and therefore support their families but they must not drink, gamble or take drugs and their whereabouts must be known at all times. Over 1,000 prisoners have completed their sentences under the scheme since its inception.

During 1986-87, 4,929 prisoners were discharged from Queensland prisons. Of these, 2,446 were discharged with additional remission, representing 50 per cent of discharges as compared with the 1985-86 figure of 44 per cent.

The method of discharge depended on the type of offence for which the prisoner was convicted. For example, of the prisoners discharged in 1986-87 who were serving sentences for homicide etc. offences, 51 per cent were paroled and 28 per cent had their sentence expire with additional remission. The corresponding figures for prisoners discharged after serving sentences for theft and breaking and entering were 5 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

6.3.2 Probation, Parole and Community Service

Where persons are convicted of offences punishable by a term of imprisonment the court may, instead of sentencing the offenders, place them under the supervision of a probation officer. Another option open to the court is the community service order, whereby offenders are required to perform unpaid community service work under the supervision of probation officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. These orders allow offenders, who are unable to pay fines, the option of performing community service rather than serve a term of imprisonment for defaulting on payment of the fine. Both the probation and community service schemes are administered by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service.

The Parole Board is chaired by a Supreme Court judge and also consists of the Under Secretaries of the Departments of Justice and of Corrective Services and Administrative Services, the Comptroller-General of Prisons and three other members. The 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 total number of offenders admitted to probation by Queensland courts in 1986-87 was 3,170, an increase of 8 per cent over the 1985-86 total. The number of offenders sentenced to shorter periods of imprisonment followed by probation also increased.

During 1986-87, 300 prisoners were released on parole, a decline of 14 per cent from the number in the previous year.

The popularity of community service orders as a sentencing option was reflected by 23 per cent increase in orders for 1986-87. The courts

6.14 ADMISSIONS TO PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Offence	Probation	Prison/ probation	Parole	Community service	Fine option
Homicide etc.	—	—	19	2	—
Assault etc.	366	55	71	197	47
Robbery and extortion	16	8	36	5	1
Fraud and misappropriation	221	20	39	128	51
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	1,698	205	58	1,069	228
Property damage	170	23	7	123	25
Driving, traffic etc.	105	35	12	314	1,541
Other	594	76	58	410	625
Total	3,170	422	300	2,248	2,518
Total 1985-86	2,932	399	349	1,829	2,122

Source: Queensland Probation and Parole Service.

made 2,248 orders during 1986-87 which represented 307,167 hours of community work.

The number of offenders admitted to fine option orders also increased during 1986-87. The courts offered 2,518 offenders the option to perform community service rather than imprisonment in default of paying a fine. The scheme resulted in 376,977 hours of unpaid community service being performed.

6.4 CRIME PREVENTION

As the incidence of reported crime, particularly theft and breaking and entering, has increased it has become apparent that the prevention of criminal activities cannot be the sole province of the police force. It is therefore necessary for each member of a community to take some responsibility for the safety of their own environment.

6.4.1 Crime Prevention Section, Queensland Police

In order to promote and develop this involvement, to improve the police image and to foster better relations between the police and the community, the Queensland Police Department formed the Community Relations Branch in June 1987. This branch includes the Crime Prevention Section of which the primary function is to advise and educate the public on how to improve personal safety and material security.

A free survey service is provided to private or business premises with a comprehensive security report given to the occupier. Lectures on all aspects of general security are also given by crime prevention officers to community and neighbourhood watch groups.

6.4.2 Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood watch is a community-based crime prevention program aimed at minimising the incidence of preventable crime, especially break-ins, in a defined area through community involvement and awareness.

During 1986-87, pilot testing of the neighbourhood watch concept was conducted in the Gold Coast area. Following the success of that test, a Neighbourhood Watch Unit was set up within the Police Department and on 22 June 1988 the Neighbourhood Watch Program was officially introduced on a statewide basis.

The objectives of the Neighbourhood Watch Program are to:

- reduce the fear of crime,

- reduce the number of preventable crimes,
- improve personal and household security,
- provide support for victims of crime,
- implement and maintain an effective system for reporting and recording criminal activity or suspicious behaviour and
- implement and maintain property marking and identification schemes.

6.15 ATTITUDES OF PERSONS (a) TO NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1987 (per cent)

Area	Neighbourhood watch	
	Useful	Not useful
Brisbane Statistical Division	83.8	12.8
Statistical district		
Gold Coast-Tweed (b)	78.1	18.2
Sunshine Coast	75.3	18.6
Bundaberg	72.5	*18.5
Rockhampton	70.4	22.7
Gladstone	79.0	*21.0
Mackay	80.8	*11.6
Townsville	81.1	15.8
Cairns	82.3	15.6
Other urban areas		
Mount Isa	68.8	*24.7
Toowoomba	77.6	15.3
Other	66.3	29.8
Total	79.4	16.6

(a) Excluding those who did not know. (b) Excluding that part in New South Wales. *Subject to high sampling variability.
Source: Community Crime Prevention Attitudes (4506.3).

In July 1987, a Community Crime and Prevention Attitude Survey was conducted throughout urban areas of Queensland to seek people's attitudes to and willingness to participate in neighbourhood watch programs. An estimated 1,110,700 persons, or 79 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over living in urban areas, considered the program would be useful in their area.

6.16 INVOLVEMENT OF PERSONS (a) IN NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1987 ('000)

Involvement	Distribute pamphlets	Attend meetings	Co-ordinator	
			Street	Suburb
Very likely	144.6	117.1	33.7	18.9
Likely	476.9	550.0	143.1	79.2
Unlikely	349.9	344.6	390.7	68.4
Very unlikely	187.6	140.1	105.6	11.4
Don't know	6.9	14.2	8.2	7.1
Not asked	..	..	(b) 484.7	(c) 981.0
Total	1,166.0	1,166.0	1,166.0	1,166.0

(a) Persons who thought that neighbourhood watch was useful or who did not know. (b) Persons unlikely or very unlikely to attend neighbourhood watch meetings. (c) Persons unlikely or very unlikely to be a street co-ordinator.

Source: Community Crime Prevention Attitudes (4506.3).

Acceptance was high for all major urban areas of Queensland with Brisbane Statistical Division (84 per cent) and Cairns Statistical District (82 per cent) having the highest rates. Mount Isa had the lowest acceptance rate of 69 per cent.

The more involved the neighbourhood watch activity, the less likely people were to participate. Only 8 per cent of persons who thought neighbourhood watch useful (or did not know) were likely or very likely to be a suburb co-ordinator but 57 per cent of such persons were likely or very likely to attend meetings.

6.4.3 Security Precautions

6.17 ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SECURITY DEVICE INSTALLED, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1987 ('000)

Type of security device	Broken into		Not broken into
	Installed at time of break-in	Installed since break-in	
No security devices	41.7	48.1	254.0
Security doors	16.3	9.6	223.1
Deadlocks or improved locks			
On doors	19.4	14.4	224.7
On windows	8.4	9.3	135.8
Security screens/bars on windows	8.4	8.6	103.2
Timer power switches	2.9	*1.5	51.5
Alarms	**	*1.6	13.6
Peepholes in doors	*3.1	**	47.6
Other security devices	*3.0	*2.7	28.5

* Subject to high sampling variability. ** Subject to sampling variability too high for publication purposes.

Source: Community Crime Prevention Attitudes (4506.3).

6.18 ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1987 ('000)

Additional security measures	Broken into	Not broken into	Total
<i>Usual Measure Taken</i>			
Leave lights on	68.1	528.4	596.5
Leave radio/television on	29.3	156.3	185.7
Secure vehicles at night	67.5	514.3	581.9
Have a dog	25.5	206.0	231.4
<i>Measures Taken While Away</i>			
House watched by			
Police	*4.3	17.1	21.4
Neighbours	36.9	289.8	326.7
Relatives	19.4	132.2	151.5
Someone else	9.0	38.2	47.2
Lawn mowed/plants watered	25.1	208.9	234.0
Turn lights on	5.2	28.2	33.4
Mail/papers collected	35.9	278.4	314.3
Car parked in driveway	8.6	45.2	53.7
Animals fed	17.1	124.4	141.5
Other	*3.4	36.3	39.7

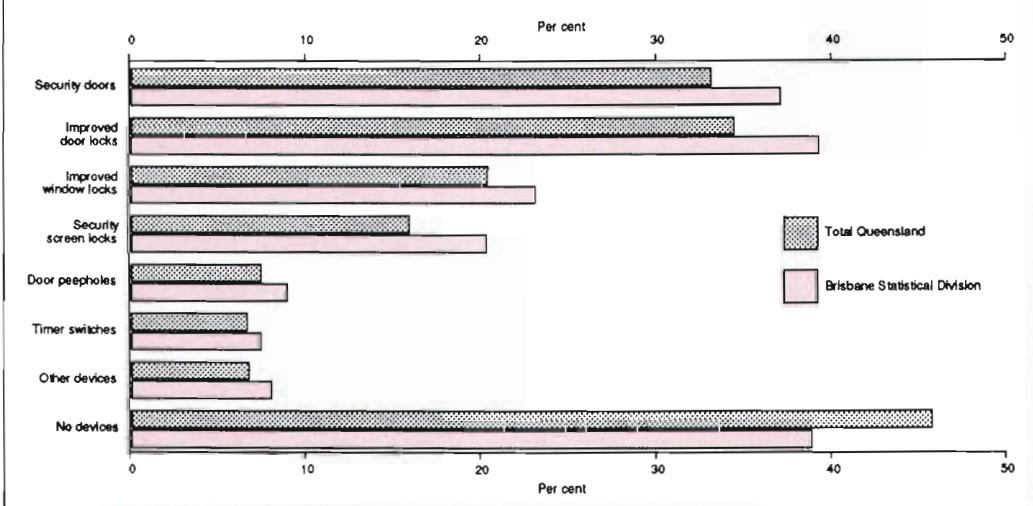
* Subject to high sampling variability.

Source: Community Crime Prevention Attitudes (4506.3).

The survey also collected data on general household security and whether or not the dwelling had been broken into. An estimated 77,600 households had suffered a break-in during the last 5 years or since the present occupants had been in residence but only 73 per cent of these crimes had been reported to police.

Of the households broken into, 46 per cent had some type of security device, e.g. security

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SECURITY DEVICE INSTALLED, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1987



doors and deadlocks, fitted at the time of the break-in. In comparison the proportion of households not broken into which had some type of security device fitted was 62 per cent.

In addition to fitting security devices to their dwellings, householders took a number of additional security precautions to prevent break-ins and theft from the household. The types of additional security measures included action taken while the householders were at home as well as measures taken while the household was temporarily vacant.

6.5 REFERENCES

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Chapter 7

POPULATION

Queensland's population has shown steady growth over the past decade, progressively increasing its share of the Australian total. In common with most western societies, the population is gradually ageing as birth rates decline and life expectancy increases. The State is expected to reach a population level of between 4.3 and 5.3 million by 2031.

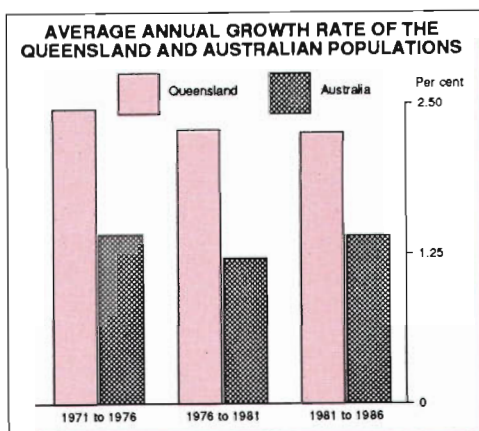
7.1 POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's resident population was 2,742,900 at June 1988. On separation from the colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520, at that time the second smallest colony exceeding only Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II, Queensland's population has increased each year.

The first census of Queensland was conducted on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males and 11,938 females). In 1867 the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed that of South Australia to become the third largest colony, a position which has been maintained. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total. At June 1986 Queensland accounted for 16.4 per cent of the Australian total.

Queensland's population first exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, one million in 1938 and two million in 1974. Growth in the 5 year period, June 1981 to June 1986, averaged 2.3 per cent annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.4 per cent.

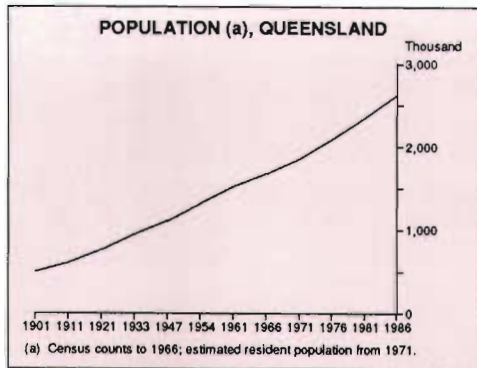
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration have each been important factors in the growth of the Queensland population. Net migration was consistently the most important cause of population growth in the State's early development and has also been the major component again since the early 1970s.



The early years after separation from New South Wales saw large influxes of migrants attracted by free passage or gifts of land orders. Discoveries of gold in the 1870s and 1880s led to another influx of immigrants, followed by a decline in the 1890s. Depressed economic conditions in the early 1900s were accompanied by a steady decline in the number of births as well as in net migration.

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

At the end of World War II the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1 per cent annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many



migrants as the major southern States, nevertheless showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947.

This post World War II period up to the 1960s also experienced high fertility and was known as the *baby boom* era.

A general lowering of the crude birth rate, to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The slight increase in the number of births, coupled with an increase in the number of deaths, resulted in a minor reduction in the level of natural increase. Net migration increased in the early 1970s and again in the early 1980s.

In the 1970s, net interstate movement was the dominant migration factor, with levels of interstate and overseas migration both at a maximum in 1980-81. The overseas component of net migration has gradually increased after declining in the mid-1980s.

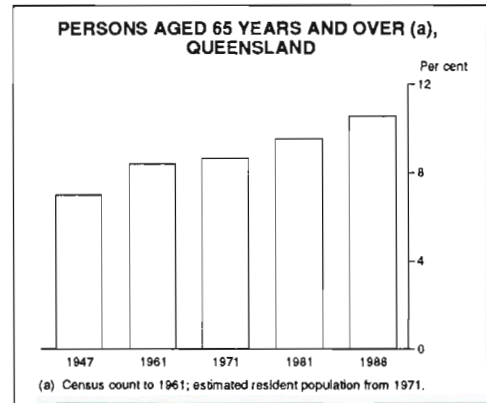
7.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Queensland, in common with most other developed nations, is experiencing a 'greying' of the population, with increasing median ages and a higher proportion in the 65 years and over age group. As Queensland moves into the 21st Century, this trend will accelerate as those born in the post World War II *baby boom* era reach retirement age.

7.2.1 Age Distribution

In June 1971, the median age of the Queensland population was 26.9 years. By June 1988 the median age had risen progressively to 31.0 years. The median age of males at June 1988 was 30.4 years and that of females was 31.6 years, reflecting the longer lifespan of females.

The 65 years and over age group has increased significantly since 1947. This is a trend being experienced by many nations resulting in the workforce being required to support an increasing proportion of retired persons.



7.2.2 Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1986 Census, 15.0 per cent of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas compared with just 10.3 per cent in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 20.8 per cent, the Queensland figure reflects lower levels of immigration when compared with New South Wales and Victoria, the major destinations of overseas migrants.

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born.

7.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Birthplace	Censuses		
	1947	1966	1986
Australia	89.7	88.0	83.6
New Zealand	0.4	0.5	2.4
U.K. and Ireland	7.5	6.3	6.1
Other Europe	1.9	4.1	3.5
Asia	0.3	0.6	1.5
America	0.2	0.3	0.6
Other	0.1	0.3	1.0
Total overseas born	10.3	12.0	15.0
Not stated	—	—	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2481.0).

In the 1986 Census 149,232 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the

most common being Italian (17.2 per cent) followed by German (9.5 per cent) and Greek (6.8 per cent).

Of those born in non-English speaking countries, over one-third speak English only, although this is naturally most evident among the younger age groups. In the 1986 Census, 90.9 per cent of those in the 5 to 14 years age group either only spoke English at home or spoke English well or very well compared with 88.2 per cent in the 15 to 64 years age group and 72.6 per cent among those aged 65 years and over.

7.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN IN NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES (per cent)

Particulars	1981	1986
Uses another language and speaks English		
Very well	26.1	23.5
Well	20.4	18.7
Not well	10.2	8.9
Not at all	1.7	1.5
Proficiency not stated	0.5	0.7
Speaks English only	38.4	34.2
Language(s) used not stated	2.7	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

7.2.3 Religion

Queensland is a predominantly Christian society. In 1986, 75.5 per cent of Queenslanders were Christians, 0.7 per cent belonged to a non-Christian group and 11.7 per cent had no religious affiliation.

7.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Particulars	1976	1986
Christian		
Anglican	27.5	24.8
Baptist	1.5	1.5
Catholic	24.3	24.3
Lutheran	2.3	2.2
Methodist	8.8	(a)
Presbyterian	8.8	4.6
Uniting Church	(b)	9.9
Other	6.6	8.2
Non-Christian	0.3	0.7
No religion	7.6	11.7
Not stated	12.3	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Included in Uniting Church. (b) The Uniting Church was established in 1977.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

The number of Anglicans declined by 79,814 between 1976 and 1986, while the number of Catholics increased by 134,562 during the same

period. As a result of the establishment of the Uniting Church in 1977, the number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians and Methodists declined.

Non-Christian believers increased by 11,987 persons or 195 per cent during the 1976 to 1986 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 154,548 to 302,505 during the 10 years.

7.3 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS — A 1986 CENSUS PROFILE

The vast majority of Queenslanders live in family households. Couple families comprise 86 per cent of all families, whereas single parent families account for 8 per cent. In single parent families, female parents outnumber their male counterparts by almost six to one. Persons in non-family households represented less than 10 per cent of all Queenslanders, while occupants of hospitals, hostels, nursing homes and other non-private dwellings represented less than 4 per cent of the State's population.

7.3.1 Households

On census night 1986, 860,813 households were identified in Queensland. Over 65 per cent were single family households living in separate houses. The number of households has increased more rapidly than the number of persons in households, resulting in a decrease in average household size from 3.18 persons in 1976 to 2.92 persons in 1986.

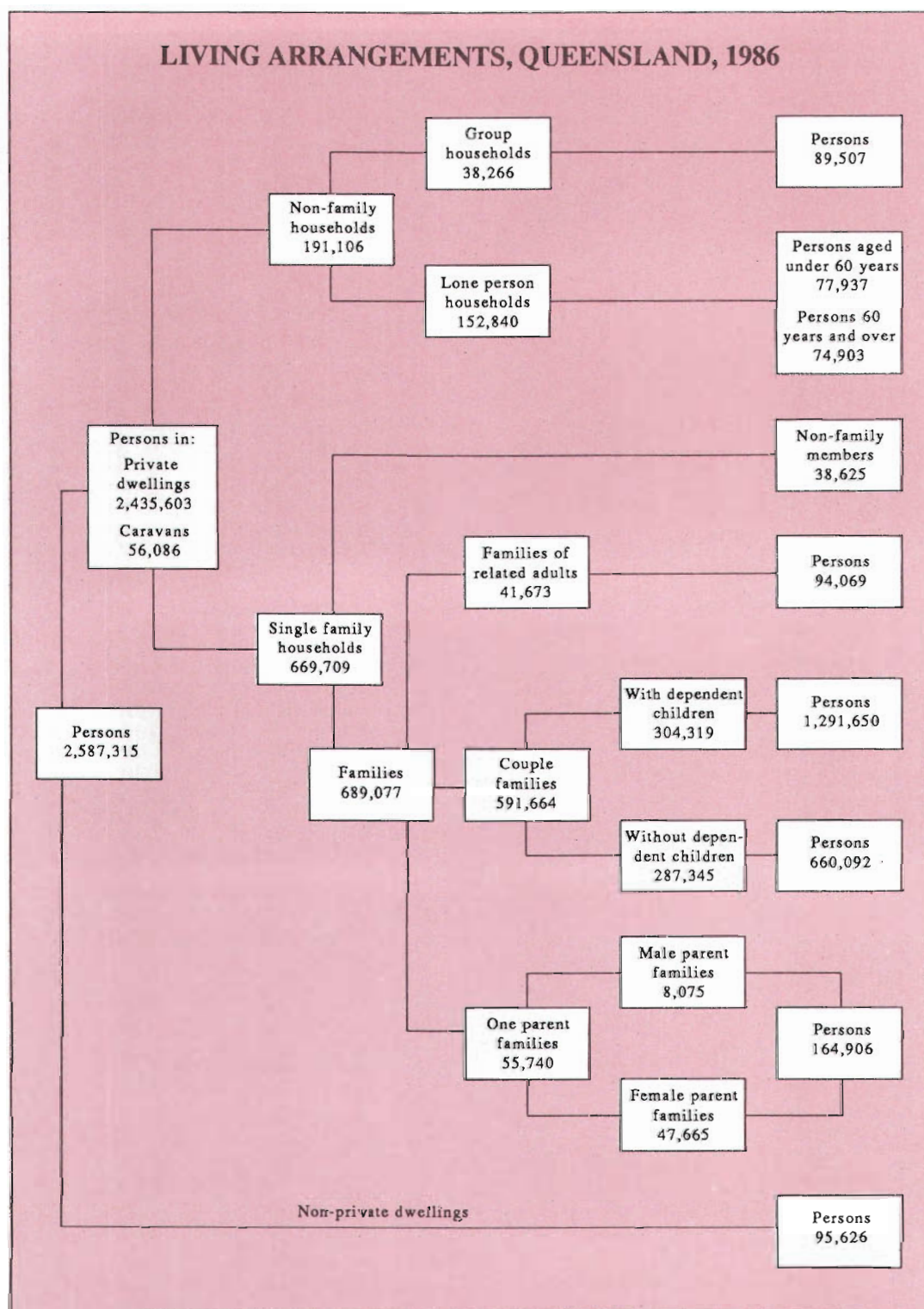
7.4 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Persons in household	Households		Percentage change 1976 to 1986
	1976	1986	
1	90,488	152,303	+68.3
2-3	271,996	397,665	+46.2
4-5	178,866	233,998	+30.8
6 and over	56,790	49,537	-12.8
Total	598,140	833,503	+39.3

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

The 39.3 per cent growth in household numbers in Queensland is well above the national increase of 25.3 per cent. Households of 4 or 5 people have increased at almost twice the Australian rate. Lone person households, in line with those in the rest of the country, have shown the largest growth over the 10 year period.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1986



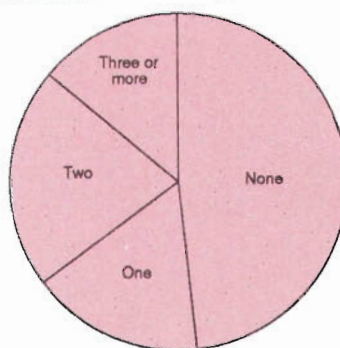
Generally the characteristics of people who lived in lone person and group households were different from each other and from the rest of the population. More than half of the people who lived alone were women and there were greater proportions of elderly (aged 60 years and over) and widowed people when compared to the total population. In group households, young and single people and men were more highly represented than in the population as a whole. To some extent living arrangements reflect transitional stages in family formation and family breakdown with greater proportions of never married and divorced or separated people in both lone person and group households than in the general population.

7.3.2 Families

In 1986, over 2.2 million people in Queensland on census night were classified as family members. A further 38,624 people, while not related to family members, were counted with families as boarders or visitors.

Couple families formed the majority of all living arrangements, with 591,664 families and 1,951,742 family members. Just over half the couple families (51.4 per cent) had dependent children (i.e. children aged under 15 years and children aged 15 to 20 years who were full-time students) usually present. The traditional nuclear family, a couple with dependent children only, represented 35.3 per cent of all Queensland families identified in the Census and 41.1 per cent of couple families. On average these families had two dependent children.

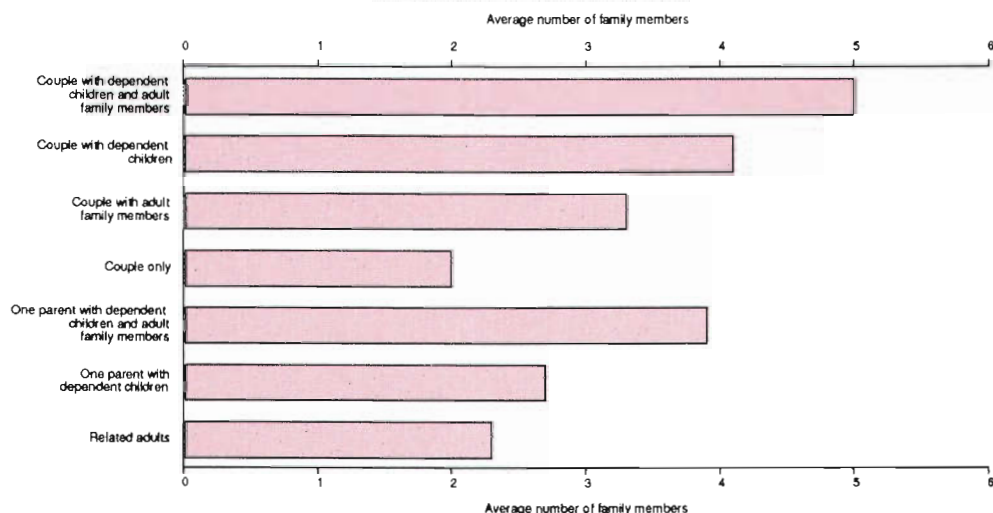
COUPLE FAMILIES BY DEPENDENT CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1986



Most couples were married but 38,736, or 6.5 per cent of all couple families, were in de facto relationships. De facto couples were less likely to have dependent children than married couples; 40.4 per cent of de facto couples had dependent children compared to 52.2 per cent of married couples.

One parent families represented 8.1 per cent of all families identified at the Census. About a quarter of one parent families lived with other adult family members and many of these were adult children of the parent. About half (52.7 per cent) of one parent families had only one dependent child, compared to 32.2 per cent of couple families with dependent children. Most single parents had been married or were still

FAMILY TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1986



**7.5 COUPLE FAMILIES, QUEENSLAND,
AT 30 JUNE 1986**

Family type	Married		De facto	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Couple only	198,124	35.8	20,861	53.9
Couple with dependent children	229,816	41.6	13,136	33.9
Couple with dependent children and adult family members	58,872	10.6	2,495	6.4
Couple with adult family members	66,116	12.0	2,244	5.8
Total	552,928	100.0	38,736	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

married but separated from their spouse. A greater proportion of male parents than female parents had been widowed.

Families consisting of related adults represented 6.0 per cent of all families. With an average of 2.3 people per family, families of related adults were the smallest of all family types, except couple only families.

7.3.3 Non-family Members

There were 38,624 non-family members living in family households and only 12.7 per cent were boarders while over 60 per cent were males. For females, 40.3 per cent were under 20 years of age as were 29.5 per cent of males. Almost one-third of all non-family members were under 20 years of age.

7.3.4 Housing

Queenslanders tend to live in separate houses, rather than other types of dwellings, regardless of the household or family type.

**7.6 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING,
QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986
(per cent)**

Type of dwelling	Family households	Group or lone person households
Separate house	86.9	60.0
Medium density	7.2	28.1
High rise	1.1	2.8
Caravans etc. in caravan park	2.5	5.4
Other	2.2	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Over 72 per cent of family households own or are purchasing their dwelling, compared with 28.1 per cent of group households and 57.7 per cent of lone person households.

7.4 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1986 Population Census, 78.9 per cent of people counted were in urban areas compared to 59.7 per cent in 1947. This was considerably lower than the Australian total of 85.4 per cent.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, had increased to 542,944 by 1986, with 104,038 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 45.4 per cent of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division.

7.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1987

State	Total	Capital City statistical division	
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	5,612.2	p 3,525.9	62.8
Victoria	4,208.9	p 2,964.8	70.4
Queensland	2,676.8	1,215.3	45.4
South Australia	1,394.2	1,013.0	72.7
Western Australia	1,500.5	1,083.4	72.2
Tasmania	447.9	p 180.0	40.2

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

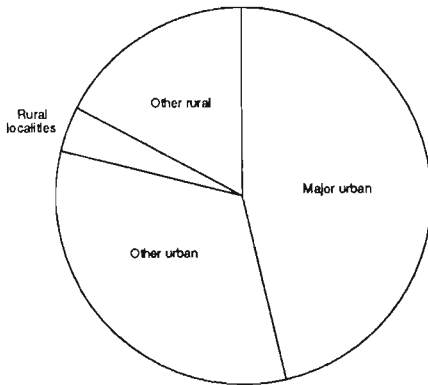
Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 61.1 per cent of the population resided in the south-eastern Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton at 30 June 1987.

**7.8 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL
DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1987**

Statistical division	Estimated resident population	Proportion of Queensland	Average annual growth rate, 1982 to 1987
	No.	%	%
Brisbane	1,215,341	45.4	1.5
Moreton	420,965	15.7	4.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	171,407	6.4	1.8
Darling Downs	182,837	6.8	1.2
South-West	28,688	1.1	0.3
Fitzroy	160,654	6.0	1.4
Central-West	13,466	0.5	-1.1
Mackay	104,687	3.9	2.2
Northern	173,244	6.5	1.5
Far North	166,005	6.2	2.8
North-West	38,451	1.4	-0.8
Queensland (a)	2,676,765	100.0	2.0

(a) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 1986

In Brisbane City, the growth rate continues to be below the Queensland average. However, local government areas on the periphery of the Division (Logan City, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton and Pine Rivers) have all grown strongly, with young families moving to outer suburban and semi-rural areas to take advantage of the greater availability of suitable land at lower prices.

Moreton Statistical Division continues to experience the highest growth rate in Queensland. The Gold and Sunshine Coasts are the major growth areas although areas on the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have also grown strongly in recent years.

Apart from the south-east corner of the State the majority of population growth has been associated with the larger coastal cities, such as Cairns and Townsville.

7.9 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Statistical district	Estimated resident population		
	1982	1987	Average annual growth rate, 1982 to 1987
	No.	No.	%
Gold Coast-			
Tweed (a)	175,893	219,580	4.5
Sunshine Coast	69,488	90,184	5.4
Bundaberg	41,371	43,182	0.9
Rockhampton	56,255	60,406	1.4
Gladstone	n.a.	30,564	n.a.
Mackay	47,026	49,988	1.2
Townsville	98,546	108,342	1.9
Cairns	60,658	73,162	3.8

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

7.5 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Changes in the population are due to the movements in the four components of population change: births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. Although the birth rate has been decreasing over recent years, Queensland continues to maintain a high level of population growth due to net migration gain.

7.5.1 Births

Registration of births is the responsibility of the Queensland State Registrar-General's office and is based on data provided by one of the parents. New legislation was enacted during 1988 to enable parents to register and thus obtain birth certificates for stillbirths.

Apart from minor fluctuations, crude birth rates for Queensland have been declining steadily over the last 25 years. However, numbers of births have been gradually increasing, primarily as a function of the increase in the population.

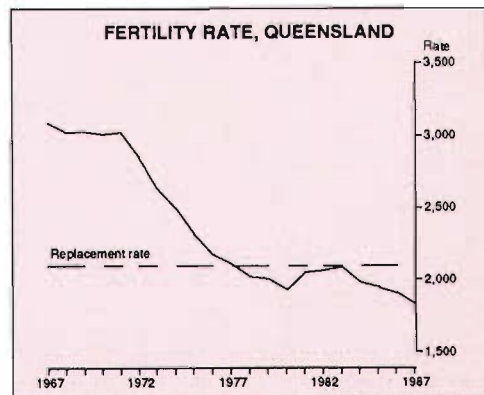
7.10 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-1970 (a)	1971-1980 (a)	1986	1987
Males	18,160	18,819	20,782	20,293
Females	17,238	17,828	19,589	19,072
Total	35,398	36,647	40,371	39,365
Masculinity ratio of births	105.3	105.6	106.1	106.4
Crude birth rate (b)	21.4	17.9	15.4	14.7

(a) Average of annual numbers and rates. (b) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Births (3306.3).

The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity ratio) has varied little from year to year. The masculinity ratio for all births since 1857 is 105.5.



The total fertility rate for Queensland has also been decreasing steadily over the past 25 years. This rate, which measures the total number of children 1,000 women would be expected to bear in their lifetimes, has now been consistently below the long-term replacement level of 2,100 since 1978. Its continuing decline has led to a situation where, although there is no immediate danger of population decline due to the high fertility of previous generations and net migration gain, the age distribution of the population is altering substantially because the proportion of elderly people in the population is continually growing and the proportion of children is continually decreasing.

7.11 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-1975 (a)	1976-1980 (a)	1981-1985 (a)	1987
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15-19	57.9	38.1	34.2	24.3
20-24	168.6	127.5	115.2	93.3
25-29	170.8	143.5	147.5	136.5
30-34	88.0	71.1	79.0	83.1
35-39	37.5	24.3	25.0	25.1
40-44	9.9	5.4	4.7	4.0
45-49	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total fertility rate	2.667	2.051	2.029	1.833
Net reproduction rate	1.26	0.97	0.96	0.87

(a) Average of annual rates. (b) Births per 1,000 women in each age group.

Source: Births (3306.3).

The fertility rate has been affected by the significant decrease in the average family size in the last 20 years. While 21 per cent of the married mothers in 1967 had previously had three or more children, only 8 per cent were in this category in 1987. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease, the most significant of which is the availability of more efficient birth control methods which allows greater control over the number and timing of children born. The average time after marriage until women have their first child has risen from 1.3 years in 1967 to 2.3 years in 1987.

In 1987, approximately 11 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue. There were 407 cases of twins, 8 cases of triplets and 2 cases of quadruplets resulting in 837 live-born issue and 9 stillbirths.

7.5.2 Deaths

There were 18,861 deaths of Queensland residents during 1987. This was the highest annual total ever recorded and was 5.6 per cent higher than the 1986 total of 17,861.

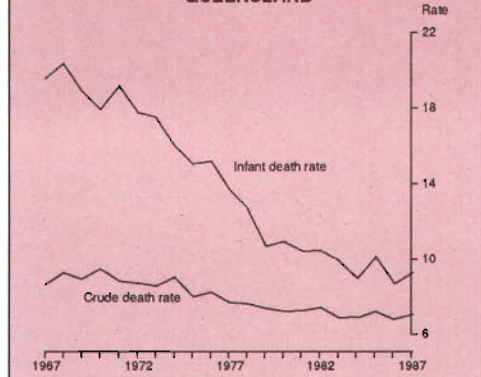
7.12 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Crude death rate
	No.	No.	No.	%
1977	9,464	6,944	16,408	7.7
1982	10,446	7,564	18,010	7.4
1985	10,443	8,186	18,629	7.2
1986	10,006	7,855	17,861	6.8
1987	10,522	8,339	18,861	7.0

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

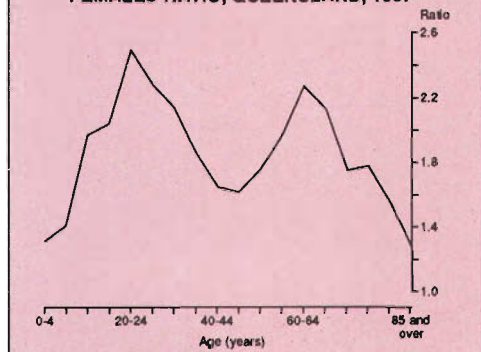
While total death rates have fallen over recent years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant death rate for 1987 was 9.3 which is less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT DEATH RATE, QUEENSLAND



The death rate for males is higher than for females in every age group, the most significant differences being in the 15 to 34 years age group and the 60 to 69 years age group. In the 15 to 34 years age group male victims of motor vehicle accidents outnumbered females by two to one in

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE, MALES TO FEMALES RATIO, QUEENSLAND, 1987



1987, while the ratio of male suicides to female suicides was just under four to one. The relatively large ratio of male death rates to female death rates in the 60 to 69 years age group has been linked to the stresses experienced by males in adjusting to retirement. Heart disease and cancer cause the deaths of twice the number of males than females in these age groups.

The death rates for married people of both sexes are lower than those for people not married.

7.13 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Particulars	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced
Males			
20-54	2.9	2.0	5.6
55-74	38.0	20.4	34.0
75 and over	116.4	85.7	115.1
Females			
20-54	1.3	1.1	2.0
55-74	18.1	10.2	16.1
75 and over	83.4	61.5	76.5

Sources: Deaths (3307.3).
Census of Population and Housing.

A measure often used to indicate changes in the health status of a community or to make comparisons between communities is life expectancy. This is the number of years that a person can, on average, expect to live past his/her present age and is based on death rates of the population.

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1987 have a life expectancy of over 6 years more than boys born in the same year.

7.14 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1987

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	72.95	79.36
1	72.70	79.02
10	63.98	70.21
20	54.32	60.41
30	44.99	50.72
40	35.58	41.05
50	26.49	31.72
60	18.42	22.96
65	14.88	18.78
70	11.70	14.90
80	6.69	8.46

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

As a consequence of the continuing reduction in mortality rates and the resultant increases in life expectancy there has been a gradual increase in the median age at death.

7.15 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1960	67.5	71.4	69.0
1970	68.0	74.2	70.5
1980	69.2	76.3	71.9
1985	70.8	77.4	73.5
1986	70.6	76.9	73.2
1987	71.4	77.7	74.1

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

7.5.3 Overseas Migration

The number of people coming to Australia to settle is subject to government control and varies from year to year according to economic conditions and government policy. In the last 20 years, the number of people settling in Queensland has fluctuated from a low of 4,700 in 1976 to a high of 17,320 in 1981. Since 1981, settler arrivals in Queensland have fluctuated between 8,750 in 1984 and 16,660 in 1987.

7.16 PERMANENT MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving	Departures		Net gain
		Former settlers	Total	
1967	9,310	2,010	3,260	6,050
1977	6,520	1,590	2,790	3,730
1982	15,940	2,650	4,190	11,750
1985	10,030	1,890	3,350	6,680
1986	13,310	1,950	3,470	9,840
1987	16,660	2,270	4,020	12,640

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

7.17 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	1985	1986	1987
Africa	370	580	620
South Africa	230	370	360
Other	140	210	260
America	610	870	890
United States	180	320	270
Other	430	550	620
Europe	2,760	3,850	4,810
U.K. and Ireland	1,860	2,550	3,330
Germany	180	190	280
Other	730	1,110	1,200
Asia	2,570	2,860	3,510
Philippines	610	750	1,020
Vietnam	640	530	450
Other	1,310	1,580	2,030
Oceania	3,720	5,160	6,830
New Zealand	3,270	4,570	6,060
Fiji	170	210	430
Other	290	380	350
Total (a)	10,030	13,310	16,660

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

The number of Australian residents departing permanently has not varied significantly in the

last 20 years. Since 1981, former settlers have accounted for 60.3 per cent of permanent emigration.

New Zealand continues to provide the largest number of settlers to Queensland. The number of New Zealanders settling in Queensland dropped from 6,113 in 1981 to 1,710 in 1983 but rose again to 6,060 in 1987. New Zealand, together with the United Kingdom and Ireland (the second largest contributor) accounted for 56.4 per cent of settlers in 1987.

Asian countries provided 21.1 per cent of settlers to Queensland in 1987. Since 1986, the Philippines has superseded Vietnam as the major contributor of Asian migrants.

7.18 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986

Statistical division	In residence 0-4 years		Total overseas born	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Brisbane	33,947	2.9	211,065	18.3
Moreton	9,013	2.3	65,580	16.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,149	0.7	12,505	7.6
Darling Downs	1,235	0.7	11,861	6.8
South-West	124	0.4	1,070	3.8
Fitzroy	1,766	1.1	12,896	8.4
Central-West	87	0.7	523	4.0
Mackay	1,188	1.2	9,515	9.5
Northern	2,367	1.4	18,687	11.3
Far North	2,754	1.8	22,347	14.3
North-West	582	1.6	4,376	11.7
Queensland (b)	54,292	2.1	370,704	14.6

(a) Usual residents of Australia. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.
Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Within Queensland, the majority of migrants tend to settle in the south-east corner. According to the 1986 Census, 18.3 per cent of usual residents in Brisbane Statistical Division were

born overseas, while in Moreton Statistical Division the figure was 16.9 per cent compared to the Queensland figure of 14.6 per cent. Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions together account for 74.6 per cent of the overseas born in Queensland.

Apart from the south-east corner of the State, relatively larger proportions of overseas-born persons were found in Far North, Northern and North-West Statistical Divisions. The lowest proportions were found in the inland Statistical Divisions of South-West and Central-West.

7.5.4 Internal Migration

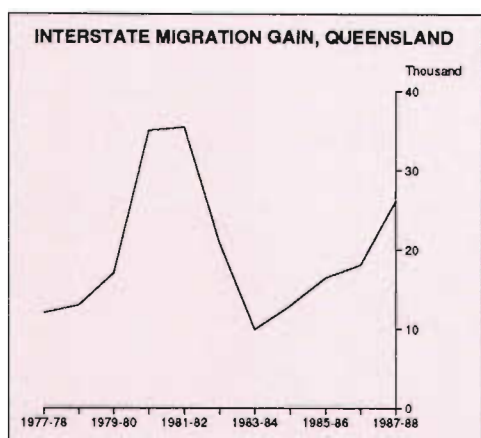
In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. Since the early 1970s this trend has intensified. The last three intercensal periods, 1971 to 1976, 1976 to 1981 and 1981 to 1986 have seen estimated gains from interstate migration of 71,251, 88,054 and 95,663, respectively. Interstate migration peaked in the early 1980s with net gains of 35,054 and 35,453 in 1981 and 1982, respectively.

According to the 1986 Census, the majority of persons from interstate who settled in Queensland in the previous 5 years came from New South Wales (51.0 per cent) or Victoria (25.5 per cent). The other States and Territories accounted for the remaining 23.5 per cent of interstate settlers. Within Queensland, Brisbane Statistical Division was the main destination for interstate settlers (38.7 per cent) while Moreton Statistical Division accounted for 28.2 per cent. Of the usual residents in Moreton Statistical Division in 1986, 14.6 per cent had arrived from interstate in the previous 5 years. This is compared to the Queensland figure of 7.9 per cent and reflects the influence of the Gold and Sunshine Coasts.

7.19 USUAL RESIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Statistical division	State of usual residence in 1981				Total usual residents 1986 (a)
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Other	
Brisbane	40,425	19,398	921,327	17,948	1,155,113
Moreton	30,048	16,453	280,676	10,133	388,271
Wide Bay-Burnett	5,058	2,925	136,548	2,314	164,353
Darling Downs	6,284	1,820	145,988	2,064	175,663
South-West	939	181	22,886	340	27,900
Fitzroy	4,282	1,810	125,560	2,622	154,344
Central-West	356	86	10,739	212	13,217
Mackay	3,088	1,442	79,638	1,868	100,175
Northern	5,769	3,657	130,344	4,507	165,557
Far North	5,296	3,072	120,576	4,211	156,644
North-West	802	366	29,185	765	37,414
Queensland (b)	102,449	51,256	2,004,174	47,052	2,540,249

(a) Including persons whose usual residence in 1981 was overseas and children aged 0 to 4 years. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.
Source: Census of Population and Housing.



7.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The Queensland marriage rate continued to fall in 1987. The trend towards marrying at an older age has been maintained and at the same time the divorce rate has also fallen.

7.6.1 Marriages

There were 18,265 marriages registered in Queensland during 1987. While this is a marginal increase over the 18,030 recorded in the previous year, the number of marriages is still less than the number in the early 1980s.

7.20 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

Period	Number		Crude rate (a)	
	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1967	13,634	100,000	8.0	8.5
1977	15,737	104,918	7.4	7.4
1982	18,928	117,275	7.8	7.7
1986	18,030	114,913	6.9	7.2
1987	18,265	114,113	6.8	7.0

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Sources: Marriages (3304.3).
Marriages (3306.0).

The crude marriage rates for Queensland are declining, the 1987 rate being the lowest recorded since 1931. This follows the national trend, confirming the continuing decline in the proportion of Australians marrying.

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms since 1966 is, in part, due to the postponement of first marriages with many people preferring to further their education, establish careers and to pursue a more independent lifestyle before taking on the responsibility of marriage. Other factors are the

increasing number of de facto relationships and the lessening of the social stigma attached to unmarried motherhood as evidenced by the sharp increase in the rate of ex-nuptial births during the last decade.

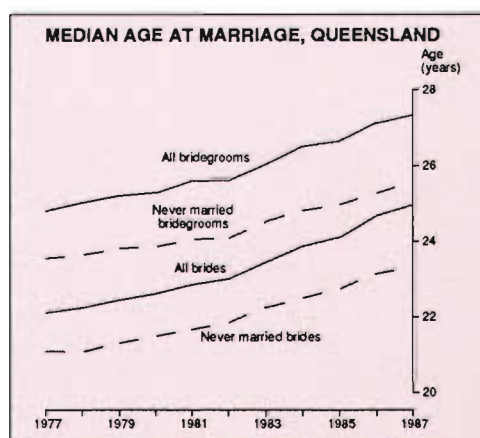
7.21 AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971	1976	1981	1986
Males				
15-19	19.3	13.1	7.7	3.1
20-24	190.8	142.4	99.0	67.9
25-29	180.2	144.7	127.2	101.9
Females				
15-19	78.6	61.8	40.2	17.7
20-24	294.5	206.8	154.9	115.3
25-29	177.2	141.2	127.6	115.2

(a) Per 1,000 of the population previously never married.

Source: Marriages (3304.3).

The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.



The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1967, 5 per cent of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 22 per cent in 1987. One of the main factors influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the Family Law Act which reduced the grounds for divorce to one, irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This subsequently resulted in an increase in the numbers of people divorcing and hence a corresponding increase in the number of divorcees remarrying.

Over the last 10 years, males have shown a higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1977 and 1987, more divorced males remarried than divorced females despite the fact that divorced females outnumbered them in the population. Although 27 per cent more widowed

females than widowed males have married since 1977, there are over three times as many widows as widowers in the population and so, on a proportional basis, widowed males show a greater tendency to remarry than their female counterparts.

7.22 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
1967	91.1	3.6	5.4
1972	90.4	3.4	6.2
1977	77.5	3.9	18.6
1982	77.4	2.9	19.8
1986	74.5	3.1	22.4
1987	74.9	2.9	22.1

Source: Marriages (3304.3).

7.6.2 Divorces

The *Family Law Act 1975*, which instituted the Family Court of Australia, came into operation on 5 January 1976, replacing the *Australian Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*.

A large peak in the crude divorce rate occurred in 1976 indicating the large number of divorces granted during the first year of operation of the Family Law Act. The rates have decreased since then but are still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act than under the earlier *Matrimonial Causes* legislation.

The median age at divorce has been increasing for several years. The tendency towards deferral

of marriage by younger persons, and the growing proportions of people divorcing more than once, are contributing factors which have led to this increase. The median age of husbands who divorced in 1987 was 37.7 years at the time of their divorce compared with 34.7 years for wives.

7.23 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1977	1985	1986	1987
Divorces granted	7,293	6,816	7,042	6,918
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.43	10.57	10.71	10.29
Divorces involving children	4,850	4,302	4,385	4,204

(a) Including cases heard at Lismore (New South Wales).

Source: Divorces (3305.3).

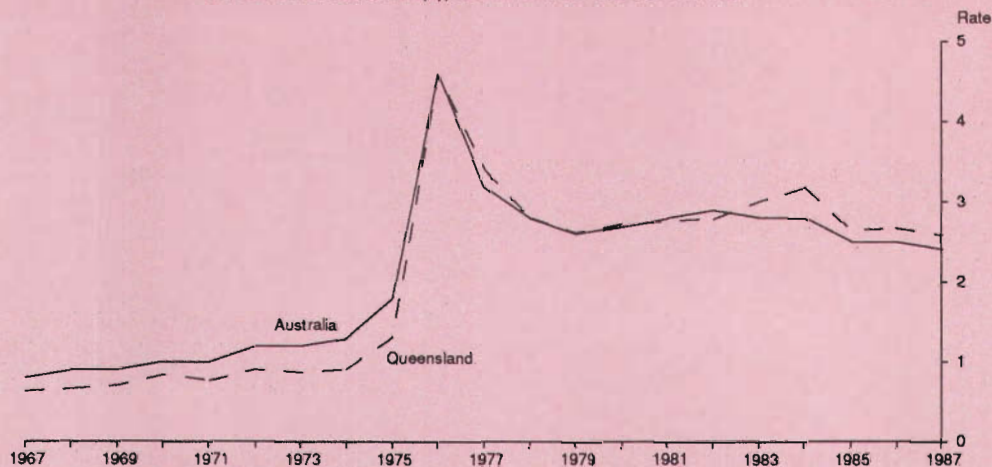
The proportion of second and further divorces has been increasing significantly over the last few years. In 1987, 16.0 per cent of males and 14.7 per cent of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1977, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were much lower at 5.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively.

7.24 MEDIAN DURATION OF MARRIAGE BY MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1987 (years)

Sex	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	11.75	5.90	6.69
Females	11.66	7.29	6.83

Source: Divorces (3305.3).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA



(a) Divorces per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

7.7 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from 2.7 million in 1987 to between 3.7 and 4.1 million by the year 2010 and between 4.3 and 5.3 million by 2031. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 2.0 per cent from 1986 to 1987, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.4 and 1.9 per cent in the period 1987 to 2010 and between 0.7 and 1.2 per cent during the years 2010 to 2031.

Population projections illustrate the change in the population which would occur if various assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period. Alternative projections are prepared in recognition of the uncertainty of these trends.

7.25 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE (per cent)

State or Territory	1987	2011	2031
New South Wales	34.5	32.7-33.3	31.4-32.6
Victoria	25.9	24.3-24.8	23.2-24.1
Queensland	16.5	17.8-18.5	18.6-19.9
South Australia	8.6	7.6-7.8	6.9-7.3
Western Australia	9.2	11.0-11.5	12.3-13.1
Tasmania	2.8	2.4-2.5	2.0-2.3
Northern Territory	1.0	1.2-1.3	1.4-1.6
A.C.T.	1.6	1.6-1.8	1.5-2.0

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

Distribution of the population between the States and Territories of Australia is projected to change, with Queensland, Western Australia and the two Territories each expected to increase their share of the population. If the current assumptions both eventuate and continue, Queensland's population should overtake Victoria's in the latter half of the 21st Century.

7.26 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expectation of life at age (years)			
	0	25	45	65
Males				
1985-86 (actual)	72.5	49.4	30.8	14.8
2021	76.6	52.7	33.6	17.0
2031	77.2	53.2	34.1	17.3
Females				
1985-86 (actual)	79.1	55.3	36.0	18.6
2021	82.8	58.3	38.9	21.2
2031	83.7	59.2	39.7	21.9

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

Although Queensland's population is projected to continue growing, there will be an increasing reliance on migration to maintain this growth. With decreasing birth rates and increases in the elderly population, Queensland's natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to decrease significantly from 21,800 in 1987 to between 13,100 and minus 3,200 in 2031.

With mortality rates assumed to continue decreasing, the expectation of life is projected to increase. As an example, a 65 year old man retiring in 2021 will have 15 per cent more time left to live than his present-day counterpart.

As a consequence of people's longer life expectations and the declining birth rates, the median age of the population of all States and Territories is projected to increase significantly.

7.27 PROJECTED MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES (years)

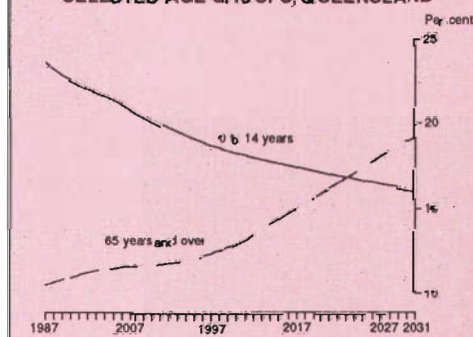
State or Territory	1987	2011	2031
New South Wales	32.0	37.5-39.1	40.5-44.2
Victoria	31.5	37.7-39.2	41.0-44.5
Queensland	30.6	36.5-38.8	39.7-43.2
South Australia	32.3	39.1-40.4	42.4-45.9
Western Australia	30.3	35.9-37.6	38.8-42.1
Tasmania	31.0	38.3-39.5	42.3-45.7
Northern Territory	26.0	30.2-31.5	33.0-35.4
A.C.T.	28.3	33.9-36.0	37.3-41.7
Australia	31.4	37.3-38.8	40.4-43.8

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

Associated with the projected ageing of the population are changes to the proportion of the population in the various age groups, such as the 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over.

Of particular interest is the projected fluctuation in the dependency ratio, which measures the number of children (0 to 14 years)

PROJECTED PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND



and elderly (65 years and over) per 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years). The dependency ratio is projected to decline gradually from 51.7 in 1987 to between 44.9 and 47.9 in 2006, before rising in the following years to reach between 54.5 and 57.3 in the year 2031. The initial decline will be due to the decrease in the proportion of children in the population outweighing the increase in the proportion of the elderly. However, once the *baby boom* generation begin to turn 65 years of age, their effect will outweigh the decreasing proportion of children, resulting in the rise after 2006 of the dependency ratio.

7.8 REFERENCES

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Estimated Resident Population: Components of Change (3204.3), irregular

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Births (3306.3), annual

Deaths (3307.3), annual

Demographic Summary (3308.3), annual

Demography: Small Area Summary (3309.3), annual

Fertility Trends in Queensland (3310.3), irregular

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Census 86

Age and Sex of Persons in Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Divisions (2456.0)

Profile of Legal Local Government Areas — Usual Resident Counts (2472.0)

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Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2492.0)

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Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories (3201.0), annual

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Births (3301.0), annual

Deaths (3302.0), annual

Perinatal Deaths (3304.0), annual

Marriages (3306.0), annual

Divorces (3307.0), annual

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0), annual

Interstate Migration, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (3411.0), irregular

Chapter 8

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

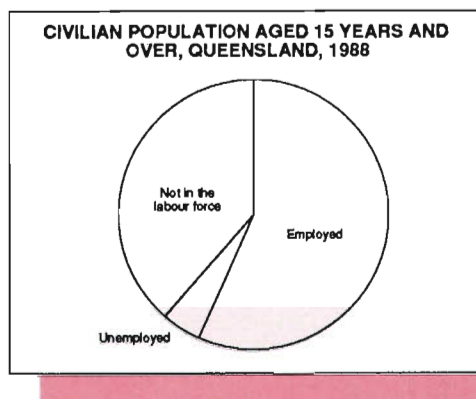
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Chapter 8

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The Queensland labour market has shown marked improvement since the downturn experienced earlier this decade. Unemployment rates, though still relatively high for some groups, have fallen to their lowest level since late 1982.

Both Commonwealth and State Governments are providing assistance and support in an effort to improve employment prospects. The main thrust of this support in 1987-88 has been a change in emphasis from job creation towards a concentration on training and the reduction of inequalities in the labour force. Governments have initiated a range of programs aimed at those traditionally most disadvantaged including the young, the unskilled, sole parents, women, the disabled, Aborigines and older workers. As the decade draws to a close Queensland faces the challenge to develop ways to utilise new technologies and also the skills and initiatives of individuals and thereby accelerate improvement in employment prospects for all Queenslanders.



8.1 THE LABOUR FORCE

Employment levels and the civilian population aged 15 years and over have risen at approximately the same rate of around 3 per cent annually throughout this decade. The proportion of this population participating in the labour force has therefore increased only marginally over this time.

8.1 LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At August	Persons	Participation rate
	'000	%
1986	1,202.1	61.7
1987	1,222.4	61.0
1988	1,269.1	61.4

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

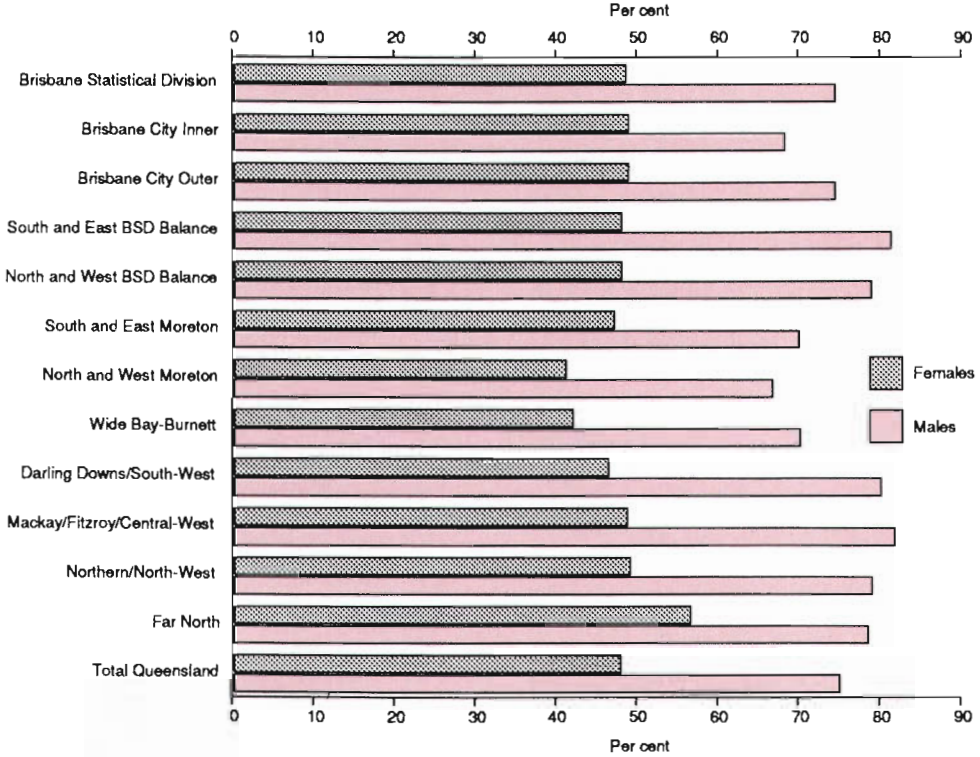
However, the employment levels increased much more rapidly during 1988. As a result the unemployment rate which reached a high of over 11 per cent at times through this decade dropped throughout 1988 from 10.6 per cent in January to 7.3 per cent in August 1988.

8.1.1 Characteristics of the Labour Force

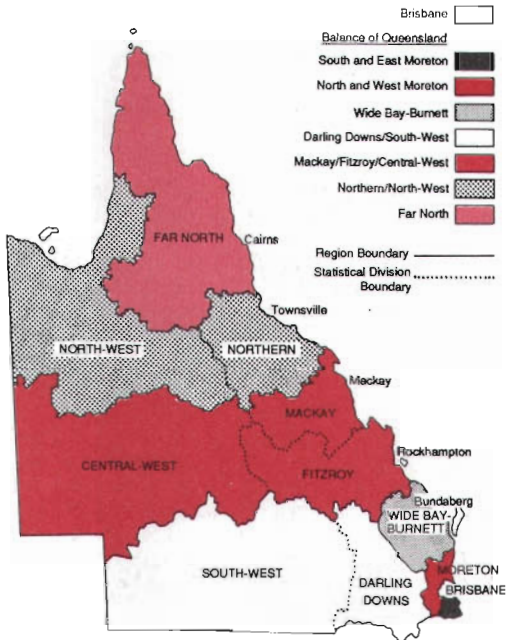
Estimates of the civilian labour force in Queensland show an increase of 46,700 or 3.8 per cent in the 12 months to August 1988, when the total number of persons reached 1,269,100. The proportion of civilians aged 15 years and over who participated in the labour force was 61.4 per cent with the male rate being 75.1 per cent compared with 48.1 per cent for females.

Just over 46 per cent of Queensland's working age population lived in the Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) and accounted for the same

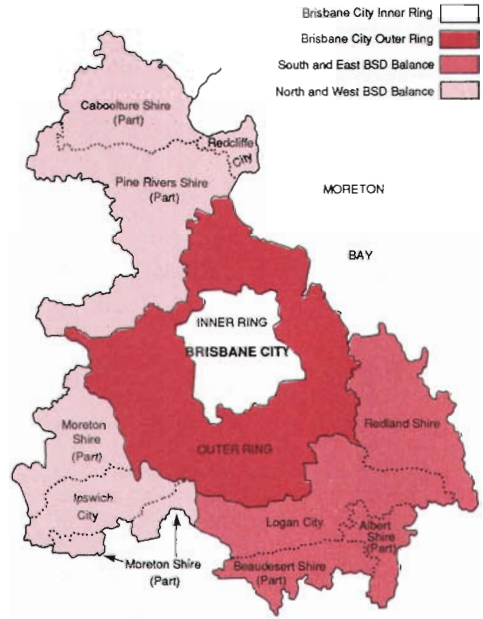
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1988



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION



proportion of the labour force. While the participation rates for the BSD and the balance of Queensland were similar at slightly over 61 per cent (the State average), there were fairly wide fluctuations within the smaller regions comprising these areas. Generally participation rates were lowest in the North and West Moreton Region at 41.4 per cent for females and 66.9 per cent for males in August 1988. The Far North Region by comparison had a rate of 68 per cent due mainly to a relatively high female rate of 56.8 per cent. The highest male rate for August 1988 was in the Mackay/Fitzroy/Central-West Region.

Approximately half of the labour force was in the 25 to 44 years age group with the 15 to 24 years range and those 45 years and over being almost equally represented at 25.7 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively. Almost 83 per cent of persons in the labour force were born in Australia and over 61 per cent were married.

8.1.2 Employment

There were 67,200 more people employed in Queensland in August 1988 than 12 months previously. The total number employed was 1,176,400, giving a current annual growth rate of 6.1 per cent. Single males had the greatest increase both numerically with 27,800 and in relative terms at 12.4 per cent. The rising employment level had the greatest impact on the group aged 15 to 19 years where the number employed increased by 17,600, or more than 16 per cent. Even though almost 32,000 of the new jobs went to people in the 25 to 44 years age group the increase for that group was only 5.5 per cent.

Almost 42 per cent of employed women worked part-time compared to less than 8 per cent of males. While the number of males working part-time fell by 2,400 over the 12 months to 55,800, the number of women working part-time rose by 22,100 to reach 193,400. Over 71 per cent of women working part-time were married compared with 52 per cent of women working full-time.

The wholesale and retail trade division provided the highest number of jobs overall. This industry division was the largest employer of males with 136,700 or 19.2 per cent and had the second highest level of female employment at 116,900 (25.2 per cent). Slightly more females, 121,700 or 26.2 per cent were employed in the community services industry division. The manufacturing division was the second highest source of jobs for males employing 112,600. The distribution of employment across industries has changed very little since August 1987.

8.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1988

Occupation group	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	'000		'000	
Managers and administrators	88.0	12.4	28.8	6.2
Professionals	78.8	11.1	47.7	10.3
Paraprofessionals	42.9	6.0	25.1	5.4
Tradespersons	173.9	24.4	19.2	4.1
Clerks	43.5	6.1	144.2	31.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	71.5	10.0	130.9	28.2
Plant and machine operators and drivers	80.2	11.3	8.6	1.9
Labourers and related workers	133.2	18.7	60.0	12.9
Total	712.0	100.0	464.4	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

In August 1988, 173,900 or just under 25 per cent of working men were classified as tradespersons. Labouring and related occupations made up the next highest occupation category with 133,200 male workers. Women worked predominantly as clerks (144,200) with another 130,900 being salespersons and personal service workers. The proportion of workers classified as professionals or paraprofessionals was almost the same for each sex but the proportion of females who were managers or administrators was only 6.2 per cent compared to 12.4 per cent of males.

8.1.3 Unemployment

8.3 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Duration of unemployment	August 1987		August 1988	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 4 weeks	8.1	9.1	9.2	8.2
4 and under 8 weeks	8.0	6.7	5.9	4.9
8 and under 13 weeks	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.1
13 and under 26 weeks	10.2	5.4	8.9	5.4
26 and under 52 weeks	15.0	10.3	10.8	9.0
52 weeks and over	20.2	10.1	14.6	7.2
Total	66.9	46.4	53.9	38.9

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The 12 months to August 1988 saw a very significant 2 percentage points fall in the

8.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY BIRTHPLACE, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1988

Birthplace	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Australia	975.3	72.9	1,048.2	614.8	1,663.0	7.0	63.0
Overseas	201.1	19.8	220.9	148.9	369.8	9.0	59.7
Africa	7.5	*1.2	8.7	3.1	11.8	*13.5	73.7
America	6.6	*0.5	7.2	4.6	11.8	*7.2	60.7
Asia	19.2	3.2	22.4	19.0	41.4	14.4	54.0
Europe	113.2	9.7	122.9	100.2	223.1	7.9	55.1
U.K. and Ireland	73.6	6.5	80.2	62.7	142.9	8.1	56.1
Other	39.6	3.2	42.8	37.5	80.2	7.4	53.3
Oceania	54.5	5.2	59.7	21.9	81.6	8.7	73.2
New Zealand	43.6	4.7	48.3	15.1	63.4	9.8	76.2

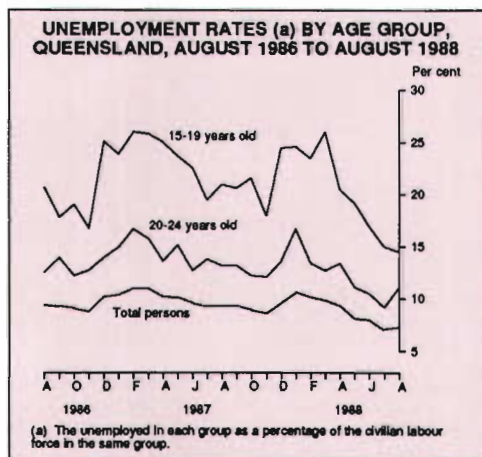
(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

unemployment rate to 7.3 per cent. This followed the 7.1 per cent rate for July 1988 which was the lowest recorded for Queensland since October 1982. The unemployment rate for males in August 1988 was 7.0 per cent compared with 7.7 per cent for females.

For those unemployed, the length of time without a job also fell markedly from a median duration of 24 weeks in August 1987 to 18 weeks in August 1988. The number of long-term unemployed, those out of work for 1 year or longer, also fell from 30,300 in August 1987 to 21,800 in August 1988.

Unemployment rates tended to be slightly higher outside BSD. The rate for both sexes in the BSD was 6.9 per cent, however, the male rate for the remainder of Queensland was 7.1 per cent and the female rate was 8.4 per cent.



Persons aged 15 to 19 years were severely affected by a lack of jobs, although there was a significant reduction in the unemployment rate for this group from 21.0 per cent in August 1987 to 14.5 per cent in August 1988.

For those in the labour force who were born overseas the unemployment rate in August 1988 was 9.0 per cent in comparison with 7.0 per cent for those born in Australia. More recent arrivals, however, who have come to Australia since the beginning of 1986 had an unemployment rate of 18.3 per cent.

8.1.4 Labour Force Status of Families

In June 1988, 1,572,000 persons in Queensland, almost 84 per cent of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over, lived in family households. Of the remainder, 169,700 lived alone and 135,000 lived with other persons who were not family members. Of the total 674,000 families in Queensland, married couple families (including de facto) made up 86 per cent, other families with a female head 11 per cent and other families with a male head 3 per cent. In the case of married couples, head of family was not defined.

The rate of participation in the labour force for married couple families was 78 per cent for husbands and 48 per cent for wives. This compared with a participation rate for the heads of other families of 66 per cent for males and 44 per cent for females. However, the unemployment rate for the heads of other families was almost double the rate for husband and wife couples.

Married couple families included 42 per cent with both partners employed, 30 per cent with the husband employed and the wife not in the

labour force and 20 per cent where neither partner was in the labour force. In the majority of families where neither partner was in the labour force, there were no dependent children.

**8.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILIES,
QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1988
(^{'000})**

Particulars	Number
<i>Married couple families</i>	582.7
One or both spouses unemployed	37.3
Both unemployed	3.5
Unemployed husband and employed wife	4.1
Unemployed wife and employed husband	13.8
Unemployed husband and wife not in the labour force	15.2
Unemployed wife and husband not in the labour force	0.7
Neither spouse unemployed	545.4
Both employed	246.5
Employed husband and wife not in the labour force	174.4
Employed wife and husband not in the labour force	10.5
Neither spouse in the labour force	114.0
<i>Other families</i>	91.3
Family head unemployed	5.6
Male head	0.4
Female head	5.2
Family head not unemployed	85.8
Employed male head	10.5
Employed female head	27.6
Male head not in the labour force	5.7
Female head not in the labour force	42.0
Total	674.1

For persons in Queensland not living as members of a family, the labour force participation rate varied from 42 per cent for those living alone to 86 per cent for persons living with other non-family members.

8.1.5 Labour Mobility in Queensland

The mobility of the labour force is the extent to which workers, whether employees or self-employed, change jobs. This may involve a change of employer or business at either the same or a different location or else a move to a different location with or without a change of employer or business.

In February 1988, a study of the labour force showed that 1,284,800 persons had worked at some time during the previous 12 months and almost 22 per cent (280,700) had changed jobs. Nearly 74 per cent of these changes involved a change of employer while a change of locality but with the same employer was made by the remainder. More males than females changed jobs, 23.8 per cent in comparison with 19.1 per cent.

Of those persons who had worked at some time during the previous 12 months, 1,133,200 were working in February 1988, with the remainder either looking for work (64,000) or not in the labour force (87,700). A total of 85 per cent of those working in February 1988 had been with the same employer or business for the previous 12 months. A change to employment in another industry was made by 7 per cent of persons employed in both February 1987 and 1988 while 6 per cent changed to another occupation.

**8.6 JOB MOBILITY, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1988
(^{'000})**

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
No job mobility	576.5	427.6	1,004.1
<i>Job mobility</i>	<i>180.0</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>280.7</i>
Changed employer	129.8	76.6	206.5
Changed locality but not employer	50.2	24.1	74.3
Total	756.5	528.3	1,284.8

8.2 EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES

During 1987-88, the Commonwealth Government supported a range of activities aimed at improving employment prospects by attempting to align rises in income with improvements in productivity, improving efficiency in the labour market and enhancing the level of skills in the workplace. Programs were also aimed at reducing inequities in the labour market by assisting the disadvantaged to compete on even terms for work. Increased priority was given to training programs and less emphasis placed on direct job creation and work experience programs.

8.2.1 New Programs and Initiatives

Industrial Democracy and Employee Participation. Continuing research, dissemination of information and training were undertaken on the human and social aspects of the working environment, developing and implementing the Commonwealth Government's policies on industrial democracy and employee participation.

Jobs Education and Training (JET). This program offers concerted, practical support and direction to improve the job skills of sole parents and help them into the labour market. JET is administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training, the Department of Social Security and the Department of Community Services and Health. It links services and advice to provide a consolidated range

of assistance to sole parent pensioners who face special barriers trying to enter the workforce.

NEW-START is a program administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training and the Department of Social Security and is aimed at people aged 21 to 54 years who have been receiving unemployment benefits for 12 months or more. NEW-START provides comprehensive, relevant information about the services and opportunities available. It helps the long-term unemployed update their work skills, keep in touch with the labour market and get back into employment.

National Strategy on Women. The Australian Women's Employment Strategy (AWES) has been developed by the Commonwealth in conjunction with State Governments to improve both the position of women in the labour force and their access to the labour force. The Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) has developed a range of specific strategies to assist women clients. Funding has been provided to Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges specifically to assist young women enter and complete trade-based pre-employment courses. The new JET program will also assist single mothers gain better access to the labour market and thus increase their economic independence.

Work Skill. The International Skill Olympics were held in Sydney during February 1988. Four gold medals were awarded to Australia and all of these were won by Queensland residents. The Australian team of 34 were successful in coming third overall in the medal tally. In total, over 450 apprentices competed, representing 20 nations and 40 trades. The Skill Olympics provides incentive for apprentices and trainees to match their skills with others from the rest of the world and allows them to meet young people with similar work interests.

8.2.2 Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) provides a placement, delivery and information service for employers and job seekers. It delivers its services through 299 CES Offices and a number of agencies.

8.7 COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Particulars	Number
Offices	53
Agencies	49
Registration of job seekers	515,885
Vacancies notified	202,552
Vacancies filled	164,926

Source: Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics.



Training at gem cutting machine
Photo: Premier's Department

8.2.3 Training and Apprenticeship

Training programs supported by the Commonwealth and State are designed to provide increased opportunities for people to obtain and upgrade skills relevant to current and future labour market requirements.

Adult Training. Under adult training arrangements, assistance is provided to job seekers aged 21 years and over who have been unemployed for 6 of the previous 9 months, although this requirement may be waived for especially disadvantaged people. Those eligible are assisted to attend courses at training or educational institutions.

Youth Training. The Youth Training Program provides broad-based vocational training opportunities and is directed towards those under 21 years who have been unemployed for 6 of the previous 9 months or are otherwise disadvantaged. Courses are mainly delivered through the TAFE system and cover office skills, data entry and various occupations in the hospitality, tourism and rural industries. In addition, the Australian Traineeship System, which was established in 1985-86, provides vocational training and experience for young people. It is targeted primarily at 16 to 18 year olds who have not completed Year 12 and aims to improve both long-term employment prospects and the national skill base.

8.8 COMMONWEALTH TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Participants</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>No.</i>
Training		
Adult training	6,597.2	3,674
Youth training	5,716.7	2,494
Trade training	19,303.8	20,342
Australian Traineeship		
System	4,693.2	2,976
Skills training	307.8	114
Job creation and employment assistance		
Employment creation	14,771.0	1,533
New Enterprise Incentive Scheme	761.2	88
JOBSTART	23,894.2	10,253
Mobility assistance	1,438.1	1,202
Industry and regional employment assistance	1,515.5	4,652
Community-based and Aboriginal programs		
Community Youth Support Scheme	5,357.5	22,523
Community training	1,664.1	548
Community Volunteer Program	706.1	1,379
Aboriginals (including public sector training, training allowances and employer subsidies, AEDP, AEIS)	17,051.9	2,874

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Trade Training. Trade training schemes are designed to meet the long-term needs of the economy for skilled labour, to improve access to the labour market for women and disabled people and to increase responsiveness of trade training to changes in skills demand.

Apprentices. Through the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme, the Government meets a significant part of the cost of training apprentices. Currently, employers are provided with a rebate for releasing apprentices for approved off-the-job training.

8.9 EMPLOYED APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Trade group</i>	<i>1986-87r</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Metal fitting and machining	2,438	2,445
Other metal	1,650	1,780
Electrical and electronics	2,923	3,041
Building	3,160	3,259
Printing	299	296
Vehicle	2,781	2,953
Food	1,424	1,657
Horticulture	31	85
Miscellaneous	3,595	3,766
Total	18,301	19,282

Source: Department of Employment, Vocational Education and Training, Queensland.

Group Training. Groups of employers, often smaller companies and firms, share the training of apprentices or trainees under this scheme. The administrative costs, including the scheme manager's salary, are met by State and Commonwealth Governments. In June 1988, 20 group-training schemes throughout the State provided apprenticeships and traineeships for over 1,600 young Queenslanders.

Skills Training. Under the Commonwealth Innovative Training Project, assistance is provided for training designed to meet occupational and industry skills shortages as well as supporting the development of industry skills centres in partnership with business and State and local governments.

Training for Aboriginals. This program provides work experience positions for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. On-the-job experience for up to 3 months is available in clerical, semi-skilled and technical areas of public and private sector employment. Assistance is provided in the form of subsidies to employers in the private sector for up to 12 months.

Industry Training Councils (ITCs). These Councils are autonomous, industry-based bodies comprising representatives of employers, unions and government. ITCs are formed to promote and develop systematic training in particular industries. They represent the interests of an industry sector on a national basis and are recognised by both industry and government as speaking on behalf of that industry on training matters.

8.2.4 Job Creation and Employment Assistance

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS). Ongoing employment opportunities for unemployed people are provided through training and income support for the establishment of small business ventures. An extensive program was undertaken in Brisbane and a number of regional centres to develop new enterprises through NEIS. An interesting aspect of the 1987-88 program in Queensland was the participation by a number of NEIS-funded businesses in World Expo 88. This was the first year that NEIS operated as a formal program of the Department of Employment, Education and Training and was supported in Queensland by the State Government through the Self-employment Venture Scheme.

JOBSTART. This program is directed to improving the long-term employment prospects of less competitive job seekers by providing wage subsidies to employers for standard periods for job seekers recruited through the CES.

Employment Initiatives Program. During 1987-88, this Queensland Government program consolidated and enhanced initiatives available to assist more than 4,600 unemployed Queenslanders find work.

Self-employment Venture Scheme (SEVS). Opportunities are provided for unemployed persons to develop their own business ventures. Assistance is by way of a combination loan and grant of up to \$4,000 per applicant. In 1987-88, 92 applicants were approved by the Queensland Government.

Aboriginal Programs. A number of employment assistance programs for Aboriginals have been established, including the Aboriginal Enterprise Incentive Scheme which provides assistance with establishment costs to allow individuals to set up small businesses.

8.2.5 Community-based Programs

Complementing its direct employment and training programs, the Commonwealth provides assistance through community-based organisations to provide additional training and employment opportunities, particularly for young people. Specific assistance is also provided by the Queensland Government.

Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS). Grants for community-based, publicly elected, local management committees are provided to equip young people with a range of employment-orientated skills and support during periods of unemployment.

Community Training Program. This program, which was introduced in 1986, provides assistance to locally based community projects to deal with the special employment needs of those most disadvantaged in the labour market.

Community Volunteer Program. Voluntary community service opportunities are provided for the unemployed to complement current employment and training programs.

Innovative Employment and Training Scheme. Grants of up to \$30,000 are made to community and business groups to provide appropriate training to the unemployed. During 1987-88, 36 applications were funded by the Queensland Government.

Local Employment Development Scheme and Local Government Employment and Training Scheme. Local and regional employment and training programs in Queensland provided assistance to about 20 groups and to ten authorities in 1987-88.

JOB PROSPECTS IN THE LATE 1980s

Although there has been considerable improvement during 1988, high rates of unemployment continue to be a major concern in Queensland, with over 7 per cent of the labour force out of work. Teenage unemployment is particularly severe with rates double those for the total population. At the same time, job vacancies have remained relatively low, with approximately 13 persons potentially available for each unfilled vacancy. Thus, the problem of obtaining work is of prime importance to persons entering the job market in the late 1980s.

While there are many factors contributing to unemployment, people seeking work in July 1988 identified a lack of vacancies and age considerations as the major reasons why they were unable to find work.

Lack of job vacancies was the major concern for people who had been unemployed for less than 4 weeks, with 40 per cent reporting this as the main difficulty. However, being considered too old or too young by employers was of particular importance to persons who had been out of work for 1 year or more, with one-third claiming this as their major difficulty in securing a job. Older unemployed

persons also perceived their age as their main difficulty, with 69.8 per cent of those aged 55 years and over believing an employer



would consider them too old for a job. Young jobseekers did not see their age as an obstacle to finding work but they considered the shortage of vacancies and their lack of skills, education and work experience as the major reasons for their plight.

The link between education and training and successful job search is now widely recognised, not only for the younger unemployed population but for all age groups. Of the jobseekers surveyed in July 1988, the majority had no post-school qualifications and one-third had left school at 15 years of age or younger.

When compared with jobseekers who had post-school qualifications, persons looking for work without such qualifications were twice as likely to regard their lack of skills and education as the most serious stumbling block to gaining employment. A detailed survey of the labour force in February 1988 revealed that there were substantial differences in the rates and duration of unemployment for groups with different educational backgrounds.

8.10 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1988

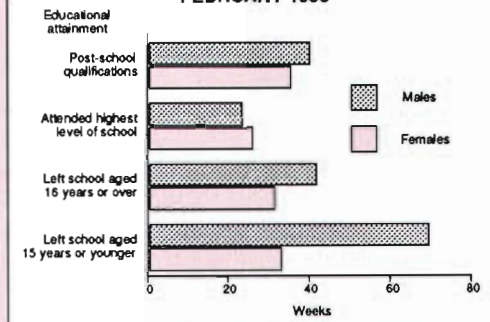
<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (a)</i>	<i>Average duration of unemployment</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>weeks</i>
With post-school qualifications	7.7	38.3
Degree	4.1	13.2
Certificate or diploma	9.3	37.8
Trade	7.2	45.0
Without post-school qualifications	11.4	42.7
Attended highest level of schooling	12.6	25.0
Left school aged 16 years or older	14.8	37.6
Left school aged 15 years or younger	9.6	55.9
Total	10.1	39.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in each group.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0).

While those who left school at 15 years or younger experienced a lower level of unemployment than those who completed secondary school, they were nevertheless out of work for more than twice as long. This difference was particularly marked for males, with those leaving school at or below the minimum leaving age experiencing periods of unemployment of well over a year. Nearly one-third of unemployed persons with a

AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1988



diploma or certificate had specialised in secretarial studies, while over half the unemployed tradespersons held metal or building trades qualifications.

The transition of persons from education to work also reveals the advantage of tertiary and post-school qualifications when seeking work. In May 1988, the unemployment rate for school leavers was 20.7 per cent, compared with 11.4 per cent for persons who had been at a tertiary institution full-time 12 months previously. Of the 24,831 school leavers who had found work in the year to May 1988, the majority were in lower paid occupations such as sales and personal services, 31.9 per cent and labouring jobs, 22.7 per cent. In comparison, persons from tertiary institutions were mainly in trades, 33.0 per cent or professional, 18.0 per cent, positions.

Although the number of vacancies and the age and educational background of those seeking employment are crucial to labour market policies, the means of matching the available labour force to the vacant jobs is also important. Just over 80 per cent of unemployed persons in July 1988 were registered with the CES. Males were more likely to register than females, particularly when seeking full-time work. However, few jobseekers relied solely on the CES, with 97.7 per cent also contacting prospective employers or taking other active steps to find work.

The success of these measures is difficult to quantify. While the CES places over 100,000 persons in Queensland each year, the latest available survey results indicate that CES placements represent only a small proportion of all successful job searches. Persons who were unemployed prior to starting a job as a wage or salary earner in the year to June 1986 used a variety of methods to secure their position.

In matching people and jobs, the location of both is of obvious importance, involving both the ability of industry to expand or relocate and the willingness of the unemployed to move if suitable work becomes available elsewhere. Of those unemployed in July 1988, approximately half preferred to remain at their current location rather than move elsewhere in Queensland or to another State to take up a job.

8.11 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY WILLINGNESS TO MOVE, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1988 (per cent)

Particulars	Proposed move	
	Intrastate	Interstate
If offered suitable job		
Would move	43.4	27.8
Would not move	44.3	61.5
Depends on job	4.7	4.7
Depends on family and personal issues	6.5	4.6
Undecided	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (6222.0).

8.3 WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Average earnings in Queensland are lower than in any other Australian State. The additional costs incurred by the employers of labour in this State are also low by Australian standards and provide additional incentive for job creation.

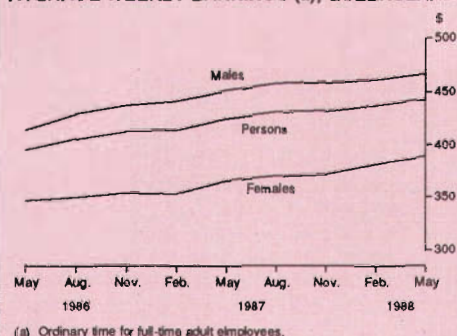
The Queensland and Australian industrial relations systems are currently undergoing major reviews. Both the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Queensland Industrial Commission have agreed to award wage increases which are based on commitment by unions to increase efficiency and productivity rather than on cost-of-living increases as has been the case previously.

While trade union membership has remained stable, the number of working days lost due to industrial disputes has declined substantially since the early 1980s. This is seen as a further commitment to arbitration by both employers and employees.

8.3.1 Earnings

During the 12 months to May 1988, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased by 5.3 per cent in comparison with a national increase of 6.9 per cent. The Queensland average of \$467.80 was the lowest in Australia.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (a), QUEENSLAND



Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of \$499.00 a week in May 1988 compared to the Australian average of \$532.40 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of \$397.30 a week was \$22.20 less than the Australian figure. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in May 1988 was \$390.40 which was \$21.50 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in May 1988 was \$442.90 a week which was 4.4 per cent above the May 1987 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose by 6.5 per cent.

8.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	May		Percentage change
	1987	1988	
	\$	\$	%
New South Wales	466.80	502.80	7.7
Victoria	469.10	500.40	6.7
Queensland	444.30	467.80	5.3
South Australia	438.60	471.40	7.5
Western Australia	476.90	506.10	6.1
Tasmania	448.90	483.40	7.7
Northern Territory	506.30	521.50	3.0
A.C.T.	512.90	550.60	7.3
Australia	464.00	495.80	6.9

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

8.3.2 Labour Costs

In 1986-87 for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid out for employee wages and salaries, an additional 1.7 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 3.2 cents in payroll tax, 3.1 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 0.5 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 8.4 cents to each dollar of employee wages and salaries and represented an annual cost of \$1,429 per employee.

The Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of \$18,404, compared with an average cost of \$20,751 for Australia.

8.13 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1986-87 (\$)

State or Territory	Cost per employee		Major labour costs
	Gross wages and salaries	Other labour costs	
New South Wales	19,914	2,421	22,335
Victoria	18,705	2,031	20,736
Queensland	16,975	1,429	18,404
South Australia	16,985	1,829	18,814
Western Australia	18,788	1,955	20,743
Tasmania	17,110	1,489	18,599
Northern Territory	19,049	1,874	20,923
A.C.T.	15,947	1,591	17,538
Australia	18,702	2,049	20,751

Source: Major Labour Costs (6348.0).

8.3.3 Wage Fixing

In Australia two sets of authorities regulate wages and salaries: the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with federal jurisdiction and various State tribunals, e.g. the Queensland Industrial Commission.

National Awards

The Commonwealth 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. This power enabled the establishment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1904, since named the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Court was empowered to make orders and awards altering what was the basic wage for the purpose of settling industrial matters which extended beyond any State.

In a decision handed down in August 1988, the Commission, for the first time since the wages pause in 1982, did not include an across-the-board wage increase in a national wage case. The Commission granted a 3 per cent wage increase to be available either on or after 1 September 1988 with an additional \$10 a week at least 6 months later. The increases were conditional upon two formal commitments by the unions concerned. These were that no extra award or over-award claims would be pursued prior to July 1989 unless in compliance with this decision and that the unions would agree to co-operate in a review of their award to allow implementation of the structural efficiency principle. This principle is intended to facilitate a fundamental review to ensure that existing

award structures are relevant to modern competitive requirements of industry and in the best interests of management and workers.

These arrangements will formally operate until July 1989. In order to determine whether any wage adjustment should apply from that date the Commission will begin a hearing in May 1989.

Queensland Awards

The Industrial Court, established in 1917, was the sole industrial tribunal until the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976* provided for the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court.

The Industrial Court, now largely judicial in character, has as president a judge of the Supreme 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 up to six members. 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.

A State Basic Wage was incorporated in all awards from 1921 to 1983. From 10 October 1983, the Industrial Commission abolished the Basic Wage component in awards and replaced it by the Guaranteed Minimum Wage. Awards are now expressed in terms of this wage and a component for skill or work.

In addition to these components, additional allowances are payable in awards for various districts within the State. These Wage Districts were designed partly on account of the higher 'cost of living' in these areas.

8.14 MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, QUEENSLAND STATE AWARD (\$)

Date of operation	Amount
10 October 1983	177.70
9 April 1984	185.00
15 April 1985	189.80
11 November 1985	197.00
7 July 1986	201.50
16 March 1987	211.50
15 February 1988	217.50
26 September 1988	224.00

Sources: Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0).
The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission adopted the August 1988 National Wage guidelines and increased the Queensland award wages by 3 per cent from 26 September 1988.

8.3.4 Trade Unions

The proportion of employees who are members of a trade union has remained fairly stable over the last decade. In 1987, 54 per cent of employees belonged to a trade union. Female membership is lower at 41 per cent compared with 61 per cent of males.

8.15 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO A TRADE UNION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

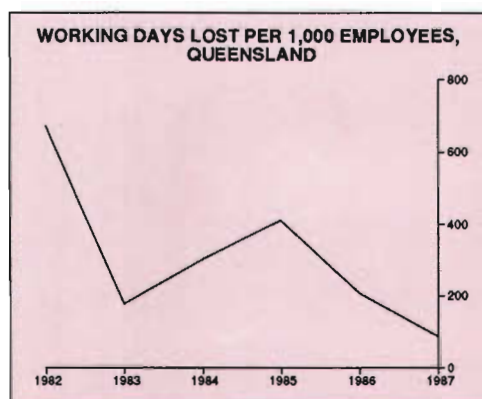
Year	Males	Females	Persons
December			
1982	59	48	55
1983	59	43	53
1984	60	43	53
June			
1985	65	39	55
1986	61	41	53
1987	61	44	54

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

After a long period of stability up to June 1987, when there were 137 trade unions with 456,300 members in Queensland, the number of unions had dropped to 130 by June 1988.

8.3.5 Industrial Disputes

In proportion to the employed labour force, Queensland industry lost the least number of days from work stoppages of any State in 1987. The number of working days lost per 1,000 employees was only 87 compared with 223 for Australia.



8.16 WORKING DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State	Average 1982 to 1986	1987
New South Wales	578.9	741.5
Victoria	304.0	289.3
Queensland	277.9	73.7
South Australia	38.1	44.6
Western Australia	155.5	115.3
Tasmania	44.5	28.0
Australia (a)	1,423.8	1,316.4

(a) Including the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Industrial Disputes (6321.0 and 6322.0).

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Chapter 9

WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and welfare services is essential to protect people with special needs from economic hardship. These benefits and services may be provided by the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government or voluntary welfare organisations.

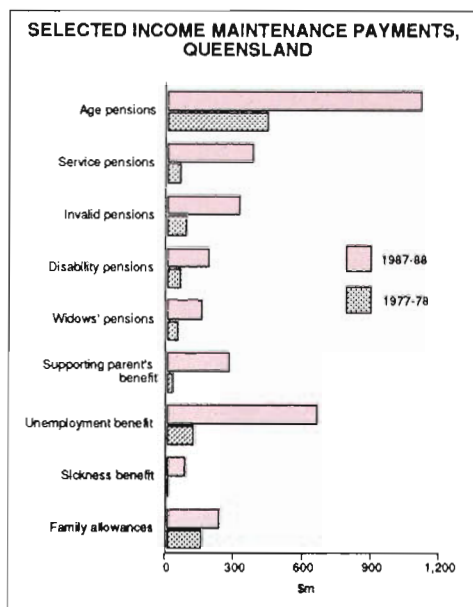
Most payments for living expenses to those unable to earn income because of their incapacity, unemployment, age or because they are caring full-time for other family members, are made by the Commonwealth Government in the form of pensions or benefits. A number of charitable institutions also provide emergency monetary grants to people in need.

In addition to income maintenance, there are a number of welfare services carried out in the community such as child welfare, accommodation for the aged and those in need and special services for minority groups in the community. There is considerable government involvement in this activity both directly and indirectly through funding but a number of religious and charitable institutions are also prominent in the field.

9.1 INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and benefits for income maintenance are mostly administered by the Department of Social Security or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs. It is possible for beneficiaries to legally receive payments from both Departments.

In 1987-88 over \$3,500m was paid by the Commonwealth Government in income maintenance payments to Queensland residents. This was approximately 10 per cent higher than the previous year. In comparison, between 1986-87 and 1987-88, Queensland's average weekly earnings rose 6.1 per cent and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Brisbane increased 7.0 per cent.



9.1.1 Age and Service Pensions

Age Pensions

Age pensions, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over. Eligibility is based on residence history, income and assets. The income test was extended to apply to those over 70 years in November 1983 but is more generous than for those under 70. The asset testing of pensioners was introduced from March 1985. A pension is also payable to a

pensioner's wife or carer who does not qualify for a pension in their own right. Pensions are indexed twice yearly by the CPI. The number of male age pensioners in Queensland decreased slightly between 30 June 1987 and 30 June 1988, thus continuing the trend of the previous 4 years. Female age pensioners, however, increased in number by 2.0 per cent over the same period and make up over two-thirds of age pensioners in Queensland.

In the year ended 30 June 1988 changes in the number of age pensioners in Australia were similar to those for Queensland. Male age pensioners declined in number by 0.7 per cent while numbers of female age pensioners increased by 1.0 per cent.

9.1 AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Age pensioners	193,268	208,356	210,818
Males	66,807	65,611	65,283
Females	126,461	142,745	145,535
Wife and carer pensioners	4,656	4,072	4,167
Total	197,924	212,428	214,985
Number per 1,000 population	91	79	78
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	447,165	997,856	1,120,988

Source: Department of Social Security.

The carer's pension is payable to a person caring, at home on a long-term basis, for a severely handicapped aged pensioner. From 1 February 1988, eligibility was extended from spouses and near relatives to include non-relatives providing constant care.

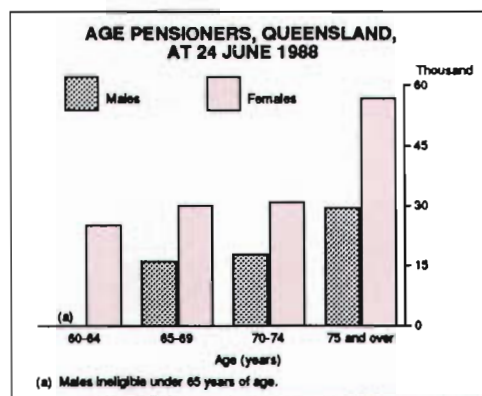
In 1987, the *May Economic Statement* changed assessment procedures in relation to complex investment products which had the

effect of tightening the income tests for both the Departments of Social Security and Veterans' Affairs. On the other hand, the amount of income a pensioner is able to earn before the pension begins to be reduced was increased considerably from July 1987. The assets test limits are increased in June each year in line with the movements in the CPI between the two immediately preceding December quarters. The great majority of pensioners have assets below the allowable assets test limits and, therefore, are subject only to the income test.

People aged 75 years and over accounted for 46.0 per cent of male age pensioners and 39.4 per cent of female age pensioners at 24 June 1988. This difference largely reflects the fact that females are eligible for the age pension from the age of 60 years whereas males become eligible at 65 years of age. Considering female age pensioners aged 65 years and over, 48.0 per cent of these were aged 75 years and over.

Service Pensions

Service pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 55 years (female) or 60 years (male) or who are permanently incapacitated for work. Service pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. The Department of Veterans' Affairs pays a carer's pension where an eligible veteran receives constant care from a person other than their spouse. Service pensions carry the same rates and range of additional payments as age pensions and are similarly indexed in line with movements in the CPI. Service pensions are subject to the same income and assets test arrangements as social security pensions, except that any disability pension received is not regarded as income for service pension income test purposes.



9.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Service pensioners	35,046	75,882	76,588
Veterans	21,837	43,917	44,194
Wives and widows	13,209	31,965	32,394
Pensioners per 1,000 population	16	28	28
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	68,367	329,665	382,343

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The number of service pensioners increased 0.9 per cent in the year to 30 June 1988. At that date, 57.7 per cent of pensioners were veterans,

the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1978, 62.3 per cent of the total number were veterans.

There were 27 pension paydays in 1987-88 for those receiving service pensions, rather than the normal 26, which would account for some of the 16.0 per cent increase in the amount paid between 1986-87 and 1987-88.

9.1.2 Invalid and Disability Pensions

Invalid Pensions

The Department of Social Security administers invalid pensions which are paid to those permanently incapacitated for work and the permanently blind. The former category is subject to the same income and assets tests for age pensioners under 70. Invalid pension entitlements are the same as for age pensions but, unlike age pensions, are not subject to income tax for men under 65 years and women under 60 years. Beyond these ages, invalid pensioners are transferred to the age pension except for a small proportion who do not meet the residency requirements for the age pension.

From 1 July 1987, an invalid pension cannot be paid unless the major part of a person's incapacity for work is directly caused by physical or mental impairment; non-medical factors may be taken into account, but can not now predominate in the assessment of eligibility. Despite this additional eligibility criterion, the number of male and female invalid pensioners in Queensland increased 6.9 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively, during the year ended 30 June 1988. The number of invalid pensioners for Australia as a whole only increased by 2.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent for males and females, respectively, during the same period. In preceding years, the movements in Queensland and Australian invalid pensioner numbers were similar.

9.3 INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

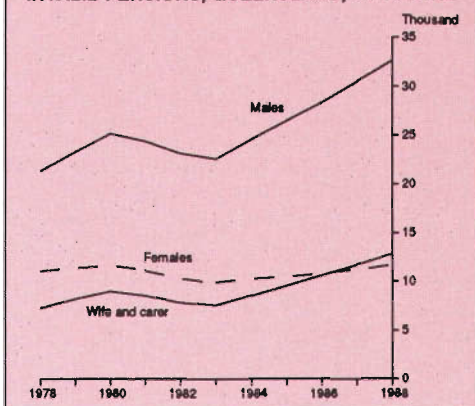
Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Invalid pensioners	32,453	41,689	44,313
Males	21,400	30,515	32,607
Females	11,053	11,174	11,706
Wife and carer pensioners	7,214	11,687	12,786
Total	39,667	53,376	57,099
Number per 1,000 population	18	20	21

Year Ended 30 June

Amount paid (\$'000)	94,089	273,410	324,874
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Source: Department of Social Security.

INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



Disability Pensions

Disability pensions may be paid to veterans with qualifying service who are suffering incapacity from an injury or disease which has been accepted as service-related and to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who, at time of death, were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and permanently incapacitated. The disability pension is not subject to personal income tax or an income or assets test and may be paid to people also receiving a service pension.

Between 30 June 1987 and 30 June 1988 the number of disability pensioners in Queensland declined marginally as a small increase in the number of veterans receiving disability pensions was outweighed by a decrease in the number of dependants on the pension. This has been the trend in recent years.

9.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Disability pensioners	76,582	68,325	68,196
Veterans	31,117	31,748	31,947
Dependants	45,465	36,577	36,249
Pensioners per 1,000 population	35	26	25
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	68,629	168,800	190,720

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

There were 27 paydays in 1987-88 for those receiving disability pensions, rather than the normal 26, which would account for some of the 13.0 per cent increase in the amount paid between 1986-87 and 1987-88.

9.1.3 Widow's Pension and Supporting Parent's Benefit

Widow's Pension

Widows' pensions are payable by the Department of Social Security to widows and to some other women who have lost the support of a male breadwinner. Widow pensioners are subject to the same income and assets tests as age pensioners and receive the same rates of pension.

There are three types of widow's pension:

- **Class A** The woman must have a dependent child in her care and control. From 1 September 1987 the maximum age of the qualifying child was reduced from 24 years, for a full-time student, to 16 years.
- **Class B** The woman does not have a qualifying child but is aged at least 50 years, or previously received a Class A pension to at least the age of 45 years. Class B pensions are to be progressively phased out. Existing recipients at 1 July 1987 are fully protected as are women who on 1 July 1987 were aged 45 or over and who subsequently received a Class A widow's pension or a supporting parent's benefit and women 50 and over on 1 July 1987 who later become widows.
- **Class C** The woman does not qualify for a Class A or Class B pension but is in needy circumstances within 26 weeks of her husband's death.

9.5 WIDOWS' PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Widow pensioners	19,828	23,776	22,744
Class A	10,309	11,469	9,715
B	9,497	12,274	13,002
C	22	33	27
Pensioners per 1,000 population	9	9	8
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	56,962	146,806	160,196

Source: Department of Social Security.

The decrease in the number of Class A widow pensioners between 30 June 1987 and 30 June 1988 reflects the impact of the reduced age for a qualifying child. However, a significant number of Class A widow pensioners were eligible for Class B pensions, resulting in an increase in these numbers.

Supporting Parent's Benefit

Supporting parents' benefits are paid to sole parents who care for at least one qualifying child and who are not receiving another pension or benefit or support from a partner. The benefit may also be paid to a married person with dependent children whose spouse is away from home indefinitely through ill health or imprisonment, or who is separated. From September 1987, the maximum age of a qualifying child became 16 years; prior to that, dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years inclusive, who were not in receipt of another pension or benefit, qualified. The same protection provisions as applied to a widow's pension cover supporting parent beneficiaries. During 1987-88 the procedures for granting supporting parents' benefits were tightened.

The benefit and associated allowances are payable at the same rate as age pensions and allowances and are subject to the same income and assets test as the age pension. There is also a residency qualification.

9.6 SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978(a)	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Supporting parent beneficiaries	10,642	32,790	32,995
Males	363	2,084	2,039
Females	10,279	30,706	30,956
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	5	12	12
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	34,386	252,596	280,411

(a) Supporting fathers ineligible before November 1977.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Despite the changes introduced during 1987-88, the number of supporting parent beneficiaries in Queensland increased 0.6 per cent in the 12 months to 30 June 1988. For Australia as a whole the increase was 1.6 per cent.

9.1.4 Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

Unemployment Benefits and Job Search Allowance

Unemployment benefits are available to those who are unemployed and willing and able to undertake suitable work, who are aged between 16 and 59 years for females, 16 and 64 years for males and who satisfy residency requirements. From 1 January 1988, the unemployment benefit for 16 and 17 year old recipients was replaced by a job search allowance. This allowance is generally subject to the same conditions

as an unemployment benefit but may also be dependent on a parental income test. The scheme is designed to encourage unemployed persons aged 16 and 17 years to take up training and employment opportunities rather than become dependent on long-term unemployment benefits and also to remove any financial incentive to leave school early.

For unemployment and job search allowance beneficiaries with dependants, the basic rates of the benefit are generally the same as for age and invalid pensions. For single persons, especially those under 21 years, rates are lower with the job search allowance rate being the lowest.

In 1987-88 there were a number of initiatives to improve the administration of unemployment benefits, such as the requirement for personal lodgment of income statements, mandatory registration at the Commonwealth Employment Service, the introduction of selective regional reviews and, from 13 December 1987, an assets test.

These changes could be partly responsible for the 18.7 per cent decrease in the number of Queensland beneficiaries between 30 June 1987 and 30 June 1988 but beneficiary numbers are always volatile, reflecting general economic activity. Over the same period the total number of beneficiaries in Australia declined 13.8 per cent to 475,070 at 30 June 1988.

9.7 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Unemployment beneficiaries	43,796	112,615	91,565
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	20	42	33
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	123,476	686,222	665,115

(a) Including job search allowance beneficiaries.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Sickness Benefits

A sickness benefit may be paid to people who have been temporarily incapacitated for work, because of sickness or injury, and who have suffered a loss of income as a result of the incapacity or who, but for the incapacity, would qualify for an unemployment benefit. The age and residence requirements are the same as for an unemployment benefit, except that a person under 18 years may be paid a sickness benefit if not in receipt of the job search allowance. From December 1987 the rates of sickness benefit for new grants were made the same as the equivalent rates for unemployment benefits, previously they were higher for some categories of

beneficiaries. The same income and assets tests apply.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1988, the number of sickness beneficiaries rose 5.6 per cent.

9.8 SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Sickness beneficiaries	4,640	11,984	12,653
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	2	4	5
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	16,710	75,130	86,442

Source: Department of Social Security.

Special Benefits

A special benefit may be paid to people who are not eligible for a pension or unemployment or sickness benefit but who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants and are in hardship. The benefit is designed to meet cases of special need and payments may be made immediately in an emergency. A person's special benefit cannot be greater than what they could receive in unemployment or sickness benefit if they were eligible. Total special benefits paid in 1987-88 were \$19,268,000.

9.9 SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Beneficiaries	1,181	2,701	3,001
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	0.5	1.0	1.1
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	3,489	16,851	19,268

Over the years the movement in the number of special beneficiaries has been erratic, reflecting in part the nature of the benefit.

9.1.5 Family Allowances

Family allowances are paid to families caring for children under the age of 18 years and certain full-time dependent students. The income test for families with 16 or 17 year old students, introduced from December 1986, was superseded in November 1987 when an income test for all families receiving the family allowance took effect. From that date, the income test precludes payment of the full rate of family allowance to those persons whose joint parental income in the previous financial year exceeded \$50,000 plus \$2,500 for the second and each

subsequent child, including student children. The allowance reduces by 25 cents for each dollar of income above the threshold. The income test threshold and threshold increment for additional children will be indexed annually to the CPI from January 1989.

Reflecting the introduction of the income test, the number of Queensland recipients at 30 June 1988 was 5.5 per cent lower than at the same date in 1987. The number of Australian recipients declined 8.8 per cent during the same period.

9.10 FAMILY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND			
Particulars	1978	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>			
Children and students	654,593	701,600	666,638
In families	652,651	698,927	663,731
In institutions	1,942	2,673	2,907
Families	306,097	356,486	336,796
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>			
Amount paid (\$'000)	158,525	234,922	235,735

Source: Department of Social Security.

Family Allowance Supplement

The Commonwealth Government is undertaking a major reform of assistance to families with low to moderate incomes to ensure that by the end of 1990 no child need live in poverty. The family allowance supplement is a major part of that reform.

9.11 FAMILY ALLOWANCE SUPPLEMENT (a), QUEENSLAND		
Particulars	1987	1988
<i>At 30 June</i>		
Recipients	8,036	33,447
Sole mothers	197	1,979
Sole fathers	49	361
Married couples	7,790	31,107
Eligible dependent children	23,025	83,858
<i>Year Ended 30 June</i>		
Amount paid (\$'000)	14,210	52,499

(a) Family Income Supplement prior to 17 December 1987.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 17 December 1987 the family allowance supplement scheme replaced the family income supplement scheme which had been in operation since 1 May 1983. It provides a higher level of assistance under a more generous income test to a substantially greater number of families with children. The higher cost of older children is recognised and payments for older children are significantly larger than payments for young children. The supplement provides cash assistance and the rate depends on the

number and ages of children. Payments may also include an amount for rent assistance for families in the private rental market.

To be eligible for a family allowance supplement, a person must be qualified to receive family allowance and must not receive an additional pension or benefit for the child. The supplement is paid to the person who is paid family allowance, usually the mother.

The number of recipients of the family allowance supplement at 30 June 1988 was more than four times the number of recipients of family income supplement 12 months earlier.

9.1.6 Other Payments

There are a number of other federal government payments to the disadvantaged and those in particular need.

A sheltered employment allowance is payable to disabled people 16 years and over and below 65 years for men and 60 years for women, engaged in approved sheltered employment who are otherwise qualified to receive an invalid pension. Payments in 1987-88 amounted to \$12,622,000. From 15 June 1988 eligibility for payment of sheltered employment allowance was extended to participants in supported employment services.

In 1987-88, \$2,075,000 was paid in mobility allowances to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed or undertaking vocational training and who could not use public transport because of their disabilities.

Persons undertaking a rehabilitation program with the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service and otherwise eligible for a social security pension or benefit can receive a non-taxable rehabilitation allowance equivalent to the invalid pension and subject to the same income and assets tests conditions. The allowance is paid during treatment or training and for up to 6 months thereafter. In 1987-88, payments amounted to \$3,966,000.

From 15 November 1987, child disability allowance replaced the handicapped child's allowance. The child disability allowance provides financial assistance to people caring for physically, intellectually or psychiatrically disabled children in their homes. It is not subject to an income test or tax. In 1987-88 a total of \$4,786,000 was paid.

A pension is payable, free of income test, to the guardian of a double orphan who is aged under 16 years or who is a dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 years. It is paid for a child effectively rendered parentless (through death of

both parents or in certain other restricted circumstances). Double orphan's pension payments amounted to \$331,000 in 1987-88.

Pensioners, supporting parent beneficiaries and recipients of some other benefits are eligible for a number of concessions from local, State and federal governments. Special discounts are given on fares, rates, registration, electricity and telephones, to name a few. It is also not uncommon for private firms to give discounts to pensioners and other beneficiaries.

9.2 SERVICES

Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of welfare services in the community.

The State Government has a particular responsibility for child welfare.

In 1986-87 there were 739 residential welfare establishments, other than emergency accommodation, which housed 17,143 people at the end of that year. In addition there were 116 emergency accommodation establishments.

Non-residential welfare services are typically provided by charitable and community organisations and target the disabled and others in need of care and/or counselling.

9.2.1 Child Welfare

Child Protection

In response to the increasing number of child protection notifications, the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse was established in September 1986. The purpose of the centre is to encourage the development of programs and initiatives aimed at the prevention of all forms of child abuse by enhancing the well-being of children and families in Queensland.

9.12 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1982-83	1985-86	1986-87
Notifications (a)	1,461	5,642	6,705
Cases (b)	2,856	9,378	11,281
Distinct children (c)	n.a.	8,035	9,298
Substantiations			
Cases	(d) 650	2,400	3,031
Distinct children	n.a.	2,221	2,745

(a) Number of reports of neglect/abuse. (b) Number of children who are the subject of notifications. (c) A child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only. (d) Excluding some cases resulting from mandatory notifications from medical practitioners.

Source: Department of Family Services.

In 1986-87 there were 6,705 child protection notifications recorded, which was an increase of

18.8 per cent over the number of notifications for 1985-86 and over 4 times the number in 1982-83. These notifications were in respect of 9,298 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 2,745 of these children the cases were substantiated.

Of the 11,281 child protection cases notified in 1986-87, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 3,031 (26.9 per cent) cases and suspected in a further 2,186 (19.4 per cent). The remaining findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (4,388), no investigation possible (483) and under investigation (1,193).

Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment (46.3 per cent) in the 3,031 cases where abuse or neglect was substantiated.

9.13 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Type of maltreatment	Males	Females	Persons
Abuse			
Physical	314	352	666
Emotional	210	266	476
Sexual	86	399	485
Neglect	745	659	1,404
Total	1,355	1,676	3,031

Source: Department of Family Services.

Children in Care of the State

Responsibility for the care of children can fall on the State as a result of decisions from Children's, Magistrates, District or Supreme Courts. All children under orders are the responsibility of the Department of Family Services.

As at 30 June 1987 there were 4,548 children under at least one order. Boys made up 59 per cent of the children under orders as at June 1987 whilst more than half the children were aged 14 years and over.

9.14 CHILDREN (a) UNDER ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Type of order	At 30 June		
	1985	1986	1987
Care and control	759	732	739
Care and protection	3,187	3,115	2,920
Supervision	533	552	549
Protective supervision	287	357	336
Detention at Queen's Pleasure	4	5	4
Total	4,770	4,761	4,548

(a) If under more than one order, shown under the most serious order.

Source: Department of Family Services.

Adoptions

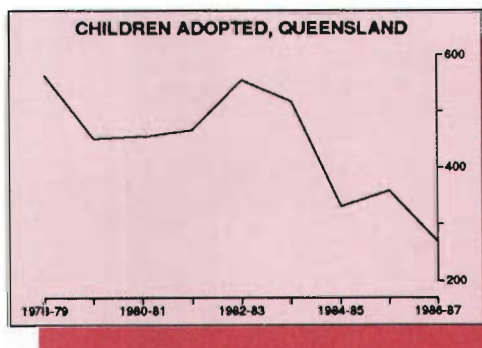
Adoption is the legal process to secure for a child, adoptive parents who have all the legal rights and responsibilities of natural parents. The Department of Family Services is the sole authority responsible for the adoption of children in Queensland and this process is governed by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1988*.

The number of children adopted in 1986-87 was 268 compared with 359 for the previous year and 1,014 in 1976-77.

There were 100 adoption orders made for babies during 1986-87, while 230 applications were received from couples wishing to adopt infants aged under 12 months.

During 1986-87, significant amendments were made to the adoption legislation. Among these amendments was the establishment, from 11 May 1987, of the Adoption Contact Register which enables voluntary reunions to occur between an adopted person and his or her birth parents when all parties have applied to have their names entered in the register. The Department does not seek out or trace individual parties. In most circumstances it is necessary to have the names of the adopted person, the adoptive parents and the birth parent or parents entered in the register before a reunion can be arranged. All participants to a reunion receive counselling so that they have an opportunity to consider the sensitive issues associated with a reunion before it occurs.

For the period 11 May to 30 June 1987, applications to the Adoption Contact Register amounted to 858. Of these 199 were from adopted children, 411 from birth mothers, 243 from adoptive parents and 5 from siblings of an adopted person.



The other significant amendment to the adoption legislation which also came into effect on 11 May 1987, was the new confidentiality provision. This new provision enables adopted persons and adoptive parents to request the

Department to disclose to them non-identifying information concerning birth parents. Similarly, this provision enables birth parents to request the disclosure of non-identifying information about adoptive parents and adoptees. During the period of operation from 11 May to 30 June 1987, 255 requests for non-identifying information were received.

ALTERNATIVE CARE SERVICES

The Department of Family Services aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. At 30 June 1987, 1,873 children under orders (41.2 per cent) were placed at home. However, when a home placement is not considered appropriate, an alternative care service may be suitable to meet the needs of the child. The major types of alternative services are foster care and residential care.

9.15 CHILDREN UNDER ORDERS BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of placement	At 30 June		
	1985	1986	1987
In residential care establishments	674	603	545
Government	190	169	163
Licensed	484	434	382
Foster care	1,654	1,699	1,624
Employment	15	8	14
In adult custody	104	98	127
Home placement	1,960	1,949	1,873
Other establishments (a)	103	135	123
Other (b)	260	269	242
Total	4,770	4,761	4,548

(a) Including hospitals, gaols and establishments for the handicapped. (b) Including children living with Department approved persons, living independently, absconders and transfers interstate.

Source: Department of Family Services.

Foster Care

Foster parents are a vital resource for children in care. As the need for child protection work increases so does the demand for care-givers for children. Foster parents have been called upon to care for a higher number of emotionally disturbed children.

Parents wishing to foster are given a 6 to 8 week education program prior to their approval as foster parents. These programs give potential care-givers some preparation for the tasks involved in fostering children and assist them in making realistic decisions about the type of children for whom their family could provide care. The programs also help child care officers to become well

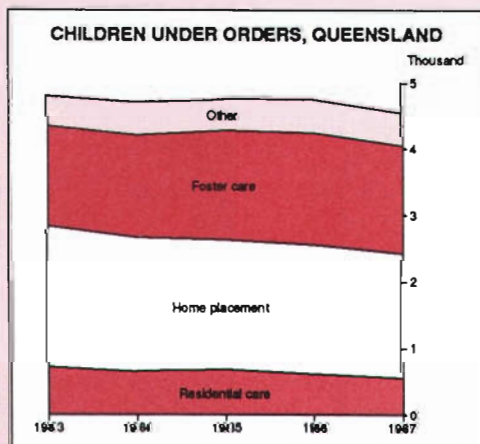
acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local foster parent groups are established throughout Queensland and, with the Foster Parents Association of Queensland, provide on-going education and support.

Residential Care

Residential care is offered by both government and licensed non-government residential care establishments. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care. At present there are 60 facilities throughout the State providing different forms of residential care for children. Twenty-nine specialist services are directly involved with these facilities. The models of licensed residential care include congregate care institutions, campus style facilities, clustered group homes, group homes and hostels.

Licensed facilities are being increasingly called upon to care for the more difficult, disturbed child. Residential care has become more demanding and specialised with new challenges for care-givers.

The basis of funding enables the development of a more flexible range of specialist services which are able to respond to the particular needs of specific groups of children and the employment of qualified professional staff. Services provided by these staff include assessment and treatment services, family work and social and independent living skills for adolescents.



In 1986-87, a number of specialist services for adolescents and sexually abused children were established. Services included a farm training program for Aboriginal youth in

North Queensland, a day activity centre for juvenile offenders in Brisbane, several programs to develop living skills of adolescents in transition from residential care to independent living in the community and several projects for the assessment and therapy of abused children.

Among the Department of Family Services residential care establishments are Carramar and Warilda Receiving and Assessment Centres. Carramar, which is situated in Townsville, provides a receiving and assessment service for children over 6 and under 16 years of age. The educational programs at the centre aim to stabilise children in the local schools. Warilda provides the same types of services in southern Queensland, as well as assessment services for children who have been in care for some time and have experienced difficulties in other placements.

9.2.2 Residential Welfare Establishments

Residential welfare establishments provide organised substitute living facilities to maintain a basic level of health and well-being for those people who are not fully capable of independently looking after themselves, e.g. the aged, neglected children and the handicapped.

Nursing care homes, however, which provide regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, are part of the health care system.

A number of residential welfare establishments are run by government (e.g. the Department of Family Services) and others by church, charitable and community organisations. A large proportion receive government funds through a range of programs; operating grants, handicapped children's benefits, personal care and hostel care subsidies to name a few. Funding can come from federal and State Governments and the latter may have a federal component.

In the 1986-87 Budget the Commonwealth Government endorsed the reforms recommended in the Nursing Homes and Hostels Review which was released in April 1986. The major objective of the government's policy is to provide aged people with services best suited to their needs and which allow them the maximum level of independence. This is being achieved by reducing the growth of nursing home beds and redistributing resources to other forms of residential care, principally hostel accommodation, and to community care.

Establishments are categorised by the level of care they provide. There are changes year to year

reflecting changes in eligibility criteria for different programs and changes in the perceived needs of the people being accommodated, so it is difficult to accurately compare statistics year to year.

Substitute Family or Home Care Establishments

The predominant activity of these establishments is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to aged or disabled persons or to dependent or delinquent children.

Of the 299 establishments operating during 1986-87, 200 had fewer than 21 beds.

9.16 SUBSTITUTE FAMILY OR HOME CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND			
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Establishments	289	288	299
Beds at 30 June	7,308	7,612	7,692
Admissions during year	5,684	5,211	5,645
Residents at 30 June	6,638	6,979	7,062
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,384	2,515	2,505
Average daily number resident ('000)	6.5	6.9	6.9
Bed occupancy rate at 30 June (%)	91	92	91
Resident days (a)	936	968	945
Staff (full-time equivalent)	2,420	3,256	3,259
Medical	1	4	5
Other professional and technical	148	180	148
Nursing, medical attendants etc.	381	1,266	1,283
Other staff	1,890	1,806	1,823
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	55,551	81,733	85,444
Cost per resident day (\$)	23.30	32.50	34.10

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Of the June 1987 residents, 65 per cent were aged, 25 per cent intellectually disabled and 4 per cent dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

Government contributions covered 62 per cent of operating expenditure in 1986-87, a similar proportion to the previous year.

Hostel Care Establishments

These establishments are run by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations to provide board and lodging at reduced rates or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation. They cater for the aged, the physically and intellectually disabled etc. and must have adequate domestic staff and expenditure on food.

Compared to establishments providing substitute family or home care, in 1986-87 establishments providing hostel care had half the staff for every 100 residents and half the cost per resident day.

9.17 HOSTEL CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND			
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Establishments	85	74	74
Beds at 30 June	4,333	4,108	4,106
Admissions during year	6,101	5,920	6,129
Residents at 30 June	3,821	3,665	3,722
Total resident days during year ('000)	1,345	1,310	1,308
Average daily number resident ('000)	3.7	3.6	3.6
Bed occupancy rate at 30 June (%)	88	89	89
Resident days (a)	528	504	493
Staff (full-time equivalent)	878	823	806
Medical	1	1	1
Other professional and technical	37	11	9
Nursing, medical attendants etc.	71	91	94
Other staff	769	721	702
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	20,007	19,531	21,853
Cost per resident day (\$)	14.87	14.91	16.71

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Of the June 1987 residents, 76 per cent were aged 65 years and over and just over two-thirds were females.

In 1986-87, government funding covered 27 per cent of operating expenditure, the same proportion as in 1985-86. Patients' fees (including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, health benefits) continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

Accommodation Only Establishments

These establishments provide beds, rooms or groups of units or cottages specifically for the aged, distressed or disabled, at rentals partially subsidised by the controlling authority, which must be a public authority or a registered non-profit organisation. Separate dwellings are not included even if subject to an individual rental rebate arrangement. Residents are responsible for their own provisions but occasional meals may be provided in some establishments. (Night shelters providing only casual accommodation are not included.)

Reflecting the lower level of service, in 1986-87 establishments providing accommodation only had less than a twentieth of the staff per 100 residents and about a tenth the cost per

resident day of establishments providing substitute family or home care.

Of the 366 establishments operating during 1986-87, 289 had fewer than 21 beds.

9.18 ACCOMMODATION ONLY ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Establishments	325	344	366
Beds at 30 June	5,673	6,305	6,523
Admissions during year	335	873	823
Residents at 30 June	5,541	6,130	6,359
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,205	2,215	2,297
Average daily number resident ('000)	5.5	6.1	6.3
Bed occupancy rate at 30 June (%)	98	97	97
Resident days (a)	787	853	866
Staff (full-time equivalent)	47	106	125
Medical	-	-	-
Other professional and technical	1	-	-
Nursing, medical attendants etc.	5	16	17
Other staff	41	89	108
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	5,380	7,515	7,911
Cost per resident day (\$)	2.68	3.39	3.44

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Nearly all residents in June 1987 were aged 65 years or over and 61 per cent resided in government-run establishments.

Patients' fees, including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

Emergency Accommodation Establishments

In 1986-87 there were 116 establishments providing emergency accommodation and related support services for persons who were homeless or in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (50 per cent Commonwealth funds, 50 per cent State) administered by the Department of Family Services.

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program consists of three subsidiary programs: the General Supported Accommodation Program (GSAP), Women's Emergency Services Program (WESP) and the Youth Supported Accommodation Program (YSAP).

The purpose of GSAP is to provide funding for supported accommodation and related support services for persons who are permanently

or temporarily homeless and need assistance to move toward independent living. The program provides assistance to services providing for single homeless men and women and homeless families. In 1986-87, \$3,810,583 was allocated under GSAP compared with \$1,450,486 in 1985-86. The number of centres funded also increased dramatically, from 28 in 1985-86 to 45 in 1986-87 including 16 supported accommodation services, 21 hostels, 4 drop-in centres and 4 meal services.

WESP provides funding for refuge and related support services for women and women with dependent children, escaping intolerable domestic circumstances or other crisis situations. In the 1986-87 financial year, a total of \$3,393,194 was expended under WESP by 36 women's services in Queensland. This included 25 women's refuges, 2 special needs refuges, 3 rape crisis services, 3 women's information and refuge referral centres and 2 detached worker services. In 1985-86, \$2,992,532 was given to the 36 women's services.

The purpose of YSAP is to provide funding for supported accommodation and related support services for young people aged 12 to 25 years (and their dependants where applicable) who are homeless as a result of crisis and need support to move towards independent living where possible and appropriate. In 1986-87 a total of \$2,874,294 was allocated under YSAP to 34 youth services in Queensland. This compares with \$2,115,022 allocated under YSAP to 28 services in 1985-86.

Services range from crisis and short-term shelters and drop-in centres to detached youth workers, youth housing workers and medium-term shelters. A number of YSAP services were funded to provide a variety of services. The need for the development of more options under YSAP in respect of medium and long-term supported accommodation has resulted in the establishment of two specific youth housing worker services. These services are non-shelter based and address the needs of young people who are moving towards independence within the community.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) is a Commonwealth funded program forming part of the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. CAP aims to provide capital housing funds for supported accommodation and related support services funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. The Queensland Housing Commission administers CAP funds in Queensland.

Under CAP a total of \$2.3m was allocated in 1986-87 (\$2.16m in 1985-86). Twenty-four premises were approved for purchase, with

construction approved for one facility. Renovations and maintenance were carried out on 30 premises throughout Queensland.

9.2.3 Non-residential Welfare Services

Most services are provided by religious and charitable bodies. Lifeline, St Vincent de Paul and the Salvation Army are well known for supplying food and clothing to those in immediate need and for their counselling services. The Department of Family Services provides crisis care which includes a 24 hour telephone crisis counselling service (27,691 incoming calls in 1986-87), emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

There are day care and drop-in centres where people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) can meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

Under the Home and Community Care (HACC) program, the Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State Governments, is developing a comprehensive range of integrated home and community care services for frail or at risk aged people and younger disabled people who wish to remain in the community. The program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term care.

The HACC program provides funding for a range of services including home help and personal care, home maintenance and modifications, food services, community respite care, transport, community care paramedical services and community care nursing. In 1986-87, \$28,026,604 was allocated to services under the HACC program by the Queensland Department of Health; 60 per cent of these funds were provided by the Commonwealth Government.

Meals-on-Wheels is one of the services supported by the HACC program. Approximately 130 voluntary Meals-on-Wheels organisations in 1986-87 provided nearly 1.5 million meals to those unable to cook for themselves.

For the physically and mentally disabled, a number of non-profit community-based organisations provide services, namely:

- sheltered employment,
- activity therapy,
- training,
- recreation and rehabilitation,

- aids and appliances and
- production and provision of audio and Braille material.

These are largely funded by the Commonwealth Department of Community Services.

There are some other government-run welfare services such as the telephone interpreter service of the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and other services to migrants including Migrant Resource Centres.

9.2.4 Services for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders

Aboriginals and Islanders are covered by the services mentioned above and also by programs of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Aboriginal Development Commission and the State Department of Community Services and Ethnic Affairs. They include community organisations, interpreter and translator services.

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Chapter 10

HEALTH

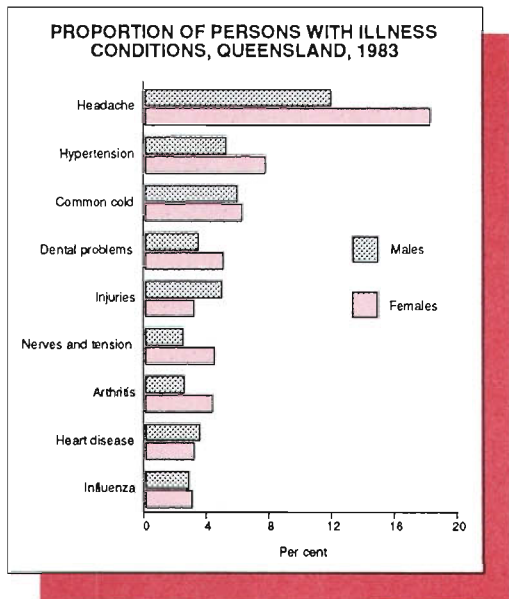
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Chapter 10

HEALTH

Health is hard to define. It is not enough to say that it is the absence of disease for any satisfactory definition of disease is equally, if not more, difficult. Rather, health may be defined as a general sense of physical well-being combined with successful adaptation of the mind to the recurring problems of human existence. Health, as thus defined, comes naturally to many, but can be easily lost, either temporarily or permanently.

More than 63 per cent of Queenslanders experienced illness over a 2 week reporting period according to the findings of a national survey conducted by the ABS in 1983. These illnesses ranged from minor complaints such as colds and headaches to serious medical conditions such as heart disease. The most frequently experienced condition was headache, reported by 15.2 per cent of the population, followed by high blood pressure (6.5 per cent) and the common cold (6.2 per cent). More females than males reported recent illness, the proportions being 68.9 and 58.0 per cent, respectively.



Surveys are useful in providing broad indications of the ill-health of the population at various points of time but there are other indicators which enable the more frequent monitoring of certain aspects of ill-health.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death among Queenslanders, however, while deaths from heart disease are now decreasing, deaths from cancer are continuing to rise.

Other statistics show that hospitalisation rates have been rising and that more than half a million patients are now treated in Queensland hospitals each year, involving almost 3.5 million days of care.

In addition to the people admitted to residential health facilities, a variety of treatments are now provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. Available figures indicate something of the order of 9 million services being provided by these centres each year. As well, some 20 million professional services are provided by medical practitioners and specialists annually.

Monitoring and control of infectious disease are made possible by compulsory notification. Venereal disease continues to be by far the most common infectious disease but figures are showing alarming increases in the numbers of AIDS cases notified in Queensland.

Total outlay by the Commonwealth, State and local governments on health in Queensland during 1985-86 was \$1,893m (with transfers between governments netted out). Of this amount, 49 per cent was funded directly or indirectly by the Commonwealth Government.

10.1 INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

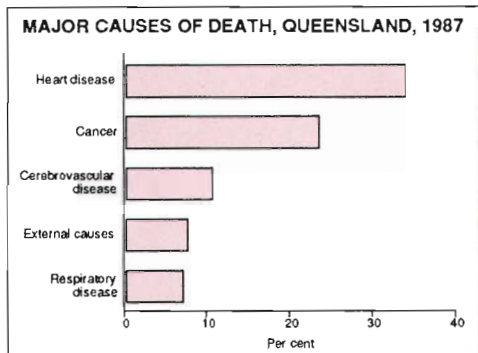
Indicators are signs or benchmarks that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases can provide authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain the outbreak of an infectious disease.

Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric institutions and nursing homes, details of conditions treated and operations performed in hospitals and figures on services provided are other useful indicators that help in the analysis of the health status of the Queensland population.

10.1.1 Causes of Death

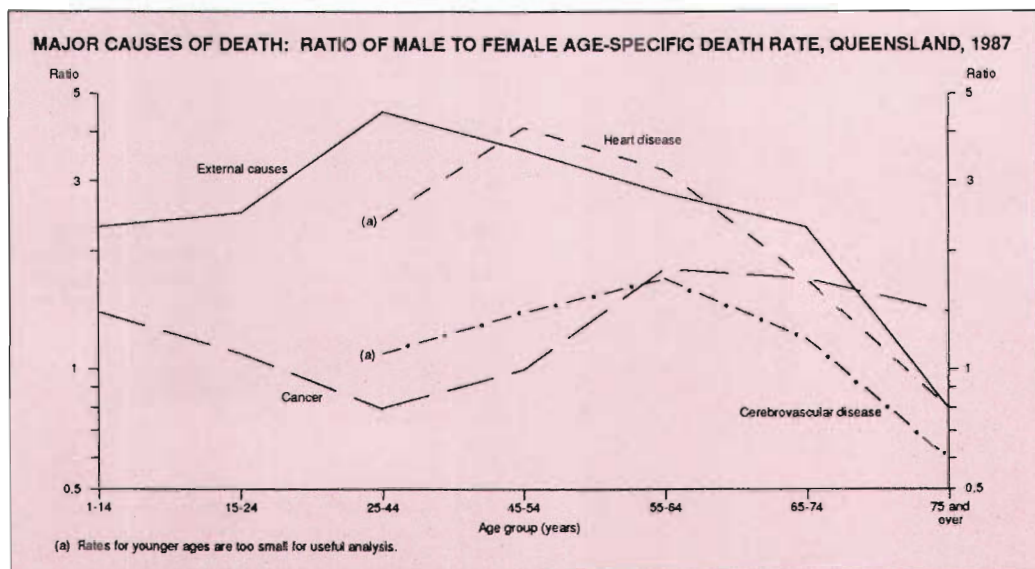
Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) killed more than half of the 18,861 Queenslanders who died in 1987. Approximately one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and nearly one-quarter were from cancer. Other leading causes were cerebrovascular disease (mainly stroke), external causes such as accidents, poisonings and violence, and diseases of the respiratory system.

Since the early 1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 25.8 per cent, from an average rate of 314 deaths per 100,000 population for 1971 to 1973 to 233 for 1985 to 1987



and the rates for cerebrovascular disease have dropped even more markedly, by 40.0 per cent, from 125 to 75. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rates which fell by 19.4 per cent over the same period (from a rate of 872 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 703). In contrast, the death rates for cancer have risen from 123 to 165, an increase of 34.1 per cent.

The State Government has developed a major program called *Queensland Health 2000* which aims to lower mortality from the main causes of death of Queenslanders by bringing about a healthier lifestyle in general and by lowering the risk factors associated with the major diseases in particular. Largely, this is to be achieved by increasing public awareness of the major determinants of health: nutrition, exercise, smoking, hypertension and factors related to accidents.



The significance of the various causes of death differ greatly according to sex. For example, 14.0 per cent of deaths of females in 1987 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 8.0 per cent for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1987, 9.8 per cent of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 5.1 per cent. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

10.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Underlying cause	Persons	Percentage of total deaths	
		Males	Females
Heart disease	6,421	33.7	34.5
Cancer	4,442	25.0	21.7
Cerebrovascular disease	2,018	8.0	14.0
External causes	1,451	9.8	5.1
Respiratory system disease	1,353	8.5	5.6

Source: Causes of Death (3302.3).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1987 the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was more than four times that for females but at ages 75 years and over the rates were much closer. A similar pattern applies to deaths from external causes, with the death rate for males in the 25 to 44 years age group being between four and five times that for females.

Causes of Death and Age

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. For infants aged under 1 year, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period such as prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions were responsible for almost 40 per cent of the deaths in 1987. Other significant causes were congenital anomalies and 'cot deaths'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life; in 1986 there were twice as many deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Over half of the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly motor vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were more than twice as many deaths of males as there were of females. Much of this disparity is caused by the large numbers of males who die in road traffic accidents and by suicide. In 1987 accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 81 per cent of all deaths in this age group.

10.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Cause	Males	Females	Rate (a)
<i>Under 1 Year</i>			
Conditions originating in perinatal period	67	78	364
Congenital anomalies	63	38	253
'Cot deaths'	53	21	186
Other	24	22	115
All causes	207	159	918
<i>1-14 Years</i>			
Accidents and violence	66	29	16
Cancer	13	9	4
Other	34	25	10
All causes	113	63	30
<i>15-24 Years</i>			
Motor vehicle accidents	107	61	37
Suicides	67	19	19
Other	103	36	30
All causes	277	116	86
<i>25-44 Years</i>			
Accidents and violence	348	78	52
Cancer	108	131	29
Circulatory system diseases	114	55	21
Other	85	69	19
All causes	655	333	121
<i>45-64 Years</i>			
Cancer	803	538	273
Circulatory system diseases	975	332	267
Accidents	201	63	54
Other	357	208	115
All causes	2,336	1,141	709
<i>65 Years and Over</i>			
Circulatory system diseases	3,597	3,909	2,670
Cancer	1,697	1,125	1,004
Respiratory system diseases	725	362	387
Other	915	1,131	728
All causes	6,934	6,527	4,789

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population of same age group.

Source: Causes of Death (3302.3).

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue as the leading cause of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females of these ages, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group of 65 years and over, when circulatory system diseases, mainly heart disease, become the leading cause. They are also the most common cause of death for males aged 45 years and over.

10.1.2 Inpatients of Residential Health Establishments

Residential health establishments comprise acute hospitals, psychiatric institutions and nursing care homes.

10.3 PATIENTS OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 24 JUNE 1987

Category of patient	Acute hospitals	Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
Medical	3,615	-	-
Orthopaedic and surgical	3,390	-	-
Obstetric	795	-	-
Psychiatric or behavioural	445	809	479
Intellectually disabled	9	192	576
Aged and geriatric	927	217	10,367
Other	441	245	1,180
Total	9,622	1,463	12,602

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

At 24 June 1987, 23,687 patients were being treated in these institutions throughout Queensland. The level of nursing care given to these patients ranged from round-the-clock, comprehensive nursing (for hospital patients and a small number of psychiatric hospital patients), to regular basic nursing care (for the majority of patients in psychiatric hospitals and nursing care homes), to minimal nursing care (for the minority of patients at nursing care homes).

Female patients in nursing care homes greatly outnumber male patients. At 24 June 1987, some 73 per cent of aged persons (65 years and over) in these homes were females whereas in the general population aged 65 years and over, females comprise 56 per cent of such persons.

Hospital Inpatients

The State Government bears prime responsibility for the administration of facilities for the maintenance of community health and prevention of disease. Free treatment for patients at public hospitals was introduced in 1945. Private hospitals, run mainly by religious authorities, supplement this service.

10.4 PATIENTS SEPARATED (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Patients separated	1985	1986
Males	251,858	254,161
Females	308,047	313,040
Persons	559,905	567,201
From public hospitals	410,226	406,311
From private hospitals	149,679	160,890
Rate (b)		
Males	1,947	1,926
Females	2,410	2,401
Persons	2,178	2,162

(a) Counted once each time they were separated during the year.

(b) Patients separated per 10,000 population.

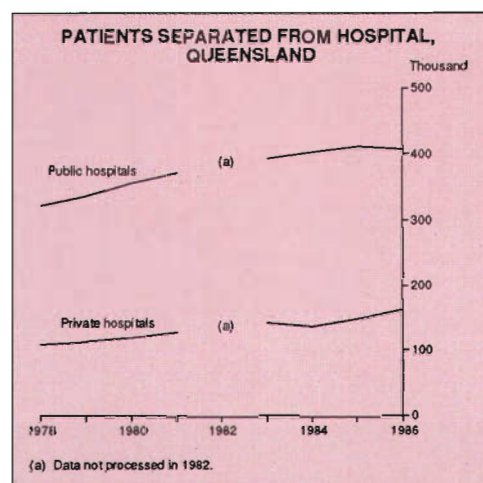
Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

There were 567,201 patients separated from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric

hospitals) during 1986, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the number separated during 1985.

Separations of females are considerably higher than for males each year mainly because of the large numbers of females treated for pregnancy, childbirth and complications of these conditions. Although approximately 55 per cent of all separations in 1986 were of females, this proportion reduces to just under 50 per cent when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

Between 1976 and 1986, hospital separations increased by 42.5 per cent. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with hospital separations increasing by 72.2 per cent. For both private and public hospitals the growth in the second half of the period was not as high as for the first half.

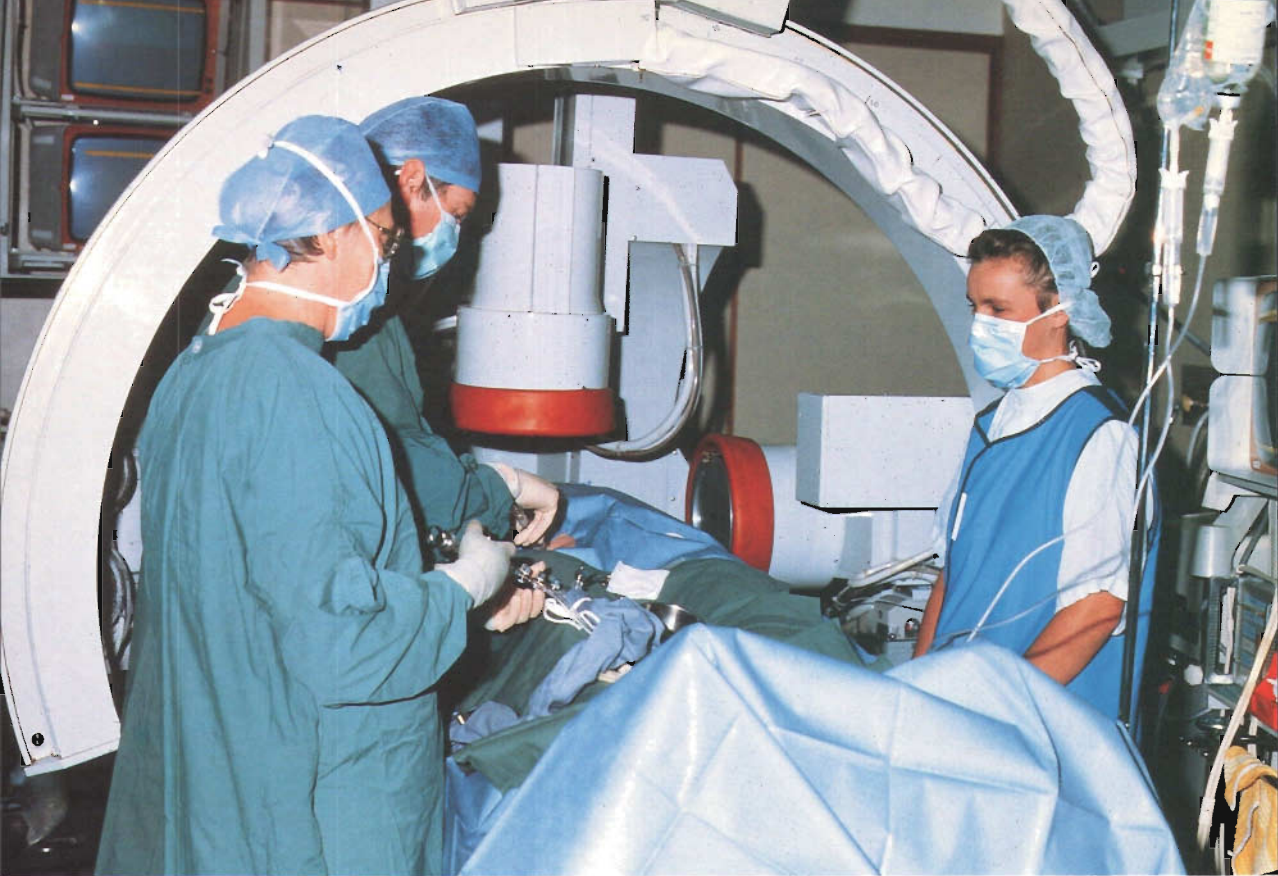


Hospitalisation rates have also been increasing over the last several years. In 1976 there were 1,886 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1986 this rate had grown to 2,162.

Period of Hospitalisation

Almost 3.5 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1986, resulting in an average length of stay of 6.1 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 6.3 days compared with 5.8 days for private hospital patients, reflecting the different mix of patients treated by the two types of hospital.

Of all patients separated in 1986, nearly one-third had been hospitalised for one day or only part of a day, just over three-quarters had been hospitalised for less than one week and 95 per cent were hospitalised for less than 3 weeks.



A cardiac angiography being performed at Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane

Photo: *Queensland Department of Health*

Royal Brisbane Hospital

Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*



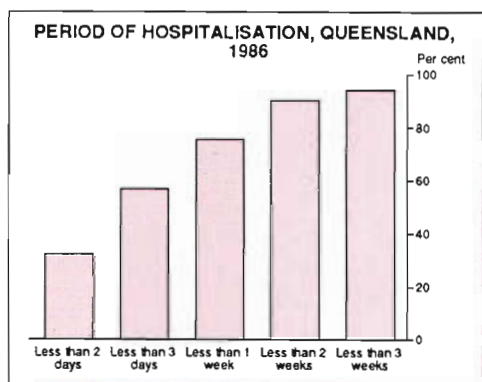


Charters Towers Hospital

Photos: *Premier's Department*

Mobile X-ray facility





Age Distribution

Nearly 42 per cent of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1986 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the child-bearing age range, female patients outnumber male patients by more than 2 to 1.

Comparison of the age distributions of patients separated in 1976 and 1986 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 16 per cent in 1976 to 23 per cent in 1986, while the proportions for the younger age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

10.5 PATIENTS SEPARATED BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1976		1986	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
0-14	18.5	79,274	14.0	
15-44	43.6	237,003	41.8	
45-64	21.7	122,952	21.7	
65 and over	16.1	127,972	22.6	
Total	100.0	567,201	100.0	

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

Principal Condition Treated

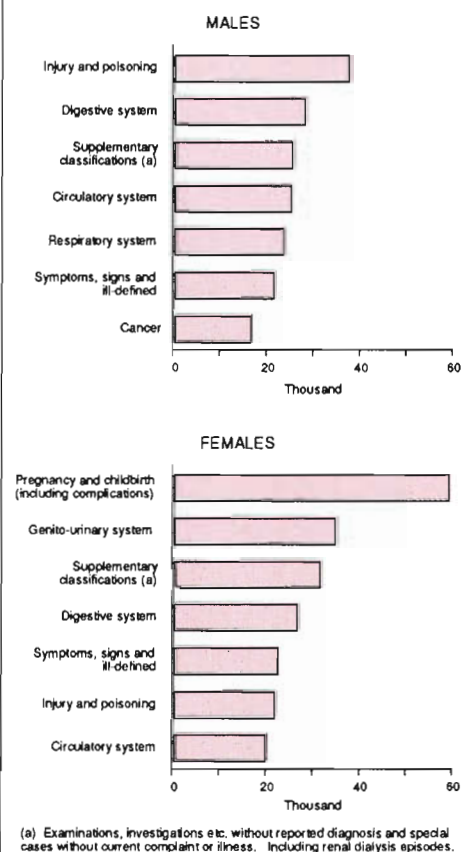
On separation from hospital, patients are classified according to the principal condition treated during the period of hospitalisation. For males separated in 1986, injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 15 per cent of separations. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 19 per cent of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised just over 40 per cent of this group of conditions.

Hospital resources expended on the treatment of different conditions can be inferred from the total period of hospitalisation for the various

principal conditions treated. Among males the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (17 per cent of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (14 per cent) and treatment of cancer (9 per cent). For females, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 15 per cent of total hospitalisation, while circulatory system diseases accounted for 14 per cent (including 5 per cent for stroke patients). Treatment of mental disorders accounted for 10 per cent of the total period of hospitalisation for females.

For both males and females, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders. In 1986, the average for these patients was 11.7 days for males and 15.1 for females. Average length of stay is also high for perinatal conditions (11.0 days for males and 11.7 days for females), mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITION TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1986



10.6 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Principal condition treated (International classification, 1975 Revision)	Males		Females	
	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)
Infectious and parasitic	1.4	4.7	1.1	4.1
Cancer	9.2	10.0	5.9	11.2
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.7	3.9	1.1	4.1
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.7	8.7	2.0	10.0
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.6	5.3	0.6	6.6
Mental disorders	8.1	11.7	9.6	15.1
Nervous system and sense organs	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.6
Circulatory system	16.5	9.9	13.6	13.2
Respiratory system	8.3	5.3	5.0	5.4
Digestive system	8.5	4.6	6.8	5.0
Genito-urinary system (a)	4.4	5.4	6.9	3.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	14.9	4.9
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.9	6.7	2.3	8.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6.3	6.1	6.2	8.2
Congenital anomalies	0.9	5.1	0.6	6.7
Certain perinatal conditions	1.6	11.0	1.1	11.7
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	6.9	4.9	6.0	5.2
Injury and poisoning	13.7	5.6	8.7	7.7
Supplementary classifications (b)	2.9	1.7	3.0	1.9
All causes	100.0	6.0	100.0	6.2

(a) Renal dialysis episodes are included in 'supplementary classifications'. (b) Examinations, investigations etc. without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness.

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

Principal Operation or Procedure Performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on over half of the patients separated during 1986. These procedures ranged from major surgical operations and diagnostic procedures using the latest medical technology and highly skilled staff, to simple procedures requiring only small resources, e.g. incision of skin, enema etc.

Of persons separated from hospital in 1986 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 61 per cent were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity.



Computer Axial Tomography (CAT) Scan in operation
Photo: Queensland Department of Health

Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 25 per cent of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised almost half of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 18 per cent of surgical operations for females. Approximately one-third of obstetric operations were episiotomies (small incisions made to facilitate childbirth) and one-third were caesarean sections.

For males separated from hospital in 1986, surgical operations on the digestive system and musculoskeletal system were the most frequently reported principal operations, each representing 19 per cent of all surgical cases. Over half of the digestive system operations were hernia repairs and appendix operations while surgery on the musculoskeletal system was mostly on bones, joints, cartilage, ligaments and tendons.

Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In most cases initial referral is to these hospitals.

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses (including alcoholism) are admitted to one of the State's three major psychiatric hospitals: Wolston Park in Brisbane with 486 beds, Baillie Henderson Hospital in Toowoomba with 457 beds and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 120 beds.

Schizophrenia (characterised by the disintegration of the personality) was the main reason for admission to psychiatric hospitals in Queensland in 1987-88, accounting for 26 per cent of all such admissions. Alcoholic dependence or abuse (18 per cent) was the next most common reason for admission.

10.7 PERSONS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (a) BY DIAGNOSIS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Mental disorders</i>	1986-87	1987-88
Schizophrenic psychosis	144	137
Alcoholic dependence or abuse	79	98
Affective psychoses	33	40
Other psychoses	88	68
Other personality disorders	29	25
Mental retardation	10	22
Neurotic and depressive disorders	33	35
Non-psychotic disorders following brain damage	18	17
Social reasons	17	15
Other and unknown	64	76
Total	515	533

(a) Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson and Mosman Hall psychiatric hospitals. Psychiatric patients at general hospitals are included in the previous section.

Source: Queensland Department of Health.

10.1.3 Patients of Non-residential Health Establishments

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by outpatient centres, day centres and day hospitals, rehabilitation centres and mobile services such as home nursing and ambulance services.

Outpatient Centre Patients

Most outpatient centres are attached to acute hospitals. Some are separate centres or are ancillary services attached to establishments other than acute hospitals. They provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, treatment of special diseases and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Over 120,000 services were rendered to patients attending outpatient centres in the last week of June 1987. Just over 20 per cent of these were 'casualty' services, most of which were of an emergency nature for injuries resulting from accidents.

10.8 SERVICES AT OUTPATIENT CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 27 JUNE 1987

<i>Type of treatment</i>	<i>Services (a)</i>
Pharmacy	26,170
Casualty	25,999
Medical	24,492
Dental	10,135
X-ray	9,412
Physiotherapy	7,443
Surgical	6,742
Other	15,039
Total (b)	125,432

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance.
(b) Including 114,438 services at 168 centres maintained by Hospital Boards and 10,994 services at 82 other centres.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Patients of Day Centres and Domiciliary Nursing Services

Day centres or day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance by patients at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Physiotherapy and occupational therapy are the services most frequently provided to patients. In mid-1987, more than 9,000 services were being provided each week by centres in Queensland.

10.9 SERVICES AT DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 27 JUNE 1987

<i>Type of service rendered</i>	<i>Number (a)</i>
Day centres	
Physiotherapy	2,958
Occupational therapy	2,246
Recreational and social activities	1,628
Chiropody or podiatry	413
Speech therapy	349
Other	1,530
Total	9,124
Domiciliary nursing services	
Medical treatment	15,024
Hygiene and observation	13,970
Counselling and supportive care	7,159
Rehabilitation	2,000
Physiotherapy	1,071
Other	2,645
Total	41,869

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance or visit.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Domiciliary or home-nursing services offer health care to people in their own homes. In mid-1987, over 40,000 home-nursing services were being provided to patients each week. Approximately one-third of these services comprised medical treatments and one-third comprised hygiene and observation services.

Persons Using Ambulance Services

Ambulance services in Queensland are provided by the Queensland Ambulance Services Board which maintains 97 separate centres and by local Hospital Boards which operate nine centres. During 1986-87 these services treated 72,312 patients at accidents and 145,103 at ambulance centres. A total of 504,204 patients were transported, involving 13,500,000 kilometres travelled.

10.1.4 Patients Receiving Professional Medical Services

In addition to professional services provided by medical practitioners and specialists at hospitals, outpatient centres, day hospitals etc., a large proportion of medical services and tests

are carried out at private doctors' clinics and surgeries. If a charge is raised, Medicare benefits are paid in respect of such services and for services rendered to persons treated as private patients at hospitals. During 1986-87 more than 20 million of these Medicare services were rendered to Queenslanders. General practitioner attendances comprised half these services and pathology tests accounted for a little over one-fifth. The average number of services provided per head of population was 7.6, compared with 8.0 nationally.

10.10 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Type of service	Number	Per cent	Average (a)
	'000		
General practitioner	10,786	53.6	4.1
Pathology	4,579	22.7	1.7
Medical specialist	1,761	8.7	0.7
Radiology	850	4.2	0.3
Operations	802	4.0	0.3
Anaesthetics	293	1.5	0.1
Optometry	308	1.5	0.1
Obstetrics	98	0.5	—
Other	651	3.2	0.2
Total	20,128	100.0	7.6

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

10.1.5 Communicable and Other Infectious Diseases

Medical practitioners and pathology laboratories are required to notify new cases of certain infectious diseases to the Queensland Health Department. This enables the Department to monitor the incidence of these diseases and to investigate outbreaks.

The notifiable communicable disease which has received most public attention recently is the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A patient is diagnosed as having AIDS when one or more indicator diseases develop as a result of damage to the immune system following the infection of specific immunity cells by HIV. The 1988 *Year Book* contained a special article on 'AIDS: Its Nature and the Queensland Experience' (pp. 98-100).

Notifications of HIV do not usually represent recent infections, because 8 or more years may elapse from the date of HIV infection to the diagnosis of AIDS. The latency period is long and varied. Hence, no direct conclusions can be drawn from the decrease in HIV notifications from 166 in 1986 to 148 in 1987, nor in the increase of AIDS cases from 24 in 1986 to 35 in 1987. However, indirect evidence suggests that the incidence of HIV infection has decreased. If this is so, and even if no further HIV infections

occurred in Queensland, the established pool would maintain approximately the same number of AIDS cases for many years and indeed the annual number could increase.

Other sexually transmissible diseases for which notification is required are syphilis, gonorrhoea, genital herpes, genital warts, donovanosis and chancroid. Clinical notifications of these diseases decreased from 2,879 in 1986 to 2,633 in 1987. Notification of chlamydial infections and other sexually transmissible lower genital tract infections were not required during these years.

Notifications of genital warts by medical practitioners were very incomplete and in any case such clinical notifications do not represent the full spectrum of human papilloma virus (HPV) infection. Subclinical infections of HPV are more frequent than genital warts and cervical epithelial abnormalities, caused by HPV which may lead to cervical cancer, were not included. Previous estimates of the prevalence of HPV infection have been too low because they were based entirely on counting patients with warts. Human papilloma virus infection is probably more prevalent than chlamydia and is probably the most prevalent sexually transmissible disease. Data from public sexually transmissible disease clinics and the Queensland Cytology Service show that the number of new HPV infections in the young adult population is increasing.

10.11 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Selected notifiable disease	1986	1987	
		Number	Rate (a)
AIDS	r 24	35	1.3
Epidemic polyarthritis (Ross River fever)	991	986	36.8
Hepatitis (type A-infective)	188	82	3.1
Hepatitis (type B-serum)	446	463	17.3
HIV	166	148	5.5
Leptospirosis	98	69	2.6
Malaria	277	287	10.7
Meningitis	51	40	1.5
Q-fever	226	179	6.7
Rubella	318	233	8.7
Salmonellosis	514	666	24.9
Shingellosis	133	82	3.1
Tuberculosis	154	134	5.0
Venereal diseases (b)	2,879	2,633	98.4

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Excluding HIV infection.

Source: Queensland Health Department.

Most Queensland private and public pathology laboratories refer specimens from patients with gonorrhoea to the State Health Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology for confirmation. There has been a significant decrease in

the number of these laboratory diagnoses of gonorrhoea, from 1,078 in 1984, 939 in 1985, 799 in 1986 to 580 in 1987. This decrease is believed to represent a substantial change in sexual behaviour because of the HIV epidemic.

There was a slight decline in the total number of cases of epidemic polyarthritis but an increase in the number of cases of salmonellosis. The latter probably is a reflection of the increasing amount of precooked food purchased; salmonellosis is usually caused by eating contaminated food but can be contracted from another person.

The number of hepatitis A notifications has decreased in other States as it has in Queensland. Despite increased testing for hepatitis B, there was no significant change in the number of cases notified in 1987. A limited immunization program in high risk groups has been initiated in Queensland for this condition.

10.1.6 Employment Injuries

During the 12 months ended June 1987, 45,686 occupational injuries were sustained by Queensland workers, down by 9.6 per cent on the number in the previous 12 months. In contrast, occupational diseases increased by 8.7 per cent, to 2,522 cases.

These figures represent compensative occupational injuries and diseases resulting in an absence of at least one shift. They exclude details of most self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government employees.

10.12 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981-82	1986-87		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Fatalities</i>	68	121	5	126
Occupational injuries	36	69	4	73
Occupational diseases	32	52	1	53
<i>Permanent disability</i>	1,187	1,862	77	1,939
Occupational injuries	716	541	55	596
Occupational diseases	471	1,321	22	1,343
<i>Temporary disability</i>	65,398	38,096	8,047	46,143
Occupational injuries	64,394	37,448	7,569	45,017
Occupational diseases	1,004	648	478	1,126

(a) Excluding injuries sustained while travelling to or from work, or on recess, which in 1986-87 totalled 2,037.

Source: Industrial Accidents (6301.3).

While occupational injuries have been decreasing over the last several years, occupational diseases have been increasing. Between

1981-82 and 1986-87, occupational injuries have decreased by 30 per cent whereas occupational diseases have risen by 67 per cent.

Although occupational diseases constitute only 5.2 per cent of all employment injuries, they result in similar numbers of fatalities as do occupational injuries. In recent years, more cases of permanent disability have been caused by occupational diseases than by occupational injuries. The great majority of occupational injuries cause only temporary disability. In 1986-87, such injuries caused a loss of 1.2 million work days. In comparison, cases of temporary disability from disease are much fewer, accounting for a loss of 50,014 days.

In 1986-87, there were 5 occupational injuries sustained by males to every one sustained by females. Similarly, cases of occupational diseases of males outnumbered those of females by 4 to 1.

Males in the manufacturing industry sustained 35.3 per cent of the 38,058 occupational injuries to males in 1986-87. This proportion was approximately the same as for the construction industry, wholesale and retail trade and transport and storage industries combined. Of the 7,628 injuries sustained by female workers, 38.5 per cent were to females in community services industries (e.g. hospitals, nursing homes, schools etc.) and a similar proportion to females in the wholesale and retail trade and the manufacturing industry combined.

10.13 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry group	Injuries	Days lost
Agriculture, forestry, mining etc.	3,913	132,760
Manufacturing	14,884	309,168
Food, beverages and tobacco	5,181	101,426
Wood, wood products and furniture	1,516	36,154
Metal products	2,906	59,819
Transport and other machinery and equipment	3,293	63,377
Other	1,988	48,392
Building and construction	4,941	169,451
Wholesale and retail	6,146	150,098
Transport and storage	4,166	125,257
Health and other community services	5,425	148,864
Other	6,211	184,892
Total	45,686	1,220,490

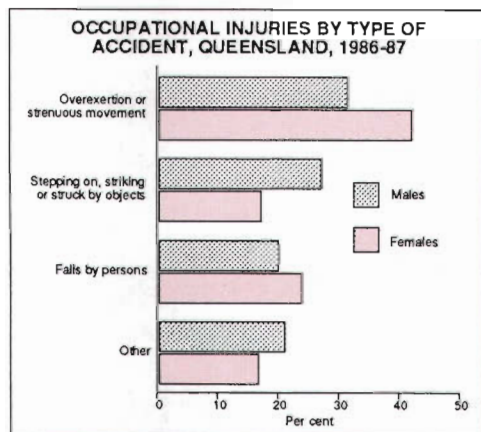
(a) Resulting in temporary disabilities only. Excluding injuries sustained while travelling to or from work, or on recess.

Source: Industrial Accidents (6301.3).

Overexertion or strenuous movement was the most frequent cause of occupational injuries, comprising 42 per cent of injuries to females and 32 per cent of injuries to males. Other frequent

causes were stepping on, striking against, or being struck by some object, and falls (including falls due to jumping or slipping).

The incidence of the various occupational diseases differs greatly for male and female workers. Deafness and other disorders of the ear are most significant for males and accounted for 65 per cent of the disease cases for males in 1986-87. These disorders occur seldom as occupational diseases in females, the most frequent diseases for females being tenosynovitis and tendonitis. These diseases are often diagnosed in occupation over-use syndrome (repetition strain injury) and in 1986-87 comprised 59 per cent of all occupational diseases in females.



The Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland is the sole provider of workers' compensation insurance in Queensland. Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1988*, all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the police force and the Commonwealth Government Public Service (provided for under separate legislation), are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment.

10.14 WORKERS' COMPENSATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1981-82	1986-87
New claims registered	No.	100,128	79,400
Claims (a)	\$'000	129,887	195,084
Premiums (b)	\$'000	123,734	209,582

(a) Payments during the year, adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at the beginning and end of the year. (b) After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$54,323,901 in 1986-87.

Source: Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland.

The Workers' Compensation Board also provides rehabilitation services to injured workers. The Board provides assistance to injured workers with counselling, occupational therapy,

physiotherapy and work conditioning methods. This assistance has been extended with the opening of the South Brisbane Centre in June 1987. The Board also makes regular grants to organisations involved in the treatment of injured workers or the promotion of work safety.

10.2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided at residential establishments and non-residential establishments such as outpatient clinics, day centres and domiciliary nursing services. Medical practitioners and specialists, nurses and other health professionals are engaged at these establishments and in private practice throughout the State. Some 52,000 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1987.

10.2.1 Residential Health Establishments

In Queensland, there are over 400 residential establishments providing hospital, nursing and psychiatric care to inpatients.

Acute hospitals provide facilities for the inpatient treatment of the sick and disabled. These comprise *recognised* (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by Hospital Boards, and private hospitals, operated by religious or other non-profit organisations or by private enterprise. In Queensland during 1986-87, there were 185 hospitals which together provided nearly 3.4 million inpatient days (i.e. the aggregation of days spent in hospital by all inpatients) of hospital care.

Nursing care homes offer long-term care for chronically ill, frail or disabled persons. Religious and other non-profit organisations run most of these establishments. During 1986-87 the 216 nursing care homes in Queensland provided 4.6 million inpatient days of nursing care.

Psychiatric institutions, operated mainly by the State Government, are devoted to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders or of senile patients. Over half a million inpatient days of psychiatric treatment were provided by 9 psychiatric institutions in Queensland during 1986-87.

In 1986-87 there were 3 acute hospitals in the metropolitan area of Brisbane with more than 500 beds. These hospitals use expensive medical equipment and employ highly specialised staff

in the treatment of patients from all areas of the State. In the more remote country areas of Queensland, small hospitals (mainly public) treat emergency cases and general medical cases, with the more serious cases being transferred to base hospitals in the larger population centres. In 1986-87 there were 53 acute hospitals with fewer than 21 beds and less than one-quarter of acute hospitals had more than 100 beds. Nursing care homes also vary greatly in size. In 1986-87, 4 of these (mostly government owned) had more than 250 beds while almost half had fewer than 40 beds.

The south-east corner of Queensland (Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions), in which just over 60 per cent of the State's population resides, has the majority of acute hospital beds and nursing care home beds. Of the 15,906 hospital beds and 12,939 nursing care home beds in Queensland at 30 June 1987, 50.6 per cent and 69.0 per cent, respectively, were located in the south-east corner.

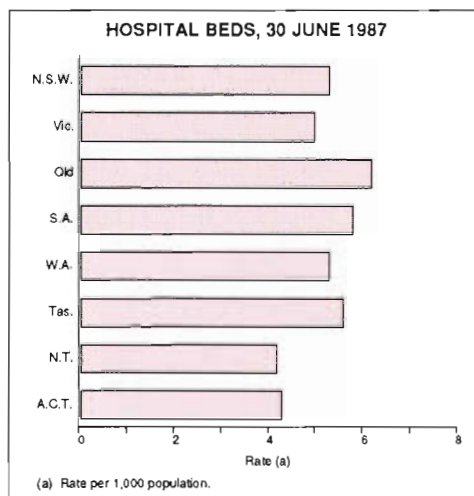
There were 307 staff (full-time plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff) at acute hospitals for every 100 patients at the end of 1986-87. This compares with 133 staff per 100 patients for psychiatric institutions and 70 for nursing care homes. The higher staff ratio for acute hospitals is indicative of the intensive, round-the-clock treatment given to inpatients at these establishments. In acute hospitals there were 118 qualified and student nurses per 100 inpatients. The majority of inpatients at psychiatric institutions do not require intensive nursing care and at the end of 1986-87 there were 58 nurses for every 100 inpatients at these establishments. For nursing care homes, there were 15 nurses per 100 inpatients, most of whom required only regular basic nursing care.

10.15 BEDS IN ACUTE HOSPITALS AND NURSING CARE HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1987

Statistical division	Beds in acute hospitals	Beds in nursing care homes
Brisbane	6,521	7,299
Moreton	1,520	1,626
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,393	861
Darling Downs	1,469	921
Fitzroy	1,154	646
Mackay	568	265
Northern	1,158	769
Far North	1,289	390
Balance	834	162
Total	15,906	12,939

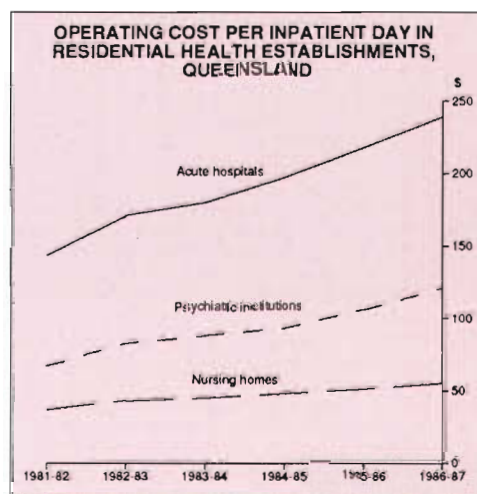
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

At 30 June 1987, the availability of hospital beds in Queensland was higher than in any other State. Statistics from the Commonwealth Department of Health show that at that date,



there were 6.2 beds per 1,000 population compared with a national rate of 5.4. The availability of both public and private hospital beds in Queensland is greater than the national average. At 30 June 1987, there were 4.7 public hospital beds per 1,000 population (4.1 nationally) and 1.6 private hospital beds (1.3 nationally).

The cost of operating these facilities during 1986-87 was \$1,126 million. The largest expenditure item was salaries and wages, comprising 71 per cent of total expenditure. The operating cost per inpatient day was \$239 for acute hospitals, an increase of 66 per cent over the same figure for 1981-82; \$121 for psychiatric institutions, an increase of 81 per cent and \$55 for nursing care homes, a rise of 49 per cent.



**10.16 RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS:
ACTIVITIES AND FINANCES, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87**

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
	Recognised	Other		
Establishments	137	48	9	216
Beds at 30 June	12,339	3,567	1,722	12,939
Admissions during year	412,315	160,320	6,252	9,661
Inpatients at 30 June	7,335	2,127	1,447	12,620
Total inpatient days during year ('000)	2,619	776	509	4,551
Bed occupancy rate at 24 June (per cent)	60	62	85	97
Staff (a)	24,610	4,916	1,944	8,829
Medical	1,561	19	49	11
Other professional and technical	2,421	21	153	229
Registered and student nurses	9,079	2,092	839	1,905
Enrolled nurses, wardsmen etc.	11,549	2,784	903	6,684
Income (b) (\$'000)	660,888	175,558	63,609	259,908
Patients' fees	51,969	156,072	10,044	72,309
Government contributions	599,527	16,139	53,565	184,478
Other	9,392	3,347	—	3,121
Expenditure (b) (\$'000)	659,330	152,694	61,765	251,715
Salaries and wages	466,564	97,216	48,833	191,180
Other	192,766	55,478	12,932	60,535
Cost per in-patient day (\$) Salaries and wages	251.75	196.77	121.35	55.31
Other	178.15	125.28	95.94	42.01
	73.60	71.49	25.41	13.30

(a) Full-time plus full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (b) Excluding finances for outpatient departments attached to recognised hospitals.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

10.2.2 Non-residential Health Establishments

Non-residential establishments providing direct treatment of patients include 250 outpatient facilities, 111 domiciliary nursing services and 46 day centres.

Outpatient Centres

Most outpatient centres operate as annexes to acute hospitals. In Queensland during 1986-87, there were 163 medical clinics attached to acute hospitals and 59 which were separate centres (i.e. not integral parts of other facilities). In addition, there were 27 psychiatric outpatient clinics of which 24 operated as separate centres. During 1986-87, 6,452,000 services were rendered to outpatients attending all centres. These

services included casualty and medical treatment, pharmacy and X-ray services. It is not uncommon for more than one service to be given at a single attendance.

The average cost per service rendered in 1986-87 by the 135 annexes attached to recognised (public) hospitals and the 83 separate centres was \$31.41, up from \$29.23 in the previous year. Separate financial details are not available for the other ancillary centres.

Domiciliary Nursing Services and Day Centres

During 1986-87, staff employed by the 111 domiciliary nursing services in Queensland provided patients with 2,109,500 distinct services in their own homes. There were 72 separate domiciliary nursing services (not ancillary to other health services) and the staffing of these at the end of the year included 555 nurses. The average cost per patient service during the year was \$7.12.

Day centres provide courses of medical treatment to patients who attend these centres at specified intervals over a period of time. There were 46 of these centres operating in Queensland during 1986-87 and together they provided 466,932 occasions of service to the public.

10.2.3 Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and paramedical workers and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards. Registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

10.17 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

Profession etc.	Number on register at 31 December 1987
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	4,780
Medical specialists	2,028
Dentists	1,465
Dental specialists	107
Optometrists	376
Pharmacists	2,582
Psychologists	753
Physiotherapists	1,633
Podiatrists	169
Chiropractors	317
Occupational therapists	625
Speech therapists	384
Registered nurses (a)	27,905
Enrolled nurses	9,105

(a) Including 11,955 general nurses with two or more certificates and 830 psychiatric nurses.

Source: Registration Boards of Queensland.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group and 27,905 were registered in Queensland at the end of 1987. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group, with 9,105 registered at the end of 1987.

Figures from the 1986 Census show that there were 19 practising medical practitioners (including specialists) and 84 employed nurses in Queensland for every 10,000 population, lower than the national rates of 21 and 88, respectively.

10.2.4 Health Services in Remote Areas

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which was first established in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. Medical advice is given by a medical practitioner by means of two-way radio or telephone or, in serious cases, a doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from air bases at Mount Isa, Cairns and Charleville. During 1987-88 consultations numbered 35,651, including 13,587 by radio and telephone. In addition 1,436 flights were made involving a total of 960,000 kilometres and 1,067 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1987-88 amounted to \$1,208,675 from the State Government and an equal amount was received from the Commonwealth Government. Capital grants from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$645,000 and \$539,831 was received in donations. The CSR Hinkler Air Race was an outstanding Bicentennial event and a successful fund-raising activity for the service. Participating aircraft ranged from Microlights to a Chinook helicopter and totalled 128. Another successful fund-raising activity was the Great Australian Camel Race which left Yulara in Central Australia, covered some of the most inhospitable country in Australia and finished on the Gold Coast.



Royal Flying Doctor Service, Western Queensland
Photo: Queensland Department of Health

Doctors of the Flying Surgeons Service, with bases at Longreach and Roma, make routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1986-87 they performed 2,201 operations including 125 emergency operations. Total distance flown during the year was 195,000 kilometres.

10.3 OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A wide range of other health services, mainly of a preventative, advisory or ancillary nature, is provided by the various levels of government and by non-profit organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health is involved in a large number of activities including human quarantine services, community, Aboriginal and environmental health, epidemiology, drug evaluation and elimination of drug abuse and medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories).

The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services and close co-operation exists with other Departments (Education, Family and Youth Services etc.) in an attempt to provide an integrated approach to health care delivery.

The Division of Child Health aims to assist families in ensuring a high standard of physical, mental and social well-being for their children from birth until they leave school. The division offers many services to families, most of which are available on a State-wide basis and include:

- antenatal clinics;
- hospital visiting;
- home visiting;
- child health centres in which registered nurses offer professional support and advice



Consultation with members of Division of Child Health
Photo: Queensland Department of Health

to parents on the care and management of babies and young children, promote preventive health practices and provide health surveillance programs;

- information and advisory service;
- doctors' consultation clinics;
- residential homes for parents with babies and young children with special needs;
- health services in kindergartens, preschools and schools;
- parentcraft programs in high schools and special schools and
- developmental assessment teams.

Other activities carried out by the State Health Department include:

- provision of hospital-based dental services mainly for persons on low incomes and provision of school dental services which concentrate largely on preventative dentistry;
- inspection and sampling of foods to ensure compliance with prescribed standards and to enable the detection and prevention of the sale of adulterated foods;
- inspection and advisory services in respect of water supply quality, environmental sanitation, dangerous toys and articles;
- monitoring and advising on health hazards arising from occupational causes;
- supervision of the marketing and use of drugs and poisons to ensure compliance with relevant legislation;
- services to improve the health of Aborigines by early detection and treatment of disease and through health education;
- maintenance of the Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, which studies and treats cancer and has a chain of subcentres throughout the State;
- co-ordination of cancer prevention and collection of epidemiological data, including maintenance of a Cancer Registry and
- operation of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology which provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals and coronial autopsies.

Local authorities are responsible for food hygiene and environmental sanitation, which includes rodent control and mosquito eradication. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps mainly in children and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories supply all serums and vaccines for immunisation and

vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

In Queensland, the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects almost 150,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In addition, in 1986-87, 1,927 voluntary workers, including 543 doctors in private practice, donated their services free of charge.

10.4 FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES

People receiving certain health services may be assisted financially by a number of Commonwealth benefits. In addition, individuals may take out private insurance to cover themselves against much of the cost of other health services which do not attract Commonwealth benefits. Commonwealth grants and subsidies are also payable to the State Government for public hospitals and to other health establishments.

10.4.1 Medical and Hospital Benefits

Australian residents are entitled, under the Medicare program, to free shared-ward hospitalisation and outpatient treatment at public hospitals. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States towards the costs of providing these services.

The Medicare program also provides a medical benefit of 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$20 for each non-inpatient medical service. The program meets 75 per cent of the schedule fee for medical services to patients under private care in hospital. Doctors may also bulk-bill Medicare for services provided to pensioners and other patients. The program is funded from a levy of 1.25 per cent of taxable income.

Nearly half of all payments were in respect of general practitioner, specialist and obstetric services. The average payment per head of population was \$169 for Queensland in 1986-87 compared with \$179 nationally.

HEALTH IN THE CONVICT PERIOD

Extract from *A History of Health and Medicine in Queensland 1824-1960*
by Ross Patrick

The European habitation of Moreton Bay began at Redcliff Point in September 1824 as a penal settlement. In the following year, the settlement was transferred to the area which is now William Street and North Quay on the banks of the Brisbane River. No medical man accompanied the first party, and it was twelve months before Dr Henry Cowper, the first practitioner to qualify in Australia, arrived as colonial surgeon. Cowper worked without a hospital in which to nurse his patients for eighteen months, until a stone building on North Quay, where the supreme court was later established, became available.

A poor water supply and an inadequate diet did not make for good health and, as the number of convicts built up, the poor conditions began to have a disastrous effect. In the summer of 1828-29, Cowper battled a severe dysentery epidemic which caused many deaths among the convicts. Two other diseases which were responsible for admissions in the overcrowded hospital were intermittent fever — thought to have been malaria — and ophthalmia (probably trachoma).

Cowper's non-medical duties were those of reading the church services and burying the dead. He was in charge of the search party which found the body of the commandant, Captain Logan, thought to have been murdered by Aborigines. Although dismissed in 1832 (for his part in an escapade in which he climbed the fence of the female factory), records of his clinical work and elementary epidemiological studies reveal that Cowper was a sound medical practitioner.

Other colonial surgeons at the settlement were Kinnear Robertson, who treated Mrs Fraser and other survivors from the wrecked *Stirling Castle* in 1836, and David Ballow who arrived in 1838. Ballow was a sound practitioner and stayed on to become the first medical superintendent of the hospital when it passed into the control of a civilian committee in 1849. Ballow met an unfortunate death from typhus fever when, in 1850, he went to Stradbroke Island to care for migrants suffering from that disease. Also at the settlement was Dr Stephen Simpson, who did not practise medicine after being ridiculed for accepting the concept of homeopathy. Simpson played a significant part when the area was opened for free settlement in 1842.

While there was a high death rate among the convicts at Moreton Bay, there was only one death in a non-convict — a soldier who died from fever. What happened at Moreton Bay was a repetition of events at Sydney thirty years before, when a poor food supply had similar disastrous consequences. The lesson had either not been learnt or had been forgotten.

10.18 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Type of service	Payment \$'000	Proportion %	Average payment (b) \$
General practitioner	149,989	34.0	57.57
Specialist	62,834	14.3	24.12
Pathology	76,502	17.4	29.36
Operations	58,790	13.3	22.56
Radiology	41,156	9.3	15.80
Anaesthetics	11,524	2.6	4.42
Optometry	9,756	2.2	3.74
Obstetrics	6,411	1.5	2.46
Other	23,745	5.4	9.11
All services	440,707	100.0	169.15

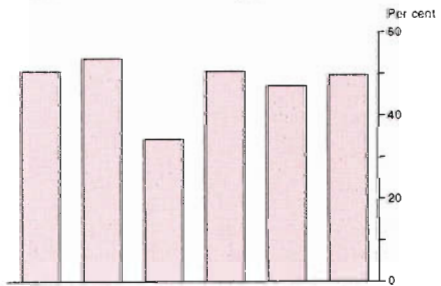
(a) Not applicable to services for treatment as a public hospital patient as such services are provided free of charge to the patient.
(b) Per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

10.4.2 Health Insurance

A wide variety of health insurance tables is available from health insurance organisations. Basic insurance provides cover for hospital accommodation charges for private and intermediate inpatients. Supplementary insurance gives additional benefits for hospital accommodation and certain ancillary services.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION COVERED BY HOSPITAL INSURANCE: (a), 31 MARCH 1987



(a) Based on State of registration of insurer organisation.

The proportion of people covered by private hospital insurance in Queensland is significantly lower than that for any other State.

Commonwealth Department of Health records show that, at 31 March 1987, 34.9 per cent of the Queensland population had basic hospital cover and 27.1 per cent had supplementary cover. This compares with 49.0 per cent and 37.2 per cent, respectively, of the Australian population.

The proportion of people covered by private health insurance has been declining since the introduction of Medicare in 1984. For Queensland this proportion for basic health insurance has dropped by approximately 15 per cent between 1983 and 1987 while for Australia as a whole, it has dropped by 24.7 per cent over the same period.

10.4.3 Pharmaceutical Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides for benefits on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

10.19 PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	Unit	1985-86	1986-87
Benefit prescriptions Commonwealth	'000	18,210	17,138
payments	\$'000	93,757	114,391
Patient contributions	\$'000	36,325	30,559

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health.

Prescriptions are dispensed to the general public at a maximum cost of \$10 a prescription, to persons holding a Health Care Card at a concessional rate and to Pensioner Health Benefits cardholders at no cost. Commonwealth Government expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits for Queensland during 1986-87 was \$114m, representing 79 per cent of the total cost of the prescriptions.

10.4.4 Nursing Home Assistance

New funding arrangements for nursing homes were introduced in 1987. Rather than the

former practice of paying benefits (with rates differing from State to State) or meeting the operating deficits of certain nursing homes, the Commonwealth Government is now implementing a uniform national level of funding. This new system involves standard daily fees for residents as well as standard Commonwealth benefits and is to be fully implemented by mid-1991.

10.4.5 Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

This scheme provides a benefit for persons who provide care at home for persons who would otherwise justify admission to a nursing home. This Commonwealth benefit facilitates an alternative to nursing home care.

10.5 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

- Causes of Death* (3302.3), annual
- Summary of Social Statistics* (4101.3), annual
- Health and Welfare Establishments* (4302.3), annual
- Hospital Morbidity* (4303.3), annual
- Hospital Morbidity Rates* (4304.3), irregular
- Employment Injuries* (6301.3), annual

Other publications:

- Commonwealth Budget Statements, Budget Paper No. 1
- Commonwealth Department of Health, *Health Statistical Supplement*
- Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*
- Queensland Ambulance Services Board, *Annual Report*
- Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report*
- Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Queensland Section), *Annual Report*
- Australian Red Cross Society (Queensland Division), *Annual Report*

Chapter 11

EDUCATION

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Chapter 11

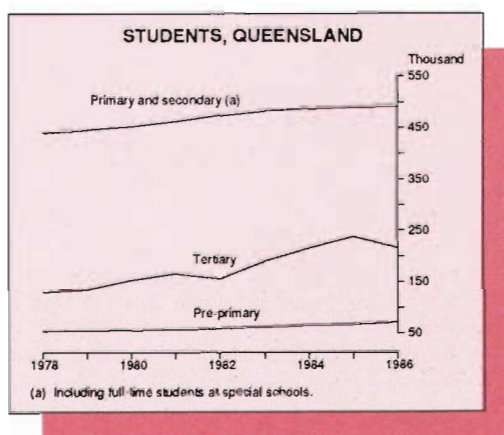
EDUCATION

Education in Queensland ranges from the pre-school level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Government funded tertiary educational institutions do not charge tuition fees for Australian students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various establishments.

On 1 January 1987 a Higher Education Administration Charge of \$250 a year was introduced for higher education students. The charge helps cover administrative overhead costs incurred by institutions in providing services of a non-academic nature to students. It was increased to \$263 a year on 1 January 1988 and will be replaced by the Higher Education Contribution Scheme on 1 January 1989.

A feature of the Queensland education system has been the provision of education to students in remote areas. The School of the Air has served students in remote areas of the State for over 25 years and with the advent of AUSSAT its services will be further enhanced. The teachers of the Primary Correspondence School prepare pupils' lessons and instructions for home tutors. They also select and dispatch audio-tapes, video-tapes for those on the loan video scheme, readers, library books, slides and film strips, cassette teaching tapes, writing materials and exercise books. Pupils' needs for peer interaction are met through activity days, mini-schools, mobile schools and camps.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides opportunities for students in remote areas to undertake curriculum subjects and participate in experiences available to students in major centres such as health and physical education, parent craft and the use of computers. It also plans camps for remote area students, where the students, with teachers' help, practise typewriting, home economics, manual arts, art, music, science and language, as well as social skills. The Extension School Campus offers post Year 10 students a choice of Board of Secondary School Studies subjects and/or alternative subjects to reduce their



educational and vocational disadvantages. The Campus also gives support to a number of primary schools which retain secondary students.

Government expenditure on education in Queensland is financed from State revenue and loan raisings and from Commonwealth Government grants. Queensland Government expenditure in 1986-87 amounted to \$1,954.6m which was made up of \$1,539.7m final consumption expenditure, \$208.1m expenditure for buildings and equipment, \$147.8m as grants to non-profit education institutions, \$52m in personal benefit payments and \$7m on other expenditure. The Commonwealth Government contribution was \$549.8m from current grants and \$85m from capital grants.

During 1987 there was a total of 809,698 students receiving some form of education,

whether in government or non-government institutions, which represented 30 per cent of the Queensland population at 30 June 1987.

11.1 STUDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Education sector	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary (a)	39,562	36,818	76,380
Schools			
Primary	151,315	141,219	292,534
Secondary	101,971	100,579	202,550
TAFE	n.a.	n.a.	p 179,419
Advanced education	18,014	15,306	33,320
University	13,058	12,437	25,495
Total	n.a.	n.a.	p 809,698

(a) Including some child care.

Sources: Pre-schools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).
Schools (4204.3).
Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

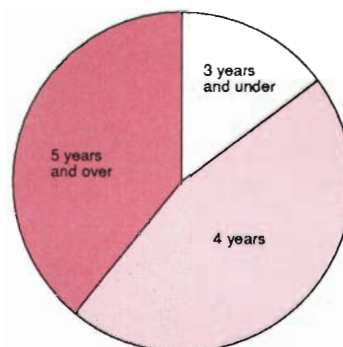
11.1 PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, State pre-schools offer free (but not compulsory) education to children aged 4 by the end of December of the year before school entrance. Community kindergartens offer developmental and educational programs for 3 to 5 year olds and operate during school hours and school terms. Children can be enrolled at 3 years of age and can continue to school age. Child care centres offer full-day care and education of children under school age and are open for the normal working day and the normal working year.

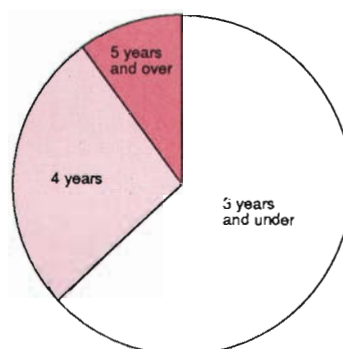
The major growth in pre-primary education is due to the State Education Department entering the pre-school education sector in 1973. The Commonwealth Government has also provided increasing funds for child care services.

CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1987

PRE-SCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN



CHILD CARE



year olds, the majority of whom would progress to primary schooling in the following year. In child care centres, 63 per cent of the 19,420 children attending are under 4 years of age.

11.2 PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES AND ATTENDANCE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Government		Non-government	
	Centres	Children attending	Centres	Children attending
1975	169	9,880	533	31,622
1977	370	20,121	525	30,747
1979	488	25,756	517	28,740
1981	564	27,708	513	30,506
1983	605	30,607	544	31,310
1985	649	31,427	580	35,867
1986	700	33,711	602	37,744
1987	714	35,928	623	40,452

Source: Pre-schools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

11.1.1 Enrolments

Of the 56,960 children attending pre-school/kindergarten centres, 85 per cent are 4 and 5

11.3 CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Pre-school/kindergarten	Child care	
Children attending			
Males	29,390	10,172	39,562
Females	27,570	9,248	36,818
Regular basis	56,794	18,050	74,844
Casual basis	166	1,370	1,536
Age (years)			
Under 3	597	6,260	6,857
3	7,836	6,018	13,854
4	26,221	5,244	31,465
5	21,996	1,839	23,835
6 and over	310	59	369
Total	56,960	19,420	76,380

Source: Pre-schools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).



Young students at Jindalee State Primary School, Brisbane

Photos: Premier's Department

Class activities at School of Distance Education, Longreach





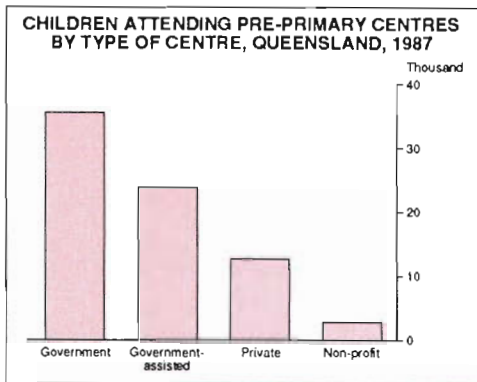
Students participating in a computer cooking class, The Gap State High School

Photo: Premier's Department

Popular picnic spot near Samford

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken





A substantial proportion of Queensland's child population attends pre-primary centres and most attend on a regular basis. At July 1987, 57 per cent of 5 year olds (a substantial number of 5 year olds are in primary school), 73 per cent of 4 year olds and 33 per cent of 3 year olds were attending a pre-school/kindergarten or a child care centre.

Government pre-school and child care centres are operated by the Queensland Department of Education and by local government authorities. Government-assisted centres are operated by non-profit or religious organisations in receipt of government funding. Non-profit centres raise money through donations or have the free use of community facilities. Private centres are those operating on a profit-making basis. Seventy-nine per cent of children attending a centre, attend a government or a government-assisted centre.

11.1.2 Centres and Staffing

11.4 STAFFING OF PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Pre-school/ kindergarten	Child care	
Centres	1,120	217	1,337
Staff (a)			
Teachers	1,423	247	1,671
Teacher aides	1,299	226	1,525
Child care	76	793	868
Other (b)	168	212	380
Total	2,967	1,478	4,444

(a) Full-time equivalent. (b) Including administrative, clerical, domestic and maintenance personnel.

Source: Pre-schools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

The staff employed by the centres reflect the type of program offered. Pre-school/kindergarten centres have mainly teaching staff, 92 per cent being teachers or teacher aides. Child care centres employ mainly child care staff; 54 per

cent are qualified child care staff, registered nurses and people qualified in mothercraft, kindercraft and playground leadership while 32 per cent are teaching staff.

11.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children are eligible for enrolment in primary school if they have turned 5 years of age by the end of December of the year prior to enrolment. They then progress through 12 years of formal primary and secondary education. Some students do not complete all secondary years, leaving school on attaining the age of 15 or leaving to enter other educational streams.

Secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 to 13 years of age and extends over 5 years. Students completing Year 10 are issued with a Junior Certificate, which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to some forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education (TAFE), rural training schools and certificate courses at colleges of advanced education. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations. This information contributes to the determination of a tertiary entrance score which, depending on the standard obtained, provides admission to tertiary studies.



Secondary school students at Careers Week display, Eagle Farm.
Photo: Premier's Department

Co-operative programs, developed jointly by secondary schools and TAFE colleges, provide one means of addressing the need for a broader range of studies in the post-compulsory years of schooling. Students enrolled in secondary schools actually attend a nearby TAFE college for certain studies, thus using available resources in a flexible manner. Two colleges, at Hervey Bay and in Brisbane at Alexandra Hills, are designed to bring co-operative programs onto one campus within a single institution.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students.

11.2.1 Primary Enrolments

Primary enrolments reflect the declining number of births a year between 1975 and 1978 with fewer enrolments in each level from Year 4 to Year 7. Data on births indicate that this decline should steady over the next few years.

11.5 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Year	Males	Females	Total
1	22,233	20,133	42,366
2	20,801	19,265	40,066
3	20,604	19,351	39,955
4	20,372	19,475	39,847
5	20,883	19,824	40,707
6	20,847	20,155	41,002
7	21,788	20,543	42,331
Ungraded	1,026	705	1,731
Total	148,554	139,451	288,005

Source: Schools (4204.3).

The two sectors of education, government and non-government, have maintained their relative over the last decade. The proportion of students attending government schools has remained at about 80 per cent. The Catholic Church accounts for 82 per cent of enrolments in non-government schools. The proportions of enrolments for other denominations are Anglican, 4 per cent; Lutheran, 5 per cent and all other denominations, 9 per cent.

11.6 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	1977	1986	1987
<i>Government</i>	233,473	229,877	229,058
Males	121,066	118,505	118,440
Females	112,407	111,372	110,618
<i>Non-government</i>	53,660	58,525	58,947
Males	26,969	30,051	30,114
Females	26,691	28,474	28,833
Total	287,133	288,402	288,005
Males	148,035	148,556	148,554
Females	139,098	139,846	139,451

Source: Schools (4204.3).

The primary enrolments also include 1,780 Primary Correspondence School pupils, comprising 922 males and 858 females.

11.2.2 Secondary Enrolments

Education is compulsory to age 15 and successful completion of Year 10 provides

students with educational qualifications which allow entry to some forms of employment and some courses at post-secondary colleges.

11.7 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Year	Males	Females	Total
8	23,250	21,919	45,169
9	23,408	22,609	46,017
10	23,874	23,055	46,929
11	17,194	17,892	35,086
12	13,849	14,695	28,544
Ungraded	396	409	805
Total	101,971	100,579	202,550

Source: Schools (4204.3).

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the sharp drop in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16. However an increasing number of students, many of whom are as old as 19 years of age, are remaining to Years 11 and 12. These rates are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the workforce.

11.8 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS (a) BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Age (years)	Males	Females	Total
Under 12	23	29	52
12	8,796	9,638	18,434
13	21,421	20,896	42,317
14	23,421	22,680	46,101
15	21,607	20,928	42,535
16	16,398	16,876	33,274
17	8,178	7,907	16,085
18	1,518	1,036	2,554
19 and over	609	589	1,198
Total	101,971	100,579	202,550

(a) Including 483 full-time Secondary Correspondence School pupils.

Source: Schools (4204.3).

In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at three schools in Brisbane to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis. At July 1987 these students numbered 509 and 4,110, respectively.

The proportion of enrolments in government schools has fallen from 74 per cent in 1977 to 70 per cent in 1987. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period is twice that recorded for government schools. Catholic schools continued to have the largest proportion, accounting for 62 per cent of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1987. The proportions of enrolments for other denominations are: Anglican, 11 per cent; Lutheran, 5 per cent and all other denominations, 22 per cent.



Thuringowa State High School, Townsville.
Photo: Premier's Department

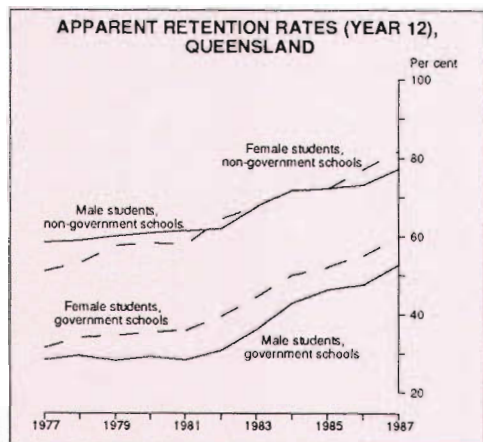
11.9 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Controlling authority	1977	1986	1987
<i>Government</i>	111,767	139,553	142,367
Males	55,725	69,567	70,994
Females	56,042	69,986	71,373
<i>Non-government</i>	39,041	58,242	60,183
Males	20,156	29,906	30,977
Females	18,885	28,336	29,206
Total	150,808	197,795	202,550
Males	75,881	99,473	101,971
Females	74,927	98,322	100,579

Source: Schools (4204.3).

11.2.3 Retention Rates in Secondary Schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), the apparent retention rate, has increased significantly in recent years from 46 per cent (Year 11) and 36 per cent (Year 12) in 1977 to 73 per cent (Year 11) and 63 per cent (Year 12) in 1987.



The apparent retention rate in non-government schools (80 per cent) is considerably higher than that for government schools (56 per cent). Changing social values probably account for the fact that retention rates for females, 36 in 1977 and 66 in 1987, have increased at a faster rate than those of males which were 36 in 1977 and 60 in 1987.

11.2.4 Schools and Staffing

There has been an overall net increase of 10 per cent between 1977 and 1987 in the number of schools in Queensland.

11.10 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

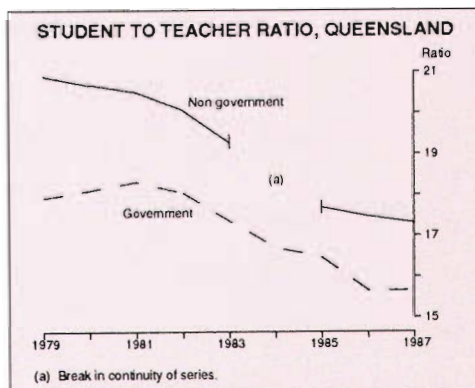
Particulars	1977	1986	1987
Government			
Schools	1,223	1,313	1,322
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	23,905.7	23,995.9
Non-teaching	n.a.	5,320.3	5,467.4
Non-government			
Schools	331	385	390
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	6,688.8	6,888.8
Non-teaching	n.a.	2,098.9	2,071.6
Total			
Schools	1,554	1,698	1,712
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	30,594.5	30,884.7
Non-teaching	n.a.	7,419.2	7,539.0

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Schools (4204.3).

For government schools the student to teacher ratios are 18.1 for primary and 13.6 for secondary. Non-government ratios are 21.2 for primary and 14.7 for secondary.

Because the State has assumed the major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland in relation to population with almost 75 per cent located outside Brisbane. Non-government



(a) Break in continuity of series.

schools, however, are more concentrated in Brisbane, with a number of non-government schools offering boarding facilities for 9,387 students.

11.11 LOCATION OF SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Statistical division	Government	Non-government
Brisbane	351	161
Moreton	193	39
Wide Bay-Burnett	153	21
Darling Downs	147	47
South-West	32	6
Fitzroy	109	26
Central-West	19	4
Mackay	73	14
Northern	95	35
Far North	118	31
North-West	30	6
Total	(a) 1,322	390

(a) Including correspondence schools.

Source: Schools (4204.3).

11.3 SPECIAL EDUCATION

Children with special education needs are provided for through 81 government and 5 non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are also made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate educational settings.

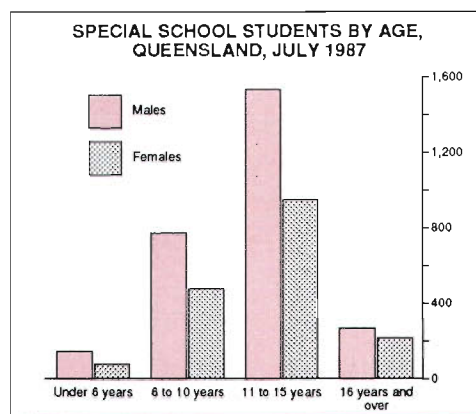
Although the schools are classified according to the predominant disability of children, each school caters for individual children having a range of disabilities. For example, at 11 July 1988, Redcliffe Special School catered for 86 mildly to moderately handicapped students with various disabilities.

11.12 ENROLMENTS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Type of school			
Government	2,661	1,724	4,385
Non-government	100	44	144
Type of handicap			
Visual	16	13	29
Aural	6	9	15
Physical	241	179	420
Intellectual	2,251	1,453	3,704
Autistic	45	10	55
Other	202	104	306
Total	2,761	1,768	4,529

Source: Schools (4204.3).

The staffing skills required are different from those at non-special schools and require a



greater degree of contact with the pupil. The pupil to staff ratio for general teaching staff at special schools is 5.4 while at non-special schools it is 16.5. The pupil to staff ratio for counselling/guidance staff at special schools is 104.1 while at non-special schools it is 1,967.7.

11.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to 238,234 students during 1987, through courses conducted at universities, colleges of advanced education and institutes of technical and further education. Courses are offered on an internal and external basis, although not by all institutions.

Each institution may offer courses which belong to a different sector of education. For example, most colleges of advanced education offer some TAFE subjects and some TAFE colleges offer some advanced education subjects. In recent years some secondary school students have also attended TAFE colleges for some subjects, and, with the advent of senior colleges, some secondary schools are now offering some TAFE subjects to allow students to undertake their course on the one campus.

11.4.1 Technical and Further Education

In January 1977 technical education and adult education were integrated and the combined technical and further education (TAFE) operations in Queensland are now administered by the TAFE Division of the Department of Education.

The total number of students enrolled in TAFE vocational courses (not including students in the recreation/leisure stream) has risen by 45,621 (75 per cent) from 60,576 in

1981 to 106,197 in 1986. During this period the number of female students increased by 27,342 (137 per cent) from 19,989 to 47,331. Male students increased by 18,279 (45 per cent) from 40,587 in 1981 to 58,866 in 1986.

Courses are conducted at 32 TAFE colleges, including 4 rural training schools, 3 evening tutorial schools, the Technical Correspondence School, the Secondary Correspondence School, at some colleges of advanced education and at the 2 senior colleges. The most popular fields of study are business studies and art and design.

11.13 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986

Field of study	Males	Females	Total
Applied science	103	255	358
Art and design	11,555	20,892	32,447
Building	7,581	697	8,278
Business studies	14,602	19,975	34,577
Engineering	20,677	2,168	22,845
Rural and horticulture	3,044	2,187	5,231
Music	27	139	166
Paramedical	387	1,033	1,420
Industrial services	4,084	6,190	10,274
Personal services	7,265	21,045	28,310
General studies	8,451	13,581	22,032
Number of students	74,720	83,485	158,205

(a) Students may be enrolled in more than one field of study.

Special courses for Aboriginal and Islander people are available through most TAFE colleges. Special programs are also conducted, for adults in literacy and numeracy, for migrants in the English language and for the visually and physically handicapped.

11.14 TAFE TEACHING STAFF DUTY HOURS, QUEENSLAND

Type of appointment	1981	1985	1986
Full-time duty hours	2,042.5	2,729.7	2,998.6
Teaching	906.6	1,130.4	1,273.1
Non-teaching	1,135.9	1,599.3	1,725.5
Part-time duty hours	298.8	698.0	757.4
Teaching	277.9	615.1	667.4
Non-teaching	20.9	83.0	90.0
All duty hours	2,341.4	3,427.7	3,756.0
Teaching	1,184.6	1,745.5	1,940.5
Non-teaching	1,156.8	1,682.2	1,815.5

11.4.2 Advanced Education

Advanced education courses are offered at the colleges of advanced education: the Queensland Institute of Technology which will be upgraded to university status on 1 January 1989, Darling Downs and Capricornia Institutes of Advanced Education, the Queensland Conservatorium of Music, the Queensland Agricultural College, the Gold Coast College of Advanced Education and



TAFE college, Emerald

Photo: Premier's Department

the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. They are also offered with courses available at some TAFE colleges, McAuley College administered by the Catholic Church and the institute of advanced education incorporated in the James Cook University of North Queensland.

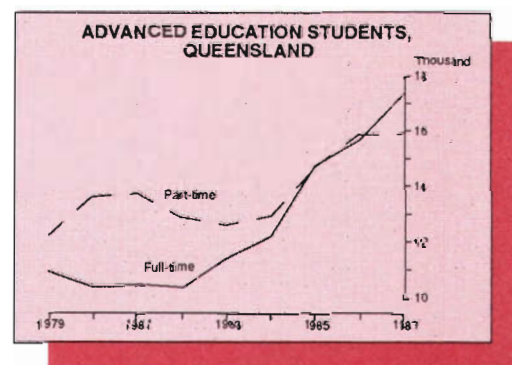
The activities of the advanced education sector are co-ordinated by the Queensland Board of Advanced Education. Co-ordination involves such matters as planning, allocation of funds, course accreditation and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests such as the Board of Teacher Education.

11.15 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Type of course	Full-time	Part-time	External	Total
Masters degree	23	177	1	201
Graduate diploma	753	1,122	1,110	2,985
Bachelor degree	7,979	4,413	4,079	16,471
Diploma	6,532	337	18	6,887
Associate diploma	2,048	1,481	2,447	5,976
Miscellaneous	39	197	564	800
Total	17,374	7,727	8,219	33,320

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

Most institutions involved in this sector offer courses on an external studies basis in a variety of fields of study at both graduate and post-graduate levels. However, the Darling Downs



Institute of Advanced Education accounts for nearly 51 per cent of these enrolments with 3,945 external students.

The most popular fields of study are education and commercial studies. Courses in teacher education and commercial and business studies are offered at all levels except associate diploma and diploma, respectively.

11.16 ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND

Field of study	1982	1986	1987
Agriculture	518	599	573
Architecture/building	731	874	983
Arts, humanities and social sciences	2,997	3,359	4,035
Business, administration, economics and law and legal studies	6,114	8,785	9,329
Education	7,937	9,830	9,640
Engineering and surveying	3,051	3,602	3,642
Health	231	346	1,296
Science	2,683	3,505	3,022
Other	723	734	800
Total	24,985	31,634	33,320

Most staff employed at colleges of advanced education are full-time. However, at some colleges, e.g. the Queensland Institute of Technology, part-time staff are employed to cater for the part-time evening enrolment.

11.17 ADVANCED EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	Full-time	Total
Grade		
Above senior lecturer	75.9	75.9
Senior lecturer	279.2	279.8
Lecturer	895.1	993.9
Other	96.1	290.1
Institution group		
Colleges of advanced education	1,241.7	1,503.7
TAFE institutions	80.7	106.2
Other institutions	23.8	29.7
Total	1,346.2	1,639.7

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

11.4.3 University Education

University education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland, Griffith University and, in 1989, the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville. Australia's only private university, Bond University, will open on the Gold Coast in May 1989.

11.18 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Particulars	Internal		External	Total
	Full-time	Part-time		
Higher degree				
Doctorate	1	24	..	25
Ph.D.	651	565	..	1,216
Masters				
Research	234	380	..	614
Course work	249	950	82	1,281
Postgraduate	463	316	171	950
Bachelor degree	14,579	4,926	1,323	20,828
Other courses	52	418	111	581
All courses	16,229	7,579	1,687	25,495
University				
Queensland	11,176	4,992	1,687	17,855
James Cook	2,122	829	..	2,951
Griffith	2,931	1,758	..	4,689

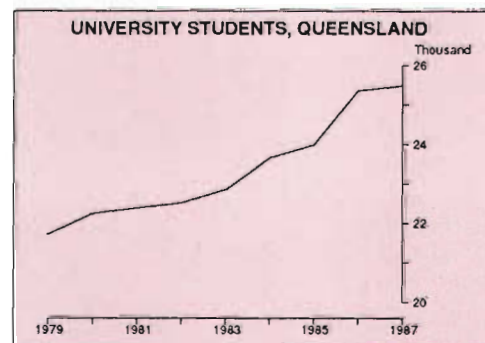
Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

The University of Queensland offers courses through 13 faculties leading to bachelor degrees, masters degrees, doctoral degrees and graduate degrees.

A major development in the 1970s was the marked increase in the number of masters degrees involving course work. The University continues to award the traditional masters degree which an honours graduate may attain by completing a research project and submitting a thesis. In addition, pass graduates as well as honours graduates may now approach the masters degree through course work. Currently, major emphasis is placed on fostering post-graduate teaching and research.

The Division of External Studies offers courses leading to bachelor degrees in arts, economics, law and education and masters degrees in education and literary studies to students who are unable to attend the University. External Studies Centres have been established throughout the State.

The James Cook University of North Queensland was initially established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, a college of



the University of Queensland. It became a university in its own right in 1970. There are 20 academic departments which form the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering and science, as well as an institute of advanced education.

As well as offering bachelor degree courses, these faculties also offer masters degree courses, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and other doctoral degrees.

11.19 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Field of study	1982	1986	1987
Agriculture/forestry	339	359	335
Architecture	295	259	266
Arts	7,711	8,975	8,484
Economics/commerce	2,938	3,624	3,892
Education	2,124	2,058	2,157
Engineering	1,376	1,611	1,602
Health (a)	2,460	2,360	2,625
Law	1,066	1,085	705
Science	3,716	4,498	4,389
Veterinary science	503	457	471
Other (b)	-	73	569
Total	22,528	25,359	25,495

(a) Including Medicine and Dentistry. (b) Students who could not be classified to a field of study.

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

Teaching at Griffith University, founded in 1971, commenced in 1975. The University currently offers four bachelor degrees: Bachelor of Arts in the School of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies; Bachelor of Science in the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science; Bachelor of Administration and Bachelor of Informatics in the School of Social and Industrial Administration. All schools offer honours degree programs and postgraduate training leading to the award of masters and doctoral degrees by research. The School of Science offers a graduate diploma program in clinical biochemistry. Masters degrees by course work are offered by the School of Australian Environmental Studies and Science (Masters of Science) and the School of Modern Asian Studies (Master of Arts).

The Higher Education Contribution Scheme

The Commonwealth Government determined that far greater access to higher education for people from financially and other disadvantaged backgrounds is needed. This requires additional funding to provide extra places and supplementary measures to increase the access of these people. Australian taxpayers should not be expected to carry the whole burden of providing the additional resources needed.

An annual course charge of \$1,800 will apply for each year of equivalent full-time study undertaken from 1 January 1989. If a student undertakes 75 per cent of a full-time load then she or he will be charged about \$1,350.

Payment arrangements will have direct regard to personal means and individual capacity to pay. A person may elect to pay their course charge up-front as a lump sum with a 15 per cent discount or to delay payment until he or she has the personal means to afford the contribution required, i.e. pay through the taxation system once their personal taxable income reaches \$22,000.

Bachelor degree course enrolments have increased by 13 per cent between 1982 and 1987, with the largest percentage increases being recorded in the fields of study of economics and commerce (42 per cent), engineering (21 per cent) and science (23 per cent).

11.20 UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND, 1987

Department	University			Total
	Queensland	James Cook	Griffith	
Agriculture	26	-	-	26
Architecture	24	-	-	24
Arts/language	52	8	-	60
Arts/other	232	64	92	388
Dentistry	41	-	-	41
Economics	72	32	69	173
Education	61	83	-	144
Engineering	82	31	-	113
Law	34	-	-	34
Mathematics	67	19	-	86
Medicine	233	-	-	233
Science	155	66	91	312
Social work	21	-	-	21
Veterinary science	58	8	-	66
Total	1,159	310	252	1,721

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

The Bond University, to commence in May 1989, will award degrees to the doctoral level in four schools: Computing and Information Sciences; Humanities and Social Science; Business and Law and Science and Technology.

The programs were designed to meet market demand from Australia and overseas, especially Asia and the Pacific region. Bond University is planning to recruit up to 40 per cent of its students from overseas and has adopted a unique year-round teaching calendar composed of three 14 week semesters. Capable students can therefore complete many of the degrees in 2 years instead of the usual 3.

All students will be required to take a core curriculum in computing, management, communication and ethical and cultural values. They will also be required to lease or purchase a personal computer to gain access to the University's highly integrated telecommunications system.

The 212 hectare campus includes a 20 hectare research park where private industry will work with the University's academic staff and students to develop practical applications for high technology research. The campus has been developed as a multi-use site and includes on-campus hotel accommodation, an Olympic swimming pool and rowing course and facilities for conferences and short courses.

Bond University charges fees to its students who will not be subject to the Higher Education Contribution Scheme. An average degree will cost approximately \$36,000 in tuition fees.

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Chapter 12

TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

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Chapter 12

TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

Being a tourist or engaging in or watching cultural or sporting activities are leisure pursuits for most people. Expansion in many leisure related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more people to have a commercial involvement.

Tourism is certainly a growth industry in Australia and Queensland leads the way in that growth. As a generator of economic growth, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism is Queensland's fastest growing industry and one of its most valuable.

There was a surge of activity in the cultural sphere in Queensland during 1988, precipitated by World Expo 88, World Expo on Stage and the many exhibitions at the Queensland Art Gallery and Queensland Museum. The opportunities that were offered allowed people to sample the wide range of cultural activities that exist in Queensland.

With greater media exposure on sports in Australia and from around the world and the emphasis on a healthier lifestyle, a wider variety of sports generate interest today. The choice of sports to watch or participate in, is bigger now than ever before.

12.1 TOURISM

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Australia is the fastest growing tourism nation in the developed world. The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who choose to visit Queensland is steadily increasing. Based on current rates of growth, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation (QTTTC) estimates that Queensland will become Australia's major international tourism destination by 1992.

Domestic tourism is currently the major component of the Australian tourism market. Queensland's share is growing at a faster rate than the national average as more Australians choose Queensland holiday destinations.



Dolphins at Seaworld

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

The QTTTC has played a significant role in the expansion of the tourism industry in Queensland. One of its goals has been to place Queensland among the leaders in Pacific tourism by facilitating the creation of the infrastructure, the destinations and the product. The Corporation also strives to maximise the economic benefit of tourism to the State by aggressive global marketing and promotion. As part of the Queensland tourism product, QTTTC has promoted research and professional and vocational training in the hospitality field in educational institutions.

For 1986-87, QTTTC estimated that tourism directly and indirectly provided 164,000 jobs in Queensland and its value to the State was \$11,000m. This is approximately 13 per cent of the Gross State Product which is the total value of goods and services produced in Queensland.

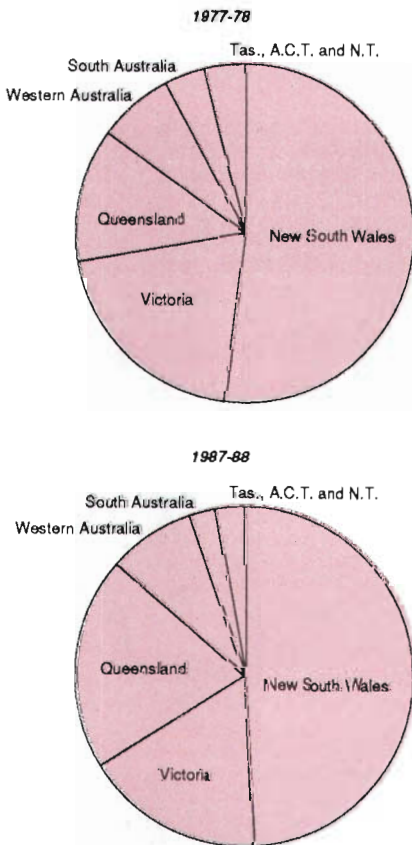
Confidence in the industry is reflected by the investments being made in tourist development throughout the State. Projects under construction or firmly committed in March 1988 were valued at over \$5,353m which was around half the Australian total.

Amidst euphoria over the growth of the Queensland tourist industry and its benefits, however, is growing concern about the loss of the natural environment as resorts and related projects are developed in the most beautiful regions of the State. Of particular concern is the destruction of fisheries wetland breeding habitats as mangroves and seagrass beds are destroyed in land-fill operations for coastal resorts and marinas. Concern is also being voiced about the level of foreign ownership and control of Queensland tourist resources.

12.1.1 International Tourism

From 1985-86 the number of overseas visitors to Australia rose by 25.8 per cent to 1.6 million in 1986-87 and by a further 25.2 per cent to 2 million in 1987-88. In the 4 years since 1983-84 the figure has doubled.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY



12.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY ('000)

State or Territory	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88
New South Wales	601.8	780.1	978.0	+25.4
Victoria	213.6	262.5	335.4	+27.8
Queensland	190.2	271.1	405.9	+49.7
South Australia	42.2	47.1	52.0	+10.4
Western Australia	103.8	150.5	163.5	+8.6
Tasmania	10.6	12.5	14.0	+12.0
N.T.	8.2	12.9	16.7	+29.5
A.C.T.	18.4	19.3	20.7	+7.3
Not stated	74.7	33.6	4.1	-87.8
Australia	1,263.5	1,589.5	1,990.5	+25.2

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specify Queensland as their main State of intended stay has increased from 15.1 per cent of the total in 1985-86 to 17.1 per cent in 1986-87 and 20.4 per cent in 1987-88. This sustained growth in the market share has eclipsed all other States and Territories. However, Queensland's share of the market at 20.4 per cent in 1987-88 was still a long way behind New South Wales with 49.1 per cent.

According to the QTTC, the 'main State of stay' visitors represent less than half of all international visitors to Queensland each year. This view is supported by the International Visitors Survey for 1986 which showed that 35 per cent of all short-term visitors arriving in Australia in that year visited Queensland, whereas only 16 per cent had actually specified Queensland as their main State of stay. The 1986 survey also indicated that 23 per cent of all international visitor nights were spent in Queensland, compared with 32 per cent for New South Wales and 19 per cent for Victoria.

12.2 DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS WHO SPENT MOST TIME IN QUEENSLAND ('000)

Period	1986	1987	1988	Percentage change, 1987 to 1988
Quarter ended				
31 March	47.8	67.3	88.7	+31.8
30 June	51.7	67.7	118.0	+74.3
30 September	66.5	96.6	181.8	+88.2
31 December	60.7	84.0	129.0	+53.6
Total	226.7	315.6	517.4	+63.9

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

During 1987, the QTTC estimated that 700,000 international tourists, or 39 per cent of all overseas visitors to Australia, spent some time in Queensland. During 1988, with the

added attraction of World Expo 88 in Brisbane, it is estimated that more than one million international visitors came to Queensland. The prediction for 1990 is one million overseas visitors to Queensland, 44 per cent of the Australian total and by the year 2000, a figure of 2.5 million or half the overseas visitors to Australia.

The impact of World Expo 88 on overseas tourism to Queensland during 1988 is evident from the departure figures for overseas visitors who spent most time in Queensland. For the June and September quarters, the increases in departures from 1987 to 1988 were 74.3 per cent and 88.2 per cent, respectively, in comparison to increases from 1986 to 1987 of 30.9 per cent and 45.3 per cent, respectively. The December quarter figure shows a tapering off following the closure of World Expo 88 on 30 October, with an increase in departures of 53.6 per cent from 1987 to 1988.

12.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE ('000)

Country of residence	1986-87	1987-88		Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88
		No.	%	
Asia				
Japan	34.2	80.5	19.8	+135.7
Other	24.7	39.1	9.6	+58.3
Europe				
United Kingdom	23.3	27.4	6.8	+17.8
Other	17.1	22.4	5.5	+31.2
New Zealand	92.5	139.5	34.4	+50.8
North America				
Canada	8.8	11.6	2.9	+31.6
United States	40.9	51.4	12.7	+25.9
Other	29.7	33.9	8.4	+14.2
Total	271.1	405.9	100.0	+49.7

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

The major source of international visitors to Australia who specify Queensland as their main State of stay is New Zealand. From 1984-85 to 1987-88, New Zealand has consistently accounted for slightly over one-third of the total international visitors to Queensland.

Japan was the second largest source of international visitors in 1987-88 with 80,500 persons who made up 19.8 per cent of the total. The growth in the number of Japanese visitors has been remarkable with an increase of 85.9 per cent between 1985-86 and 1986-87 and a massive 135.7 per cent increase from 1986-87 to 1987-88. However, their contribution to Queensland's tourist industry in terms of visitor nights is less than that of other source countries. This is due to the fact that, on average, Japanese visitors stay only slightly more than 1 week

while the average length of stay for all visitors is almost 4 weeks.

North America ranks third in the international visitor stakes with 11,600 visitors to Queensland in 1987-88 from Canada and 51,400 visitors from the United States. In spite of an increase of 26.8 per cent in North American visitors, their contribution to the market declined from 18 per cent in 1986-87 to 16 per cent in 1987-88.

12.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY ('000)

Reason for journey	1986-87	1987-88		Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88
		No.	%	
Holiday	161.0	270.5	66.6	+68.0
Visiting relatives	51.3	64.5	15.9	+25.7
Business	16.2	25.6	6.3	+58.0
Other	42.6	45.4	11.2	+6.6
Total	271.1	405.9	100.0	+49.7

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

A holiday is the prime focus of most international visitors. This is illustrated by the fact that two-thirds of arrivals state 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland. The holiday component of the market is also increasing at more than double the visiting relatives, business and other components.

12.1.2 Inbound International Airport Movements

Of the five international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has three — Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville.

However, the QTTC has been concerned for some time that Queensland does not have an appropriate share of inbound international air services in relation to its share of the international tourism market. The Corporation feels that this imbalance with more air services flying into Sydney and Melbourne has disadvantaged Queensland's tourism industry and restricted its development. For example, using the main State of intended stay as the base, Queensland's share of international visitors in 1985-86 was 15.1 per cent while the proportion of direct international passenger arrivals was only 11.4 per cent; in 1986-87 the proportions were 17.1 per cent and 12.0 per cent, respectively; and in 1987-88, the situation deteriorated further with 20.4 per cent and 13.5 per cent, respectively. The QTTC encourages international airlines to introduce new flights and services into Queensland in order to realise Queensland's potential to become the major international gateway to Australia.

12.5 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 p	Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88
<i>Passengers (a)</i>				
Brisbane	270,970	316,779	411,654	+29.9
Cairns	29,585	45,067	70,886	+57.3
Townsville	13,524	14,515	11,496	-20.8
Queensland	314,079	376,361	494,036	+31.3
Australia	2,757,287	3,140,993	3,670,013	+16.8
<i>Aircraft Movements</i>				
Brisbane	2,500	3,012	3,661	+21.5
Cairns	481	575	849	+47.7
Townsville	124	149	155	+4.0
Queensland	3,105	3,736	4,665	+24.9
Australia	22,354	25,556	28,151	+10.2

(a) Fare paying passengers.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Cairns is now the fifth busiest international airport in Australia after Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth, with Brisbane predicted to overtake Melbourne as number two in the 1990s. Increases in inbound passenger traffic in 1987-88 were experienced by Cairns (57 per cent) and Brisbane (30 per cent) while the average increase for all Australian international airports was 17 per cent. Townsville recorded a 21 per cent decrease in inbound passenger traffic for the same period.

The need to expand terminal facilities at Brisbane and Cairns international airports has been recognised. Both are now operating at full capacity. The Cairns Harbour Board is currently working on a new international terminal for Cairns airport and, early in 1989, the Federal Airports Corporation Board called for expressions of interest from private enterprise in the construction of a new international terminal at Brisbane airport by 1993.

12.1.3 Domestic Tourism

Although Australians travelling within Australia spend much less a day, on average, than international visitors, domestic tourism is a much larger market in terms of both visitor numbers and gross expenditure. The Bureau of Tourism Research has estimated gross expenditure by domestic and overseas travellers within Australia during 1987-88 at \$25,500m of which \$21,000m is attributable to domestic tourism. Queensland's domestic tourism market increased by 4.3 per cent in 1987-88 while its share of the total Australian domestic market increased marginally. The increase in the Queensland market was accounted for by an 11.2 per cent increase in interstate visitor nights while intrastate visitor nights fell slightly.

12.6 TOTAL DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS ('000)

State or Territory	1986-87		1987-88	
	No.	%	No.	%
New South Wales	70,474	33.4	72,303	33.3
Victoria	38,173	18.1	39,046	18.0
Queensland	53,369	25.3	55,671	25.7
South Australia	16,221	7.7	15,437	7.1
Western Australia	20,004	9.5	21,128	9.7
Tasmania	5,862	2.8	5,435	2.5
N.T.	3,642	1.7	4,359	2.0
A.C.T.	3,147	1.5	3,486	1.6
Not stated	40	—	32	—
Australia	210,933	100.0	216,897	100.0

Source: Domestic Tourism Monitor.

12.7 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Source of visitor	1986-87	1987-88	Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88
Interstate	22,627	25,164	+11.2
Intrastate	30,743	30,508	-0.8
Total	53,369	55,671	+4.3

Source: Domestic Tourism Monitor.

12.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 46,579 rooms and units available in Queensland for short-term accommodation in June quarter 1988. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 12,192 rooms; motels etc. with facilities had 20,093 rooms and 14,294 were self-contained holiday units, flats and houses.

When compared with Australia, Queensland had 24.5 per cent of the total hotel and motel room stock and 48.4 per cent of the available commercial holiday units, flats and houses. In addition there were 26,051 powered and unpowered sites and cabins etc. available at predominantly short-term caravan parks in June 1988.

Of the total Queensland stock of short-term accommodation, 29 per cent was located on the Gold Coast, 12 per cent on the Sunshine Coast, 11 per cent in Brisbane City and 7 per cent in Cairns City. Although the Gold Coast is regarded as the tourism capital of Queensland, the Cairns-Port Douglas-Atherton Tableland region has undergone a tourism revolution since the opening of the Cairns international airport in 1984. Along with other quality accommodation, three new four-and-a-half or five-star hotels have recently opened in Cairns and in October 1987 the Sheraton Mirage resort opened at Port Douglas.

12.8 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY AVAILABLE, QUEENSLAND

Selected regions	Rooms in licensed hotels, motels etc.			Holiday units, flats and houses (a)
	June qtr 1987	June qtr 1988	Percentage change, 1987 to 1988	June qtr 1988
Brisbane City	4,321	4,744	+9.8	342
Gold Coast City	6,508	6,296	-3.3	7,021
Caloundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire	1,637	1,611	-1.6	3,986
Bundaberg City, Isis Shire and Woongarra Shire	497	512	+3.0	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	691	738	+6.8	462
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	879	831	-5.5	-
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	658	683	+3.8	-
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	1,609	1,738	+8.0	82
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	931	1,190	+27.8	n.p.
Proserpine Shire	1,460	1,678	+14.9	125
Townsville City	1,617	2,000	+23.7	183
Cairns City	2,208	2,819	+27.7	483
Great Barrier Reef Islands (b)	1,611	2,059	+27.8	-
Queensland	29,612	32,285	+9.0	14,294
Australia	123,364	131,510	+6.6	29,533

(a) Holiday units data not available for June quarter 1987. (b) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

While the Cairns region and the Gold Coast lead the way, areas such as the Whitsundays, the Sunshine Coast, Townsville and Rockhampton have firm tourism bases with new developments under construction or firmly committed. Brisbane City has a good corporate accommodation market and is looking to expand its tourist and convention markets in the wake of the World Expo 88 tourist boom.

available for tourist accommodation in Queensland by 1990. It is expected that an additional 100,000 rooms will be required in the next decade.

The majority of Queensland tourist accommodation increase comprises licensed hotels of three, four and five-star grading. This includes integrated resort developments such as the Sheraton Mirage hotels on the Gold Coast and at Port Douglas, island resorts such as the three projects proposed on Magnetic Island near Townsville and specific theme resorts such as the Hyatt Regency health resort and hotel which recently opened at Coolumb on the Sunshine Coast.

Australia's largest integrated resort, Sanctuary Cove, is situated near the Gold Coast. The resort covers 443 hectares and encompasses a five-star hotel, boat harbours, a residential component and a vast array of sporting, recreational, retail and accommodation facilities.

12.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOMS AVAILABLE IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS ETC. BY STAR GRADING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	June quarter		Percentage change, 1987 to 1988
	1987	1988	
Establishment type			
Licensed hotels	10,354	12,192	+17.8
Motels etc.	19,258	20,093	+4.3
Total	29,612	32,285	+9.0
Star grading			
One	471	598	+27.0
Two	7,923	7,867	-0.7
Three	7,497	9,132	+21.8
Four	2,934	3,280	+11.8
Five	3,044	4,253	+39.7
Ungraded			
Great Barrier Reef			
Island establishments	1,611	2,059	+27.8
Other	6,132	5,096	-16.9

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

The QTTC has estimated that, with projects currently under construction or firmly committed, a further 24,000 rooms and units will be



Modern motel, Chinchilla

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

**12.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOM NIGHTS
SOLD IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS ETC.,
QUEENSLAND**

<i>Selected regions</i>	1986-87	1987-88	<i>Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88</i>
Brisbane City	945,524	1,130,543	+19.6
Gold Coast City	1,287,594	1,590,358	+23.5
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	248,649	303,853	+22.2
Bundaberg City, Isis Shire and Woongarra Shire	101,671	104,104	+2.4
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	116,557	123,414	+5.9
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	156,845	165,227	+5.3
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	109,929	109,467	-0.4
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	301,430	304,016	+0.9
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	217,921	211,596	-2.9
Proserpine Shire	302,805	365,774	+20.8
Townsville City	317,337	351,188	+10.7
Cairns City	533,648	641,595	+20.2
Great Barrier Reef Islands (a)	391,516	448,622	+14.6
Queensland	5,770,693	6,620,108	+14.7

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

The size of the Queensland hotel and motel accommodation market grew by 14.7 per cent

from 5.8 million room nights sold in 1986-87 to 6.6 million room nights in 1987-88. This was greater than the 9 per cent increase in the available rooms and resulted in a healthy increase in the average room occupancy rate for the State from 56.2 per cent in 1986-87 to 59.1 per cent in 1987-88.

**12.12 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOM
OCCUPANCY RATES FOR LICENSED HOTELS,
MOTELS ETC., QUEENSLAND**

<i>Selected regions</i>	1986-87	1987-88
Brisbane City	59.9	69.2
Gold Coast City	59.1	67.6
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	48.7	54.6
Bundaberg City, Isis Shire and Woongarra Shire	55.9	56.0
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	47.3	47.2
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	49.9	52.9
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	45.7	44.8
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	53.5	48.6
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	61.5	56.2
Proserpine Shire	61.3	66.3
Townsville City	56.6	55.7
Cairns City	73.3	70.3
Great Barrier Reef Islands (a)	67.3	69.4
Queensland	56.2	59.1

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

**12.11 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)**

<i>Selected regions</i>	<i>Licensed hotels, motels etc.</i>			<i>Holiday units, flats and houses (a)</i>
	1986-87	1987-88	<i>Percentage change, 1986-87 to 1987-88</i>	1987-88
Brisbane City	55.0	83.5	+52.0	4.1
Gold Coast City	69.4	101.0	+45.6	76.9
Cafoundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire	11.5	18.0	+56.3	27.3
Bundaberg City, Isis Shire and Woongarra Shire	3.5	3.9	+9.7	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	4.1	4.6	+13.1	1.9
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	5.8	6.4	+10.4	-
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	5.4	5.8	+7.9	-
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	15.3	15.6	+1.9	0.6
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	9.4	10.7	+13.2	n.p.
Proserpine Shire	27.8	40.4	+45.1	1.0
Townsville City	16.4	19.0	+15.9	1.5
Cairns City	27.3	39.5	+44.5	4.3
Great Barrier Reef Islands (b)	46.4	62.0	+33.5	-
Queensland	306.3	415.0	+35.5	126.7
Australia	1,363.5	1,706.7	+25.2	250.6

(a) Holiday units data not available for 1986-87. (b) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

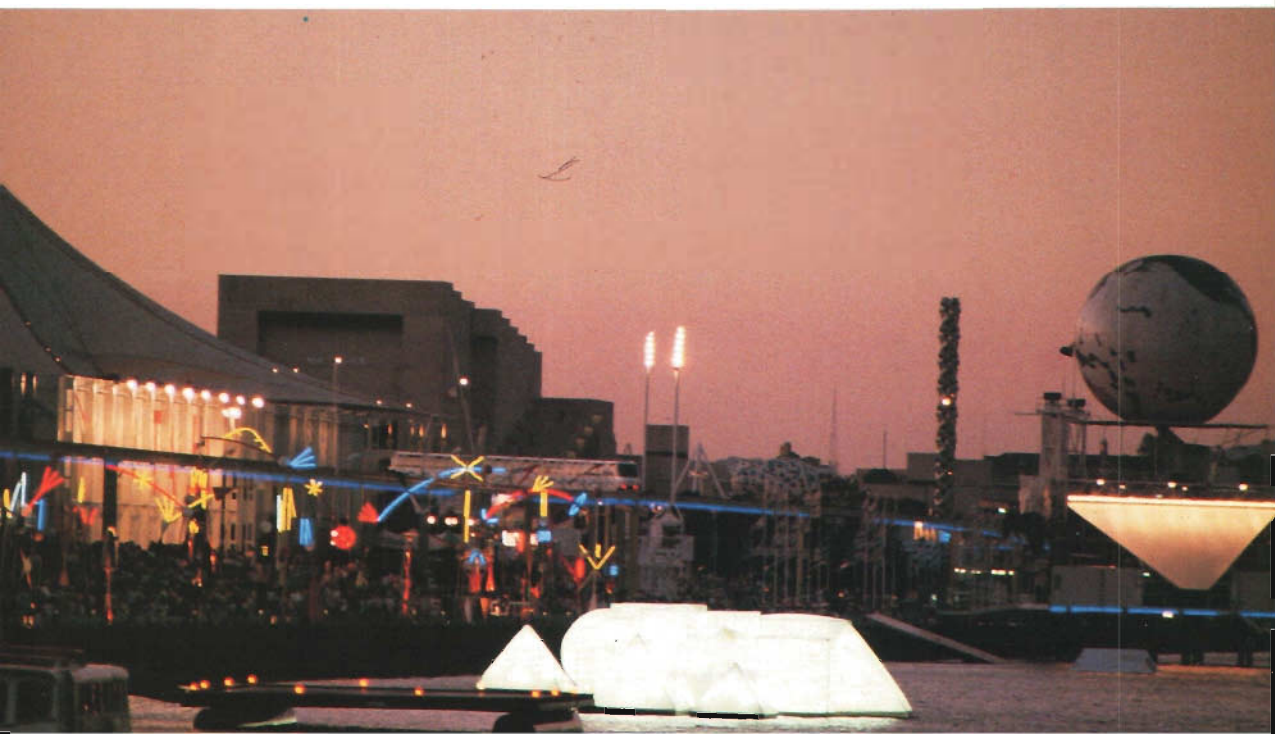


The monorail speeds through the mirrored hall of the Queensland Pavilion

World Expo 88, Brisbane

Photos: *Sharyn K. Marken*

Coloured lights aglow as dusk falls





The flags, the crowd and the stilt walkers

World Expo 88, Brisbane Photos: *Sharyn K. Marken*

Visitors near the tropical forest



Large gains in market size and room occupancy rates, attributable in part to World Expo 88, were made by Brisbane City, Gold Coast City and the Sunshine Coast. Barrier Reef Island establishments in total and Proserpine Shire also had large increases in market size and healthy increases in room occupancy rates in 1987-88 while the Toowoomba, Warwick and Stanthorpe region recorded moderate gains in both measures. The Bundaberg and Maryborough districts achieved sufficient gains in market size to match their accommodation capacity increases, thus maintaining room occupancy rates in 1987-88 at similar levels to 1986-87.

In the Gladstone and Mackay regions, a drop in room nights sold combined with an increase in room capacity produced decreases in room occupancy rates in 1987-88 when compared with 1986-87. The Rockhampton region, Townsville City and Cairns City also suffered drops in room occupancy rates despite increased room night sales.

In 1987-88 with 28.9 per cent of the Australian stock of short-term tourist accommodation, Queensland recorded 27.7 per cent (\$541.7m) of the Australian total for takings from accommodation. The growth, for 1987-88, in hotel and motel takings from accommodation of 35.5 per cent in Queensland was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 25.2 per cent for the year.

In terms of takings from accommodation, Gold Coast City was the dominant tourism market in Queensland with \$177.9m followed by Brisbane City, \$87.6m; the Sunshine Coast, \$45.3m; Cairns City, \$43.8m and Proserpine Shire, \$41.4m.

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame

Contributed by the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame

It was outback artist and bushrnan, Hugh Sawrey, who had the dream in 1974 for a permanent tribute to the people who had settled the harsh and unforgiving Australian continent.

Sawrey gathered around him a group of Australians who could share his dream — R. M. Williams (bushman and businessman), Dame Mary Durack Miller (author), Ronald Chandler (grazier), Ken Cawley (newspaperman) and Bob Katter, senior (politician). In 1977 they formed a company and began the work of raising the money needed to build their dream.



Outside display, Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame, Longreach
Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

Longreach, on the Thomson River, in central-western Queensland was selected as the site for the project in 1978 and an office to co-ordinate the activity was opened in Toowoomba in 1979. An administration building (The Cottage), to be used during the construction of the Hall, was completed on the site in 1982.

Fundraising commenced in earnest and in 1984 the Commonwealth Government gave \$3m in bicentennial funding. This was matched by \$3m from the Queensland Government which had already given \$500,000.

Construction of the Hall of Fame commenced in 1985 and on 29 April 1988, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II opened the completed Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre. While the Queen inspected the impressive displays inside the Hall, a crowd of 15,000 waited outside for the official opening ceremony. By February 1989, 100,000 people had been welcomed to the Hall, exceeding even the most optimistic attendance estimates.

The theme that runs throughout the exhibits is the achievement of the people of the outback. Their way of life is portrayed chronologically over five levels through

photographs, artifacts, displays and audio-visual units. There is artesian water, the key to survival in the dry interior; the settler's slab hut, home in the bush for so many in the early days and the hawker's wagon, upon which so many people, especially the women, relied for many essentials and the odd little luxury.

There is *Life in the Saddle* which honours the stockmen and women without whom the pastoral industry would not have been possible. It is here that they receive tribute for the special skills and the hardships endured on the job. The great Australian wool industry is represented and includes an impressive bronze statue of a Merino ewe and lamb. The development of the communications network has a place, with the trappings of the postal service and overland telegraph of yesteryear, on display.

The Hall of Fame is also a repository of a growing store of information about the outback and its people. The information service is compiling, sorting and assembling the great volume of facts, writings, drawings, photographs, records and oral histories that pour into the Hall of Fame offices in Longreach and Brisbane. It is a resource of unique value being brought together and available to researchers and the public.

The information service of the Hall operates a program called *Unsung Heroes*. It is a series of personal histories of pioneers and settlers who were not famous or renowned but who played a role in the establishment of the Australian nation. Source material sometimes comes from the heroes themselves but more often from their descendants or friends who supply details and photographs. The details are then entered on the computer and the photographs are transferred to a videodisk which is linked to the appropriate computer entry.

The final cost of the building and the exhibits was \$10m. This money was raised through donations, sponsorships, memberships and profits from many fundraising functions held all over Australia by enthusiastic supporters. This fundraising continues in order to maintain and augment this lasting tribute to the pioneers of Australia.

12.3 WORLD EXPO 88 — THE SUCCESS STORY

World Expo 88 in Brisbane was the biggest success story of the Australian bicentennial celebrations. It was one of the most highly

attended expositions in history and attracted **18,560,447 visits** which was more than double the original projection of 7.8 million visits.

The exposition ran for 184 days (30 April to 30 October) and its busiest day was 29 October when 191,210 visits were made to the 40 hectare site. The slowest day was 23 August with only 46,578 visits.

Overseas patrons accounted for one million visits while Queenslanders made up about half of the total attendance. Over 593,000 season passes and 2.1 million three-day tickets were sold.

Participation

Participation in World Expo 88 included 154 companies (29 exhibited) and 52 governments from around the world. They were united under the theme *Leisure in the Age of Technology* and their exhibits took visitors on a journey of discovery from the pastimes of ancient civilisations to the futuristic world of the laser beam and computer chip.

Special days were held to recognise the part each government or corporation played in the exposition. In many cases, the head of state of the country involved attended for their special day.

There were also three special pavilions — the Magna Carta, James Cook Navigator and the Holy See (Vatican). These pavilions displayed priceless relics, many of which had never been seen in Australia and some that had not previously left their home museums.



Statue lost in the crowd Photo: World Expo 88 Authority

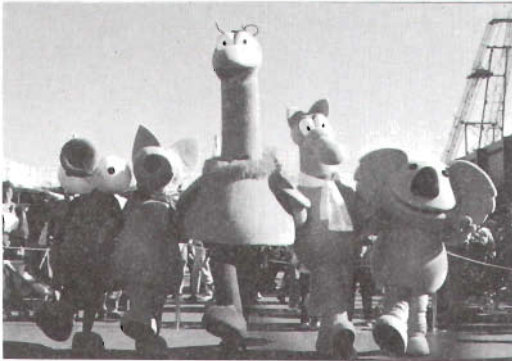


Photo: World Expo 88 Authority

Site

Along with \$9m worth of landscaping, a sense of celebration was brought to the hi-tech site by \$34m worth of dressing up. This included giant and life-size insects, tropical colours, live birds, festive flags, 7.5 kilometres of neon ceiling, an epiphytic forest featuring 20,000 Cooktown orchids and robots speaking 35 languages.

Sculptures proved to be a most popular feature of World Expo 88 and about 100 amusing 'human factor' statues won the hearts of many visitors. These statues were moulded on living people which gave them an amazing life-like appearance.

Entertainment

As well as uniting nations from around the world, World Expo 88 gathered together the world's best entertainers — forming the largest groups of performers ever assembled in Australia. The entertainment investment grossed \$39m.

About 30,000 performances were staged over the 6 months with entertainment running 10 hours a day, 7 days a week. The choice of venues was many — the River Stage, Piazza, Amphitheatre, Aquacade, along the walkways and on the river for the waterski show.

Benefits

For the Australian and international companies that spent up to \$6m to be on-site, the exposition provided an unprecedented promotional opportunity to reach the largest mass audience Australia has ever seen. For international companies, their names became household words; for organisations like Australia Post, a better understanding of their role and professionalism was achieved by the public and their staff.

Expo and the Economy

World Expo 88 was a great catalyst for the business economy of Brisbane, Queensland and

Australia. The government reported a boost in industry, trade and investment.

In mid-1988 Queensland was receiving about half of all the nation's tourism investment. Room occupancy rates and sales increased significantly, especially in Brisbane and on the Gold Coast.

Australian Airlines, the official Expo domestic airline, showed a 40 per cent increase in passenger traffic to Brisbane airport while Qantas, Expo's official international airline, reported a 21 per cent increase in international visitors to mid-September 1988. This increase represented about 6,700 passengers each week.

The Business Visitors Program, which facilitated contact between Australian companies and visiting international business people, is expected to create business for Australia worth hundreds of millions of dollars during the coming years. By mid-1988, business contracts worth more than \$100m had been signed as a result of contacts made through the joint trade venture by the Queensland Government, the Expo Authority and private enterprise.

World Expo 88 employed 24,000 accredited staff and created more than 8,000 jobs in indirect employment.

Sir Llewellyn Edwards

Sir Llewellyn Edwards was born in 1935 and educated at the Raceview and Silkstone State primary schools, Ipswich Grammar and Queensland University from which he received a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Surgery. He also obtained a Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

He was elected as the State Liberal member for Ipswich in 1972 and held the seat until his retirement in 1983. He served the Queensland Government as Minister for Health from 1974 to 1978 and as Deputy Premier and Treasurer from 1978 to 1983. Sir Llew led several trade missions for the government and acted as chief negotiator on overseas loans and major State Government contracts.

In 1984 he was awarded a Knight Bachelor in recognition of his distinguished and statesmanlike service to Queensland as minister and parliamentarian. Later that year he was appointed Chairman of the Brisbane Exposition and South Bank Redevelopment Authority.

For the next 4 years, he worked relentlessly for the success of World Expo 88, always presented a confident face to the media and

never ceased to be its greatest ambassador. Gradually the framework of the exposition came together and on opening day and for the next 6 months, Sir Llew's faith in the project was amply rewarded by the spectacle and enjoyment that Expo gave to its many visitors.

In 1988 Sir Llew was named Queenslander of the Year.

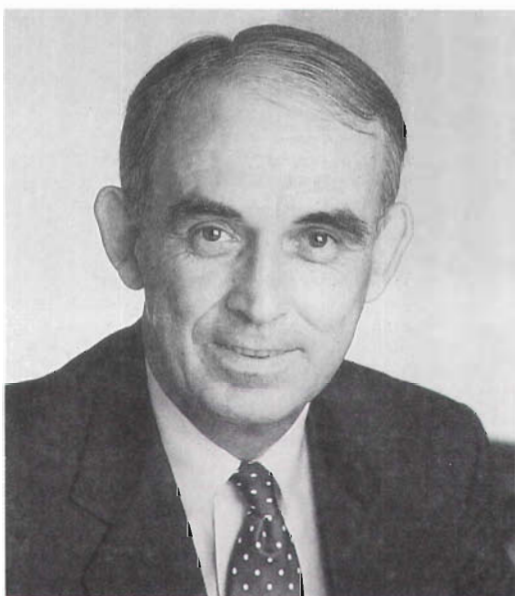


Photo: World Expo 88 Authority

12.4 CULTURE

World Expo 88 brought a new dimension to the arts in Queensland as international acts complemented a host of community-based activities. Previous experience with World Expos indicated that a negative impact on attendances at other arts events could occur. To avoid this the World Expo on Stage Authority and the Arts Division planned a promotional strategy which involved both the World Expo on Stage programs and publicity material relating to performances and exhibitions by local arts organisations during the 6 months of Expo.

Arts administration in Queensland underwent a major restructure in 1988 with the transformation of the Division of Cultural Activities into the Arts Division of the Premier's Department. Development, administration and funding are now the responsibility of this one department.



Craft display

Photo: Queensland Division of Cultural Activities

The success of the inaugural Artist Day in Queensland prompted the Cultural Ministers Council to adopt the concept in the form of a National Arts week. A voluntary panel (the Arts Counselling Panel) has been set up to provide financial advice and general counselling to Queensland arts organisations.

To assist in arts development in regional areas, the State Government allocated \$630,000 in 1987-88 to provide major presentations, school tours, exhibitions and community arts programs throughout the State.

12.4.1 Dance

The Queensland Ballet took part, in early 1988, in the national bicentennial dance event *Vast*. Performances during 1988 included appearances at World Expo 88, presentation of the classic *Giselle* in North Queensland and the world premiere of *Once Around the Sun*, a work created by Harold Collins and Pamela Buckman.

Queensland's Townsville-based Dance North toured South-East Asia with the *Sun Hunters*. High school and primary school programs were also presented as well as adult community and ballet school workshops.



Photo: Queensland Division of Cultural Activities

12.4.2 Drama

Theatre received its own set of awards with the announcement of the inaugural Matilda awards for excellence in drama. Five prizes of \$2,000 each will be awarded. Categories will be flexible and winners will be announced each year on Artist Day, 13 October.

Interest in local history in 1987-88 saw the production of many large-scale outdoor historical pageants. In September 1987 a large pageant *Longreach Remembers* helped to celebrate the centenary of Longreach. Over 350 local residents depicted the area's history from early explorer and bullocky days to the present, using music, dance, bush ballads and horse sequences.

A further pageant was held in Longreach in April 1988 to mark the opening of the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre. This production was enormously successful and played to a final night audience of 2,500.

12.4.3 Film

Incorporated within the Arts Division is the State Government's film funding body, the Film Development Office. This body was established to provide support for the film industry in Queensland and to promote the State's film locations. The Film Office enjoys close links with the Village Roadshow Studios at Coomera. A joint development fund has been established to finance projects set in Queensland, using the studio facilities.

These studios provide an important focus for the film industry in Queensland. They will have generated \$20m worth of production in the first year of operation.

Provision of financial assistance to stimulate local production is the Film Office's most important role. Emphasis has therefore been given to script development, pre-production

investment and funds for young independent film-makers trying to get a start in the industry.

12.4.4 Literature

Literature received a major boost with the introduction of the first major national award for the best published collection of short stories, the Steele Rudd Award. Sponsored by the State Government, the award was launched in February 1988 in Toowoomba, near the Drayton birthplace of Arthur Hoey Davis who, under his pen-name Steele Rudd, spun yarns about such characters as Dad and Dave. The award will be presented each September at the launch of Warana Writers Week, a literary festival now nationally acclaimed in its own right.

Another new award, the Premier's Poetry Award, administered by the Warana Festival's Literary Arts Committee, was won by Brisbane poet Maureen Freer.

Planning has started for a major literary event to be held in 1990 as part of the International Year of the Reader. Top Australian writers will take part in a train journey of western Queensland, conducting writing workshops, readings and lectures during whistlestops.



Ethnic music
Photo: Queensland Division of Cultural Activities

12.4.5 Music

The Queensland Youth Orchestra (QYO) celebrated its twenty-first year as host to the International Festival of Youth Orchestras in Brisbane. Approval has been given for the QYO to use the old Queensland Museum building at Bowen Hills as a permanent base.

12.5 SPORT

The Queensland Government established the **Encouragement to Sport Scheme in 1972 to provide for specific measures of financial assistance to sportspersons and sports organisations. There are now 81 separate and distinct sports recognised for participation in the scheme. Applications for grants and subsidies can be considered from the State governing level down to the local club level.**

Ten measures of assistance make up the scheme and applications from sporting organisations are sought each February for the forthcoming financial year. The annual application call which closes on 30 April each year covers measures of assistance such as subsidies for coaching of junior sportspeople or for development of playing facilities.

Grants are also available to assist State representative teams to compete interstate or to assist in staging national or international sporting events in Queensland. An individual may apply under the Regional Sports Talent Assistance Scheme (applications close 31 July each year). Grants are also available to assist in the staging of State Championships in regional areas.

State governing bodies may also apply for subsidy assistance for State administration costs, State directors of coaching, regional directors of coaching and courses or seminars arranged by the State body for officials. In addition special financial assistance can be provided in the form of grants for gifted sportspeople.

The 1988-89 budgetary allocation to service these ten measures of assistance is \$5.3m. Since 1972 almost \$50m has been distributed throughout Queensland. Funds are derived from State revenue by way of the Sport and Youth Funds (proceeds from Gold Lotto and Soccer Pools) and Consolidated Revenue.

12.5.1 Sporting Achievements

Olympics

The sporting calendar in 1988 was dominated by the Games of the XXIV Olympiad held in

Seoul, South Korea from 17 September to 2 October.

Queenslanders featured prominently in Australia's medal count headed by the success of swimmer Duncan Armstrong. Armstrong won Australia's first gold medal of the Seoul Olympics in the 200 metres men's freestyle in world record time. He followed this outstanding performance with a silver medal in the 400 metres freestyle, again breaking a world record, but was beaten to the gold medal by a touch. Julie McDonald overcame illness earlier in the year to win the bronze medal in the women's 800 metres freestyle, setting a new Commonwealth record.

Both swimmers were coached by Laurie Lawrence who also coached Jon Sieben for Los Angeles in 1984. Lawrence holds the distinction of being the only swimming coach in Australia since 1980 to have trained swimmers who have broken world records.

The Australian women's hockey team, captained by Queenslander, Debra Bowman, won the gold medal by defeating Korea in the final. The other Queensland member of the women's hockey team, Tracey Belbin was subsequently named in the World XI team selected from performances in the Olympics.

In canoeing, Grant Davies won a silver medal in the 1,000 metres kayak race, missing the gold medal in a photo finish. Davies was praised for his sportsmanship as he was originally given the gold medal in the event but was relegated to silver after a photo decision reversed first and second places. Queenslander Kelvin Graham teamed with Victorian Peter Foster to win the bronze medal in the 1,000 metres kayak pairs.

Queenslander Wendy Turnbull teamed with Liz Smylie to take out the bronze medal in the women's tennis doubles, losing to the United States in their semi-final.

Scott McGrory received a bronze medal for his part in the 4,000 metres team pursuit in cycling. The Australian team actually broke the existing world record in a quarter-final only to have the USSR team break the record again in a following event.

Football

Rugby League football attracted huge crowds in 1988. For the first time since the inception of the State of Origin Rugby League Series between Queensland and New South Wales in 1980, Queensland won all three matches in the series.

The Rugby League season's beginning saw the entry of a Queensland team, the Brisbane Broncos, in an expanded New South Wales

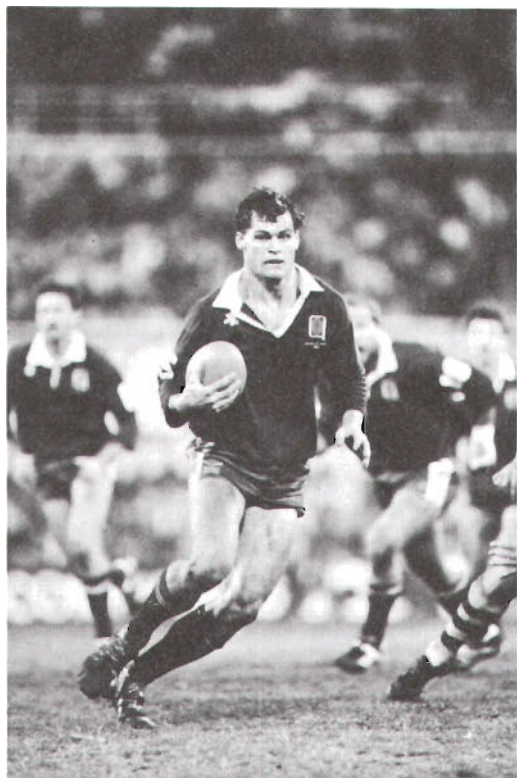


Photo: Queensland Rugby Football League Ltd

Rugby League competition. The Broncos finished a creditable seventh in a 16 team competition.

Wally Lewis, captain of the Broncos and Queensland, led Australia to victory in the three test series against Great Britain and also in the World Cup final against New Zealand at Eden Park in Auckland. Under Lewis' captaincy, Australia also won a test against Papua New Guinea in Wagga Wagga in July and a Bicentenary match against the Rest of the World in the same month.

The outstanding league player of the 1988 season was the Bronco's half-back Alan Langer. Langer won the *man of the match* awards in the first State of Origin match, in his first international game for Australia against Papua New Guinea and for his performance in the World Cup game against New Zealand. Langer was also selected in the Rest of the World team which was defeated by Great Britain 30-28 at Headingley, Leeds, in October 1988.

In Australian Rules football, Queenslander Jason Dunstall had an outstanding season playing for Victorian club Hawthorn, winners of the 1988 Victorian Football League premiership. He won the Melbourne *media player of the year* award, the Coleman Medal for being the

leading goal-kicker during the season and was runner-up for the Brownlow Medal. In the grand final against Melbourne he kicked seven goals, the highest number of any player on the field.

The Queensland Rugby Union team had a disappointing year winning only two of their nine matches. They lost both games against traditional rivals New South Wales. International matches were also lost against England and New Zealand's All Blacks.

In 1988, the Queensland soccer team toured Fiji in May drawing two games and losing one. In interstate games, the Queensland side defeated New South Wales 1-0 in June. Queensland soccer continues to draw many players, boasting 30,000 participants, including juniors. A comprehensive network of coaching exists throughout the State with coaching directors in Townsville, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Gold Coast and Albert Shire, West Moreton and Brisbane. This decentralised program has fostered talented players in regional areas and half of the members of State junior teams come from country regions.

Golf

Queenslander Greg Norman continued to dominate golf in 1988 and held the world number one rating for most of the year. Tournaments won by Norman included the Italian Open, the Heritage Classic in South Carolina, the Palm Meadows Tournament (Australia) and the New South Wales Open. At the Australian Professional Golf Association's Championship at Riverside Oaks the first three positions were taken by Queensland golfers. Wayne Grady defeated Greg Norman in a play-off and Peter Senior tied for third place.

Other Queensland golfers to achieve success were Stuart Bouvier who won the Australian Amateur Championship at Royal Canberra and Corinne Dibnah who became the first Australian to win the Women's British Open Golf Championship in a play-off for first place.

Other

Queenslanders had mixed success in a wide variety of other sports. Dick Johnson won his fourth Australian Touring Car Championship while Trevor Hendy won the Australian and World Ironman Championships. Third place in the prestigious international cycling event, the Women's Tour de France, went to Elizabeth Hepple and at the inaugural world titles in Nottingham Gayle Mayes and Denise Cooper became the world kayak marathon champions.

In cricket, the elusive Sheffield Shield went to Western Australia when they defeated Queensland in the final for the 1987-88 season. Alan

Border, captain of Queensland, led Australia in a Bicentenary test against England which resulted in a draw. Border also captained Australia for a test series against Pakistan.

Baseball's Claxton Shield for 1988 was won by the Queensland Rams who defeated Victoria, but our defending champions in basketball, the Brisbane Bullets, managed only a fifth place in the finals series after finishing third in the National Basketball League season competition. Interest in basketball increased throughout the year and the Bullets drew crowds averaging in excess of 9,000 people.

Ian Schuback, current world indoor pairs champion and hailed as Australia's leading professional lawnbowler, won the Australian Bicentennial International Lawnbowls Singles Championship in August.

In June 1988, Leanne Priestly and sisters, Joanne and Kerry Millman, were selected in the Australian women's soccer team which played with distinction in the pilot World Soccer Cup for Women in China.

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Chapter 13

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Chapter 13

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural and mining industries have been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. Although tourism has grown in recent times, agriculture is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

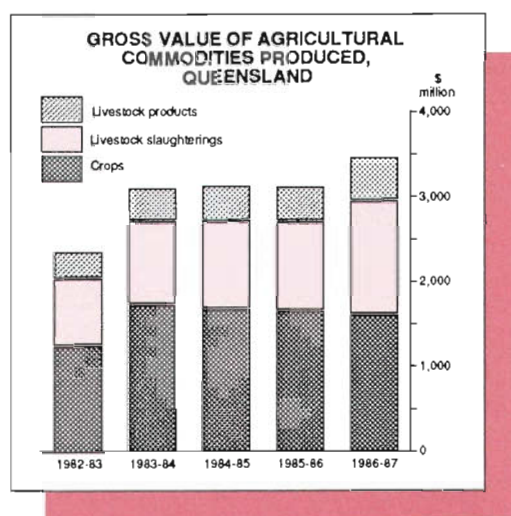
In 1986-87 the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new peak of \$3,479m, 10 per cent above the previous record of \$3,149m set in 1984-85. Despite increases in value of many crops, a 45 per cent fall in the value of cereals for grain resulted in the 1986-87 value of all crops (\$1,626m) being slightly lower than in 1985-86. The gross value of livestock slaughterings continued the rising trend, evident since 1983-84, to reach a record \$1,349m and the value of livestock products rose sharply to \$503m, largely due to increased wool production and higher wool prices.

The first settlement of rural lands in Queensland began in the 1840s when squatters occupied large areas and assumed ownership. In 1860, soon after the establishment of the State Government, legislation was passed regulating the occupation of Crown lands, so ending the days of free selection. The squatters were given Pastoral Leases over part of their holdings in return for making other areas available for closer settlement.

Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenue for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony encouraged the sale of land, but eventually the principle of leasehold tenure became established policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to preclude the alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of ownership of these lands without variation in rental. This continued until 1957, except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was re-introduced.

Legislation in 1957 restored a system of freeholding purchase, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of other larger surveyed areas such as Settlement Farm Leases and



Grazing Selections which had previously been leased for a term of years (mainly 30 years) and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, at 30 June 1987 about 70 per cent of land in Queensland remained as Crown tenure. The balance of the land comprises unoccupied vacant land, Crown reserves (not leased), roads and stock routes, as well as freehold land and lands in the process of freeholding.

13.1 VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. From 1980-81 to 1985-86, the gross value of crops slightly exceeded that of livestock. In 1986-87 livestock production (slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products) contributed \$1,853m, or 53 per cent of the total value of agricultural production of \$3,479m.

13.1 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Crops	1,695	1,671	1,626
Livestock slaughterings	1,045	1,057	1,349
Livestock products	408	416	503
Total agriculture	3,149	3,143	3,479

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

13.1.1 Crops

While Queensland's proportion of the total area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 15 per cent, the value of its crops usually averages about 25 per cent of the Australian total.

13.2 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Sugar cane	493	478	567
Barley	101	95	37
Grain sorghum	153	146	111
Wheat	270	287	128
Other cereals	50	44	36
Cotton	66	56	64
Peanuts	35	36	39
Sunflower	48	25	17
Tobacco (dried leaf)	36	34	41
Vegetables	173	196	252
Bananas	49	46	49
Pineapples	33	33	42
Other fruit	76	79	104
All other	111	117	138
Total crops	1,695	1,671	1,626

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

The 1986-87 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at \$1,626m, was 3 per cent lower than the value for the preceding year. The value of cereal grains in particular fell by 45 per cent to \$313m. This was due to reduced plantings brought about by a depressed market outlook for the major grains and to lower yields caused by drought conditions in many areas of the State. The trade war between the European Economic Community and the United States continued to keep world grain market prices artificially low. In comparison with 1985-86 barley, wheat and

grain sorghum gross values fell by 61 per cent, 55 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively. The decrease in value of cereals for grain was partly offset by increases in the value of sugar cane, vegetables and fruit.

13.1.2 Livestock Slaughterings

In 1986-87 the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals rose to a record value of \$1,349m, an increase of \$293m from the previous record set in 1985-86. Queensland continued to be the leading beef-producing State in Australia with herd numbers, slaughterings and exports all showing increases. Overseas demand was stronger especially from the major markets of the United States and Japan. These factors combined to produce a 1986-87 value of cattle slaughterings of \$1,142m, 29 per cent greater than the value for the previous year.

13.3 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cattle and calves	871	888	1,142
Sheep and lambs	21	10	34
Pigs	91	91	96
Poultry	60	68	77
Goats	1	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,045	1,057	1,349

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

The gross value of pig disposals, \$96m, is the highest value recorded, while the record value for poultry slaughtered, \$77m, reflects the continuing strength in demand for poultry meat.

13.1.3 Livestock Products

13.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Wool			
Shorn	212	215	288
Wool on skins	4	5	5
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	39	34	40
Market milk sales	105	110	119
Eggs	r 44	r 47	45
Honey and beeswax	3	5	6
Cashmere, mohair and liquid goat milk	1	n.a.	n.a.
Total livestock products	408	(a) 416	(a) 503

(a) Excluding cashmere, mohair and liquid goat milk.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland increased in value to \$503m in 1986-87, a rise of 21 per cent from the previous year. The most marked increase was recorded in wool, valued at \$292m, 33 per cent higher than 1985-86. The outstanding features of the wool market were the large increases in auction prices, particularly in March to June 1987, and increased production. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at \$160m. This is 11 per cent higher than the value in 1985-86 and results from small increases in both milk production and average farm gate returns to dairy farmers for whole milk supplied to factories.

13.2 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

NOTE: Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Excluded from the census are those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. The 1986-87 census included establishments with agricultural activity that had or were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. This differed in scope from previous censuses where establishments were included if they had or were expected to have an EVAO of \$2,500 or more.

Of the total area of Queensland, 88 per cent or 151,723,000 hectares is managed by agricultural establishments. Following the trend of land use in the previous few years, 2.0 per cent of this land was planted to crop production and 2.6 per cent was under sown pasture.

Almost 45 per cent of Queensland's 25,860 agricultural establishments are of less than 200 hectares. These are mainly located in the

13.6 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (a)
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	172,700	172,700	172,700
Agricultural establishments	number	34,341	35,046	25,860
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	157,230	158,092	151,723
Area of crops (b)	'000 ha	3,047	3,231	3,036
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	4,284	4,342	3,979
Balance (c)	'000 ha	149,899	150,520	144,707

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147. (b) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (c) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture etc.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. Holdings in the 200 to 19,999 hectare range are most prevalent in the Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. The largest concentration of establishments of 20,000 hectares or more occurs in the Statistical Divisions of South-West, Central-West and North-West. Average sizes of establishments in the western pastoral areas of South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions are 18,673 hectares, 47,539 hectares and 60,410 hectares, respectively.

Over 70 per cent of Queensland's agricultural establishments grow crops. Over 36 per cent of these 18,277 holdings grow cereal grains and tend to be concentrated in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions. Sugar cane is grown on 29 per cent of holdings with crops.

Vegetable and fruit growing activities are undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State although a

13.5 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1987

Statistical division	Size of establishment (hectares)									Total
	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	
Moreton and Brisbane	520	294	731	726	653	523	281	66	1	3,795
Wide Bay-Burnett	57	101	434	680	805	887	772	425	6	4,167
Darling Downs	84	74	236	355	892	1,764	1,661	973	22	6,061
South-West	4	-	4	4	7	39	234	984	369	1,645
Fitzroy	12	14	58	66	131	332	641	964	97	2,315
Central-West	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	421	282	715
Mackay	7	4	157	474	489	350	140	315	84	2,020
Northern	31	32	363	558	349	157	71	195	152	1,908
Far North	59	53	619	892	586	249	58	63	155	2,734
North-West	2	-	-	1	1	1	8	233	254	500
Total Queensland	776	572	2,602	3,757	3,914	4,304	3,874	4,639	1,422	25,860

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

13.7 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING MAJOR CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Establishments growing										
	Sugar cane	Barley	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Maize	Sun-flower	Cotton	Pota-toes	Toma-toes	Pine-apples	Bananas
Moreton and Brisbane	204	184	101	221	149	32	3	301	151	218	187
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,119	252	286	550	314	40	5	28	104	137	20
Darling Downs	—	2,204	2,095	2,204	312	642	61	36	81	—	—
South-West	—	47	320	98	1	12	33	—	—	—	—
Fitzroy	—	46	519	617	46	150	96	3	16	55	5
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	1,425	2	63	95	—	44	—	—	1	6	4
Northern	1,259	—	—	10	31	9	—	9	74	7	7
Far North	1,326	2	—	8	136	—	—	50	20	19	206
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queensland	5,333	2,737	3,384	3,803	989	929	198	427	447	442	429

Sources: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).
Fruit (7322.3).

significant number of establishments growing these crops are in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

Nearly all Queensland's 17,500 livestock-carrying establishments run meat cattle. Like those running milk cattle, the majority are located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution is also broadly reflected in respect of establishments with pigs. Over 71 per cent of the establishments carrying sheep are in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

13.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a) QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle (b)	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton and Brisbane	796	1,673	34	280
Wide Bay-Burnett	494	2,578	51	485
Darling Downs	741	4,031	1,121	733
South-West	3	1,355	1,058	58
Fitzroy	91	1,911	33	123
Central-West	8	584	571	13
Mackay	56	940	3	38
Northern	6	559	1	30
Far North	245	625	5	49
North-West	—	467	167	13
Total Queensland	2,440	14,723	3,044	1,822

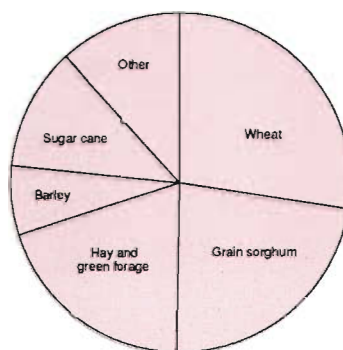
(a) Establishments carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts. (b) Excluding those carrying house cows only.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

tropical and subtropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, 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.

Over the past two decades the area planted to crops in Queensland has almost doubled. In this period the area planted to grain sorghum has more than trebled, the areas of barley and wheat have doubled and the areas planted to sugar, hay and green forage have increased slightly.

AREA OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87



13.3.1 Sugar

Production of sugar cane is 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.

13.3 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

13.9 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (a)
<i>Area ('000 hectares)</i>			
Sugar cane (b)	298	288	287
Barley	329	343	168
Grain sorghum	514	569	625
Maize	81	63	38
Wheat	921	973	795
Soybeans	37	38	29
Sunflower seed	193	148	108
Tobacco	3	3	3
Cotton	52	41	31
Peanuts	29	28	33
Green forage	338	443	580
Hay (c)	37	42	52
Potatoes	6	6	6
Pumpkins	4	4	4
Tomatoes	3	4	4
Apples (d)	3	3	3
Bananas	3	3	3
Pineapples	4	4	4
<i>Production ('000 tonnes)</i>			
Sugar cane	23,910	23,003	23,466
Barley	704	810	276
Grain sorghum	1,043	1,109	1,019
Maize	207	176	118
Wheat	1,579	1,691	833
Soybeans	64	53	44
Sunflower seed	159	98	68
Tobacco	7	6	8
Cotton (raw)	52	51	40
Peanuts	41	41	44
Hay	213	243	229
Potatoes	117	113	133
Pumpkins	33	33	33
Tomatoes	77	85	79
Apples	34	27	37
Bananas	73	62	64
Pineapples	124	131	142

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147. (b) Cane cut for crushing. (c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (d) Area of trees 6 years and over.

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

The Queensland sugar country can be grouped into five main areas. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south. The Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville and Ayr districts, while the 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 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). Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is nearly all done mechanically.

In the 1986 season, Queensland produced over 3.2m tonnes of sugar from a record 24m

tonnes of cane cut. Although the central Queensland regions produced record tonnages, crops in northern and southern regions were affected by poor weather and production in these areas was well below peak.

13.10 SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Sugar district	Area cut for crushing	Cane cut for crushing	Sugar production
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Northern	106	7,867	1,003
Burdekin	34	3,745	550
Central	94	8,261	1,112
Southern	62	4,175	544
Queensland	295	24,047	3,209

Sources: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Brisbane. Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.2 Cereal Grain Crops

After sugar cane, wheat and grain sorghum are the second and third most important agricultural crops in Queensland.

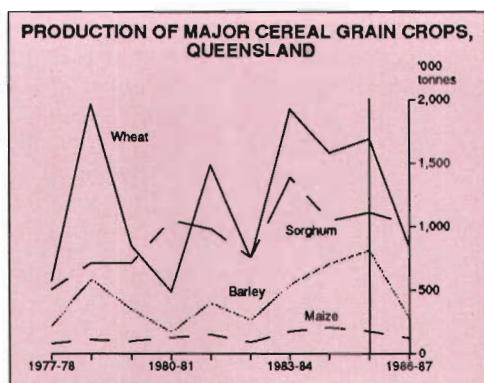
Production of the major cereal grain crops during 1986-87 was at its lowest level since 1982-83. The combination of a depressed market outlook and dry growing conditions in many areas caused reduced plantings and poor yields for the major summer and winter cereal crops. Production of wheat in 1986-87 fell by 51 per cent to 833,900 tonnes. The main areas of this production were: Darling Downs Division, 59 per cent; Fitzroy Division, 23 per cent and South-West Division, 10 per cent.

In 1986-87, production from the summer-growing grain sorghum crop fell by 7 per cent to 1.0m tonnes despite the area sown increasing by 11 per cent to 625,000 hectares.

13.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	2	3	3	9
Wide Bay-Burnett	12	19	23	57
Darling Downs	478	490	288	621
South-West	128	83	21	16
Fitzroy	144	193	229	270
Mackay	32	45	59	43
Northern	-	-	-	1
Far North	-	-	1	1
Queensland	795	833	625	1,019

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).



In 1986-87 production for barley and maize, the other major cereal grain crops, dropped sharply. Compared with the previous year, production of barley was 65 per cent less at 276,000 tonnes and maize 31 per cent less at 118,000 tonnes. Queensland also produced 31,600 tonnes of panicum and millet, 18,800 tonnes of oats, 22,700 tonnes of triticale and 18,700 tonnes of rice for grain.

13.3.3 Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 31,600 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1986-87. During 1986-87 Queensland produced 22,500 tonnes, or 89 per cent of Australia's beetroot; 73 per cent of the production of watermelons; 67 per cent of capsicums, chillies and peppers; 62 per cent of marrows, squashes and zucchinis; 57 per cent of cucumbers; 55 per cent of green beans; 47 per cent of pumpkins and 43 per cent of broccoli.

13.12 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Vegetable	Area hectares	Production tonnes
Beetroot	686	22,468
Broccoli	1,341	8,621
Capsicums	752	8,882
Carrots	980	23,216
Celery	268	18,469
Cucumbers	870	8,835
Green beans	3,139	16,034
Lettuce	996	22,983
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	946	4,824
Onions	858	26,586
Potatoes	6,335	132,729
Pumpkins	3,602	33,122
Rockmelons	903	13,425
Tomatoes	3,570	78,778
Water melons	2,303	35,553

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.4 Fruit

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about 40 per cent of the Australian banana crop. In 1986-87 pineapple production increased by 10 per cent from the previous year to 142,300 tonnes, the largest crop recorded.

Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of passionfruit and production of fruits such as avocados, custard apples and mangoes has continued to increase.

13.13 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Crop	Bearing area hectares	Production tonnes
Bananas	3,408	64,298
Grapes	1,059	4,191
Papaws	296	4,557
Passionfruit	141	2,453
Pineapples	3,758	142,288
Strawberries	87	1,422

Crop	Trees aged 6 years and over '000	Production tonnes
Apples	690	36,591
Apricots	26	519
Avocados	106	5,862
Custard apples	12	504
Lemons and limes	27	4,381
Mandarins	176	18,895
Mangoes	69	2,653
Nectarines	44	1,271
Nuts (edible)	198	1,693
Oranges	163	21,738
Peaches	76	2,382
Pears	63	2,197
Plums	92	2,589

Source: Fruit (7322.3).

In recent years, an increasing variety of exotic horticultural products has been introduced, particularly into north Queensland. The development of marketing strategies has led to a significant level of consumer acceptance for many of these fruits including lychees, rambutans, carambola, sapotes and longans. Lychee is the more important exotic species, although the infant nature of the crop is still evident with 86 per cent of all lychee trees being less than 6 years old.

Nearly 60 per cent (19,000 tonnes) of the nation's mandarin crop was produced in Queensland in 1986-87.

13.3.5 Cotton

A downturn in world cotton prices in mid-1986, stemming partly from provisions of the

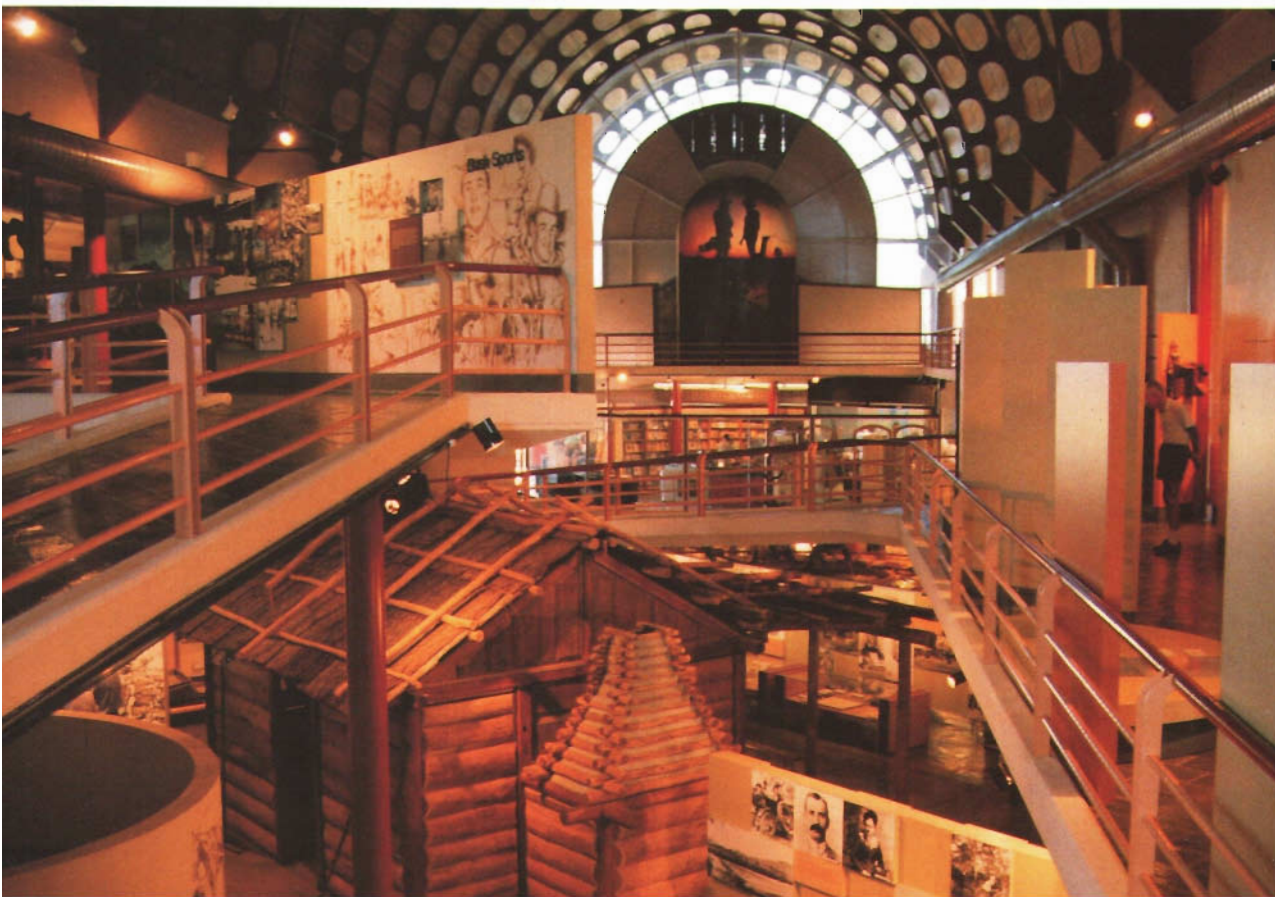


The imposing entrance

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame, Longreach

Photos: *Sharyn K. Marken*

The slab hut and other displays inside





Harvesting the ginger crop

Photos: *The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd*

Preserved ginger and fresh fruit



United States farm legislation, led to a 25 per cent reduction in the area planted to cotton in 1986-87. The main cotton-producing areas of the State are St George, Dawson-Callide Valleys, Emerald, Central Downs and Lockyer Valley.

13.14 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Area	Raw cotton produced
	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	266	391
Wide Bay-Burnett	194	169
Darling Downs	9,091	14,042
South-West	7,967	11,469
Fitzroy	13,478	14,177
Queensland	30,996	40,248

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.6 Tobacco

The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1986-87 was 2,900 hectares, producing 7.6m kilograms of dried leaf. Approximately 94 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 4 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 1 per cent from the Bundaberg district and 1 per cent from Inglewood and Cambooya Shires.

Growers' 1987 quotas were set at about 4 per cent above their effective selling entitlements in 1986.

13.15 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Area	Tobacco produced
	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	171	298
Wide Bay-Burnett	43	78
Darling Downs	33	56
Far North	2,695	7,141
Queensland	2,942	7,572

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.7 Safflower and Sunflower

Seasonal conditions and commodity prices greatly influence the area sown and yield for these oilseed crops. There was a 60 per cent fall in production of safflower during 1986-87, attributed mainly to depressed world prices.

Although low prices had some effect on the area of sunflower planted in 1986-87, dry weather at both the planting and growing stages was the significant factor in the drop of 30 per cent to 67,700 tonnes.



Tobacco

Photo: Premier's Department

13.16 PRODUCTION OF SAFFLOWER AND SUNFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Safflower		Sunflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	4	8	367	453
Wide Bay-Burnett	-	-	1,211	950
Darling Downs	943	494	39,238	30,621
South-West	1,866	281	1,550	594
Fitzroy	1,681	706	46,623	26,260
Central-West	35	30	-	-
Mackay	2,452	2,306	19,168	8,745
Northern	-	-	84	88
Queensland	6,981	3,823	108,241	67,711

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.8 Peanuts

Exceptionally dry conditions during the 1986-87 season reduced the average yield to 1.35 tonnes a hectare. However, an increase in the area planted to peanuts contributed to the increased production of 44,470 tonnes.

13.17 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Area	Peanuts produced
	hectares	tonnes
Wide Bay-Burnett	24,560	28,219
Darling Downs	1,700	1,937
Fitzroy	307	536
Far North	6,276	13,779
Queensland	32,843	44,470

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.3.9 Other Crops

Soybeans

The soybean crop for 1986-87 was affected by dry weather at both planting and growing stages

and yielded 44,200 tonnes from 29,200 hectares planted. The main growing areas were Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions.

Rice

In 1986-87 the production of paddy rice in Queensland reached 18,700 tonnes through improved growing conditions and the release of a new rice variety, *Lemont*. Rice is grown mainly in the Burdekin and Mareeba areas.

Ginger

Production of ginger in Queensland during the 1986-87 season was 5,141 tonnes from 129 hectares, which maintains the continued increase in production.

13.4 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

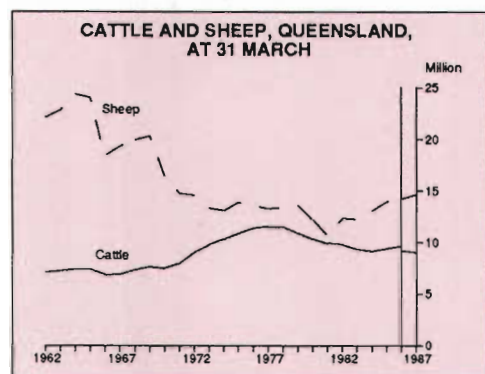
More than half of Queensland's agricultural establishments run livestock, with most of them running either cattle or sheep or both. Although the numbers of sheep are still well down on those of earlier years, the last few years have shown an increasing trend. Cattle numbers have steadied in recent years after declining from the 1977 peak level. The number of pigs has increased and the number of goats being reared commercially has expanded considerably.

13.18 LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1985	1986	1987 (a)
Meat cattle	9,051	9,303	8,675
Milk cattle	362	359	337
Sheep	14,042	14,311	14,627
Pigs	563	585	579
Goats	53	58	43
Horses	162	160	126

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).



13.4.1 Cattle

Queensland is the major producer of meat cattle in Australia with 45 per cent of the nation's beef cattle. Meat cattle numbers in Queensland, which showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s, reached a peak of 11.1m in 1978. Meat cattle and calves numbers declined from this peak level to 8.8m in 1984, and numbered 8.7m at 31 March 1987. Milk cattle numbers have been declining since the 1950s when numbers were three times as great.

13.19 CATTLE NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1985	1986	1987 (a)
<i>Meat cattle</i>			
Bulls	174	184	175
Bull calves for service	41	46	40
Cows and heifers	4,422	4,554	4,211
Calves and vealers	1,921	1,974	1,888
Other (spayed cows, bullocks etc.)	2,494	2,545	2,362
Total for meat production	9,051	9,303	8,675
<i>Milk cattle</i>			
Bulls	4	4	3
Bull calves for service	1	1	1
Cows, in milk and dry	229	224	215
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	21	21	15
Heifers (1 year and over)	62	65	62
Heifer calves	44	44	42
Total for milk production	362	359	337
Total cattle	9,413	9,662	9,011

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, but milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland.

13.20 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1987 ('000)

Statistical division	Meat	Milk	Total
Moreton and Brisbane	260	118	379
Wide Bay-Burnett	755	70	825
Darling Downs	1,039	81	1,120
South-West	809	2	811
Fitzroy	1,591	14	1,606
Central-West	625	1	626
Mackay	843	11	854
Northern	844	1	845
Far North	640	39	678
North-West	1,268	-	1,268
Queensland	8,675	337	9,011

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

During the last two decades the proportion of tropical straight breed cattle to total straight breed meat cattle has changed significantly. From 17 per cent at 31 March 1973, the figure has risen to 61 per cent at 31 March 1987 with approximately one-quarter of Queensland's meat cattle being tropical straight breeds, compared with only 9 per cent at 31 March 1973.

The most significant meat cattle straight breeds were Hereford (30 per cent), Brahman (27 per cent), Santa Gertrudis (14 per cent), Droughtmaster (10 per cent), Braford (9 per cent) and Shorthorn (7 per cent). In dairy cattle breeds, the most popular were Holstein-Friesian (66 per cent), Illawarra (20 per cent) and Jersey (10 per cent). Brahman/British was the most common type of cross breed cattle.

13.21 CATTLE BREEDS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1987 ('000)

Breed particulars	Total cattle
Straight breeds	
Tropical breeds (meat)	
Braford	327
Brahman	1,011
Droughtmaster	379
Santa Gertrudis	513
Other	68
Total	2,298
British and European breeds (meat)	
Angus	24
Hereford (including polled)	1,113
Shorthorn (including polled)	246
Other	72
Total	1,455
Dairy breeds	
A.I.S.	54
Holstein-Friesian	178
Guernsey	7
Jersey	27
Other	3
Total	269
Other straight breeds (b)	11
Total straight breeds	4,033
Cross breeds	
Brahman/British	2,290
British/British	188
Other tropical/British	682
Tropical/tropical	275
Beef/dairy	65
Other (including unspecified)	1,463
Total cross breeds	4,964
Total all breeds	8,997

(a) Excluding house cows on non-dairy establishments. (b) Including recognised breeds too small numerically to tabulate separately and unspecified straight breed cattle.

Source: Cattle Breeds (7203.3).

13.4.2 Sheep

Sheep numbers in Queensland have continued to rise in 1986-87, reaching 14.6 million

at 31 March 1987. 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 reaching as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Almost all sheep are reared for wool production with pure-bred Merinos making up about 97 per cent of all sheep.

13.22 SHEEP NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1985	1986	1987 (a)
Rams	165	169	172
Ewes			
Breeding	5,734	6,182	5,705
Maiden	n.a.	n.a.	816
Other	607	635	360
Lambs and hoggets	2,902	2,344	2,783
Wethers	4,634	4,981	4,790
Total	14,042	14,311	14,627
Statistical division	Total sheep, 1987		
Moreton and Brisbane			2
Wide Bay-Burnett			2
Darling Downs			2,028
South-West			6,225
Fitzroy			30
Central-West			5,053
Mackay			
Northern			2
Far North			
North-West			1,285
Queensland			14,627

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

13.4.3 Pigs

13.23 PIG NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1985	1986	1987 (a)
Boars	5,062	5,133	4,945
Breeding sows and gilts	70,986	74,399	75,401
All other	486,631	505,027	498,523
Total pigs	562,679	584,559	578,869
Statistical division	Total pigs, 1987		
Moreton and Brisbane			63,173
Wide Bay-Burnett			170,360
Darling Downs			276,530
South-West			5,479
Fitzroy			40,925
Central-West			164
Mackay			4,301
Northern			6,462
Far North			11,221
North-West			253
Queensland			578,869

(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and Fitzroy Divisions.

The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback and Tamworth are other breeds, but in much smaller numbers. Pig numbers in Queensland have generally been rising since the mid-1970s. The total at 31 March 1987 was 579,000, approximately one-third greater than the total a decade ago.

13.4.4 Goats

The goat industry, which has developed markedly in the last two decades, has a number of elements. Fibre production, which is the main activity in Queensland, has two components. Mohair is produced from Angora goats and cashmere, the fine undercoat, comes from the dual coated cashmere animal.

In recent years the demand for goats milk has increased and there has been an upsurge in organised production of milk for human consumption. Goats are also kept for meat production as a separate activity or as a by-product of rearing goats for other purposes. The use of fibre and meat goats for weed control is another developing aspect of the industry. At 31 March 1987 there were 43,200 goats kept for commercial purposes.

13.5 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

More cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered in Queensland in 1986-87 than in 1985-86, but slaughterings of both calves and lambs declined. In 1986-87, cattle and calf slaughterings increased over those for the previous year by 10 per cent to 2,663,000 head and sheep and lamb slaughterings rose 9 per cent to 1,542,000, the highest figure since 1972-73. Slaughterings of pigs continued their upward trend. The total of 1,075,000 pigs slaughtered in 1986-87 was 7 per cent above the figure for the preceding year.

13.24 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND ('000)

Description	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cattle and calves	2,311	2,428	2,663
Sheep and lambs	1,225	1,412	1,542
Pigs	965	1,009	1,075

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products - Meat (7204.3).

The Livestock and Meat Authority of Queensland is responsible for licensing all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards and public meat markets in Queensland. At 1 July 1987, 39 abattoirs, 115 slaughterhouses, 45 poultry slaughterhouses, 10 knackers' yards and 57 public meat markets were so licensed.

13.6 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, livestock and poultry slaughterings, meat production, dairy production, egg production and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

13.6.1 Wool

Total wool production in Queensland increased significantly by 14 per cent in 1986-87 to 75m kilograms. The most prominent feature of the production and marketing of wool was the dramatic increase in its value. The price for wool rose particularly between March and June 1987 and wool auction prices peaked at 753 cents a kilogram in April 1987.

The wool 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.

13.25 WOOL PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1985	1986	1987
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	13,562	14,301	14,408
Shorn wool (b)	'000 kg	64,263	61,757	63,192
Weight per fleece	kg	4.74	4.32	4.39

(a) Year ended 31 March. Greasy basis. (b) Including crutchings.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

13.6.2 Dairy Products

The dairying industry is situated mainly on coastal pastureland 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.

Queensland's 1986-87 whole milk production of 604m litres was a slight increase from the previous year's figure despite wide variation in weather patterns, particularly below-average rainfall during the summer months.

Sales of market milk increased by 2.4 per cent to 294m litres. This was achieved by the

Queensland Milk Board guaranteeing supply of a fresh quality product at reasonable prices and the continued promotion of market milk.

13.26 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND				
Particulars	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	r 341	r 337	322
Whole milk production (b)	litres	621	600	604
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	2,790	2,697	2,440
Butter produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	4,415	3,320	3,703
Cheese produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	13,418	14,684	13,946

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 147. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

In 1986-87 in Queensland there was a significant shift in milk utilisation for manufactured dairy products. Cheese production fell 5 per cent while butter production rose 12 per cent over the previous year's figure.

13.6.3 Meat

Livestock slaughtering in Queensland were affected by a higher turn-off as a result of a continuation of adverse seasonal conditions in 1986. While beef production increased in line with slaughtering trends, veal production continued to decline. An easing of the drought in early 1987 saw an increase in calf prices and calving rates as graziers restocked. Mutton production increased over the previous 3 years, while pigmeat production has continued to increase.

13.27 MEAT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)				
Type of meat	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
Beef and veal	523.9	542.5	592.2	
Mutton and lamb	21.5	25.3	27.0	
Pigmeats (a)	60.9	63.7	66.4	
Total meat	606.3	631.5	685.6	

(a) Including quantities used to produce bacon and ham.
Source: Livestock Products - Meat (7204.3).

13.6.4 Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a peak production in 1986-87 of 46.4m chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 56.2m

kilograms. This represents an 8 per cent increase over the 1985-86 weight and an increase of 44 per cent from 1981-82, reflecting the higher per capita consumption of poultry during this period. The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing and marketing operations. 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.

13.28 EGG PRODUCTION AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, QUEENSLAND				
Particulars	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Egg production				
Eggs	'000 doz	r 32,100	r 32,101	30,950
Poultry slaughtered				
Chickens				
Number	'000	36,804	41,709	46,375
Dressed weight	'000 kg	45,632	51,870	56,245
Other fowls				
Number	'000	1,133	1,301	1,145
Dressed weight	'000 kg	1,710	1,961	1,761
Ducks and drakes				
Number	'000	21	15	14
Dressed weight	'000 kg	38	30	25
Turkeys				
Number	'000	3	4	6
Dressed weight	'000 kg	9	15	33
Total dressed weight	'000 kg	47,390	53,877	58,064

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Egg production in Queensland was 31m dozen in 1986-87, a decrease of 4 per cent from 1985-86. Effective matching of egg supply with demand has been achieved by improved production forecasting and applying the seasonal hen quota adjustment system.

THE GINGER INDUSTRY

Contributed by The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd

The ginger industry in Australia is situated on the Sunshine Coast of Queensland. Between Caboolture in the south and Gympie in the north the growing area extends in a relatively narrow strip close to the ocean. Buderim was the original location of the processing facility which moved to the township of Yandina in 1985.

Regulation of the ginger industry is carried out by the Ginger Marketing Board which has appointed the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Limited as its

agent. Supplies to the Co-operative come from its grower members who are all shareholders.

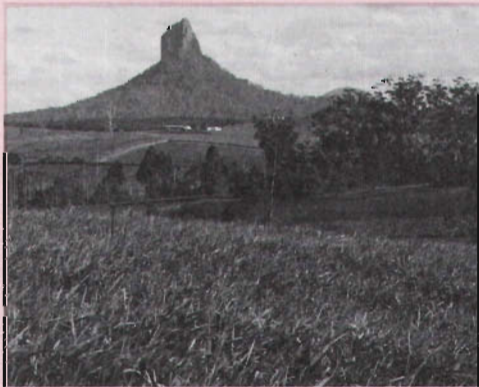
History

First imported into Australia around the turn of the century, the ginger plant has an obscure origin. It most certainly came from somewhere in Indo-China. Originally planted on Buderim Mountain, for many years it was grown and sold locally as a fresh vegetable and used to enhance the flavour of ethnic dishes. When the supply of sugar-processed ginger to Australia was interrupted during World War II, five growers got together to take advantage of this interruption. They started with a capital of £25 (\$50) in an old shed in the township of Buderim and from these humble beginnings the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Limited has grown to be the world's largest processor of sugared ginger.

The original location on the Sunshine Coast proved fortuitous as it is one of the only places in Australia with ideal conditions for growing ginger; the right type of rich volcanic soil, reasonably consistent rainfall and fairly even subtropical to tropical temperatures throughout the year.

Cultivation and Harvesting

Propagation of the ginger plant is by division of the original rhizome and the crop is generally planted about the month of September. Specialised equipment, developed by the Australian industry, is used for planting to ensure maximum yields while still producing a relatively large rhizome, important for processing. Because the plants need a constant supply of water, particularly between November and January, irrigation is used.



For a number of years the area under ginger cultivation has remained constant at approximately 150 hectares but improved farming methods have increased yields. The Australian industry now achieves much higher yields than any other producer in the world. Grower numbers have actually declined in the last 10 years; farms have become bigger and economies of scale achieved. Despite the drop in the number of growers, tonnages have been constantly increasing, albeit with some fluctuations.

The most important harvest for the Australian ginger industry is the 'early harvest' which takes place over a 6 week period, usually between the middle of February and the end of March. At this time the ginger plant is still immature and relatively fibre free, a condition necessary and desirable for the production of confectionery ginger. As it is necessary in this short period to take in enough ginger to store for processing for the next 12 months, this is an intensely busy period for both suppliers and factory.

A second harvest of the same crop is taken in about May when the plant has reached about 80 per cent maturity. At this time the outer skin will still peel and the root is dried whole for extraction of oleo resins and ginger oil at a later stage. The final harvest commences in late June when the plant is fully grown and maximum yield is achieved. This product is delivered to the factory to be sliced and dried for use in the spice trade.

Processing and Marketing

The Co-operative's factory at Yandina is the world's largest ginger factory and now employs approximately 140 persons on a year-round basis plus some casual staff during peak intake periods. Almost all the processing techniques used were developed by the Co-operative's own personnel. Products include ginger, in syrup, crystallised, dehydrated and ground as well as other specialty products.

About 65 per cent of Buderim ginger is exported. Major markets are in the United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, Canada, United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand. A network of distributors has been set up in all countries which trade with the Co-operative. Market managers are located in Belgium and the United States, and a marketing office operates in the United Kingdom. Within Australia the Co-operative sells its products directly to manufacturers and industrial users but uses agents to distribute the well known 'Buderim' brand products for retail sale.



Trimming and grading ginger

The Co-operative has won four export awards, the only Queensland company to have done so and one of only nine Australian companies to achieve this level of export success. Throughout the world its products are known for consistency, quality and reliability of supply. This enables the Co-operative to command a substantial premium over products from competitive countries in spite of its relatively high capital and labour costs compared to competitors, mostly from developing countries.

Economic Importance

Although the ginger industry is small in comparison with other Queensland rural industries, it enjoys a relatively high profile and a world-wide reputation for excellence. Economically, it is important to the Sunshine Coast because of the significant number of people employed, not only in the factory but also on the farms. When all facets of the industry are taken into account many hundreds of people are directly or indirectly dependent on the ginger industry. The sugar industry also benefits with approximately 2,000 tonnes of Queensland sugar used each year in the processing. With nearly two-thirds of the ginger and ginger products exported, considerable foreign exchange is generated. The value of these exports in 1987-88 was \$6.3m. As the ginger is grown and processed locally, most of this money is spent in the area.

Each year some 400,000 visitors arrive to inspect ginger processing at the factory, purchase ginger products, visit a ginger farm and participate in other leisure related activities. The ginger industry not only promotes rural education but makes an important contribution to Queensland's economy.

13.7 AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

In response to an increasing demand from organisations for regular financial data for the agricultural sector, the ABS introduced an annual Agricultural Finance Survey from 1986-87. The survey of enterprises predominantly engaged in agricultural activity was previously conducted in 1980-81 and was reintroduced to provide annual financial statistics on a consistent basis across all agricultural industries. The statistics from this survey are used for purposes such as the development of policy options in industries assistance and the analysis of commodity pricing.

The results of the 1986-87 survey show that the total turnover of Australian agricultural enterprises was \$16,094.2m. Of this total, Queensland agriculture contributed \$3,334.5m or 20.7 per cent. Average turnover per agricultural enterprise in Queensland was \$147,800, slightly higher than the Australian average. Average cash operating surplus was also above the Australian average, at \$36,100 per enterprise.

Queensland agricultural businesses were notable in having the highest average net worth (assets less indebtedness) of any State at \$795,500. This is an important measure of the unencumbered value of assets, as level of indebtedness continues to be an important factor in Australian agriculture.

The most important agricultural industries in Queensland are meat cattle and sugar. Meat cattle enterprises numbered 4,563, with a turnover of \$773.7m, half the total Australian turnover for meat cattle. The net worth of beef enterprises in Queensland was \$5,807.6m. The sugar industry in 1986-87 comprised 4,824 enterprises with total turnover of \$564.5m and net worth of \$2,264.4m.

13.8 REFERENCES

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Chapter 14

MINING

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Chapter 14

MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. The industry is currently the State's major export income earner, a large investor and a significant employer. Mining has further major economic impact in supporting minerals processing, smelting and refining industries, transport and related industries, and a wide range of service industries.

Dominated by large-scale expansion in black coal production capacity and output, the value of annual Queensland mineral production grew rapidly throughout the 1980s to reach \$4,192m in 1985-86. With the coal industry in particular beset by low prices, the value of Queensland mineral production decreased in real (inflation adjusted) terms in both 1986-87 and 1987-88, and in money terms to \$4,085m in 1987-88. The 3 years to 1987-88, however, have seen a sustained surge in gold exploration and production, with significant new projects progressively being brought into production.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland 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, including gold, nickel and tin, is produced in these areas. 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.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the dramatic expansion of Queensland coal mining over the past 20 years. Other coal deposits currently being exploited include the longstanding Ipswich coal fields and the Tarong, Maryborough and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin remain unexploited.

Significant oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin), and gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin).



Bucket wheel excavator, Goonyella Mine
Photo: Department of Industry Development

14.1 MINERAL PRODUCTION

The preliminary figure for total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1987-88 was \$4,085m, a decrease of 3 per cent from the 1985-86 figure and 6 per cent from the 1986-87 figure. The decrease in total mineral production value has resulted from reduced production levels

in 1987-88 and a continuing serious deterioration in prices for fuel minerals — namely coal and, less significantly, crude oil and natural gas. In 1987-88, coal production comprised 53 per cent of total value of Queensland mineral production (compared with 64 per cent of the total in 1985-86), metallic minerals 35 per cent (21 per cent in 1985-86), crude oil and natural gas etc. 7 per cent (10 per cent in 1985-86), construction materials 5 per cent and other non-metallic minerals 2 per cent.

14.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Mineral group	Queensland			Australia (a)
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p	1986-87
Metallic minerals	893.3	(b) 1,106.7	1,416.7	(c) 6,400.1
Coal	2,668.5	2,672.6	2,145.0	(d) 5,678.7
Oil and gas	403.1	331.6	269.2	3,702.4
Construction materials	183.6	175.9	184.3	870.8
Other non-metallic minerals	43.8	58.5	70.0	(e) 684.3
Total	4,192.3	(b) 4,345.2	4,085.2	n.p.

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Including Mount Isa Mines Limited production for 54 weeks. (c) Excluding gold bullion for Tasmania. (d) Excluding production for Western Australia. (e) Excluding production for Northern Territory.

Sources: Mineral Production (8405.0).
Mineral Production (8402.3).
Sand, Gravel and Quarry Production (8403.3).
Queensland Mines Department.

14.1.1 Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic minerals produced in Queensland in 1987-88 was \$1,417m, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. This reflected welcome recoveries in base metal prices, significant expansion of Queensland's gold mining industry, strong world demand for bauxite and aluminium, and continuing buoyancy in mineral sands markets.

Base metal and aluminium prices which have generally been in decline or depressed after highs around 1980 have trended upward since 1986, with increased demand and decreased world stock levels for most metals.

Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

Mount Isa Mines Limited is the world's biggest single mine producer of lead and silver and one of the ten biggest producers of copper and zinc.

Quantities of copper concentrate and zinc concentrates produced by the company declined in 1987-88, but lead concentrate production was increased and significant price increases

occurred for copper and lead. The parent company, MIM Holdings Limited, has reported significant benefits from its technological research and development initiatives. The Isasmelt process, developed by MIM in conjunction with the CSIRO, has increased production efficiency in copper and lead smelting; while the world patented Isaprocess, using stainless steel rather than copper cathodes for copper refining, has been sold extensively, under licence, to other refiners around the world.

14.2 PRINCIPAL CONTENTS (a) OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

Metal	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p
Cadmium	tonnes	729	(b) 811	750
Cobalt	tonnes	2,348	2,528	2,105
Copper	'000 tonnes	169	(b) 183	158
Gold	kilograms	10,936	13,107	19,122
Lead	'000 tonnes	208	(b) 195	202
Nickel	'000 tonnes	28	28	29
Silver	tonnes	570	(b) 490	525
Tin	tonnes	1,227	700	330
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	96	165	214
Tungstic oxide	(c)	88,054	16,580	—
Zinc	'000 tonnes	230	(b) 265	242
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	54	60	52

(a) Content of mine output before smelting. (b) Including Mount Isa Mines Limited production for 54 weeks. (c) Units of 10 kilograms.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3).
Queensland Mines Department.

To maintain current levels of copper production from its Mount Isa mine in the mid-1990s, Mount Isa Mines Limited is facing major technological challenges to develop the deep 3000 and 3500 ore bodies. Mining at such great depths — 1,800 metres below the surface at the deepest point — will present problems in ground conditions, rock mechanics, ground support, refrigerated air-conditioning and electrically driven mine equipment.

In response to rising zinc prices during 1988 and into 1989, MIM Holdings Limited is reconsidering a proposal to establish a \$500m zinc refinery at Townsville to process its zinc concentrate which is currently sold for refining overseas. The zinc refinery would be located on land adjacent to the existing MIM Townsville copper refinery.

For its long-term lead and zinc production strategy, Mount Isa Mines Limited plans to bring the Hilton silver-lead-zinc mine, now operating on a trial basis, into large-scale production by 1990. The Hilton mine has richer lead and zinc deposits than the remaining ore at Mount Isa and will enable planned production increases of 10 per cent for lead and 25 per cent for zinc. A \$25m concentrator will be built at the Hilton mine site which is 20 kilometres from

14.3 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METALLIC MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 p
Bauxite				
Beneficiated	'000 tonnes	6,977	7,718	8,274
Calcined	'000 tonnes	186	174	175
Other	'000 tonnes	6	1	-
Copper concentrate	'000 tonnes	617	(a) 670	601
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	18,622	23,287	35,997
Lead concentrate	'000 tonnes	379	(a) 344	360
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	196	189	48
Upgraded	'000 tonnes	-	122	240
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	100	108	96
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	83	90	79
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	2,119	2,133	2,039
Tin concentrate	tonnes	2,303	1,271	630
Tungsten concentrates				
Scheelite concentrate	tonnes	88	19	-
Wolfram concentrate	tonnes	1,189	229	-
Zinc concentrate	'000 tonnes	383	(a) 414	357
Zinc-lead middlings	'000 tonnes	35	(a) 101	109

(a) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Limited production for 54 weeks.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3), Queensland Mines Department.

Mount Isa. An Isasmelt lead smelter, costing \$50m, will be constructed at Mount Isa to enable increased tonnages to be smelted and to relieve production pressure on the existing older technology smelter.

In another development, Pancontinental Mining Limited is set to go ahead with a \$75m base metals joint venture project in North Queensland. The project comprises the Lady Loretta high-grade lead, zinc and silver deposit, 130 kilometres north west of Mount Isa, and the Thalanga lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold deposit near Townsville. It is planned to develop the two deposits as one operation, with a concentrator to be built at Thalanga to which the high-grade Lady Loretta ores will be trucked for treatment when the Thalanga mine starts producing in 1990.

Gold

Gold bullion, alluvial gold and gold concentrate production in Queensland in 1987-88 had a gold content of 19,122 kilograms and accounted for approximately 10 per cent of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. The 1987-88 production was 46 per cent higher than the 1986-87 gold content figure of 13,107 kilograms and more than four times the 1984-85 gold content figure of 4,394 kilograms. This major expansion of the Queensland gold mining industry reflected the trend in other gold producing States in Australia and resulted from buoyant world gold prices (enhanced by a relatively weak Australian dollar), new technology for mining and gold recovery and, until recently, a favoured taxation status.

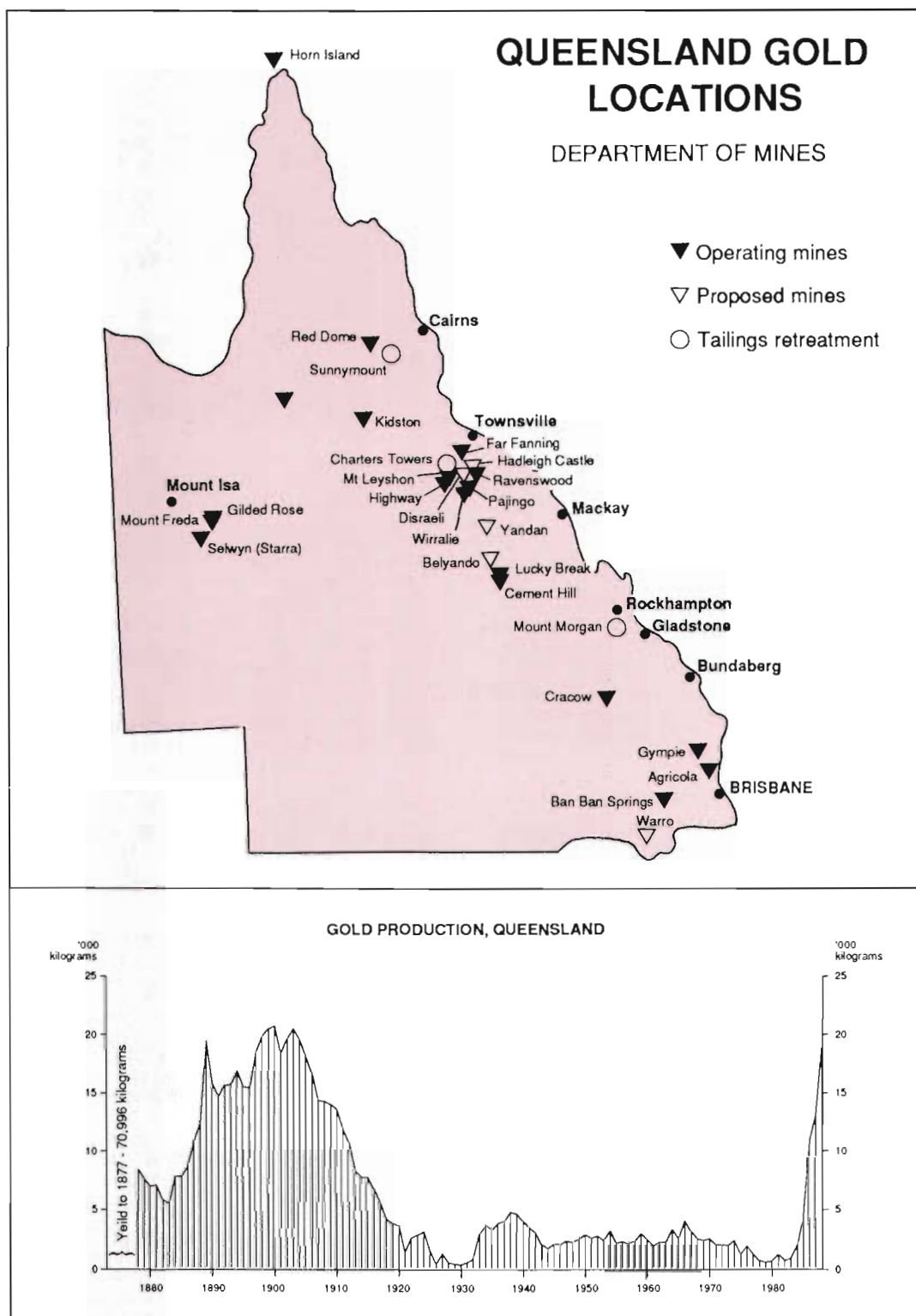
Progress in Gold

Gold has had significant effects on the development of Australia and Queensland. In the second half of the nineteenth century and into this century, gold mining brought people, prosperity and development.

Discovery of gold at Gympie by James Nash in late 1867 paved the way for the development of the new colony of Queensland, which had separated from New South Wales 8 years earlier. The Gympie discovery was followed by significant gold discoveries at Ravenswood, Etheridge, Charters Towers, the Palmer River, Mount Morgan and Croydon. As well as generating wealth in their own right, these gold fields played an important role in the decentralised development of Queensland and the establishment of communication and transport infrastructures which benefited the setting up of agricultural and pastoral industries.

In the twentieth century, Queensland gold production steadily declined until, in 1931, discovery of the Golden Plateau deposit at Croydon boosted the State's gold output levels. The record annual Queensland gold production quantity of 21,027 kilograms (676,027 ounces) was achieved in 1900.

In the 1980s with the benefit of new technology, the gold mining industry in Queensland and Australia has undergone an amazing revival with current gold output levels approaching the production records set around the turn of the century.



More growth in the industry is forecast despite the Federal Government's decision in May 1988 to impose corporate taxation on the gold mining industry from January 1991. It appears likely that annual Queensland gold output will reach 25 tonnes by 1990, eclipsing the production record of 21 tonnes established in 1900.

The following list gives the major gold mining operations in Queensland in order of production size for 1987-88.

- *Kidston*, 90 kilometres south east of Georgetown, is Queensland's largest gold producer and one of the largest gold mines in Australia. The mine is a large-scale low-grade deposit being worked by open-cut methods and using carbon-in-pulp gold extraction technology.
- *Mount Leyshon*, 24 kilometres south of Charters Towers, is another large-scale mining operation of a low-grade deposit and involves the progressive levelling of a mountain. The crushed ore is processed by heap leaching with subsequent recovery of the gold-in-solution using carbon columns.
- *Mount Morgan*, originally a massive copper and gold deposit, was entirely consumed by almost continuous mining operations for 99 years until 1981. It is now the site of significant gold recovery by retreatment of old tailings.
- *Red Dome*, 15 kilometres west of Chillagoe, is a low-grade deposit currently being worked by open-cut methods with heap leach treatment and carbon column gold recovery. The deposit has considerable potential for extension of operations including underground mining.
- *Pajingo* is a high-grade gold and silver deposit, 55 kilometres south east of Charters Towers, which was brought into open-pit mining production in September 1987 in an area not previously considered prospective for gold. Treatment of the high-grade ore is by cyanide leaching and carbon-in-pulp gold recovery.
- At *Cracow* (Golden Plateau mine) gold production from hard rock ore resumed in 1987 after a break of 11 years. The orebody had previously produced more gold than any other single mine in Queensland apart from the Mount Morgan copper-gold mine. The new operation involves selective open-pit mining techniques into the old underground mine and modern gold recovery technology.

Other significant gold mines which commenced production during 1987-88 were:

- Agricola, within Kenilworth State Forest;
- Ravenswood, 100 kilometres south of Townsville;
- Croydon, in north-west Queensland;

- Selwyn (Starra), a gold-copper deposit south of Cloncurry;
- Cement Hill, near Clermont and
- Wirralie, 40 kilometres north of Mount Coolon, which was commissioned only 2 years after discovery of gold mineralisation in an area previously unexplored.

Gold mining projects currently under construction or likely to be developed soon include Horn Island near Thursday Island in the Torres Strait and the Highway and Disraeli mines near Charters Towers.

All of the current Queensland major gold mines, many of which are based on low-grade ore bodies, are using low cost open-cut mining methods and modern processing and gold recovery technology. Improved production technology and high and relatively stable gold prices have made processing of previously uneconomic ores and reprocessing of old tailings profitable for gold production.

Future development of the gold mining industry will depend upon the maintenance of a high gold price assisted by a relatively weak Australian dollar. The industry needs high profits to fund future exploration and development, particularly where big open-cut mines are to be switched to higher cost underground mining operations. The gold tax to be introduced from 1 January 1991 will discourage future investment, but in the short term should stimulate accelerated gold recovery operations as producers seek to maximise their pre-1991 tax exempt incomes.

Bauxite

Queensland has the only fully integrated aluminium industry in Australia with a bauxite mine at Weipa, on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and an aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone. Weipa is one of the world's largest bauxite mining and shipping operations.

Production of beneficiated bauxite from Weipa in 1987-88 increased by 7 per cent to 8.3m tonnes while production of calcined bauxite was relatively stable at 175,000 tonnes. Due to reduced world demand for oil, production of proppants (i.e. a bauxite-based product used in oil and gas well stimulation) was suspended in 1986-87. As with base metals, aluminium prices increased strongly throughout 1987-88 in response to strong world demand combined with low stock levels.

With the strong aluminium price, Comalco Aluminium Limited, together with its co-owners in Boyne Smelters Limited, is considering a \$400m addition of a third pot line to the Boyne Island aluminium smelter.

Mineral sands

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1987-88 increased by 4.6 per cent to \$89m compared with the previous year, in spite of significant decreases in the quantity produced over the same period. The output value increase for 1987-88 reflected continuing buoyancy in rutile prices, a strong increase in zircon prices and the first full year of operation of the ilmenite upgrading plant at Meeandah near the mouth of the Brisbane River.

The majority of Queensland mineral sands output is currently produced by Consolidated Rutile Limited from floating dredge operations at three locations on North Stradbroke Island.

Other mineral sands prospects are being investigated. Exploration at Byfield, north of Rockhampton, has identified 2,400m tonnes of heavy mineral sands which could support a 500,000 tonnes a year ilmenite, rutile and zircon mining operation over 25 years. At Agnes Waters, north of Bundaberg, a feasibility study for mining of a 220m tonne heavy mineral sand reserve is under way.

Nickel

Production of nickel ore from the Greenvale mine north west of Townsville continued at close to full capacity during 1987-88 as world nickel prices rose strongly during the second half of the year.

Late in 1988, work commenced on a \$220m expansion to the production capacity of the Yabulu nickel-cobalt treatment plant near Townsville. This expansion was based on a proposal to import nickel ore from New Caledonia and the Pacific region for processing as reserves from the Greenvale mine decline.

Tin

The decline in Queensland tin mining operations, following the collapse of the international tin market in October 1985, was maintained in 1987-88. Remaining producers either continued to scale down or ceased mining operations. World tin prices, however, are currently trending upwards. By 1989-90, it is possible that progressive depletion of world tin stocks may lead to tin prices which would allow economic mining production to resume.

14.1.2 Fuel Minerals

Queensland's fuel mineral resources include vast reserves of black coal, extensive natural gas reserves, sufficient to meet foreseeable domestic demand in the medium term, and significant but limited crude oil reserves.

14.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	59,948	64,627	62,451
Underground	'000 tonnes	4,049	4,193	3,369
Total	'000 tonnes	63,997	68,820	65,819
Crude oil	megalitres	1,687	1,799	1,612
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	54	70	73
Natural gas	gigalitres	505	546	620
Liquefied petroleum gases (b)				
Propane	megalitres	41	52	64
Butane	megalitres	27	33	40

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3).
Queensland Mines Department.

Coal

Black coal is the most important commodity in economic terms in the Queensland mining industry and the State's major export item. In 1987-88 it accounted for only 53 per cent of the value, at mine, of total Queensland mineral production, compared with 62 per cent in 1986-87 and 64 per cent in 1985-86.

After a period of rapid growth in output in the 1980s, Queensland's saleable black coal production declined by 4.4 per cent to 65.8m tonnes in 1987-88 compared with the record Queensland coal output quantity of 68.8m tonnes in 1986-87. The value, at mine, of Queensland coal production fell by a massive 20 per cent to \$2,100m in 1987-88 compared with \$2,700m in 1986-87.

The fall in coal production value and in its proportion of the value of total Queensland mineral production in 1987-88 reflected the severely depressed coal price levels during that year. A strengthening Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, in which most international sales are made, exacerbated the situation for Australian producers.

In the face of tough international competition, however, the Queensland coal mining industry maintained its share of the world export coal market during 1987-88. Exports of Queensland coal to a total of 36 countries in 1987-88 compared with 39 countries in 1986-87, totalled 58.4m tonnes, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the 1986-87 foreign exports figure of 53.5m tonnes. Although the quantity of thermal (steaming) coal exports in 1987-88 declined marginally to 18.8m tonnes, coking coal exports increased from 34.3m tonnes in 1986-87 to 39.6m tonnes in 1987-88. The increase in exports in 1987-88 was achieved by a rundown in stocks during the year.



Gold mine and processing operations, Mount Leyshon

Photo: *Department of Industry Development*



Bauxite stockpiles and loading facilities, Weipa

Photo: *Department of Harbours and Marine*

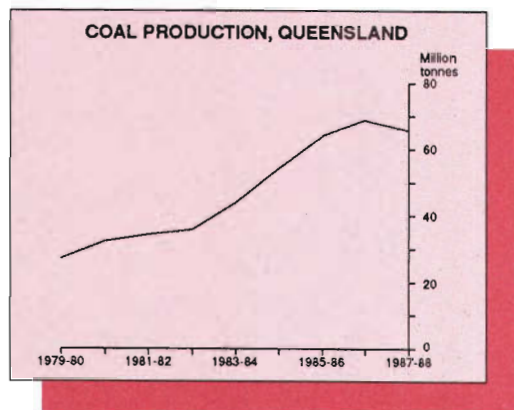


Part of the lead smelting operations, Mount Isa

Photos: *Premier's Department*

Underground mining, Mount Isa





Domestic Queensland coal sales for electricity generation and various industrial uses, including minerals processing, comprised 12.2m tonnes in 1987-88 compared with 12.0m tonnes in 1986-87.

To counter low coal prices and domestic cost pressures, the coal mining industry has sought to maximise production and sales tonnages in order to minimise unit costs. Dramatic increases in productivity have been achieved through capital expenditure on more productive equipment. Queensland Coal Board statistics on output per man-shift worked show an 8.6 per cent increase to 27.14 tonnes in 1987-88 compared with 24.98 tonnes in 1986-87.

In October 1987, the Queensland Government approved an agreement with the Queensland Coal Association, the third since 1984, to reduce rail freight rates for Bowen Basin export coal mines.

The 1987-88 coal production year was disrupted by strikes. Coal mining unions sought a national marketing authority and opposed proposals for more flexible working hours and practices aimed at more economic continuous operation of production equipment. On 8 September 1988, the Coal Industry Tribunal set down arbitrated changes to coal mining work practices which are seen as initiating the most radical restructuring of the industry since its mechanisation in the late 1940s.

The changes were accepted by the country's 30,000 coal miners in October 1988 on a national aggregate vote, despite a narrow rejection by N.S.W. miners. Implementation of the following changes will be by agreement between management and unions on a mine by mine basis.

- Underground coal production can be undertaken on 6 rather than 5 days a week and other underground work can be performed 7 days a week.

- In open-cut mines, work will be allowed 7 days a week except for coal cutting which will stay at 5 days, with a sixth day allowed to make up for production lost through bad weather, breakdowns or industrial disputes.
- Shifts will be extended from 7 to at least 8 hours with provision for agreements on overtime and 24 hours a day operations.
- Traditional (compulsory) 3 week mine shutdown periods at Christmas have been eliminated, allowing production and ancillary operations to be carried out 52 weeks a year.

A pay rise of \$33 a week granted to coal employees by the Coal Industry Tribunal was conditional on implementation of the changes.

In a period of difficult operating conditions, there have been ownership changes for a number of Queensland coal mines during 1988 and early 1989. For example, CSR Limited sold its South Blackwater and Yarrabee mines and its interest in the Callide mine; Mount Isa Mines Limited sold 25 per cent interests in its Newlands and Collinsville mines, but increased its 79 per cent stake in Oaky Creek mine by 7.5 per cent; and

Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station

The Queensland Government's commitment to maintaining the highest possible standards of mining safety has been demonstrated by its establishment of a multi-million dollar Safety in Mines Testing and Research Station (SIMTARS) at Redbank near Brisbane, which was formally opened in September 1988. The station has a staff of 27 including mining, mechanical and electrical engineers, industrial chemists and other professionals with a wide range of experience in the mining industry.

Services offered by SIMTARS include hazardous location testing, occupational hygiene analyses, investigations connected with accidents, testing of chemicals, safety data analysis, electrical instrument calibration, and scientific investigations and inspection services.

An extensive investigation was carried out by the station on the behaviour of flame safety lamps following the Moura underground mine disaster in which 12 coal miners died in an explosion on 16 July 1986. SIMTARS demonstrated that the gauze of the flame safety lamp could initiate a methane/coal dust explosion. Subsequently the lamp was withdrawn from use in Queensland.

Allied Queensland Coalfields Limited sold its interest in the new Ebenezer mine near Rosewood to its joint venture partner.

In spite of the depressed state of the industry, current coal mine development initiatives include:

- a longwall installation at Cook Colliery near Blackwater;
- major expansion of the Goonyella mine near Moranbah;
- development of a second longwall mine at the southern Colliery at German Creek;
- a major expansion project at Blair Athol mine and
- the potential for the Dawson Valley semi-anthracite coal mine near Baralaba to be brought into production, contingent on export contracts being obtained.

Other coal deposits for which feasibility studies are continuing include Wolfgang near Clermont, Ensham and Gordonstone north east of Emerald, and Redbank Plains near Ipswich. The underground Harrow Creek Trial Colliery ceased operations during 1987-88.

In November 1988, one of North Queensland's oldest State Government enterprises, the Bowen Coke Works was sold to MIM Holdings Limited. In recent years, MIM was the only coal supplier to the works and virtually the only customer, using metallurgical coke for its Mount Isa lead smelter.

development of new oilfields in south-west Queensland. This production increase has been facilitated by the completion, in March 1984, of an underground oil pipeline from the Jackson oilfield in south-west Queensland to Moonie, connecting with the previously constructed Moonie to Brisbane pipeline.

The production of crude oil and natural gas condensate in Queensland in 1987-88 was 1,685 megalitres, a decrease of 9.8 per cent from the previous year but nearly six times the production quantity in 1983-84. The value, at well, of the 1987-88 production at \$220m was 21 per cent less than for the previous year and reflected the continuing deterioration in world oil prices compounded by a strengthening Australian dollar.

In the first quarter of 1986, international oil prices plummeted to nearly one-third of the price prevailing during 1985 then firmed slightly in July 1986 before recovering by the end of 1986 to about two-thirds of the 1985 price level. The Australian Import Parity Price (IPP), the price paid for Australian crude oil, was buffered somewhat initially by the declining international value of the Australian dollar, but, as the dollar recovered and firmed, the Australian IPP was also seriously affected by the falling world oil price.

The Jackson IPP fell from \$43.71 a barrel in January 1986 to a low of \$15.75 in August and recovered to \$25.94 in October 1986 up to \$31.31 in February 1987, then finished at \$29.07 in December 1987. On 1 January 1988, the Australian crude oil market was deregulated and the IPP scheme abandoned but other price indicators equated to an Australian oil price of only \$19 a barrel in June 1988.

The predominant cause of depressed oil prices is overproduction by major oil producing nations, particularly Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Crude oil prices are expected to continue to fall

14.5 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a), AUSTRALIA

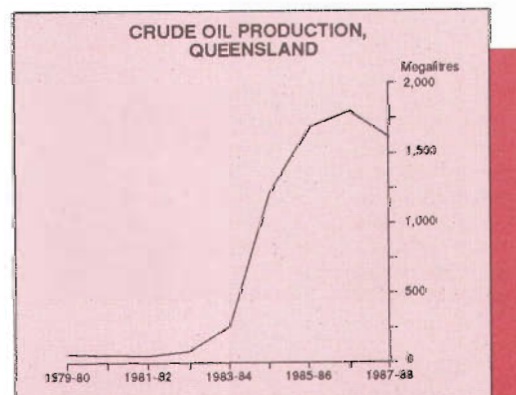
Period	Index No.	Percentage change from previous year
1974-75	100	
1975-76	152	+ 52.0
1976-77	164	+ 7.9
1977-78	176	+ 7.3
1978-79	178	+ 1.1
1979-80	180	+ 1.1
1980-81	189	+ 5.0
1981-82	231	+ 22.2
1982-83	270	+ 16.9
1983-84	251	- 7.0
1984-85	273	+ 8.8
1985-86	299	+ 9.5
1986-87	295	- 1.3
1987-88	243	- 17.6

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

Crude Oil and Condensate

Oil production in Queensland, which currently provides one-quarter of the State's requirements for finished petroleum products, has risen dramatically since 1983-84 with the



or remain depressed under the pressure of excess supply for at least 2 or 3 years, which could have implications not only for oil but also for coal and other energy commodities.

Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

All natural gas currently produced for sale in Queensland comes from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. It is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for pumping and reticulation to industrial, commercial and domestic consumers in Roma, Dalby, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane. Limited amounts of LPG are extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla pipeline junction.

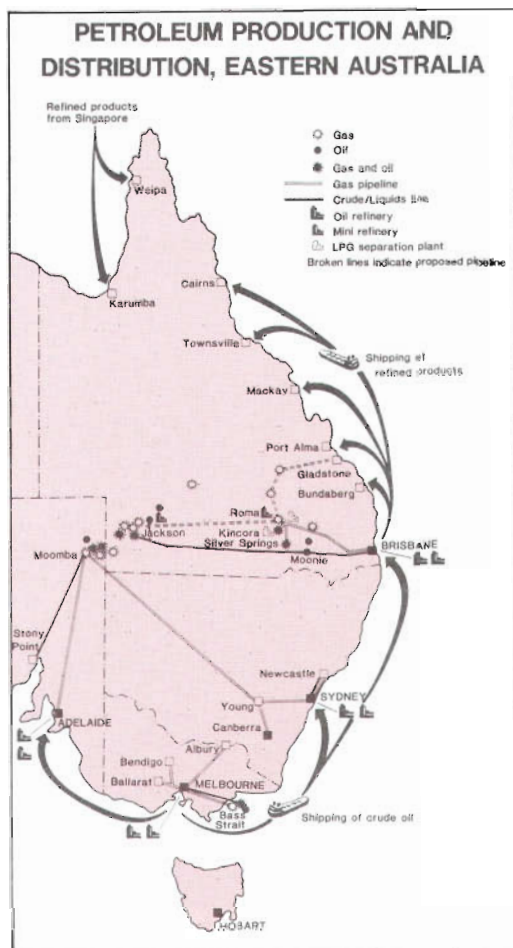
Natural gas production in Queensland increased by 13.4 per cent to 620 gegalitres in 1987-88 compared with 546 gegalitres in 1986-87, but the value of natural gas output fell by 10.4 per cent from \$44m in 1986-87 to \$39m in 1987-88.

Gas reticulation in the south Brisbane franchise area is wholly natural gas, but almost half (in energy content terms) of the gas reticulated in the north Brisbane franchise area is reformed town gas, derived from natural gas as feedstock and produced in a plant at Newstead in Brisbane.

Demand from industrial and domestic natural gas users in the south-east Queensland market has been forecast to increase by about 4 per cent a year. With the Roma to Brisbane natural gas pipeline running at maximum capacity of up to 65 terajoules (1.7m cubic metres) a day, the completion in June 1988 of the 71 kilometre first stage of a \$12.7m looping project for the pipeline has expanded supply capacity of natural gas for south-east Queensland by 10 per cent. The additional capacity will be available to Allgas Energy Limited for their franchise areas in Toowoomba and the southern side of the Brisbane River.

This first stage of the project is the start of duplication of the existing pipeline which has supplied natural gas to south-east Queensland markets since 1969. The new sections of pipeline are 406 millimetres in diameter compared with 273 millimetres for the existing pipeline and are being laid parallel to it with a separation of approximately 9 metres. The looping project will increase the capacity of the pipeline by reducing pressure drop and increasing the efficiency of the 7 compressor stations which are installed progressively along the 440 kilometre pipeline.

Successive looping stages for the pipeline will progressively meet growing natural gas demand



in south-east Queensland. When the project is completed, around the turn of the century, the pre-looping capacity of 65 terajoules for the pipeline will have been more than doubled to 155 terajoules a day, which should meet demand well into the twenty-first century.

The Queensland Government aims to sponsor the development of a State-wide strategic natural gas pipeline grid to promote industrial growth and, in turn, to provide for growth of market opportunities for gas exploration and production companies.

As cogent proof of its commitment to development, the Government is proceeding with the \$100m construction of a 523 kilometre Wallumbilla to Gladstone State Gas Pipeline scheduled for completion by the end of 1989. The pipeline will link the Surat Basin (Roma) and Denison Trough (near Rolleston) gas fields to Gladstone and will pass through the Calliope industrial estate north of Gladstone. A 324

millimetre diameter for the pipeline was chosen as large enough to accommodate projected future linking, at Wallumbilla, of a natural gas pipeline from the south-west Queensland gas fields in the Cooper Basin to the Gladstone natural gas pipeline.

While it is primarily intended to provide natural gas to the Gladstone refinery operated by Queensland Alumina Limited (QAL) (as a substitute for the high sulphur fuel oil which the company currently imports for its alumina calcining kilns), the pipeline will also supply other existing and potential industries in Gladstone and Calliope.

Ironically, fuel oil prices (the largest single factor in QAL's decision to convert its calcining operation from fuel oil to natural gas) have decreased significantly during 1988 reducing the incentive for QAL to convert to natural gas. In March 1989, however, QAL agreed in principle with the Queensland Government to buy natural gas supplied through the State-built pipeline.

In December 1988, MIM Holdings Limited called for expressions of interest from natural gas companies in bidding to supply gas as a power source for a sixth generator unit to be constructed at its Mica Creek power station near Mount Isa. Natural gas supply proposals will be compared with the cost of continuing coal usage for electricity generation. Although neither has given MIM firm costings, both the Queensland and Northern Territory Governments have previously lobbied MIM to switch to natural gas. The Queensland Government has proposed a pipeline from the Jackson field to Mount Isa, while the Northern Territory proposes running a spurline to Mount Isa from the Amadeus Basin to Darwin pipeline. Another interested party is Elders Resources NZFP Limited which, with its joint venture partner Curtin Brothers (Qld) Pty Ltd, has been invited to tender for supply of its Bowen Basin methane gas by pipeline to Mount Isa.

In other recent oil and gas industry developments:

- CSR Limited sold its oil and gas division in October 1988 to AGL Limited, a major N.S.W. gas utility and owner of significant oil and gas interests in Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia. Assets sold by CSR Limited include majority interests in the Roma gas field and the Roma to Brisbane gas pipeline and a 50 per cent interest in the Denison Trough natural gas project.
- Allgas Energy Limited has been granted a franchise to reticulate natural gas to the Gold Coast and adjacent areas. Allgas has undertaken to extend its reticulation system, which currently reaches south to Beenleigh, to the New South Wales border by 1996.

- In December 1988, the Queensland Government approved the sale, over 10 years, of 300 petajoules of natural gas to the South Australian market from the Cooper Basin deposits in south-west Queensland. The agreement was subject to a number of requirements which would ensure an adequate quantity of gas was retained for Queensland use in the future.

14.1.3 Construction Materials and Other Non-metallic Minerals

Construction Materials

Production of construction materials — sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, dimension stone (viz. shaped marble, sandstone etc. slabs), fill etc. — caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions.

14.6 PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)

Mineral	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p
Sand	6,678	6,138	6,257
Gravel	3,305	2,972	3,254
Crushed and broken stone	21,627	20,679	20,910
Other construction materials (including dimension stone)	4,304	4,149	4,430

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3).
Sand, Gravel and Quarry Production (8403.3).

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large scale operators throughout the State, but it is dominated by three or four major companies.

Marble block quarrying is a highly specialised segment of the industry. At Chillagoe west of Cairns, a second major marble quarry has begun operations. The quarry is a \$14m joint venture operation between Queensland Marble Limited and Thiess Contractors Pty Ltd who hope to tap into an estimated \$100m a year Australian market for marble and a \$2,700m a year world demand for marble. The venture is confident of exporting block marble to Japan and Europe in addition to billets and finished tiles to the Pacific Basin, the west coast of the United States and South East Asia.

Other Non-metallic Minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant non-metallic minerals currently produced in Queensland are gemstones, limestone, silica, salt, kaolin and bentonite.

14.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS, EXCLUDING FUEL MINERALS (a) QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	38	26	33
Clays				
Brick	'000 tonnes	988	835	1,030
Cement	'000 tonnes	156	122	127
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	5	5	10
Diatomite	tonnes	221	329	651
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	23	26	28
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	3	17	29
Limestone	'000 tonnes	n.p.	2,165	1,821
Magnesite	tonnes	1,082	1,852	105
Peat	tonnes	2,394	2,879	1,229
Perlite	tonnes	3,364	4,669	5,133
Phosphate ore	'000 tonnes	42	10	5
Salt	'000 tonnes	n.p.	313	272
Silica	'000 tonnes	889	939	1,297

(a) Excluding gemstones.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3).
Queensland Mines Department.

The Queensland gemstone mining industry is dominated by sapphires and opals. In fact, Queensland accounts for a significant proportion of world uncut sapphire production. Less than 1 per cent of local sapphire production is cut and polished in Queensland, with most rough stones being exported to Thailand. With a view to developing a large-scale Australian sapphire processing industry and thus generating significant value added export revenue, the Queensland Government acted in 1988 to stimulate local sapphire production by offering 832 blocks of land covering 2,650 square kilometres for exploration on the Anakie gemfields west of Rockhampton. The offering, however, has met with considerable opposition from existing miners on the gemfield who claim it will let in large companies and squeeze out small miners.

14.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Gemstone	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88p
Sapphires	6,000	7,552	10,000
Opals	2,110	2,102	6,602
Other	285	317	239
Total	8,395	9,971	16,841

(a) Excluding the production of part-time and itinerant miners and amateur fossickers.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3).
Queensland Mines Department.

The year 1988 was one of major debate and confrontation between cement manufacturer and limestone miner, Central Queensland Cement Pty Ltd and conservationists who accused the company of destroying valuable caves at Mount Etna, 20 kilometres north of Rockhampton, and of putting at risk the habitats of ghost bats and little bent-wing bats.

Two Sides of the Etna Eruption

Extracted from the Queensland Government Mining Journal

Conservationists

The proposed extension of quarry operations will cause substantial damage to the Mount Etna cave-bearing landscape system.

There are economic alternative limestone deposits. It makes good economic sense to bring clinker processed in Gladstone from extensive Bracewell deposits of limestone to Rockhampton. The Rockhampton plant is old, much of its technology is antiquated and it should close in the interests of economical cement production and the protection of Mount Etna.

If the company is permitted to mine up the cavernous face, the quarry will be an eyesore for a great distance around.

Even caves wholly contained within the proposed reserve will inevitably be damaged by blasting outside the proposed reserve.

Elephant Hole and Speaking Tube caves, which are to be mined, are known roosting sites for the rare and valuable ghost bat.

At the time of the closest approach of the eastern quarry to Bat Cleft, unusually large numbers of juvenile bats died. At that time also, about 700 bats moved their young to a stormwater drain. This indicates the importance of Bat Cleft as apparently no other cave in the region is suitable.

Queensland Cement

More than 80 per cent of Mount Etna's caves are unconditionally protected by the establishment of a special reserve.

There are no alternative sources of limestone which are chemically and technically suitable. The company's Gladstone clinker plant does not produce cement and is fully utilised supplying the South Queensland market. The company will continue to operate in Rockhampton as it has done for the past 25 years. Furthermore, a \$3m expansion is planned.

There is no way conceivable that under the existing arrangements, Mount Etna could end up being flanked on three sides by a quarry.

The company will continue to maintain a standard drill and blast extraction method on the non-cavernous face as it has done for many years. It is sheer speculation to assume that any other caves, especially within the

reserve, will be damaged by quarrying of Elephant Hole and Speaking Tube.

There is no evidence to support assertions that these caves are vital roosting sites, as ghost bats range over all the 160-odd caves in the region.

The company's decision to surrender its largest mining lease on Mount Etna provides an unchallengeable guarantee of protection of Mount Etna's caves, bat populations and Bat Cleft. Every allegation made against the company has been shown to be false.

Kaolin production at 29,000 tonnes in Queensland in 1987-88 reflected the first full year of processing operations by Comalco Aluminium Limited at Weipa. Market development by the company included shipments to Japan for the first time.

Investigations of the magnesite deposits, of world significance, at Kunwarara and Yaamba north of Rockhampton continued during 1987-88. Mining and construction of treatment plants in the area are foreshadowed. Opportunity exists for adding value to beneficiated magnesite through the addition of natural gas and electrical energy to produce calcined magnesite, dead-burned magnesite and magnesium metal.

At Phosphate Hill, south of Mount Isa, Queensland Phosphate Limited has plans for a phosphate mine and treatment plant to produce phosphoric acid and high analysis super-phosphates to be used to produce ammonium phosphates. A decision to proceed with the

project will depend on markets and the possible supply of natural gas. The venture would involve construction of a 144 kilometre pipeline from Mount Isa to supply sulphuric acid. Phosphate rock reserves are estimated at 1,000m tonnes.

14.2 MINING OPERATIONS

The number of Queensland mining establishments operating at 30 June has declined from 458 in 1984-85 to 391 in 1986-87. The decline has predominantly reflected tin mines ceasing operations, following the collapse of the world tin market in October 1985 and the apparent rationalisation and concentration in the sand, gravel and quarrying industry.

Turnover of Queensland mining establishments increased by 5.6 per cent from \$4,928m in 1985-86 to \$5,203m in 1986-87 whereas value added increased by 3.9 per cent from \$3,105m in 1985-86 to \$3,227m in 1986-87.

Employment in the Queensland mining industry has remained fairly steady in aggregate since 1983-84. Employment increases in coal mining establishments have been roughly counterbalanced by employment decreases in metallic minerals mining and sand, gravel and quarry production.

The dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry is coal mining which accounted for 57 per cent of total mining employment, 66 per cent of total turnover and 64 per cent of total value added in 1986-87.

14.9 MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Operation	Establishments at 30 June	Employment, average over whole year (b) (persons)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Value added (d)
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Queensland					
1984-85	458	18,452	587.0	4,281.8	2,602.3
1985-86	416	18,589	633.4	4,928.0	3,104.8
1986-87	391	18,561	679.6	5,202.8	3,226.9
Metallic minerals	70	5,808	188.5	1,109.3	731.2
Fuel minerals					
Coal	30	10,524	441.4	3,431.9	2,069.9
Oil and gas	18	205	6.5	403.0	299.8
Construction materials	228	1,613	33.8	212.1	101.9
Other non-metallic minerals	45	411	9.4	46.4	24.2
Australia					
1986-87	1,451	78,067	2,767.0	19,494.4	13,152.0

(a) Excluding small-scale miners with low value of output. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors. (d) Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Sources: Census of Mining Establishments (8402.0).
Census of Mining Establishments (8401.3).

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1986-87, Queensland had 27 per cent of mining establishments, which accounted for 24 per cent of mining employment, 27 per cent of mining turnover, and 25 per cent of mining value added.

14.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June	Employment, average over whole year (b) (persons)		Value added (c)
		No.	\$m	
N.S.W. (d)	454	26,048	4,106.7	2,319.5
Victoria	208	5,783	2,525.6	2,239.0
Queensland	391	18,561	5,202.8	3,226.9
S.A.	105	3,019	1,235.1	1,009.0
W.A.	214	19,617	5,147.0	3,468.6
Tasmania	46	2,950	450.4	177.7
N.T.	33	2,089	826.9	711.2
Australia	1,451	78,067	19,494.4	13,152.0

(a) Excluding small-scale miners with low value of output. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (d) Including A.C.T.

Source: Census of Mining Establishments (8402.0).

14.3 MINERAL EXPLORATION

Private exploration expenditure in Queensland for minerals other than petroleum and oil shale in 1987-88 amounted to \$159.3m, an increase of \$38.7m or 32 per cent over the \$120.6m expenditure for 1986-87. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of \$466.3m (58 per cent of the Australian total of \$799.2m for 1987-88), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second among the States at 20 per cent of the Australian total, followed by New South Wales with \$61.5m or 8 per cent.

14.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, STATES AND AUSTRALIA (\$m)

State or Territory	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
New South Wales	51.8	47.6	61.5
Victoria	12.3	15.5	33.9
Queensland	88.6	120.6	159.3
South Australia	48.9	11.0	18.9
Western Australia	205.2	323.3	466.3
Tasmania	10.6	10.9	10.4
Northern Territory	24.6	27.9	48.9
Australia	442.0	556.8	799.2

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration.

Source: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

The \$38.7m increase in expenditure on mineral exploration in 1987-88 was solely attributable to gold exploration for which expenditure

actually rose by \$49.4m whereas exploration expenditure for other minerals declined by \$10.7m.

14.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Mineral	Queensland			Australia
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	16.4	20.7	13.4	83.9
Gold	44.6	70.1	119.5	581.0
Iron ore	0.2	0.1	n.p.	11.8
Mineral sands	0.7	1.2	1.6	12.5
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	1.9	0.3	n.p.	2.8
Uranium	2.0	1.6	0.6	23.2
Other metallic	0.4	0.6	1.3	12.8
Coal	15.3	20.4	14.9	24.5
Construction materials	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.9
Diamonds	n.p.	1.5	2.0	24.3
Other non-metallic	5.2	n.p.	5.3	21.3
Total	88.6	120.6	159.3	799.2

Source: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

The downturn in petroleum exploration that commenced during 1986, following the collapse of the international oil price early that year, continued into the early part of 1987 and remained evident in the very low levels of seismic exploration activity in Queensland throughout 1987. In spite of low oil prices Queensland oil and gas drilling exploration recovered to high levels in 1987. The bulk of exploration drilling was undertaken in the Surat-Bowen Basin and its environs.

14.13 PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1985	1986	1987
Expenditure	\$'000	159,004	63,061	92,447
Geological	\$'000	8,149	8,493	5,669
Seismic	\$'000	72,792	26,934	19,889
Drilling	\$'000	77,778	27,471	60,772
Other	\$'000	285	164	6,117
Wells drilled	No.	112	54	123
As oil producers	No.	30	13	23
As gas producers	No.	16	1	17
Plugged and abandoned	No.	66	40	83
Average final depth of wells drilled	metres	1,710	1,774	1,736
Total drilling	metres	195,633	90,345	210,782

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

14.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Subdivision (8401.3), annual

Mineral Production (8402.3), annual

Sand, Gravel and Quarry Production (8403.3), half-yearly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class (8402.0), annual

Mineral Production (8405.0), annual

Mineral Exploration (8407.0), annual

Other publications:

Queensland Department of Mines, *Annual Report* and *Queensland Government Mining Journal* (monthly)

The Queensland Coal Board, *Annual Report*
Queensland Energy Advisory Council, (*Annual Review*)

Bureau of Mineral Resources, *Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review*

Chapter 15

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Chapter 15

FORESTRY

Two-thirds of Queensland's land surface has vegetation in which tree species dominate, although, in terms of timber production, a significant proportion has little or no value. Forest, which is suitable for commercial purposes, covers only 5 per cent of the area of Queensland and half of this has been gazetted as State forest, timber reserve and national park.

The protection of Queensland forests began in a positive way with the appointment of a Director of Forests in 1905 and legislation in 1906 that allowed for the permanent dedication of State forests and national parks. In 1910 the area of State forest was 321,000 hectares while by 1988 it had increased to almost 4m hectares.

15.1 FOREST TYPES

Forests are either native or plantation (man-made).

Native forests contain a great variety of species which are predominantly hardwoods (e.g. eucalypts) with a few softwoods (e.g. cypress, hoop and bunya pine). These forests fall into three main types — rainforest, cypress pine forest and hardwood forest.

In plantation forests, softwoods predominate with both native and exotic species. The need for human intervention in the provision of forests was recognised early this century with trial plantings of native and exotic species.

15.1 AREA OF NATIVE FORESTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1988 (hectares)

Forest type	State total	Area under Crown control (a)
Hardwood	4,795,000	3,645,000
Cypress pine	1,686,000	1,475,000
Rainforest	1,237,000	1,156,000
Total	7,718,000	6,276,000

(a) Including all Crown land much of which is not available for timber production.

Source: Queensland Department of Forestry.



Planting hoop pine, Gympie, c1932

15.1.1 Hardwood Forest

Over 80 per cent of Australia's commercial forest is hardwood forest. It can be divided into dry sclerophyll (open) forest and wet sclerophyll (tall open) forest of which the latter is the most productive hardwood source. Sclerophyll is the hard coating on the leaves of the tallest stratum, mainly eucalypts, found in the forest.

Dry Sclerophyll Forest

In Queensland, dry sclerophyll forest ranges from the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range and extends west to Inglewood, Injune, Emerald and Clermont with a narrow strip running north from Mackay to Cape York and Weipa. The forest contains mainly hardy eucalypt species (grey ironbark, white mahogany, spotted gum, lemon scented gum and red ironbarks) which vary in height from 10 to 30 metres. They are usually drought resistant and fire plays an important part in the forest's development as well as determining the nature of the understorey.

Fire is often the catalyst for rapid regeneration. Even following a hot wildfire, eucalypt species will produce a mass of new shoots while the understorey will show new growth from the roots. Some woody fruits and hard coated seeds need the fire to release their seeds and to promote germination. If the fires are frequent, a grassy open forest will develop while with less fire a scrubby understorey is prevalent. The grasses provide a suitable food source for livestock and are taken advantage of in most forests.

The durable hardwood harvested from the dry sclerophyll is used as a structural and decorative timber in the building industry as well as in rail and road construction.



Dry sclerophyll forest

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken



Wet sclerophyll forest

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

Wet Sclerophyll Forest

As the name suggests, wet sclerophyll forest is found in higher rainfall areas, such as Fraser Island, the coastal mountains south of Gladstone and areas bordering the tropical rainforest of north Queensland. The forest is usually dominated by eucalypts (flooded gum, blackbutt, tallowwood and brush box) with some rainforest species present.

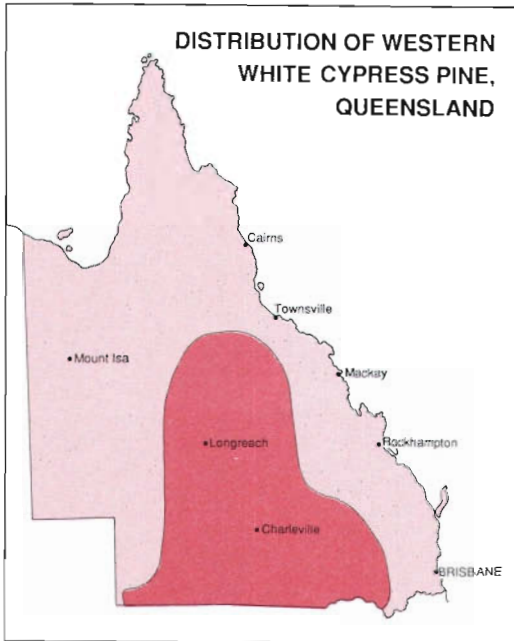
The eucalypts that form the upper stratum are tall (30 to 50 metres) with relatively large diameter trunks. The trees grow quickly and reach half their mature height in 25 to 35 years. This rapid growth maintains the wet sclerophyll forest as an important contributor to the State's timber production despite its small area of occurrence.

Although this type of forest is more fire sensitive than dry sclerophyll forest, fire assists in regeneration and enables the forest to keep its identity. Without fire, the vigorous rainforest species, within the forest and on its border, would become dominant and cut off the light necessary for the propagation of the eucalypts.

The hardwood timber from the wet sclerophyll forest is used for general construction such as building frames and flooring, in both industrial and domestic situations. The combination of tall eucalypts and a rainforest understorey provides an attractive recreation area which has become increasingly popular with visitors, particularly where creeks or rivers are present.

15.1.2 Cypress Pine Forest

Cypress pines are found in all States of Australia but white cypress pine, the most important species, occurs mainly in the western districts of Queensland and New South Wales. In Queensland large areas of cypress pine have been cleared for agricultural and pastoral use but extensive commercial forests still exist in the State forests of southern Queensland.



Heights of 15 to 20 metres are achieved by the hardy species which grows well in deep sands bordering creek systems, shallow sands and light clay soils. Although cypress pine forms dense groves of its own species, it more often grows in association with taller eucalypt forests in which it forms the middle stratum.

Annual timber production from Queensland's cypress pine forests is about 150,000 cubic metres with one-third coming from privately-owned land. Cypress pine produces a very durable timber that is resistant to termite attack and has limited shrinkage. It is widely used by builders throughout the western districts and is increasingly used for house frames and flooring in other areas.

The grass layer which often grows under the cypress stratum is useful for cattle grazing and most suitable State forests are leased for this purpose. The forest also protects much of the western districts from wind erosion and provides valuable wildlife refuges.

15.1.3 Rainforest

Due to a mainly arid climate, Australia has relatively little rainforest. In Queensland, the most extensive zone of rainforest lies north of Townsville where more than 857,000 hectares of tropical rainforest exist. About 90 per cent of this area is protected as State forest or national park. Areas of subtropical rainforest are found between Townsville and the Queensland-New South Wales border.

Rainforest is a complex ecological system. Its occurrence is conditioned by the climate, soil, topography, organisms and natural history (climate changes, cyclones, fires). The features common to all rainforest are:

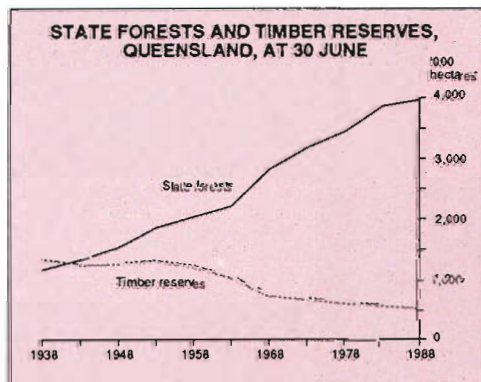
- large numbers of closely spaced, moisture-loving trees;
- a tree canopy which blocks out most of the sunlight;
- broad-leaved trees with a thin smooth bark;
- a presence of vines, orchids, ferns, mosses and lichens and
- a strata-type development with a succession of species.

Of the three distinct strata or levels which make up the rainforest, the most impressive is that of the massive emergent species such as hoop pine, kauri pine and the oak and ash groups. These may grow up to 60 metres above the forest floor and are light demanding. The hoop and kauri are the pioneer species and, if conditions are suitable, will expand the boundaries of the rainforest by colonising the surrounding eucalypt forest. This natural expansion can be retarded by fire, perhaps the greatest enemy of rainforest communities.

The most valuable species in the subtropical rainforests of south-east Queensland are hoop pine, red cedar, crow's ash and miva mahogany. The tropical rainforests of north Queensland are the source of high quality cabinet timbers, such as Queensland maple, red cedar, Queensland walnut, northern silky oak, silver ash and kauri pine.

15.2 STATE FORESTS

Crown reserves of timber cover approximately 3.3 per cent of the State's area. They are made up of 481 State forests and 98 timber reserves and include both native and plantation forests.



15.2 AREA OF STATE FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1988 (hectares)

Statistical division (a)	State forest	Timber reserve
Moreton (b)	266,255	6,937
Wide Bay-Burnett	970,771	44,359
Darling Downs	936,275	5,918
South-West	357,243	19,653
Fitzroy	652,993	125,348
Mackay	125,441	20,956
Northern	282,186	798
Far North	381,468	306,975
Queensland	3,972,632	530,944

(a) Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries. (b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.
Source: Queensland Department of Forestry.

15.2.1 Forest Control

The development and management of the forest estate is the principal function of the Department of Forestry. The aim of the Department is to assure a continuing and increasing supply of timber to meet the State's expanding needs. In 1987-88, almost one million cubic metres of timber was harvested from Queensland State forests with more than half coming from pine plantations. State forests, including production forests, are managed on a multiple-use basis to provide a variety of goods and services for the community and to ensure that the best long-term use of the forest is maintained. Multiple uses include logging, water catchment protection, stock grazing, wildlife habitat protection, honey production and recreation. Each use requires careful planning, therefore effective land-use policies and practices have been developed and are continually upgraded.

The Department of Forestry also promotes the development and stability of the timber industry and undertakes research into the needs of the forestry and wood-using industries. An extension service provides the public and industry with advice on all aspects of timber utilisation.

An advisory service on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers is conducted by the Department for engineers, architects, builders and the general public. It also administers the *Timber Utilization and Marketing Act 1987* which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

15.2.2 Forest Management

The diverse nature of forests necessitates careful land-use planning tempered by the requirements of technological, economic and

social changes that impact on forest management. Multiple-use management is seen as the most practical means of reconciling the differing demands of the community. While the Department is vitally concerned with timber production, it also has a history of conservation and preservation, and strives to maintain essential ecological processes and support systems, preserve genetic diversity and sustain the utilisation of species and ecosystems.

The growing cycle of the hoop pine plantation illustrates how the multiple-use management policy adapts to the changing structure of a forest. Until such time as the canopy closes, grazing helps control the growth of weeds in new hoop pine plantations. Recreation areas and forest drives are located in selected developed plantations and adjacent rainforest. After ground cover has become established, plantations assist in protecting catchment areas by restricting water run-off intensity and stabilising the soil. Additionally, hoop pine plantations provide suitable conditions for wildlife — particularly once the understorey develops. By maintaining a range of neighbouring plantations at different stages of development, wildlife species diversity is assisted.



Forestry logging

Photo: Premier's Department

15.2.3 Forest Utilisation

Wood from the forests is used in building and construction, telegraph poles, railway sleepers, furniture, sporting goods and the manufacture of paper. Only mature trees, underdeveloped trees or those trees causing overcrowding are logged. None of the timber logged is wasted. In the forest, left over wood is cut into fence posts or sleepers and in the sawmill, offcuts are chipped for particle board or made into garden mulch.

Although the harvesting and processing of timber is carried out by the private sector, the Department of Forestry is responsible for the overall management of forests. It decides how much timber will be logged, based on a sustained yield which is the yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. It implies continuous production which is planned to be achieved at the earliest practicable time — a balance between growth and removals. The attainment of sustained yield means that forest areas must be structured to ensure an even graduation and equivalent areas of each age class. When maintained, a sustained yield ensures that forest resources are not depleted.

Grazing of the grasses in open forests is beneficial to both parties. The forest provides shelter, shade and food for the cattle while grazing helps keep down the undergrowth which reduces the fire danger.

The trees, undergrowth and humus of the forest slow down the surface run-off following rainfall and thus provide water catchment protection. With more water soaking into the soil, the siltation of streams and soil erosion are reduced. In forested areas stream flows are more even, flood peaks lowered and streams are less likely to dry up.

The many flowering trees and plants of the forest are a food source for bees and beekeepers are permitted to place their hives in State forests. In return the bees perform the task of pollination.

Scientific research is conducted in some State forests with information being obtained on growth patterns and how to best use the forest.

15.2.4 Forest Recreation

State forest parks are areas of State forest which are managed primarily for recreation. Over 60 forest parks are located throughout Queensland and offer a diverse range of environmental types — from the tropical beauty of a rainforest to the stark grandeur of tall eucalypts.

Activities such as camping, picnicking, bushwalking, horse riding, scenic driving or just observing nature can be pursued. More and more school and special interest groups take the opportunity to visit State forests to experience the great outdoors. During 1987-88, over one million people took advantage of State forests for recreational purposes. In order to reduce the impact of visitors on the ecosystem of the forests, graded trails and boardwalks are being provided.

Most facilities in the State forest parks cater for day visitors but, where facilities are suitable, overnight camping is allowed. However, due to the increasing cost of providing such facilities, a camping fee was introduced in November 1988.

15.2.5 Reforestation

The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making 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 northern Queensland.

Timber production from the State's native forests is unable to meet the demand for timber products. To alleviate this deficit, the State has initiated an intensive softwood planting program which is designed to provide forest resources sufficient to support modern softwood



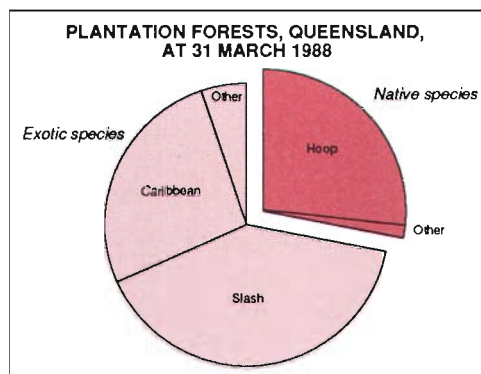
Picnicking in the forest

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

processing industries. This should ensure a stable supply of wood-based products to regional markets within the State.

Timber supply deficits exist in all coastal regions, with only the western cypress pine zone capable of meeting its requirements from native forests. Dispersed softwood plantation programs have been established in coastal districts to supply the future requirements of regional populations. This not only minimises transport costs of raw materials for industries producing sawn timber, plywood and veneer, poles and reconstituted board products at key centres, but also fulfils important regional development objectives. Plantations have the capacity to provide income and employment benefits in regional areas where alternative employment opportunities are often scarce. A substantial work force is required in plantation management, harvesting and primary processing.

Pine plantations, both exotic and hoop, represent an extremely efficient method of growing timber products. A combination of characteristics such as rapid growth, straight stem, flexible growing requirements and disease resistance enables foresters to obtain a high yield from each hectare of plantation. The main reason exotic pines instead of eucalypts are being planted in Queensland is that an average pine forest produces more timber than an equivalent eucalypt forest. A pine tree can be utilised from ground level to within 2 metres of the tip while with eucalypts, only 50 per cent of the wood can be used.



It is planned that by the turn of the century, Queensland's timber demand will be largely met from native forests and plantations. The Department aims to establish about 200,000 hectares of plantation forest (5 per cent of the total State forest area).

The chief native species planted is hoop pine which accounts for about 30 per cent of the total area planted. Hoop pine produces a high quality timber with good bending characteristics and saws and dresses cleanly, making it useful for furniture and in building applications. It is also excellent for plywood manufacture. Thinnings are sold for conversion to cases, mouldings, furniture components and particle board, or pulp for paper and cardboard. Specialty items such as brush handles and spatulas are produced from small trees, while the larger trees are utilised for furniture, cladding and mouldings. Correct hoop pine pruning means that the butt sections of the final crop stems are suitable for rotary peeling into plywood or sawing into wide board.

Native species which are planted to a lesser extent, are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil with above average rainfall. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted are slash pine, which is native to the south east of the United States, and Caribbean pine from Central America. Other species planted to a lesser degree include patula, loblolly and radiata pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, Kennedy, Danbulla, Kuranda and Ingham.

The Department manages its native plantations on a 45 to 50 year rotation or growing cycle, comprising precommercial thinning 4 to 5

15.3 REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND (hectares)			
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	
Area of plantations established			
Hoop pine	484	588	
Slash pine	68	4	
Caribbean pine	4,446	3,774	
Other exotic conifers	809	1,357	
Broadleaf species	—	6	
Miscellaneous (a)	36	39	
Total	5,843	5,768	
Net area of effective plantations			
Hoop pine	43,619	43,995	
Other native conifers	668	665	
Slash pine	66,660	66,255	
Caribbean pine	39,866	43,539	
Other exotic conifers	7,473	8,624	
Broadleaf species	1,609	1,601	
Miscellaneous (a)	177	193	
Total	160,072	164,872	
Native forests treated			
Eucalypt	1,696	1,801	
Cypress pine	5,026	4,209	
Total	6,722	6,010	

(a) Including silky oak, maple, red cedar etc.

Source: Queensland Department of Forestry.



Axeman statue at World Expo 88, Brisbane

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

Axeman preparing a log. Gympie Forestry Museum

Photo: Premier's Department





et-maker at work on kitchen cupboards, Mackay

Photo: Department of Industry



Bunya pines

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

years after planting, two commercial thinnings at about 20 years and 30 years into the growing cycle, followed by clear felling of the plantation approximately 50 years after planting.

15.2.6 Research

A comprehensive research program into the broad areas of plantation species, native and plantation forests and forest protection is conducted by the Department.

Silvicultural treatments of the natural forest are also carried out 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 of Forestry maintains a program of research to ensure appropriate end use applications for forest products and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Co-operation with other research organisations also plays a significant role in the overall aim of forest development and management.

15.3 TIMBER PRODUCTION

As well as the living forest having many uses, so too do the harvested trees. About 80 per cent of wood from the State's forest is sawn into planks and boards and used in house construction or in the manufacture of furniture. The remainder is either broken down into small particles and recombined into paper products and building boards or used in bulky pieces as railway sleepers and bridge poles.

15.3.1 Sawmill Licensing

Under the *Sawmills Licensing Act 1936-1979*, Department of Forestry control of log processing ensures that Crown and private timber is utilised only in areas where resources can support economic production. Sawmills are licensed to process a certain volume of timber each quarter. Plywood and veneer mills are also licensed. As a result of amalgamations and natural attrition, the number of licensed sawmills has declined from 517 in 1969 to 352 at 30 June 1988. The number of operating mills at 30 June 1988 was 275.

15.3.2 Milling Operations

Over the 10 year period since 1978-79, the volume of log timber processed has fluctuated with a high in 1980-81 of 1,404,938 cubic metres and a low of 1,085,954 in 1982-83. Since 1982-83, the volume has been on the increase with 1,338,608 cubic metres in 1987-88, a rise of 7 per cent over 1986-87.

The biggest increase for the 12 months to 30 June 1988 was shown by conifers other than

15.4 NUMBER OF MILLS OPERATING BY TYPE AND CAPACITY OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, JUNE QUARTER 1988

Statistical division	Sawmills with quarterly licensed capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, veneer etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
Brisbane	12	—	7	6	25
Moreton	29	15	9	2	55
Wide Bay-Barnett	22	13	16	1	52
Darling Downs	17	21	10	—	48
South-West	3	10	3	—	16
Fitzroy	9	8	5	—	22
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	9	5	4	—	18
Northern	5	3	1	1	10
Far North	14	8	5	2	29
North-West	—	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland	120	83	60	12	275

Source: Sawmill Statistics (8206.3).

15.5 LOG TIMBER PROCESSED (a), QUEENSLAND
 ('000 cubic metres)

Species	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
From native forests			
Conifers			
Hoop, bunya and kauri	30.8	37.5	39.6
Cypress	120.2	141.5	157.9
Other	3.7	5.6	9.0
Forest hardwoods	558.5	529.6	508.3
Rainforest structural timbers	68.2	51.2	46.7
Cabinet woods			
Prime	29.3	23.8	16.5
Miscellaneous	44.2	32.8	26.6
From plantations			
Conifers			
Hoop, bunya and kauri	81.9	136.2	168.7
Other	148.3	293.0	365.3
Non-coniferous	0.3	0.1	—
Imported	0.6	—	—
Total	1,086.0	1,251.3	1,338.6

(a) Including logs processed for wood pulp, woodwool, hardboard and particle board.

Source: Sawmill Statistics (8206.3).

hoop, bunya, kauri and cypress pine from both native forests (59.1 per cent) and plantation forests (24.7 per cent).

Improvements have taken place in some segments of the wood and wood products industries. After a slump in 1983-84, activity in the veneer and manufactured boards of wood section has picked up. At Gympie, ACI Australia Limited has recently constructed a \$78m factory to manufacture medium density fibre-board which is widely used in furniture and house fitting applications. The plant will process

up to 300,000 cubic metres of timber a year from State pine plantations north of Gympie.

**15.6 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a):
PLYWOOD, VENEER AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS
OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	Unit	1979-80	1984-85	1986-87
Establishments in operation at end of June	No.	22	19	20
Employment (b) average over whole year	No.	1,610	1,170	1,325
Wages and salaries (c)	\$'000	16,367	18,898	24,683
Turnover (d)	\$'000	73,262	80,575	112,266
Value added	\$'000	30,718	41,227	49,976

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Data not collected in 1985-86. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors. (d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations (8202.3).

15.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Sawmill Statistics (8206.3), quarterly
Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations (8202.3), annual

Other publications:

Queensland Department of Forestry, *Annual Report*

Queensland Department of Forestry, *Caring for our Forests*

Queensland Department of Forestry, *Information Papers*

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Chapter 16

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector in Queensland has undergone a dramatic change in the 5 year period from 1981-82 to 1986-87. The number of manufacturing establishments increased by 15 per cent and the value added by 46 per cent but, with improved technology and greater use of efficiency programs, average employment fell by 6 per cent.

An example of this change is the textile industry subdivision. Over the 5 year period, the number of establishments increased by 12 per cent, value added increased by 70 per cent but average employment dropped by 27 per cent.

16.1 MANUFACTURING SECTOR (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981-82	1986-87	Percentage change, 1981-82 to 1986-87
Establishments (b)	3,555	4,090	+15.1
Average yearly employment	122,717	115,409	-6.0
Wages and salaries (c) (\$'000)	1,700,379	2,263,306	+33.1
Turnover (\$'000)	10,590,192	14,848,481	+40.2
Value added (\$'000)	3,464,170	5,052,913	+45.9

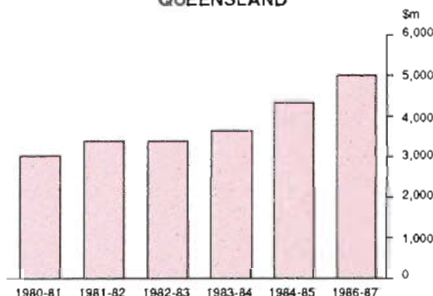
(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) At end of June. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

In 1986-87 value added by the manufacturing sector was \$5,053m, an increase of 15 per cent on the 1984-85 figure of \$4,386m. Turnover also increased by 15 per cent for the same period to \$14,824m with average employment increasing 5 per cent to 115,000 persons, improving turnover on a person employed basis from \$118,000 in 1984-85 to \$129,000 in 1986-87.

The value added by manufacturing has increased 64 per cent since 1980-81, although not in a consistent pattern. The largest increases have been 19 per cent between 1983-84 and 1984-85 and 15 per cent between 1984-85 and 1986-87. These large increases have occurred in

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Data not collected in 1985-86.

the food, beverages and tobacco; paper, paper products, printing and publishing and basic metal products industries.

16.1 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing in Queensland, in terms of economic output, is dominated by the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision, which accounts for 31 per cent of the total value added and an average employment of nearly 29 per cent of the labour force. The manufacture of basic metal products (copper, lead, aluminium etc.) and paper, paper products, printing and publishing are also significant manufacturing industries which, combined, provide 21 per cent of value added and 16 per cent of average employment in the sector.

16.2 MANUFACTURING (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

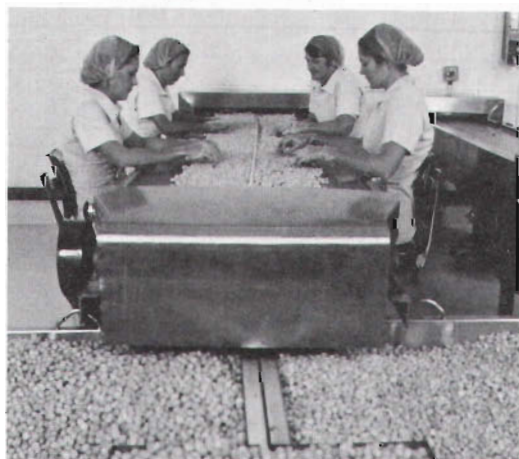
Industry subdivision	Average yearly employ- ment	Value added
	No.	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	33,042	1,574,718
Textiles	880	34,245
Clothing and footwear	4,464	101,670
Wood, wood products and furniture	11,726	342,072
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	11,149	478,849
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,342	305,166
Non-metallic mineral products	5,925	327,291
Basic metal products	6,700	570,354
Fabricated metal products	12,969	445,752
Transport equipment	10,751	354,920
Other machinery and equipment	9,243	328,139
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5,217	189,736
Total manufacturing	115,408	5,052,913

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.1 Food, Beverages and Tobacco

The most important industry group in this subdivision is meat processing with large abattoirs in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Townsville. Some of the producers operating in this field are the Angliss Group with meat works in Rockhampton and Townsville, the Livestock and Meat Authority in Brisbane, T.A. Field Pty Ltd (Townsville, Rockhampton, Dinmore and Beaudesert), Darling Downs Co-operative Bacon Association Ltd (Brisbane and Toowoomba), Thomas Borthwick and Sons (A'Asia) Ltd at Baker's Creek and Merinda, and Tancred Bros Pty Ltd at Oxley.



Grading macadamia nuts, Nambour
Photo: Department of Industry Development

**16.3 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO
SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87**

Industry	Average yearly employ- ment	Value added
	No.	\$'000
Meat products	11,930	499,123
Meat (except smallgoods and poultry)	8,794	375,063
Milk products	2,343	103,246
Fruit and vegetable products	1,747	41,500
Margarine, oils and fats, n.e.c.	647	64,766
Flour mill and cereal food products	897	43,911
Bread, cakes and biscuits	5,244	133,827
Bread	3,067	75,610
Other food products	7,329	444,608
Raw sugar	5,422	330,516
Beverages and malt	2,770	240,773
Soft drinks, cordials and syrops	1,265	76,614
Tobacco products	136	2,964
Total	33,043	1,574,718

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

The processing of sugar cane into syrup, molasses and raw sugar is also an important contributor to production. CSR Limited operates mills in Queensland and a number of co-operative mills operate in the sugar belts.

Together, raw sugar milling and meat account for about half the turnover of this subdivision and 17 per cent of all manufacturing turnover in Queensland.

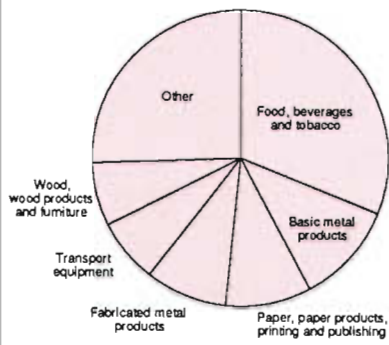
16.1.2 Clothing, Footwear and Textiles

The manufacture of clothing and footwear is mainly confined to the Brisbane Statistical Division which accounts for three-quarters of total production. Companies operating in this subdivision include the Bradmill Group Limited which mainly manufactures work clothes, The House of Jenyns Pty Ltd which specialises in foundation garments and Freedman and Company Pty Ltd.

In 1986-87 the value added by this industry subdivision was greater than \$101m and it employed over 4,400 persons. Clothing and footwear production accounts for 1 per cent of the total manufacturing production in the State.

There is little textile manufacturing carried out in Queensland with 87 factories operating throughout the State employing just over 1,000 employees. In 1986-87 textile factories in Queensland contributed one-third the value added contributed by clothing and footwear.

MANUFACTURING: VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87



16.1.3 Wood, Wood Products and Furniture

This subdivision includes sawmillers and furniture manufacturers. Although factories are situated throughout the State, the industry tends to be concentrated in the south-east corner and the far north.

Furniture manufacturers include Namco Industries at Strathpine, while sawmills and veneer and plywood-veneer mills include Hyne and Son Pty Ltd in Maryborough and Foxwood Ltd in Ingham. This industry subdivision contributes 5 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employs about 12,000 persons. In 1986-87 the value added by these industries was calculated at over \$342m.

16.4 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry	Average yearly employment	Value added
	No.	\$'000
Wood and wood products	6,848	212,198
Furniture and mattresses	4,878	129,874
Total	11,726	342,072

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.4 Paper, Paper Products and Publishing

Printing and publishing dominate this industry subdivision. Producers include Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Mirror Newspapers Pty Ltd, the regional daily newspapers, the State Government Printer and the pulp and paper manufacturer, Amcor Pty Ltd, which operates a

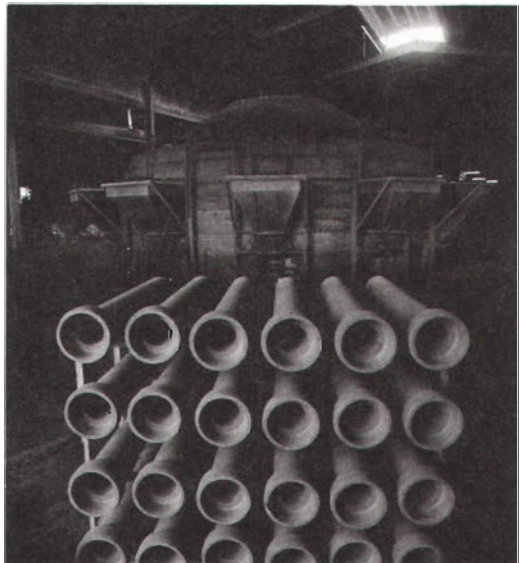
paper mill at Petrie. Most production in this industry subdivision occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. The industries contribute 6 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employ over 11,000 persons. In 1986-87 value added was calculated at over \$478m.

16.1.5 Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products

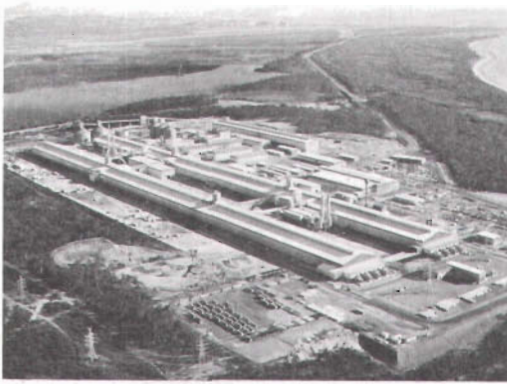
There are 107 establishments employing some 3,300 persons within this industry subdivision. Manufacturers within this subdivision include the Ampol refinery at Lytton, the paint companies Taubmans Pty Ltd, Dulux Australia Ltd and A.K.T. Australia Pty Ltd and the chemical fertiliser manufacturer Austral Pacific at Gibson Island. Nearly all production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division. This industry is important to Queensland and is responsible for 12 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. In 1986-87 the value added by these 107 establishments was calculated at over \$305m.

16.1.6 Non-metallic Mineral Products

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of glass, bricks, cement, concrete and plaster products. About two-thirds of total production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Manufacturers include the ACI group which manufactures glass and clay bricks, Queensland Cement and Lime, Humes Ltd (pipes), Amatek Ltd (tiles) and James Hardie and Company Pty Ltd which manufactures a range of non-metallic mineral products. The



Clay pipes plant, Maryborough
Photo: Department of Industry Development



Aluminium smelter, Boyne Island
Photo: Department of Industry Development

industry subdivision employs over 6,600 persons and has 6 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. In 1986-87 the value added of these industries was over \$327m.

16.1.7 Basic Metal Products

Some of Queensland's most capital intensive manufacturing industries are contained in this subdivision which includes the manufacture of copper, lead and aluminium. Most manufacturing occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the provincial cities of Mount Isa, Townsville and Gladstone (including Boyne Island). The 93 factories operating in Queensland in 1986-87 employed over 6,700 employees and contributed 12 per cent to manufacturing turnover. Value added in this year was just over \$570m, second only to the manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco. Companies in this field are Mount Isa Mines (including copper refineries), Queensland Alumina Ltd and Boyne Smelters Ltd. The electrolytic process used in the smelting of aluminium is a large user of electricity.

16.1.8 Fabricated Metal Products

Basic metal products usually undergo further processing before being sold to the end user and one of the major users of basic metals as inputs is the fabricated metals products industry. This subdivision is involved in the manufacture of items used such as sheds, carports, scaffolding, awnings, aluminium windows, metal furniture, cutlery, hand tools, springs, nuts and bolts etc. Unlike the basic metal products industry, this industry subdivision covers a mixture of large, medium and many small establishments. In 1986-87 there were 1,003 establishments in this subdivision of which 347 were single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. The 656 larger enterprises employed about 13,000 employees and had a value added

of over \$445m. Companies include the hardware manufacturers, Whitco Pty Ltd at Sherwood, Comalco Fabricators at Hendra and G. James Glass and Aluminium with locations in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton and Gladstone. Although the industry is dominated by small manufacturers, most are located around the Brisbane region.

16.5 BASIC METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry	Average yearly employment	Value added
	No.	\$'000
Basic iron and steel	1,964	92,585
Basic non-ferrous metals	4,128	440,136
Non-ferrous metal basic products	608	37,632
Total	6,700	570,354

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.9 Transport Equipment

Companies in this subdivision are engaged in the manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles, trucks, railway rolling stock and ships. Production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division and in some provincial cities. Producers in this field are North Queensland Engineers and Agents which carries out ship and boat building in Cairns, the motor vehicle assemblers Ford, J.R.A., Mack Trucks, Volvo, Queensland Railways, Walker's Ltd and A.N.I. Corp. Ltd which manufacture or repair railway rolling stock. As well as the large manufacturers, there are also a number of smaller companies manufacturing parts and accessories, engine reconditioning and other small items such as



Electric train construction
Photo: Department of Industry Development



Part of the vegetable mixing system at the Bird's Eye factory, Morningside

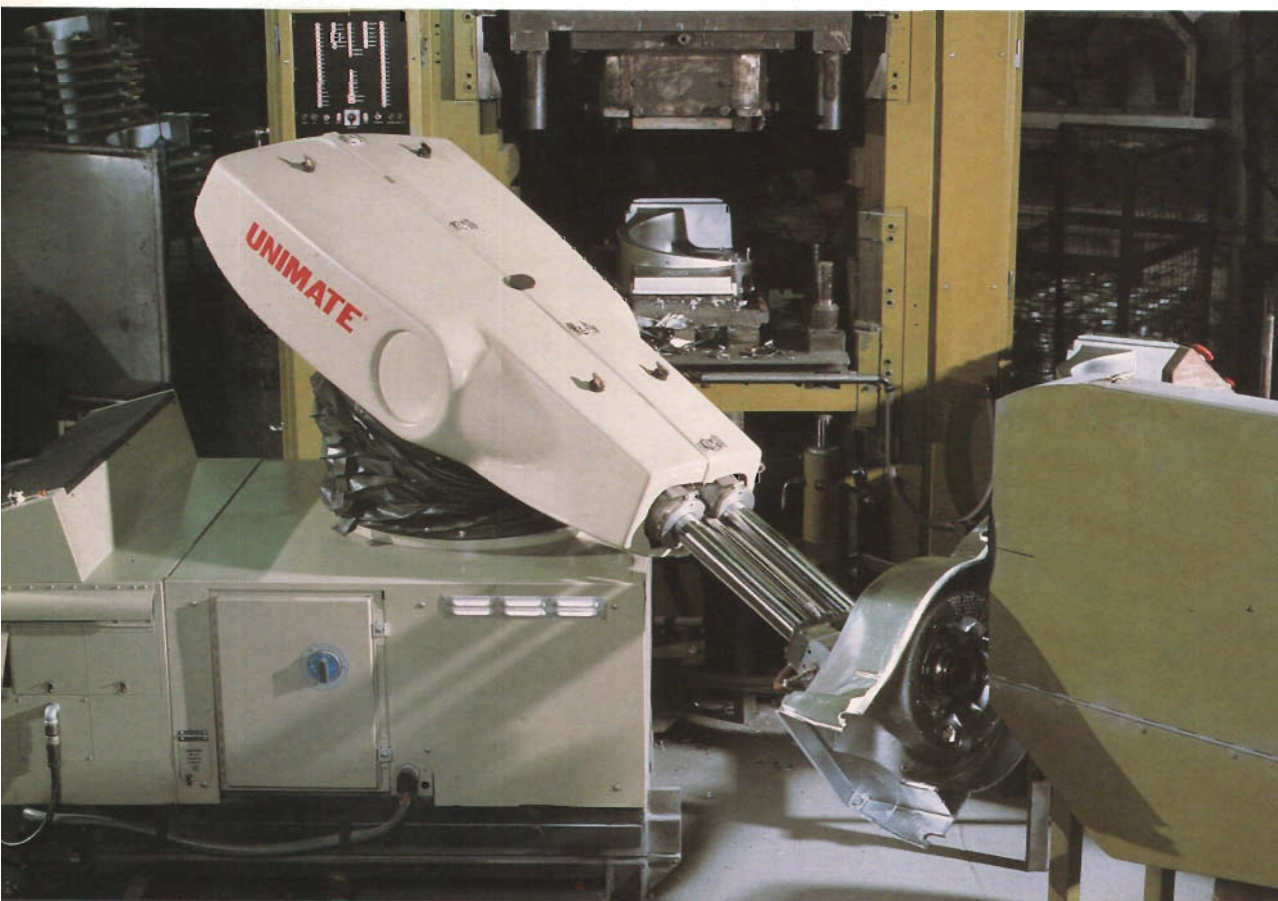
Photo: Department of Industry Development



Sandstone blocks being cut to make tiles, Helidon Sandstone factory, Bethania

Photos: *Department of Industry Development*

A robot working on aluminium lawn mower bases, Cheras Industries, Eagle Farm





Furniture making, Woolloongabba

Photos: *Department of Industry Development*

Preparing stainless steel starter sheets, Townsville Copper Refinery





Cathedral Square, Brisbane

Photo: F. A. Pidgeon and Son Pty Ltd

baby carriages, bicycle parts etc. Of the 399 establishments operating in this group in 1986-87, 140 were single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four people. The 259 larger enterprises employed about 11,000 people and had a value added in 1986-87 of over \$354m and contributed 6 per cent to total manufacturing turnover.

16.6 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry	Average yearly employment	Value added
	No.	\$'000
Structural metal	6,065	195,506
Sheet metal	2,890	117,226
Other	4,014	133,020
Total	12,969	445,752

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.10 Machinery Equipment

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of agricultural machinery, construction machinery, food processing machinery, hoists, conveyors, pumps, heating equipment etc. Companies operating in these fields include Versatile Toft Ltd (Bundaberg), Greer (Australia) Pty Ltd (Mount Gravatt East), John Perry Industries Pty Ltd (Newstead) and Elevators Pty Ltd (Fortitude Valley), the pump and windmill manufacturer Toowoomba Foundry Pty Ltd and Evans Deakin Industries at Rocklea. About 75 per cent of production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Of the 537 establishments operating in 1986-87, 143 were single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. The 394 larger establishments contributed 5 per cent to total turnover and employed over 9,200 employees. In 1986-87 value added was calculated at over \$328m.

16.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

16.2.1 Number of Manufacturing Establishments

The number of manufacturing establishments increased by 538 over the 5 year period 1982 to 1987. All subdivisions contributed to the overall 15 per cent increase with the largest additions in the wood, wood products and furniture; paper, paper products, printing and publishing; and clothing and footwear subdivisions.

16.7 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND

Industry subdivision	At 30 June 1982	At 30 June 1987
Food, beverages and tobacco	590	642
Textiles	43	48
Clothing and footwear	102	159
Wood, wood products and furniture	650	764
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	266	349
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	65	92
Non-metallic mineral products	342	373
Basic metal products	59	72
Fabricated metal products	625	656
Transport equipment	221	259
Other machinery and equipment	339	394
Miscellaneous manufacturing	250	282
Total	3,552	4,090

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.2.2 Size of Manufacturing Establishments

Although the manufacturing sector consists of a large number of small establishments, it is the larger manufacturing enterprises that contribute most to employment, turnover and value added. Excluding the single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons, which provide only a very small proportion of the total manufacturing economic contribution, the 416 larger establishments that employed 50 or more persons had a value added of \$3,576m, or about 71 per cent of total value added for the sector.

In some industry subdivisions, smaller establishments do contribute a significant share to total production. In the wood, wood products and furniture subdivision, 64 per cent of value added is contributed by establishments employing fewer than 50 people, and in the manufacture of fabricated metal products, 59 per cent of



Control room of steel rolling mill, Brisbane
Photo: Department of Industry Development



Modern softwood sawmill, Caboolture
Photo: Department of Industry Development

value added is contributed by these smaller sized establishments. Industries where activity is centred on the larger manufacturing establishments include food, beverages and tobacco, basic metal products, paper, paper products, printing and publishing and transport equipment.

16.8 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1987

Industry subdivision	Establishments with fewer than 4 persons (a)	Establishments employing (b)		
		Fewer than 50 persons	50 or more persons	Total
Food, beverages and tobacco	120	513	129	642
Textiles	39	46	2	48
Clothing and footwear	48	138	21	159
Wood, wood products and furniture	528	729	35	764
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	132	313	36	349
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	15	81	11	92
Non-metallic mineral products	80	348	25	373
Basic metal products	21	54	18	72
Fabricated metal products	347	610	46	656
Transport equipment	140	229	30	259
Other machinery and equipment	143	358	36	394
Miscellaneous manufacturing	258	255	27	282
Total	1,871	3,674	416	4,090

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.9 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1987

Industry subdivision	Establishments with fewer than 4 persons (a)	Establishments employing (b)		
		Fewer than 50 persons	50 or more persons	Total
Food, beverages and tobacco	262	6,084	27,541	33,625
Textiles	79	656	135	791
Clothing and footwear	103	1,914	2,735	4,649
Wood, wood products and furniture	1,052	8,399	3,686	12,085
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	282	4,027	7,420	11,447
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	35	1,302	2,037	3,339
Non-metallic mineral products	160	2,531	3,012	5,543
Basic metal products	38	887	5,797	6,684
Fabricated metal products	748	8,142	4,990	13,132
Transport equipment	286	2,665	8,344	11,009
Other machinery and equipment	305	4,650	4,661	9,311
Miscellaneous manufacturing	506	2,824	2,164	4,988
Total	3,856	44,081	72,522	116,603

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.10 AVERAGE YEARLY EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Industry subdivision	1981-82	1986-87
Food, beverages and tobacco	33,436	33,043
Textiles	1,205	880
Clothing and footwear	3,802	4,464
Wood, wood products and furniture	13,075	11,726
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	10,111	11,149
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,317	3,342
Non-metallic mineral products	7,034	5,925
Basic metal products	6,651	6,700
Fabricated metal products	15,093	12,969
Transport equipment	12,846	10,751
Other machinery and equipment	11,269	9,243
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,786	5,217
Total	122,625	115,409

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment enterprises with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry subdivision	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	South-West	Fitzroy	Central-West	Mackay	Northern	Far North	North-West	Total Queensland
Food, beverages and tobacco	248	85	52	74	11	45	4	23	44	48	8	642
Textiles	23	10	2	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	48
Clothing and footwear	109	38	1	1	—	2	—	1	4	3	—	159
Wood, wood products and furniture	349	160	58	59	11	25	1	19	30	51	1	764
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	190	58	12	23	2	12	1	16	18	16	1	349
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	67	10	2	—	1	2	—	6	3	1	—	92
Non-metallic mineral products	123	69	33	23	3	35	2	24	26	31	4	373
Basic metal products	42	9	1	1	—	5	—	2	7	3	2	72
Fabricated metal products	402	76	22	33	—	28	1	21	36	29	8	656
Transport equipment	135	47	8	15	1	6	—	8	15	21	3	259
Other machinery and equipment	240	43	21	29	—	8	—	18	21	10	4	394
Miscellaneous manufacturing	188	43	4	12	1	4	1	5	12	12	—	282
Total	2,116	648	216	278	31	174	10	143	216	226	32	4,090

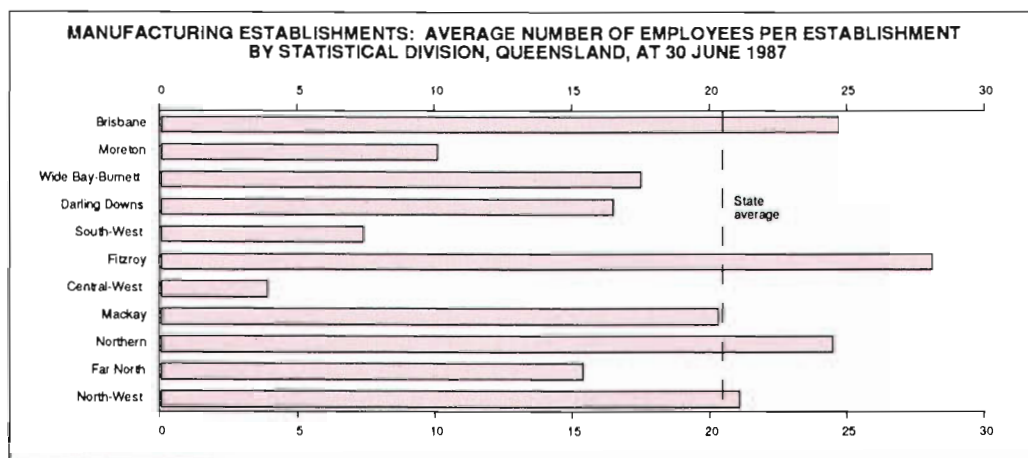
(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment enterprises with four or more persons employed.

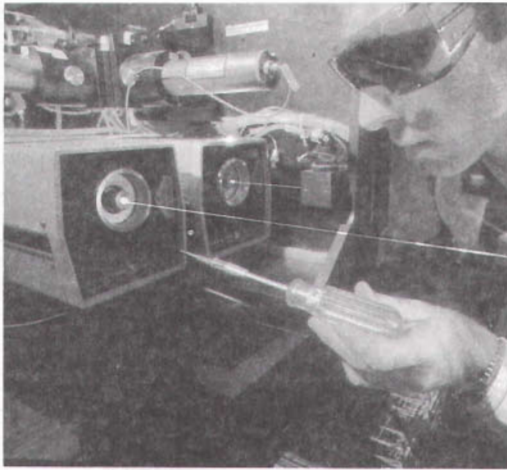
Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics (8205.3).

16.2.3 Regional Distribution

Although manufacturing activity occurs throughout the State, it is not evenly spread or commensurate with population distribution. The largest centre for manufacturing is the Brisbane Statistical Division. This region is

responsible for 60 per cent of total turnover but has 45 per cent of the population. The major industries in this region are the food processors, the chemical industries, the manufacturers of fabricated metal products and the paper, printing and publishing industries. The Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 8 per cent of total





Lasers in industry

Photo: Department of Industry Development

turnover for the State, is the second largest manufacturing region in terms of turnover, although this region has only 6 per cent of the State's population. Major industries in this area are the abattoirs and alumina and aluminium smelters.

16.12 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY (a), QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Statistical division	Employment at 30 June (b)	Turnover
	No.	\$'000
Brisbane	71,086	8,842,118
Moreton	9,697	877,452
Wide Bay-Burnett	5,671	603,433
Darling Downs	6,623	684,748
South-West	297	73,141
Fitzroy	6,985	1,169,230
Central-West	53	1,967
Mackay	4,025	598,324
Northern	7,511	930,276
Far North	4,947	520,942
North-West	1,040	546,850
Total Queensland	117,935	14,848,481

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.3 COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The range of products produced in Queensland is quite diverse. It varies from the production of every-day items such as meat, bread, milk and butter to the production of naval ships, lasers and electronic and medical equipment. The State is a large producer of basic metal products and a wide range of commodities such as bricks, cement, paints and structural metal products.

16.13 QUANTITIES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED IN QUEENSLAND

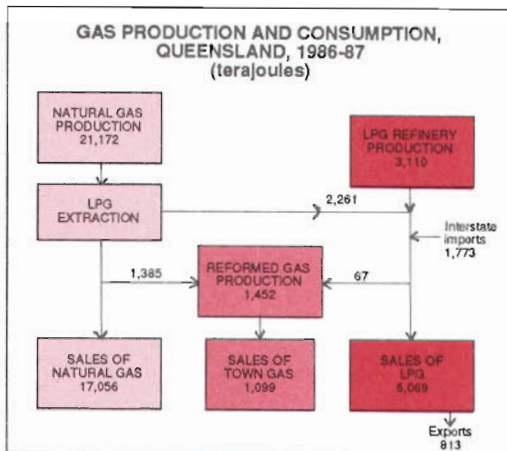
Commodity	Unit	1981-82	1986-87
Aerated waters	'000 litres	183,973	237,624
Bacon and ham	tonnes	22,264	31,375
Bedding and mattresses			
Mattress supports (sprung)	No.	63,090	67,150
Mattresses			
Innerspring	No.	89,265	108,544
Other (a)	No.	176,296	109,334
Bran and pollard	tonnes	43,562	50,079
Bread	'000 kg	121,721	156,626
Bricks, clay (b)	'000	376,005	213,828
Butter (c)	'000 kg	3,209	3,703
Cheese (c)	'000 kg	12,788	13,946
Concrete blocks (d)	'000	40,267	30,359
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 cu m	3,586	3,019
Cordials and syrups			
Fruit juice	'000 litres	15,071	21,631
Other	'000 litres	7,076	8,106
Detergents	tonnes	27,170	31,389
Flour, wheat	tonnes	144,523	167,455
Footwear - boots, shoes, sandals and slippers (e)	'000 pairs	646	841
Meat, canned (f)	tonnes	7,182	11,112
Paints and enamels	'000 litres	23,335	22,259
Plywood (1 mm basis)	'000 sq m	25,392	16,024
Stock and poultry foods	tonnes	332,208	508,322
Sugar, raw	tonnes	3,250,331	3,245,536
Timber, sawn (g)			
Hardwoods	cu m	285,697	284,721
Softwoods			
Natural	cu m	108,160	82,306
Plantation	cu m	81,128	69,836
Sleepers	cu m	11,428	26,157
Veneers	'000 sq m	35,029	22,288
Water heating systems (h)	No.	56,208	10,915
Wheatmeal, edible	tonnes	11,802	17,085

(a) Excluding water mattresses. (b) From 1984-85, structural only. (c) Excluding farm production. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (d) Expressed in terms of 400 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm. (e) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (f) Including bacon, ham and meat and vegetables; excluding rabbit, poultry and baby foods. (g) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (h) Excluding solar.

Source: Production Bulletins Nos 1 to 8 (8357.0 to 8364.0).

16.3.1 Gas

All natural gas currently produced for sale in Queensland comes from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. Gas is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for compressing and reticulation to industrial, commercial and domestic consumers in Roma, Dalby, Oakey, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla.



After extracting 2,261 terajoules of LPG, the total 1986-87 Queensland natural gas production in energy content terms was 18,911 terajoules. Of this, 17,056 terajoules, or 90.2 per cent, was sold to natural gas consumers. 1,385 terajoules, or 7.5 per cent, was used as feedstock for reformed town gas production for the north Brisbane franchise area and the residual 470 terajoules, or 2.5 per cent, represented distribution losses, some field use and field losses.

Gas reticulation in the south Brisbane franchise area is wholly natural gas, but a majority (55 per cent in energy content terms) of the gas reticulated in the north Brisbane franchise area is reformed town gas, derived from natural gas as feedstock and produced in a reforming plant at Newstead in Brisbane. Reformed town gas, which has a much lower heating value than natural gas, is also reticulated in the cities of Bundaberg and Cairns, where LPG is the feedstock used.

The Queensland LPG market totalled 6,131 terajoules in 1986-87, including 67 terajoules used as feedstock for town gas production for reticulation in Bundaberg and Cairns and 877 terajoules for traditional exports to northern New South Wales and to Pacific Islands. Oil refinery by-product LPG output amounted to 3,110 terajoules or 50.7 per cent of total demand, 2,261 terajoules (36.9 per cent) was stripped from natural gas and 760 terajoules (12.4 per cent) was imported from New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. Automotive LPG consumption in Queensland increased by 34 per cent from 1,687 terajoules in 1985-86 to 1,816 terajoules in 1986-87, while LPG sales for industrial, commercial and domestic uses increased by 11 per cent to 3,439 terajoules.

16.3.2 Electricity

The electricity supply industry in Queensland is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976-1988*, the

principal purpose of which is to provide the administrative framework within which a public supply of electricity is available to consumers. The Act requires that supply is to be properly planned, effectively co-ordinated, economical and reliable.

The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) is the arm of government through which the above functions are co-ordinated and has direct responsibility for electrical safety (in its widest sense), planning the electricity system as well as construction and operation of major power stations and the main transmission system. It provides electricity to the Electricity Boards and to certain special major users of power, determines electricity prices and is responsible for industry financial planning.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. Supply of almost 98 per cent of the energy needs of the industry in 1987-88 came from this source. The Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric stations produced 1.9 per cent with the remainder being produced by the gas turbine stations connected to the main transmission network and by internal combustion stations supplying isolated townships.

16.14 GENERATING STATIONS OPERATED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Generating station	Existing (planned) capacity (a)	Energy generated
	Mw	GWh
Coal fired		
Gladstone	1,650	8,850
Tarong	1,400	10,386
Swanbank	492	432
Callide 'A'	60	443
Collinsville	90	73
Callide 'B'	350	1,624
	(350)	-
Stanwell	(1,400)	-
Hydro-electric		
Kareeya	72	340
Barron Gorge	60	93
Wivenhoe Pump		
Storage	500	(b) 336
Diesel-fired gas		
turbine: sundry	178	0.42
Internal combustion:		
sundry remote towns	46	30
Total	4,898	22,271
	(1,750)	

(a) Nameplate rating. (b) Not included in total.

Source: The Electricity Supply Industry in Queensland, *Annual Report*, 1987-88.

To meet peak demand loads, the Wivenhoe pumped storage hydro-electric power station generated 336 gigawatt hours of electricity during 1987-88 from a total 476 gigawatt hours used in pumping, realising an average pumped

storage cycle efficiency of 70.6 per cent. Completion of major generating station projects consisting of 1,750 megawatts since 1984 has enabled the retirement of 21 older and smaller units from active service thereby reducing the average age of coal-fired plant from 11.3 years a megawatt to only 7.7 years a megawatt at 30 June 1988. Also during this period, 1,500 kilometres of transmission and subtransmission lines were erected to link remote systems based on Barcaldine-Longreach, Roma, Charleville, Cunnamulla and Quilpie to the main grid. This has meant that internal combustion stations at these centres totalling almost 45 megawatts have been closed down or placed on stand-by.

16.15 ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Particulars	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
Generated (by QEC)	14,736	21,133	22,271
Purchased from other sources	171	185	176
Total	14,907	21,318	22,447
Used in works	801	1,381	1,468
Lost or unaccounted	1,488	2,052	2,028
Sold to consumers	12,618	17,885	18,951
Private generation (a)	1,560	1,495	n.a.

(a) Used in factories and mines.

Sources: The Electricity Supply Industry in Queensland, *Annual Report*, 1987-88.
Queensland Energy Advisory Council, 1988 *Review*.

In the 5 years to 1987-88 annual energy sales increased by 50 per cent. This represents an average annual growth of 8 per cent which is considered to be very satisfactory and well above forecast. The major factor contributing to this is the growth in the commercial and industrial sector which has experienced almost a 68 per cent increase at an average rate of 10 per cent a year. Domestic customers and consumption growth has been in the 3 to 3.5 per cent range which is expected to continue.

16.16 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Sector	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
Domestic	4,738	5,370	5,655
Commercial and industrial	7,608	12,123	12,765
Traction (electric railways)	39	102	225
Public lighting	73	92	98
Supply to N.S.W.	160	198	208
Total supplied by public utilities	12,618	17,885	18,951
Private generation (a)	1,560	1,495	n.a.

(a) Used in factories and mines.

Sources: The Electricity Supply Industry in Queensland, *Annual Report*, 1987-88.
Queensland Energy Advisory Council, 1988 *Review*.

16.17 ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Sector	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
Domestic	779	889	915
Commercial and industrial	130	150	157
Total supplied by public utilities	909	1,040	1,071

Source: The Electricity Supply Industry in Queensland, *Annual Report*, 1987-88.

The first 350 megawatt unit of Callide 'B' Power Station was commissioned during 1987-88 and the second, already on line for trials, is expected to be fully commissioned by March 1989. The Stanwell Power Station is anticipated to commence commercial operation by 1993 and be completed in 1996.

Planning for the future is still based on coal-fired power stations providing the bulk of Queensland's electrical energy needs, augmented as necessary by pumped-storage and conventional hydro-electric stations for peaking capacity. To this end a feasibility study for a 600 megawatt hydro-electric scheme in the Tully-Millstream area of North Queensland was completed in 1988. Results obtained confirmed the initial promise of the scheme and it is being planned so as to start production in 1997 as the power station following Stanwell.

QUEENSLAND'S ELECTRICITY CENTENARY

Although many countries shared in the development of electricity, Queensland became the first colony in the British Empire to have a public power supply. On 20 August 1888 Queensland's electricity supply industry started with an initial generating capacity of 30 kilowatts and one customer. One hundred years later over one million customers are served and the installed capacity of the State's generating system exceeds 4,800 megawatts.

The Early Years

Electricity from dynamos had been used for lighting, mainly exterior, as early as 1882 but in 1888 Barton, White and Company provided electric power from a generator to the General Post Office in Brisbane for interior lighting. In January 1893 the western town of Thargomindah was lit with electricity, courtesy of the local storekeeper who owned the necessary equipment. In 1896 the Brisbane Electricity Supply Company succeeded Barton, White and Company and the demand for electricity continued to grow.

In 1901 the first steam turbine was installed and by 1904 the peak load was 72

kilowatts. Also in 1904 the Brisbane Electric Supply Company became the City Electric Light Company (CEL) and held Orders-in-Council to supply customers in Brisbane and later in Fortitude Valley. In 1907 the Brisbane Tramway Company replaced its horsedrawn vehicles with electrically-driven trams and opened a power station in Countess Street.

By 1935 the Barron Gorge Hydro-electric Scheme near Cairns was opened, over 50 separate electricity authorities existed in Queensland and a Royal Commission was appointed to advise on the future supply of electricity for the State. The result was the State Electricity Commission which was set up to control and direct the electricity authorities.

The Modern Period

From 1945 there was a spread of large central power stations under the control of regional electricity boards. Howard Power Station, supplying the Wide Bay-Burnett region was the first of the post-war stations, followed by Rockhampton and then Townsville which also supplied Ingham, Ayr and Home Hill. In Brisbane the CEL was superseded by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland in 1953.

As more power stations were built the days of the small and costly stations were numbered. Eventually all areas of Queensland came under regional authorities and formed part of the State-wide generation and transmission network which encompasses one of the world's longest high voltage transmission grids.

Rationalisation of the industry continued and in 1985 the Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) assumed unified control. The seven regional electricity boards retained their local role of selling electricity to the public with QEC responsible for the operation of the industry and its future developments.

16.4 INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH

By the Department of Industry Development

The principal manufacturing operations in the Townsville-Thuringowa region have traditionally been those engaged in minerals processing, meat production and sugar milling, predominantly for export markets. The economic development history of the region has been

linked to those three major resource elements since pastoralism pushed north through the area in the 1860s. Sugar growing and milling commenced in the lower Burdekin and Ingham districts in the 1870s and a major lead deposit was discovered at Mount Isa in 1923.

The exploitation of the natural resource base was also a prime catalyst for the development of essential infrastructure such as the Port of Townsville and the western rail line. The port was proclaimed in 1865 and handled the pastoral exports of the hinterland. The construction of the rail line commenced in Townsville in 1881 but did not reach Mount Isa until 1929.

The influence of the resource base on the nature of regional manufacturing extends beyond those major firms engaged directly in materials processing to smaller manufacturers supplying components or services to the rural and mining sectors and to a regional population sustained by these export-based activities.

New Facets

However, the essentially resource-reliant character of northern Queensland manufacturing has been altered slightly, especially over the last decade, through diversification into regional import replacement, such as packaging, metals fabrication and even clothing. The emergence of this new facet of manufacturing has been facilitated by a growth of the regional market with particular stimulus from the public sector, with the establishment and expansion of institutions such as the James Cook University, Lavarack Army Barracks, Garbutt Air Force Base and the Australian Institute of Marine Science as well as an increasing government administrative presence in Townsville.

More recently the demands of a burgeoning tourist industry, a resurgence in gold mining and the development of export markets in Papua New Guinea and other South Pacific nations have also added to opportunities for manufacturing growth independent of the longstanding meat, sugar and base metals triad.

Manufacturing Activity

The geographic focus of manufacturing activity in the north lies in the adjoining Cities of Townsville and Thuringowa. The largest single manufacturing installations include the export abattoirs of Queensland Meat Export Company Pty Ltd and F. J. Walker Ltd, the Portland Cement Ltd, Copper Refineries Pty Ltd electrolytic copper refinery, the Yabulu nickel treatment plant of Queensland Nickel Pty Ltd and the Invicta Sugar Mill.

There is also a diversity of smaller-scale manufacturing operations in Townsville. Engineering, for example, is locally significant in

terms of the services it provides to the construction, sugar, mining and rural sectors and is typified by such firms as General Engineering and Agencies Pty Ltd, Ferguson's Engineering and Retail, R. Goedhart Pty Ltd, Steelmains Pty Ltd and Donhad Forgings Pty Ltd. Manufacture of concrete products, packaging and plastic products is also conducted in Townsville by several sizeable firms including Humes Ltd, APM Containers Ltd, Visyboard Pty Ltd, Vinidex, Tubemakers Pty Ltd and Hardie Iplex. Other small-scale operations include bakeries, joineries and printing works.

Assistance

Regional-specific assistance to industry takes three main forms:

- the operation of regional offices of the Department of Industry Development (DID) to facilitate extension and advisory services to industry;
- the Regional Economic Development Assistance Programme, introduced by DID in 1987-88 as a vehicle for the provision of financial assistance to regional economic and industrial development and
- the provision of Crown land for industrial estates and technology parks.

DID has assisted the development of new and expanding industries in Queensland with the progressive development of industrial estates on Crown land. A fully-serviced estate was opened in Townsville in 1968 and another 51 hectares of land is held in Thuringowa for future industrial estate development. In all, the Department has invested some \$3.6m in the acquisition and development of industrial land in the region.

Manufacturers presently established on estates in the region engage in activities such as heavy engineering and the manufacture of packaging, PVC and steel pipes, prefabricated house components, fibreglass products, concrete roof tiles and blocks, asphalt, grinding media and bread.

In Townsville, part of lands held at Belgian Gardens, adjacent to the Townsville Airport, have been developed as an aviation technology park where Hawker de Havilland has established a high technology aircraft maintenance and service facility to cater for both commercial and defence force aircraft.

Regional Growth

Manufacturing in Townsville and Thuringowa Cities certainly has a stable base and solid markets. The future of the manufacturing industry is assured and will continue to give strong support to the growth of the regional economy.

16.5 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

- Livestock Products — Meat* (7204.3), monthly
- Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations* (8203.3), annual
- Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics* (8205.3), annual
- Sawmill Statistics* (8206.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

- Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0), annual
- Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0), annual
- Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced* (8303.0), annual
- Production Bulletins Nos 1-6, 8* (8357.0 to 8362.0, 8364.0), monthly
- Production Bulletin No. 7* (8363.0), quarterly

Other publications:

Department of Industry Development, *Annual Report*

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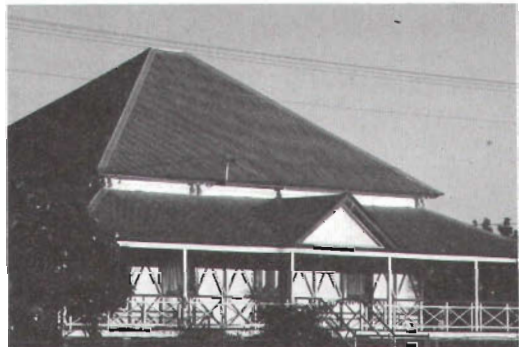
Chapter 17

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

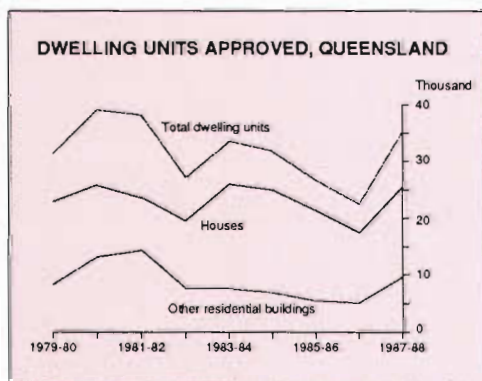
In the late nineteenth century the Indian bungalow was adapted for Australian use, its high-hipped roof and wide verandahs providing protection against the heat. Between 1880 and 1900 the typical free-standing house in Queensland was built on stilts to allow extra ventilation with shade provided by verandahs. Stilt houses remained a feature of Queensland dwellings until replaced by fully enclosed highset and lowset dwellings and ground level construction on concrete slabs.

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed affect our physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

Building approvals for new residential buildings totalled 35,274 in 1987-88 which was an increase of 57 per cent over the number in the previous year. This was the highest level since the boom years of the early 1980s. The value of these approvals was \$2,057.8m, an increase of 77 per cent from 1986-87. The increased amount of activity was mainly due to lower mortgage interest rates, the reintroduction of negative gearing, increased net interstate and overseas migration and stronger economic conditions.



Typical Queensland-style house, Normanton
Photo: Sharyn K. Marken



17.1 HOUSING

With more than two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be a desired aim of Queenslanders.

Figures derived from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing show that 39.1 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 28.6 per cent were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1981 Census, these figures represent an increase of 3.2 per cent in ownership and a marginal decrease in the percentage of dwellings being purchased. Homes rented increased 2.1 per cent in comparison over the same period.

17.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

Dwellings	1981		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owned	250,476	35.9	325,581	39.1
Being purchased	204,991	29.4	238,442	28.6
Rented	172,324	24.7	223,148	26.8
Other	70,441	10.1	46,332	5.6
Total	698,232	100.0	833,503	100.0

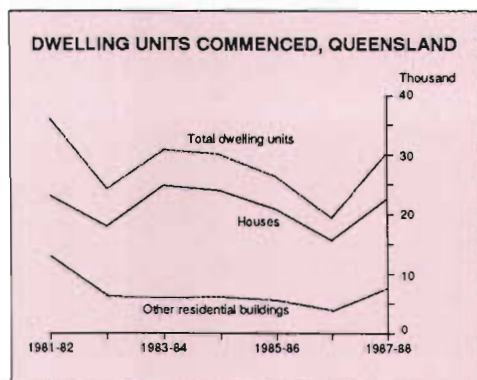
(a) Excluding caravans etc. in parks.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

17.1.1 Residential Building

During 1987-88, residential building in Queensland recovered strongly from the slump in 1986-87. House commencements increased 45 per cent over the previous year and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units etc.) more than doubled over the same period.

Most areas of Queensland reported increased building activity in 1987-88 with the majority of



17.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
Houses	17,973	15,613	22,643
Other residential buildings	6,230	3,777	7,660
Total	24,203	19,390	30,303

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

growth occurring in the south-east corner of the State. Dwelling unit commencements in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for 76 per cent of the State total.

17.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Area	1986-87	1987-88		
		Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Albert Shire	2,581	3,359	842	4,201
Brisbane City	2,093	2,911	882	3,793
Caboolture Shire	823	1,174	72	1,246
Cairns City	317	280	329	609
Caloundra City	876	1,158	170	1,328
Douglas Shire	295	116	245	361
Gold Coast City	1,775	1,279	2,851	4,130
Hervey Bay City	342	482	34	516
Logan City	1,006	1,491	320	1,811
Mulgrave Shire	644	860	140	1,000
Pioneer Shire	184	195	10	205
Proserpine Shire	94	132	86	218
Redland Shire	1,199	1,699	106	1,805
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	1,717	2,204	672	2,876
Thuringowa City	343	278	12	290
Toowoomba City	270	330	78	408
Townsville City	174	135	175	310
Queensland	19,390	22,643	7,660	30,303

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

17.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical division	1986-87			1987-88		
	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane	5,575	920	6,495	8,667	1,685	10,352
Moreton	5,537	1,729	7,266	8,405	4,347	12,752
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,034	137	1,171	1,345	225	1,570
Darling Downs	636	120	756	684	106	790
South-West	54	6	60	64	13	77
Fitzroy	558	107	665	487	91	578
Central-West	21	4	25	16	2	18
Mackay	406	77	483	467	133	600
Northern	568	125	693	569	206	775
Far North	1,203	544	1,747	1,714	833	2,547
North-West	21	8	29	225	19	244
Total Queensland	15,613	3,777	19,390	22,643	7,660	30,303

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Albert Shire with 13.9 per cent of all reported commencements followed by Gold Coast City with 13.6 per cent and Brisbane City with 12.5 per cent. Away from the south-east corner, most growth occurred in the resort areas of Cairns City, Townsville City and Proserpine Shire.

17.1.2 House Building Materials

The types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland have depended on their availability in each region and have changed over time. The transition from temporary to permanent settlements was the earliest change with the first settlers graduating from tents and drays to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

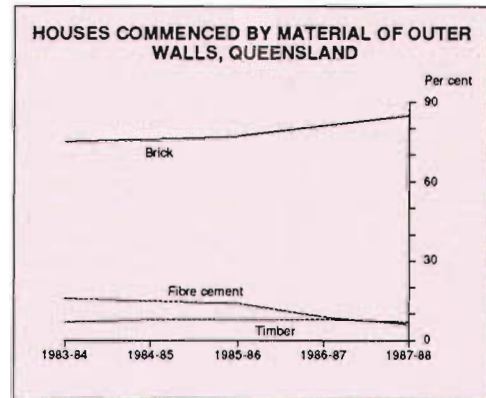
By 1901 wood was the most extensively used material in Australia and was the most common in New South Wales, the Northern Territory and Queensland. However, brick and stone dwellings had become dominant in the capital cities except in Brisbane. For people working in remote mining or pastoral areas, tents were still in use, especially in the north west and south-west corner of Queensland. Iron, which could be readily transported to remote, treeless areas and widely used in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, was only a minor contributor to building in Queensland at this time.

Wooden walls were found on 52 per cent of houses in Australia in 1933. The use of tents on a national basis had dropped to 2.6 per cent by this time although with the effects of the Great Depression many itinerant workers in Queensland were living under canvas. In Queensland, iron was now dominant throughout the western districts from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the New South Wales border and Cape York Peninsula.

In 1976, 50 per cent of Australia's houses had brick or brick veneer walls. In Brisbane, brick was common but in most areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn timber was still the usual material. Iron was evident only in the remote northern districts while fibre cement had become prominent since World War II due to its relative cheapness and transportability at a time when building materials were in short supply.

By the late 1970s, 80 per cent of houses in Australia were made of brick. The permanence and insulating qualities of brick and the ability of the average person to afford this material made it the number one choice.

The increase in the use of brick veneer as an outer wall material continued in 1987-88 accounting for 78 per cent of all house



commencements in Queensland. The use of double brick and timber declined slightly while the biggest decrease was in the use of fibre cement.

17.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer wall	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<i>Number</i>			
Double brick (a) (b)	1,764	1,260	1,645
Brick veneer (a)	14,205	11,383	17,708
Timber	1,756	1,315	1,573
Fibre cement	2,932	1,465	1,330
Other	189	190	387
Total	20,846	15,613	22,643
<i>Per cent</i>			
Double brick (a) (b)	9	8	7
Brick veneer (a)	68	73	78
Timber	8	8	7
Fibre cement	14	9	6
Other	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100

(a) Including bricks or blocks of clay, concrete or calcium silicate.
(b) Including concrete poured on site, prefabricated steel reinforced concrete and stone.

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

Tiled roofs accounted for over two-thirds of all roofing in 1987-88 for new houses commenced while metal sheet roofs continued the decline which commenced in 1986-87.

17.6 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Shingles/shakes	-	1	1
Metal sheet	57	35	29
Tiles: Concrete/terra cotta	36	62	68
Metal	7	2	2

Source: Timber Trends, No. 12, 1987-88.

The trend in flooring materials continued with concrete being the dominant type of lower level floor. For upper level floors, particle board was again the most popular material used but concrete increased in use at the expense of sawn timber.

17.7 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSE FLOOR LEVELS BY TYPE OF FLOORING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<i>Lower Level</i>			
Sawn timber	10	4	5
Concrete	85	92	93
Particle board	4	4	2
Plywood	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-
<i>Upper Level</i>			
Sawn timber	42	33	28
Concrete	5	6	9
Particle board	53	60	61
Plywood	-	1	2

Source: *Timber Trends*, No. 12, 1987-88.

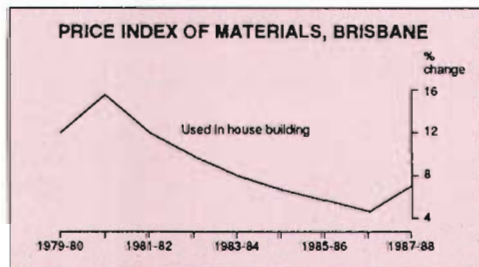
17.1.3 Costs of House Building Materials

Although the prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane have risen during the last 3 years, the increases are less than the national average and for 1985-86 and 1986-87 less than the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, in 1987-88, the increase in the prices of materials used in house building was slightly greater than the increase in the CPI.

17.8 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI all groups Brisbane
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	
1985-86	+ 5.7	+ 7.1	+ 8.0
1986-87	+ 4.6	+ 5.8	+ 8.6
1987-88	+ 7.1	+ 7.6	+ 7.0

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0). Consumer Price Index (6401.0).



17.2 GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income and other specific groups in the community: the Commonwealth to defence personnel as a long-standing policy and more recently to 'first home buyers' in the form of grants or interest subsidy.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910 when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchase.

17.2.1 Defence Service Homes

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* the Commonwealth Government provides low interest housing loans to certain members and former members of the defence force and their widows. The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$25,000, with a repayment period of 25 years. The first \$12,000 is available to borrowers at an annual interest rate of 3.75 per cent, the next \$3,000 at 7.25 per cent and the remaining \$10,000 at 10 per cent. During 1987-88, \$31.8m was provided to finance the acquisition and alteration of dwellings in Queensland.

17.2.2 The Queensland Housing Commission

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. High standards are maintained and the quality of these dwellings compares favourably with private sector housing. In 1987-88 the Queensland Housing Commission provided 1,840 public rental dwellings for families and pensioners in 110 localities throughout the State. These consisted of detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, units and flats. Of the dwelling units constructed 147 were cluster style houses. A total of 1,095 were constructed for the Commission and 745 were obtained by spot purchase.

Through the Crisis Accommodation Program and the Rent Relief Scheme a further net increase of 97 dwellings were supplied to organisations providing emergency accommodation. The Commission also contributed significantly to the provision by 28 local authorities and community organisations of 52 dwellings of various types (including two boarding houses) for rental by low income earners.

In addition to public rental accommodation, the Commission provided housing loans to 3,747 families.

17.2.3 Assistance to First Home Owners

The Commonwealth Government introduced its First Home Owners Scheme in October 1983 to help low to middle income earners to buy or build their first home. The purpose is to help with the deposit and the first 5 years of repayments. Assistance up to \$5,000 can be paid.

The amount of assistance payable under the Scheme is related to an applicant's income and the number of dependent children.

Income levels to qualify for the Scheme were changed on 26 May 1988 and more generous limits now apply, especially for families with dependent children.

Assistance can be paid in three different ways:

- a monthly subsidy paid over 5 years;
- a lump sum paid on approval, together with a reduced monthly subsidy paid over the 5 years and
- a larger lump sum paid on approval, together with a smaller monthly subsidy paid over 5 years.

During 1987-88, 9,003 applications were approved in Queensland and this increased the number of subsidy payments each month to 44,000. As a result, the total amount paid for the year, in Queensland, was \$36.6m. The First Home Owners Scheme is administered by the Department of Community Services and Health.

17.3 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1987-88 the building sector accounted for \$3,959.9m of work done or 68.5 per cent of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

17.3.1 Residential Building

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland was nearly 43 per cent of the total value of work done on all building during 1987-88. New houses made up 73.3 per cent of the \$1,766.1m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 21.5 per cent of this total. When compared

with the value of work done in 1986-87, this was an increase of 38 per cent for houses and 102 per cent for other residential building.

17.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
New houses	850.1	935.4	1,294.7
New other residential buildings	426.7	187.8	379.5
Alterations and additions	43.9	69.7	91.9
Total	1,320.7	1,193.0	1,766.1

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

17.3.2 Non-residential Building

Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs, alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced an upward swing in 1987-88 with the value of work done reaching \$2,193.7m which was a rise of 35 per cent over the 1986-87 figure of \$1,621.0m.

17.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88
Hotels etc.	78.0	232.6	405.7
Shops	121.5	425.2	577.9
Factories	117.1	401.3	143.9
Offices	161.4	342.7	431.5
Other business premises	77.4	174.8	246.0
Educational	80.3	132.5	157.9
Health	47.9	74.3	62.9
Other (a)	159.4	137.5	168.0
Total	842.9	1,621.0	2,193.7

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

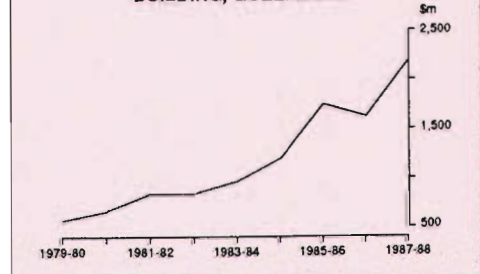




Photo: F. A. Pidgeon and Son Pty Ltd

Private Sector

In 1987-88 the value of work done on non-residential building construction by the private sector was \$1,849.3m or 84 per cent of the total. The value was an increase of 49 per cent over the value of work done in 1986-87. Nearly all building work in the hotels etc., shops and factories categories was commissioned by private organisations.

17.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1986-87	1987-88	Change %
Hotels etc.	232.1	404.8	+ 74.4
Shops	387.0	576.1	+ 48.9
Factories	95.7	139.9	+ 46.2
Offices	246.5	338.6	+ 37.4
Other business premises	115.2	195.1	+ 69.4
Educational	44.6	52.9	+ 18.6
Health	29.5	42.8	+ 45.1
Other (a)	91.2	99.1	+ 8.7
Total	1,241.8	1,849.3	+ 48.9

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Two major private sector projects which commenced in 1987-88 were Waterfront Place in Brisbane, a \$150m office block, and Ocean Place on the Gold Coast, a \$110m hotel.

Waterfront Place and Marina

On a riverfront site bounded by Mary and Eagle Streets, the Waterfront Place project commenced in late 1987. The \$150m complex is being handled by F.A. Pidgeon and Son Pty Ltd and includes the construction of a 39 storey office tower, car parks, a pier and marina and the refurbishment of Nalldham House.

Completion is expected in 1989 and the finished complex will provide 72,000 square metres of office space, parking for 507 cars, 4 restaurants, 30 shops and a 15 berth marina.

Ocean Place

Rezoning of the 2 hectare site, previously occupied by the Broadbeach Hotel, paved the way for the \$110m Ocean Place project on the Gold Coast.

The Brisbane based company, F.A. Pidgeon and Son Pty Ltd, is developing the site in a joint venture with Dupair Investments Pty Ltd, a company controlled by hotelier, Mr James Power.

The project, commenced in late 1987, includes a 302 room hotel, 190 speciality shops, a tavern, undercover parking for 1,800 cars, 3 restaurants, a food emporium, a recreational pedestrian mall and a monorail linking the complex to Jupiter's Casino.

Public Sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled \$344.5m in 1987-88, a decrease of 9 per cent when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (30 per cent), offices (27 per cent) and other business premises (15 per cent) were the main categories of activity.



Municipal Library, Mount Isa Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

Significant projects which commenced in the public sector in 1987-88 were the new Police Headquarters (\$58m) in Brisbane and two prisons, one at Chewko in Mareeba Shire valued at \$27m and the other costing \$20m at Borallan.

17.12 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1986-87	1987-88	Change
			%
Offices	96.2	92.9	- 3.4
Other business premises	59.6	50.9	- 14.6
Educational	87.9	104.9	+ 19.3
Health	44.8	20.1	- 55.1
Other (a)	90.5	75.7	- 16.4
Total	379.2	344.5	- 9.2

(a) Including the building categories of hotels etc., shops, factories, entertainment and recreation and miscellaneous.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

17.4 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines are covered by the engineering sector.

In 1987-88 the total value of engineering construction work done was \$1,820.0m, of which 76.7 per cent (\$1,396.1m) was for the public sector and 23.3 per cent (\$423.9m) for the private sector. The two categories which contributed most to the total for 1987-88 were roads etc. with 33.8 per cent and telecommunications 17.8 per cent.



Gateway Bridge, Brisbane

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken



Cooling tower, Tarong Power Station

Photo: Queensland Electricity Commission

17.13 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$m)

Type of work done	Amount
Roads, highways etc.	615.7
Telecommunications	324.0
Water storage and supply	208.6
Electricity generation, transmission etc.	202.3
Heavy industry	130.2
Other	339.2
Total	1,820.0

Source: Engineering Construction Survey (8762.0).

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1987-88 of the \$1,820.0m work done, 53.7 per cent (\$977.8m) was undertaken by the public sector and 46.3 per cent (\$842.2m) by the private sector. Of the \$842.2m undertaken by the private sector, 49.7 per cent of the work done was for the public sector.

In 1987-88 the value of work done by the public sector was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government. The \$977.8m was comprised of 32.7 per cent by the Commonwealth Government, 34.2 per cent by the State Government and 33.1 per cent by local government.

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Brisbane Statistical Division (2405.3)

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Queensland Housing Commission, *Annual Report*

Queensland Department of Forestry, *Timber Trends*

Chapter 18

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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Chapter 18

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

In recent decades the transport network in Queensland has undergone major changes as it evolved to meet the needs of a growing economy. Vastly improved air services using modern aircraft, together with far more efficient methods of communication, have greatly lessened the remoteness of Queensland's outback areas. Regular coastal passenger shipping services have been reduced while road freight transport has become far more important. The needs of the State with its populated coastal fringe and sparsely settled interior, have seen the provision of multi-lane freeways in urban areas and highways connecting major provincial towns in rural areas. In Brisbane, trams gave way to buses in 1969 and steam and diesel trains were phased out from 1966 until 1988 when an electric suburban rail system was completed.

While the nineteenth century was the age of railways, other forms of communication also developed. In 1846 the first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published in Brisbane and in 1859 the Postmaster-General's Department was established.

Written communication, carried on horseback and by sailing ship, was the forerunner to the telegraph introduced in 1861 and, a decade later, telephones. By 1895 there were 1,033 postal offices, 366 telegraph stations and six telephone exchanges with 774 telephones.

Radio telephony, as distinct from telegraphic transmissions, was introduced into Australia with the first public demonstration in Sydney in 1919. The first station to be licensed in Queensland was 4GR (Toowoomba) in 1925. Some 34 years later, pictures were added to sound transmission with the introduction of television in black and white in 1959 and then in colour in 1975.

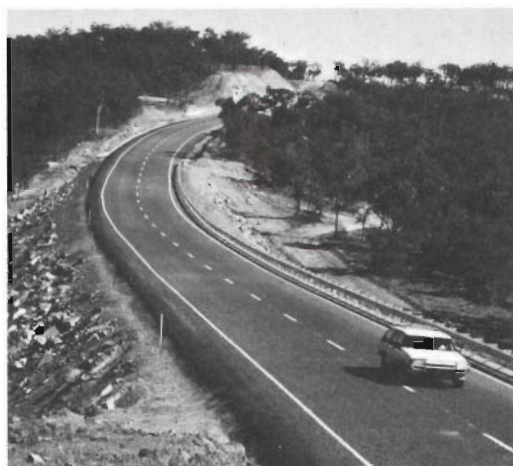


Photo: Queensland Main Roads Department

18.1 ROADS

The road system in Queensland is now vastly improved with fewer kilometres of dirt tracks which often become impassable in the wet season. Today the main roads are sealed and graded and are vital communication links for trade, commerce and tourism. They ensure that the community has access to essential services such as hospitals and schools.

18.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	1985	1986	1987
Sealed	53,045	54,524	55,581
Formed and surfaced	40,811	43,021	43,739
Formed only	54,280	52,643	52,441
Total formed	148,136	150,188	151,761
Unformed	17,948	17,493	16,673
All roads	166,084	167,681	168,434

Source: Local Government (\$502.3).

By June 1987 there was a road network throughout Queensland totalling 168,434 kilometres, of which 33.0 per cent was sealed.

The percentage of formed roads to all roads is increasing. It was 89.2 per cent at 30 June 1985, 89.6 per cent at 30 June 1986 and 90.1 per cent at 30 June 1987.

The Queensland Main Roads Department controls and has a major financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of roads under the *Main Roads Act 1920-1988*.

Following the Secondary Roads Review by the Main Roads Department, approximately 7,000 kilometres of secondary roads were handed back to local authorities from 1 July 1987. This has reduced road administration costs for the Main Roads Department and the additional funds now available to the local authorities have enabled them to determine their own priorities for roadworks.

Under the direction of the Main Roads Department, local government authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of a significant proportion of the declared roads network. This allows the local authorities to operate and employ, with a reasonable level of continuity, larger plant fleets and a more efficient workforce.

18.2 QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

<i>Declared roads</i>	1986	1987	1988
State highways	10,423	10,420	10,417
Developmental	8,737	8,716	8,712
Main	8,145	8,183	8,224
Secondary	13,146	13,212	(a) 6,373
Other	219	227	(b) 225
Total declared roads	40,670	40,758	(a) 33,951

(a) Decrease due to Secondary Roads Review. (b) Including 145 kilometres of urban arterial road and 80 kilometres of urban subarterial road.

Source: Queensland Main Roads Department.

The declared roads (those roads which have been gazetted) under the Department's control are divided into: *State Highways* — important, long distance, through roads which link the major regions of the State; *Developmental Roads* — lightly trafficked through roads not well advanced in construction but forming a fundamental part of the developing road network in Queensland; *Main Roads* — major trunk roads connecting cities, towns and closely settled areas to one another or to the highway system; *Secondary Roads* — roads carrying relatively high volumes of local traffic which complete the network of roads in an area; *Urban Arterial Roads* — roads in urban areas which are the principal arteries for through traffic movement or which are extensions into urban areas of State

highways and *Urban Subarterial Roads* — roads in urban areas which supplement urban arterial roads in providing for through traffic movement or which distribute traffic between urban arterial roads and local street systems.

18.3 SURFACES OF ROADS, QUEENSLAND,
AT 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

<i>Gazetted roads</i>	1986	1987	1988 (a)
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	27,171	27,569	24,839
Gravelled pavement	4,602	4,472	3,360
Formed only	8,229	8,088	5,285
Unformed	668	629	467
Total gazetted roads	40,670	40,758	33,951

(a) Decrease due to Secondary Roads Review.

Source: Queensland Main Roads Department.

18.1.1 New Road Works

During the year ended 30 June 1988 roadwork was completed on declared roads as follows: 172 kilometres were upgraded to a sealed surface; 502 kilometres which had been previously sealed were widened, realigned or upgraded; 81 kilometres which had been previously sealed were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 2,037 kilometres which were already sealed were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 72 kilometres of roadworks were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.

During the year, 39 new bridges were completed, 14 existing bridges were widened or underwent major repairs, 32 major intersections were provided with traffic signals, 6 pedestrian crossings were provided with traffic signals and 5 railway level crossings were provided with flashing lights.

The sealing of the last 350 kilometre stretch of the Landsborough Highway from Winton to Cloncurry was completed. The highway forms part of the Brisbane-Darwin National Highway.

Work was completed on the \$11.8m Toonpan Deviation on the Flinders Highway between Townsville and Charters Towers. This major re-routing of the Flinders Highway and Great Northern Railway was necessitated by the raising of the level of the Ross River Dam. It marks the end of a 10-year program to eliminate all 33 timber bridges on the Flinders Highway and significantly reduce the threat of flooding to road and rail travel between Townsville and Charters Towers.

The Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program adopted as a prime objective for operations in north Queensland, the elimination

18.4 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES (a)
(kilometres)

	Adelaide	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Charleville	Darwin	Mackay	Melbourne	Mount Isa	Perth	Rockhampton	Sydney	Townsville	Winton
Adelaide		1,985	3,697	1,209	1,517	3,232	2,709	747	2,660	2,720	2,331	1,447	2,753	2,207
Brisbane	1,985		1,787	1,315	749	3,575	1,042	1,570	1,925	4,274	657	1,013	1,435	1,472
Cairns	3,697	1,787		2,675	1,585	2,885	745	3,132	1,235	5,625	1,131	2,559	352	833
Canberra	1,209	1,315	2,675		1,249	4,414	2,053	651	2,392	3,902	1,808	302	2,512	1,939
Charleville	1,517	749	1,585	1,249		2,793	910	1,706	1,143	3,806	895	1,253	1,236	698
Darwin	2,232	3,575	2,885	4,114	2,793		2,862	3,979	1,650	4,200	2,958	4,046	2,536	2,103
Mackay	2,709	1,042	745	2,053	910	2,862		2,457	1,212	4,998	386	2,050	393	970
Melbourne	747	1,570	3,132	651	1,706	3,979	2,457		2,849	3,467	2,079	889	2,783	2,396
Mount Isa	2,660	1,925	1,235	2,392	1,143	1,650	1,212	2,849		4,691	1,332	2,396	914	464
Perth	2,720	4,274	5,625	3,902	3,806	4,200	4,998	3,467	4,691		4,620	3,962	5,042	4,496
Rockhampton	2,331	657	1,131	1,808	895	2,958	386	2,079	1,332	4,620		1,506	778	868
Sydney	1,447	1,013	2,559	302	1,253	4,046	2,050	889	2,396	3,962	1,506		2,376	1,943
Townsville	2,753	1,435	352	2,512	1,236	2,536	393	2,783	914	5,042	778	2,376		591
Winton	2,207	1,472	833	1,939	698	2,103	970	2,396	464	4,496	868	1,943	591	

(a) All distances have been calculated along the most favourable travelling routes, and are therefore not necessarily the shortest.

Sources: Queensland Main Roads Department. *UBD Street Directory*.

of all narrow timber bridges on the Bruce Highway. The rebuilding of the Cape Creek bridge and the Armstrong Creek and Armstrong Creek overflow bridges in the Bowen Shire was part of this program.

A section of the Rockhampton-Yeppoon road lying between the Bruce Highway and Ironpot Creek was upgraded to provide a four-lane divided highway for a distance of 9.8 kilometres.

Logan Motorway

Queensland's first toll road, the Logan Motorway, covering 32 kilometres with 21 bridges and 3 toll stations was opened on 13 December 1988. Owned and operated by the Logan Motorway Company Limited, it runs from Gailles in the west to Loganholme in the east and joins the Cunningham and Pacific Highways.

In 1982 a joint study by the Logan City Council and the Main Roads Department identified the need for a main arterial road running in an east-west direction that would relieve pressure on the existing road network. Work commenced at the end of 1987 under the control of the Main Roads Department. Design of road and bridgework was undertaken by four consulting engineering firms and specialist consultants were commissioned for specific aspects such as foundations, landscaping, and design of toll stations and amenities buildings.

Construction was undertaken in four sections and was completed in 2 years at a cost of \$77m.

Work was completed on the Oxley Interchange located on the Cunningham Arterial Road which is one of the busiest arterial roads in the State carrying around 50,000 vehicles a day, with a high percentage of heavy interstate transports and carriers.

The State's first toll road, the Logan Motorway, was opened in December 1988 and links the Pacific Highway and the Cunningham Highway. A second motorway at present under construction is the \$100m project on the Sunshine Coast which incorporates the Sunshine Motorway, Nambour By-pass and Tanawha Deviation. Stage 1 of the motorway is due for completion in December 1989.

18.2 ROAD TRANSPORT

18.2.1 Motor Vehicles

Prior to 1 July 1921 the registration of motor vehicles in Queensland was a function of the Police Traffic Department. With the creation of the Main Roads Board in 1920, the Main Roads Act authorised the registration of all motor vehicles and payment of fees throughout the State. As this was to be one of the major sources of revenue to the Main Roads Fund, action was taken to draft the necessary regulations which came into force on 1 July 1921.

The first Main Roads Department Annual Report records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were cycles. By 1988 over 1.6m vehicles, more than one for every two people, were registered.

Sealing of the Landsborough Highway

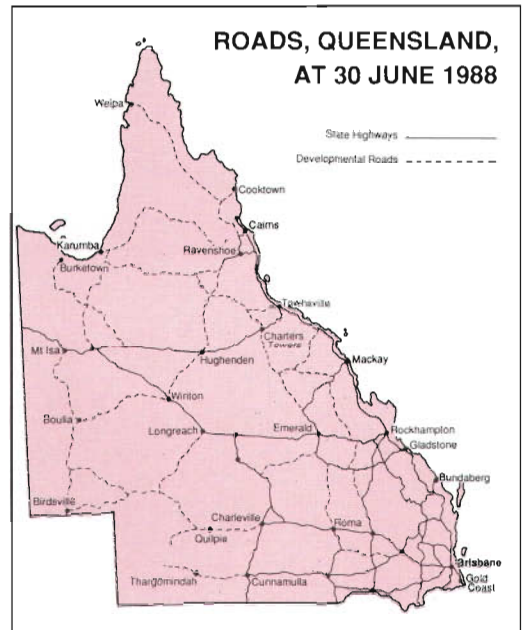
The Landsborough Highway is named after the explorer William Landsborough who paved the way for the initial pastoral development of north-west Queensland. The highway passes close to the Combo Waterhole, south of Kynuna, which is thought to be the billabong immortalised in Banjo Patterson's *Waltzing Matilda*. It extends 1,000 kilometres from Cloncurry in the north to Morven in the south east where it joins the Warrego Highway. In 1974 it was declared part of the Brisbane-Darwin National Highway.

Originally the highway followed old stock routes and in wet seasons closures in excess of 3 months could be experienced. The new route was chosen to ensure an all-weather highway and delays might now only occur in times of major flooding.

Initial road development was confined to sections near properties and problem areas such as creek crossings. In 1944 the first complete survey commenced and long straight stretches connected by 600-1,000 metre radius curves were selected for the alignment specifications. When the Bicentennial Road Development Program was started in 1982, a target date was set for the completion of the bitumen construction. Sealing of the 350 kilometres between Cloncurry and Winton achieved this target. Most of the two-lane highway varies in width between 5.6 metres and 7 metres and the older and narrower sections will be progressively upgraded.

Scarcity of suitable paving materials, the harsh terrain and climate and the remoteness of the area were problems. Improved technology and production equipment had to be developed in order to make use of local deposits as road base material. A stage construction approach involving earthworks, drainage and provision of a running surface, followed by road base and bitumen surfacing all helped to produce the highway. Temperature variations of 0 to 30 degrees Celsius in winter and 17 to 50 degrees Celsius in summer mean a shorter life for the bitumen and regular maintenance is a high priority. Continual movement of the deep cracking black soil together with drought conditions and the number of heavy vehicles which use the road add significantly to the wear and tear on the highway.

The Landsborough Highway is a tribute to the pioneers and also to the thousands of road builders who participated in its construction under difficult conditions.



**18.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a),
QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
(⁰⁰⁰)**

Type of vehicle	1986	1987	1988
Cars and station wagons (b)	1,105.0	1,123.0	1,159.2
Utilities and panel vans	301.9	303.5	307.6
Trucks	72.4	69.2	71.8
Buses	9.6	9.5	10.0
Motor cycles	78.5	70.2	67.7
All motor vehicles	1,567.4	1,575.3	1,616.2

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.
(b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs, 2,430 at 30 June 1988.

Sources: Queensland Main Roads Department,
Queensland Transport Department.

Registrations of new motor vehicles have risen during 1987-88. Registrations of new cars and station wagons and of all new motor vehicles rose by 6.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, when compared with 1986-87 figures. Between 1985-86 and 1986-87, registrations of new cars and station wagons dropped by 24.5 per cent, whereas a fall of 27.6 per cent was recorded for all new motor vehicles.

Annual registration fees payable at June 1988 were: *passenger car* — 4 cylinders or rotary (2 rotors), \$102, 5 or 6 cylinders, \$161, 7 or 8 cylinders, \$226 and 9, 10, 11 or 12 cylinders, \$267; *commercial motor vehicle* — gross vehicle mass (G.V.M.) not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$184 plus \$69 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes; *truck, tractor or prime mover* — gross combination mass (G.C.M.) not exceeding 6.67



Hovercraft over Great Barrier Reef

Photo: *Far North Queensland Promotion Bureau Ltd*



Modern radio studio, Brisbane

Photo: Premier's Department

tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, G.C.M. exceeding 6.67 tonnes but not exceeding 7 tonnes, \$251 and G.C.M. exceeding 7 tonnes, \$251 plus \$46 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 7 tonnes; *omnibus or motorised caravan* — G.V.M. not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$207 plus \$46 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes and *motor cycle or motor tricycle*, \$33.

**18.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a)
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND**

Type of vehicle	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Cars and station wagons	73,616	55,552	59,355
Utilities and panel vans	18,497	12,001	11,029
Trucks	4,091	2,757	2,860
Buses	831	636	620
Motor cycles	6,752	4,228	3,841
All motor vehicles	103,787	75,174	77,705

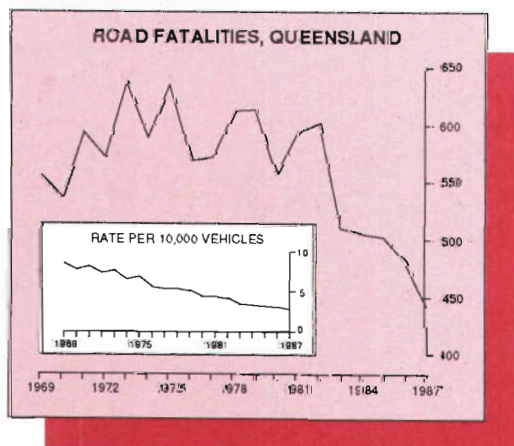
(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.
Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

In 1922 less than 8 per cent of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, in 1986 this figure had increased dramatically to be more than 88 per cent.

**18.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a),
QUEENSLAND**

Vehicles	Households (b), 1981 Census	Households (b), 1986 Census
0	87,298	94,162
1	298,755	357,271
2	208,491	265,431
3	56,893	66,885
4 or more	25,437	26,377
Not stated	21,358	23,377
Total	698,232	833,503

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors.
(b) Excluding caravan parks.
Sources: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1981 and 1986.



18.2.2 Road Traffic Accidents

During 1987 there were 442 fatalities on Queensland roads, the lowest number since 1963. The rate per 10,000 registered vehicles continued to fall and was also the lowest ever recorded. The rate per number of people in Queensland also fell as did the number of persons injured and the total number of accidents.

Road accidents are required by law to be reported to the police when either a person is killed or injured or when property damage is in excess of \$1,000.

18.8 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Details	1969	1985	1986	1987
Total accidents (a)	29,000	17,207	16,294	15,740
Casualty accidents	7,494	7,528	7,183	6,912
Persons killed	556	502	481	442
Persons injured	10,406	9,694	9,333	8,868
Rate per 10,000 vehicles				
Persons killed	8.6	3.2	3.1	2.8
Persons injured	160.1	66.3	59.5	56.3

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage (\$50 in 1968 and \$1,000 from October 1978).

Random Breath Testing

Condensed from an article by Queensland Department of Transport

As part of the campaign to convince road users that driving and alcohol do not mix, Random Breath Testing (RBT) was introduced throughout Queensland on 1 December 1988. The new legislation allows police to stop any vehicle at random and ask the driver to submit to a breath test. This enables them to detect drivers whose risk of having an accident has increased due to the consumption of alcohol even though the driver's behaviour may not be obviously affected.

RBT legislation is based on research findings that have shown drivers are less likely to drive when affected by alcohol if there is a high perceived risk of detection. The police endeavour to achieve RBT objectives through extensive media publicity and through the use of clearly identified teams testing large numbers of drivers on the roadside. The aim is to deter drinkers from driving rather than detecting them once they are on the road.

Alcohol is a major factor in road deaths. During 1987 blood-alcohol tests were conducted on 265 (60 per cent) of those persons killed as a result of road traffic accidents in

Queensland. These tests indicated that 41 per cent were positive, with 4 per cent registering less than 0.05 grams per millilitre of blood and 37 per cent at or above 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

The Queensland Government has provided an additional \$1.0m for the program in 1988-89 and the aim of the campaign is to test as many as one in every two drivers.

Of the persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1987, 69.2 per cent were males which was a slight increase from 1986 when 68.6 per cent were males. The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate.

18.9 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987

Age group (years)	Males killed	Females killed	Persons killed	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	9	8	17	0.8
5-6	-	-	-	-
7-16	23	17	40	0.9
17-20	50	26	76	4.2
21-24	43	18	61	3.5
25-29	31	13	44	2.0
30-39	56	9	65	1.6
40-49	25	9	34	1.1
50-59	24	7	31	1.3
60 and over	45	29	74	1.9
Total	306	136	442	1.7

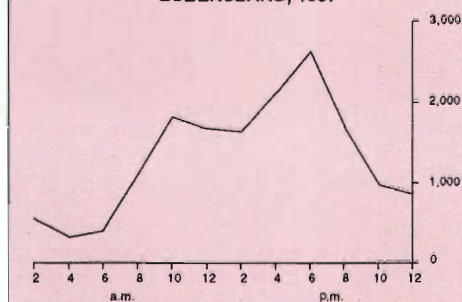
In 1987 one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 65 registered motor cycles compared with one driver for every 398 of all other registered motor vehicles.

18.10 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND

Road user	1985	1986	1987
Motor drivers			
Killed	201	186	165
Injured	3,805	3,600	3,617
Motor cyclists			
Killed	77	75	55
Injured	1,349	1,195	1,017
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	20	15	14
Injured	610	632	656
Pedestrians			
Killed	72	65	73
Injured	748	682	684
Passengers			
Killed	132	140	135
Injured	3,182	3,224	2,894

More than twice the hourly average number of accidents occurred between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with the greatest number of accidents occurring on Fridays.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY, QUEENSLAND, 1987



18.2.3 Urban Bus Services

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The Urban Public Transport (U.P.T.) Division of the Queensland Department of Transport is responsible for the administration of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act, 1984*. By virtue of that Act, the U.P.T. Division is responsible for the integration and improvement of public passenger services and facilities throughout all major urbanised areas of the State.

Subsidies totalling \$8.2m were paid during 1987-88 to assist urban passenger services throughout Queensland. The subsidies, provided under the Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act and the Urban Public Passenger Transport Act, were paid to operators of bus passenger services, ferry services and western air services. Municipal passenger services operate in two Queensland cities.

Brisbane residents are provided with bus and ferry services while bus services only operate in Rockhampton.

18.11 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGER STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Particulars	Unit	Brisbane	Rockhampton
Route kilometres	number	734.4	87.8
Vehicle kilometres	'000	27,095	831
Rolling stock	number	589	28
Passengers carried	'000	43,512	981
Employees at 30 June	number	1,578	38

Source: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

Municipal bus patronage has increased by 1.3 per cent over the past 5 years.

18.12 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Year	Passengers carried
1983-84	43,924
1984-85	42,806
1985-86	42,811
1986-87	42,118
1987-88	44,492

Source: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

Of the 18.6 million visitors and workers to World Expo 88, 3.4 million were carried by the Brisbane City bus service. This was more than twice the number of passengers expected.

In March 1988 the Queen Street underground bus station was opened. The 17 bus bays have computerised time tables displayed on video screens and all bays are monitored by video cameras from a central inspection room.

The Ipswich Transit Centre was opened on 1 February 1988. The \$3.7m centre forms part of the Ipswich City redevelopment and has provision for eight bus bays, short-term parking and a taxi rank.

18.3 RAILWAYS

Queensland's first railway line was opened in 1865. It extended for 35 kilometres from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (now known as Grandchester). From its start the railway has been a government-owned 1,067 millimetre gauge system. At 30 June 1988 the Queensland Railways system consisted of 10,089 kilometres of line, of which 9,978 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge and 111 kilometres were 1,435 millimetre gauge.

During 1987-88 major construction works associated with the Main Line Electrification Project were undertaken. Stage 3 to Emerald was commissioned and major deviations on the North Coast Line were opened to traffic. As at 30 June 1988, 87 of a fleet of 166 electric locomotives had been delivered and 50 per cent of the central Queensland coal traffic was being hauled by electric locomotives. In Stage 4 of the project, involving the North Coast Line between Caboolture and Rockhampton, two of the four major deviations came into service and overhead wiring was completed to Nambour. The balance of the project is due for completion in 1988-89.

Electric train services were extended to Cleveland with the commissioning of 4.5 kilometres of line from Wellington Point. An inaugural electric passenger service was opened between Eagle Junction and Doomben on 6 February 1988.



A new major station was opened at Beenleigh with a transport interchange and associated alterations for roads and surrounds due to the construction of the Beenleigh overbridge. The South Brisbane station was refurbished and a new station built at Vulture Street to service World Expo 88 visitors.

Passenger traffic increased in 1988 and the *Queenslander* service between Brisbane and Cairns maintained its popularity, receiving favourable comments on its first-class service. The Kuranda tourist train continued its high level of popularity with a record 2,000 passengers carried in one day.

At June 1988 there were 21,011 wagons in service, 1,085 fewer than in the previous year. The number of carriages decreased to 527 with a number of old stock from the Brisbane suburban service being retired.

18.13 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Locomotives	635	651	645
Diesel-mechanical	4	4	—
Diesel-electric	558	549	487
Diesel-hydraulic	73	73	71
Electric	—	25	87
Cars (a)	904	852	822
Rail motors, trailers etc.	45	44	42
Brake vans	177	174	162
Wagons	24,309	22,096	21,011

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3) in 1987-88).

Source: Queensland Railway Department.

18.14 QUEENSLAND RAILWAY OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Lines open	km	10,225	10,210	10,089
Traffic train-kilometres	'000 km	35,116	35,051	34,099
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3,435	3,433	3,380
Total earnings	\$'000	965,963	1,028,871	991,422
Total working expenses (a)	\$'000	848,125	900,254	894,656
Net revenue	\$'000	117,838	128,617	96,766
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	'000 km	9,113	9,311	9,739
Country	'000 km	3,791	3,653	3,565
Suburban (b)	'000 km	5,322	5,659	6,174
Passengers carried	'000	r 37,668	r 39,959	46,228
Country	'000	r 1,018	r 1,064	1,275
Suburban (b)	'000	r 36,650	r 38,886	44,953
Earnings collected	\$'000	45,188	48,601	56,886
Passengers	\$'000	37,306	43,344	56,233
Country	\$'000	10,412	r 11,781	13,902
Suburban (b)	\$'000	26,893	r 31,562	42,331
Parcels, mails etc.	\$'000	7,882	5,257	653
Goods traffic (c)				
Train-kilometres	'000 km	26,003	25,740	24,361
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	73,599	75,169	74,893
Minerals (including coal)	'000 tonnes	63,756	65,664	66,467
Agricultural produce	'000 tonnes	5,179	4,436	3,194
Other goods	'000 tonnes	4,185	4,583	4,767
Livestock	'000 tonnes	478	486	465
Earnings collected	\$'000	905,494	960,950	910,409
Minerals (including coal)	\$'000	743,944	786,988	755,471
Agricultural produce	\$'000	69,944	57,024	41,320
Other goods	\$'000	104,283	98,750	95,990
Livestock	\$'000	17,324	18,188	17,627
Rents, railway catering services etc.	\$'000	15,282	19,321	24,127

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Metropolitan District only. (c) Excluding departmental traffic.

Source: Queensland Railway Department.

Earnings in 1987-88 were \$991,000, representing a decrease from those in 1986-87 of 3.6 per cent compared with a decrease in working expenses of \$5.6m or 0.6 per cent. Goods traffic earnings, which provided 91.8 per cent of the total earnings, decreased by 5.3 per cent. Coke and coal carried in 1987-88 represented 82.8 per cent of all goods traffic which was an increase of 1.2 per cent. The amount of wool carried decreased by 4.8 per cent, while livestock carried decreased by 4.3 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1987-88 were \$6.85 for suburban services and \$3.88 for country services. Country passenger traffic increased 19.8 per cent while suburban passenger traffic rose by 15.6 per cent. Increases were due mainly to World Expo 88.

18.4 AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Communications

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. In addition, the Commonwealth regulates on

safety and operational grounds and provides infrastructure services through the Civil Aviation Authority. The authority has operational responsibility for air traffic control, flight advisory services, communications, navigation and surveillance systems and rescue and fire-fighting services.

Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft are investigated by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigations which reports directly to the Minister for Transport and Communications.

The Commonwealth is responsible for negotiations for the provision of international air services and also administers and regulates domestic air transport on interstate routes in Australia through arrangements commonly known as the 'two-airlines policy'. This policy was designed to increase the level of competition within the industry while maintaining the established network of services on a safe and efficient basis. Under this policy the operation of regular passenger air services over the main domestic (trunk) routes, such as Brisbane to Sydney, is restricted generally to Ansett or Australian Airlines. The 'two-airline' policy will cease on 30 October 1990.

In addition to their competitive trunk route services, both Ansett and Australian Airlines operate limited domestic regional services on non-competitive routes. There are also a number of smaller regional airlines which provide regular passenger air services in specific geographic regions. In recent years the regional airline, East-West, has considerably extended its traditional network within New South Wales and operates interstate services from Brisbane to Armidale and Port Macquarie, Coolangatta to Sydney and Maroochydore to Sydney.

At 30 June 1988 there were 142 aerodromes used for civil aviation in Queensland. Archerfield, Brisbane and Coolangatta airports are owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) which was established on 1 January 1988 by the Federal Government. Oakey and Townsville are currently administered by the Department of Defence but arrangements are in progress to transfer Townsville to the FAC.

18.15 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1987

Airport	Passengers (b)	Freight	Aircraft movements (c)
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brisbane			
Domestic	3,102,676	30,450	36,747
International	701,251	17,636	6,513
Cairns			
Domestic	714,083	3,550	11,934
International	110,199	1,160	1,434
Coolangatta	921,703	1,563	12,593
Gladstone	15,583	1	982
Hamilton Island	131,300	424	2,795
Mackay	153,861	745	4,756
Maroochydore	79,811	152	1,790
Mount Isa	78,754	1,120	2,601
Proserpine	54,355	118	1,149
Rockhampton	173,968	1,152	7,854
Townsville			
Domestic	406,902	4,180	11,810
International	24,228	555	293

(a) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (b) Uplifts and discharges. (c) Landings and takeoffs.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Ten other airports are currently operated by the Department of Transport and Communications while 118 airports are primarily owned, operated, maintained and developed by the communities they serve.

The new Brisbane airport was officially opened on 19 March 1988. From early 1980, when construction began, until 1 January 1988 when airport ownership passed to the FAC, expenditure on construction totalled \$388m.

A major redevelopment of the domestic terminal and associated facilities in Townsville was completed in April 1988 at a cost of \$16.7m.

The new facilities have been integrated with the existing international facilities and are shared by the domestic airlines.

In 1988 most major Queensland airports experienced an increase in domestic and international traffic. A significant contribution to this was the increase in tourism as a result of World Expo 88. There was a 19.2 per cent increase in the number of passengers through Brisbane airport, a 17.7 per cent increase at Cairns and a 20.2 per cent increase at Coolangatta.

Airlines have generally increased their services to Queensland ports. East-West has introduced a number of new services from Brisbane to Mount Isa, Mackay, Proserpine and Rockhampton. Several international carriers also commenced new services, with Air New Zealand, Continental and Thai International flying to Cairns, Air Niugini to Townsville and Continental and Japan Airlines to Brisbane. Qantas also commenced a new service between Brisbane and the Solomon Islands.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1988 was 1,730, comprising 1,170 private, 258 charter work, 295 other and 7 regular public transport.

18.5 SHIPPING

Queensland is a world leader in the development of major ports with facilities to handle commodities such as coal, sugar, grain, silica sand and general cargo and has developed modern efficient and reliable ports able to handle large bulk carriers. In 1987-88, Queensland's 15 major ports handled 100,081,682 tonnes of cargo carried by 4,141 ships. The largest ship was the *Iron Pacific* (118,491 gross tonnes) out of Hay Point. Continuing growth in the tourism industry has seen many ports develop or expand facilities for cruise ships.

Queensland's decentralised port system is administered by two management structures, the Harbours Corporation of Queensland and the individual Port Authorities.

The ports of Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton and Townsville are administered by Harbour Boards or port authorities with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, excluding the Port of Brisbane, are controlled by the Harbours Corporation. Department of Harbours and Marine also supervises the engineering activities of the other

seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

18.5.1 Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane Authority was created in 1976 for the management and control of the port which handles a greater cargo-mix volume than any other port in Australia. The annual throughput, including regional river trade, is 16m tonnes. The port of Brisbane incorporates 29 berths including three container terminals, a bulk coal export terminal, a cement manufacturing plant and two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, a bulk sugar terminal and a bulk grain terminal.

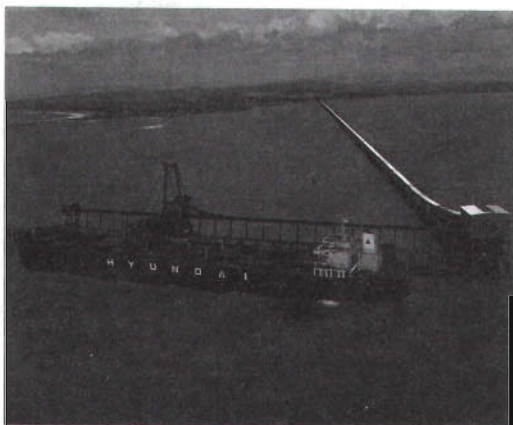
The long-term development of the Fisherman Islands complex continued this year with the opening of a \$25m container facility operated by Patrick Operations Pty Ltd.

Since development of Fisherman Islands began in 1977, five wharves have been constructed including a grain wharf and three container handling wharves. Two gantry cranes have been erected and a third is under construction.

Another major development completed in October 1987 at a cost of approximately \$4m, was the Whyte Island tug harbour. Operated by Queensland Tug and Salvage, the new facility has reduced tug steaming time substantially through its location close to the river mouth.

18.5.2 Regional Ports

During 1987-88, 34,467,873 tonnes of coal were exported from Hay Point, Australia's largest coal port. A new tug harbour and associated facilities adjoining Half Tide Island were completed at a cost of \$21m.



Loading facilities at Hay Point
Photo: Department of Harbours and Marine

A total of 5,942,594 tonnes of coal were exported from Abbot Point with the largest single shipment being 170,736 tonnes on the vessel *Harriet Maru*.

Located north of Cooktown, the port of Cape Flattery deals exclusively with the export of silica sand. This year marked the first full year of the new bulk facility.

The port of Weipa is used by Comalco Ltd for the export of bauxite to Australian and overseas ports.

The ports of Lucinda and Mourilyan are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants and serve the sugar industry in the Ingham and Innisfail districts.

A new grain loading facility was completed at Mackay in 1988 at a cost of approximately \$5.8m. This facility has been constructed to handle a projected annual grain export of 300,000 tonnes by 1990 with potential for expansion and, at present, can accommodate ships of up to 35,000 deadweight tonnes.

18.16 OVERSEAS CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS (a) (^{'000 revenue tonnes})

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
Brisbane	r 5,058	4,889	r 1,887	1,622
Bundaberg	114	85	-	-
Gladstone	15,693	16,542	718	912
Rockhampton	41	97	18	44
Hay Point	r 28,143	29,463	-	-
Mackay	1,062	1,109	76	53
Abbot Point	4,680	5,569	-	-
Townsville	1,524	1,558	362	290
Lucinda	387	381	-	-
Innisfail	459	338	-	-
Cairns	499	527	45	86
Karumba	-	-	15	12
Cape Flattery	r 530	533	4	2
Weipa	2,534	2,365	51	49
Thursday Island	13	13	2	-
Total (b)	r 60,738	63,469	r 3,178	3,069

(a) Excluding vessels of 200 registered net tonnes and under.
(b) In 1985-86, figures for New Zealand were not available for publication.

Source: Transport (9101.3).

The port of Gladstone is central Queensland's major port. In 1988 over 26m tonnes of cargo were handled and 550 vessels entered the port. The most important commodity imported is bauxite of which 7m tonnes are brought in annually from Weipa and 3m tonnes of alumina are exported around Australia and the world. The Clinton Coal facility operated by the Gladstone Port Authority handles over 13m tonnes of coal a year from 5 central Queensland mines. During the year \$7m was spent on

upgrading the facility and increasing the capacity of the coal stockpile section by 200,000 tonnes to 2.36m tonnes. A second berth is expected to be completed by late 1989 and \$4.1m was spent on dredging the outer harbour channels to allow the port to handle vessels of up to 250,000 deadweight tonnes.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. There are nine shipping berths all accessible by road and three are fully integrated with the State railway system. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates and oil and a roll-on-roll-off wharf terminal is available for container and vehicular cargo. Two container wharves are available, one with the largest capacity container crane in the Southern Hemisphere. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses and meat.

Cairns on Trinity Bay has nine deep water berths. Its biggest export is sugar and it has facilities for loading fuel, tallow, molasses, containers and general cargo. The Cairns Port Authority has opened a modern passenger facility in the new Trinity Wharf complex to cater for the growing cruise ship trade.



18.6 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications have made a significant contribution to the development of Queensland since 1861, when operators began sending morse code messages along a line between Brisbane and Ipswich. By 1864, a complex telegraph network had extended as far north as Rockhampton.

But the days of tapping morse keys were numbered when Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 produced the world's first practical telephone. Less than 3 years later, Queensland had its own telephone exchange.

In August 1880, the Postmaster-General ordered that all Government offices were to be placed in telephone communication with each other through a central exchange at the head office at the G.P.O., Brisbane.

By April 1883 the Central Exchange could provide continuous service around the clock and 175 customers were connected. However, it took considerable time and trouble to waken the boy on night duty.

The first country exchange in Queensland and Australia opened in 1882 at Maryborough with 32 customers. Townsville got its first exchange in 1883, Rockhampton the following year and Bundaberg in 1886. By 30 April 1899, there were 899 telephone customers in Brisbane and a total of 1,558 throughout the State. Less than a century later, 88 per cent of households in Queensland have a telephone connected.

18.17 DESTINATION AND ORIGIN OF OVERSEAS CARGO (a) HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS ('000 revenue tonnes)

Trade area	Cargo loaded for		Cargo discharged from	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
Europe	r 15,767	18,572	148	126
East Asia	4,756	4,557	78	106
Japan and North Asia	30,514	29,065	947	657
North America	r 2,602	2,696	r 903	990
Central America and Caribbean	89	3	2	20
South America	921	1,694	10	14
Africa	662	658	3	-
Red Sea and Mediterranean				
Middle East	594	784	51	16
Gulf Middle East	853	430	356	402
India	1,855	2,232	-	15
South East Asia	1,748	1,646	448	478
New Zealand	n.a.	591	n.a.	44
Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	r 264	395	24	43
Pacific Islands and other countries	r 113	146	209	158
Total Queensland	r 60,738	63,469	r 3,178	3,069

(a) Excluding vessels of 200 registered net tonnes and under.

Source: Transport (9101.3).

The provision of up-to-date, affordable and efficient telecommunication services throughout Australia is the task of Telecom. In Queensland at 30 June 1988, there were 1,095,767 telephone services in operation, an increase of 5 per cent over the number at 30 June 1987. During 1987-88, calls to Directory Assistance decreased by 3 per cent to 26 million and telex calls decreased by 42 per cent to 4.2 million.

18.18 TELEPHONE SERVICES IN OPERATION, QUEENSLAND

Area	1987	1988
Metropolitan	506,703	528,675
Country	535,025	567,092
Total	1,041,728	1,095,767

Source: Telecom Australia.

The results of recent surveys which were conducted to assess customer perception of the efficiency of local call and STD services, showed that approximately 85 per cent of customers were satisfied with their last call. The quality of transmission was the main reason for expressed dissatisfaction.

18.19 TELECOMMUNICATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1988

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88
	No.	No.
Telex		
Customers	6,490	4,494
Calls	7,257,000	4,210,000
Telephones		
New service connections	104,329	117,978
Telephone services in operation	1,041,728	1,095,767
Services with access to STD	1,040,534	1,095,089
Public telephones	5,821	5,749
Data services	13,847	14,348
Digital data services	4,418	6,679
Austpac services	547	916
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	911,112	1,070,755

Source: Telecom Australia.

18.7 POSTAL SERVICES

During 1987-88 Australia Post provided employment for approximately 6,400 people in Queensland and was selected as the World Expo 88 'Official Courier'.

Participation in World Expo 88 by Australia Post was a resounding success. Incorporated in the pavilion, which attracted thousands of visitors, were stunning visual and audio displays, multi-screen images and an amazing 'hall of mirrors' together with a full postal and philatelic service.

Optical Fibre Projects

A new optical fibre system which allows for increased digital transmission is planned. It will follow an inland route from Clare through Hay and Parkes to Brisbane, with spur cables from Hay to Melbourne and Parkes to Sydney. The 3,300 kilometres of cable will provide valuable network security by enabling links to be made between any two State capital cities, without traversing any other State capital, thus enhancing network security. Work has already commenced on this system and completion by mid-1991 is anticipated.

Another major optical fibre cable will link Hughenden to Cloncurry and will be part of an optical fibre/digital radio system between Brisbane and Darwin.

In 1987-88, 491.3 million articles were processed through the mail network in Queensland and 93 per cent were for delivery within Australia. There were 1,102,034 delivery points in Queensland.

18.20 DELIVERY POINTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Particulars	Households	Businesses
Street delivery	778,394	52,935
Private boxes	86,119	42,630
Roadside delivery	85,725	3,878
Other (a)	48,753	3,600
Total	998,991	103,043

(a) Including private, locked and community bags and poste restante.

The Queensland mail processing network is centred on 11 mail centres at Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast, Toowoomba, Brisbane Northern Suburbs, the State Mail Centre in Brisbane and the State Parcels Centre in Brisbane. During 1987-88 new post office buildings were completed at Caboolture and Pittsworth, a new mail delivery annexe at Marsden and major renovations were carried out at the State Mail Centre. New buildings are planned for Capalaba, Cairns Mail Centre and Brisbane Airport Transshipping Centre. Major renovations will also be carried out at Toowoomba and Rockhampton post offices.

18.21 POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1988

Type	Number
Post offices	218
Post office agencies	521
Total	739
Community mail agencies	24

NEWSPAPERS IN QUEENSLAND

Contributed by B. de Jong, Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd

Saturday, 20 June 1846 was an historic day. Some 13 years before Queensland became a separate colony, the first newspaper *The Moreton Bay Courier* was published.

It was produced by public demand because the infant settlement wanted to know what was happening in the rest of Australia and the world. The proprietor, Arthur Sidney Lyon, wrote in his first editorial 'The *Courier* has been established in compliance with the almost unanimous wish of every resident of character, property and intelligence in this extensive district...' People needed to find out when the supply ships would come in or where they could purchase essentials for living in this very remote part of Australia.

In 1846, Brisbane had a total population of 829 persons, 700 of whom could scarcely read or write. The Government of New South Wales in Sydney had largely ignored the problems of the struggling outpost. There were no streets worthy of the name, only tracks furrowed by bullock drays. A few cottages and simple stores existed amongst the trees.

This would have presented a staggering challenge to any newspaper proprietor whose survival depended entirely on subscriptions and advertising revenue. Yet, it was into this environment that Lyon came. He quickly saw the need for a newspaper to bring to notice the tiny settlement's needs and potential.

He invited James Swan, who had been a compositor on the Sydney newspaper, the *Colonist*, to be his partner. Using the small Columbian hand press and the cases of type that Swan brought with him, they issued the first copy of *The Moreton Bay Courier* on 20 June 1846. It was printed, once a week on Saturday, in the garret of a building at the corner of Queen and Albert Streets.

The Moreton Bay Courier could be ordered by subscription at a cost of 10 shillings (\$1) a quarter. One hundred copies of the first four-page issue were sold.

It took 6 months to bring news across the world — the war in Sudan, the repeal of the Corn Laws. Every ship and traveller was a source of news. Each was sought by a reporter in his black top hat and blue short frock coat with a silken scarf to cover his face from dust and flies while riding.

A German naturalist, Ludwig Leichhardt, had told the people of Sydney how wonderful and fertile the northern land was. As the news spread, people made their way to Brisbane

and gradually the settlement began to grow. In July 1858, the little newspaper added a country edition on Tuesday and another town edition on Wednesday.

The partnership of Swan and Lyon was short lived. Swan favoured separation and was against squatters and transportation. Lyon, who was for squatters and convict labour, left Brisbane and went onto successful editorship of other Queensland papers. Swan continued to use his paper to press for separation which came about in 1859. *The Moreton Bay Courier* greeted its readers with the thoughts closest to the hearts of many a resident 'Happy New Year — and Separation from Sydney Mismanagement'. The newspaper continued to voice its opinion against the squatters and was one of the few to do so.

On 14 May 1861 the paper changed its name to *The Courier* and appeared daily. The 1860s proved to be a desperate time for Queensland with severe floods, riots and the collapse of two London banks. The discovery of gold in Gympie by James Nash saved the colony from bankruptcy. On 11 May 1864, there was another name change to *The Brisbane Courier* which had grown to an eight-page newspaper by 1883.

A pictorial weekly, *The Queenslander*, was first published 2 years later on 3 February 1866. However, with the shortage of newsprint at the outbreak of World War II plus strikes over a 40 hour week, *The Queenslander* ceased publication on 22 February 1939.

The first edition of *The Telegraph* appeared on the afternoon of 1 October 1872. It was started by local businessmen who wanted an advertising medium that would be an alternative to the morning newspaper. Due to economic conditions and the effects of Trade Practices Commission requirements, it ceased publication on 5 February 1988.

The first Sunday newspaper published in Brisbane was the *Truth*. It was released on 6 July 1902 although Sydney editions had been available from 1900. The paper underwent name changes in 1960, *Sunday Truth*, and 1971, *Sunday Sun*. A weekday edition from the same group was printed in August 1982 as the *Daily Sun*. It began as a morning rival to *The Courier-Mail* but later switched to an afternoon release.

On 3 October 1903, the first issue of a rival morning newspaper *The Daily Mail* was published. In August 1914, *The Daily Mail*

published a special one-page war edition on a Sunday. By June 1915 Sunday editions of newspapers were a regular feature of Brisbane because people were anxious to get World War I casualty lists. After the war, *The Daily Mail* continued with the Sunday edition. It was officially changed to *The Sunday Mail* on 3 June 1923.

The depression of the 1930s had its effect on the two morning newspapers. They were in direct opposition to each other but finally amalgamated on 28 August 1933 as *The Courier-Mail*.

The *Moreton Bay Free Press* began publication on 19 July 1850. Lyon was editor until 1852. *The Free Press* ceased publication on 27 December 1859, 17 days after separation. It was missed by the community so another rival for *The Courier* was started 31 March 1860 — *The Queensland Guardian*. (It was taken over by *The Courier* in 1869.)

Settlers on the Darling Downs were quick to realise the potential for the area. The number of sheep and cattle grew enormously in a short period. The wealthy squatters in the area wanted their views expressed. Two newspapers were started to become 'an organ of the squatting party'. In the West Moreton region (Ipswich), it was *The North Australian*, 2 October 1855 and in the Darling Downs region (Drayton) it was the *Darling Downs Gazette*, 1858.

The *North Australian* is regarded as the first Queensland provincial newspaper. Its only rival to that claim is the *Gladstone Times* which started publication from 29 September 1855. Lyon was the editor of the *North Australian* making it the third newspaper he started. He fell out with the proprietors after slightly more than 2 years and became involved with the establishment of *The Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser* at Drayton. In its first issue it reported on trade, entertainment, weather, crops, German immigration, race meetings, as well as local news.

As desire for a separate colonial government had not been satisfied by early 1859, the local Ipswich businessmen decided to establish a second Ipswich newspaper to add weight to the separation movement. They wanted Ipswich to be the capital with Cleveland as its seaport.

They managed to entice Edmund Gregory to edit the *Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*. This paper, which later changed its name to *The Queensland Times* in 1861, was first published on Monday 4 July 1859.

Country Newspapers

Starting a newspaper was fraught with difficulties. They had to battle the unavailability of type, printing presses, ink and paper. Of course there was the problem of distances. A number of journals failed to appear on the due date. The development from a small fledgling newspaper, to a newspaper with a community voice took some time to evolve. Many survive to this day.

These include:

Maryborough Chronicle, 1860;
The Rockhampton Morning Bulletin, 1861;
The Toowoomba Chronicle, 1861;
The Dalby Herald, 1865;
The Mackay Daily Mercury, 1866;
The Gympie Times, 1868;
The Gladstone Observer, 1868;
The Western Star (Roma), 1875;
The Townsville Bulletin, 1881;
The Cairns Post, 1882 and
Gold Coast Bulletin, 1885.

The functions of a modern newspaper are much the same as the first newspaper started some 143 years ago. It provides the community with a vital service and yet it must remain commercially viable to continue with this service. A responsible newspaper is a commercial enterprise with a public responsibility.

18.8 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

The responsibility for planning radio and television broadcasting in Australia rests with the Department of Transport and Communications. Other federal organisations involved in broadcasting are the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, which is a licensing and regulatory body and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting

Service (SBS) provide national broadcasting networks.

There are four different types of radio and television services which operate in Queensland under the Broadcasting and Television Act:

- national radio and television services provided by the ABC and SBS;
- commercial radio and television services transmitted by licensee companies;
- public radio services transmitted by non-profit-making bodies under licence and
- special radio print handicapped (RPH) broadcasting stations.

18.8.1 National Broadcasting Service

18.22 NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1988

Radio			
Call sign	Frequency (kilohertz)	Location	
4QG	792	Radio National (Brisbane)	
4QR	612	Brisbane	
4QY	801	Cairns	
4QN	603	Townsville	
4QA	756	Mackay	
4RK	837	Rockhampton	
4QB	855	Maryborough	
4SO	1593	Gold Coast	
4QS	747	Toowoomba	
4QL	504	Longreach	
4MI	1080	Mount Isa	
Television			
Call sign-channel	Location	Call sign-channel	Location
ABQ-2	Brisbane	ABMSQ-9	Miles
ABQ-3	Darling Downs	ABRAQ-7	Roma
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	ABEQ-11	Emerald
ABTQ-3	Townsville	ABSGQ-8	St George
ABMQ-4	Mackay	ABCEQ-9	Charleville
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay-Maryborough	ABAAQ-11	Augathella
		ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla
ABNQ-9	Cairns	ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi
ABSQ-9	South Downs-Warwick	ABMLQ-6	Mitchell
		ABMNQ-7	Morven
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	ABWNQ-8	Winton
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	ABCTQ-10	Clermont
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	ABSEQ-9	Springsure
ABRQ-6	Richmond	ABAQ-8	Alpha
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	ABBQ-10	Barcaldine
ABMKQ-9	Mary Kathleen	ABBLQ-9	Blackall
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	ABLQ-6	Longreach

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

18.8.2 Commercial Broadcasting Services

There are 11 commercial television and 29 commercial radio stations in Queensland.

18.23 COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1988

Call sign and channel	Location
<i>Metropolitan</i>	
BTQ-7	Brisbane
QTQ-9	Brisbane
TVQ-0	Brisbane
<i>Country</i>	
DDQ-10	Toowoomba
FNQ-10	Cairns
ITQ-8	Mount Isa
MVQ-6	Mackay
RTQ-7	Rockhampton
SDQ-4	Southern Darling Downs
SEQ-8	Wide Bay
TNQ-7	Townsville

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

The stations are required by the *Broadcasting Act 1942* to promise to provide an adequate and comprehensive service to people within the service area of the licensee station as well as encouraging the use of Australian resources. Three years is the usual period for a licence. The Tribunal is obliged by the *Broadcasting Act* to consider all relevant material including views and comments from members of the public who choose to make submissions. Commercial stations are required to pay annual licence fees on a sliding scale related to the gross earnings of the station.

18.24 COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1988

Call sign	Frequency	Location
<i>Metropolitan</i>		
4BC	1116 khz	Brisbane
4BH	882 khz	Brisbane
4BK	1296 khz	Brisbane
4IO	1008 khz	Brisbane
4KQ	693 khz	Brisbane
4MMM	104.1 mhz	Brisbane
<i>Country</i>		
4AK	1242 khz	Toowoomba
4AM	558 khz	Atherton-Mareeba
4BU	1332 khz	Bundaberg
4CA	846 khz	Cairns
4CC	927 khz	Gladstone
4GC	828 khz	Charters Towers
4GG	1197 khz	Gold Coast
4GR	864 khz	Toowoomba
4GY	558 khz	Gympie
4HI	1143 khz	Emerald
4KZ	531 khz	Innisfail
4LG	1098 khz	Longreach
4LM	666 khz	Mount Isa
4MB	1161 khz	Maryborough
4MK	1026 khz	Mackay
4RO	990 khz	Rockhampton
4RR	891 khz	Townsville
4SB	1071 khz	Kingaroy
4SS	828 khz	Nambour
4TO	774 khz	Townsville
4VL	918 khz	Charleville
4WK	963 khz	Warwick
4ZR	1476 khz	Roma

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

18.8.3 Public Broadcasting Services

Currently, there are seven public radio stations operating in Queensland and they receive their income from various areas including government and non-government grants and subscriptions, as well as from sponsorship announcements. They broadcast a wide variety of programs ranging from classical music to ethnic, cultural and educational material.

Station 4RPH, located in Brisbane and heard on broadcast frequency 1620 kilohertz, has been specially licensed under the *Radio-communications Act 1983*. It broadcasts spoken

word programs such as drama and newspaper readings for visually impaired listeners.

**18.25 PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS, QUEENSLAND,
AT JUNE 1988**

<i>Call sign</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Location</i>
4CCR	89.1 mhz	Cairns
4CRB	89.3 mhz	Gold Coast
4DDB	102.7 mhz	Toowoomba
4EB	105.3 khz	Brisbane
4MBS	103.3 mhz	Brisbane
4TTT	103.9 mhz	Townsville
4ZZZ	102.1 mhz	Brisbane

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

18.9 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Transport (9101.3), annual

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3), monthly

Road Traffic Accidents (9405.3), quarterly

Road Traffic Accidents (9406.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Household Telephone Connections (4110.0), irregular

Rail Transport (9213.0), annual

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0), monthly

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9304.0), annual

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities (9401.0), monthly

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals) (9405.0), quarterly

Other publications:

Department of Harbours and Marine, individual Harbour Boards, Port Authorities, the Commissioner for Railways, the Main Roads Department, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, *Annual Reports*

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TRADE AND PRICES

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Chapter 19

TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade situation, which continues to be strong, is coming under increasing attention from the Queensland Government as it develops strategies for the future of the State's economy.

Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold, initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

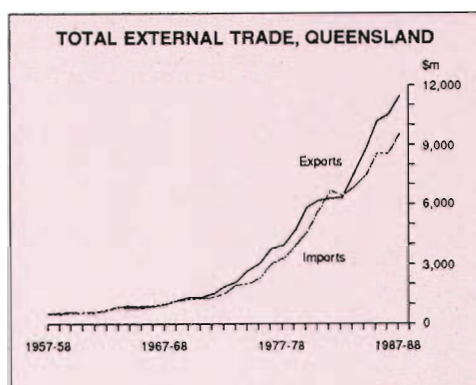
Over the past 5 years or so Queensland's retail industry has also grown strongly as the State has benefited economically not only from rising exports but from an increasingly buoyant tourism industry. Between 1980 and 1986 the total value of retail trading is estimated to have grown 32 per cent in real terms.

19.1 EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports increased five and a half times from \$773.5m to \$4,261.7m while interstate exports trebled from \$547.8m to \$1,596.7m.

A similar pattern is reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from \$294.1m to \$1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from \$935.7m to \$3,272.3m.

As the 1980s progress these trends are continuing, although more slowly, and have become more uniform between exports and imports. Compared with 1979-80, the 1987-88 foreign exports rose 95 per cent to \$8,289.7m and foreign imports more than doubled to \$2,844.2m (115 per cent). Interstate imports



increased 105 per cent to \$6,721.2m and interstate exports increased 99 per cent from \$1,596.7m to \$3,176.8m.

19.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Direction of trade	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Exports			
Foreign	7,737.0	7,928.4	8,289.7
Interstate	2,464.7	2,587.2	3,176.8
Total	10,201.7	10,515.6	11,466.5
Imports			
Foreign	2,650.0	2,503.9	2,844.2
Interstate	5,900.3	6,055.9	6,721.2
Total	8,550.3	8,559.8	9,565.4
Balance of trade	+1,651.4	+1,955.8	+1,901.1

Queensland's balance of total trade remains relatively stable with a surplus of \$1,901.1m in 1987-88, a decrease of 2.8 per cent over that in 1986-87.

The most valuable export item contributing to the surplus is coal while as a group, machinery and transport equipment is the main import.

19.1.1 History

When the colony of Queensland was established, all trade was directed through the colony of New South Wales. In 1860 this changed when Queensland established its own direct overseas trading links. Initially trade was conducted only with Great Britain but was later extended to other parts of the British Empire and to other destinations such as Germany and South American countries.

During the early years the other Australian colonies and Great Britain not only provided the major commodities of wearing apparel, drapery and food but also took most of Queensland's exports, mainly wool. By 1869, the colony was also exporting gold dust, copper ore and cotton and, in that year, reported its first surplus, a tidy sum of £144,698 (\$289,396).

Up to federation the main imports continued to be flour, metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery), clothes, spirits (including beer) and groceries. Exports had begun to diversify, with meat overtaking sugar as the major item while wool and gold dust continued to be important. The United Kingdom replaced New South Wales as the major source of imports and goods flowed through Brisbane, the main port, as well as through the other major ports of Townsville, Rockhampton and Cairns.

Following federation in 1901, Queensland's economy continued to grow until World War I. By 1915 Queensland's major exports were meat, wool and butter, together with gold dust, sugar, copper and tin. The United Kingdom took 78.5 per cent of all exports in 1915 followed by the United States with just 5.7 per cent. Germany, which had been a major trading partner, was replaced by Japan which took 3.3 per cent. There was little change in the trading pattern for imports during this time, with the exception that Japan had become the State's third largest source of imports, replacing Germany.

Motor vehicles rapidly became the State's third largest single item of imports, behind metal manufactures, machinery and apparel.

The 1920s saw a strong economic recovery with imports of £13.7m (\$27.4m) and record exports of £26.4m (\$52.8m) being recorded in 1925-26. The Great Depression followed close on the heels of these boom years, however, and imports plummeted to just £3.7m (\$7.4m) in

1932 while exports reached a low of £15.5m (\$31m) in 1932-33. Recovery in imports was slow with the figure advancing to only £8.7m (\$17.4m) by the outbreak of World War II. Exports, on the other hand, increased more rapidly to reach a new record level of £32.2m (\$64.4m) on the eve of the war.

By 1932 Japan had become the State's second largest export destination after the United Kingdom, taking 10.2 per cent of our total exports.

Following the war, Queensland's trade pattern began to undergo major changes. By 1955 Japan had once again emerged as the State's second most important destination for exports behind the United Kingdom. Wool, sugar and meat remained as major export earners. Imports continued to be obtained predominantly from the United Kingdom. The United States, however, was important for the supply of machinery, metal products and motor vehicles while Indonesia and India were prominent sources of textiles. By 1966 Japan had become the State's major trading partner.

By the end of the 1970s wool had been replaced by coal as the State's single most valuable item of export, ahead of meat, sugar and ores and concentrates of copper, lead, zinc and alumina. Commodities being imported had changed little, with machinery and transport equipment being the major items.

Since 1889, Queensland has enjoyed a favourable balance of foreign trade. Although small at first, it is only since the end of World War II that the surplus began to increase dramatically. The most significant increases occurred during the 1970s from \$479.4m in 1970 to \$2,940.6m in 1980. This trend is continuing during the 1980s, however at a slower rate, and by 1988 the surplus had reached \$5,445.5m, an increase of 85 per cent since 1980.

19.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
1860	1.0	1.4	-0.4
1870	4.0	3.0	+1.0
1880	6.4	5.8	+0.6
1890	13.2	9.6	+3.6
1900	19.2	14.4	+4.8
1910 (a)	16.4	10.8	+5.6
1920	28.8	14.4	+14.4
1930	37.6	23.0	+14.6
1940	64.4	17.6	+46.8
1950	197.4	97.8	+99.6
1960	362.6	101.8	+261.0
1970	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1980	4,261.7	1,321.1	+2,940.6
1988	8,289.7	2,844.2	+5,445.5

(a) Before 1910, includes intercolonial and interstate trade.

Source: Statistics of Queensland.



Loading bulk sugar, Mackay

Photo: Premier's Department



A modern shopping complex, Toowong

Photos: Premier's Department

Supermarket checkouts, Toowong



Of the State's total imports, 70 per cent is recorded as interstate imports. It is not known how much of those imports is actually foreign imports, unloaded in southern ports and transhipped through, rather than originating in, other States.

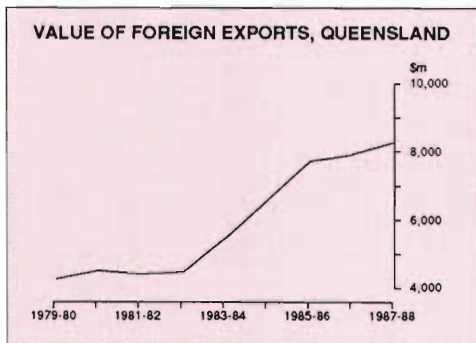
Queensland's exports of minerals, meat and sugar contribute significantly to the national economy. The State's foreign trade exports comprise 20.2 per cent of the Australian total while Queensland foreign imports account for just 7.0 per cent of the national figure. This has changed little during the past few years.

19.1.2 Commodities Traded

Foreign Exports

Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. The value of coal exported in 1987-88 was \$2,882.6m, \$364.4m lower than in 1986-87 and \$247.6m lower than in 1985-86. Copper and lead exports totalled \$570.3m, which was \$223.6m higher than in 1986-87 and \$243.6m above the figure for 1985-86.

The value of meat exports continues to grow and for 1987-88 totalled \$1,104m, or 13.3 per cent of the State's total, an increase of 9.9 per



19.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Coal and coke	2,882,613
Meat	1,104,440
Sugar	667,687
Unrefined lead	309,321
Wool	271,732
Refined copper	260,987
Cereal grains	155,785
Zinc ores and concentrates	136,124
Other	2,500,970
Total	8,289,659

cent over the 1986-87 value. Sugar exports represented 8.1 per cent of the total compared to 8.0 per cent in 1986-87.

Interstate Exports

The pattern of items exported interstate has changed little, with the major commodity groups being food and live animals (27.6 per cent), crude materials, inedible, except fuels (20.9 per cent), manufactured goods classified by material (19.4 per cent) and machinery and transport equipment (16.6 per cent).

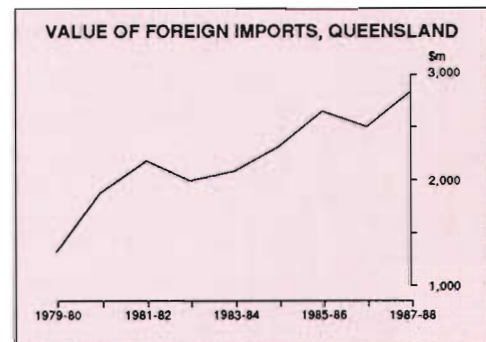
19.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity group	Value
Food and live animals	875,197
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	662,491
Manufactured goods classified by material	617,208
Machinery and transport equipment	527,024
Other	494,840
Total	3,176,760

Foreign Imports

During the past 5 years there has been little change in the type of commodities being imported directly into Queensland from foreign countries.

Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, recording \$1,232.2m in 1987-88, an increase of \$150.9m over that in 1986-87. Road motor vehicles and parts comprised the most significant component within the group with \$407.1m or 33 per cent. This represents a decrease of \$55.3m over the 4 year period 1984-85 to 1987-88. Other important items of direct foreign imports in 1987-88 were manufactured articles classified by material, \$484.4m; miscellaneous manufactured items, \$259.6m and chemicals, \$251m, representing increases of \$145.2m, \$30.8m and \$56.2m, respectively, in the past year.



**19.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	825,095
Manufactured articles classified by material	484,369
Road motor vehicles and parts	407,075
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	259,621
Other	868,048
Total	2,844,208

Interstate Imports

Machinery and transport equipment was the major interstate import group in 1987-88, recording \$1,826.0m (27.2 per cent), an increase of 9.8 per cent over the 1986-87 figure. Other major groups were manufactured goods classified by material, food and live animals and chemicals, which represented 23.0, 14.9 and 12.3 per cent, respectively, of the total value of interstate trade.

**19.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Machinery and transport equipment	1,826,005
Manufactured goods classified by material	1,543,358
Food and live animals	1,001,623
Chemicals	829,579
Other	1,520,625
Total	6,721,190

These groups are continuing to dominate interstate imports, a trend which has continued for the previous 4 years.

19.1.3 Foreign Trading Partners

Foreign Exports

**19.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM
QUEENSLAND
(\$m)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>	
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Japan	2,736.7	2,891.6
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	1,078.0	969.1
United States	743.5	808.8
United Kingdom	433.6	596.4
Korea, Republic of	304.4	309.6
Other	2,632.2	2,714.2
Total	7,928.4	8,289.7

Japan continues to be Queensland's dominant partner, followed by the European Economic

Community (excluding the United Kingdom) and the United States. As the 1980s progress, China and the Republic of Korea are emerging as important markets for our exports, displacing Canada and New Zealand from their traditional positions.

Exports of coal and coke comprised 45.8 per cent of the total value of exports to Japan in 1987-88, which was 7.7 per cent lower than in 1986-87.

**19.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal and coke	1,325,720
Non-ferrous metals	446,687
Meat and meat preparations	406,448
Cereals and cereal preparations	83,262
Other (a)	629,504
Total	2,891,621

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) has emerged as a major destination for Queensland's coal and coke. In 1987-88, exports of these commodities represented 50.4 per cent of the total value of all commodities exported to the Common Market.

**19.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY (a) FROM QUEENSLAND, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal and coke	488,491
Meat and meat preparations	17,469
Metalliferous ore and metal scrap (b)	48,735
Textile fibres	59,147
Other (c)	355,270
Total	969,112

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (c) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The United States is Queensland's most important market for meat. In 1987-88 the value of meat represented 62 per cent of all commodities exported to the United States. This value was 16 per cent higher than for 1986-87.

**19.10 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM
QUEENSLAND, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Meat and meat preparations	494,019
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	9,366
Other (b)	305,385
Total	808,770

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Non-ferrous metals continue to be the major export commodity to the United Kingdom. With a value of \$412m in 1987-88 this was \$167.1m or 68 per cent higher than in 1986-87.

19.11 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Non-ferrous metals	411,961
Coal and coke	87,271
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	8,726
Other (b)	88,451
Total	596,409

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable.
(b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

As the Republic of Korea industrialises, it needs coal and coke as sources of energy. In 1987-88, coal and coke comprised 48 per cent of all commodities exported to the Republic of Korea from Queensland.

19.12 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Coal and coke	147,769
Textile fibres	39,283
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	15,146
Other (b)	107,395
Total	309,593

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable.
(b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Foreign Imports

19.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Country	Value	
	1986-87	1987-88
United States	479.1	653.1
Japan	586.8	592.6
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	288.7	352.6
New Zealand	108.6	160.9
United Kingdom	137.2	145.4
Other	903.5	939.6
Total	2,503.9	2,844.2

The United States increased its share of total imports to \$653.1m (23 per cent) and became the major source of imports into Queensland in 1987-88. Japan, for the first time since 1973-74 was not the State's major source of imports. The value of imports from Japan was \$592.6m (20.8 per cent), a fall of 2.6 per cent when compared with 1986-87. The European Economic Community has increased its share of total

imports to Queensland from 11.5 per cent to 12.4 per cent while the United Kingdom's share has fallen from 5.4 per cent to 5.1 per cent during the same period. New Zealand, with \$160.9m (5.7 per cent), now ranks above the United Kingdom.

Machinery and transport equipment comprised 52.8 per cent of all commodities imported from the United States in 1987-88, an increase of 30.1 per cent when compared with 1986-87.

19.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	87,154
Aircraft, ships and floating structures	87,052
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	68,515
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	63,714
General industrial machinery and apparatus	38,794
Other (a)	307,919
Total	653,148

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Road vehicles were the major items imported from Japan into Queensland during 1987-88 and accounted for 41 per cent of all commodities. This is 21 per cent higher than the value reported for 1986-87.

19.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	243,686
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	39,834
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	52,914
Rubber manufactures	44,902
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing equipment and apparatus	24,066
Other (a)	187,172
Total	592,574

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

19.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (a) TO QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	61,559
Road vehicles	29,598
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	37,702
General industrial machinery and equipment	40,078
Other (b)	183,695
Total	352,632

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1987-88. Specialised machinery for particular industries represented 17.5 per cent of all items imported during the year.

Imports from the United Kingdom are diversified across a broad range of items. The single most valuable item imported was road vehicles which accounted for 12.7 per cent of all commodities during 1987-88.

19.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	18,484
Miscellaneous chemical products and materials	12,739
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	12,525
General industrial machinery and equipment	7,571
Other (a)	94,049
Total	145,368

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Paper, paperboard, pulp and waste paper were the major items imported from New Zealand during 1987-88 and represented 26.2 per cent of all commodities, which was marginally higher than in 1986-87.

19.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Paper and paperboard	32,784
Pulp and waste paper	14,779
Cork and wood	7,008
Other (a)	106,320
Total	160,891

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

19.1.4 Monitoring Trading Prices

The trade price indexes measure changes in the prices of goods leaving and entering Australia over a period of time. Prices are obtained from major exporters and importers of the selected commodities included in the indexes. Commodities are priced on the basis of free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of shipment and exclude customs duty, insurance, freight and excise.

The price series used relate to specific standards, grades etc. of each selected item with the aim of monitoring price changes of representative goods of a constant quality.

All prices used in the indexes are expressed in Australian currency. Changes in the relative

values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities sold or purchased in other than Australian dollars.

The export index items were selected on the basis of their values in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. They constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period.

**19.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1974-75 = 100)**

Commodity group	Year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Meat and meat preparations	340	370	373
Cereals and cereal preparations	141	120	119
Sugar and sugar preparations	78	94	91
Textile fibres and their wastes	247	273	434
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	283	292	293
Coal, coke and briquettes	299	295	243
All groups	235	243	265

(a) Selected divisions of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC).

During 1987-88 the index rose for the following groups: meat and meat preparations, 0.8 per cent; textile fibres and their wastes, 59.0 per cent and metalliferous ores and metal scrap, 0.3 per cent. The index showed decreases of 17.6 per cent for prices of coal, coke and briquettes; 0.8 per cent for cereals and cereal preparations and 3.2 per cent for sugar and sugar preparations. The overall result was an increase of 9.1 per cent in the all groups index.

The import price index items were selected on the basis of their import values in the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. The index covers either directly or indirectly about 98 per cent of imports of merchandise trade in 1980-81. The index items, i.e. the commodities whose prices are directly represented in the index, constituted 84 per cent of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia in 1980-81. Prices of commodities constituting a further 14 per cent of merchandise imports in 1980-81 are assumed to move in a similar manner to those of the directly represented commodities which therefore carry appropriately increased weights in respect of indirectly represented commodities. The weights were allocated in accordance with the average value of imports of the relevant commodities (expressed in 1981-82 prices) over the 3 years ended June 1981.

**19.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a),
AUSTRALIA**
(Base of Each Index: Year 1981-82 = 100)

Commodity group	Year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	157.2	178.8	162.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	101.0	69.3	75.1
Chemicals and related materials	132.8	145.6	153.0
Manufactured articles classified chiefly by material	151.0	169.4	173.4
Machinery and transport equipment	157.5	191.4	191.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles and articles of non-monetary gold	155.5	177.8	178.7
All groups	143.8	159.6	162.0

(a) Selected groups of the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC).

The index shows that during 1987-88 prices rose for the following groups: mineral fuels, lubricants etc., 8.4 per cent; chemicals and related materials, 5.1 per cent; manufactured articles classified chiefly by material, 2.4 per cent; machinery and transport equipment, 0.3 per cent and miscellaneous manufactured articles and non-monetary gold, 0.5 per cent. Food and live animals decreased by 9.2 per cent. The overall result was an increase of 1.5 per cent in the all groups index.

A comparison of the overall rates of change of the two indexes over the past year indicates an improvement in Australia's terms of trade.

19.2 RETAIL TRADE

Retailing in Queensland has experienced many social, economic and technological changes over the past 50 years. The competitive nature of the industry has ensured its ready adaptability to changing conditions.

19.2.1 History

One of the features of settlement in Queensland is decentralisation. There have long been well developed provincial population centres in this State, e.g. Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns. Most had their own local department stores during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. By the late 1950s, however, large national companies began taking over these establishments, and rationalisation (closing of some stores mainly in regional centres) began in the

late 1960s, with the big wave of rationalisation occurring in the mid-1970s.

Prior to the 1950s shopping centres in Queensland were of the 'strip type' with shops fronting directly on to a roadway. This began to change when the first 'drive-in' shopping centre in Australia was established at Chermside in 1957. Development has continued and accelerated with a spate of new suburban shopping centres being built during the 1970s.

Discount department stores appeared during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and this trend has continued. Shopping malls have also developed in recent years, contributing to a resurgence of specialised stores retailing items such as food, clothing and jewellery. The 1980s, in particular, have seen the emergence of a number of small 'chains' which have opened stores in the larger shopping centres.

Self-service

Self-service came into being during the 1940s when there was still a labour shortage after World War II and the cost of available labour was beginning to rise rapidly. 'Check-outs' were introduced at least 30 years ago, initially in food stores, and their use increased considerably with the growth of discount department stores in the 1970s. Check-out facilities can now be encountered in almost any type of store, although there are many specialty stores offering more personalised service to their customers.

Technology

Technological changes in the retail industry over recent years have included computerised ordering of stocks, scientific merchandise control, electronic cash registers and bar code readers, with electronic funds transfer (EFT) now being introduced.

Buying Groups

Because of the advantages of buying in bulk at lower prices, many small retailers have formed buying groups or joined organisations with centralised buying and distribution functions. Beginning with food stores and electrical goods stores, this development has now spread to most areas of retailing.

Franchising

Franchising, which has shown considerable growth since the late 1970s, is a form of marketing or distribution in which the franchisor grants the franchisee the right to sell the franchisor's product, use its name, adopt its methods or copy its symbols, trademarks or architecture. Franchisees are under far more control than members of a buying group and contracts may

include clauses covering not only the product, but marketing, lay-out, presentation and a variety of other conditions.

Trading Hours

During the operation of World Expo 88, extended trading hours were granted to non-exempt shops in the Brisbane City heart. The hours were from 8.15 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and from 8.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Following this experience, application was made to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland to allow modified extended hours after World Expo 88.

The application was opposed by substantial sections of the retailing industry and the commission's decision was to allow a trial period of extended trading hours in the city heart. These hours are Mondays to Thursdays 8.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Fridays, except on certain holidays, 8.15 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and Saturdays, except on certain holidays, 8.15 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. On Sundays and certain holidays, for a trial period between 6 November 1988 and 25 June 1989, non-exempt shops are allowed to trade from 10.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. These extended hours are not mandatory and shops trading on Sundays and certain holidays may only be staffed by persons who volunteer for work.

Trading hours in the Cairns Central Business District have also been extended. From 1 May to 31 October each year, non-exempt shops may open from 8.15 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays, 8.15 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. on Fridays and 8.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

19.2.2 Retail Trends

19.21 RETAIL INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Average turnover per establishment in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	5,859	8,828	+51
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	284	310	+9
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	358	414	+16
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	836	921	+10
Food stores	471	568	+21
Other retailers	227	240	+6
Total	533	596	+12

Overall, the retail industry in Queensland has grown relatively strongly between 1979-80 and 1985-86, years for which retail census information is available. In this period retail turnover (expressed in 1985-86 prices) increased by 33 per cent while between 30 June 1980 and 30 June 1986, the number of retail establishments and the total number of persons employed in the retail industry grew by 22 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

Average turnover per establishment (for establishments operating during the entire year) for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$63,000 or 11.8 per cent compared with that for 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). By far the largest increase of over 50 per cent occurred in department and general stores despite an actual decrease in the number of establishments during the period.

The average turnover per person employed for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$2,000 or 2 per cent compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). Department and general stores recorded the largest increase of 12 per cent in average turnover per person with an actual increase in employment of 7 per cent, while food stores recorded a decrease of 6 per cent with increases in employment and turnover of 32 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, during the period.

19.22 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per person employed in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	67	75	+12
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	72	79	+10
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	89	98	+10
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	153	168	+10
Food stores	77	72	-6
Other retailers	66	65	-2
Total	96	98	+2

Average turnover per head of population in Queensland increased by \$654 or 14 per cent to \$5,169 for 1985-86 compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). The largest increase of 46 per cent occurred for the household appliance and domestic hardware group, although the 1985-86 value of \$327 is still the lowest of all industry groups. All other groups registered increases of between 12 per cent and 15 per cent with the motor vehicle group still showing the highest turnover per head of population of \$2,233.

19.23 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER HEAD OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per head of population in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	368	424	+15
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	373	423	+13
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	224	327	+46
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	1,991	2,233	+12
Food stores	1,219	1,369	+12
Other retailers	341	393	+15
Total	4,515	5,169	+14

19.2.3 Retail Prices

Prices of goods and services remain a focus of much concern within the community. Virtually all members of society find themselves affected to some extent by changes in retail prices.

19.24 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	Unit	1981-82	1987-88	Increase
		cents	cents	%
Groceries etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	71	101	42
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	57	93	63
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	500 g pkt	95	183	93
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	108	180	67
Peaches	825 g can	86	139	62
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	94	149	59
Tea	250 g pkt	74	134	81
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	280	483	73
Dairy produce				
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	2 x 600 ml	72	102	42
Butter	500 g	132	171	30
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	59	61	3
Onions	1 kg	107	87	-19
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	604	851	41
Silverside, corned	1 kg	414	545	32
Lamb, leg	1 kg	420	498	19
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	450	578	28
Pork, leg	1 kg	458	495	8
Sausages	1 kg	270	350	30

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of each financial year.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Within the food group, corn-based cereal and tea are among the items that have risen

significantly; between 1981-82 and 1987-88 the average prices of cereal and tea rose 93 and 81 per cent, respectively. In contrast, the rise in prices for potatoes was 3 per cent while average prices for onions actually fell by 19 per cent in the same period.

Since 1981-82, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area have risen by just over 56 per cent, which is a similar rise to that in all other capital cities. However, between 1986-87 and 1987-88 consumer prices have risen less in Brisbane than in all other capital cities, except Adelaide and Canberra.

19.25 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

City	1981-82 to 1987-88	1986-87 to 1987-88
Sydney	57.6	7.6
Melbourne	59.3	7.3
Brisbane	56.4	7.0
Adelaide	58.4	6.7
Perth	55.8	7.1
Hobart	58.5	7.3
Canberra	57.8	6.9
Darwin	53.6	7.1

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

In Brisbane tobacco and alcohol prices have increased the most since 1981-82 with transportation not far behind. Food prices rose by 3.9 per cent between 1986-87 and 1987-88, less than the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index, while housing costs have risen by 4.6 per cent.

19.26 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE (per cent)

Group	1981-82 to 1987-88	1986-87 to 1987-88
Food	49.2	3.9
Clothing	52.5	7.8
Housing	45.1	4.6
Household equipment and operation	59.0	7.4
Transportation	68.4	8.0
Tobacco and alcohol	70.6	9.9
Health and personal care	47.9	10.0
Recreation and education	n.a.	8.7
All groups	56.4	7.0

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

19.3 SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The services sector is an important part of the national economy due to its substantial growth over recent times and its significant small business content. Because of this it has attracted considerable attention in recent years.

Quantitative data on this sector are scarce but a series of surveys in respect of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is starting to address this information gap. As service industries have previously only been surveyed in part, the degree of growth for many of these industries cannot be measured. However, comparable data are available for some industries within the services sector.

Service industries in Queensland (for which comparable data are available) have shown a mixture of growth and decline between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Industry groups showing the greatest growth since 1979-80, in terms of turnover at 1986-87 prices, are hairdressers and beauty salons with an 80 per cent increase and accommodation, up 68 per cent. Strong growth has also been shown in cafes and restaurants with a 26 per cent increase and hotels etc., 19 per cent. The industry group which has shown the greatest decline, in terms of 1986-87 prices, is the motion picture theatres where turnover decreased 25 per cent over the period.

19.27 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover in 1986-87 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1986-87
	1979-80	1986-87	
	\$m	\$m	
Motion picture theatres	47.2	35.2	-25
Cafes and restaurants	278.6	351.6	+26
Hotels etc. (mainly drinking places)	998.5	1,183.9	+19
Accommodation	293.8	494.8	+68
Licensed clubs	232.3	229.6	-1
Laundries and dry cleaners	45.6	44.6	-2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	76.4	137.9	+80
Motor vehicle hire (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	27.0	n.a.

(a) Turnover figures by State are not available.

Employment in service industries within Queensland showed similar trends between 1979-80 and 1986-87 with cafes and restaurants having the largest increase of 50 per cent. Hairdressers and beauty salons also showed a significant increase of 48 per cent as did the accommodation industry with a 39 per cent increase. Hotels experienced a 12 per cent increase during the period. The motion picture

theatre industry was the only one to show a decrease in employment, dropping by 38 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87.

19.28 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Persons employed at 30 June		Percentage change, 1980 to 1987
	1980	1987	
	No.	No.	
Motion picture theatres	1,079	667	-38
Cafes and restaurants	8,080	12,140	+50
Hotels etc. (mainly drinking places)	15,239	16,992	+12
Accommodation	8,227	11,442	+39
Licensed clubs	4,486	4,632	+3
Laundries and dry cleaners	1,624	1,649	+2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	4,512	6,664	+48
Motor vehicle hire	n.a.	674	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	1,412	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	656	n.a.

19.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Interstate and Foreign Trade (8502.3), annual
Retail Industry: Details of Operations (8622.3), irregular
Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics (8623.3), irregular
Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics (8626.3), irregular

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Exports (5432.0), monthly
Imports (5433.0), monthly
Consumer Price Index (6401.0), quarterly
Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0), quarterly
Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly
Import Price Index (6414.0), quarterly
Retail Census: Summary of Operations by Industry Group (8613.0), irregular
Retail Census: Details of Operations by Industry Class (8622.0), irregular

SUMMARY OF QUEENSLAND STATISTICS

Since 1860

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure (d)		
	Taxation (all funds) (a) (b)	From Australian Government (a) (c)	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund (d)	Total trust funds (d)	All receipts (d)	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund (d)	Trust funds (d)	All expend- iture (d)
	\$'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
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
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	(f) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(f) 130,040	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(f) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(f) 144,356	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	(f) 245,636	228,915	474,551	245,582	(f) 223,223	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	(g) 376,987	355,120	(g) 732,107	(g) 376,017	348,442	(g) 724,459
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	351,427	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	168,904	403,162	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	215,209	460,246	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	267,946	581,830	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	310,573	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	397,131	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77	471,613	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156
1977-78	536,800	1,468,570	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155
1978-79	581,500	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693
1979-80	649,000	1,710,571	2,206,954	2,263,384	4,470,338	2,207,893	2,143,272	4,351,165
1980-81	805,800	1,945,446	2,604,036	2,655,687	5,259,723	2,604,010	2,509,450	5,113,460
1981-82	r 958,700	2,208,200	3,276,756	3,361,952	6,638,708	3,276,926	3,119,235	6,396,161
1982-83	r 1,039,700	r 2,525,700	3,690,187	4,275,359	7,965,546	3,690,956	3,958,567	7,649,523
1983-84	r 1,160,400	r 2,975,500	4,212,842	5,362,082	9,574,924	4,211,919	4,905,259	9,117,178
1984-85	r 1,297,900	3,261,600	4,681,674	6,223,138	10,904,812	4,682,431	5,836,479	10,518,910
1985-86	r 1,373,500	r 3,472,100	5,190,941	8,765,380	13,956,321	5,190,727	9,491,849	14,682,576
1986-87	1,509,500	3,771,100	5,649,027	10,645,387	16,294,414	5,648,701	9,985,224	15,633,925

(a) Financial assistance grants are included with taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated according to the *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1217.0). (b) Changes in classification occurred in 1977-78, 1980-81 and 1981-82. (c) 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. (d) Gross amounts, i.e. not adjusted for inter-fund transfers. (e) Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year

FINANCE STATISTICS

State gross public debt at 30 June

Gross loan expenditure	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund	Local government revenue (c)	Year
	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
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n.a.	1940-41
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n.a.	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	508,197	1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891	610,995	1976-77
277,695	1,741,391	10,809	1,752,200	7.38	11,465	564,494	1977-78
270,899	1,847,854	5,571	1,853,425	7.49	10,239	606,740	1978-79
271,531	1,924,689	5,073	1,929,762	7.68	1,825	682,374	1979-80
276,779	2,017,296	4,352	2,021,649	8.27	2,280	796,638	1980-81
288,799	2,110,171	1,899	2,112,070	9.12	1,540	938,026	1981-82
297,681	2,196,256	1,645	2,197,901	9.77	1,439	1,080,092	1982-83
334,399	2,290,573	378	2,290,951	9.81	125	1,253,582	1983-84
331,251	2,375,923	189	2,376,112	9.99	707	1,405,818	1984-85
360,868	2,459,161	-	2,459,161	10.32	2,313	1,507,444	1985-86
368,323	2,477,509	-	2,477,509	10.76	2,678	1,647,532	1986-87

ended 6 months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. (f) Excluding amounts transferred from trust funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (g) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

(\$m)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Type of financial commitment			
	Advances (a)	Deposits (a)	Weekly transactions (b)		Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
1859-60	0.8	0.4	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	4.4	1.6	n.a.	(c) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2.4	2.2	n.a.	(c) 0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	6.3	5.8	n.a.	(c) 1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	8.8	7.2	n.a.	(c) 1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	23.9	14.4	n.a.	(c) 2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	34.6	19.7	n.a.	(c) 3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	31.3	21.6	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	25.6	26.3	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06	26.0	26.6	1.2	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11	30.3	39.3	2.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16	37.0	48.3	3.7	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	46.6	57.8	6.2	37.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	67.3	86.3	7.4	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31	64.2	87.5	5.9	44.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36	76.2	87.0	7.1	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41	83.0	106.9	9.5	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46	63.9	215.8	14.3	180.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51	181.6	351.0	78.0	197.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56	271.4	397.6	112.1	265.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1956-57	255.3	437.1	125.5	289.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957-58	291.6	428.2	131.3	306.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958-59	287.2	452.7	140.5	333.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1959-60	313.8	478.3	158.3	365.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-61	307.7	476.7	163.8	374.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961-62	315.8	506.1	164.4	411.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962-63	331.0	549.3	185.1	470.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963-64	348.0	625.3	213.2	542.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964-65	403.5	667.8	232.9	593.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965-66	426.6	710.0	232.5	637.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966-67	540.9	754.5	256.9	700.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967-68	499.8	805.5	289.2	757.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	534.3	871.8	325.3	819.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	580.3	917.3	364.7	875.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	615.4	979.1	405.0	943.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	670.3	1,120.8	459.1	1,052.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	929.8	1,566.6	597.5	1,319.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	1,187.9	1,845.9	753.4	1,428.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	1,247.6	2,148.9	817.9	1,618.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	1,483.3	2,335.5	1,027.4	1,940.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	1,678.2	2,712.6	1,230.7	2,148.7	641.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	1,940.4	2,969.1	1,385.1	2,446.5	698.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	2,145.5	3,393.0	1,517.7	2,713.3	905.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	2,509.2	3,934.8	1,883.0	2,884.6	976.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	2,817.8	4,896.3	2,356.0	3,232.3	1,106.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	3,308.7	5,590.3	3,029.6	3,463.3	1,135.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	4,096.3	5,886.6	3,567.3	4,136.1	1,232.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	4,878.8	6,067.8	4,648.7	4,708.6	1,794.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	6,123.1	6,833.6	5,772.1	5,029.3	2,083.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	6,823.8	7,645.1	6,246.9	5,238.4	1,561.1	2,358.6	6,463.2	990.4
1986-87	7,136.7	7,949.8	7,349.6	5,813.3	1,666.3	2,336.9	7,576.8	904.8
1987-88	7,642.5	8,672.1	9,744.2	7,129.2	2,917.2	3,015.1	10,655.2	1,096.0

(a) Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). (b) From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). (c) Calendar year ended 6 months later than the financial year shown.

SUMMARY OF LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police force at end of year (a)	Prisoners in gaol at end of year (b)		Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (d) (e)	University students (f)
		Males	Females					
1860	<i>n.a.</i>	28	6	30	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n.a.</i>	206	17	89	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1915	(g) 1,293	416	34	351	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1920	(g) 1,215	329	16	203	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	1,661	1,925	174,319	1,090
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	1,625	1,914	163,396	1,902
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,623	1,746	164,365	2,224
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	1,686	1,810	198,755	4,245
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	1,789	1,845	249,335	4,527
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	1,794	1,847	261,275	5,329
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	1,793	1,856	277,139	5,615
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	1,797	1,853	288,826	6,718
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	1,786	1,845	300,397	7,444
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	1,789	1,827	308,998	8,700
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	1,787	1,801	316,800	9,525
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	1,802	1,783	325,869	10,507
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	1,798	1,776	332,818	11,466
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,793	1,729	340,583	12,424
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,798	1,686	347,380	13,581
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,808	1,667	357,576	14,821
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,806	1,649	368,385	15,253
1968-69	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,822	1,606	375,741	15,317
1969-70	3,221	1,185	22	1,402	1,882	1,590	383,234	15,773
1970-71	3,197	1,218	18	1,727	1,969	1,578	387,745	17,584
1971-72	3,353	1,410	29	1,758	2,026	1,573	392,883	18,949
1972-73	3,518	1,547	27	1,812	2,085	1,568	399,569	18,591
1973-74	3,770	1,376	25	1,610	2,155	1,567	407,582	18,815
1974-75	3,949	1,462	21	1,803	2,214	1,562	414,179	20,701
1975-76	4,034	1,536	30	1,966	2,250	1,540	422,522	20,047
1976-77	4,230	1,498	23	1,008	2,289	1,540	429,694	20,904
1977-78	4,233	1,597	37	891	2,346	1,554	437,941	21,513
1978-79	4,132	1,697	43	946	2,446	1,584	444,045	21,958
1979-80	4,387	1,686	53	1,143	2,518	1,597	450,575	21,721
1980-81	4,554	1,733	49	1,243	2,605	1,617	460,927	22,249
1981-82	4,543	1,661	45	1,263	2,719	1,626	472,840	22,392
1982-83	4,869	1,728	45	1,434	2,830	1,636	481,568	22,528
1983-84	4,899	1,850	38	1,784	2,928	1,672	486,374	22,867
1984-85	4,984	1,925	74	2,177	2,968	1,689	489,685	23,670
1985-86	5,145	2,126	79	2,538	3,046	1,698	491,190	23,996
1986-87	5,381	2,261	88	2,619	3,233	1,712	495,084	25,359

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) 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; bistros, cabarets, function rooms and theatres from 1970-71; caterers' licences from 1976-77; airport licences from 1977-78; vigneron-vintners and tourist park licences from 1980-81; cultural centres from 1982-83 and historic inn licences from 1983-84. (d) From 1983-84, including non-government special schools. (e) Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at August from 1951 and at July from 1980. Excluding pre-schools; including business colleges until 1931-32. (f) Enrolment for year ended middle of financial year shown. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	April 1861	March 1901	At 30 June			
			1933	1947	1954	1961
Persons	30,059	503,266	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
Males	18,121	280,092	497,217	567,471	676,252	774,579
Females	11,938	223,174	450,317	538,944	642,007	744,249
Masculinity (b)	151.8	125.5	110.4	105.3	105.3	104.1
Age distribution (years)(c)						
0-9	8,677	126,163	178,568	214,301	286,456	324,056
10-19	4,230	106,136	183,460	171,038	200,006	274,029
20-29	7,295	90,499	163,358	176,983	190,278	191,874
30-39	5,215	76,199	140,485	167,648	192,618	204,271
40-49	3,040	50,613	120,760	137,727	166,570	189,037
50-59	1,235	29,667	78,051	116,014	126,197	146,276
60-69	295	17,560	52,336	75,493	96,441	109,051
70 and over	72	6,429	30,516	47,211	59,693	80,234
Religion						
Christian						
Baptist	-	12,252	14,991	16,399	20,113	22,254
Catholic (d)	7,676	120,663	209,315	254,988	316,962	372,350
Church of Christ	-	-	5,020	5,717	6,751	7,627
Church of England	13,419	185,023	331,972	388,621	454,095	486,315
Congregational	700	9,763	8,669	8,546	9,086	9,166
Methodist	1,435	46,556	87,909	124,322	146,456	165,556
Presbyterian	3,700	57,615	106,813	121,604	151,586	173,316
Protestant (undefined)	2,319	2,994	10,179	9,543	10,175	10,149
Salvation Army	-	5,540	4,497	5,734	7,124	8,318
Uniting Church (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	31,369	32,307	39,853	61,337	78,112
Total	29,249	471,775	811,672	975,327	1,183,685	1,333,163
Non-Christian	454	19,861	2,201	1,915	2,409	2,694
Indefinite	43	2,967	1,896	2,959	2,397	3,084
No religion	-	7,718	1,932	4,104	3,777	4,546
Not stated	313	945	129,833	122,110	125,991	175,341
Marital status						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	10,792	184,486	271,433	297,800	394,021	475,858
15 years and over	8,716	155,789	271,479	253,095	255,767	282,206
Total	19,508	340,275	542,912	550,895	649,788	758,064
Married	9,891	145,081	356,445	473,404	577,780	656,088
Separated not divorced	-	-	-	17,551	17,902	21,406
Divorced	-	145	1,601	5,613	7,677	9,585
Widowed	647	17,188	42,104	55,515	63,497	73,685
Not stated	13	577	4,472	3,437	1,615	-
Birthplace						
Australia	9,785	328,573	787,718	992,178	1,160,595	1,341,069
New Zealand	31	1,571	4,033	3,905	4,612	5,770
United Kingdom and Ireland	16,700	126,159	120,482	82,463	92,951	93,329
Netherlands	-	62	307	351	5,232	9,556
Germany	2,124	13,163	6,983	3,839	6,785	8,470
Italy	-	845	8,355	8,541	16,795	20,000
Other Europe	56	8,044	10,738	8,826	21,962	26,895
Asia	657	13,499	4,883	2,925	4,963	7,412
Other	706	11,350	4,035	3,387	4,364	6,327
Not stated (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.
 (d) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (e) The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (f) Included with Australian-born.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	At 30 June				
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
Persons	1,682,688	1,827,065	2,037,194	2,295,123	2,587,315
Males	853,541	921,665	1,024,609	1,153,404	1,295,630
Females	829,147	905,400	1,012,584	1,141,719	1,291,685
Masculinity (b)	102.9	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.3
Age distribution (years)(c)					
0-9	349,385	358,004	380,173	382,362	399,060
10-19	318,567	343,266	375,481	403,434	442,150
20-29	226,676	277,540	329,776	381,794	424,195
30-39	199,008	207,719	255,090	333,645	398,503
40-49	202,863	213,142	212,290	232,911	296,203
50-59	171,507	185,368	202,894	225,689	231,268
60-69	119,987	136,603	161,638	188,178	214,867
70 and over	94,695	105,423	119,853	147,110	181,069
Religion					
Christian					
Baptist	26,870	28,329	29,919	34,323	39,099
Catholic (d)	427,859	467,203	494,344	554,912	628,906
Church of Christ	9,062	10,196	10,542	12,842	15,067
Church of England	529,257	544,432	560,873	601,537	640,867
Congregational	9,949	9,627	8,045	3,616	2,878
Methodist	180,160	182,887	179,344	86,750	(e)
Presbyterian	190,343	192,079	179,074	132,525	120,239
Protestant (undefined)	10,957	23,190	20,693	24,343	24,955
Salvation Army	9,044	10,608	11,164	12,952	14,907
Uniting Church (f)	-	-	-	146,898	255,287
Other	93,305	113,260	131,759	163,259	210,419
Total	1,486,806	1,581,811	1,625,757	1,773,957	1,952,624
Non-Christian	3,325	4,066	6,142	9,989	17,544
Indefinite	4,895	3,945	7,238	11,299	10,088
No religion	11,101	110,629	154,548	229,629	303,090
Not stated	176,561	126,614	243,508	270,249	303,969
Marital status					
Never married					
Under 15 years of age	513,322	540,080	571,963	587,357	620,574
15 years and over	320,470	327,469	367,018	453,506	551,703
Total	833,792	867,549	938,981	1,040,863	1,172,277
Married	727,999	820,826	926,398	1,029,825	1,140,431
Separated not divorced	23,879	27,003	38,501	45,950	55,290
Divorced	11,859	16,231	30,022	60,245	91,566
Widowed	85,159	95,456	103,291	118,240	127,751
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Birthplace					
Australia	1,480,832	1,595,572	1,771,115	1,932,810	2,162,995
New Zealand	7,608	13,333	17,753	48,073	61,246
United Kingdom and Ireland	106,112	120,595	135,435	147,083	158,949
Netherlands	9,868	9,935	10,683	12,914	14,272
Germany	9,026	9,496	10,896	12,767	15,780
Italy	20,272	19,280	18,875	17,956	17,418
Other Europe	29,027	31,847	34,473	38,240	43,472
Asia	9,330	12,052	15,818	24,196	37,917
Other	10,613	14,955	22,146	28,943	39,655
Not stated (g)	-	-	-	32,141	35,611

(a) Including full-blood Aborigines. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (e) Included with Uniting Church. (f) The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (g) Prior to 1981 included with Australian-born.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Local government area	Estimated resident population			Local government area	Estimated resident population		
	1983	1987	1988		1983	1987	1988
Albert Shire	71,980	104,062	115,702	Fitzroy Shire	5,540	6,767	7,020
Allora Shire	1,910	2,116	2,154	Flinders Shire	2,780	2,916	2,916
Aramac Shire	1,080	1,082	1,070	Gatton Shire	11,210	12,802	12,991
Atherton Shire	7,990	8,720	8,965	Gayndah Shire	3,010	2,869	2,845
Aurukun Shire	890	1,010	1,031	Gladstone City	24,290	23,136	23,026
Balonne Shire	5,030	5,119	5,129	Glengallan Shire	3,660	3,794	3,816
Banana Shire	15,890	17,135	17,135	Gold Coast City	113,110	122,966	128,456
Barcaldine Shire	1,860	1,821	1,813	Gooburrum Shire	5,480	6,001	6,176
Barcoo Shire	570	482	472	Goondiwindi Town	3,960	4,174	4,212
Bauhinia Shire	2,520	2,413	2,392	Gympie City	11,230	11,251	11,277
Beaudesert Shire	21,200	28,069	29,911	Herberton Shire	4,130	4,600	4,712
Belyando Shire	10,200	11,700	11,825	Hervy Bay City	16,160	19,774	21,151
Bendemere Shire	1,160	1,144	1,134	Hinchinbrook Shire	13,710	13,433	13,368
Biggenden Shire	1,510	1,618	1,628	Ilfracombe Shire	370	318	318
Blackall Shire	2,190	2,164	2,144	Inglewood Shire	3,070	3,004	2,983
Boonah Shire	5,790	6,160	6,232	Ipswich City	74,200	74,842	74,987
Booronga Shire	2,280	2,267	2,257	Isis Shire	3,950	4,051	4,098
Boulia Shire	630	560	560	Isisford Shire	460	373	363
Bowen Shire	14,260	13,817	13,707	Jericho Shire	1,200	1,087	1,057
Brisbane City	742,820	736,080	739,794	Johnstone Shire	17,010	17,287	17,413
Broadsound Shire	8,500	8,718	8,781	Jondaryan Shire	9,080	9,906	10,037
Bulloo Shire	540	593	599	Kilcoy Shire	2,480	2,732	2,732
Bundaberg City	32,360	32,428	32,614	Kilkivan Shire	2,680	2,762	2,781
Bungil Shire	2,200	2,064	2,044	Kingaroy Shire	9,310	10,247	10,449
Burdekin Shire	18,680	18,323	18,251	Kolan Shire	2,550	2,723	2,745
Burke Shire	1,360	1,379	1,381	Laidley Shire	6,290	7,354	7,524
Caboolture Shire	38,760	52,269	56,506	Livingstone Shire	14,710	15,581	15,956
Cairns City	37,910	40,323	41,191	Logan City	101,630	127,928	134,031
Calliope Shire	9,460	9,875	9,989	Longreach Shire	4,060	3,975	4,050
Caloundra City (a)	31,100	37,862	40,776	Mackay City	23,020	22,702	22,657
Cambooya Shire	2,160	2,631	2,702	Mareeba Shire	15,080	15,898	16,217
Cardwell Shire	7,390	8,055	8,207	Maroochy Shire	55,620	63,012	65,985
Carpentaria Shire	3,190	3,186	3,193	Maryborough City	22,570	22,833	22,896
Charters Towers City	7,910	8,372	8,475	McKinlay Shire	1,420	1,355	1,343
Chinchilla Shire	5,720	5,816	5,816	Millmerran Shire	3,120	3,179	3,169
Clifton Shire	2,390	2,412	2,407	Mirani Shire	4,830	4,885	4,911
Cloncurry Shire	3,200	3,235	3,525	Miriam Vale Shire	1,750	1,982	2,051
Cook Shire	4,410	4,667	4,747	Monto Shire	3,330	3,198	3,178
Crow's Nest Shire	4,840	5,731	5,959	Moreton Shire	31,030	40,988	43,173
Croydon Shire	280	312	322	Mornington Shire	890	906	918
Dalby Town	9,720	9,737	9,727	Mount Isa City	25,280	24,214	24,104
Dalrymple Shire	3,630	4,067	4,131	Mount Morgan Shire	3,220	3,224	3,204
Diamantina Shire	300	261	256	Mulgrave Shire	33,570	42,175	45,088
Douglas Shire	5,650	6,935	7,535	Mundubbera Shire	2,430	2,294	2,264
Duaringa Shire	9,810	10,841	10,621	Murgon Shire	4,660	4,668	4,653
Eacham Shire	4,630	5,328	5,578	Murilla Shire	3,130	3,124	3,084
Eidsvold Shire	1,270	1,204	1,179	Murweh Shire	5,520	5,423	5,377
Emerald Shire	8,800	9,582	9,635	Nanango Shire	4,910	5,565	5,809
Esk Shire	8,910	9,590	9,826	Nebo Shire	1,180	2,364	2,347
Etheridge Shire	930	1,103	1,135	Noosa Shire	16,350	19,577	21,117

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Local government area	Estimated resident population			Local government area	Estimated resident population		
	1983	1987	1988		1983	1987	1988
Paroo Shire	2,660	2,700	2,690	Thuringowa City	23,250	32,979	34,384
Peak Downs Shire	2,370	3,163	3,179	Tiara Shire	2,330	2,635	2,698
Perry Shire	330	327	323	Toowoomba City	75,870	79,137	79,934
Pine Rivers Shire	70,590	79,032	82,103	Torres Shire	6,590	7,072	7,173
Pioneer Shire	33,710	36,412	36,912	Townsville City	82,600	82,253	82,475
Pittsworth Shire	3,990	4,129	4,151	Waggamba Shire	2,720	2,687	2,675
Proserpine Shire	9,100	10,210	10,750	Wambo Shire	5,740	5,449	5,419
Quilpie Shire	1,380	1,361	1,347	Warroo Shire	1,280	1,217	1,197
Redcliffe City	45,710	46,487	47,177	Warwick City	9,810	10,251	10,306
Redland Shire	51,280	64,494	69,309	Weipa Town	2,640	2,520	2,536
Richmond Shire	1,310	1,200	1,195	Widgee Shire	12,270	14,176	14,701
Rockhampton City	55,140	57,850	58,410	Winton Shire	1,860	1,747	1,737
Roma Town	6,160	6,800	6,890	Wondai Shire	3,830	3,893	3,940
Rosalie Shire	5,900	6,988	7,125	Woocoo Shire	2,330	2,853	2,942
Rosenthal Shire	1,830	1,917	1,917	Woongarra Shire	10,740	12,055	12,612
Sarina Shire	7,100	7,696	7,818				
Stanthorpe Shire	9,560	9,625	9,707				
Tambo Shire	740	683	663				
Tara Shire	3,510	3,776	3,798				
Taroom Shire	3,290	3,254	3,229				
				Total Queensland (b)	2,482,300	2,676,765	2,743,765

(a) Previously Landsborough Shire. (b) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	At 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December	Population at 31 December				Year ended 31 December			
			Persons	Males	Females	Masculinity (b)	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (c)	Annual increase rate (d)
1860	n.a.	25,788	28,056	16,817	11,239	149.6	758	3,778	4,536	..
1865	n.a.	80,250	86,921	53,292	33,629	158.5	1,799	11,544	13,343	25.4
1870	n.a.	112,217	115,272	69,221	46,051	150.3	3,260	2,851	6,111	5.8
1875	n.a.	161,724	169,105	102,161	66,944	152.6	2,602	12,160	14,762	8.0
1880	n.a.	208,130	211,040	124,013	87,027	142.5	5,179	641	5,820	4.5
1885	n.a.	309,134	316,681	186,866	129,815	143.9	5,437	9,657	15,094	8.5
1890	n.a.	386,803	392,116	223,252	168,864	132.2	9,769	858	10,627	4.4
1895	n.a.	436,528	443,064	248,865	194,199	128.1	9,722	3,351	13,073	2.5
1900	n.a.	490,081	493,847	274,684	219,163	125.3	9,054	-1,522	7,532	2.2
1905	529,454	528,928	531,482	291,807	239,675	121.8	8,123	-1,576	6,547	1.5
1910	594,734	591,591	599,016	325,513	273,503	119.0	10,425	10,746	21,171	2.4
1915	696,222	692,699	685,067	366,047	319,020	114.7	12,604	-9,336	3,268	2.7
1920	748,660	745,957	750,624	396,555	354,069	112.0	12,309	2,177	14,486	1.8
1925	840,621	836,844	844,842	444,330	400,512	110.9	12,738	10,020	22,758	2.4
1930	912,112	910,319	916,736	481,559	435,177	110.7	11,484	3,116	14,600	1.6
1935	968,401	966,654	971,297	508,348	462,949	109.8	8,837	2,616	11,453	1.2
1940	1,027,961	1,026,541	1,031,452	536,712	494,740	108.5	11,209	148	11,357	1.2
1945	1,077,124	1,076,610	1,084,864	556,829	528,035	105.5	17,254	-645	16,609	1.0
1950	1,196,185	1,191,081	1,205,418	620,329	585,089	106.0	18,629	16,470	35,099	2.1
1955	1,350,017	1,344,445	1,358,858	696,544	662,314	105.2	21,045	12,332	33,377	2.5
1956	1,381,591	1,377,393	1,392,573	714,288	678,285	105.3	20,223	13,492	33,715	2.5
1957	1,413,085	1,408,732	1,420,501	726,623	693,878	104.7	22,084	5,844	27,928	2.0
1958	1,439,199	1,436,156	1,449,337	740,017	709,320	104.3	22,417	6,419	28,836	2.0
1959	1,468,237	1,464,469	1,477,161	753,906	723,255	104.2	23,250	4,574	27,824	1.9
1960	1,495,927	1,491,114	1,502,286	766,448	735,838	104.2	22,843	2,282	25,125	1.7
1961	1,527,514	1,516,334	1,540,251	784,711	755,540	103.9	23,881	14,084	37,965	2.5
1962	1,550,982	1,551,249	1,562,845	795,010	767,835	103.5	22,490	104	22,594	1.5
1963	1,577,867	1,578,309	1,595,446	810,535	784,911	103.3	22,664	9,937	32,601	2.1
1964	1,610,698	1,610,809	1,626,525	825,775	800,750	103.1	20,461	10,618	31,079	1.9
1965	1,644,534	1,644,028	1,659,423	841,926	817,497	103.0	19,433	13,465	32,898	2.0
1966	1,674,324	1,674,151	1,687,062	854,986	832,076	102.8	18,003	9,636	27,639	1.7
1967	1,699,982	1,701,047	1,715,803	868,549	847,254	102.5	19,956	8,785	28,741	1.7
1968	1,728,996	1,730,614	1,747,724	883,587	864,137	102.3	19,112	12,809	31,921	1.9
1969	1,763,087	1,764,206	1,779,690	898,857	880,833	102.0	20,790	11,176	31,966	1.8
1970	1,792,743	1,795,394	1,812,784	914,631	898,153	101.8	20,475	12,619	33,094	1.9
1971	1,851,485	1,844,386	1,874,930	944,899	930,031	101.6	23,631	34,844	62,146	3.4
1972	1,898,478	1,898,942	1,924,658	970,145	954,513	101.6	22,653	19,729	49,728	2.7
1973	1,951,951	1,952,285	1,981,634	998,847	982,787	101.6	21,335	27,829	56,976	3.0
1974	2,008,340	2,007,472	2,032,973	1,024,704	1,008,269	101.6	19,724	23,565	51,339	2.6
1975	2,051,362	2,051,820	2,072,325	1,043,639	1,028,686	101.5	19,982	11,279	39,352	1.9
1976	2,092,375	2,091,743	2,110,431	1,061,986	1,048,445	101.3	18,004	13,738	38,106	1.8
1977	2,129,839	2,130,182	2,151,026	1,081,423	1,069,603	101.1	18,527	17,451	40,595	1.9
1978	2,172,047	2,172,269	2,191,586	1,101,246	1,090,340	101.0	17,963	17,770	40,560	1.9
1979	2,214,771	2,215,258	2,239,699	1,124,997	1,114,702	100.9	18,857	23,858	48,113	2.2
1980	2,265,935	2,267,615	2,301,702	1,156,231	1,145,471	100.9	18,605	37,632	62,003	2.8
1981	2,345,208	2,345,236	2,387,943	1,200,504	1,187,439	101.1	21,898	59,376	86,241	3.7
1982	2,424,586	2,424,221	2,456,475	1,235,548	1,220,927	101.2	22,589	41,665	68,532	2.9
1983	2,482,282	2,481,388	2,503,285	1,259,140	1,244,145	101.2	25,029	17,507	46,810	1.9
1984	2,523,859	2,524,646	2,547,078	1,281,035	1,266,043	101.2	23,041	16,360	43,793	1.7
1985	2,571,218	2,571,491	2,597,100	1,306,321	1,290,779	101.2	21,808	23,976	50,022	2.0
1986	2,624,595	2,623,771	2,649,694	1,332,348	1,317,346	101.1	22,510	28,366	52,594	2.0
1987	2,676,765	2,676,931	2,706,170	1,358,914	1,347,256	100.9	20,504	36,032	56,476	2.1

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961 except for 'natural increase' which excludes Aborigines prior to 1962. Estimated population changed in 1971 from a census count basis to a usual residence basis. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) After 1970, discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (d) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months; for the years prior to 1951, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous 5 years.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number (a)				Rate per 1,000 mean population (a)				Deaths under 1 year of age (a)	
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
1860	1,236	478	278	n.a.	47.93	18.54	10.78	n.a.	141	114.08
1865	3,532	1,733	1,074	n.a.	44.01	21.60	13.38	n.a.	580	164.21
1870	4,905	1,645	879	n.a.	43.71	14.66	7.83	n.a.	526	107.24
1875	6,706	4,104	1,487	n.a.	41.47	25.38	9.19	n.a.	1,025	152.85
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547	2	39.38	14.50	7.43	0.01	865	105.54
1885	11,672	6,235	2,842	1	37.76	20.17	9.19	-	1,733	148.47
1890	15,407	5,638	3,195	8	39.83	14.58	8.26	0.02	1,548	100.47
1895	14,874	5,152	2,821	4	34.07	11.80	6.46	0.01	1,356	91.17
1900	14,801	5,747	3,371	12	30.20	11.73	6.88	0.02	1,456	98.37
1905	13,626	5,503	3,173	4	25.76	10.40	6.00	0.01	1,029	75.52
1910	16,169	5,744	4,768	20	27.33	9.71	8.06	0.03	1,017	62.90
1915	20,163	7,559	6,135	28	29.11	10.91	8.86	0.04	1,297	64.33
1920	20,256	7,947	6,667	45	27.15	10.65	8.94	0.06	1,281	63.24
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471	85	24.24	9.02	7.73	0.10	917	45.21
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199	119	20.80	8.19	6.81	0.13	757	39.97
1935	17,688	8,851	8,280	149	18.30	9.16	8.57	0.15	659	37.26
1940	20,412	9,203	10,287	240	19.88	8.97	10.02	0.23	721	35.32
1945	26,713	9,459	9,905	897	24.81	8.79	9.20	0.83	795	29.76
1950	29,028	10,399	10,304	784	24.37	8.73	8.65	0.66	719	24.77
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098	801	24.06	8.41	7.51	0.60	656	20.28
1956	32,409	12,186	9,934	703	23.53	8.85	7.21	0.51	737	22.74
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271	682	23.97	8.29	7.29	0.48	732	21.68
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255	759	23.59	7.98	7.14	0.53	657	19.40
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581	739	24.31	8.43	7.23	0.50	721	20.25
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227	696	23.62	8.30	6.86	0.47	740	21.01
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392	779	24.16	8.41	6.85	0.51	733	20.01
1962	35,776	13,286	10,665	920	23.06	8.56	6.88	0.59	763	21.33
1963	36,012	13,348	11,443	910	22.82	8.46	7.25	0.58	733	20.35
1964	35,049	14,588	11,766	981	21.76	9.06	7.30	0.61	679	19.37
1965	33,615	14,182	13,007	1,052	20.45	8.63	7.91	0.64	599	17.82
1966	32,903	14,900	13,339	1,031	19.65	8.90	7.97	0.62	587	17.84
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634	1,074	20.39	8.66	8.02	0.63	678	19.54
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860	1,135	20.33	9.29	8.59	0.66	716	20.35
1969	36,576	15,786	15,669	1,236	20.73	8.95	8.88	0.70	691	18.89
1970	37,530	17,055	16,082	1,507	20.90	9.50	8.96	0.84	672	17.91
1971	39,970	16,339	16,538	1,404	21.67	8.86	8.97	0.76	766	19.16
1972	39,251	16,598	16,066	1,731	20.67	8.74	8.46	0.91	697	17.76
1973	38,067	16,732	16,490	1,694	19.50	8.57	8.45	0.87	666	17.50
1974	37,852	18,128	16,086	1,833	18.86	9.03	8.01	0.91	606	16.01
1975	36,403	16,421	15,230	2,684	17.74	8.00	7.42	1.31	547	15.03
1976	35,243	17,239	16,703	9,611	16.85	8.24	7.99	4.59	535	15.18
1977	34,935	16,408	15,737	7,293	16.40	7.70	7.39	3.42	478	13.68
1978	34,530	16,567	15,431	6,106	15.90	7.63	7.10	2.81	439	12.71
1979	35,220	16,363	16,082	5,811	15.90	7.39	7.26	2.62	377	10.70
1980	35,001	16,396	17,157	6,219	15.44	7.23	7.57	2.74	383	10.94
1981	38,935	17,037	18,305	6,470	16.60	7.26	7.81	2.76	406	10.43
1982	40,599	18,010	18,928	6,770	16.75	7.43	7.81	2.79	425	10.47
1983	42,085	17,056	18,645	7,474	16.96	6.87	7.51	3.01	417	9.91
1984	40,446	17,405	19,039	8,056	16.02	6.89	7.54	3.19	364	9.00
1985	40,437	18,629	17,810	6,816	15.73	7.24	6.93	2.65	411	10.16
1986	40,371	17,861	18,030	7,042	15.39	6.81	6.87	2.68	351	8.69
1987	39,365	18,861	18,265	6,918	14.71	7.05	6.82	2.58	366	9.30

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1962. (b) Prior to 1978 births and deaths were on a State of registration basis; from 1978 a State of usual residence basis. (c) Including nullities for 1914 to 1934 and 1940 to 1943.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a)						Award rate of pay index (b), adult males
	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7
1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6
1966	666.4	9.9	676.2	1,165.1	1.5	58.0	15.3
1967	679.0	13.2	692.2	1,192.9	1.9	58.0	15.8
1968	689.0	14.8	703.8	1,222.7	2.1	57.6	16.5
1969	712.1	15.5	727.6	1,256.1	2.1	57.9	17.7
1970	731.7	15.6	747.2	1,283.4	2.1	58.2	18.8
1971	742.8	15.3	758.1	1,301.2	2.0	58.3	21.2
1972	765.2	18.2	783.4	1,304.5	2.3	58.4	23.3
1973	795.9	15.0	810.9	1,387.3	1.9	58.5	26.9
1974	821.3	21.8	843.1	1,435.7	2.6	58.7	34.5
1975	840.0	42.3	882.3	1,474.8	4.8	59.8	41.3
1976	847.3	48.1	895.4	1,512.2	5.4	59.2	47.6
1977	876.0	57.4	933.4	1,549.3	6.2	60.2	52.6
1978	881.5	63.0	944.6	1,580.1	6.7	59.8	56.1
1979	906.4	55.3	961.7	1,624.8	5.7	59.2	60.5
1980	942.2	60.1	1,002.2	1,673.4	6.0	59.9	64.9
1981	978.9	59.9	1,038.7	1,732.5	5.8	60.0	73.9
1982	988.1	68.8	1,056.8	1,789.7	6.5	59.1	85.6
1983	980.3	110.2	1,090.5	1,839.0	10.1	59.3	89.5
1984	1,006.0	108.4	1,114.4	1,877.2	9.7	59.4	97.9
1985	1,045.4	103.0	1,148.4	1,907.6	8.8	60.2	100.0
1986	1,089.6	112.5	1,202.1	1,948.6	9.4	61.7	103.8
1987	1,109.2	113.2	1,222.4	2,002.6	9.3	61.0	109.7
1988	1,176.4	92.8	1,269.1	2,066.4	7.3	61.4	113.4

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0.

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a)		Public hospitals and nursing homes (b)					Psychiatric institution patients (b)	
	Age	Invalid	Number	Staff (c)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expend- iture (d)	Admis- sions	At end of year
							\$'000		
1860	..	..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..
1865	..	..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	58	89
1870	..	..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188
1875	..	..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356
1880	..	..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553
1885	..	..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786
1890	..	..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099
1895	..	..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393
1900	..	..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728
1905	..	..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942
1910	9,894	492	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267
1915	12,049	2,954	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451
1920	13,019	4,960	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814
1925-26	16,250	6,800	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126
1930-31	22,376	9,707	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185
1935-36	25,493	11,377	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401
1940-41	35,168	8,644	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772
1945-46	34,808	9,807	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876
1950-51	48,075	10,740	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295
1955-56	66,199	12,165	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735
1956-57	69,938	13,113	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657
1957-58	72,804	14,230	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610
1958-59	75,085	15,397	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624
1959-60	82,196	11,605	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364
1960-61	89,144	13,084	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311
1961-62	93,657	14,650	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272
1962-63	96,148	15,876	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199
1963-64	98,408	16,893	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005
1964-65	100,054	17,402	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022
1965-66	101,608	17,818	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978
1966-67	103,981	18,408	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910
1967-68	108,070	19,621	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736
1968-69	110,989	21,370	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828
1969-70	122,547	23,984	139	13,645	12,331	273,377	52,336	2,646	3,470
1970-71	128,817	21,772	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364
1971-72	132,000	22,825	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001
1972-73	145,036	24,945	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778
1973-74	158,628	25,827	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018
1974-75	166,454	27,464	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056
1975-76	175,603	29,856	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938
1976-77	183,992	32,592	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891
1977-78	193,268	32,453	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	275,538	7,985	3,261
1978-79	198,017	34,706	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	322,879	7,954	2,992
1979-80	202,487	36,818	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	361,029	5,191	2,664
1980-81	207,089	35,555	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	454,846	5,394	2,433
1981-82	210,317	33,492	158	23,743	14,613	406,218	565,572	5,735	2,323
1982-83	213,844	32,390	163	25,128	15,289	419,610	669,750	5,736	2,282
1983-84	211,205	34,896	163	25,846	15,219	420,554	749,327	5,543	2,112
1984-85	207,583	36,977	163	26,399	14,920	420,661	797,551	4,591	1,941
1985-86	207,328	39,144	161	26,074	14,806	412,969	807,541	5,668	1,455
1986-87	208,356	41,689	160	26,374	14,806	423,641	883,082	6,252	1,447

(a) Since 1935-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (b) From 1969-70, new series.

(c) 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.

(d) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize (b)		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills (a)	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.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n.a.	64	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
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
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
1976-77	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794
1977-78	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962
1979-80	255,358	19,860	30	2,807	41,205	98	733,287	846
1980-81	274,259	22,540	30	3,149	42,566	123	726,964	485
1981-82	301,658	23,588	30	3,250	47,548	151	941,113	1,482
1982-83	302,503	23,115	30	3,325	50,923	87	767,043	754
1983-84	291,973	22,723	30	3,012	55,081	175	1,005,879	1,922
1984-85	297,765	23,910	30	3,349	81,151	207	921,007	1,579
1985-86	288,325	22,003	30	3,209	63,222	176	972,727	1,691
1986-87	286,967	23,466	29	3,209	38,348	118	794,582	833

(a) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (b) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended 6 months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (c)	Cotton (b)		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop (e)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced (d)	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1875-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	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	2	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
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
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
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	1976-77
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	1978-79
383,011	20,550	19,786	2,647	44,746	6,755	123,050	2,440	1979-80
438,454	24,182	22,548	2,817	53,761	6,543	123,220	2,614	1980-81
362,682	28,809	27,234	3,154	57,146	6,324	125,422	2,805	1981-82
421,871	26,805	28,602	3,183	61,362	5,961	110,941	2,690	1982-83
366,438	32,903	38,580	3,264	67,714	5,959	114,734	3,042	1983-84
377,933	51,895	51,932	3,553	72,856	6,246	124,344	3,091	1984-85
488,688	41,230	51,039	4,041	61,795	6,302	131,473	3,274	1985-86
635,341	30,996	40,248	4,521	64,298	6,325	142,288	3,087	1986-87

(c) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (d) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (e) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year (a)				
	Alienated	Leased	Meat cattle (b)	Milk cattle (b)	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,593	15
1870	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	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	17,403	104
1925	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
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	5,939	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967	15,245	146,276	6,524	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968	18,783	143,979	6,940	758	7,698	20,324	535
1969	21,424	141,459	6,803	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
1976	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978	32,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487
1979	32,476	128,465	9,957	375	10,332	12,163	510
1980	33,353	127,476	9,561	364	9,925	10,620	502
1981	33,923	125,462	9,416	366	9,782	12,344	513
1982	n.a.	n.a.	8,981	369	9,349	12,225	551
1983	n.a.	n.a.	8,783	372	9,154	13,033	556
1984	n.a.	n.a.	9,051	362	9,413	14,042	563
1985	n.a.	n.a.	9,303	359	9,662	14,311	585
1986	n.a.	n.a.	8,675	337	9,011	14,627	579

(a) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (b) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (c) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (d) 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.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses (c)	Wool production (d) (greasy equivalent)		Butter production (e)		Cheese production (e)		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	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
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
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.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	7,140	12,562	12,951	1978
176	59,001	138,554	3,520	4,647	11,328	16,471	1979
178	46,480	116,970	2,795	4,369	10,676	15,363	1980
164	60,674	150,829	3,209	6,043	12,778	21,327	1981
165	54,015	136,725	3,881	7,820	12,483	22,320	1982
166	65,607	184,059	5,371	10,355	13,507	23,826	1983
162	67,791	216,554	4,415	7,841	13,418	24,112	1984
160	65,524	220,062	3,320	5,840	14,684	27,327	1985
126	74,973	292,449	3,703	n.a.	13,946	n.a.	1986

who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1861, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. (e) 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.

SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production				Wool (b)	
	Average net price per tonne (a)			Proportion of Australian production exported	Quantity sold	Average price per kilogram greasy (c)
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	tonnes	cents
1860	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	11.18
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	18.17
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	18.67
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	21.58
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	22.27
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	30.67
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	68,988	17.04
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	56,499	25.60
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	89,738	24.36
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	87,938	29.17
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	77,427	260.39
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	86,655	122.79
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	110,581	154.49
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	96,617	119.55
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	102,981	92.53
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	113,543	105.13
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	110,410	98.12
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	111,487	99.99
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	111,768	111.18
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	120,677	124.08
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	116,980	105.43
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	90,042	106.92
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	92,316	103.47
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	191,780	95.89
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	111,483	99.71
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	87,305	82.68
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	72,857	60.84
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	19,176	73.37
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	61,610	178.30
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	54,761	176.43
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	61,220	126.80
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	58,387	139.91
1976-77	136.20	242.89	218.15	76	57,551	174.73
1977-78	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	51,352	185.76
1978-79	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	51,443	205.51
1979-80	236.60	302.44	285.25	74	48,509	219.06
1980-81	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	38,823	264.26
1981-82	264.50	278.40	275.29	77	56,818	259.02
1982-83	293.10	201.92	222.61	77	55,105	265.25
1983-84	315.40	241.75	258.76	77	62,851	290.48
1984-85	335.30	195.77	225.84	78	65,230	323.51
1985-86	341.50	190.20	(f) 223.06	78	63,805	341.44
1986-87	373.80	244.24	275.21	76	70,041	399.40

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar. (b) Wool sold at auction by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. (c) Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kilograms prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to

MARKETING STATISTICS

Meat					Year
Livestock slaughtered (d)				Average price of steers, bullocks, bulls (e)	
Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs	Chickens		
'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	
18	57	2	n.a.	n.a.	1860
61	178	5	n.a.	n.a.	1865
67	529	7	n.a.	n.a.	1870
89	342	10	n.a.	n.a.	1875-76
128	454	13	n.a.	n.a.	1880-81
195	711	20	n.a.	n.a.	1885-86
216	951	29	n.a.	n.a.	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n.a.	n.a.	1895-96
503	861	129	n.a.	n.a.	1900-01
219	598	187	n.a.	n.a.	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n.a.	n.a.	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n.a.	n.a.	1915-16
449	461	158	n.a.	n.a.	1920-21
776	635	310	n.a.	n.a.	1925-26
647	1,671	408	n.a.	n.a.	1930-31
857	971	552	n.a.	15.78	1935-36
1,117	1,273	703	n.a.	22.14	1940-41
798	1,465	472	n.a.	30.03	1945-46
1,181	745	460	n.a.	61.52	1950-51
1,502	1,186	459	n.a.	72.92	1955-56
1,641	1,270	438	n.a.	73.08	1956-57
1,542	1,378	462	n.a.	81.38	1957-58
1,883	1,633	521	n.a.	95.88	1958-59
1,527	2,113	530	n.a.	114.22	1959-60
1,469	2,924	554	n.a.	118.24	1960-61
1,584	2,417	597	n.a.	95.22	1961-62
1,804	2,125	604	5,128	98.39	1962-63
1,857	2,407	606	7,181	111.62	1963-64
1,960	2,933	623	8,076	116.07	1964-65
1,888	2,769	640	9,272	133.11	1965-66
1,677	2,154	666	10,635	141.68	1966-67
1,664	2,491	735	12,190	149.65	1967-68
1,823	2,724	800	12,952	152.58	1968-69
1,680	2,937	757	14,175	156.05	1969-70
1,590	2,906	742	15,689	163.57	1970-71
1,708	3,418	794	15,525	172.69	1971-72
2,004	2,453	964	16,546	206.73	1972-73
1,740	1,321	829	19,055	211.03	1973-74
2,046	1,279	634	17,764	97.61	1974-75
2,521	1,400	667	19,044	124.90	1975-76
2,829	1,506	703	21,166	150.46	1976-77
3,148	1,480	747	24,962	147.76	1977-78
3,296	1,442	721	28,414	322.02	1978-79
2,606	1,378	813	33,577	409.28	1979-80
2,148	1,332	838	32,390	393.42	1980-81
2,610	1,300	812	31,068	332.41	1981-82
2,454	1,359	863	34,781	412.75	1982-83
2,384	1,310	921	33,614	470.79	1983-84
2,311	1,225	965	36,804	511.79	1984-85
2,428	1,412	1,009	41,709	530.38	1985-86
2,663	1,542	1,075	46,375	449.30	1986-87

1900-01. (e) Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87, prices shown are for bullocks only. (f) Excluding government assistance of \$10,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production (a)						Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Approximate metal content							
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	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.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	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	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	-	1,112	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1945	1,966	3,506	-	15,248	661	-	1,661	13,629
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
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	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826
1976-77	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099
1977-78	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018
1978-79	635	476,217	157,629	173,839	2,030	127,956	26,507	128,319
1979-80	480	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954
1980-81	901	405,775	139,656	169,953	2,999	115,593	32,356	161,810
1981-82	824	454,876	170,914	175,236	3,147	152,122	34,276	142,395
1982-83	766	501,274	185,423	147,298	2,041	182,541	35,812	163,680
1983-84	1,801	522,666	196,368	159,648	1,975	211,934	44,036	183,509
1984-85	4,394	532,165	193,179	180,251	1,952	223,796	54,288	273,457
1985-86	10,936	570,281	208,149	168,549	1,227	229,563	63,997	378,750
1986-87	13,107	490,255	195,488	182,853	700	264,551	68,820	509,370
1987-88	19,122	524,866	202,117	157,818	330	242,279	65,819	463,533

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. Preliminary figures for 1987-88. (b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production (b)				Plywood and vener	Fisheries pro- duction (d)	Year
		Sawn timber (c)						
		Pine	Other					
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	-	1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	-	1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
..	60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	3,544	1956
..	51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	3,494	1957
..	55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	3,050	1958
..	66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	3,320	1959
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	1961
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	1962
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	1963
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	1964
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	1965
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	1966
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	1967
4,193	209,273	157,382	n.a.	334,540	n.a.	(f) 13,919	8,089	1968-69
5,375	278,145	154,584	n.a.	343,474	n.a.	(f) 15,772	8,034	1969-70
6,611	293,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	10,985	1970-71
8,009	318,835	161,708	n.a.	291,758	n.a.	n.p.	11,380	1971-72
7,773	399,167	167,807	n.a.	285,424	n.a.	n.p.	(g) 12,112	1972-73
9,005	583,483	154,752	n.a.	274,943	n.a.	23,834	(g) 14,553	1973-74
10,849	802,878	170,095	n.a.	288,617	n.a.	12,636	(g) 11,828	1974-75
8,831	988,583	156,824	n.a.	263,900	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 16,351	1975-76
9,982	1,189,698	162,947	n.a.	297,175	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 33,677	1976-77
8,957	1,191,570	157,090	n.a.	249,378	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 39,143	1977-78
8,095	1,405,149	188,031	n.a.	250,037	n.a.	n.p.	58,214	1978-79
9,377	1,852,466	203,981	n.a.	235,715	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 62,789	1979-80
7,937	1,917,585	189,227	n.a.	246,103	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 86,292	1980-81
8,705	2,089,831	189,288	n.a.	285,697	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1981-82
5,816	2,296,956	166,548	n.a.	239,001	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1982-83
7,961	2,632,296	161,896	n.a.	215,791	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1983-84
8,360	3,500,343	171,474	n.a.	234,474	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1984-85
7,170	4,192,282	196,793	n.a.	232,475	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1985-86
7,893	4,345,175	210,555	n.a.	225,706	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1986-87
8,449	4,085,222	256,197	n.a.	217,934	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1987-88

pearl-shell, trochus-shell and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. From 1925 to 1967 figures are for the financial year ending 30 June following. (c) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (a)						
	Establishments	Workers (b)			Salaries and wages paid (c)	Capital values (d)	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(j) 10,856	(j)
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	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
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
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 (k)	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76 (l)	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	3,555	99,429	23,288	122,717	1,700,379	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	3,440	92,389	22,257	114,646	1,786,294	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	3,451	88,760	21,678	110,438	1,812,786	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	3,392	87,593	22,347	109,940	1,933,881	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86 (m)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	4,090	91,713	26,222	117,935	2,263,306	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excluding 'heat, light and power'. (b) Before 1964-65, average number of workers employed during operating period; 1965-66 to 1986-87, average number employed during whole year; and from 1986-87, employment as at 30 June. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (e) From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. From 1968-69 value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (g) Electricity and gas works. (h) Number on payroll on payday nearest 30 June, including administration and

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Heat, light and power (g)								
Output (e)	Production (f)	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas (i)	Year
		Establish- ments	Workers (b) (h)	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Machinery and plant (d)	Land and buildings (d)		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(j) 551	(j)	132	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n.a.	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
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
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	659,897	30	8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	157,816 (k)	1968-69
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. (l)	1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	1979-80
9,666,541	3,049,245	18	12,482	187,207	n.a.	n.a.	887,159	1980-81
10,590,192	3,448,170	18	13,297	226,426	n.a.	n.a.	1,010,448	1981-82
10,715,479	3,445,095	19	13,541	268,233	n.a.	n.a.	1,277,638	1982-83
11,706,491	3,700,629	19	13,581	292,816	n.a.	n.a.	1,569,131	1983-84
12,920,648	4,385,491	18	13,171	308,756	n.a.	n.a.	1,795,950	1984-85
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. (m)	1985-86
14,848,481	5,052,913	12	11,055	344,600	n.a.	n.a.	2,298,000	1986-87

distribution staff. (i) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (j) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (k) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses and the items of data. (l) From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (m) Manufacturing census not conducted.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Railways						Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers)	
	Lines open	Passenger journeys (a)	Goods and livestock carried (b)	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account (c)	Rail	Municipal buses
	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000	'000
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	34	17	3	11	7	536	..	..
1870	333	36	25	143	137	4,385	..	..
1875	428	138	52	322	184	5,859	..	..
1880	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991	n.a.	..
1885	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532	n.a.	..
1890-91	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203	n.a.	..
1895-96	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519	n.a.	..
1900-01	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479	n.a.	..
1905-06	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482	n.a.	..
1910-11	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798	n.a.	..
1915-16	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677	n.a.	..
1920-21	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114	n.a.	..
1925-26	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224	22,170	..
1930-31	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872	17,118	..
1935-36	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106	20,229	..
1940-41	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806	21,055	1,651
1945-46	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092	28,799	5,464
1950-51	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520	27,601	23,765
1955-56	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690	29,748	35,428
1956-57	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453	28,783	35,849
1957-58	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666	28,524	37,768
1958-59	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733	28,398	37,751
1959-60	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416	27,548	37,512
1960-61	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755	24,582	33,200
1961-62	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745	22,890	33,431
1962-63	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809	22,414	34,444
1963-64	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252	22,512	36,193
1964-65	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911	22,254	37,327
1965-66	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699	23,227	33,864
1966-67	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543	23,703	29,225
1967-68	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095	24,065	29,973
1968-69	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494	25,771	42,307
1969-70	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271	26,317	71,297
1970-71	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957	27,621	65,220
1971-72	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529	30,184	58,724
1972-73	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671	30,500	58,656
1973-74	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538	32,003	55,915
1974-75	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097	34,821	49,078
1975-76	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393	32,448	48,052
1976-77	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961	29,296	47,830
1977-78	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	428,732	27,526	48,708
1978-79	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	465,184	25,850	47,978
1979-80	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435	28,006	46,446
1980-81	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052	30,330	41,341
1981-82	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	558,449	32,592	42,525
1982-83	9,979	34,749	43,706	549,859	664,548	592,348	33,135	44,556
1983-84	10,231	37,602	53,113	717,956	725,049	641,999	35,833	42,753
1984-85	10,231	38,897	65,452	882,540	774,755	687,105	37,432	41,725
1985-86	10,225	41,504	73,599	965,963	848,125	728,580	40,246	41,751
1986-87	10,210	r 39,950	75,169	1,028,871	900,254	770,879	r 38,886	41,066
1987-88	10,089	46,228	74,893	991,422	894,656	799,275	44,953	43,512

(a) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (b) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. (c) From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm systems. (d) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under the *Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. (e) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division. (f) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures were from local authorities. (g) All accidents were reported until 30 June 1957. From July 1957 only accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage are included; the value of damage being \$50 from July 1957, \$100 from May 1969, \$300 from January 1976 and \$1,000 from October 1978. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e)	Road traffic accidents				Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommunications revenue (j)	Year
	Total accidents (f)	Casualty accidents (g)	Persons killed	Persons injured (h)	On register at end of year	Revenue collected (i)		
kilometres					'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	1860
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	1865
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	1870
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	1875
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	1880
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	1885
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	445	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	463	1895-96
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	630	1900-01
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	1905-06
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	1910-11
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	1915-16
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	1920-21
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	1925-26
(k) 48,041	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.8	1,034	3,851	1930-31
(k) 53,549	6,040	2,266	165	2,652	107.6	1,430	4,402	1935-36
n.a.	8,537	2,878	147	3,405	128.4	2,065	5,395	1940-41
n.a.	7,233	2,854	169	3,656	143.3	1,935	9,188	1945-46
82,233	15,884	4,557	218	5,512	240.8	5,200	12,326	1950-51
91,556	37,803	7,116	298	9,170	326.3	10,675	21,682	1955-56
94,546	39,910	7,527	325	9,800	344.4	11,432	24,646	1956-57
98,870	16,410	5,128	342	7,128	363.9	11,923	26,668	1957-58
104,657	16,664	5,603	333	7,700	381.9	13,172	27,804	1958-59
108,335	18,029	5,720	359	8,054	404.0	14,447	31,764	1959-60
114,946	17,506	5,424	353	7,607	418.6	15,385	35,194	1960-61
116,084	20,321	5,915	341	8,137	431.7	17,110	35,698	1961-62
(l) 115,334	22,123	6,345	420	8,779	459.0	18,797	38,298	1962-63
118,763	25,625	7,113	441	10,089	497.4	21,879	41,498	1963-64
123,417	28,073	7,205	461	10,343	536.1	24,889	47,399	1964-65
125,870	29,885	7,037	475	10,099	563.4	25,326	50,769	1965-66
(f) 125,315	29,961	6,909	481	9,801	588.5	30,519	54,762	1966-67
(f) 124,883	31,397	7,125	476	10,015	620.9	35,228	62,308	1967-68
126,713	30,507	7,212	525	10,252	649.9	37,650	74,678	1968-69
127,232	28,113	7,501	527	10,350	686.1	40,166	81,638	1969-70
128,759	31,168	8,194	580	11,440	726.5	41,892	94,353	1970-71
129,171	31,468	8,105	579	11,295	774.0	44,278	110,428	1971-72
130,500	29,889	8,043	625	10,903	827.0	48,579	127,475	1972-73
131,412	30,486	8,469	603	11,276	889.7	53,622	150,157	1973-74
132,364	29,829	8,120	583	10,835	918.0	55,157	183,071	1974-75
132,897	29,201	8,183	600	10,950	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	1975-76
134,175	24,303	7,609	587	9,940	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	1976-77
133,295	26,613	7,968	560	10,444	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	1977-78
134,586	18,726	7,866	641	10,605	1,183.4	106,603	365,461	1978-79
137,785	17,396	7,688	605	10,037	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	1979-80
138,405	16,485	7,724	559	9,951	1,355.6	113,521	490,050	1980-81
141,211	16,759	7,795	609	9,970	1,439.5	169,197	575,006	1981-82
142,195	15,219	7,084	537	9,126	1,496.1	194,740	691,847	1982-83
143,728	15,850	7,126	506	9,146	1,533.5	211,158	784,928	1983-84
148,136	17,038	7,572	535	9,609	1,546.1	253,933	885,146	1984-85
150,188	16,828	7,426	502	9,557	1,567.4	266,089	1,024,630	1985-86
151,761	15,958	6,893	436	9,038	1,575.3	280,435	1,132,270	1986-87
n.y.a.	16,048	7,100	474	9,144	1,616.2	344,468	1,347,926	1987-88

accidents involving death or any injury; from 1 July 1957, accidents involving death or injury requiring medical treatment. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all cases of injury are included. From 1957-58 only cases of injury requiring medical treatment are included. (i) From 1980-81, motor vehicle taxes excluding fines and fees for service. (j) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (k) Calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown. (l) Decrease due to re-survey.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)		Wool (c)	
	Foreign	Interstate	Foreign (b)	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.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
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	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	236,758	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	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	1,201,620	1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646	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	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77	835,771	2,156,864	2,815,608	972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78	887,179	2,386,429	2,821,362	1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79	1,028,010	2,865,974	3,300,109	1,412,182	51,641	112,393
1979-80	1,321,062	3,272,286	4,261,697	1,596,660	50,661	124,007
1980-81	1,882,815	3,813,455	4,501,290	1,750,529	36,770	102,958
1981-82	2,179,752	4,502,960	4,414,453	1,888,993	38,334	112,169
1982-83	1,994,608	4,440,625	4,470,871	1,863,332	37,347	104,681
1983-84	2,086,861	4,767,048	5,473,451	2,057,611	40,592	124,951
1984-85	2,315,492	5,093,724	6,602,936	2,135,838	44,951	153,137
1985-86	2,649,953	5,900,312	7,737,046	2,464,716	48,156	183,664
1986-87	2,503,854	6,055,860	7,928,406	2,587,035	54,674	230,820
1987-88	2,844,208	6,721,190	8,289,659	3,176,760	44,287	271,732

(a) Excluding specie. (b) From July 1978 recorded on a 'State of origin' basis, not on a 'State of final shipment' basis as previously. (c) 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. (d) Chiefly

TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign exports (b)							Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		Coal		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	-	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	-	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(d) 314	18	2,843	4	1875
..	..	46	(d) 161	8	2,735	4	1880
..	..	85	(d) 1,533	56	18,094	22	1885
2	-	278	(d) 2,048	74	43,639	63	1890
16	2	1,922	(d) 7,710	229	1,185	5	1895
469	78	2,697	(d) 5,056	137	12,759	20	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	-	35	-	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	-	98,365	243	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	1945-46
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	1950-51
2,006	1,768	23,906	163,094	13,043	n.a.	n.a.	1951-52
26,759	21,481	50,502	460,667	42,529	n.a.	n.a.	1952-53
19,025	15,395	57,197	710,393	62,336	11,884	111	1953-54
21,680	17,696	60,007	742,475	61,547	20	-	1954-55
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	10,870	184	1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	17,512	156	1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	28	1	1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	46,117	422	1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	51,915	358	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	303,384	2,334	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	233,709	2,008	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	816,697	7,450	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1,201,447	10,684	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1,648,387	14,523	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1,702,578	14,822	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	2,307,245	21,336	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	3,959,705	33,700	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	5,569,019	53,194	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	6,862,875	73,228	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	8,993,729	99,534	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	14,503,770	159,751	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	15,420,141	193,758	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	17,443,235	374,715	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	15,423,983	586,432	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	18,526,027	749,651	1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	20,177,112	848,201	1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	19,296,373	814,935	1978-79
1,771	2,429	664,362	2,188,121	661,387	20,972,102	920,502	1979-80
609	1,130	553,898	2,545,586	1,136,206	23,210,246	1,059,506	1980-81
1,850	5,566	553,095	2,496,840	758,026	24,133,591	1,239,237	1981-82
1,725	5,324	621,851	2,541,843	554,668	25,853,432	1,563,687	1982-83
2,384	7,641	685,216	2,353,917	619,481	32,090,341	1,839,638	1983-84
2,696	8,052	679,268	n.p.	n.p.	46,446,291	2,707,162	1984-85
2,341	7,228	832,005	2,597,407	600,719	51,638,032	3,130,233	1985-86
1,932	6,002	1,005,376	2,464,590	632,978	55,257,464	3,246,974	1986-87
2,367	7,199	1,104,440	2,703,148	667,687	58,320,995	2,882,613	1987-88

refined sugar.

SUMMARY OF PRICE

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials)		Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing (c)
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	7.8	7.6	5.8	..
1920-21	..	..	11.3	9.8	10.6	..
1925-26	..	..	10.0	8.5	8.7	..
1930-31	..	..	8.7	6.9	7.4	..
1935-36	..	..	8.4	6.9	6.4	..
1940-41	..	..	10.0	7.9	8.7	..
1945-46	..	..	11.6	8.5	12.2	..
1946-47	..	..	12.0	8.8	12.9	..
1947-48	..	..	12.6	9.8	13.8	..
1948-49	..	..	13.9	11.6	15.4	12.7
1949-50	..	..	15.1	12.5	17.7	13.9
1950-51	..	..	16.9	14.1	20.4	15.2
1951-52	..	..	20.6	18.6	24.5	16.8
1952-53	..	..	22.5	20.6	26.0	18.9
1953-54	..	..	22.9	21.3	26.3	19.2
1954-55	..	..	23.1	21.4	26.4	19.8
1955-56	..	..	23.9	22.2	26.6	20.9
1956-57	..	..	25.2	22.9	27.3	22.4
1957-58	..	..	25.7	23.3	28.1	23.5
1958-59	..	..	26.5	24.7	28.5	24.3
1959-60	..	..	27.2	25.6	29.2	25.1
1960-61	..	..	28.2	26.8	30.0	26.1
1961-62	..	..	28.6	26.9	30.4	26.6
1962-63	..	..	28.7	26.7	30.5	27.3
1963-64	..	..	29.0	27.4	30.7	27.5
1964-65	..	..	30.1	29.1	31.1	28.2
1965-66	..	..	31.5	31.1	31.5	30.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	32.3	31.6	32.2	30.8
1967-68	103.4	102.2	33.4	32.7	33.0	32.6
1968-69	105.6	105.1	34.1	33.1	33.6	33.8
1969-70	109.4	110.3	35.1	34.0	34.6	34.9
1970-71	115.2	116.4	36.9	35.8	36.0	36.4
1971-72	124.8	124.4	39.3	37.6	38.0	39.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	41.6	40.3	40.4	42.1
1973-74	152.2	149.0	47.3	48.1	45.7	46.3
1974-75	187.0	186.6	54.6	52.0	55.2	54.4
1975-76	218.5	216.3	61.7	57.1	64.4	62.5
1976-77	243.5	241.2	70.5	63.7	74.2	72.7
1977-78	265.1	260.9	77.1	70.3	82.0	80.4
1978-79	281.3	278.6	83.4	77.6	87.8	85.8
1979-80	315.0	(g) 100.0	91.5	89.8	93.8	91.6
1980-81	363.7	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	407.2	126.3	110.7	109.2	108.2	113.0
1982-83	447.1	141.4	122.9	119.6	116.3	128.0
1983-84	482.8	151.7	131.7	128.7	122.6	135.9
1984-85	514.6	159.4	137.9	134.9	128.9	143.6
1985-86	(h) 100.0	169.6	149.0	145.3	139.9	150.3
1986-87	104.6	179.7	161.8	156.8	153.0	156.8
1987-88	112.0	194.4	173.1	162.9	165.0	164.0

(a) Base of each index, 1980-81 = 100.0 except for 'recreation and education', base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0. (b) 'C' Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. There is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes and the group headings are comparable only in a broad sense. (c) Not available prior to 1948-49. (d) Not available prior to 1966-67. (e) Not available prior to

INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)

Household equipment and operation (c)	Transportation (d)	Tobacco and alcohol (e)	Health and personal care (e)	Recreation and education (f)	Year
..	..	..	..	..	1910-11
..	..	..	..	..	1915-16
..	..	..	..	..	1920-21
..	..	..	..	..	1925-26
..	..	..	..	..	1930-31
..	..	..	..	..	1935-36
..	..	..	..	..	1940-41
..	..	..	..	..	1945-46
..	..	..	..	..	1946-47
..	..	..	..	..	1947-48
21.9	..	..	..	..	1948-49
23.2	..	..	..	..	1949-50
25.5	..	..	..	..	1950-51
29.7	..	..	..	..	1951-52
31.9	..	..	..	..	1952-53
32.5	..	..	..	..	1953-54
32.7	..	..	..	..	1954-55
32.7	..	..	..	..	1955-56
34.0	..	..	..	..	1956-57
34.5	..	..	..	..	1957-58
34.8	..	..	..	..	1958-59
35.3	..	..	..	..	1959-60
35.5	..	..	..	..	1960-61
36.0	..	..	..	..	1961-62
36.0	..	..	..	..	1962-63
35.6	..	..	..	..	1963-64
36.0	..	..	..	..	1964-65
36.7	..	..	..	..	1965-66
37.2	31.9	..	..	..	1966-67
37.9	32.9	..	..	..	1967-68
39.1	34.0	..	..	..	1968-69
39.6	34.5	..	..	..	1969-70
40.8	38.1	..	..	..	1970-71
42.8	40.8	..	..	..	1971-72
44.6	41.9	42.6	32.9	..	1972-73
48.6	45.8	47.1	38.4	..	1973-74
58.2	54.6	54.4	47.2	..	1974-75
67.5	63.7	65.7	44.1	..	1975-76
73.5	70.0	71.1	79.6	..	1976-77
79.4	74.5	74.4	95.0	..	1977-78
85.0	81.9	88.8	84.8	..	1978-79
90.5	91.9	94.1	89.8	..	1979-80
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	1980-81
110.2	112.2	109.5	114.1	..	1981-82
122.1	124.7	123.4	134.1	107.3	1982-83
131.3	137.4	135.0	133.5	113.5	1983-84
138.8	145.8	144.5	121.9	118.9	1984-85
152.2	158.4	156.1	134.0	129.3	1985-86
163.1	175.0	170.0	153.4	142.0	1986-87
175.2	189.0	186.8	168.7	154.3	1987-88

1972-73. (f) Not available prior to 1982-83. (g) Base: year 1979-80 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0.
 (h) Base: year 1985-86 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining (a)	Manufacturing (net value) (b)
1911	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1935-36	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
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	38,471	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	1,800,088
1976-77	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79	1,097,281	868,396	241,704	2,207,381	100,030	1,137,231	2,322,426
1979-80	1,129,259	965,088	258,270	2,352,617	109,994	1,510,779	2,692,294
1980-81	1,452,137	711,720	247,578	2,411,436	n.a.	1,445,863	3,074,868
1981-82	1,472,311	832,322	r 314,496	r 2,819,128	n.a.	1,510,565	3,448,170
1982-83	1,267,886	784,575	r 321,341	r 2,373,802	n.a.	1,811,443	3,445,095
1983-84	1,743,833	993,982	r 381,210	r 3,119,025	n.a.	1,928,690	3,700,629
1984-85	1,695,068	1,045,121	r 408,382	r 3,148,571	n.a.	2,602,332	4,385,491
1985-86	1,670,977	1,056,712	r 415,693	r 3,143,382	n.a.	3,104,791	n.a.
1986-87	1,626,445	1,349,452	503,153	3,479,050	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) From 1968-69 'value added'. (b) Net value, including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

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 the chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other ABS publications.

Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Cabinet Ministers at 19 January 1989:

Premier and Treasurer, State Development and the Arts — Hon. Michael John Ahern

Deputy Premier, Public Works, Housing and Main Roads — Hon. William Angus Manson Gunn

Health — Hon. Ivan James Gibbs

Land Management — Hon. William Hamline Glasson

Finance and Assisting the Premier and Treasurer — Hon. Brian Douglas Austin

Employment, Training and Industrial Affairs — Hon. Vincent Patrick Lester

Mines, Energy and Northern Development — Hon. Martin James Tenni

Primary Industries — Hon. Neville John Harper

Environment, Conservation and Forestry — Hon. Geoffrey Hugh Muntz

Transport — Hon. Peter Richard McKechnie

Community Services and Ethnic Affairs — Hon. Robert Carl Katter

Water Resources and Maritime Services — Hon. Donald McConnell Neal

Justice and Attorney-General and Corrective Services — Hon. Paul John Clauson

Industry, Small Business, Technology and Tourism — Hon. Robert Edward Borbidge

Local Government and Racing — Hon. James Henry Randell

Police, Emergency Services and Administrative Services — Hon. Theo Russell Cooper

Education, Youth and Sport — Hon. Brian George Littleproud

Family Services — Hon. Craig Arden Sherrin

Mr S. Santoro (Liberal) won the State seat of Merthyr on 13 May 1989 following the resignation of the Hon. D. Lane (National).

On 5 July 1989 the Hon. L. W. Powell resigned as Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. Mr K. R. Lingard took up the position.

Chapter 6 LAW AND ORDER

On 3 July 1989 the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct, prepared by Commissioner Tony Fitzgerald Q.C., was released. The report recommends major changes to the administrative and judicial systems within Queensland. Among the major recommendations was the establishment of a permanent Criminal Justice Commission (CJC). The Chairman of the CJC will be qualified for appointment as a judge of, or have been formerly a judge of, the High Court of Australia, the Federal Court of Australia or a Supreme Court in Australia. The CJC will, in addition to monitoring, reviewing, co-ordinating and initiating reform of the administration of criminal justice, also undertake those functions not appropriately carried out by the police or other agencies.

SPECIAL ARTICLES INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following is a list of special articles which appeared in the 1988 *Year Book* showing the title of each article and the pages on which they appear.

AIDS: Its Nature and the Queensland Experience: 98-100
Brisbane's New Bus Interchange: 193
Carnarvon National Park: 18-20
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