Australian Bureau of Statistics

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1997

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(*Design*) Victoria Sherrin

(*Frontispiece*) Coral, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK
1997

Australian Bureau of Statistics

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1997

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BRIAN DOYLE

Regional Director, Queensland

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Explanatory Notes

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols mean:

n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most purposes
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
———	break in continuity of series

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

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 each chapter 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 16 and 17 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 Inquiries

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 to meet a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

All ABS publications are available for reference at most university libraries and various public and TAFE libraries in Queensland. 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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Telephone inquiries:

(07) 3222 6351
Fax No. (07) 3222 6283

You can visit us on the Internet at:
http://www.abs.gov.au

Preface

I have much pleasure in introducing the 1997 edition of the *Queensland Year Book*.

While the Year Book is a general reference book poviding a comprehensive statistical view of the social and economic conditions in Queensland, it is also much more than that. It contains information on the history, government, culture and physical environment of Queensland.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produces many statistical publications and the Year Book contains only a small portion of the available information. Readers are encouraged to access the source documents referenced in the Year Book, or to contact the ABS, if they require more information.

I want to take this opportunity to particularly acknowledge the continued cooperation received from individuals, primary producers, government agencies and other organisations who provide the basic information from which ABS statistics are produced. Information received by the ABS is treated in strictest confidence, as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

I am particularly grateful to my colleagues in ABS who have worked hard to make this edition possible.

BRIAN DOYLE
Regional Director, Queensland

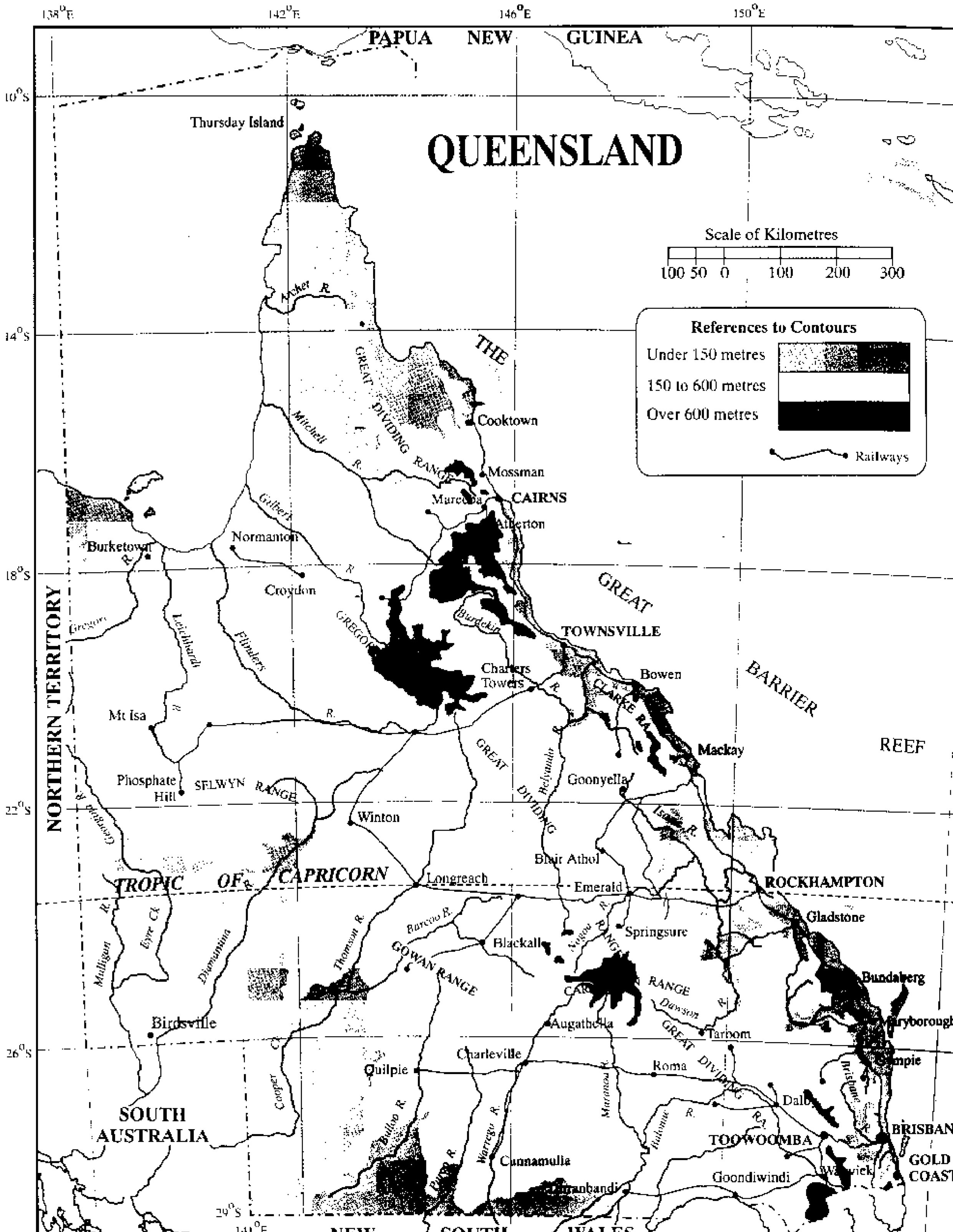
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brisbane

1997

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 (Dendrobium 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.

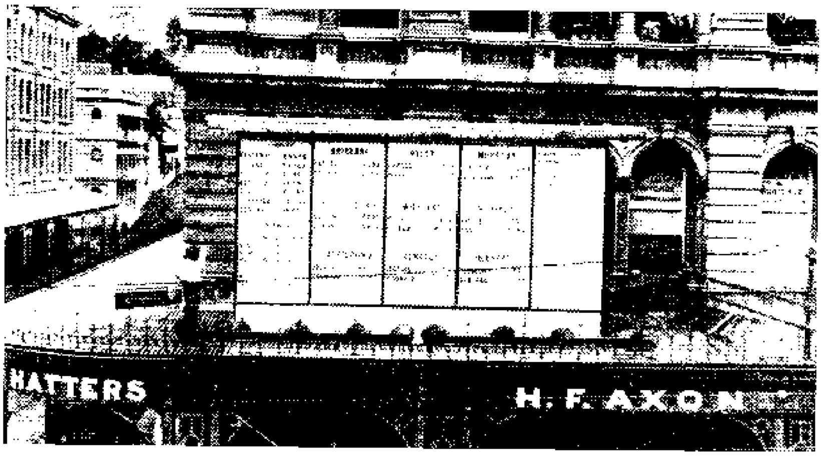
The orchid is an epiphyte (not a parasite) and grows on a variety of trees. The delicate purple blossom flowers between February and early July although no single plant blossoms for the total period.



QUEENSLAND
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Thursday Island
Scale of Kilometres
100 50 0 100 200 300
References to Contours
Under 150 metres
150 to 600 metres
Over 600 metres
Railways
THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
Cooktown
Mossman
CAIRNS
Mareeba
Atherton
Burketown
Normanton
Croydon
TOWNSVILLE
Charters Towers
Bowen
CLARKE RA.
Mackay
Mt Isa
Phosphate Hill
SELWYN RANGE
Goonyella
Winton
Blair Athol
NORTHERN TERRITORY
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Longreach
Emerald
ROCKHAMPTON
Gladstone
Springsure
Blackall
GOWAN RANGE
RANGE
Bundaberg
Birdsville
Augathella
Taroom
Charleville
Quilpie
Roma
Dalby
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TOOWOOMBA
BRISBANE
GOLD COAST
Cunnamulla
Goondiwindi
Warwick
NEW SOUTH WALES
138°E
142°E
146°E
150°E
154°E
141°E
10°S
14°S
18°S
22°S
26°S
29°S

Chapter 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT



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Chapter 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago, European exploration of the area which is now Queensland occurred in the 17th century. European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River. By 1839, the convict establishment was phased out and the land was prepared for sale for free settlement. In 1859, the colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales. Rapid growth was experienced after separation and this growth has continued to the present.

EARLY EXPLORATION

Exploration of Queensland began in the early 17th century when European voyagers such as Willem Jansz in 1606 and Jan Carstens in 1623 visited and explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula. Later, in 1644, Abel Tasman also explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land. Lieutenant James Cook is widely recognised as first discovering Queensland when he sailed up the eastern Queensland coast in 1770 in the Endeavour. Cook was followed by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders in 1799 who explored Moreton and Hervey Bays. In 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 in 1822 that 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.

SETTLEMENT

In 1823 the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. Oxley recommended Redcliffe Point on Moreton Bay and settlement began in September 1824. However, this settlement was deemed unsuitable and, in the following year, the penal settlement was moved to a new site on the Brisbane River (where Brisbane City is presently situated).

In 1827, Allan Cunningham discovered and named the Darling Downs and in the following year he travelled through the 'gap' (Cunningham's Gap) in the Great Dividing Range.

The discovery of the Darling Downs and the 'gap' was instrumental in the development of pastoral land in Queensland and providing a link between the Brisbane settlement and the Darling Downs. In 1840, Patrick Leslie led the squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.

The Brisbane penal settlement officially closed in 1839 and the area was opened up for permanent settlement. The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney in 1842, and free settlement began in Moreton Bay and Brisbane Town the following year.

Following settlement in Brisbane Town and the Darling Downs in the early 1840s, exploration and pastoralisation in other parts of Queensland began. Meanwhile, in 1845, the first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.

SEPARATION

In the years following free settlement, isolation and distance of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs settlements from the centre of government in Sydney led to the move for separation from New South Wales.

The need for separation dominated discussions and after a number of failed attempts, arrangements were finally made for the separation from New South Wales to take place. On 6 June 1859, Queen Victoria issued Letters Patent 'erecting Moreton Bay into colony under the name of Queensland'. On 6 September of the same year, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000 was proclaimed a municipality, with John Petrie being the first mayor. On 10 December 1859, separation of the new colony of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

At the time of the separation of the colony from New South Wales in 1859 the population of Queensland was 23,520 persons. Population growth was rapid in the early years and it took less than 5 years for the population to double.

1860 TO FEDERATION

After becoming a separate colony in 1859, Queensland quickly developed, with many towns outside Brisbane being established. For example, Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns in 1860, while Maryborough and Warwick became towns the following year. In 1862, the first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed and an extensive railway construction program commenced.

The growth and development of the Queensland colony was somewhat halted when a severe economic crisis occurred in 1866. It was the discovery of gold that enabled the colony to thrive once again. Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry in 1867. In the following 2 decades many other gold discoveries were made and this further helped development of settlements and towns throughout central, western and northern Queensland. Agriculture, especially the sugar industry, also expanded at this time with farms being established over a large area. Queensland's population passed the 250,000 mark in 1883, and reached half a million by the time of Federation in 1901.

FEDERATION TO THE PRESENT

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was created with Queensland becoming a State. Queensland's population in 1901 stood at 506,721, comprising 282,291 males and 224,430 females. Brisbane was proclaimed a city in 1902.

The election in 1915 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. The second period of long, unbroken government of the twentieth century began in 1957 when the Labor government lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition. Non-Labor governments, either the Country-Liberal coalition or the National Party, held office for 32 years. In the State election of 2 December 1989 the Australian Labor Party was voted into government.

Queensland has become the least urbanised of all of the States and Territories in Australia. Primary industries have always been the backbone of the Queensland economy and consequently, rural towns and communities have developed, as well as a number of major provincial cities.

While primary industries remain important to Queensland's economy, secondary industries grew in importance in the 1950s and, in more recent decades, the emergence of the tertiary or service sector has been paramount. With improved transport facilities and more leisure time available to people, Queensland has fostered the development of tourism into a major industry. An increasing number of domestic and international visitors choose Queensland for their holidays, thereby creating employment opportunities in the vast range of industries that service tourism.

Queensland has continued to grow and flourish. Of the three largest States, Queensland has consistently had the highest growth rate since 1971, with growth rates well above those realised by Australia as a whole.

Improved support services to tourism have resulted in the successful staging of the Commonwealth Games in 1982 as well as World Expo 88 which attracted 16 million visitors from all over the world.

GOVERNMENT

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 is exercised in the three jurisdictions of federal, State and local.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General, His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Patrick Deane, AC, KBE, took office on 16 February 1996. He is the 22nd Governor-General since Federation.

Sir William was born on 4 January 1931 in Melbourne. His parents, Mr C.A. Deane, MC, and Mrs Lillian Deane, are both now deceased. He was educated at St Christopher's Convent in Canberra, St Joseph's College in Sydney and Sydney University, where he graduated in Arts and Law. He worked in the Attorney-General's Department in Canberra for a period and then studied international law in Europe and was awarded the Diploma (cum laude) of the Hague Academy of International Law in 1955.

After working for a period with a Sydney firm of solicitors he was called to the Bar in 1957. During 1956 and 1957 he had returned to the Sydney University as acting lecturer in international law. He was Teaching Fellow there in Equity from 1957 to 1961. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1966.

In February 1977, Sir William was appointed a Justice in the Equity Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Later that year he was made a Justice of the Federal Court of Australia and President of the Australian Trade Practices Tribunal. In July 1982, he was made a Justice of the High Court of Australia and that same year was appointed a Knight of the British Empire. He continued to serve on that court, Australia's highest, until 10 November 1995 when he retired subsequent to the announcement of his appointment as Governor-General. During that time he was made Companion of the Order of Australia in 1988.

Sir William and Lady Deane were married on 6 January 1965 and have two children, a son (Patrick) and a daughter (Mary).

The principal event in Queensland in the period under review was the by-election for the State seat of Mundingburra in Townsville. This seat was originally won by the Labor candidate in the election held on 15 July 1995. Following a successful challenge in the Court of Disputed Returns, a by-election was ordered for Mundingburra. This by-election was won by the Liberal Party and resulted in the loss of the Labor Party's absolute majority of one. The Independent member for Gladstone agreed to support a Coalition Government, which was subsequently sworn in on 19 February 1996.

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 Honourable Sir William Patrick Deane, AC, KBE, was sworn in on 16 February 1996. He is the 22nd Governor-General since Federation.

Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament is made up of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate and the House of Representatives. Following an electoral redistribution in 1994, which included Queensland, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of House of Representative Divisions was increased from 147 to 148, with Queensland gaining the extra Division, increasing its representation in the House to 26 Divisions.

The new Division was named Longman in honour of Irene Longman, who was elected as the State Member for Bulimba in 1929.

The House of Representatives

At the election of 2 March 1996, 17 of the Queensland seats were won by the Liberal Party (a gain of 10 seats), six were won by the National Party (a gain of one seat), two were won by the Australian Labour Party (a loss of 11 seats) and one was won by an Independent. The new Division of Longman was won by the Liberal Party. The new Parliament (Australia's 38th since Federation) comprises 75 members of the Liberal Party of Australia, 18 members of the National Party of Australia, 49 members of the Australian Labour Party, five Independent members and one member of the Country Liberal Party. Government was formed of a coalition of the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia. The Prime Minister is Hon. John Winston Howard of the New South Wales Division of Bennelong. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade is Hon. Timothy Andrew Fischer of the New South Wales Division of Farrer.

The Senate

All States are represented by 12 Senators, chosen by proportional representation from the whole State acting as a single electorate. State Senators are elected for a fixed term of 6 years ending on 30 June. Since 1975, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory have been represented by two Senators each. Territory Senators, unlike their State counterparts, face re-election at the time of every general election for the House of Representatives.

1.1 QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Senators	*Party affiliation*
TERM EXPIRES 30 JUNE 1999 (Elected 13 March 1993)	
Reynolds, Margaret	ALP
MacGibbon, David	LP
O'Chee, Bill	NP
Colston, Malcolm	Ind
Parer, Warwick	LP
Woodley, John	AD
TERM EXPIRES 30 JUNE 2002 (Elected 2 March 1996)	
Macdonald, Ian	LP
Hogg, John	ALP
Boswell, Ron	NP
Herron, John	LP
Gibbs, Brendan	ALP
Kernot, Cheryl	AD

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

The Ministry

Queensland representation in the Commonwealth ministry is as follows:

Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
Senator The Hon. J. Herron, MP

Minister for Resources and Energy
Senator The Hon. W.R. Parer, MP

Minister for Industry, Science and Tourism
Hon. J.C. Moore, MP

Minister for Veterans' Affairs
Hon. B.C. Scott, MP

Minister for Administrative Services
Hon. D.F. Jull, MP

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

Government in Queensland, like that in other States and the Commonwealth, is based on the system of government evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the Governor, as titular head of State, should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers; that ministers of State be chosen from the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly; that the ministry, the Cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible 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 if it ceases to command a majority in the Assembly.

When separation of Queensland from New South Wales 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. This provided for a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) of not less than five members (15 were appointed) and a Legislative Assembly (elected) of, initially, 26 members. The Legislative Council was abolished in Queensland in 1922 and the number of members of the Legislatively Assembly has progressively increased to 89 at the present day. Other States have continued to maintain a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council or Cabinet which advises the Governor comprises an 18-member Ministry chosen by the leader of the party or coalition of parties from the party or coalition of parties which commands a majority. Provision also exists for the appointment of three Parliamentary Secretaries to assist senior Ministers in the administration of their portfolios.

Besides administering a range of public services, the State Government retains the right from the Commonwealth Government to collect some forms of taxation.

The State election held on 15 July 1995 returned the ALP Government for a third term with a majority of one seat. Following a successful challenge in the Court of Disputed Returns against the result in the Townsville-based electorate of Mundingburra, a by-election was ordered and was held on 3 February 1996. The by-election was won by the Liberal Party candidate, thus making the Parliamentary numbers held by the Coalition Parties and the ALP equal at 44.

Following a declaration by the Member for Gladstone, Mrs Liz Cunningham (Independent) that she would support a Coalition Government on matters of supply and confidence before Parliament, the Coalition Government led by Premier Rob Borbidge, was duly sworn in on 19 February 1996.

1.2 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

Party	*1986*	*1989*	*1992*	*1995*	*1996 (a)*
Labor	30	54	54	45	44
National	49	26	26	29	29
Liberal	10	9	9	14	15
Independent	—	—		1	1
Total	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**

(a) After Mundingburra by-election.

The Cabinet and Executive Government at 19 February 1996

Premier
Hon. Robert Borbidge

Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for the Arts
Hon. Joan Mary Sheldon

Minister for Families, Youth and Community Care
Hon. Kevin Rowson Lingard

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
Hon. Denver Edward Beanland

Minister for Police and Corrective Services and Minister for Racing
Hon. Theo Russell Cooper

Minister for Health
Hon. Michael James Horan

Minister for Education
Hon. Robert Joseph Quinn

Minister for Economic Development and Trade and Minister Assisting the Premier
Hon. Douglas John Slack

Minister for Tourism, Small Business and Industry
Hon. Bruce William Davidson

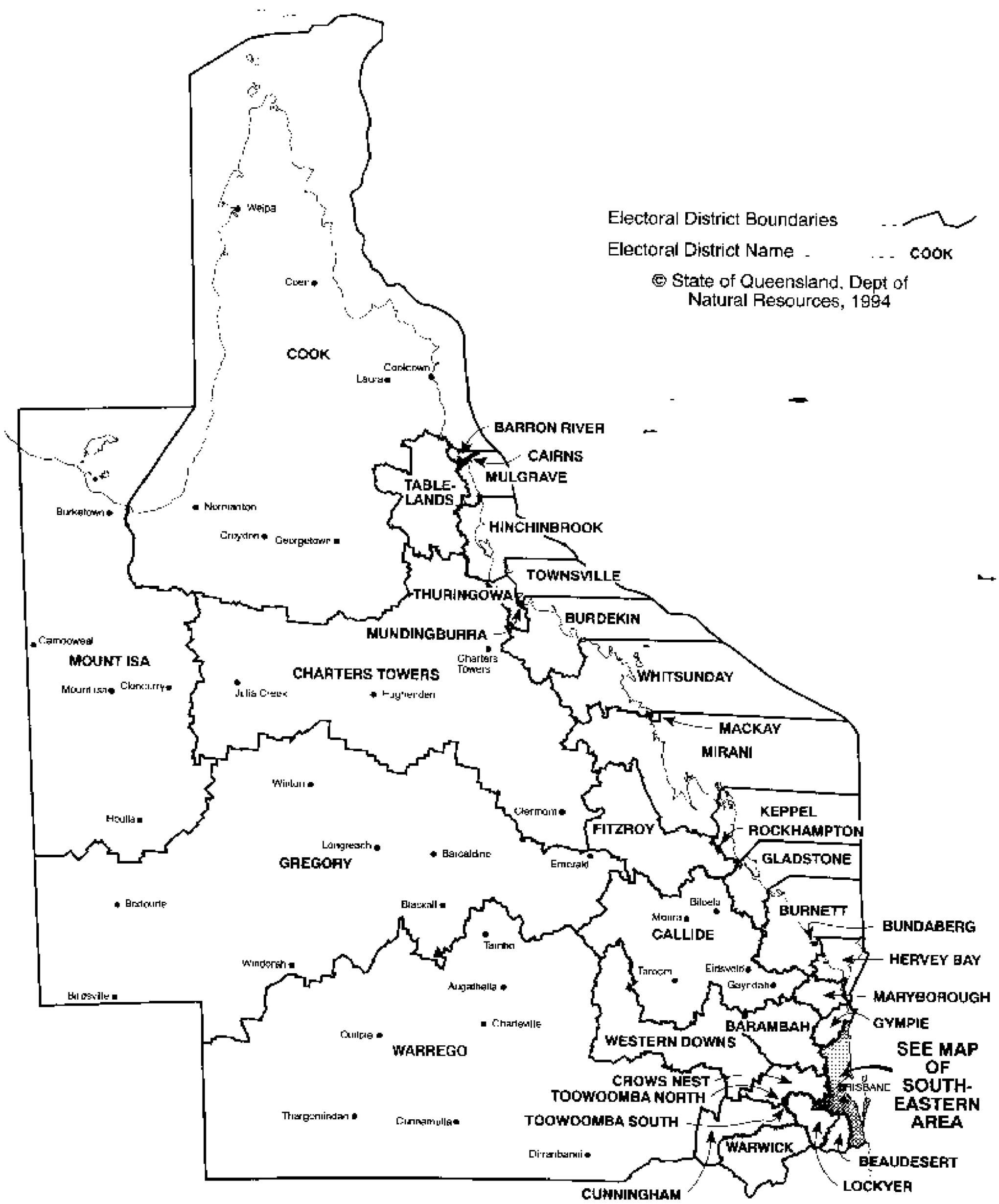
Minister for Environment
Hon. Brian George Littleproud

Minister for Mines and Energy
Hon. Thomas John George Gilmore

Minister for Primary Industries, Fishing and Forestry
Hon. Trevor John Perrett

Minister for Local Government and Planning
Hon. Diane Elizabeth McCauley

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

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Minister for Training and Industrial Relations
Hon. Santo Santoro

Minister for Natural Resources
Hon. Howard William Thomas Hobbs

Minister for Transport and Main Roads
Hon. Vaughan Gregory Johnson

Minister for Public Works and Housing
Hon. Raymond Thomas Connor

Minister for Emergency Services and Minister for Sport
Hon. Michael Desmond Vievers

1.3 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS SINCE 1952

Premier	Appointed
V.C. Gair	17 January 1952
G.F.R. Nicklin	12 August 1957
J.C.A. Pizzey	17 January 1968
G.W.W. Chalk	1 August 1968
Sir Johannes Belke-Peterson	8 August 1968
M.J. Ahern	1 December 1987
T.R. Cooper	22 September 1989
W.K. Goss	7 December 1989
R.E. Borbidge	19 February 1996

The Governor

Her Excellency The Honourable Leneen Forde was appointed Governor of Queensland on 29 July 1992. She is the twenty-second holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales.

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 February 1996 Mundingburra by-election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 44; National Party, 29; Liberal Party, 15 and Independent, 1.

Queensland Government By-elections

At the by-election held in the State seat of Mundingburra on 3 February 1996, the Liberal candidate, Frank Tanti was elected.

Following the resignation from Parliament by Tom Burns, a by-election was held in the State seat of Lytton on 5 October 1996. The Labor candidate, Paul Thomas Lucas was elected.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 22 March 1995, 18 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and three other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 104 shire councils.

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 local governments support local museums, have built cultural centres and have commissioned the publication of official shire histories.

Local governments 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.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Act, local governments 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.

Local Government Events

Toowoomba City Council

The historical Empire Theatre in Neil Street, Toowoomba is being restored to its former glory as a theatre after many years use as an office building. The stage and auditorium of the restored theatre will accurately reflect the classic design of the building's original era, while behind-the-scenes modifications will incorporate the latest developments in 'working theatre' design and equipment.

Ballonne Shire Council

St George held its 150th Year Celebrations. As part of this, Premier Rob Borbidge held a meeting of the Queensland Cabinet in the council chambers. The Governor, Mrs Leneen Forde, also took part in the week-long festivities, opening the St George's Day celebrations, launching a book tracing the area's history, *St George's Bridge* and lowering a time capsule which will be raised in 50 years containing photographs and items of interest donated by St George residents.

A re-enactment was carried out of the event which gave the place its name — the discovery of a rocky crossing of the Ballonne River by the explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell on St George's Day (23 April). A parade of 43 floats from various businesses, service clubs, schools and community groups of St George and Thallon was lead by the Warroo Shire Council Cobb and Co. coach.

The local newspaper, the *Ballonne Beacon*, issued a special commemorative edition and a reproduction copy (on brown paper as was the original) of the Saturday, October 16, 1886 edition of *The St George Standard and Ballonne Advertiser*. Various social and cultural events were also held during the week.

Beaudesert Shire

The 100th Beaudesert Show was opened on Saturday 9 September 1995 by the then Governor-General, His Excellency The Honourable William Hayden, AC. This was the first time the show had been visited by a Governor-General. The show was not held during the war years and in some years when the community was stricken with pneumonic influenza. In 1927 the Duke and Duchess of York visited the show attracting a record crowd of 11,000. The Duke later became King George VI and the Duchess is now the Queen Mother.

The Rathdowney Heritage Festival and an 'Australia Remembers' ball were held.

Croydon Shire Council

A dam was constructed 3 kms north of Croydon on Belmore Creek to improve water supply to the town. For 25 years the town had relied on the local bore field to supply its water needs. The capacity of this source has diminished considerably since 1990-91 to the extent that the Council resorted to 'farming ' water from road sides in the wet season and storing it in a disused mine-pit. The water was then treated and pumped to an elevated distribution reservoir and gravity fed to the town's reticulation system.

The new dam has a catchment area of 16.6 km square. When full it will hold 5,200ML of water and is estimated to have a safe yield in excess of 184ML a year.

Kolan Shire Council

On 16 June 1996, the old Gin Gin railway station and yards were handed over from Queensland Rail to the Kolan Shire Council and then leased to the Gin Gin District Historical Society. The Council also purchased a house for a caretaker's residence and moved it to the site. Gin Gin railway station was opened on 19 July 1881 and closed on 17 January 1992. During that period the Mount Perry line was closed in 1960 and the Tirroan line in the 1980s. The closure of the Gin Gin station was the last step in the closure of the Bundaberg-Mount Perry line.

Bundaberg City Council

The new Bundaberg Arts Centre was opened by Mayor Nita Cunningham on 9 March 1996. The building, the old Customs House and Sub-Collecter's Quarters was built in 1902 at a cost of £4,398. In 1921 it was rented to the Commonwealth Bank. A number of renovations occurred over the years and in August 1978 the building was sold to the Bundaberg City Council to be used as a public library. When the library moved to a new building, the building was refurbished at a cost of about $400,000 to become an Arts Centre with the necessary climate control, lighting control and security to protect art work. The opening of the Arts Centre enabled the Bundaberg City Council Permanent Collection to be shown in its entirety for the first time. The new Centre is also expected to increase the number and quality of touring exhibitions that visit Bundaberg and was practically booked out for 12 months on the opening day.

Amalgamation of Local Government Areas

The Government passed legislation in May 1996 to provide an opportunity for the people in local government areas affected by amalgamations to determine whether the former areas should be reinstated. There were seven areas affected by amalgamation, these being Gold Coast, Ipswich, Cairns, Warwick, Burnett, Cooloola and Mackay. The legislation also provided for people in Gold Coast, Ipswich and Cairns to determine whether the Councils should go to the polls in 1997 rather than in the year 2000 as was provided for when amalgamated areas were created.

There were two stages involved in the de-amalgamation process. The first stage involved presenting the Minister with a petition of at least 10% of the electors of the area. Of the seven affected areas only three presented a petition with the required number of petition signatures — these being Gold Coast, Warwick and Burnett. The areas of Ipswich, Cairns, Cooloola and Mackay would remain as they are under the amalgamated arrangements.

The second stage of the process involved the holding of a referendum. The referendums were conducted for Gold Coast, Warwick and

Burnett on 27 July 1996. In each of the referendums the result was to retain the amalgamated local government areas. As a second result of the referendum in Gold Coast City, the Gold Coast City Council will return to the polls in March 1997.

Local Government Elections

The 1997 triennial local government elections will be held on 15 March 1997.

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Chapter 2

ENVIRONMENT

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Chapter 2

ENVIRONMENT

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 approximately 1,727,000 sq km, with 7,400 km of mainland coastline (9,800 km including islands). 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 generally between 10° and 29° 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	*%*
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1 727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2 526	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1 346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	
Australia	**7 682**	**100.0**

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 frosts. 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.

Temperature

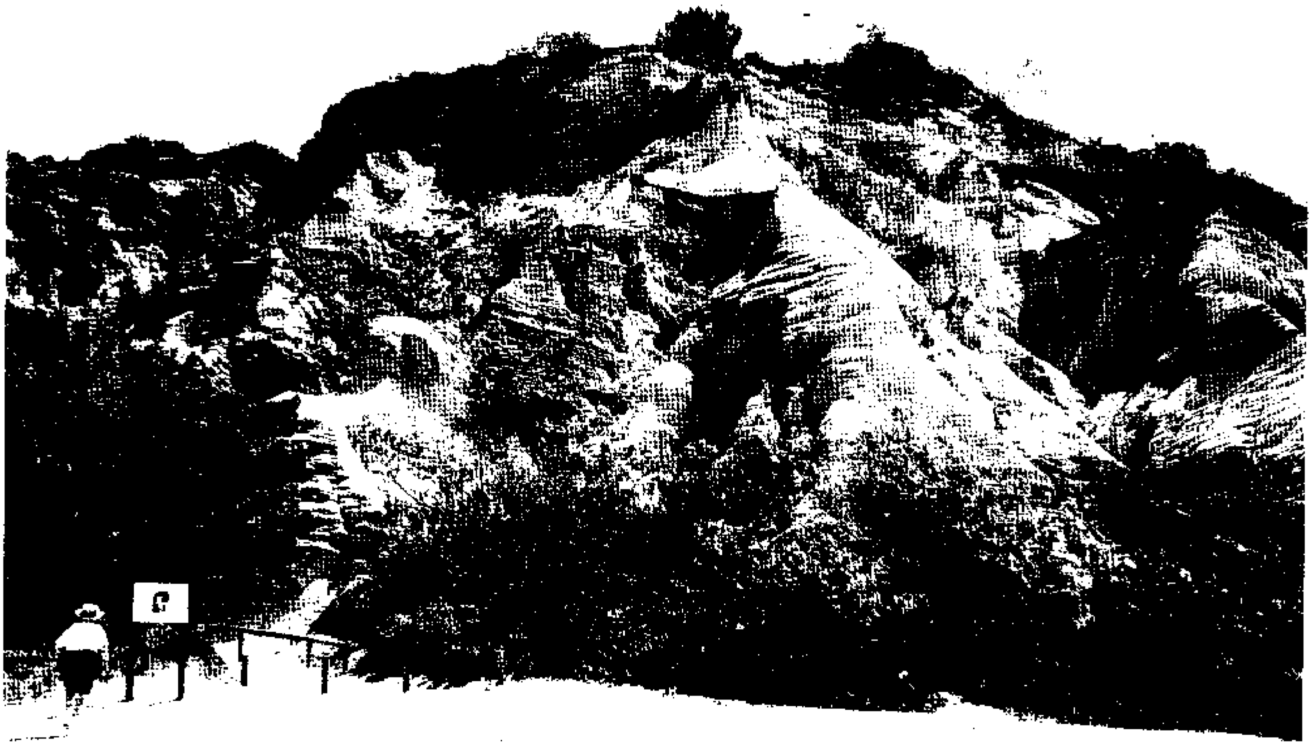
Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. High daytime temperatures are a normal climatic feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer.

Lake Awoonga, Gladstone

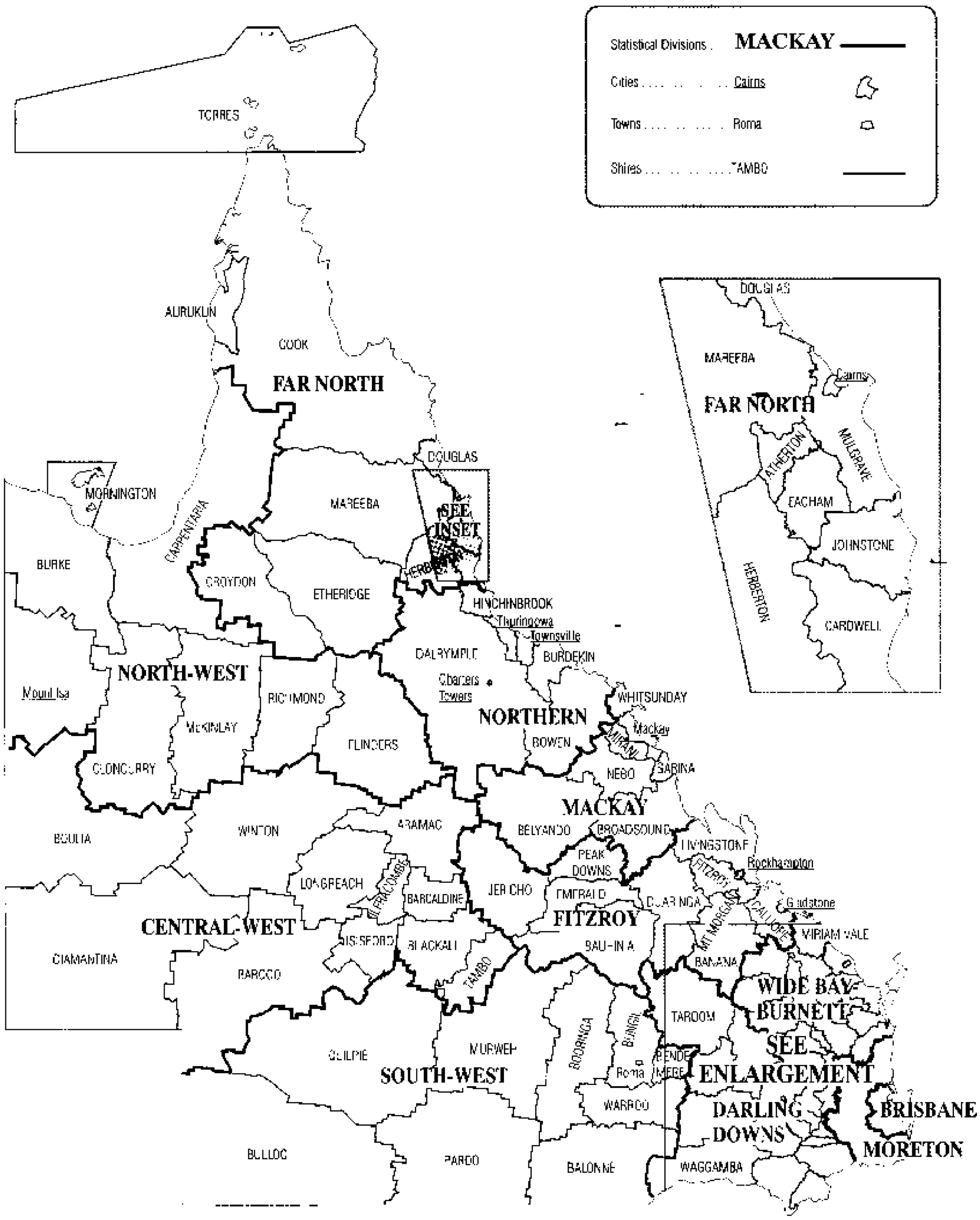
Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

The Pinnacles, Fraser Island

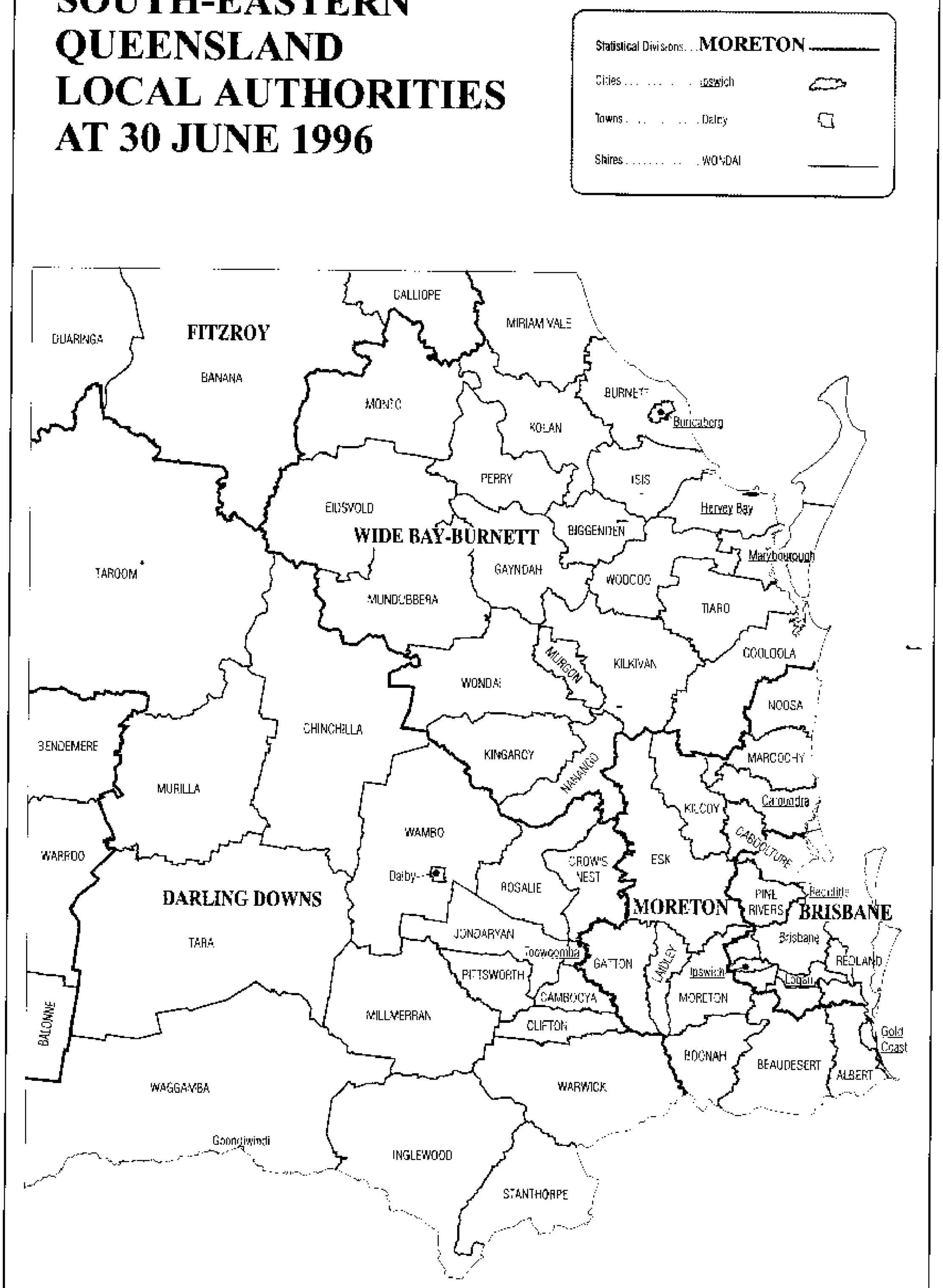
Photo: *Martin Smart*



QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1996



SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1996



King Parrot, Binna Burra — Photo: *Peter Callaghan*

Tea Tree Bay, Noosa National Park — Photo: *Queensland Department of Environment*

Temperatures increase fairly rapidly during September and October with the temperature often exceeding 40°C 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 the decreased cloudiness makes for pleasant weather from May to September with sunny days and temperatures in the low to mid twenties.

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

	1994		1995	
Station	*Mean maximum*	*Mean minimum*	*Mean maximum*	*Mean minimum*
Brisbane (a)	25.1	14.7	25.2	15.4
Rockhampton	28.8	16.2	28.7	17.3
Cairns	29.1	20.6	29.4	21.4
Charleville	28.1	12.5	28.8	14.4
Longreach	31.2	15.2	31.6	16.5
Mount Isa	32.1	17.3	32.1	18.2

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Rainfall

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

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 of the State, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 mm of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30%, while it rises to about 40% 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.

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. 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.

2.3 RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND
(millimetres)

Locality	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*Long-term average (a)*
Coastal				
Brisbane airport	726	840	1 128	1 184
Bundaberg	743	548	1 027	1 033
Gladstone	689	904	540	911
Rockhampton	590	518	785	830
Mackay	1 347	1 156	1 090	1 609
Townsville	496	479	710	1 110
Cardwell	1 433	1 946	1 436	2 114
Cairns	1 574	1 988	2 075	2 004
Normanton	858	763	616	910
Subcoastal				
Toowoomba	476	464	1 107	960
Kingaroy	647	501	715	780
Gayndah	669	503	783	772
Emerald	425	458	475	640
Charters Towers	263	365	393	659
Atherton	858	931	1 373	1 421
Coen	1 135	664	1 036	1 173
Western				
Cunnamulla	326	241	529	371
Charleville	383	390	362	481
Blackall	457	418	346	522
Longreach	335	256	396	441
Boulia	238	139	359	261
Winton	356	484	338	408
Hughenden	425	330	355	486
Mount Isa	431	260	399	416
Georgetown	656	367	853	821

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1995.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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.

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. 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 south-west corner of the State in the Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah area. During October, 5% 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 the June to August period, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Hobart, 4.4; Melbourne, 4.6; Adelaide, 5.1; Perth, 5.6; Canberra, 5.7; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.7 and Darwin, 10.0.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment

Most human activities affect our environment. We must protect our environment by balancing human activity and environmental consequences through environmental management. Clean air, water and soil are necessary for the survival of all species and are the key to our health, economy and way of life.

To help meet the challenge of protecting the environment in Queensland, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* was passed in December 1994. It reforms environmental management measures previously covered by the Clean Air, Clean Waters, Noise Abatement, State Environment and Litter Acts. The Act provides a framework to efficiently achieve ecologically sustainable development and provides all Government departments with a mechanism to incorporate environmental factors into their decision making. It will be supported by environmental protection policies concerning water, air, noise and waste.

The Queensland Department of Environment, in partnership with local government and other Departments, is responsible for implementing the Environmental Protection Act and developing environmental protection policies. Since 1993, the Department has been the lead agency for all environmental management matters in Queensland. The Environmental Protection Act also provides for devolution of administrative responsibility to local governments, and delegations to other authorities and local government, to integrate environmental protection with planning, resource management and infrastructure development.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air Quality

A major air quality study began in late 1992, as part of a Government clean air plan for south-east Queensland. The study has provided two types of important information: an analysis of meteorological factors controlling the transport and dispersion of pollutants in the region; and an inventory of emissions.

Since 1992, the air quality monitoring network has expanded from three to nine stations. The expanded network is providing further information on the extent and location of smog in south-east Queensland. The air quality data obtained from the network will provide input for computer modelling of future air quality in the region, and a sound basis for developing a strategy in conjunction with local government to maintain good air quality in the future.

An air quality monitoring system called Airtrak was commissioned with the expanded network. Airtrak is a sophisticated system based on measurements of nitrogen oxides, ozone and reactive hydrocarbons. It is possible to assess potential levels of photochemical smog from Airtrak data.

The inventory of emissions for the Greater Brisbane region includes air pollutants from motor vehicles, industry, commercial areas and domestic sources, as well as natural sources. Estimates of emissions are based on available data and projections have been made to 2003 and 2011.

Air quality monitoring is also carried out in Gladstone, Townsville, Rockhampton, Mackay and Cairns. Results from these sites show that, since 1991, air quality has complied with guidelines set by the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC).

Levels of lead in the air continue to decrease in Brisbane and are well within existing national standards. This is because of the introduction of unleaded petrol in 1986 and the lowering of the lead content in super grade petrol from 0.8 to 0.4 grams a litre in February 1991 (Brisbane) and July 1993 (the rest of Queensland). The level of lead in super grade petrol was further reduced to 0.3 grams a litre in January 1994 and to 0.2 grams a litre at the end of 1995. Combined with a continuing decline in the number of vehicles using leaded petrol, this is likely to further reduce lead levels in air.

Carbon monoxide levels have also decreased in recent years. Controls on motor vehicle emissions have consistently reduced carbon monoxide levels and increasing use of unleaded petrol should continue this reduction.

Smoke and dust from bushfires, motor vehicle exhausts, industry, construction and agricultural activity make up the airborne particles observed over south-east Queensland. The fine particle index measures the particles in the air we breathe. In 1995, the index recorded medium classifications on 89 days and high classifications on 36 days. This is only slightly different from 1994, when medium classifications were recorded on 90 days and high classifications on 32 days. In 1995, all the high classifications recorded, and many of the medium classifications, were caused by bushfires or hazard reduction burns.

Nitrogen dioxide is another pollutant that occasionally reaches high values in Brisbane. However, during 1995, levels were within the relevant ANZECC guideline.

Photochemical pollution (smog) is caused by chemical reactions between primary pollutant gases of oxides of nitrogen and reactive hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight. The major constituent of this pollutant is ozone, which is also the most readily measured component. Records show that, although the highest one-hour ozone concentrations recorded in Brisbane's air monitoring network occasionally exceed the ANZECC guideline, there has been no consistent pattern of exceeding this level.

Current studies are assessing the potential levels of photochemical smog that can be expected to develop with increased urban growth. The studies will allow the development of strategies to ensure that photochemical smog levels in south-east Queensland do not exceed the ANZECC guidelines.

During 1995, the photochemical pollution index recorded medium values on 58 days. No high values were recorded. In 1994, medium values were recorded on 29 days and high values on 1 day. The increase in medium values recorded in 1995 is partly due to increased numbers of monitoring stations.

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, an environmental protection policy for water is being developed. This will provide a more detailed framework for management of water quality in Queensland.

Monitoring of water quality in Queensland is carried out by both the Queensland Department of Environment and the Department of Natural Resources. The program conducted by the Department of Environment focuses on estuarine and coastal waters, while the Department of Natural Resources program focuses on fresh waters.

The Department of Environment is currently monitoring over 200 sites on a regular basis. Reports on monitoring programs by the two departments are available from them on request.

Queensland has approximately 2 million parcels of land. The *Contaminated Land Act 1991*, administered by the Department of Environment, provides for any contaminated lands to be properly managed and cleaned up if required for health or environmental reasons.

The Act also gives the Department the authority to maintain a Contaminated Sites Register. Most sites recorded on the register are used for prescribed purpose activities. A prescribed purpose activity is one that has the potential to contaminate land. Examples of prescribed purposes include landfills, unexploded ordnance, fuel storage areas and cattle dips. Land is recorded on the register if a prescribed purpose was conducted in the past or is currently being conducted.

The register also records land where contamination is detected and a management plan is then devised to deal with the contamination. The register is accessible to the public upon payment of a fee and is searched approximately 600 to 700 times a day.

Effective management of wastes is a fundamental requirement for ecologically sustainable development. Informed communities demand environmentally sensitive measures to manage wastes. Domestic activities, trade and commerce, transport, agriculture, mining and industrial processes in Queensland produce great quantities of solid, liquid and gaseous wastes.

In December 1995, the Queensland Government adopted a waste management strategy to address the minimisation, treatment and disposal of waste in Queensland. The strategy proposes a beginning to end philosophy for dealing with waste from minimising waste, to reuse, recycling and treatment, with disposal as a last resort.

The strategy also proposes cleaner production practices; realistic charges; tracking of wastes to prevent illegal dumping; an adequate number and range of waste treatment facilities; and setting of criteria for siting, designing and operating waste management facilities, including landfills. The Department expects to implement major sections of the strategy through preparing and implementing revised waste management legislation and developing support programs.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Conserving Biodiversity

Conservation management in Queensland is based on the principle of maintaining the State's biological diversity. Such biodiversity is the variety within and among living things (plants and animals) and the environments in which they occur. Biodiversity is recognised in Queensland at four levels: landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic variation. Planning for protection of biodiversity begins at the regional landscape level.

Biologically, Queensland is the most diverse Australian State. On the basis of vegetation types and landforms, Queensland can be divided into 19 biogeographic regions (bioregions), which provide a framework for conservation planning. Queensland waters are also being classified to aid conservation planning and management.

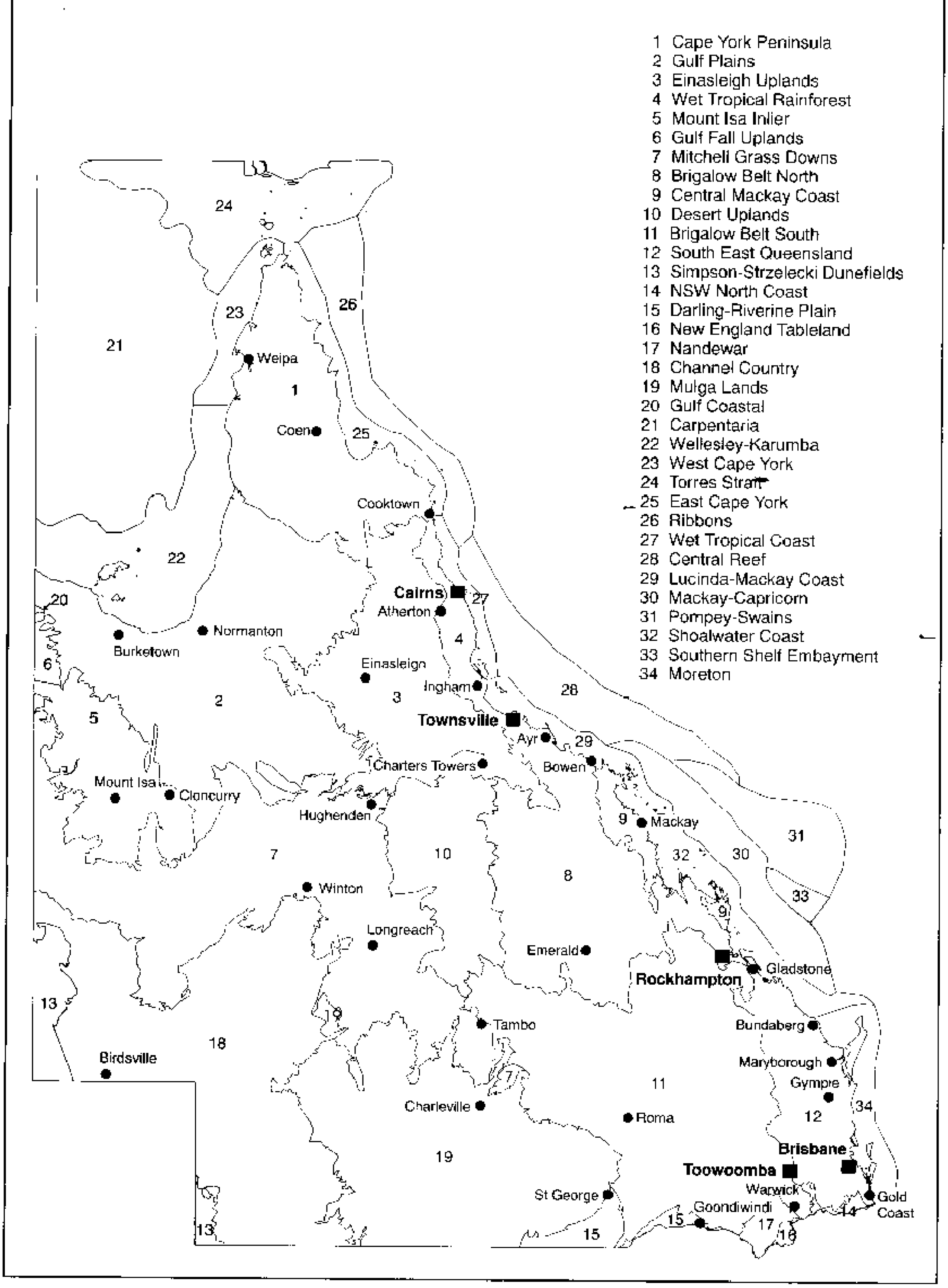
Integrated bioregional conservation strategies consider the inherent natural diversity in each biogeographic region and major threats to it. Bioregional strategies should include developing a fully representative reserve system complemented by conservation strategies on private lands.

At 30 June 1996, Queensland had 210 national parks covering 6,414,420 hectares (3.7% of the State) and 154 conservation parks covering 28,436 hectares. The State also had 36 resources reserves covering 325,542 hectares, two nature refuges totalling 90 hectares and one coordinated conservation area of 1,170 hectares.

Ecosystems are co-occurring and interacting species of animals and plants associated with a particular setting in the physical environment. Identifying and reserving viable samples of ecosystems is a vital part of nature conservation. Queensland currently has 783 recognised ecosystems, based on classifications of vegetation and environmental attributes recognisable at mapping scale of about 1:250,000. Approximately 69% of ecosystems are represented in national parks greater than 1,000 hectares in size.

Regional nature conservation strategies integrate conservation efforts across all lands and take into account land management practices and other issues that threaten biodiversity. Strategies could involve closer management of tree clearing; controlling grazing pressure including that from domestic stock, feral animals and sustainably-harvested kangaroos; protecting critical areas for wildlife; fire management plans to maintain species and ecosystems; and control of pests and weeds.

BIOREGIONS IN QUEENSLAND



Challenges for conservation still exist in regions such as the Brigalow Belt, in pastoral areas such as the desert uplands, and along the eastern coastline. Development of integrated conservation strategies in these areas is needed.

2.4 AREA REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES (a) BY BIOGEOGRAPHIC AREA, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1996

Biogeographic area	*Regional area*	*Parks/reserves area*	*Percentage of region in parks/reserves*
	hectares	*hectares*	*%*
Cape York Peninsula	12 719 858	1 585 155	12.5
Gulf Plains	22 143 799	546 109	2.5
Gulf Fall Uplands (b)	551 447	194 059	35.2
Wet Tropical Rainforest	2 082 811	338 326	16.2
Einasleigh Uplands	11 944 972	212 405	1.8
Mount Isa Inlier	6 672 408	179 558	2.7
Mitchell Grass Downs	24 058 376	326 743	1.4
Brigalow Belt North	12 560 457	149 995	1.2
Brigalow Belt South	22 985 292	581 234	2.5
Central Mackay Coast	1 835 904	143 186	7.8
Desert Uplands	7 003 509	156 286	2.2
Channel Country	21 599 198	566 101	2.6
Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields (b)	2 280 799	1 001 796	43.9
South East Queensland	6 337 597	270 100	4.3
Mulga Lands	18 106 092	450 604	2.5
Darling-Riverine Plain (b)	1 251 523	18 761	1.5
Nandewar	628 427	24 617	3.9
New England Tableland	143 053	7 993	5.6
NSW North Coast (b)	230 775	53 027	23
Total	**175 137 107**	**6 806 055**	**3.9**

(a) All parks and reserves, including a 3km strip of inshore waters. Terrestrial protected areas beyond this strip (e.g. some islands) are not included (about 9,162 hectares). (b) Area fully contained inside the Queensland border.

Source: Queensland Department of Environment.

Wildlife

The purpose of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* is to conserve nature, in the broadest sense of the word, over the whole of Queensland. The Act stresses the need to protect habitats and recognises the essential role that private individuals can make to the conservation of nature.

At 30 June 1996, Queensland Museum data recorded 230 mammal species (including 30 marine mammals and 20 introduced species), 605 birds (including 11 introduced species), 115 frogs (including the introduced cane toad) and 430 reptiles (including 1 introduced species) in Queensland. The number of species is rising slowly as more definitive descriptions, particularly of reptiles, become accepted.

This means about 70% of Australia's mammal species, 80% of the birds, 60% of the frogs and at least half the nation's reptile species are found in Queensland.

The *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* lists Queensland's endangered, vulnerable and rare wildlife. There are 11 mammals, 10 birds, seven butterflies, four frogs, four reptiles and three fish listed as endangered. Another 20 mammals, 24 birds, four frogs and 14 reptiles are listed as vulnerable, along with 11 butterflies and two fish. A total of 34 mammals, 32 birds, 24 frogs and 64 reptiles are listed as rare.

At 30 June 1996, Queensland's flora comprised 12,911 native taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) of vascular plants. A further 1,226 taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) from overseas have been naturalised and become weedy. Scientists believe an additional 1,000 native plant species await discovery and description. The knowledge of Queensland's non-vascular flora (lichens, algae, mosses, liverworts and fungi) remains poorly documented.

The *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* lists 20 vascular plant species as presumed extinct, 81 species as endangered, 243 species as vulnerable and 714 species as rare. Recovery plans have been developed for 13 threatened plant species and Queensland's first plant recovery team has been formed to save the species *Austromyrtus gonoclada* from extinction.

Protected Areas

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides for the declaration and management of protected areas to conserve wildlife and the natural environment. The protected area provisions of the Act were fully proclaimed on 19 December 1994. This occurred in conjunction with proclamation of the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*, and the fresh declaration of conservation reserves throughout Queensland as protected areas. Some reserves were amalgamated as part of this process.

There are 11 classes of protected area created by the Act: national park, national park (scientific), national park (Aboriginal land), national park (Torres Strait Islander land), conservation park, resources reserve, nature refuge, coordinated conservation area, wilderness area, World Heritage management area and international agreement area. Some classes, such as national park, have almost total protection, while others, such as coordinated conservation area, can encompass a range of land uses to achieve specific conservation objectives.

National parks are the protected areas most familiar to the public. They are usually large tracts of land set aside for their conservation value, while consideration is also given to their educational, scientific, recreational and landscape values. Large numbers of people visit Queensland's national parks (an estimated 10 million visits each year). The parks are also popular for overnight camping. In 1995, a total of 155,180 people camped in Queensland's national parks for an average stay of 2.5 nights.

Recreation Areas

Three areas in Queensland have been declared recreation areas under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*: Moreton Island, Fraser Island and Green Island (near Cairns). Recreation area status allows recreational activities to be managed in a consistent and coordinated way across a number of land tenures, such as national park, State forest, beach and foreshore areas. Management of these areas takes into account their conservation, recreation, education and production values and the interests of landholders.

Noosa National Park

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment

Remnants of the coastal heath that once covered much of south-east Queensland, rare and threatened plants and animals, and some of Queensland's most picturesque rocky coastal scenery are protected in Noosa National Park. About 150km north of Brisbane, Noosa National Park is one of Queensland's most popular National Parks, attracting around 1.5 million people each year.

Landscape

From Coolum in the south to beyond Lake Weyba in the west, and north to Noosa Heads, Noosa National Park protects Queensland's largest remaining tract of coastal lowlands south of the Noosa River. Although Noosa is renowned for its rocky coastline, most of the park lies on sands built up over time. Like nearby Fraser Island, Noosa was formed over thousands of years when sands swept down the rivers of northern New South Wales, drifted north and settled against headlands formed by volcanic eruptions. Today, rocky outcrops of volcanic origin are dotted around Noosa Heads and on the western side of Lake Weyba. Noosa's dramatic rocky shoreline features spectacular coastal formations such as the Boiling Pot, Devils Kitchen and Hells Gates.

Part of Lake Weyba's catchment lies within the park. This large, shallow tidal lake lies at the head of Weyba Creek, a tributary of the Noosa River. The park also contains other wetlands, including small creeks and swamps.

Plants

Noosa's coastal vegetation ranges from littoral rainforest to teatree swamps, eucalypt woodlands and open heath plains. The park contains 20 different vegetation types and more than 760 native-plant species.

Small patches of warm subtropical rainforest grow on sand at Noosa Heads. This rainforest community contains the most southerly occurrence of the kauri pine *Agathis robustis* and rare and threatened species such as the rainforest trees 'stinking cryptocarya' — *Cryptocarya foetida* and *Symplocos harroldii*.

Plant communities now uncommon on the Sunshine Coast are conserved in the park open forests and woodlands of scribbly gum *Eucalyptus signata*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, and *Banksia integrifolia* and *Casuarina equisetifolia*, which grow on the parks foredunes and beach ridges.

Cypress pine open forests grow in the Noosa Heads and Weyba sections and can be seen from the road. Small patches of high dune heath occur in east Weyba and the southern end of Noosa Heads, while open heath grows at west Weyba.

Rare and threatened plants found in the park include *Allocasuarina emuina*, *Acacia attenuata*, *Eucalyptus conglomerata*, the Christmas bell *Blandfordia grandiflora* and the swamp orchid *Phaius tancarvilleae*.

Animals

Much of the coastal strip north of Brisbane has been developed, so Noosa National Park is a haven for many native animals.

The threatened beach stone-curlew and little tern, and rare painted snipe and eastern curlew are found in the park. The endangered red goshawk is occasionally seen around Noosa Heads and the threatened glossy black cockatoo lives in the east Weyba section. Three of four known acid frogs live here: the wallum sedgefrog, the threatened wallum rocketfrog and the wallum froglet.

The Emu Swamp section of the park is an important remaining habitat for the ground parrot, which is considered vulnerable to extinction. Threatened freshwater fish: the Oxleyan pygmy perch and honey blue-eye live in Marcus Creek, which flows through the park.

Twenty migratory birds visit the park, including the lesser sand plover, red-necked stint, bar-tailed godwit and terek sandpiper.

Noosa National Park is one of the few parks where visitors regularly see koalas. A pair of peregrine falcons also visit the park and possibly nest there. Other locally significant animals in the park include the short-beaked echidna, brush-tailed phascogale (a small marsupial) and eastern grass owl. Freshwater crayfish inhabit streams in the Noosa Heads rainforest.

Not commonly seen so close to urban settlement, a colony of eastern grey kangaroos live in the park around Lake Weyba.

Aboriginal Culture

For thousands of years, Aboriginal people have lived in and around the park and today the Gubbi Gubbi people maintain strong physical, cultural and spiritural ties to the area.

Coastal areas have proved a rich food source for indigenous people. They collected fish, shellfish and molluscs from the Noosa River and waters around Noosa Heads. Turtle and dugong were also captured and terrestrial reptiles and mammals were hunted and eaten.

Archaeological remains in middens (shell-mounds) and campsites reflect thousands of years of occupation, while scarred trees in the park show where wood has been cut to make canoes.

Park History

In February 1930, two areas totalling 40.5 hectares around Laguna Lookout and the Boiling Pot were set aside as national park. Noosa National Park was established on 14 January 1939 when an area of 267 hectares was set aside at Noosa Heads. (The original parks were added later.) The park was gradually extended to 442 hectares in 1989. The park has since quadrupled in size to 2,280 hectares and now includes extensive coastal lowlands to the south of Noosa.

Land included in the park has a varied history. Winch Cove at Noosa Heads contains the remains of a large mechanical winch, possibly a legacy of early loggers or a foundering vessel. Trenches were dug on Noosa Hill as part of World War II fortifications and the eastern side of Lake Weyba was used as a firing range. Some logging occurred and an early forestry camp was sited in the present picnic ground.

Activities

Noosa's vegetated coastal headland forms a spectacular backdrop to one of Queensland's foremost tourist destinations. The park's tracks are nearly always busy and attract walkers, sightseers, nature lovers and joggers. The picnic ground is especially popular and beaches in the Noosa Heads section are constantly used by anglers and surfers.

Visitors can also find seclusion and enjoy a peaceful bushwalk, particularly if they choose lesser-known (yet highly scenic) walks, such as tracks through the heath at Peregian or interior tracks at Noosa Heads. For nature lovers, wildflower season in late winter and early spring is a delightful time to visit the park.

Most recreational facilities are in the Noosa Heads section of the park where a picnic ground, carpark, walking tracks, information centre and amphitheatre are located. Camping is not allowed in any section of the park.

Noosa is an important environmental education venue. Students from schools and tertiary institutions study the intertidal zone, plant communities and geological processes. Educational programs are conducted in the park during school holidays.

Park Management

Close to an expanding population centre and popular tourist destination, Noosa National Park suffers from many impacts which could, if unchecked, diminish its conservation value. The park's accessibility makes it particularly vulnerable to overuse.

Weeds are a major concern, particularly in the Noosa Heads dunes and the Peregian and east Weyba sections. Around 15% of the parks nearly 900 plant species are weeds, such as salvinia, prickly pear, groundsel bush and water hyacinth. The runoff of stormwater drains and septic systems into the park and dumped rubbish from nearby gardens have increased weeds in the park. While park rangers spend time controlling and eradicating weeds, local cooperation is essential to ensure weeds do not spread into the park from neighbouring gardens.

The park's wetlands are vulnerable to pollution from pesticides, fertilisers and insecticides used on neighbouring properties. Declining water quality in the park could threaten some of the park's native plants and animals.

Fire is a constant threat and firebreaks criss-cross the park to provide ready access to fight any fire and help control any wildfires. Environment Department staff periodically burn parts of the park for ecological reasons and to reduce the amount of fuel available in the event of wildfire. Protecting private property and people is the main priority but some plant species and communities require low intensity burns to ensure regeneration and survival.

Visitors can create problems through littering, shortcutting and making informal trails, taking domestic pets into the park and damaging and removing plants. The key to managing these impacts is public education through signs, brochures and ranger talks.

Track maintenance is a constant requirement at Noosa, particularly as there is considerable seepage onto the tracks following rain. The coastal track has been hardened around Dolphin Point to cater for the heavy pedestrian traffic (bicycles are not allowed). Over the years, properly constructed tracks have replaced informal trails worn by visitors. Tracks and fencing around the popular Alexandria Bay foreshore now help protect sensitive foredune areas.

Future

Noosa National Park is a mosaic of the coastal vegetation and scenery which once characterised south-east Queensland. Protecting these vital remnants and the plants and animals that depend on them is the responsibility of the Department of Environment on behalf of all Queenslanders. Together, park staff, the local community and Noosa's visitors can meet this challenge and ensure that this remaining tract of the coastal lowlands is preserved intact for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.

Coastal Management

About half of Queensland's 7,400 kms of mainland coastline is backed by rock, mud, alluvium or tertiary (lateritic) sediments. The other half of the coastline is backed by sand dunes or beach ridges. Beaches and estuaries are evolving natural systems, constantly changing and adapting to the prevailing environmental conditions. With proper planning and management, they remain a natural buffer against extreme weather conditions, providing coastal protection by eroding in storms and then resuming their former condition in calmer weather.

To help meet the challenge of protecting and managing this coastline, the *Coastal Protection and Management Act* was passed in November 1995. When fully implemented, this will replace the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Canals Act* and sections of the *Harbours Act* dealing with works below high water mark.

The Act will provide for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coastal zone, including its resources. It will encourage ecologically sustainable development of the coast and will complement other legislation to provide a framework for maintaining the coastal environment and ecosystems it supports. Coastal management plans will be prepared to provide an appropriate balance between protection of coastal features and the use of coastal resources for the long-term benefit of all Queenslanders.

The Beach Protection Authority maintains a Sand Dune Research Station on South Stradbroke Island to develop and improve practical and cost-effective methods of sand dune stabilisation and combat long-term sand losses from the beach by wind erosion. Information obtained from field trials at the research station and from dune management demonstration projects on beaches along the Queensland coast is incorporated in advice provided mainly to coastal local government bodies, which are largely responsible for beach protection and dune management within their areas.

Coastal Development

The rate of development along the Queensland coast evident in recent decades has slowed in the 1990s as a result of community concerns for the coastal environment and its value for tourism. The Moreton Bay Strategic Plan commits all Queensland Government agencies and contiguous local authorities to protecting the most diverse terrestrial and marine resource along the Queensland coast. The plan has a goal of ecologically sustainable use and protection of its natural, recreational, cultural heritage and amenity values. It sets a high standard of coordination and community consultation and sets a framework for other key coastal areas in Queensland and interstate.

Extensive management plans will cover other coastal areas including the Whitsundays and Trinity Inlet (Cairns).

Offshore Islands

Queensland has about 1,000 offshore islands varying in size from isolated rocks to Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island at 184,000 hectares. They range in type from continental (soil, rock and mud) to coral rubble and sands. Tenures range from freehold and leasehold to Crown ownership. The landscape and wildlife of many offshore islands from South Stradbroke to Cape York are conserved by law.

Much of Moreton, Bribie and Fraser Islands, the Capricorn/Bunker and Cumberland/Whitsunday groups and Magnetic, Hinchinbrook, Green and Lizard Islands are protected in national parks.

Access to some islands is restricted to conserve their special nature. Research continues into the seabird roosting and green turtle nesting site of Raine Island. Masthead, Hoskyn, Fairfax, Wreck, Wilson, Eshelby and One Tree Islands and Michaelmas Cay are key conservation sites. Possession, Restoration and Raine Islands off north Queensland and St Helena, Peel and Bribie Islands in Moreton Bay have special heritage values.

Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are permanently or intermittently flooded and that generally support plants or animals that need to spend some time in water to complete their lifecycle. Typical wetlands include lakes, swamps, marshes, springs, mangroves, mud flats and shallow seagrass beds.

Wetlands are complex and highly productive ecosystems important to local and migratory wildlife, particularly birds, fish and crustaceans. They play an important part in flood control, bank and shore stabilisation and absorption of sediments and nutrients and are also a source of high quality food and water.

More than 142 major wetland aggregations have been identified in Queensland, ranging from Gulf Country lowlands, Channel Country watercourses, mound springs and internal drainage systems in Central Queensland, to extensive intertidal and adjacent freshwater swamp forests on the eastern seaboard. Wetland areas cover approximately 4.3% of Queensland. Seasonally or intermittently flooded areas account for about 70% of this. Some significant wetlands have already been included in national parks and other reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, gazetted as Fish Habitat Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, or included in World Heritage areas. Two outstanding wetlands, Moreton Bay near Brisbane and Bowling Green Bay near Townsville, have been listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). Additional wetlands at Shoalwater and Corio Bays on Queensland's central coast and Currawinya National Park near Thargomindah have also been proposed for listing.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage and, for that purpose, established the Queensland Heritage Council. The Council maintains the Heritage Register of places of

significance to Queensland's cultural heritage and also regulates the development of registered places.

Cultural Heritage

At 30 June 1996, the Heritage Register contained 1,010 places of cultural heritage significance in Queensland. During the year, 76 places were nominated for consideration for entry in the Heritage Register, making a total of 423 places nominated since August 1992. The Queensland Heritage Council and its Heritage Register Advisory Committee assessed a total of 72 draft entries for places during the year. Of the 72 entries, 41 were ratified for places transferred under the transitional provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and 31 were nominations. Of the 31 nominations considered, 19 places were entered in the Heritage Register and 12 places were not entered. The Council also processed 139 applications for development to registered places during the year.

The *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* provides for the protection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage places. Information about such places is recorded on a computerised inventory. Such places are protected automatically and penalties apply for interference or disturbance without approval. At 9 July 1996, a total of 7,515 places were recorded in the inventory, compared with 7,207 at 16 June 1995.

REFERENCES

Non-ABS source: Bureau of Meteorology, *Monthly Weather Review for Queensland*

Chapter 3

POPULATION

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Chapter 3

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 5.8 and 6.5 million by 2041.

There are two sources of population data used in this chapter, the census of population and housing, which is conducted every 5 years and the estimated resident population (ERP), which is updated annually. This chapter uses population data taken from both the census and the ERP, depending on which is the most appropriate source.

POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 1995 was 3,277,373. 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% of the Australian total. At June 1995, Queensland accounted for 18.2% of the Australian total.

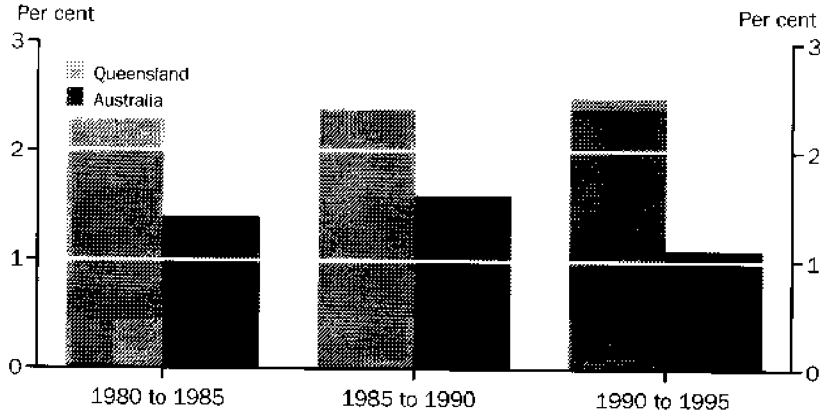
Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, 1 million in 1938 and 2 million in 1974. It took only another 18 years for the Queensland population to exceed 3 million, in March 1992. Growth in the 5-year period to June 1995 averaged 2.5% annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.1%.

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 steadying in the number of births as well as in net migration.

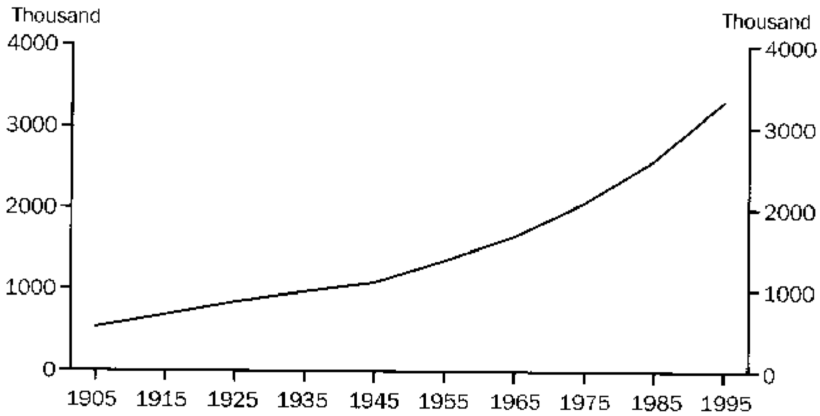
The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF THE QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATIONS



At the end of World War II the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1% annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major southern States, still showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947.

POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Estimated resident population at 31 December.

The 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 over the 20 years to 1995 has fluctuated, with peaks in 1981, 1989 and 1993.

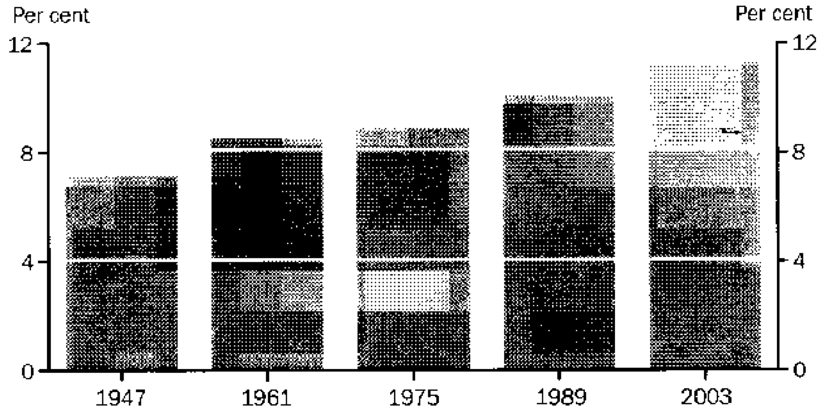
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Queensland, in common with the other states of Australia and most other developed nations, is experiencing a 'greying' of the population. Median ages are increasing and there is a growing proportion of people 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.

Age Distribution

In June 1975, the median age of the Queensland population was 27.5 years. By June 1995 the median age had risen progressively to 33.0 years. The median age of males at June 1995 was 32.4 years and that of females was 33.6 years, reflecting the longer life span of females.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Census count to 1961: estimated resident population from 1975 to 1989: projected (resident) population in 2003.

The 65 years and over age group has increased significantly since 1945. This is a trend being experienced by many nations resulting in the work force being required to support an increasing proportion of retired persons.

Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1991 Census, 17.0% of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas compared with just 10.3% in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 22.3%, 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, with an increasing proportion of settlers to Queensland arriving from Asian countries and New Zealand.

In the 1991 Census, 188,168 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the most common being Italian (14.6%) followed by Chinese languages (11.1%) and German (9.9%). Of those born overseas, over 70% speak English only, while 12.8% used another language and spoke English very well.

3.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

	Censuses		
Birthplace	*1966*	*1986*	*1991*
Australia	88.0	83.6	80.7
New Zealand	0.5	2.4	3.1
U.K. and Ireland	6.3	6.1	6.2
Other Europe	4.1	3.5	3.6
Asia	0.6	1.5	2.2
America	0.3	0.6	0.7
Other	0.3	1.0	1.2
Total overseas born	*12.0*	*15.0*	*17.0*
Not stated	0.0	1.4	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

3.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN OVERSEAS
(per cent)

Particulars	*1991*
Uses another language and speaks English	
Very well	12.8
Well	9.5
Not well	4.5
Not at all	0.7
Proficiency not stated	0.2
Speaks English only	71.4
Language(s) used not stated	0.9
Total	**100.0**

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Religion

In 1991, 77.0% of Queenslanders were affiliated with Christian denominations, 1.0% with non-Christian groups and 11.6% had no religious affiliation.

The number of Anglicans increased by 110,424 between 1986 and 1991 and the number of Catholics increased by 127,387 during the same period. The number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians and Methodists declined, a contributing factor to this decline was the establishment of the Uniting Church in 1977.

Non-Christian believers increased by 13,043 persons during the 1986 to 1991 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 302,505 to 344,174 during the same period.

3.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

Particulars	*1986*	*1991*
Christian		
Anglican	24.8	25.2
Baptist	1.5	1.9
Catholic	24.3	25.4
Lutheran	2.2	2.3
Presbyterian	4.6	5.4
Uniting Church	9.9	10.4
Other	8.2	6.4
Non-Christian	0.7	1.0
No religion	11.7	11.6
Not stated	12.1	10.0
Total	**100.0**	**(a) 100.0**

(a) Including inadequately described.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

At the 1991 Census, there were 70,070 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) people counted in Queensland. This represented 2.4% of the total Queensland population and 26.4% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.

In Queensland, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 14.4% between the 1986 and 1991 censuses, compared with an increase of 15.1% for the total State population.

3.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND

Census year	*Aboriginal people*	*TSI people*	*Total*
1971	24 414	7 508	31 922
1976	31 948	9 396	41 344
1981	33 966	10 732	44 698
1986	48 098	13 170	61 268
1991	55 511	14 559	70 070

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were unevenly distributed throughout Queensland. Over half (53.0%) were located in the Northern, Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions with the majority living in the Far North Division. By contrast, almost half (44.8%) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division with the next highest proportion located in the Moreton Statistical Division.

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey conducted in mid-1994 provided the most needed statistics in a range of social, demographic, health and economic areas for these groups of people. The estimates produced are based on population projections from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

Estimates indicate that there were 79,842 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland at 30 June 1994. These consisted of 40,079 males and 39,763 females.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1991 Population Census, 79.2% of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.7% of the population in 1947.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, increased to 616,707 by 1991, with 117,642 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% of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1995.

Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 63.3% of the population resided in the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton in the south-eastern corner of the State, at 30 June 1995.

3.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1995

		Capital city (a)	
State	*Total*	*Population*	*Proportion of total*
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 115.1	3 772.7	61.7
Victoria	4 502.0	3 218.1	71.5
Queensland	3 277.4	1 489.1	45.4
South Australia	1 474.0	1 081.0	73.3
Western Australia	1 731.7	1 262.6	72.9
Tasmania	473.0	194.7	41.2

(a) The capital city populations shown are those of the respective statistical divisions.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

3.6 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1995 p

Statistical division	*Estimated resident population*	*Proportion of Queensland*	*Average annual growth rate, 1990 to 1995*
	No.	%	%
Brisbane and Moreton	2 073 289	63.3	2.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	222 521	6.8	3.2
Darling Downs	205 400	6.3	1.4
South-West	28 369	0.9	-0.5
Fitzroy	181 925	5.6	1.9
Central-West	12 945	0.4	-0.7
Mackay	118 733	3.6	1.7
Northern	195 314	6.0	1.6
Far North	200 920	6.1	2.3
North-West	37 698	1.2	-0.3
Queensland (a)	**3 277 373**	**100.0**	**2.5**

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

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area, Preliminary (3201.3).

In 1995, the population growth rate in Brisbane City continued to be below the Queensland average. However, local government areas on the periphery of the Brisbane Statistical Division (Logan City, Pine Rivers Shire, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Beaudesert and Caboolture and parts of the Cities of Ipswich and Gold Coast) have all experienced strong growth, with young families moving to outer suburban and semi-rural areas to take advantage of the greater availability of suitable land at lower prices.

In 1995, Moreton Statistical Division continued to experience the highest growth rate in Queensland. The Gold and Sunshine Coast hinterlands are the major growth areas although areas near the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have grown strongly in recent years.

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

	Estimated resident population		
Statistical district	*1990*	*1995 p*	*Average annual growth rate, 1990 to 1995*
	No.	*No.*	*%*
Gold Coast-Tweed (a)	271 579	326 859	3.8
Sunshine Coast	112 815	150 187	5.9
Bundaberg	48 097	54 821	2.7
Rockhampton	62 716	67 764	1.6
Gladstone	32 757	36 885	2.4
Mackay	52 490	58 641	2.2
Townsville	112 684	124 925	2.1
Cairns	85 329	100 891	3.4

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area, Preliminary (3201.3).

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Changes in the population are caused by increases or decreases 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.

Births

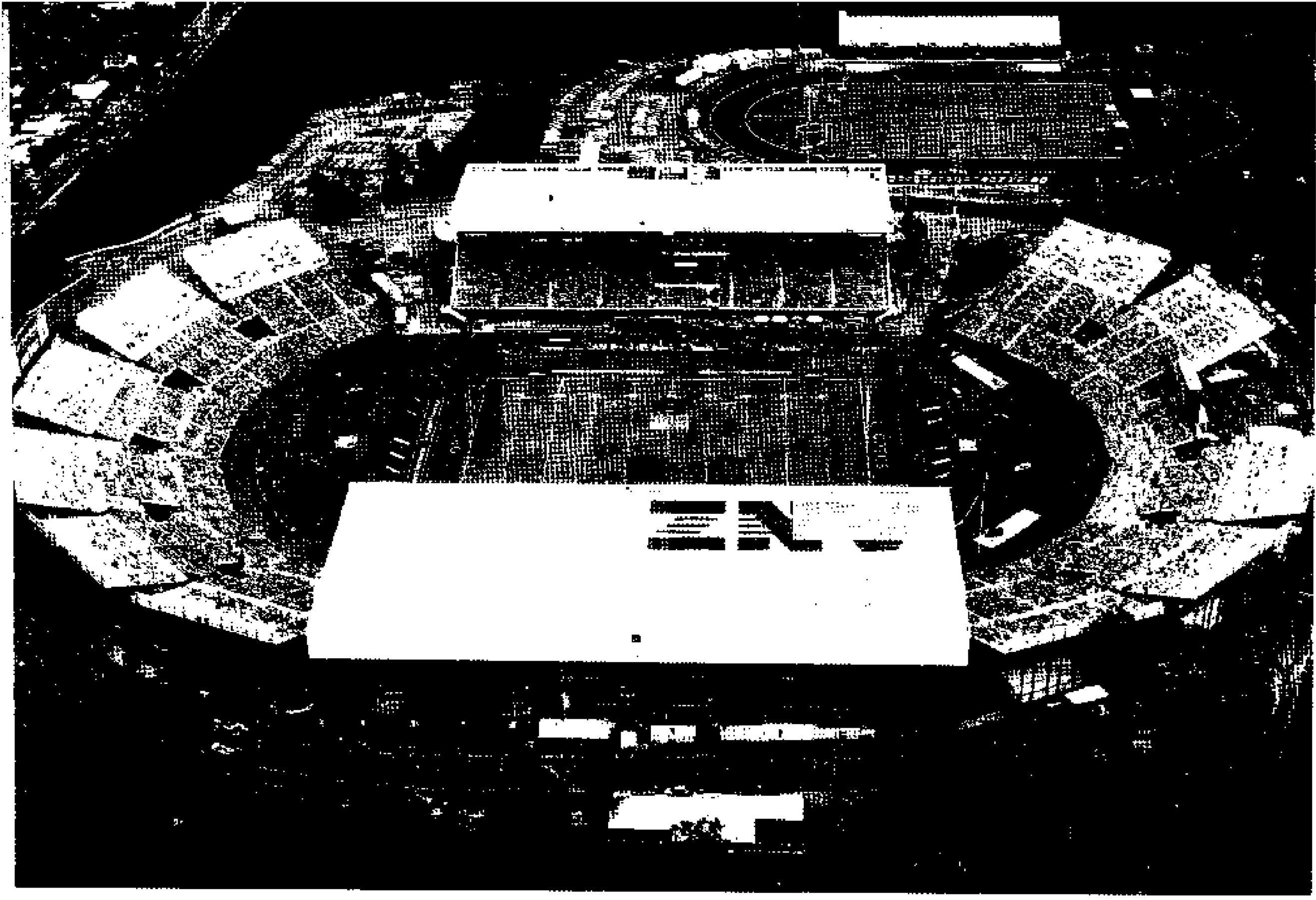
Registration of births is the responsibility of the Queensland State Registrar-General's office and is based on data provided by parents.

3.8 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1971 to 1980 (a)*	*1981 to 1990 (a)*	*1993*	*1994*
Males	18 819	21 091	24 055	24 148
Females	17 828	19 882	22 723	22 430
Total	**36 647**	**40 974**	**46 778**	**46 578**
Sex ratio of births (b)	105.6	106.1	105.9	107.7
Crude birth rate (c)	17.9	15.7	15.0	14.6

(a) Average of annual numbers and rates. (b) Number of male births to every 100 female births. (c) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Demography (3311.3).

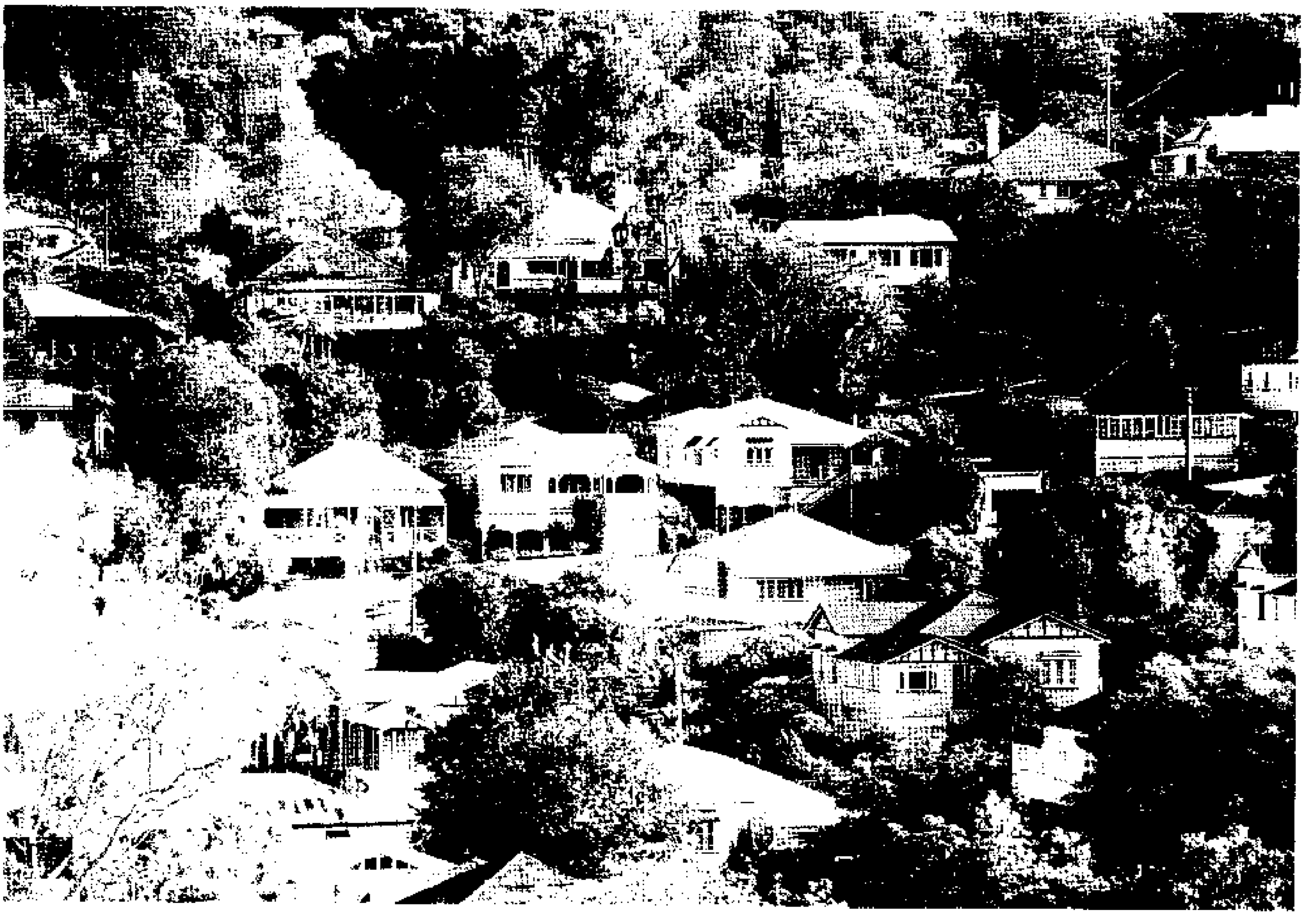


ANZ Stadium, Brisbane

Photo: *Brisbane City Council*

Queensland Architecture

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*



Kenilworth, Sunshine Coast Hinterland — Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

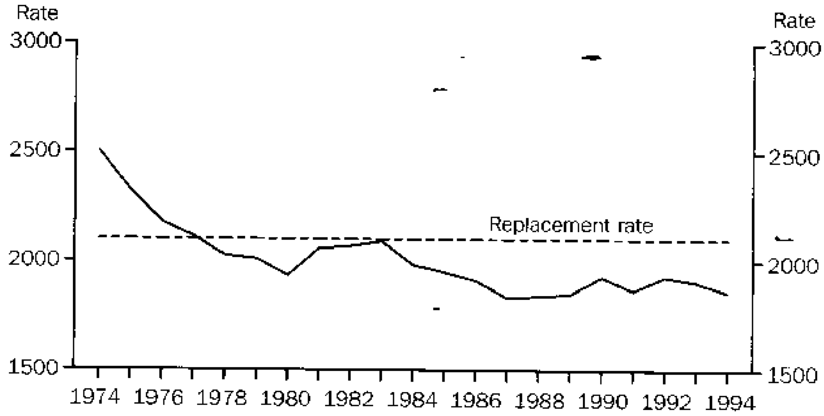
Rock Climbing, South East Queensland — Photo: *Peter Robey*

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

The number of male births to every 100 female births (sex ratio) has varied little from year to year.

The total fertility rate for Queensland has decreased 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. There is no immediate danger of population decline due to the high fertility of previous generations and net migration gain. However, 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.

FERTILITY RATE, QUEENSLAND



3.9 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1976 to 1980 (a)*	*1981 to 1985 (a)*	*1986 to 1990 (a)*	*1994*
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15–19	38.1	34.2	25.4	25.6
20 24	127.5	115.2	90.9	77.7
25–29	143.5	147.5	138.2	127.1
30–34	71.1	79.0	88.1	98.5
35–39	24.3	25.0	27.4	37.2
40–44	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.8
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total fertility rate	2 051	2 029	1 873	1 861
Net production rate	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.88

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

Source: Demography (3311.3).

The fertility rate has been affected by the significant decrease in the average family size in the last 20 years. While 12.1% of the married mothers in 1974 had four or more children, only 7.5% were in this category in 1994. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease, such as 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 2.0 years in 1974 to 2.5 years in 1994.

In 1994 approximately 14 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue.

There were 21,655 deaths of Queensland residents registered during 1994. This was 8.4% higher than the total for 1993. While total death rates have fallen gradually over many years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant mortality rate for 1994 was 6.2 per 1,000 live births registered, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

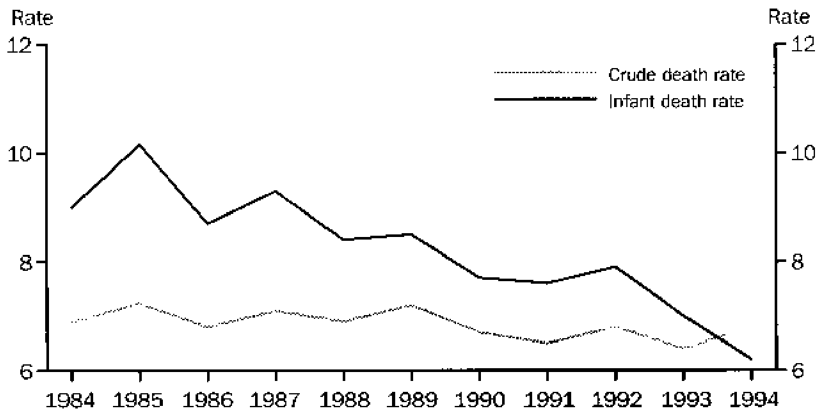
3.10 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Crude death rate (a)
	No.	No.	No.	
1984	9 767	7 638	17 405	6.9
1990	10 694	8 627	19 321	6.7
1991	10 624	8 551	19 175	6.5
1992	11 174	9 322	20 496	6.8
1993	11 058	8 914	19 972	6.4
1994	11 896	9 759	21 655	6.8

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Demography (3311.3).

CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT DEATH RATE, QUEENSLAND



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

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.

3.11 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (a) BY MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Particulars	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced
Males			
15–44	1.7	1.1	2.6
45–54	9.9	3.2	6.7
55–64	24.6	9.6	18.0
65 and over	66.5	38.1	77.2
Females			
15–44	0.6	0.5	1.1
45–54	5.5	2.1	3.7
55–64	9.7	5.1	8.0
65 and over	44.0	17.9	51.4

(a) Deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June, for each age group by sex.

Sources: Deaths, unpublished data and Census of Population and Housing.

3.12 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1994

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	74.79	80.89
5	70.48	76.78
10	65.55	71.85
20	55.89	62.02
30	46.54	52.27
40	37.16	42.54
50	27.94	33.05
60	19.41	24.14
65	15.66	19.89
70	12.32	15.82
80	7.02	8.86

Source: Demography (3311.3).

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 1994 have a life expectancy of over 6 years more than boys born in the same year.

3.13 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females
1960	67.5	71.4
1970	68.0	74.2
1980	69.2	76.3
1990	71.9	78.0
1993	72.6	79.0
1994	73.2	79.7

Source: Demography (3311.3).

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. Over the 20 years between 1975 and 1995 the number of overseas settler arrivals to Queensland has varied between a low of 4,700 in 1976 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

The number of Australian residents departing permanently has not varied significantly in recent years.

New Zealand provided the largest number of settlers to Queensland in 1995 (30% of all settlers). Asian countries provided a further 28% of all settlers in 1995 with Hong Kong the largest contributor.

3.14 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND

		Departures		
Year	*Settlers arriving*	*Former settlers*	*Total*	*Net gain*
1972	9 880	2 640	4 080	5 800
1982	15 940	2 650	4 190	11 750
1992	13 220	2 820	5 340	7 880
1993	9 670	2 580	5 170	4 500
1994	11 730	2 480	5 210	6 520
1995	14 690	2 640	5 630	9 060

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

3.15 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 6 AUGUST 1991

	Total overseas born	
Statistical division	*Number*	*%*
Brisbane	273 738	20.5
Moreton	107 188	20.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	19 288	9.9
Darling Downs	14 187	7.6
South-West	1 201	4.3
Fitzroy	15 260	9.1
Central-West	753	5.5
Mackay	12 373	10.9
Northern	23 171	12.6
Far North	35 802	17.7
North-West	4 609	11.8
Queensland (a)	**508 114**	**17.1**

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

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

In 1991, the south-east corner of the State had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons (20.6%). The Far North, Northern and North-West Statistical Divisions also had relatively high porportions of overseas-born persons compared with the inland Statistical Divisions of South-West and Central-West.

3.16 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	*1994*	*1995*
Oceania and Antarctica	3 975	5 306
Europe and former USSR	3 247	3 743
Middle East and North Africa	179	257
South-East Asia	1 492	1 357
North-East Asia	1 550	2 247
Southern Asia	347	473
Northern America	401	531
South America, Central America and Caribbean	130	159
Africa (excluding North Africa)	399	609
Total (a)	**11 725**	**14 687**

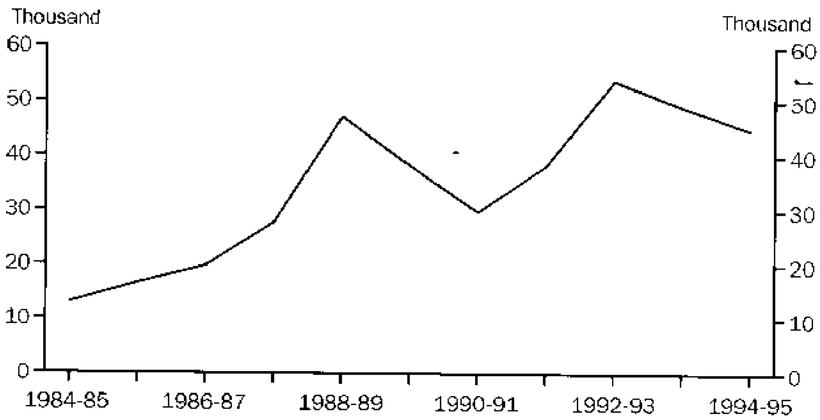
(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, unpublished data.

Internal Migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. In recent years, this trend has intensified, with net interstate migration reaching a peak in 1992–93. Traditionally, New South Wales has provided the largest net migration gains, although since 1992–93 net migration from Victoria has reached similar levels.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN, QUEENSLAND



MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 1994 the Queensland marriage rate and the divorce rate remained stable. The trend towards marrying at an older age has continued.

Marriages

There were 20,798 marriages registered in Queensland during 1994. This is the highest number ever recorded and represents the ninth successive year in which the number of marriages increased.

The crude marriage rate has been relatively constant in recent years. However, compared with 20 years ago, the proportion of Queenslanders marrying is much lower.

3.17 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

	Number		Crude rate (a)	
Period	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1980	17 157	109 240	7.6	7.4
1985	17 810	113 751	6.9	7.2
1990	19 671	116 959	6.8	6.9
1992	20 316	114 752	6.7	6.6
1993	20 704	113 255	6.6	6.4
1994	20 798	111 174	6.5	6.2

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Sources: Marriages and Divorces (3310.3) and Demography (3311.3).

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms, since 1966, is partly 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. The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.

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

Particulars	1976	1981	1986	1991
Males				
15–19	13.1	7.7	3.1	2.2
20–24	142.4	99.0	67.9	54.7
25–29	144.7	127.2	101.9	97.9
Females				
15–19	61.8	40.2	17.7	11.1
20 24	206.8	154.9	115.3	88.2
25–29	141.2	127.6	115.2	113.0

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

Sources: Demography (3311.3) and Censuses of Population and Housing.

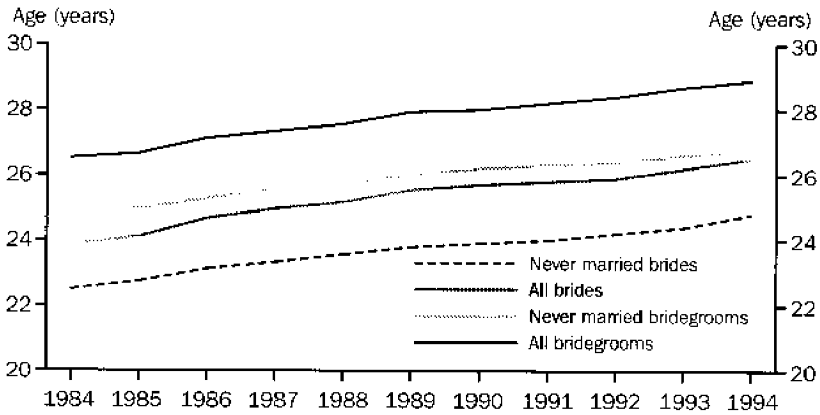
3.19 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Year	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
1975	87.9	3.5	8.6
1980	77.0	3.5	19.5
1985	75.8	2.9	21.3
1990	74.7	2.7	22.5
1993	74.7	2.7	22.7
1994	74.7	2.6	22.7

Source: Demography (3311.3).

The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1974, 6.8% of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 22.7% in 1994. 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.

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND



Over the last 10 years, males have shown a slightly higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1984 and 1994, more divorced males remarried than divorced females.

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 decreased since then but were still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act rather 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 1994 was 40.3 years at the time of their divorce compared with 37.2 years for wives.

3.20 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Divorces granted	8 934	8 984	9 935	9 762
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.3
Divorces involving children	5 322	5 176	5 544	5 557

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

Source: Demography (3311.3).

In 1994, 19.9% of males and 19.0% of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1984, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were lower at 13.0% and 12.5%, respectively.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from approximately 3.3 million in 1995 to between 4.3 and 4.5 million by the year 2011 and between 5.8 and 6.5 million by 2041. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 2.5% from 1994 to 1995, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.7% and 2.0% in the period 1995 to 2011 and between 1.0% and 1.3% during the years 2011 to 2041.

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 assumptions.

3.21 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, STATE AND TERRITORIES, AT 30 JUNE
(per cent)

State or Territory	1995	2011	2041
New South Wales	33.9	32.9–33.3	31.5–33.3
Victoria	24.9	23.1–23.4	20.0–21.1
Queensland	18.2	20.1–21.1	23.1–25.8
South Australia	8.2	7.3–7.5	6.1–6.5
Western Australia	9.6	10.3–10.5	11.5–12.0
Tasmania	2.6	2.3	1.6–1.9
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0–1.1
ACT	1.7	1.7–1.8	1.8–2.1

Sources: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) and 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.

3.22 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Expectation of life at age (years) 0	20	65	85
Males				
1994 (actual)	74.8	55.9	15.7	5.1
2031	79.5	59.8	18.1	5.9
2041	80.3	60.5	18.6	6.0
Females				
1994 (actual)	80.9	62.0	19.9	6.2
2031	84.7	64.9	21.9	7.7
2041	85.5	65.6	22.5	8.0

Sources: Projections of the Populations (3222.0) and Demography (3311.3).

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 from 25,480 in 1995 to between 1,700 and 12,900 in 2041.

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 the year 2031 is projected to have 14% 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.

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) 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 49.8 in 1995 to between 47.6 and 48.4 in 2006. This 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 begins 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. By the year 2041, the ratio is projected to reach between 62.6 and 64.1.

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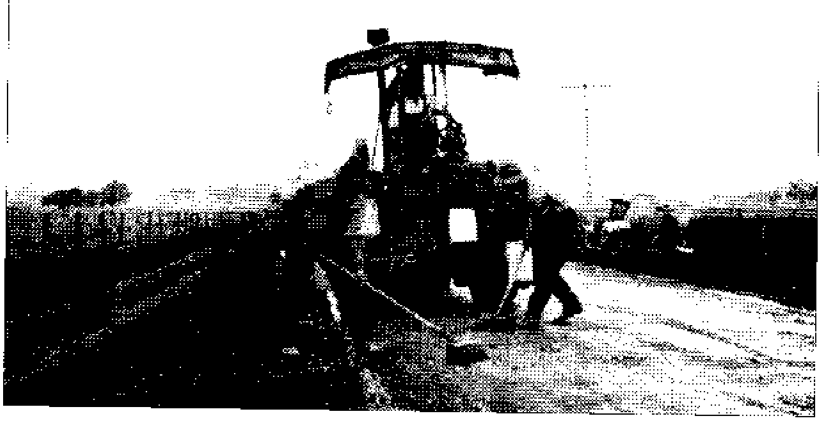
Chapter 4

LABOUR



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Chapter 4

LABOUR

In trend estimate terms Queensland experienced continued employment growth between mid-1991 and mid-1995, but employment then declined until late 1995 before again resuming its upward growth to May 1996. Despite this pattern in employment growth, unemployment rates also increased until late 1993, because the labour force was increasing in this period at a faster rate than employment. From late 1993 until the middle of 1995, the unemployment rate decreased, but then increased again until the end of 1995 as employment declined, before falling gradually to May 1996.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Characteristics of the Labour Force

The labour force consists of persons aged 15 years or over who are employed or unemployed (not employed but actively looking for work and available to start work).

4.1 LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

At May	Persons	Participation rate
	'000	%
1991	1 441.6	63.5
1992	1 480.1	63.5
1993	1 519.6	63.4
1994	1 568.9	63.7
1995	1 656.8	65.3
1996	1 676.1	64.3

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

4.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION (a): TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

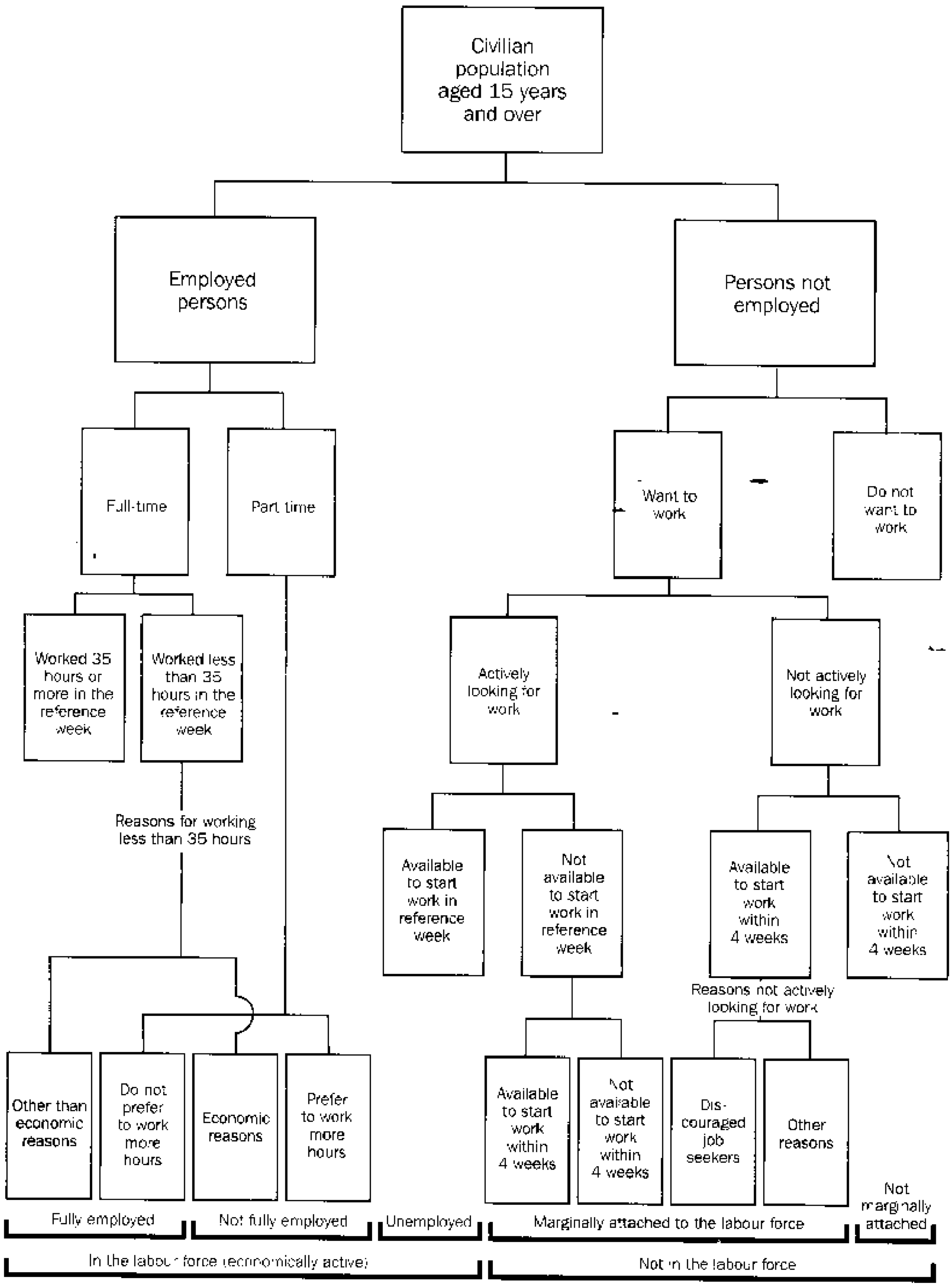
At May	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	%
1991	1 295.0	146.6	10.2
1992	1 326.1	154.0	10.4
1993	1 362.3	157.3	10.4
1994	1 421.4	147.5	9.4
1995	1 510.9	145.8	8.8
1996	1 523.9	152.2	9.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

Over the 12 months to May 1996, Queensland, in trend terms, experienced mild labour force growth, increasing by 19,300 to 1,676,100 persons. In trend terms, employment increased by 13,000 to 1,523,900 in the same period, while the number of unemployed persons increased 6,400 to 152,200 persons. This resulted in a trend estimate of the unemployment rate of 9.1% in May 1996, 0.3% higher

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



than in May 1995. The Queensland labour force participation rate decreased from 65.3% to 64.3% over the 12 months to May 1996.

Participation Rate

The participation rate measures the proportion of people who are participating in the labour force by either working or looking for work (the labour force) compared with the civilian population aged 15 years and over. In trend terms, the participation rate for Queensland in May 1996 was 64.3%, compared with 65.3% in May 1995.

In May 1996, the male participation rate in trend terms was 75.0% compared with the female participation rate of 53.8%. The female participation rate fell 1.9% over the 12 months to May 1996, compared with a marginal decrease in the male participation rate.

In May 1996, the participation rate for married females in original terms was 55.8%. Unmarried females had a lower participation rate of 52.1%. Married males had a participation rate of 76.3% compared with unmarried males who had a participation rate of 72.4%.

Employment

In Queensland, the total number of employed persons in trend terms in May 1996 was 1,523,900, an increase of 13,000 compared with the figure recorded in May 1995. The number of employed males increased by 25,700 over the 12 months to May 1996 but the number of employed females decreased by 12,700.

4.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996

	Males		Females	
Industry division	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
	'000		'000	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.1	7.2	28.2	4.4
Mining	18.1	2.1	3.8	0.6
Manufacturing	137.4	15.7	36.4	5.6
Electricity, gas and water	11.0	1.2	*2.2	*0.3
Construction	102.1	11.6	20.9	3.2
Wholesale trade	63.5	7.2	25.1	3.9
Retail trade	111.9	12.7	122.7	19.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	29.4	3.3	46.6	7.2
Transport and storage	68.0	7.7	18.7	2.9
Communication services	15.7	1.8	9.0	1.4
Finance and insurance	22.0	2.5	26.1	4.0
Property and business services	79.1	9.0	57.9	9.0
Government administration and defence	40.7	4.6	26.0	4.0
Education	37.6	4.3	75.0	11.6
Health and community services	36.9	4.2	100.6	15.6
Cultural and recreational services	15.1	1.7	19.3	3.0
Personal and other services	26.3	3.0	27.8	4.3
Total	**878.0**	**100.0**	**646.2**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

In original terms, 42.9% of employed females worked part-time compared with 11.2% of males. The number of males working part-time increased by 6,000 over the 12 months to May 1996 to reach 98,700 and the number of females working part-time rose slightly to

277,000. Of married women working, 45.1% were working part-time and 54.9% were working full-time.

The retail trade industry division provided the highest number of jobs in May 1996. This industry division was the largest employer of females with 122,700 (19.0%) and the second largest employer of males with 111,900 (12.7%). In the retail trade industry, average hours worked for May 1996 were 36.7 hours a week for males compared with 26.3 hours for females.

Of all industry divisions, the greatest number of males, 137,400 (15.7%) were employed in manufacturing industry division while construction was the third highest source of jobs for males, employing 102,100.

Since May 1995 there has been some change in the distribution of employment across industries. Most industry divisions have had increases in employment in the 12 months to May 1996 with the most significant increases in personal and other services (17.0%), education (9.8%), retail trade (7.0%), and health and community services (6.2%). Decreases occurred in the property and business services (7.6%), manufacturing (5.9%) and construction (3.7%) industry divisions.

4.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996

	Males		*Females*	
Occupation group	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
	'000		*'000*	
Managers and administrators	118.5	13.5	39.9	6.2
Professionals	99.9	11.4	78.0	12.1
Para-professionals	48.9	5.6	39.6	6.1
Tradepersons	204.7	23.3	24.2	3.7
Clerks	50.2	5.7	192.7	29.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	99.7	11.4	178.6	27.6
Plant and machine operators and drivers	93.9	10.7	7.2	1.1
Labourers and related workers	162.2	18.5	86.2	13.3
Total	**878.0**	**100.0**	**646.2**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

In May 1996, 204,700 (23.3%) employed males were classified as tradespersons compared with 24,200 (3.7%) females. Labourers and related workers made up the next highest occupation category for employed males with 162,200. Females worked predominantly as clerks (192,700) and salespersons and personal service workers (178,600). The proportion of females who were managers or administrators was 6.2% compared with 13.5% of males.

Unemployment

Broadly, persons are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria — not employed, available for work and taking active steps to find work. The two most important unemployment measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed persons in Queensland, in trend terms, increased steadily from May 1995 until November 1995 and then decreased slowly to 152,200 in May 1996, an increase of 6,400 over the May 1995 figure. The number of males unemployed increased from the May 1995 level of 85,300 to 98,600 in November 1995 then fell to 84,400 in May 1996. Over the year, the number of unemployed females increased 12.2% to 67,900. Of the unemployed, in original terms, 90.0% of males and 65.4% of females were looking for full-time work in May 1996.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Over the 12 months to May 1996, the unemployment rate in trend terms saw an increase from 8.8% in May 1995 to 9.6% in late 1995, and then a gradual decrease to 9.1% in May 1996. The unemployment rate for males in May 1996 was 8.7% compared with 9.6% for females.

For those in the labour force who were born overseas, the unemployment rate in original terms in May 1996 was 9.6% in comparison with 9.3% for those born in Australia. More recent arrivals, however, have a higher unemployment rate. Those who had arrived in Australia during 1991 to 1995 had an unemployment rate of 14.7% while those who arrived in 1995–96 had an unemployment rate of 19.6%.

Underemployment

Visible underemployment exists if a person works part-time but would prefer to work more hours, or normally works full-time but due to economic reasons worked less than 35 hours in the survey reference week.

4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED PART-TIME, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1991 TO MAY 1996

		Preferred to work more hours	
At May	*Preferred not to work more hours*	*Actively looking for full-time work*	*Not actively looking for full-time work*
1991	218 800	29 700	46 900
1992	232 300	40 100	51 700
1993	227 000	36 500	62 100
1994	244 200	41 100	60 000
1995	265 100	41 000	61 800
1996	271 200	44 100	60 300

Source: Labour Force, unpublished data.

In Queensland for May 1996, 271,200 persons worked part-time and did not want to work any more hours. Another 104,500 persons, or 27.8% of part-time workers, were employed part-time but would have preferred to work more hours. Of those who would have preferred to work more hours, Queensland had 42.2% and Australia had 39.2% who were actively looking for full-time work.

The number of persons in Queensland who were employed and would have preferred to work more hours increased 1.6% from May 1995 to May 1996, and increased 36.3% from May 1991 to May 1996. The increase for Australia was 40.9% from May 1991 to May 1996.

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in Queensland in May 1996 continued to remain high with 15–19 year olds having the highest unemployment rate at 22.6% and the 20–24 year age group having the second highest unemployment rate with 12.2%. The male unemployment rate was

Bundaberg Post Office and War Memorial

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Queensland Performing Arts Complex, Brisbane

Queenslander Lizel Moore, Australian Triathlon World Cup Representative, competing in the Triathlon Adventure Series at Currumbin

Photo: *Duane Hart*

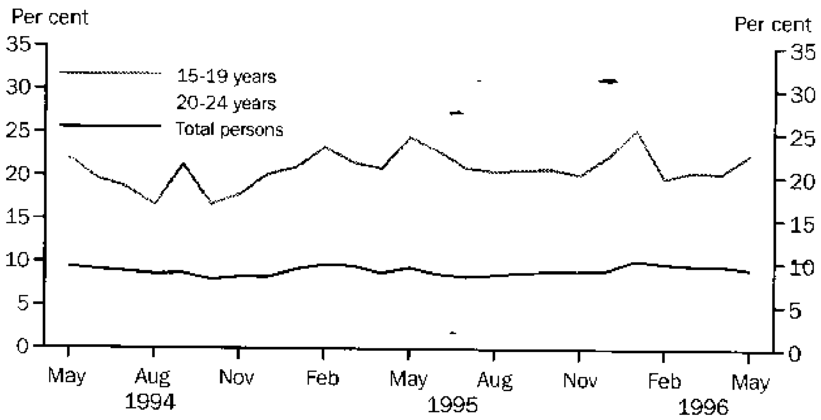
1.9 percentage points higher in the 15–19 year age group and 3.3 percentage points higher in the 20–24 year age group compared with the female unemployment rate. Of the unemployed, 14.5% of 15–19 year olds and 16.9% of 20–24 year olds were long-term unemployed.

4.6 UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996

Age Group	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
15 -19 years	23.5	21.6	22.6
20–24 years	13.7	10.4	12.2
All persons	9.1	9.6	9.3
	MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)		
15–19 years	17	13	16
20-24 years	15	18	18
All persons	19	16	18

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994 TO MAY 1996



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Long-term Unemployment

Long-term unemployed persons are those who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more. In May 1996 there were 22,200 males and 13,900 females long-term unemployed.

4.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND ('000)

	May 1995		*May 1996*	
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Under 4	12.1	10.3	14.4	12.8
4 and under 8	12.2	7.6	7.9	9.6
8 and under 13	9.9	5.6	7.3	6.6
13 and under 26	22.4	16.0	22.4	17.3
26 and under 52	13.5	8.1	14.0	8.1
52 and over	24.4	13.6	22.2	13.9
Total	**94.5**	**61.2**	**88.4**	**68.4**
Median duration of unemployment	19	17	19	16

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

The highest number of long-term unemployed males was in the 35–44 year age group with 4,800, accounting for 21.6% of the long-term unemployed males, while in the female 25–34 age group there were 4,600 or 33.2% of the long-term unemployed females. Males accounted for 61.5% of the total long-term unemployed.

The median duration of unemployment was the same at 18 weeks in May 1995 and May 1996. In May 1996 the median duration of unemployment was the highest for the 60–64 year age group at 52 weeks and the lowest for the 15–19 year age group at 16 weeks.

Regional Labour Force Characteristics

Brisbane Major Statistical Region has a healthier labour market than the Balance of Queensland with a higher participation rate, a lower unemployment rate and slightly shorter median duration of unemployment.

Brisbane Major Statistical Region, for May 1996, contributed 791,800 persons to the Queensland labour force, whereas the Balance of Queensland contributed 889,100 persons. The labour force participation rate of 66.3% for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 3.4 percentage points higher than for the Balance of Queensland. Far North had the highest participation rate of 72.8% and North and West Moreton had the lowest participation rate of 58.0%.

In May 1996 the Brisbane Major Statistical Region accounted for 722,400, or 47.4%, of the 1,524,200 employed persons in Queensland. The unemployment rate in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in May 1996 was 8.8% compared with 9.8% for the Balance of Queensland. The lowest unemployment rate was in the Far North with 6.2% and the highest was in Wide Bay-Burnett with 14.2%.

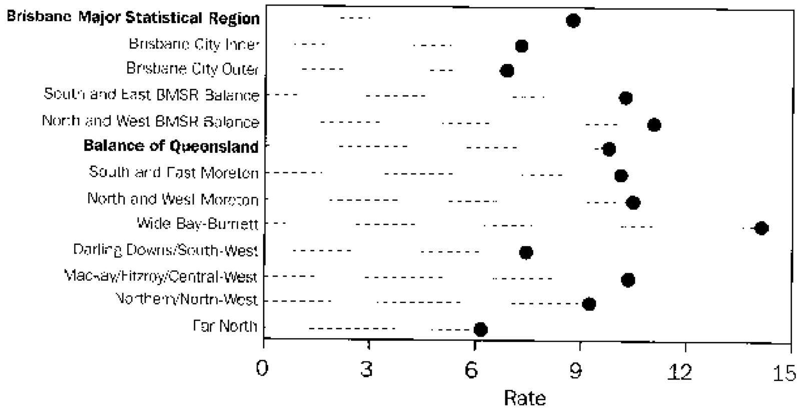
4.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996

Region	*Employed*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate (a)*	*Participation rate (b)*
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	*722.4*	*69.4*	*791.8*	8.8	66.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	180.8	14.3	194.2	7.3	64.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	223.5	16.6	240.1	6.9	66.0
South and East BSD Balance	134.5	15.5	150.1	10.3	70.0
North and West BSD Balance	184.4	23.0	207.4	11.1	65.9
Balance of Queensland	*801.8*	*87.3*	*889.1*	9.8	62.9
South and East Moreton	155.5	17.6	173.1	10.2	62.2
North and West Moreton	105.7	12.4	118.1	10.5	58.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	95.7	15.9	111.6	14.2	58.5
Darling Downs and South-West	100.3	8.1	108.4	7.5	60.7
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	143.6	16.7	160.2	10.4	65.6
Northern and North-West	94.4	9.7	104.1	9.3	64.7
Far North	106.6	7.0	113.6	6.2	72.8
Queensland	**1 524.2**	**156.7**	**1 680.9**	**9.3**	**64.5**

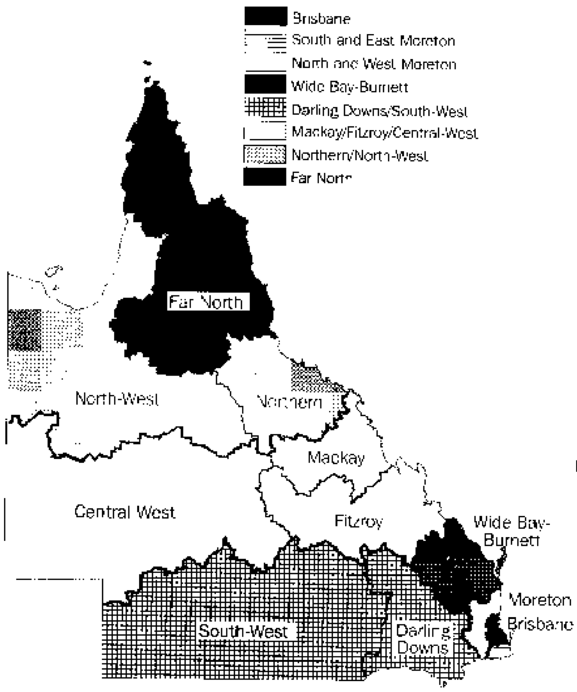
(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

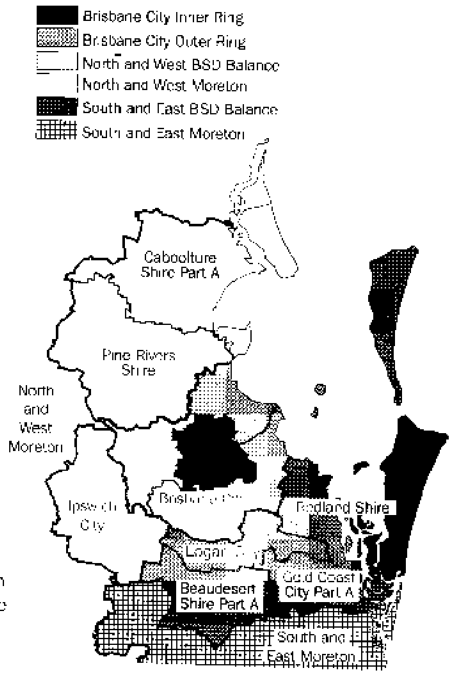
REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



The median duration of unemployment in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in May 1996 was 17 weeks compared with 18 weeks for the Balance of Queensland. Males in the Balance of Queensland had a median duration of unemployment of 20 weeks compared with males in the Brisbane Statistical Region who had a median of 18 weeks. The median duration of unemployment for females in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 17 weeks, compared with 16 weeks for females in the Balance of Queensland.

Average Weekly Earnings

Average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland for May 1996 was $654.80, the lowest figure for any Australian State or Territory.

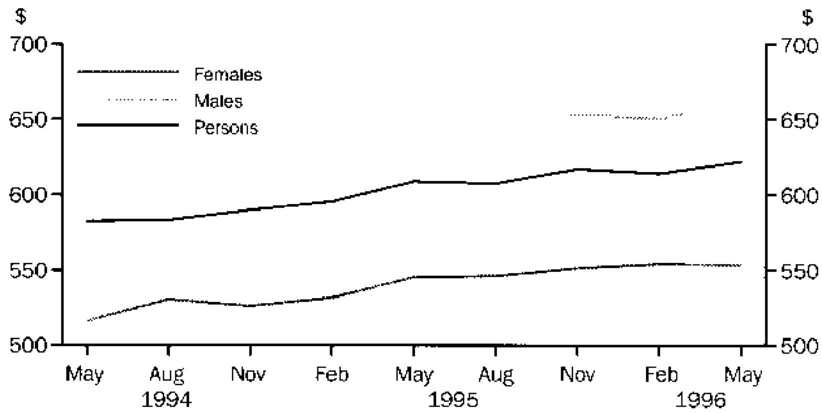
During the 12 months to May 1996, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased 1.4% in comparison with a national increase of 4.0%.

4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	May		
State or Territory	*1995*	*1996*	*Percentage change*
	$	$	
New South Wales	715.60	751.80	5.1
Victoria	685.10	711.70	3.9
Queensland	645.80	654.80	1.4
South Australia	649.90	674.40	3.8
Western Australia	691.90	726.80	5.0
Tasmania	638.60	662.40	3.7
Northern Territory	701.80	723.60	3.1
ACT	760.40	794.60	4.5
Australia	687.80	715.20	4.0

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Ordinary time for full-time adult employees.

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of $707.10 a week in May 1996, compared with the Australian average of $774.20 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of $566.30 a week was $41.60 less than the Australian figure of $607.90. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in May 1996 was $509.00 which was $55.40 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in May 1996 was $621.80 a week which was 2.1% above the May 1995 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose 3.9%.

Labour Costs

In 1993–94, for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid to earnings, an additional 1.6 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 2.9 cents in payroll tax, 5.6 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 0.7 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 10.9 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of $2,635 per employee.

In 1993–94 the Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of $26,879, compared with an average cost of $30,022 for Australia.

4.10 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993–94
($)

	Cost per employee		
State or Territory	*Earnings (a)*	*Other labour costs*	*Major labour costs*
New South Wales	28 251	3 787	32 038
Victoria	27 303	3 528	30 831
Queensland	24 244	2 635	26 879
South Australia	23 942	2 906	26 848
Western Australia	25 850	3 069	28 918
Tasmania	23 183	2 997	26 180
Northern Territory	25 594	2 415	28 008
ACT	23 504	2 769	26 273
Australia	26 654	3 368	30 022

(a) Gross wages and salaries and severance, termination and redundancy payments.

Source: Labour Costs (6348.0).

Trade Unions

The number of unions in Queensland has decreased significantly since 1990 when 126 unions had a membership of 473,100. In 1995 there were 51 unions with 451,500 members. Many unions have been going through a process of amalgamation which accounts for the relatively stable number of members in contrast to the decrease in the number of unions. Even though the number of union members has been relatively stable, there has been a consistent downward trend over recent years in the proportion of employees belonging to a trade union.

The proportion of employees in Queensland who were members of a trade union was 37% for June 1995, a decrease of 2% from June 1994. Male membership fell by 3% to 39% in 1995. Female membership was lower at 34%, a decrease of 2% from 1994.

4.11 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO A TRADE UNION, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

June	Males	Females	Persons
1990	51	36	45
1991	50	40	46
1992	47	37	42
1993	44	39	42
1994	42	36	39
1995	39	34	37

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

Award Rates of Pay Indexes

The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are constructed by weighting award rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment that existed at May 1985. This 'basket' of classifications and their weights remain constant during the life of the index so changes in the indexes reflect general trends in award rates of pay over a period of time. All series are expressed as index numbers with a reference base of June 1985 = 100.0.

4.12 WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES FOR FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES

Period	Queensland	Australia
1992 —		
February	137.6	138.5
May	137.9	138.7
August	138.8	139.1
November	139.0	139.3
1993 —		
February	139.1	139.8
May	139.6	140.1
August	140.3	140.3
November	140.7	140.4
1994 —		
February	141.2	141.5
May	142.3	142.0
August	142.6	142.2
November	143.1	142.6
1995		
February	143.3	142.9
May	144.5	144.0
August	145.1	144.7
November	145.3	144.9
1996—		
February	145.5	145.1
May	145.9	145.8

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0).

Industrial Disputes

In Australia, the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees was 79 for the 12 months ended December 1995. Western Australia lost more working days than any other State (150) followed closely by Queensland with 148. Victoria was next with 72. In contrast to this, New South Wales had 48, South

Australia had 28 and Tasmania 22 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

4.13 WORKING DAYS LOST (a) THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
New South Wales	494	80	83	99	48
Victoria	123	359	157	52	72
Queensland	101	61	117	115	148
South Australia	111	24	50	35	28
Western Australia	196	89	48	42	150
Tasmania	27	271	28	29	22
Australia (b)	248	147	100	76	79

(a) Per 1,000 employees. (b) Including the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Industrial Disputes (6321.0).

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Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0), quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0), annual

Labour Costs (6348.0), triennial

Chapter 5

HEALTH

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Chapter 5

HEALTH

Sickness and death are of concern to any community and in Queensland many varied health services are provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise to help safeguard the health of Queenslanders and to assist those who are sick, frail or intellectually disabled.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death of Queenslanders. Other leading causes of death include cerebrovascular disease, respiratory system diseases and accidents, poisonings and violence. These five categories accounted for 81.6% of deaths of Queenslanders in 1994.

During 1994–95, there were 909,028 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals. The average length of stay was 4.4 days. The number of people being treated in hospitals continues to increase but the length of the average stay is decreasing.

A variety of treatments are provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. These include separate Outpatient Centres, Day Centres, Domiciliary Nursing Services and Ambulance Services. As well, over 33 million professional services are provided annually by medical practitioners and specialists.

Monitoring and controlling infectious diseases is made possible by compulsory notification. Hepatitis and venereal diseases were the most common types of notifiable infectious diseases in 1995.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

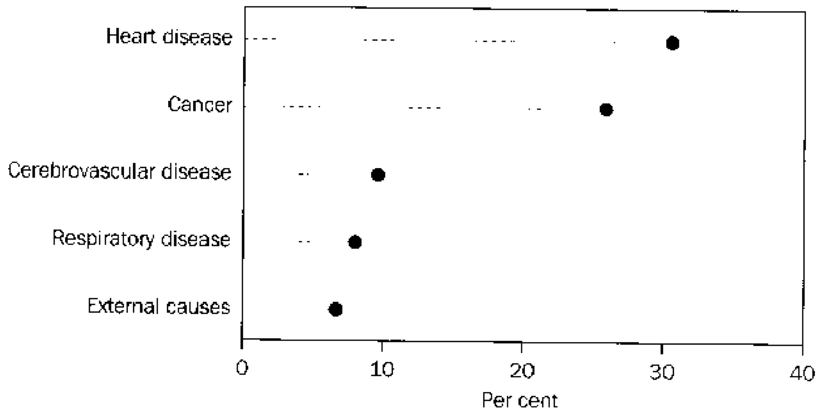
Indicators are signs that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases can provide authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain an outbreak of an infectious disease.

Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric units 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.

Causes of Death

Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) killed more than half of the 21,655 Queenslanders who died in 1994. Approximately one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and one-quarter were from cancer. Other leading causes were cerebrovascular disease (mainly stroke), diseases of the respiratory system and external causes such as accidents, poisonings and violence.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1994



Since the mid-1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 30.1%, from an average rate of 296 deaths per 100,000 population for the period 1974 to 1976 to 207 for the period 1992 to 1994 and the rate for cerebrovascular disease has dropped even more markedly, by 45.8%, from 120 to 65. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rate which fell by 21.0% between the same periods (from a rate of 842 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 665). In contrast, the death rate for cancer has risen from 139 to 174, an increase of 25.2%.

The significance of the various causes of death differs greatly according to sex. For example, 12.5% of deaths of females in 1994 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.5% for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1994, 8.9% of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 4.4%. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

5.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1994

		Percentage of total deaths	
Underlying cause	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
Heart disease	6 657	29.6	32.1
Cancer	5 633	28.4	23.2
Cerebrovascular disease	2 116	7.5	12.5
Respiratory system disease	1 781	8.9	7.4
External causes	1 482	8.9	4.4

Source: Deaths (3303.0).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1994, the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was almost four times that for females in the same age group 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 almost four times that for females in that age group.

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 38% of the deaths in 1994. Other significant causes of death were congenital anomalies and 'cot death'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life. In 1994 there were almost twice as many deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Over one third of the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

5.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Cause	*Males*	*Females*	*Rate (a)*
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	71	39	2
Congenital anomalies	56	38	2
Sudden Infant Death	39	16	1
Other	15	15	1
All causes	**181**	**108**	**6**
1 14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	41	25	10
Cancer	22	12	5
Other	33	41	11
All causes	**96**	**78**	**26**
15 24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	83	33	23
Suicide	85	18	20
Other	121	52	34
All causes	**289**	**103**	**77**
25–44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	383	98	49
Cancer	114	129	25
Circulatory system diseases	108	42	15
Other	160	74	24
All causes	**765**	**343**	**113**
45–64 YEARS			
Cancer	839	616	227
Circulatory system diseases	741	288	160
Accidents and violence	207	67	43
Other	376	251	98
All causes	**2 163**	**1 222**	**527**
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3 863	4 314	2 289
Cancer	2 381	1 494	1 085
Respiratory system diseases	917	610	427
Other	1 240	1 486	763
All causes	**8 401**	**7 904**	**4 564**

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population for each age group other than under 1 year; deaths per 1,000 live births for under 1 year.

Source: Deaths (3303.0).

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were over two and a half times as many deaths of males as there were of females. Much of this disparity is caused by the relatively greater numbers of males who die in road traffic accidents and by suicide. In 1994, accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 78% of all deaths in this age group (males and females).

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue to be the leading causes of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females in this age group, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group 65 years and over. Cancer is the leading cause of death for males in the 45 to 64 years age group. For both males and females 65 years and over circulatory system diseases were the most common cause of death.

Inpatients of Residential Health Establishments

Residential health establishments comprise acute hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing care homes.

The level of nursing care given to patients in these establishments 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 a minority of patients at nursing care homes).

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 supplement this service.

There were 909,028 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1994–95, an increase of 5.2% over the number separated during 1993–94.

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 53% of all separations in 1994–95 were of females, this proportion reduces to around 49% when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

5.3 PATIENT SEPARATIONS (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Patient separations	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Males	358 671	401 663	424 615
Females	421 551	462 053	484 413
Persons	**780 222**	**863 716**	**909 028**
From public hospitals	527 075	583 994	603 511
From private hospitals	253 147	279 722	305 517
Rate (b)			
Males	2 360	2 572	2 650
Females	2 786	2 972	3 039
Persons	2 573	2 772	2 844

(a) Patients counted once each time they were separated during the year. (b) Patient separations per 10,000 population.

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Between 1984–85 and 1994–95, hospital separations increased by 66.5%. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with private hospital separations increasing by 103.4%.

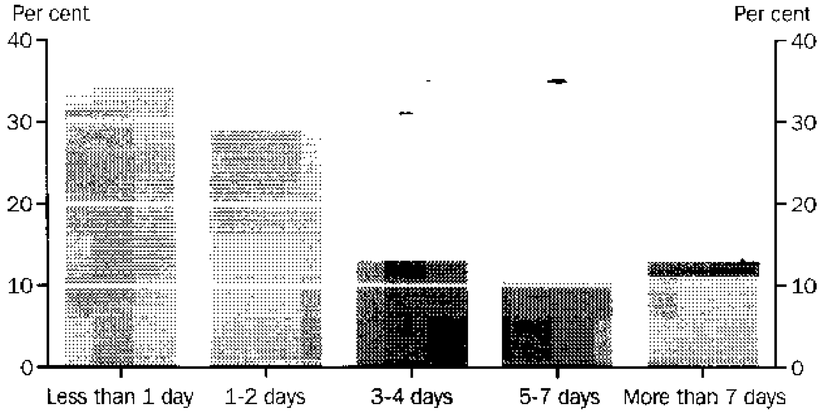
Hospitalisation rates have been increasing over the last several years. During 1984–85, there were 2,163 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1994–95 this rate had grown to 2,844.

Period of Hospitalisation

Just under 4 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1994–95, resulting in an average length of stay of 4.4 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 4.4 days compared with 4.2 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1994–95, almost two thirds (66%) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; more than one-third of the remainder (12% of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.

PERIOD OF HOSPITALISATION, QUEENSLAND, 1994-95



Age Distribution

Just under 40% of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1994–95 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the child-bearing age range, female patients outnumbered male patients by almost 2 to 1.

5.4 PATIENT SEPARATIONS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

	1984–85		1994–95	
Age group (years)	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
0 14	84 147	15.4	104 095	11.5
15–44	229 887	42.1	341 196	37.5
45–64	177 667	21.6	217 292	23.9
65 and over	114 212	20.9	246 445	27.1
Total	**545 913**	**100.0**	**909 028**	**100.0**

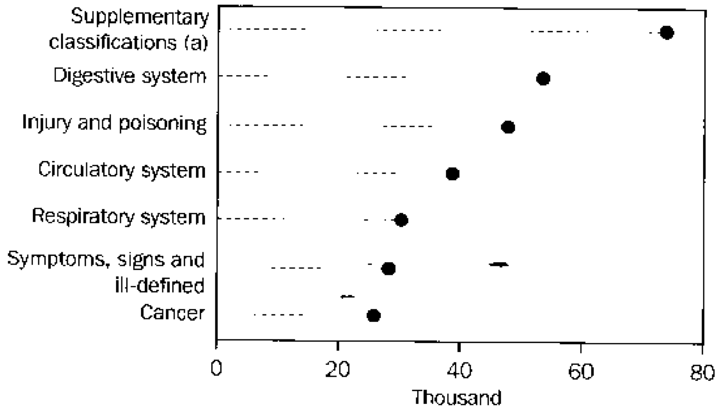
Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Comparison of the age distributions of patient separations in 1984-85 and 1994–95 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 20.9% in 1984–85 to 27.1% in 1994–95, while the proportions for the 0 to 14 and 15 to 44 years age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

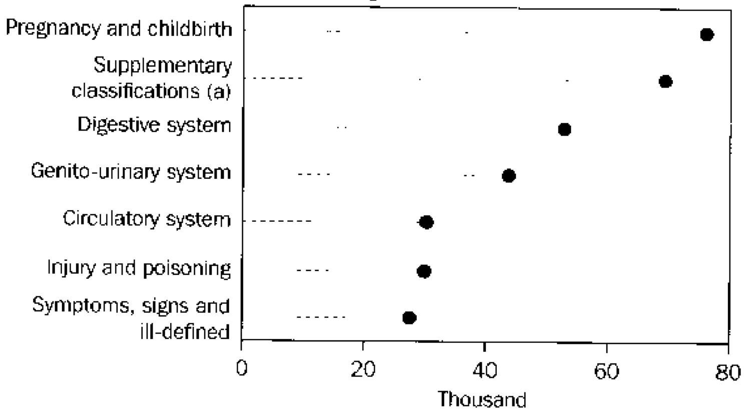
Principal Condition Treated

On separation from hospital, patients are classified according to the principal condition treated during the period of hospitalisation. For males separated in 1994–95, diseases of the digestive system and injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 12.7% and 11.3% of separations, respectively. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 15.7% of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised a significant proportion of this group of conditions.

MALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1994-95



FEMALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1994-95



(a) Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness. Including renal dialysis episodes.

Among males, the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (15.3% of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (11.2%) and treatment of neoplasms (10.1%). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 12.1% of total hospitalisation while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 13.3%. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for another 10.8% of total hospitalisation while injury and poisoning accounted for 8.7%.

5.5 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

	Males		Females	
Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 Revision)	*Percentage of total in-patient days*	*Average period (days)*	*Percentage of total in-patient days*	*Average period (days)*
Infectious and parasitic	1.7	4.3	1.3	3.9
Cancer	9.2	6.2	5.4	6.4
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.8
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.7	6.5	1.7	6.9
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.6	3.2	0.5	3.3
Mental disorders	9.5	9.5	10.8	12.4
Nervous system and sense organs	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.5
Circulatory system	15.3	6.9	12.1	8.7
Respiratory system	8.2	4.8	6.2	5.2
Digestive system	8.3	2.7	6.9	2.9
Genito-urinary system (a)	3.7	3.6	5.7	2.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	13.3	3.9
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.8	4.9	2.0	5.4
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5.8	4.3	6.3	6.3
Congenital anomalies	0.8	4.0	0.6	4.8
Certain perinatal conditions	2.7	9.7	1.8	10.0
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	4.3	2.6	4.0	3.2
Injury and poisoning	11.2	4.1	8.7	6.3
Supplementary classifications (b)	8.3	2.0	7.5	2.4
All causes	**100.0**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**4.5**

(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: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Excluding hospitalisation for certain perinatal conditions, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders, for both males and females. In 1994–95, the average length of stay for these patients was 9.5 days for males and 12.4 days for females. The high average length of stay for all perinatal conditions (9.7 days for males and 10.0 days for females), is mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

Principal Operation or Procedure Performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on over half of the patients separated during 1994–95. 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 total separations from hospital in 1994–95 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 53.6% were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity. Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 16.8% of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised 27.8% of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 15.6%

of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for 20.7% of all deliveries.

For males separated from hospital in 1994–95, surgical operations on the digestive system accounted for 26.7% of all surgical cases, while those performed on the musculoskeletal system accounted for 15.2% of cases.

Of the operations performed on the digestive system, almost half comprised diagnostic procedures on the intestines.

Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In the majority of cases initial referral is to these hospitals.

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses are admitted to one of the State's psychiatric hospitals: Wolston Park in Brisbane with 418 beds, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba with 434 beds, Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 111 beds, John Oxley Memorial (a forensic facility) with 73 beds or Wacol Repatriation Pavilion with 85 beds.

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 diagnostic tests are carried out at private doctors' clinics.

5.6 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Type of service	*Number*	*%*	*Average (a)*
	'000		
General practitioner	17 189	51.7	5.3
Pathology	8 935	26.9	2.8
Medical specialist	2 636	7.9	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1 681	5.1	0.5
Operations	1 133	3.4	0.4
Anaesthetics	324	1.0	0.1
Optometry	612	1.8	0.2
Obstetrics	103	0.3	—
Radio and nuclear therapy	42	0.1	—
Other	571	1.7	0.2
Total	**33 225**	**100.0**	**10.3**

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

General practitioner attendances comprised 51.7% of these services and pathology tests accounted for around 26.9%. The average number of services provided per head of population increased from 9.9 in 1993–94 to 10.3 in 1994–95.

Medical and Hospital Benefits

The average Medicare payments for all services, per head of population in Queensland, increased from $288.71 in 1993–94 to $304.69 in 1994–95.

5.7 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Type of service	*Payment*	*Proportion*	*Average payment (b)*
	$'000	%	$
General practitioner	379 383	38.5	117.35
Specialist	126 647	12.9	39.17
Pathology	153 918	15.6	47.61
Operations	112 096	11.4	34.67
Diagnostic imaging	127 619	13.0	39.48
Anaesthetics	21 847	2.2	6.76
Optometry	23 940	2.4	7.41
Obstetrics	9 786	1.0	3.03
Radio and nuclear therapy	3 071	0.3	0.95
Other	26 734	2.7	8.27
Total	**985 040**	**100.0**	**304.69**

(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.

Communicable and Other Infectious Diseases

One of the most important notifiable infectious diseases is 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.

As the latency period for HIV infection is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections. During 1995, 227 new notifications were received.

Other sexually transmissible diseases for which notifications are required are: chancroid, chlamydia, donovanosis, genital herpes, gonorrhoea, lymphogranuloma venereum and syphilis. Of the 3,936 sexually transmissible disease notifications during 1995, 2,416 were received for chlamydia, 395 for genital herpes, 370 for syphilis (all forms) and 755 for gonorrhoea.

There were 245 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1995. When the atypical cases and those persons previously diagnosed elsewhere who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 116 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1995. Most of these cases were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate of tuberculosis per head of population was highest amongst recent South-East Asian migrants. They were followed by indigenous Australians, other migrants, while non-indigenous Australian born persons had the lowest rate.

The management of all cases of tuberculosis is monitored and coordinated by the Brisbane Chest Clinic. This has resulted in prompt diagnosis, efficient treatment and a high degree of tuberculosis control in Queensland.

In 1995, for the first time on record, Japanese encephalitis occurred on Australian territory, these being three clinical cases including two deaths amongst residents of Badu Island in the Torres Strait. It is most important that adequate measures be taken to monitor the movement of the virus and to prevent its spread onto and across the Australian mainland.

Epidemic polyarthritis was relatively inactive in 1995 due to the prevailing weather conditions.

The measles epidemic that commenced in 1993 and peaked in 1994 burnt itself out in 1995. For similar reasons the incidence of pertussis and rubella also fell in 1995. On the other hand the continued dramatic decline in the incidence of Haemophilus influenza Type B (Hib) can be attributed to the success of the free Hib vaccination program that commenced in July 1993.

5.8 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

		1995	
Selected notifiable disease	*1994*	*Number*	*Rate (a)*
AIDS	r 120	129	3.9
Barmah Forest virus	r 441	451	13.8
Campylobacter enteritis	2 131	2 097	64.0
Dengue fever	3	13	0.4
Epidemic polyarthiritis (Ross River Fever)	r 3 141	1 691	51.6
Haemophilus influenzae B	33	10	0.3
Hepatitis A	r 803	451	13.8
Hepatitis B	r 1 154	984	30.0
Hepatitis C	r 2 979	2 908	88.7
HIV	r 226	227	6.9
Leptospirosis	59	61	1.9
Malaria	297	282	8.6
Measles	2 361	198	6.0
Meningitis	r 92	100	3.7
Pertussis	1 923	1 353	41.3
Q-fever	286	181	5.5
Rubella	r 2 053	1 193	36.4
Salmonellosis	r 1 450	1 580	48.2
Shigellosis	148	224	6.8
Tuberculosis (b)	r 105	116	3.5
Venereal diseases	r 4 246	3 936	120.0
Yersiniosis	288	175	5.3

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Not including atypical tuberculosis or relapsed cases.

Source: Queensland Health.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided by public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, 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 64,100 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1995, and some 65,700 at the end of 1996.

Public Psychiatric Hospitals

The four public psychiatric hospitals in Queensland provided 353,949 days of care to inpatients during 1994–95. The average length of stay in public psychiatric hospitals was 139.9 days compared with 4.3 days in public acute hospitals.

5.9 PUBLIC PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Hospitals (including outpatient clinics)	No.	4	4	4
Beds	No.	1 285	1 283	1 109
Admissions	No.	2 164	2 290	1 557
Occupied bed days	'000	416.9	399.8	353.7
Average length of stay	days	122.5	114.4	139.9
Average annual occupancy rate	%	88.9	85.9	83.1

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Public Acute Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics

In 1994–95, there were 146 public acute hospitals in Queensland providing 2.6 million days of care to inpatients. These acute public hospitals had over 9,700 beds available for patient care, on average, during 1994–95. In addition, there were 30 separate public outpatient clinics. The acute hospitals and outpatient clinics provided 6.2 million occasions of service to non-inpatients in 1994–95.

5.10 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Hospitals (including outpatient clinics)	No.	176	176	176
Beds	No.	9 836	9 958	9 769
Admissions	'000	(a) 529.4	592.9	606.4
Occupied bed days	'000	2 592.6	2 706.7	2 641.6
Average length of stay	days	4.9	4.6	4.3
Average annual occupancy rate	%	72.2	73.4	71.6

(a) Separations.

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

5.11 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF SALARIED STAFF EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Nursing staff	12 184.3	12 378.0	12 788.9
Salaried medical officers	1 772.7	1 950.2	2 097.7
Diagnostic health professionals	2 806.6	2 752.6	2 909.8
Administrative and clerical	2 804.4	3 168.6	3 265.2
Domestic and other staff	6 429.8	6 939.6	8 153.4
Total	**25 997.9**	**27 189.0**	**28 063.7**

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

The 176 acute hospitals and outpatient clinics employed the equivalent of 28,063.7 full-time staff, on average, in 1994–95. Of these, 45.6% were nursing staff, 25.0% were domestic and other staff, 11.6% were administrative and clerical staff and 7.5% were medical officers. Labour related costs accounted for 74.9% of the total costs of $1,577m for these establishments in 1994–95. Other expenses included; clinical supplies and services (7.7%), drug supplies (4.9%) and administration expenses (4.1%).

5.12 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS FINANCES, QUEENSLAND ($'000)

Particulars	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Operating revenue	*97 076.0*	*99 074.9*	*92 120.5*
Patient payments	86 756.5	87 738.9	81 758.1
Other	10 319.5	11 337.0	10 362.5
Operating expenditure	*1 443 280.3*	*1 509 408.9*	*1 594 142.1*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	1 044 931.6	1 103 604.7	1 182 081.9
Drug supplies	66 378.7	74 975.4	78 321.5
Food supplies	18 595.2	19 948.4	20 621.0
Surgical/clinical supplies and services	104 124.5	114 326.9	122 548.1
Administrative expenses	61 066.0	59 514.8	65 118.2
Other expenses	148 184.3	137 038.7	125 451.4

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Private Acute and Psychiatric Hospitals

Information on private hospitals is collected by the ABS Private Health Establishments Collection which commenced for the 1991–92 year.

In 1993–94, there were 48 private acute and three private psychiatric hospitals in Queensland with 4,403 beds available, on average, for inpatient care.

5.13 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Hospitals	*No.*	*49*	*49*	*51*
Acute	No.	46	46	48
Psychiatric	No.	3	3	3
Available beds	*No.*	*4 090*	*4 193*	*4 403*
Acute beds	No.	3 868	3 972	4 178
Psychiatric beds	No.	222	221	225
Separations	'000	227.0	236.9	261.0
Occupied bed days	'000	1 014.8	1 033.4	1 117.5
Average length of stay	days	4.5	4.4	4.3
Occupancy rate	%	67.8	67.5	69.5

Source: Private Hospitals (4390.0).

5.14 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1991 92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Nursing staff	*3 844.4*	*4 154.5*	*4 428.2*
Registered	2 816.4	3 131.2	3 454.3
Other	1 028.0	1 023.3	973.9
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	90.0	127.4	111.4
Administrative and clerical	633.3	709.1	778.7
Domestic and other staff	1 533.3	1 632.3	1 712.8
Total	**6 101.0**	**6 623.4**	**7 031.0**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Private Hospitals (4390.0).

Queensland Health collect similar information for public hospitals. Comparisons between private and public hospital data should be undertaken with care. Details of problems, issues, etc. raised in making comparisons are included in the publication *Private Hospitals* (4390.0).

5.15 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FINANCES, QUEENSLAND ($'000)

Particulars	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993 94*
Operating revenue	*382 633*	*417 253*	*477 551*
Patient revenue	366 766	400 511	457 577
Recoveries	5 755	5 861	8 494
Other	10 111	10 880	11 480
Operating expenditure	*334 511*	*351 022*	*408 794*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	208 900	222 361	255 124
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	29 171	33 831	42 066
Administrative expenses	26 718	25 396	32 557
Other expenses	69 722	69 433	79 047

Source: Private Hospitals (4390.0).

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.

5.16 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

	Number on register at 30 June	
Profession	*1995*	*1996*
Medical practitioners	6 779	6 834
Medical specialists	2 935	3 150
Dentists and dental specialists	1 789	1 994
Dental technicians and dental prosthetists	819	795
Optometrists	548	565
Pharmacists	3 006	3 100
Psychologists	1 587	1 781
Physiotherapists	2 179	2 203
Podiatrists	247	262
Chiropractors and osteopaths	453	482
Occupational therapists	939	1 008
Speech pathologists	569	606
Registered nurses	34 073	34 889
Enrolled nurses	8 188	8 038

Source: Queensland Nursing Council.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group with 34,889 registered in Queensland at 30 June 1996. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group with 8,038 registered at 30 June 1996.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A wide range of other health services, mainly of a preventive, advisory or ancillary nature, is provided by the various levels of government and by non-profit organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 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 as well as medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories).

Close cooperation in providing an integrated approach to health care delivery exists between Queensland Health, through its Divisions and Regional Health Authorities and other departments (Education, Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, etc.).

Queensland Health Central Office remains responsible for providing State-wide services such as:

- Specialist clinical and public health services in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and hepatitis B,
- Operation of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, Government Chemical Laboratory, Health and Medical Physics, Queensland Radium Institute and Government Medical Office and
- Health advancement programs.

Regional health authorities are responsible for providing the State's community health services, which are aimed at enhancing the health and quality of life of individuals and of the general community. Through a network of community health centres and related facilities, a wide variety of preventive and support services are provided, including:

- Services targeting particular population groups, including women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants, youth, children and families,
- Mental health,
- Alcohol and drug abuse,
- Environmental health, including inspection and sampling of foods, inspection and advisory services in respect of water supply quality and environmental sanitation, monitoring and advising on health hazards arising from occupational causes and supervision of the marketing and use of drugs and poisons,
- Public dental health including provision of hospital-based dental services and school dental services,
- Medical aids and appliances,
- Patient transit services and
- Health promotion and education.

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 schoolboys and schoolgirls against measles, mumps and rubella. Serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination are supplied by the State Government free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

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Causes of Death (3303.0), annual

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Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report*

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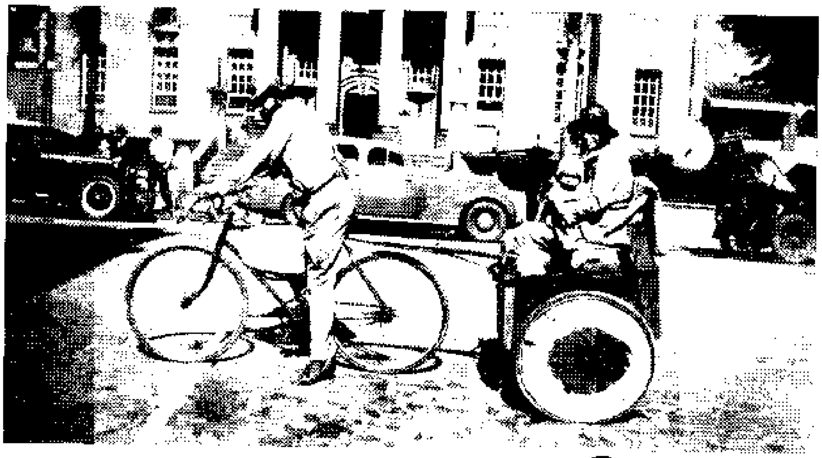
Chapter 6

SOCIAL WELFARE



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Chapter 6

SOCIAL WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and social 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 also provide welfare services.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and income maintenance benefits are administered mostly by the Department of Social Security or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

For more details and further explanation of pensions and benefits, see the ABS publication *Year Book, Australia* (1301.0).

Age and Service Pensions

Age Pensions

6.1 AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1985*	*1994*	*1995*
	AT 30 JUNE		
Age pensioners	207 583	263 585	262 272
Wife and carer pensioners	3 919	7 762	8 438
Total	**211 502**	**271 347**	**270 710**
Number per 1,000 population	82.3	84.9	82.6
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000) (a)	888 683	2 022 151	2 051 159

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Age pensions are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security under the Income Security for the Retired program. Pensions are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over, however, the Government will gradually lift the women's qualifying age for the age pension to 65 years and over between 1 July 1995 and 2013. Eligibility for age pensions is based on residence history, income and assets. People over 70 years of age are no longer subject to the special income test which had applied since November 1983. A carer's pension is also payable to a pensioner's wife or carer who would not otherwise qualify for a pension.

The number of age pensioners in Queensland decreased slightly between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995 as did the number of age pensioners in Australia.

Service Pensions

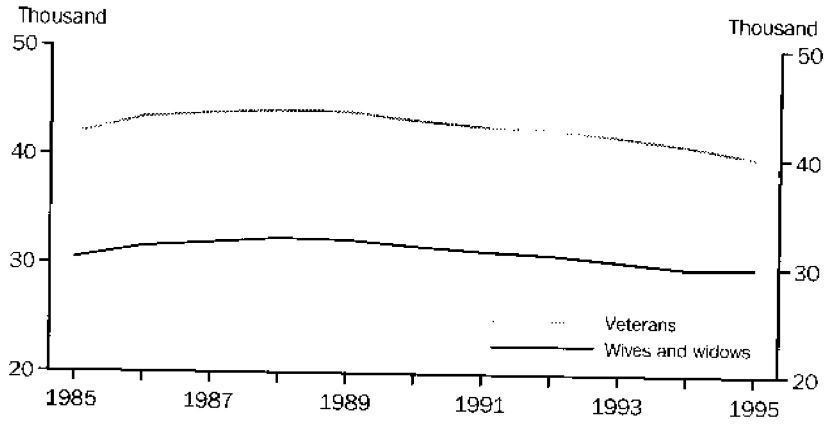
6.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1994	1995
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	*72 416*	*71 043*	*70 006*
Veterans	41 944	41 199	40 122
Wives and widows	30 472	29 844	29 884
Pensioners per 1,000 population	28.2	22.2	21.4
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	274 905	483 483	501 798

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

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. It is not possible to receive a service pension at the same time as a benefit or allowance from the Department of Social Security.

SERVICE PENSIONERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



The number of service pensioners in Queensland decreased 1.5% in the year to 30 June 1995. At that date, 57.3% of pensioners were veterans, the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1985, 57.9% of the total number were veterans. The amount paid in service pensions increased 3.8% between 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Disability Pensions

Disability Support Pensions

6.3 INVALID/DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1994	1995
	AT 30 JUNE		
Invalid/disability support pensioners	36 977	75 133	81 129
Wife and carer pensioners	9 534	21 571	22 986
Total	**46 511**	**96 704**	**104 115**
Number per 1,000 population	18.1	30.2	31.8
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000) (a)	213 210	789 914	823 479

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 12 November 1991, the disability support pension replaced the invalid pension as a result of the introduction of the Disability Reform Package, a major reform of income support measures for people with disabilities. The Disability Reform Package was designed to assist and encourage people with disabilities to enter or re-enter employment wherever possible. This involves, for example, the formal identification of the training and rehabilitation needs of disability support pensioners and provision of such programs of assistance.

The eligibility requirements for the disability support pension target payment to those people who have a significant disability which sets a limit on their employment prospects or those of their wives or carers.

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. They also may be paid to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and permanently incapacitated at the time of death.

6.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1994	1995
	AT 30 JUNE		
Disability pensioners	73 661	66 468	67 219
Veterans	30 145	33 283	34 073
Dependants	43 516	33 185	33 146
Pensioners per 1,000 population	28.6	20.8	20.5
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000)	138 488	280 710	291 006

Sources: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995, the number of veterans receiving disability pensions in Queensland increased 2.4%, while the number of dependants decreased slightly. In June 1995, almost 51% of disability pensioners were veterans, compared with just over 40% in June 1985.

The amount paid in disability pensions increased 3.7% between 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Widow Pensions and Sole Parent Pension

Widow Pension Class B

The widow pension Class B is paid to certain categories of older women who no longer have a partner. The payment is gradually being phased out.

There were 6,942 women in receipt of the widow pension Class B in Queensland in June 1995. The amount paid in widow pensions Class B for 1994–95 was $62.4m.

Widow Allowance

The widow allowance was introduced from 1 January 1995 in order to assist women over 50 years of age with particular labour market disadvantages. In particular, women who become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 50 and who have little or no recent workforce experience.

There were on average 1,408 recipients of this allowance in Queensland in June 1995. The amount paid in widow allowances in Queensland for 1994–95 was $5.3m.

Widowed Person Allowance (Bereavement Allowance)

The widowed person allowance was renamed bereavement allowance on 1 January 1995 to avoid confusion with the widow allowance, which was introduced at the same time. The bereavement allowance provides short-term assistance for recently bereaved widowed people, both male and female.

There were a total of 47 recipients of this allowance in Australia in June 1995. The amount paid in bereavement allowances in Queensland for 1994–95 was $223,000.

6.5 WIDOW PENSIONS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
AT 30 JUNE				
Widow Class B pensioners	9 323	8 454	7 358	6 942
Widow allowance recipients	..	..	..	1 408
Widow pensions (a)	9 323	8 454	7 358	8 350
Pensioners per 1,000 female population	6.2	5.4	4.6	5.1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE				
Amount paid ($'000)	87 406	73 074	70 643	67 686

(a) Excluding widowed persons/bereavement allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Sole Parent Pension

The sole parent pension, introduced in March 1989, replaced the former widow pension Class A and supporting parent's benefit. The sole parent pension is provided to a sole parent who has a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting child disability allowance.

There were 64,283 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in Queensland in June 1995. The amount paid in sole parent pensions in Queensland for 1994–95 was $528.6m.

6.6 SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients as at June — Males	Recipients as at June — Females	Amount paid during year ended 30 June
	No.	No.	$'000
1992	3 549	50 781	615 763
1993	3 762	53 121	578 463
1994	4 020	56 747	512 511
1995	4 305	59 978	528 616

Source: Department of Social Security.

Labour Market and Sickness Allowances and Special Benefit

Job Search Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Youth Training Allowance and Mature Age Allowance

Job search allowance is payable to unemployed people aged 18 yrs to under age pension age in their first 12 months of unemployment. From 1 January 1995, youth training allowance replaced job search allowance for persons under 18 years of age as part of a wider Youth Training Initiative. This initiative seeks to ensure that young people do not become long-term unemployed. The new arrangements did not affect young people already in receipt of job search allowance.

As they approach 12 months unemployment, job search allowance recipients are advised of the need to apply and be assessed for newstart allowance, the allowance payable to people aged 18 years to under age pension age who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. In March 1994 the mature age allowance was introduced to assist older long-term unemployed aged 60 and over but below age pension age, who face labour market disadvantage.

6.7 JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCE/NEWSTART ALLOWANCE BENEFITS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1992	1993	1994	1995
	AT 30 JUNE			
Allowance beneficiaries	147 108	159 036	156 524	162 731
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	48.5	51.0	49.0	49.7
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000) (b)	1 229 537	1 359 324	1 387 762	1 392 502

(a) Including youth training and mature age recipients. (b) Including partner allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The number of job search allowance and newstart allowance beneficiaries in Queensland increased by 4.0% between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995. The amount paid in benefits during this period increased marginally by 0.3% compared with the total for the previous year. In June 1995 there were 6,543 recipients of the mature age allowance in Queensland and an average of 5,147 recipients of the youth training allowance.

Sickness Allowance

Sickness allowance is paid to persons who are temporarily unable to work because of a medical condition. Payment of sickness allowance is generally limited to 52 weeks.

To be eligible for sickness allowance a claimant must usually be aged 16 years to under age pension age and have suffered a loss of income as a result of an illness or accident.

The number of sickness allowance recipients decreased by 1.5% in the 12 months to 30 June 1995, while the amount paid in benefits decreased 0.6% compared with the total for the previous year.

6.8 SICKNESS ALLOWANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1994	1995
AT 30 JUNE (a)			
Sickness allowance/benefit recipients	10 532	10 443	10 284
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	4.1	3.3	3.1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	56 524	94 714	(b) 94 152

(a) Based on average of weekly totals, month ending June. (b) Including partner allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Special Benefit

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 severe financial hardship.

6.9 SPECIAL BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1994	1995
AT 30 JUNE (a)			
Special benefit recipients	2 622	2 391	1 836
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	1.0	0.7	0.6
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	13 774	24 094	(b) 20 517

(a) Based on average of weekly totals, month ending June. (b) Including partner allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Family Payment

Basic Family Payment

6.10 BASIC FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1993	1994	1995
AT 30 JUNE			
Children and students	688 742	669 213	670 345
Families	356 043	344 246	345 484
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	400 832	404 270	404 868

Source: Department of Social Security.

Basic family payment (called family allowance until 30 December 1992) is a flat rate payment for each child in a family whose family income and assets are below relatively high limits, and is provided to a parent, guardian or institution in recognition of the costs of rearing a child. It is paid for children under 16 years of age and for older dependent students who are in full-time education and not entitled to certain education payments such as AUSTUDY.

At 30 June 1995 there were 345,484 families in Queensland receiving basic family payment in respect of 670,345 children. The amount paid in Queensland on basic family payment for 1994–95 was $404.9m.

Additional Family Payment

Additional family payment provides additional assistance to low income families with children. To be eligible to receive this payment the claimant must be qualified to receive basic family payment. Recipients of basic family payment who receive a Department of Social Security pension or allowance are automatically entitled to an auto additional family payment. A workforce additional family payment is paid to low income working families.

6.11 ADDITIONAL FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

	1994		1995	
Particulars	Auto	Workforce	Auto	Workforce
	AT 30 JUNE			
Recipients (a)	*99 737*	*68 299*	*103 804*	*66 261*
Sole mothers	57 085	6 582	60 490	7 232
Sole fathers	4 429	1 252	4 839	1 367
Couples	38 101	60 179	38 475	57 662
Eligible dependent children	184 080	156 522	192 384	151 863

(a) Including recipients not classified.

Source: Department of Social Security.

At 30 June 1995 there were 170,065 families in Queensland receiving additional family payment in respect of 344,247 children. In Queensland during the 1994–95 financial year the number of families receiving auto additional family payment increased by 4.1% while the number of families receiving workforce additional family payment decreased by 3.0%.

Other Payments

Carer Pension

The carer pension is paid to people who are not eligible for an alternative pension, allowance or benefit and are providing full-time care on a long-term basis to a severely disabled pensioner or recipient of an allowance. In Queensland in 1994–95, 3,577 persons received a carer pension.

Mobility Allowance

In Queensland in 1994–95, $5.8m was paid in mobility allowances to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed or undertaking vocational training but who could not use public transport without substantial assistance.

Child Disability Allowance

Child disability allowance provides financial assistance to people caring for physically, intellectually or psychiatrically disabled children under 16 years of age, or dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years, in their homes. In 1994–95 a total of $34.0m was paid in child disability allowance in Queensland.

SERVICES

Government, church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of residential and non-residential welfare services in the community. A significant contribution to

welfare services is also made by family members and friends of people in need of assistance.

Child Welfare

Child Protection

In response to an increasing number of child protection notifications two funding programs have been developed and are administered by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Funding allocated under the Alternative Care and Intervention Services Program (ACISP) amounted to $11.2m in 1994–95. The funds were used to operate 92 services which aim to protect children and young people from abuse within their families.

Funding approved under the Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP) amounted to $165,841 in 1994–95. Under this program 18 services were funded on a recurrent basis throughout Queensland to make child abuse prevention resources available and promote needs-based programs at the local level. A number of non-recurrent grants were also provided to community organisations to develop resources and programs in the area of child abuse prevention.

The ACISP targets children in care of the Director-General, children at risk of entry into care and their families. In the 1994–95 financial year, funds were provided for 22 shared family care services. Of these, five were services operated by Aboriginal and Islander Child Care agencies which receive funding through this program. Under the ACISP program, a number of community and church organisations are funded to provide a range of services including family group homes, assessment therapeutic services and day attendance centres.

6.12 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Notifications (a)	5 669	7 355	8 980
Cases (b)	8 496	11 100	13 900
Distinct children (c)	7 070	8 923	10 845
Substantiations			
Cases	2 743	3 127	3 851
Distinct children	2 232	2 457	2 841

(a) 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.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

In 1994–95 there were 8,980 child protection notifications recorded which resulted in 13,900 cases being investigated, an increase of 25.2% over the number of cases in 1993–94. These cases were in respect of 10,845 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 2,841 of these children the cases were substantiated.

Of the 13,900 child protection cases notified in 1994–95, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 3,851 cases (27.7%) and suspected in a further 1,809 (13.0%). Other findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (4,422), no investigation possible (780) and under investigation (1,482). Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment (40.5%) in substantiated cases of abuse or neglect.

6.13 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Type of maltreatment	*Children* Males	Females	Total
Abuse			
Physical	738	686	1 424
Emotional	283	346	629
Sexual	31	207	238
Neglect	791	769	1 560
Total	**1 843**	**2 008**	**3 851**

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Children in Care of the State

6.14 CHILDREN (a) UNDER ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Type of order	*At 30 June* 1994	1995
Protective Orders	*2 903*	*2 931*
Care and protection	2 601	2 649
Protective supervision	345	326
Other protective order	19	9
Juvenile Justice Orders	*1 130*	*1 264*
Care and control	167	19
Community service	345	424
Detention	69	111
Immediate release	12	29
Fixed release	6	9
Probation	693	1 011
Supervision	198	24
Other offence order	8	2
Total	**3 918**	**4 082**

(a) Children under more than one type of order have been counted once for each type of order but once only in the totals. At 30 June 1995, 113 children were under both protective and juvenile justice orders.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

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 guardianship orders are the responsibility of the Director-General, Department of Families, Youth and Community Care. Parents retain guardianship for their children subject to protective supervision, supervision and all new juvenile justice orders.

At 30 June 1995, there were 4,082 children under orders. The Director-General of the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care is the legal guardian of children placed under care and control, care and protection orders and Queen's Pleasure. At 30 June 1995, there were 2,685 children under the guardianship of the Director-General.

The Department aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. 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 shared family care and residential care.

Shared Family Care

Shared family care providers are a vital alternative care resource for children in need of placement. As some children are unable to remain with their own families due to protective concerns, there is a corresponding demand for alternative care providers. Shared family care providers are called upon to care for an increasing number of children with emotional disturbances and behavioural problems.

Persons wishing to provide shared family care participate in an eight-session education program as part of the approval process. These programs prepare potential care providers for the tasks involved in providing alternative care and assist them in making decisions about the type of children for whom they could provide care. The programs also help family services officers to become well acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local care provider groups are established throughout Queensland and receive ongoing education and support through the Foster Parents Association of Queensland and Foster Families Guild Incorporated.

Shared family care services are offered by both government and non-government organisations.

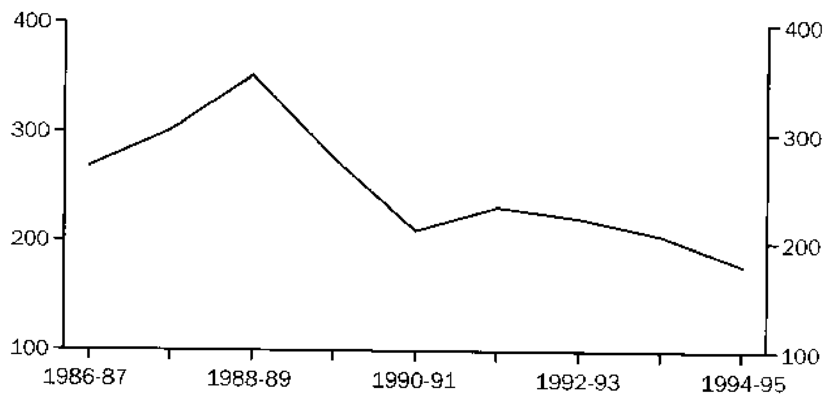
Residential Care

Residential care is offered by both government and licensed non-government residential care services. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care.

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 Families, Youth and Community Care is the sole authority responsible for the adoption of children in Queensland and this process is governed by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

CHILDREN ADOPTED, QUEENSLAND



Adoptions legislation provides for access to identifying information about adoption to adult persons, birth parents, and in certain limited circumstances, their relatives. The legislation also makes provision for adult adopted persons and birth parents to either object to contact or to object to the disclosure of identifying information and contact by the other party. Identifying information has been available to eligible persons since 1 July 1991, unless an objection had been lodged to its disclosure.

Since the Department began receiving applications and objections, there have been 9,131 applications for identifying information and 3,611 objections to the release of information and/or contact.

As a result of amendments providing for Adoption Information Services, the Adoption Contact Register ceased to exist on 1 March 1992. Adult adopted persons or birth parents who are interested in contact may still advise the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

The number of children adopted in 1994–95 was 179 compared with 206 for the previous year and 331 in 1984–85. Of the 179 orders, 95 children were adopted by a relative and 84 children were adopted by non-relatives. These figures include 21 children from overseas and 21 children with special needs. There were 45 adoption orders made for babies during 1994–95, while 68 applications were received from couples wishing to adopt infants aged under 12 months.

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 Families, Youth and Community Care) 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.

Substitute family or home care establishments provide full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to aged or disabled persons or to dependent or neglected children.

Hostel care 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.

Accommodation only 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.

Supported Accommodation Services

In 1994–95 there were 186 services providing emergency accommodation and related support for persons who were homeless or in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) and the Youth Initiatives Program (YIP), jointly funded Commonwealth/State programs which are administered by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Services are provided for one or more of the following target groups:

- Young people,
- Women and women with children who are homeless and/or fleeing domestic violence,
- Families in crisis,
- Single men and
- Single women.

The objective of the programs is to assist people who are homeless and/or in crisis to move towards independent living, where appropriate, or other alternatives such as long-term housing.

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 SAAP. The Department of Public Works and Housing administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of $8.7m was allocated in 1994–95.

Non-residential Welfare Services

Most services are provided by religious and charitable bodies. Lifeline, St Vincent de Paul Society 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 Families, Youth and Community Care provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service, emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

Day care and drop-in centres enable people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) to meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

For those people with a physical or mental disability, a number of non-profit community-based organisations provide services, namely:

- Job search assistance,
- Activity therapy,
- Training,
- Respite care,
- Recreation and rehabilitation,
- Aids and appliances and
- Production and provision of audio and braille material.

These are largely funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services.

The Commonwealth and State Governments, under the Home and Community Care (HACC) program are developing a comprehensive range of integrated home and community care services for frail elderly clients and their carers and younger disabled clients who wish to remain in the community. The program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term residential 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 services, community paramedical services, domiciliary nursing services, assessment and referral, education and training for service providers and users.

There are also government-run welfare services, such as the Translating and Interpreting Service of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and other services to migrants including the Adult Migrant English Program and Migrant Resource Centres.

Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are covered by the services mentioned above and also by programs of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the State Department of Families, Youth and Community Care. They include interpreter and translator services and community organisations.

Informal Network

The role of family and friends is vital to the welfare of many people in need of assistance in Queensland and Australia. This assistance may take the form of money, such as gifts to help with major purchases or every day living costs, or services, such as providing assistance in getting to such things as doctors' appointments or outings. The extent of this valuable informal assistance was indicated by the Time Use Survey conducted nationally in 1992. The results show that people participating in voluntary community work in Australia spend, on average, 110 minutes per day on this activity.

Voluntary Work

The level to which individuals in the community contribute their time and energy in supporting others in need of assistance through organised groups, can be obtained from the 1995 Survey of Voluntary Work.

In Queensland, 160,100 people provided voluntary work through a welfare/community organisation or group during the 12 months ended June 1995. These volunteers contributed approximately 24.8 million hours in voluntary work over the year.

During this period, 60,400 people participated in personal care and assistance activities, which was 11.5 % of people contributing to the community through organised groups.

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Chapter 7

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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Chapter 7

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education in Queensland ranges from the preschool level through to tertiary level and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. In addition, child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Government funded tertiary educational institutions do not charge tuition fees (course charges apply) for Australian students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various establishments.

The Queensland Department of Education administers State preschool, primary, secondary and special education and the State provides most of the funding for these schools.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes to funding of the State education system and is the major funding source of non-government schools. The Commonwealth Government is also responsible for the total funding of non-private universities and colleges of further education. A Commonwealth Government program provides grants to non-profit community groups and local government authorities to enable them to provide a range of child care services.

The Commonwealth Government has special responsibilities for migrants and aboriginal people. The Queensland Government also provides assistance to students, including scholarships, bursaries, transport and boarding allowances, many of which are intended for low-income families.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, 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 after attaining the age of 15 or leaving to enter other educational streams.

In Queensland, secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 or 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 some certificate courses at higher education centres. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 54 government and two non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are 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 setting.

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.

Primary Enrolments

Primary school enrolments in the government sector compared with total primary school enrolments in Queensland declined from 80.1% in 1985 to 77.4% in 1995. In 1995, Catholic schools accounted for 69.8% of primary enrolments in non-government schools, Anglican schools accounted for 6.3% and other non-government schools accounted for 24.0%.

7.1 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1995

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	25 505	23 900	49 405
2	24 489	23 347	47 836
3	24 111	22 748	46 859
4	24 552	23 193	47 745
5	24 879	23 535	48 414
6	25 039	23 484	48 523
7	26 048	24 530	50 578
Ungraded (a)	1 570	1 014	2 584
Total	**176 193**	**165 751**	**341 944**

(a) Including students at special schools.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.2 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1985*	*1994*	*1995*
Government	*233 583*	*262 499*	*264 567*
Males	120 185	135 543	136 627
Females	113 398	126 956	127 940
Non-government	*58 206*	*75 223*	*77 377*
Males	29 946	38 605	39 566
Females	28 260	36 618	37 811
Total	**291 789**	**337 722**	**341 944**
Males	**150 131**	**174 148**	**176 193**
Females	**141 658**	**163 574**	**165 751**

Source: Schools (4221.0).

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.

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the decrease in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16. However, a number of students 19 years of age or older are remaining, or recommencing after a break, to Years 11 and 12.

Secondary school enrolments are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force. In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at 10 continuing secondary education centres throughout Queensland to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis.

The proportion of total secondary school enrolments in Queensland which are in government schools has fallen from 71.0% in 1985 to 65.8% in 1995. Enrolments in non-government schools grew 31.2% over this period, compared with 3.0% for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 53.7% of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1995. The proportion of enrolments for Anglican schools was 13.0% and for all other non-government schools was 33.3%.

7.3 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1995

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
8	25 350	23 815	49 165
9	24 528	22 991	47 519
10	22 706	21 806	44 512
11	18 502	19 292	37 794
12	15 968	17 341	33 309
Ungraded	1 077	792	1 869
Total	**108 131**	**106 037**	**214 168**

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.4 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1995

Age (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Under 12	17	18	35
12	7 371	8 184	15 555
13	23 423	22 544	45 967
14	24 427	22 816	47 243
15	21 484	20 819	42 303
16	17 875	18 493	36 368
17	10 654	10 686	21 340
18	1 905	1 505	3 410
19 and over	975	972	1 947
Total	**108 131**	**106 037**	**214 168**

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.5 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Controlling authority	*1985*	*1994*	*1995*
Government	*136 861*	*140 735*	*140 983*
Males	68 406	70 752	70 949
Females	68 455	69 983	70 034
Non-government	*55 793*	*70 074*	*73 185*
Males	28 828	35 812	37 182
Females	26 965	34 262	36 003
Total	**192 654**	**210 809**	**214 168**
Males	**97 234**	**106 564**	**108 131**
Females	**95 420**	**104 245**	**106 037**

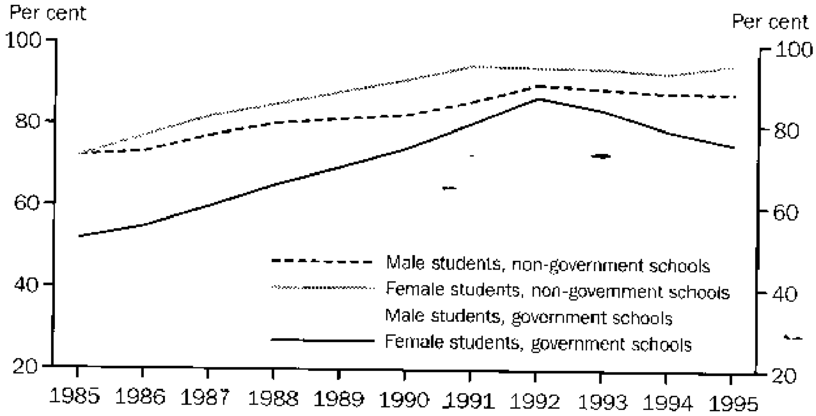
Source: Schools (4221.0).

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), can be measured by the apparent retention rate. The apparent retention rate to year 11 increased from 67.7% in 1985 to 89.5% in 1991, but has decreased each year since to 85.3% in 1995. The apparent retention rate for year 12 increased from 55.1% in 1985 to a peak of 85.0% in 1992, but decreased since to 76.3% in 1995.

The apparent retention rates for males to Year 12 increased from 53.1% in 1985 to 71.5% in 1995, compared with those for females which were 57.1% and 81.5%, respectively. In 1995 the apparent retention rate for all students to Year 12 in non-government schools (91.5%) was considerably higher than that for government schools (69.7%).

PROPORTION OF STUDENTS REMAINING TO YEAR 12, QUEENSLAND



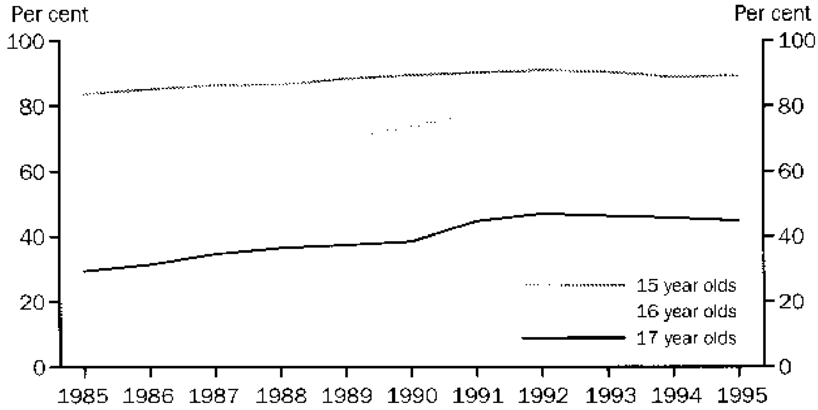
Age Participation Rates

The age participation rate is the number of school students of a particular age and sex expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age and sex in a specified year, and indicates the proportion of students still at school. It does not include those students participating in education outside the schools system, for example, students at higher education centres, TAFE colleges and at senior colleges.

As education is compulsory in Queensland until a person attains the age of 15 years, the participation rate for this age group is very high, being 87.6% for males and 91.0% for females aged 15 years in 1995. This participation rate is lower than 100% as the census date of the schools collection is in July and some students with birth dates prior to the census date leave school immediately upon attaining 15 years of age.

Between 1985 and 1995, age participation rates increased significantly. The greatest increase in the age participation rate was for 16 year old females, having increased from 62.2% in 1985 to 79.7% in 1995, an increase of 17.5 percentage points. Over the same period the age participation rate for 16 year old males has increased to 72.7%, an increase of 13.2 percentage points. The age participation rate for 17 year olds increased to 45.6% for females, up 16.6 percentage points since 1985, while the participation rate for males increased to 43.8%, an increase of 14.3 percentage points. The rates showed for 15 year olds has shown the smallest increase, having risen from 83.8% for females and 83.5% for males in 1985, to 91.0% for females and 87.6% for males in 1995.

AGE PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND



Schools and Staffing

There has been a net increase of 2.3% in the number of schools in Queensland between 1985 and 1995.

7.6 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

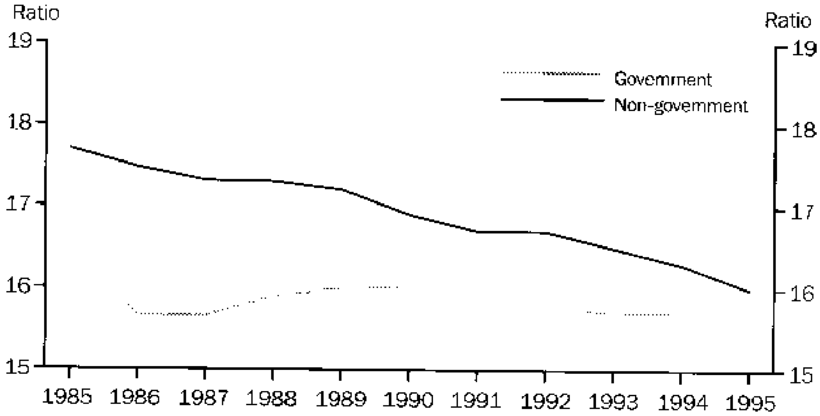
Particulars	*1985*	*1994*	*1995*
Government			
Schools	1 282	1 323	1 317
Staff			
Teaching	22 752	25 718	25 805
Non-teaching	5 061	8 215	8 868
Non-government			
Schools	405	406	408
Staff			
Teaching	6 505	8 933	9 429
Non-teaching	2 121	2 839	3 087
Total			
Schools	**1 687**	**1 729**	**1 725**
Staff			
Teaching	**29 257**	**34 651**	**35 234**
Non-teaching	**7 182**	**11 054**	**11 955**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

As the State has the major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland with 72.1% located outside the Brisbane Statistical Division in 1995. However, 57.4% of non-government schools are outside the Brisbane Statistical Division. A number of non-government schools offer boarding facilities for students.

STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO, QUEENSLAND



The student to teacher ratio in 1995 was 15.7 for government schools and 16.0 for non-government schools.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to more than 294,000 students during 1995, through courses conducted at universities and technical and further education (TAFE) colleges.

In 1989 the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) was introduced. The majority of students enrolled in higher education (excluding TAFE colleges) must pay HECS. HECS payments are based on a student's study load. In 1996 the HECS contribution for students undertaking a full-time study load was $2,442 for a full year. Students with a smaller load are charged the equivalent pro-rata contribution. Students may choose to pay HECS up-front as a lump sum, or delay payment and repay through the taxation system.

Each institution offers a variety of courses at different levels. In the main, universities offer associate diplomas, diplomas, bachelor and postgraduate programs such as graduate degrees, honours, masters and doctorates. Some of these institutions also offer preparatory courses to assist students in obtaining places in specific degree programs.

The TAFE colleges offer the following awards: diploma, associate diploma, advanced certificate, certificate, award endorsement, statement of attainment and statement of attendance. In recent years, some secondary school students have also attended TAFE colleges for some subjects and, with the advent of senior colleges, students may now undertake a combined secondary and tertiary program at the one institution.

Technical and Further Education

The Commonwealth and State Governments continue to explore ways of distributing resources for education and training which take account of the roles of the various sectors of tertiary education.

The Centenary of Gatton College, University of Queensland
Contributed by The University of Queensland, Gatton College

In 1884, planning to build an agricultural college began when a Bill was passed through Parliament to set aside land in Queensland for 'agricultural colleges and university institutions'. Later in May 1896, 1,692 acres were purchased at a cost of £3 12s 6d an acre. In July of that year a contract was let for the erection of seven buildings and in August a 'fixing the stump' ceremony performed by the Minister of Agriculture marked the start of construction. The 'Foundation Building' is the oldest tertiary building in Queensland.

The College entrance examinations were held on 1 July 1897 and an official opening by the Governor of Queensland, Lord Lamington, was held 8 days later. A total of 24 foundation students came from 'all settled parts of Queensland' and it was from these students that the first Queensland Diploma of Agriculture students graduated in 1901.

In 1923 the College became part of the State education system and became known as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A student's handbook was published for the first time listing such gems as 'How to behave when playing cards' and 'A student's pipe should be removed from his mouth when saluting'.

Gatton College first developed links with the University of Queensland in 1927 when J. K. Murray, the Principal of the College, was appointed the first Professor of Agriculture of the University of Queensland, while retaining his position as Principal at Gatton.

At the 1939 diploma day, Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Queensland, said 'The Agricultural College is the most important educational institution in the whole of Queensland', however, during World War II, the College was used as a military hospital by the American forces. A memorial stone, donated by the Harvard Medical School, stands in the centre of the campus as a reminder of this period in the College's history. After the war, 50% of College enrolments were ex-servicemen.

In 1961, the high school section was discontinued and the College's name shortened to Queensland Agricultural College — fondly remembered as QAC. In 1969, the first five women were enrolled at Gatton and the first degree level course in Rural Management was introduced. Food Service courses started in 1972, Business started in 1973, Hospitality Management in 1975 and Food Processing in 1978. By 1996 there were over 3,000 students enrolled at Gatton College.

The Gatton College has made a great contribution to the Lockyer Valley's social and economic welfare. It is the largest local industry and the largest employer in the area. The College has a major impact on the local economy through student expenditure and staff salaries as well as non-salary expenditure. Many social, cultural and sporting activities in the area are dependent on College personnel and without staff and student support many clubs and organisations would disappear or be severely restricted.

The University of Queensland, Gatton College celebrates its Centenary in 1997. A number of Centenary Events are planned during 1997 to commemorate the occasion.

The Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) was established in Queensland to determine priorities in consultation with industry and the training sector and to allocate funds to ensure that national training needs are met. It is the centre for the guidance and development of vocational training in Australia.

The TAFE system is the biggest provider of post-secondary education in Queensland. It covers the whole State through 16 Institutes which contain a network of more than 60 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

7.7 TAFE STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND

Field of study	*1994*	*1995*
Land, marine resources and animal husbandry	8 168	9 664
Architecture and building	15 118	15 600
Arts, humanities and social sciences	9 994	10 833
Business administration and economics	62 253	55 844
Education	11 242	11 645
Engineering and surveying	27 592	29 046
Health and community services	10 998	16 099
Law and legal studies	2 176	5 970
Science	3 261	3 658
Veterinary science and animal care	421	494
Services, hospitality and transportation	24 772	26 367
TAFE multi-field education	64 340	59 748

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream. Students may be counted in more than one field of study.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

7.8 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

	1994		*1995*	
Type of attendance	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Full-time	12 651	14 288	11 433	10 076
Part-time	96 713	69 084	98 560	74 414
Total	**109 364**	**83 372**	**109 993**	**84 490**

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

In Queensland, over 250,000 people enrol annually in the wide variety of adult, vocational education and training programs offered through the TAFE network. These include courses that:

- Lead to academic awards recognised Australia-wide as equivalent to those of comparable university courses,
- Provide alternative pathways for people to enter the higher education sector to pursue more advanced studies,
- Provide for on-the-job training programs such as apprenticeships and traineeships,
- Provide formal structured training for a range of vocational callings,
- Service groups with special needs, including migrants, people with disabilities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and

- Meet adult education and community needs through a wide range of personal development, recreation and leisure programs.

Higher Education Policy

The Commonwealth Government has as its primary objectives for higher education, equitable access and quality enhancement. Access to higher education has been enhanced through rapid growth in the number of education places available. The future aim is to maximise opportunities for new entrants to higher education and to ensure adequate provision for regions with high population growth and low tertiary participation.

Policy developments have resulted in institutions being provided with the flexibility to charge fees for Australian students in postgraduate courses and an increase in the number of fee-paying overseas students.

The greater use of technology has increased the importance of Open Learning. Open Learning is an innovative educational venture offering all Australians the opportunity to study university units and TAFE modules, many of which offer pathways to certificates, diplomas or degrees. Open Learning is assisted by programs which are broadcast on radio and television.

Higher Education

There are six publicly funded universities in Queensland. They are: University of Queensland, Central Queensland University, Griffith University, James Cook University of North Queensland, Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and the University of Southern Queensland. There is also a campus of the Australian Catholic University in Queensland and the Bond University, which is privately funded.

7.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY UNIVERSITY, QUEENSLAND, 1995

University	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
QUT	12 383	14 714	27 097
Queensland	12 327	12 564	24 891
Griffith	8 011	10 124	18 135
Southern Queensland	6 957	6 735	13 692
Central Queensland	4 249	4 108	8 357
James Cook	3 147	4 712	7 859
Total	**47 074**	**52 957**	**100 031**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University and Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

In 1995, 24,891 students were enrolled at the University of Queensland in 16 faculties. The largest number of students were enrolled in the Arts faculty (28.6%), followed by Science (16.0%) and Business Administration and Economics (14.2%).

In May 1990, the Queensland University of Technology amalgamated with the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. The institution resulting from this amalgamation retained the title Queensland University of Technology. In 1995, QUT had 27,097 students.

Griffith University, established in 1971 has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of 18,135 students in 1995.

7.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND

Field of study	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2 015	2 002	2 113
Architecture and building	1 988	2 094	2 195
Arts, humanities and social sciences	17 661	19 307	20 309
Business administration and economics	22 703	22 467	23 276
Education	12 852	12 494	12 547
Engineering and surveying	7 985	8 244	8 293
Health	9 652	10 120	10 170
Law and legal studies	3 971	4 099	4 501
Science	13 203	13 937	14 701
Veterinary science	538	532	539
Non-award	1 387	1 741	1 387
Total	**93 955**	**97 037**	**100 031**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University and Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

7.11 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY LEVEL OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Higher degree	8 801	9 622	10 811
Postgraduate	6 857	6 431	6 403
Bachelor	71 974	75 173	77 808
Other	6 323	5 811	5 009
Total	**93 955**	**97 037**	**100 031**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University and Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

7.12 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1993 (b)*	*1994 (b)*	*1995 (c)*
Males			
Teaching only	349	416	10
Research only	617	683	663
Teaching and research	2 783	2 758	2 790
Other functions	2 947	3 063	2 956
Females			
Teaching only	345	409	12
Research only	499	576	603
Teaching and research	1 203	1 207	1 257
Other functions	3 883	4 101	3 862
Persons	**12 626**	**13 213**	**12 153**

(a) Excluding teaching staff at Bond University and Australian Catholic University.
(b) Full-time equivalent of full-time, part-time and casual staff. (c) Full-time equivalent of full-time and part-time staff (not comparable with 1993 or 1994).

Source: Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics.

The James Cook University of North Queensland, originally established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, became autonomous in 1970. In 1982, the former Townsville College of Advanced Education was amalgamated with James Cook University, which had a total of 7,859 students in 1995.

The Central Queensland University was founded in 1967 as the Queensland Institute of Technology (Capricornia). It had 8,357 students in 1995, of whom more than half were enrolled in external studies.

The University of Southern Queensland is one of Australia's major providers of external studies. Located in Toowoomba, this university had 13,692 students in 1995, of whom 9,277 were external students.

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Commonwealth and State Governments have supported a number of schemes aimed at improving employment prospects for the labour force. These schemes cover a range of options such as encouraging employers to conduct more training, enhancing the skill levels of the labour force and a general emphasis on the importance of improving the educational standards of the labour force.

As a result of this government support, considerable interest has been aroused in education and training. Some indicators of progress in this area include employer assistance with, and expenditure on training the number of apprentices and effectiveness of programs for transition of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

Educational Attainment

7.13 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1995

Educational attainment	*Employed*	*Unem-ployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour force*	*Total*	*Unem-ployment rate*	*Partici-pation rate*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications (a)	*627.4*	*41.9*	*669.2*	*124.6*	*793.8*	*6.3*	*84.3*
Higher degree	16.4	*1.0	17.4	*2.4	19.8	*5.9	87.9
Post-graduate diploma	23.3	*0.8	24.1	*3.9	28.0	*3.1	85.9
Bachelor degree	131.7	*5.0	136.7	18.5	155.2	*3.7	88.1
Undergraduate diploma	44.7	*0.3	45.0	11.8	56.8	*0.6	79.3
Associate diploma	91.0	7.2	98.2	18.5	116.7	7.3	84.2
Skilled vocational	232.1	15.0	247.0	32.7	279.7	6.1	88.3
Basic vocational	88.2	12.6	100.9	36.8	137.7	12.5	73.3
Without post-school qualifications (b)	*812.9*	*102.8*	*915.7*	*343.3*	*1259.0*	*11.2*	*72.7*
Completed highest level of school	290.6	31.2	321.9	86.7	408.5	9.7	78.8
Attending tertiary in May 1995	69.3	8.1	77.4	31.6	108.9	10.4	71.0
Not attending tertiary in May 1995	221.3	23.2	244.5	55.1	299.6	9.5	81.6
Did not complete highest level of school	522.3	71.6	593.9	255.9	849.8	12.1	69.9
Attending tertiary in May 1995	22.3	5.8	28.2	8.4	36.6	20.7	77.0
Not attending tertiary in May 1995	500.0	65.8	565.7	247.5	813.2	11.6	69.6
Never attended school	*—	*	*—	*0.7	*0.7	*—	*
Still at school	35.4	11.0	46.5	58.7	105.1	23.8	44.2
Total	**1 475.7**	**155.7**	**1 631.5**	**526.6**	**2 158.0**	**9.6**	**75.6**

(a) Including a small number of persons who had a nursing qualification where the level was not known. (b) Including persons who never attended school.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, unpublished data.

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In May 1995, 41.0% of the Queensland labour force aged 15 to 64 years had obtained some form of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 46.4% for the total Australian labour force. A skilled vocational qualification was the most common type held.

Transition from Education to Work

Surveys have been conducted on this topic since 1964 in order to assess the movement of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

7.14 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND

Attendance in 1994	*Attendance in May 1995*	*Employed*	*Unem-ployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour force*	*Total*	*Unem-ployment rate*	*Partici-pation rate*
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Full-time	Full-time	74.4	18.6	93.1	92.1	185.2	20.0	50.3
	Part-time	10.9	*2.4	13.3	*0.9	14.2	*18.3	93.8
	Not attending	42.3	15.7	58.0	7.0	65.0	27.1	89.2
	Total	*127.6*	*36.8*	*164.4*	*100.0*	*264.4*	22.4	62.2
Part-time	Full-time	*1.1	*—	*1.1	*2.2	*3.4	*—	*33.8
	Part-time	60.2	*1.9	62.1	*4.1	66.1	*3.0	93.9
	Not attending	48.3	* 4.5	52.8	5.6	58.3	*8.5	90.5
	Total	*109.6*	*6.3*	*116.0*	*11.9*	*127.8*	5.5	*90.7*
Did not attend	Full-time	*5.0	*2.0	7.0	7.1	14.1	*28.9	49.8
	Part-time	25.9	*2.7	28.6	*1.8	30.4	*9.4	94.0
	Not attending	1 207.6	107.9	1 315.5	405.8	1 721.3	8.2	76.4
	Total	*1 238.5*	*112.6*	*1 351.1*	*414.7*	*1 765.8*	8.3	76.5
Total	Full-time	80.5	20.7	101.2	101.4	202.6	20.4	50.0
	Part-time	97.0	7.0	104.0	6.8	110.8	6.7	93.9
	Not attending	1 298.2	128.1	1 426.3	418.4	1 844.6	9.0	77.3
	Total	**1 475.7**	**155.7**	**1 631.5**	**526.6**	**2 158.0**	**9.6**	**75.6**

Source: Transition from Education to Work, unpublished data.

There were 264,400 persons who attended an educational institution full-time in Queensland during 1994. Of these, 185,200 (70.0%) were still attending full-time in May 1995, 14,200 (5.4%) were attending part-time, while a further 65,000 (24.6%) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 42,300 (65.0%) who were employed, 15,700 (24.2%) unemployed and 7,000 (10.8%) who were not in the labour force.

Training Assistance

In February 1993, an ABS survey was conducted which showed that 87.3% of employees in Queensland, who had attended a training course or studied for an educational qualification within the last 12 months, had been given some assistance by their current employer, compared with the Australian average of 89.4%.

The survey showed that, when compared with their male colleagues, fewer female employees had been given training assistance by their current employers. In Queensland, 84.7% of female employees undertaking training had received assistance from their current employers compared with a national average of 87.2%.

7.15 TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO PERMANENT EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS, 12 MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 1993
(per cent)

Length of time with current employer	Queensland			Australia		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Under 2 years	85.0	84.6	84.8	84.8	83.2	84.0
2 and under 5 years	89.6	83.8	87.3	90.7	87.7	89.4
5 and under 10 years	87.2	84.5	86.1	91.9	89.5	90.9
10 years or more	91.8	86.7	90.5	93.7	89.1	92.3
Total	89.0	84.7	87.3	90.8	87.2	89.4

Source: Career Experience (6254.0).

Apprentices

In May 1995, there were an estimated 23,700 apprentices in Queensland, a small increase over the figure for May 1994. There was a substantial rise in the number of first year apprentices, by 1,800 to 9,400. The total number of second, third, fourth and fifth year apprentices fell by 1,500 to 14,300 over the same period.

7.16 APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	May 1993	May 1994	May 1995
Year of apprenticeship			
First	5 300	7 600	9 400
Second	5 700	6 200	5 500
Third	*3 700	4 800	*4 800
Fourth and fifth	4 500	4 800	*4 000
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	*3 000	5 900	5 500
Electrical and electronic	*2 100	*2 100	*2 400
Building	5 000	6 600	*5 100
Vehicle	*2 600	*2 300	*3 300
Food	*3 700	*2 300	*2 600
Hairdressing	*1 600	*1 400	*1 100
Other	*1 200	*2 800	*3 600
Total	**19 200**	**23 400**	**23 700**

Source: Transition From Education to Work, unpublished data.

Group Training Schemes are funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments to employ apprentices and trainees who are provided to businesses on an as-needed basis. There were five industry-based group training schemes and 16 regional group training schemes, collectively employing 3,898 apprentices and 348 trainees at 30 June 1995.

The Tradeswomen on the Move program is a joint Commonwealth and State initiative aimed at increasing the participation of women in trades by creating an awareness of the diverse employment and training opportunities available through the vocational education and training system. In 1994–95, 5,500 women were contacted through the delivery of marketing and education programs in 100 schools.

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Chapter 8

LAW AND ORDER

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Chapter 8

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.

The *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* marked the first major reform of a critical aspect of criminal law in more than 90 years. It combines most forms of sentencing available to courts in one Act (previously seven statutes) and provides for consistency of sentences throughout Queensland. In particular, it provides a range of sentences to balance protection of the Queensland community with appropriate punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.

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.

POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

The mission of the Queensland Police Service is to serve the people in Queensland by protecting life and property, preserving peace and safety, preventing crime and upholding the law in a manner which has regard for the public good and the rights of the individual.

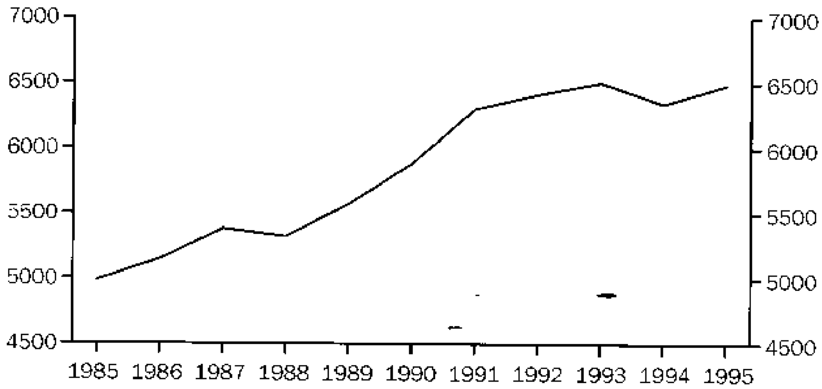
Police Strength

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner responsible for operations and an Executive Director, Corporate Services, controlling the corporate support services.

The State is divided into eight geographical regions each headed by an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The regions are divided into districts and divisions. A State Crime Operations Command and an Operations Support Command support police operations State-wide.

There was a net increase of 116 sworn-in police officers between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995, a 1.9% increase.

QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH, AT 30 JUNE



8.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

Rank	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	11	11	11
Chief Superintendent	14	12	16
Superintendent	28	24	31
Inspector	226	200	217
Senior Sergeant	376	383	398
Sergeant	1 531	1 522	1 552
Senior Constable	1 604	1 632	1 715
Constable	2 585	2 396	2 356
Total sworn-in officers	*6 377*	*6 182*	*6 298*
Sworn-in officers per 100 000 population (a)	205	193	192
Recruits	127	162	188
Total police strength	**6 504**	**6 344**	**6 486**

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Crime

The following crime statistics have been collated in accordance with nationally agreed standards which have been developed by the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) of the ABS in close consultation with each State police jurisdiction. The statistics relate to selected offence categories.

The NCSU was established in September 1990 following an initiative of the Australian Police Ministers' Council. The Unit is jointly funded by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, State and

Territory Police Departments and the ABS. Its key function is the production of uniform national crime statistics.

Within the scope of the collection, the most frequently reported offence category in Queensland in 1995 was that of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI). In 1995, 67,557 premises were reported by police as having been victims of these offences, representing a rate of 2,061.30 per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 18,397 stolen motor vehicles reported to police, a rate of 561.33 per 100,000 population.

Among the violent crimes within the collection, the most common types of crime reported to Queensland police in 1995 were sexual assault and robbery. There were 2,470 sexual assault victims, which represents 75.36 per 100,000 population. Robbery comprised 870 reports for armed robbery, representing a rate of 26.55 per 100,000 population and 1,078 reports of unarmed robbery, a rate of 32.89 per 100,000 population.

The majority of violent offences against the person in Queensland occurred in residential locations (64.4% of murders, 52.1% of attempted murders and 70.9% of sexual assaults). In contrast, 45.7% of armed robberies were carried out in retail establishments, whilst 38.9% of unarmed robberies occurred in streets/footpaths. The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent were residential (72.2% of UEWIs), followed by retail establishments (9.7% of UEWIs).

In Queensland a weapon was involved in 79.7% of murders, 70.6% of reported attempted murders and 44.7% of robberies. The use of a weapon was uncommon in sexual assaults with 2.7% involving a weapon.

8.2 VICTIMS (a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, QUEENSLAND

	1994 (b)		1995	
Offence category	*Number*	*Rate (c)*	*Number*	*Rate (c)*
Murder and attempted murder				
Murder	42	1.31	59	1.80
Attempted murder	140	4.38	119	3.63
Manslaughter and driving causing death				
Manslaughter	6	0.19	9	0.27
Driving causing death	17	0.53	44	1.34
Sexual assault	2 009	62.84	2 470	75.36
Kidnapping/abduction	86	2.69	71	2.17
Robbery				
Armed robbery	863	26.99	870	26.55
Unarmed robbery	1 072	33.53	1078	32.89
Blackmail/extortion	34	1.06	51	1.56
Unlawful entry with intent	73 399	2 295.94	67 557	2 061.30
Motor vehicle theft	16 528	517.00	18 397	561.33

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence.
(b) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (c) Rate per 100,000 population.

Source: National Crime Statistics (4510.0).

Queensland had a higher than average rate of murder and attempted murder, 5.43 per 100,000 population compared with 3.45 per 100,000 population nationally. Sexual assault was 75.36 per 100,000 population which was higher than the national average of 70.95 per 100,000 population. Most of the remaining offence categories had rates which were below the national average.

8.3 VICTIMS (a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1995 (b)

Offence category	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*
Homicide									
Murder and attempted murder	*2.7*	*2.4*	*5.4*	*4.2*	*3.7*	*3.4*	*15.0*	*1.6*	*3.5*
Murder	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.3	12.7	0.3	1.8
Attempted murder	1.0	1.0	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7
Manslaughter and driving causing death	*3.1*	*0.6*	*1.6*	*1.3*	*3.0*	..	2.9		1.9
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	—	1.2	—	0.2
Driving causing death	3.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	.	1.7		1.7
Sexual assault	66.1	62.2	75.4	92.1	102.9	33.8	73.0	24.7	71.0
Kidnapping/abduction	2.9	2.1	2.2	5.3	2.0	0.2	6.3	0.3	2.6
Robbery	*156.8*	*37.9*	*59.4*	*99.2*	*81.0*	*26.4*	*43.1*	*52.6*	*91.2*
Armed robbery	62.3	16.8	26.6	24.8	38.8	12.9	9.8	25.7	36.7
Unarmed robbery	94.5	21.1	32.9	74.4	42.3	13.5	33.4	27.0	54.5
Blackmail/extortion	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.8
Unlawful entry with intent	2 178.5	1 575.4	2 061.3	2 080.4	3 524.1	2 399.8	3 039.1	1 602.4	2 131.9
Motor vehicle theft	761.9	649.9	561.3	676.8	1031.9	475.9	587.7	512.0	703.0

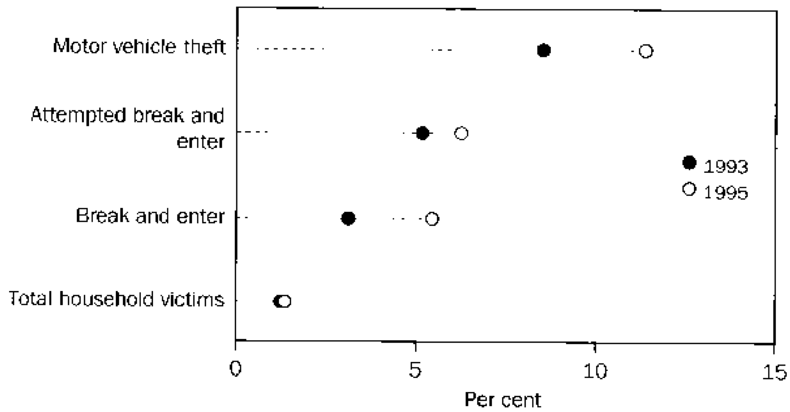
(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Rate per 100,000 population.

Queensland Crime and Safety Survey

Crime and safety surveys were conducted in 1993 and 1995.

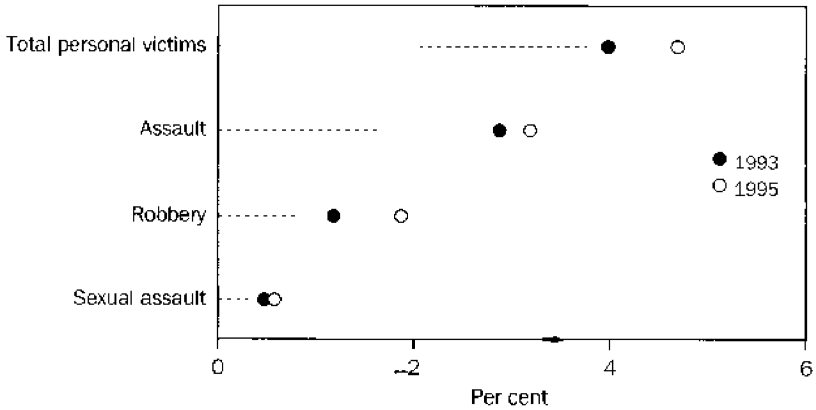
According to the Queensland Crime and Safety Survey during the 12 months to April 1995, an estimated 136,900 (11.4%) of households in Queensland were victims of at least one break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft offence. The household victimisation rate in Queensland rose from 8.6% in 1993 to 11.4% in 1995. Households in the Brisbane Statistical Division had a higher victimisation rate (14.2%) than the balance of Queensland (9.1%).

VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, 12 MONTHS TO APRIL



During the 12 months to April 1995, there were an estimated 116,100 victims (4.7% victimisation rate) of personal crimes (robbery, assault or sexual assault) in Queensland. This compared with a 4.0% victimisation rate in the corresponding period for 1993. The victimisation rate for males was higher than that for females, being 5.9% and 3.6%, respectively. For both males and females the victimisation rate was greatest in the 15 to 24 years age group (10.4% for males and 7.0% for females). The risk of victimisation decreases with increasing age for both males and females.

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, 12 MONTHS TO APRIL



In the 12 months to April 1995, approximately 32% of household victims and 40% of victims of personal crime were victims on more than one occasion. Nearly 43% of victims of assault experienced more than one assault during the 12 months to April 1995.

The reporting rates of the last incident for household victims were 77.6% for break and enter, 28.6% for attempted break and enter and 94.1% for motor vehicle theft. The proportion of robbery victims who reported the last incident to police was 55.0% while the reporting rate for assault was 36.5%.

An estimated 1,277,800 persons in Queensland (51.8%) thought that there were problems from crime or people creating a public nuisance in their neighbourhood. Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from home was thought to be the main problem by an estimated 565,800 persons. Dangerous or noisy driving was the next most frequently listed main problem, being identified by an estimated 256,700 persons.

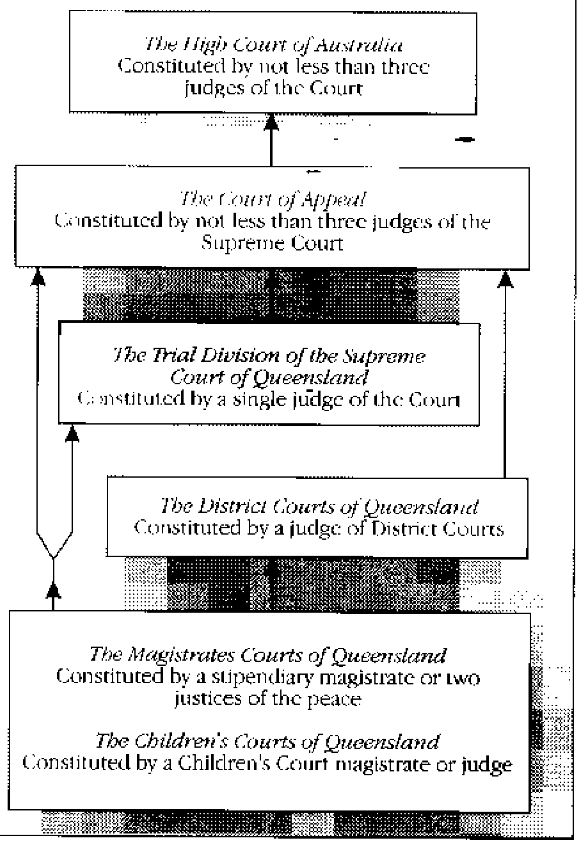
COURTS

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

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. If the matter is unable to be dealt with in the Magistrates Court due to the court's jurisdictional limits, the matter is then committed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment. The Director of Public Prosecutions can forgo this committal stage by

presenting an *Ex Officio* indictment directly to the Supreme or District Court. Supreme and District Court criminal 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 decision of a jury of 12 persons. In civil cases there may be a jury of four people. In Magistrates and Children's Courts a magistrate or judge determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury. An offender before the Magistrates Court or Children's Court retains the right to appeal to either the District Court or the Court of Appeal.

THE HIERARCHY OF AUTHORITY IN QUEENSLAND COURTS OF LAW EXERCISING CRIMINAL JURISDICTION



The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice and 20 judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton and one in Townsville. The *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* created the State's permanent Court of Appeal and an independent Litigation Reform Commission. 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. The Trial Division of the Supreme Court deals with matters where the amount in issue is in excess of $200,000, matters arising under the cross-vesting legislation and under the Corporations Law and a multiplicity of other matters including declarations of rights, status of persons and administrative review.

In criminal matters, the Trial Division deals with murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and all offences under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* where the maximum penalty is in excess of 14 years imprisonment.

Appeals may go to the Court of Appeal in civil and criminal matters. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three judges of the Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane only.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 32 District Court judges, including three in Southport, two in Townsville, two in Cairns, one in Rockhampton, one in Maroochydore and one in Ipswich. In addition to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Maroochydore, District Courts may be convened in 23 other centres throughout Queensland 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 $40,000 and $200,000. District Courts also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 125 places where Magistrates Courts convene. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. There are 71 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in various districts.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed $40,000. 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. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

The bulk of traffic offences heard in the Magistrates Court is heard at SETONS (Self Enforcing Ticketable Offence Notice System) which came into operation in November 1992. SETONS imposes penalties under the provisions of the *Offence Notices Legislation Amendment Act 1994*. If defendants disagree with a SETONS order, they still have the right to have the matter heard before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Small Claims Tribunal settles disputes between consumers and traders and between traders. A Referee presides in an informal manner, hearing submissions from the parties involved. Legal representation is not allowed unless with the consent of all parties and the Referee. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed $5,000 and the Referee's decision is final and binding on all concerned; no appeals are allowed except where there has been a denial of natural justice.

Where problems of debt arise and traders and other creditors are involved, the Small Debts Court operates. It is constituted by a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone and deals with actions where the amount does not exceed $5,000. The hearing and representation is similar to the provisions of the Small Claims Tribunal. The judgement of the Court is final and binding on all parties; no appeals to the action are allowed except where there has been a denial of natural justice.

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 for 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 magistrate specially appointed to the Children's Courts, or judge, sitting alone, while in country areas that duty is performed by a local stipendiary magistrate or, in the absence of a magistrate, by two justices of the peace.

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* instigated a special court for dealing with juvenile offenders, called the Children's Court of Queensland. This court allows a juvenile offender to be dealt with by specially appointed Children's Court Judges. A Children's Court Judge is empowered to deal with juvenile offenders without the assistance of jury. Currently, there are four Children's Court Judges appointed in Queensland: two in Brisbane; one at Southport and one at Townsville. A juvenile offender still retains the right to elect to be heard by a judge and a jury in the Supreme Court or District Court.

District Court judges also sit on the Planning and Environment Court (previously the Local Government Court), the Licensing Court and the Patients Review Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court, 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.

Magistrates Courts

In Magistrates Courts there were 141,607 appearances in 1993–94, which represented a decrease of 17.4% from 1992–93 and a decrease of 28.4% from 1988–89. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1993–94, 96,398 (68.1%) resulted in convictions while 5,292 (3.7%) were referred to a higher court.

As well as the appearances before Magistrates Courts, there were 68,838 cases registered with SETONS in 1993–94.

8.4 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	*1988–89*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Homicide, etc.	219	185	197
Assault, etc.	5 856	7 148	7 506
Robbery and extortion	247	400	383
Fraud and misappropriation	2 538	2 967	2 623
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	10 683	11 626	10 767
Property damage	2 304	2 654	2 631
Driving, traffic, etc.	120 457	89 624	65 884
Other (a)	55 339	51 670	51 616
Total	**197 643**	**166 274**	**141 607**

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (12,340 and 15,445, respectively, in 1993–94).

Source: ABS unpublished data.

In 1993–94, females made up 17.6% of appearances before Magistrates Courts. In 1988–89 the proportion was 14.7%.

Although driving and traffic offences decreased 26.5% from the 1992–93 figure, they still made up 46.5% of appearances in 1993–94. The conviction rate for these offences was 90.1% in 1993–94, a slight decrease from 92.0% in 1992–93.

8.5 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

Offence	*Imprisoned*	*Community service*	*Placed on probation*	*Fined and/or ordered to pay money*	*Fined and/or licence disqualified*	*Bond of good behaviour, recognisance*	*Convicted, not punished*	*Total*
Assault, etc.	425	570	195	2 718	7	247	32	4 194
Fraud and misappropriation	141	281	126	908		105	6	1 567
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	725	1 075	499	3 597	57	189	14	6 156
Property damage	147	257	117	1 199	1	31	—	1 752
Driving, traffic, etc.	595	3 804	416	39 377	15 080	32	50	59 354
Other	1 059	2 197	395	18 986	21	320	397	23 375
Total	**3 092**	**8 184**	**1 748**	**66 785**	**15 166**	**924**	**499**	**96 398**

Source: ABS unpublished data.

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 for assault, etc. offences was 7,506 in 1993–94, compared with the 1988–89 and 1992–93 figures of 5,856 and 7,148, 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 1993–94, 173 of the 197 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1993–94, there were 2,627 appearances for major assault and 3,896 for minor assault compared with 2,572 and 3,751, respectively, for 1992–93. Other sexual and violation of persons offences totalled 786 in 1993–94.

8.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: OFFENCE WITH MOST SERIOUS OUTCOME BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

	Most serious offence									
Statistical division	*Homicide*	*Assault, etc.*	*Fraud and misap-propriation*	*Theft, breaking and entering, etc.*	*Drink driving offences*	*Other driving, traffic, etc. offences*	*Drug offences*	*All other offences*	*Total*	*Estimated resident population (a)*
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*%*
Brisbane	94	2 955	1 308	4 935	5 880	25 919	5 016	17 326	63 433	45.5
Moreton	33	824	365	1 741	3 919	11 244	2 497	6 023	26 646	17.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	13	361	114	587	875	1 669	466	1 377	5 462	6.8
Darling Downs	11	320	93	569	679	2 032	491	1 512	5 707	6.4
South-West	1	135	20	123	153	308	78	446	1 264	0.9
Fitzroy	11	403	147	605	855	1 355	526	1 669	5 571	5.6
Central-West	—	33	6	16	70	112	23	135	395	0.4
Mackay	6	211	128	319	518	951	503	1 082	3 718	3.6
Northern	10	567	158	589	1 256	2 625	909	3 569	9 683	6.0
Far North	13	1 351	241	937	1 879	2 313	1 722	7 204	15 660	6.1
North-West	5	346	43	346	317	955	109	1 947	4 068	1.2
Total	**197**	**7 506**	**2 623**	**10 767**	**16 401**	**49 483**	**12 340**	**42 290**	**141 607**	**100.0**

(a) Based on estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1994.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

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 (7.7% of 1993–94 appearances), bail can be forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (12.2%), no conviction recorded (8.3%), or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (3.7%).

In 1993–94, Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 45.5% of appearances before Magistrates Courts, consistent with the proportion of Queensland's population living there. Brisbane Statistical Division had 48.3% of appearances for driving/traffic offences in Queensland. The Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions had 8.7% and 3.2%, respectively, of Queensland appearances on theft and breaking and entering offences, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 6.1% and 1.2%, respectively.

Children in Courts

Children appear in courts for both child protection and criminal matters and are dealt with under either the *Children's Services Act 1965* (for child protection matters) or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* (for criminal matters). Prior to the introduction of the Juvenile Justice Act on 1 September 1993, all young people charged with offences were dealt with under the Children's Services Act. Under this Act, the Children's Court had the jurisdiction to deal with matters in relation to young people 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. Matters involving young people charged with serious offences (i.e. life offences and most 14 year offences) and young people who pleaded not guilty to indictable offences were dealt with in higher courts. Children are defined as being aged from 0 to 17 years while young people are aged from 10 to 16 years.

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* and *Children's Court Act 1992* reflect a greater emphasis on the accountability of young people found guilty of offences, while providing the opportunity to develop in responsible, beneficial and socially acceptable ways. The Juvenile Justice Act provides a wide range of new sentencing options for the courts, including reprimand, good behaviour bond, probation, community service order and detention order, some of which can be immediately suspended and the young person required to fulfill the conditions of an immediate release order. The Children's Court Act established the jurisdiction of the Children's Court of Queensland, which is presided over by specially appointed District Court Judges, one of whom was also appointed as the President of the Children's Court.

Young people charged with offences now appear in a Children's Court and, if charged with an indictable offence, may elect to have the offences dealt with in the District Court.

In 1994–95, there were 653 appearances in courts for child protection matters involving 640 distinct children. At these appearances, 405 Care and Protection, 100 Protective Supervision and one Care and Control orders were made. A total of 134 applications were dismissed and an existing order was substituted or revoked at a further 13 appearances.

The number of finalised appearances in the Children's Court for criminal matters in 1994–95 was 6,094. This involved 3,652 distinct young people, of whom 83.3% were males. Almost half (47.4%) of the young people who appeared in court were aged 16 years or older and a further 25.3% were aged 15 years.

During 1994–95, there were 5,407 appearances by young people in a Children's Court constituted by a Magistrate, 211 appearances before Children's Court Judges, 472 appearances in District or Supreme Courts and four appearances before the Court of Criminal Appeal. The majority of appearances before higher courts had previously been committed from a lower court.

The rate of appearances in lower courts by young offenders per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years rose from 13.8 in 1989–90 to a peak of 16.2 in 1990–91 and decreased to 15.9 in 1994–95. The rate of appearances in higher courts per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years rose from 1.4 in 1993–94 to 2.0 in 1994-95.

Court appearances are categorised according to the most serious offence charged. In 1994–95 theft and breaking and entering offences accounted for 45.8% of appearances in the Children's Court for criminal matters, compared with 49.2% for 1993–94. Appearances for offences against the person, including homicide, assault, robbery and extortion and fraud and misappropriation accounted for approximately 19.5% of appearances in both 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Of the 5,163 appearances where the charges were proven, 85.2% resulted in no conviction being recorded.

8.7 ALL COURT APPEARANCES INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND

Offence	*Appearances* 1989–90	*Appearances* 1993–94 (a)	*Appearances* 1994–95	*Percentage proven, 1994–95*
Homicide, etc.	3	6	20	45.0
Assault, etc.	270	718	882	82.4
Robbery and extortion	49	160	200	45.5
Fraud and misappropriation	50	83	86	90.7
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2 521	2 441	2 793	84.9
Property damage	258	279	314	85.4
Driving, traffic, etc.	571	354	415	96.1
Other	649	924	1 384	88.2
Total	**4 371**	**4 965**	**6 094**	**84.7**

(a) Change in series from 1993–94. Included are appearances which are double counted as they were finalised in the lower court (committed to a higher court) as well as finalised in the higher court.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

With the introduction of the Juvenile Justice Act, young people have the right to appeal their sentence or to make an application to have the sentence reviewed. Also, a young offender may be breached for non-compliance with an order made by a court. During 1994–95, there were 405 finalised appearances by 337 young people for these types of offence related matters, including 262 for breaches of orders.

8.8 OUTCOME OF APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Outcome of most serious offence charged	*1989–90*	*1993–94 (a)*	*1994–95*
Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.	119	344	442
Committed to another court	109	199	489
Reprimanded/admonished and discharged	2 089	1 492	1 524
Good behaviour	—	701	963
Fined/restitution/compensation	368	211	358
Supervision	833	306	—
Probation	—	993	1 259
Community service		442	640
Care and control	822	104	—
Detention (b)		168	415
Other	31	5	4
Total	**4 371**	**4 965**	**6 094**
Conviction recorded	970	654	763
Conviction rate (%)	23.4	14.8	14.8

(a) Change in series from 1993–94. Included are appearances which are double counted as they were finalised in the lower court (committed to a higher court) as well as finalised in the higher court. (b) Including those orders where the young person is detained in custody as well as those which are immediately suspended and the young person ordered to perform a strict community based order.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

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.

Between 1992–93 and 1993–94 the number of appearances before higher courts increased 12.6% to 5,887. Female appearances accounted for 10.3% of the total. Of the total appearances, 33.2% were for theft and related offences and a further 26.5% for assaults.

8.9 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	*Appearances* 1988–89	1992–93	1993–94	*Percentage convicted,* 1993–94
Homicide, etc.	139	116	114	55.3
Assault, etc.	1 062	1 337	1 559	59.1
Robbery and extortion	186	345	438	67.4
Fraud and misappropriation	367	451	512	61.1
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1 339	1 849	1 955	61.2
Property damage	215	238	240	58.3
Driving, traffic, etc.	61	35	32	71.9
Other offences	554	857	1 037	72.4
Total	**3 923**	**5 228**	**5 887**	**62.9**

Source: ABS unpublished data.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 62.9% in 1993–94 compared with 67.6% in 1992–93. In 1993–94, 71.9% of appearances for driving, traffic etc. offences resulted in conviction, compared with 55.3% of homicide, etc. appearances.

8.10 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

Offence	*Imprisoned*	*Community service*	*Placed on probation*	*Fined and/or ordered to pay money*	*Good behaviour bond*	*Children's Services order*	*Total*
Homicide, etc.	53	4	2	4	—		63
Assault, etc.	592	103	96	30	87	14	922
Robbery and extortion	240	19	16	1	1	18	295
Fraud and misappropriation	182	32	39	29	31	—	313
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	658	223	175	42	71	27	(a) 1 196
Property damage	57	33	17	23	6	4	140
Driving, traffic, etc.	16	4	—	3	—		23
Other offences	429	81	52	43	34	—	(a) 751
Total	**2 227**	**499**	**397**	**175**	**230**	**63**	**3 703**

(a) Including convictions recorded without punishment.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

Of the 2,184 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1993–94, 392 resulted in an acquittal, 1,210 in a finding of no true bill or *nolle prosequi* and 582 in no conviction recorded with punishment.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Following sentencing in the courts, offenders may be required to serve a period of imprisonment or be placed under community-based supervision. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society.

Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of the Corrective Services Commission for the Minister of Police and Minister for Corrective Services. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 12 correctional centres throughout the State. These are Arthur Gorrie, Moreton, Sir David Longland and Wacol (in Wacol), Borallon, Brisbane Women's, Lotus Glen (Walkamin), Numinbah, Palen Creek (via Rathdowney), Rockhampton, Townsville and Westbrook. Borallon and Arthur Gorrie correctional centres are managed on a contract basis. Female prisoners are accommodated at Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and in a unit at the Townsville Correctional Centre.

Prisoners in Confinement

Between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995 the number of prisoners in confinement increased 15.2% to 2,870 (2,766 males and 104 females).

8.11 PRISONERS IN CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRES BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Age (years)	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Under 20	200	254	237
20–24	555	674	755
25–29	401	481	564
30–39	565	627	759
40–49	237	304	374
50 and over	110	151	181
Total	**2 068**	**2 491**	**2 870**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

Prisoners in confinement aged less than 30 years at 30 June 1995 accounted for 54.2% of all prisoners. This proportion has changed little in recent years although the figure for prisoners aged under 20 years dropped from 15.5% in 1991 to 8.3% in 1995. Prisoners aged 40 years or more continue to be a relatively small minority (19.3% in 1995).

8.12 PRISONERS IN CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRES BY OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Most serious offence	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Homicide, etc.	281	308	366
Assault, etc.	631	791	893
Robbery and extortion	295	370	416
Theft	500	602	648
Property damage	29	36	51
Drug offences	92	125	172
Driving, traffic, etc.	86	113	149
Other	154	146	175
Total	**2 068**	**2 491**	**2 870**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

At 30 June 1995, 58.4% of prisoners in confinement had been convicted of homicide, assault or robbery/extortion offences. In comparison, the proportion in 1990 was 45.1%. The proportion of prisoners in confinement for theft offences has decreased from 24.2% in 1993 to 22.6% in 1995.

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 community corrections 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 community corrections officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. Fine option 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 Community Corrections component of the Corrective Services Commission.

8.13 PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of order	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Probation	8 314	6 749	6 365
Queensland Commonwealth recognisance	—	70	54
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (probation)	295	280	211
Community service	3 837	2 422	2 439
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (b)	2	11	34
Fine option	5 446	7 012	10 139
Intensive correction	—	—	57
Prison/probation	831	612	467
Parole	1 420	1 407	1 591
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (parole)	160	104	117
Home detention	104	113	123
Total	**20 409**	**18 780**	**21 597**

(a) Offenders may have more than one order. (b) Community service orders.

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

There are five Regional Community Corrections Boards, each with a qualified barrister or solicitor as chairperson. These boards are Far North, Townsville, Rockhampton, Brisbane and West Moreton. Prisoners apply to their local Regional Board for parole, home detention and leave of absence; they have the right to appear before a Regional Board for a parole application. Regional Boards can decide matters for prisoners whose sentence is 5 years or less. For those with longer sentences, the Regional Board prepares a report to the Queensland Community Corrections Board.

The courts made 2,439 community service orders during 1994–95. Fine option orders increased 44.6% to 10,139 in 1994–95.

Work Outreach Camps Program

The Work Outreach Camps (WORC) Program started in 1990 when over 130 prisoners were employed in cleaning up after the floods in Charleville. There are now nine western camps in the area from Clermont in the north to Boulia in the west and St George in the south. Also, the WORC headquarters in Wacol operates as both a staging/induction camp as well as housing a permanent work force for community projects in the wider Brisbane region.

In 1994–95, approximately 100,000 hours of community work was performed by WORC Program prisoners. The average number of prisoners in the program in 1994–95 was 172.

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Chapter 9

FINANCE

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Chapter 9

FINANCE

This chapter covers the outlays, receipts and financing transactions of the public sector and selected activities of the private financial sector. Information is presented relating to private financial institutions including banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions which are controlled by Commonwealth and State legislation

PUBLIC FINANCE

The public sector is that part of the economy which is owned and/or controlled by government. In this chapter, the financial transactions of government — taxing, borrowing, spending and lending — are summarised to provide statistics appropriate for analysis, planning and policy determination.

The collection of public revenue and expenditure of public moneys is undertaken by three levels of government: Commonwealth, State and local government. This outline deals primarily with the financial activities of the State and local government categories, including associated instrumentalities.

The compilation of government finance statistics makes use of a classification system based on international standards with modifications to cater for Australian conditions. For a discussion of the principles governing the scope and classification of these statistics the reader is referred to *A System of National Accounts* produced by the United Nations Organization and *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics* by the International Monetary Fund. The established standards divide the activities of government into general government, public trading and public financial enterprises.

General government enterprises are chiefly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism for consumption by governments and the general public. Costs of production are financed largely from public revenues so that these goods and services are provided to the general public free of charge or at nominal charges.

Public trading enterprises are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market with the intention of recovering all or at least a significant proportion of their operating costs from gross trading revenue.

Public financial enterprises are those public sector enterprises which are primarily engaged in financial transactions in the market by both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets. Those public enterprises which provide financial services but are prevented from operating in the capital market are considered to be general government enterprises.

Government finance statistics normally include the activities of the general government and the public trading enterprises but exclude public financial enterprises whose activities are considered to approach more closely the activities of private financial organisations.

Transactions of government are classified according to an economic transactions framework and to purpose. The former classification is designed to categorise the economic character of a transaction to facilitate the study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy. The purpose classification groups transactions with similar functions to facilitate the study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and the assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

State Government finance statistics include the financial activities of authorities in the public accounts of the State and the more significant government instrumentalities.

Outlays

The total outlays of Queensland State authorities in 1994–95 were $12,222m. This compares with $11,062m in 1993–94, an increase of 10.5 %.

Current Outlays

In 1994–95, current outlays were $9,482m or 77.6% of total outlays. The major components of current outlays are general government final consumption expenditure, interest payments and other transfer payments.

General government final consumption expenditure is the value of general government output produced for its own use for current purposes, measured as the cost of goods and services produced, less the value of goods and services sold. The value of gross output is equal to the sum of the value of wages and salaries paid and other compensation of employees, the value of intermediate consumption of goods and services and indirect taxes.

In 1994–95, final consumption expenditure amounted to $6,646m, an increase of 4.7% over the corresponding figure for 1993–94. Salaries, wages and related payments constituted the greater part of this expenditure. These figures are all net of receipts from sales and reimbursements.

The major item of general government final consumption expenditure in 1994–95 was outlay for educational purposes. Expenditure on primary and secondary education was $1,480m and on tertiary education $919m. Other expenditure on education includes outlays on preschools, adult education and special education. In 1994–95, outlays on education represented 39.4% of all government final consumption. Outlays on health ($1,780m) constituted 26.8% of the total.

Interest payments include interest paid to service loans and advances. They also encompass interest earned on investments made on behalf of certain other enterprises and funds and then passed on to those enterprises. In 1994–95, the total value of all interest payments was

$1,113m, a decrease of 8.6% from the amount for 1993–94. Interest payments should be considered in conjunction with movements in both interest receipts and indebtedness.

9.1 OUTLAYS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92 r*	*1992–93 r*	*1993–94 r*	*1994–95*
Current expenditure	*5 453*	*5 967*	*6 574*	*7 015*	*7 351*	*7 764*
less Sales of goods and services	723	840	806	925	1 001	1 118
equals Final consumption expenditure	4 730	5 127	5 768	6 091	6 349	6 646
Interest payments	1 890	1 787	1 406	1 352	1 218	1 113
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	31	55	45	41	237	324
Current grants to other governments	126	129	212	222	216	228
Other transfer payments	636	735	889	981	1 086	1 171
Total current outlays	*7 412*	*7 834*	*8 320*	*8 687*	*9 106*	*9 482*
Expenditure on new fixed assets	r 1 989	r 2 061	2 534	2 665	2 796	3 006
plus Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-17	35	57	–27	–877	211
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	r 1 972	r 2 096	2 591	2 638	1 918	2 796
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	r 48	r 44	19	–76	97	-36
Capital grants to other governments	163	193	85	76	77	83
Other capital outlays	r -65	r -173	172	-35	57	102
Total capital outlays	*r 2 118*	*r 2 159*	*2 523*	*2 603*	*1 956*	*2 741*
Total	**r 9 530**	**r 9 993**	**10 844**	**11 290**	**11 062**	**12 222**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

9.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Purpose	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
General public services	300	328	414	363	r 335	227
Public order and safety	623	656	721	740	749	799
Education	*1 763*	*2 010*	*2 276*	*2 422*	*2 590*	*2 620*
Primary and secondary education	1 017	1 151	1 367	1 449	1 487	1 480
Tertiary education	545	585	696	764	887	919
Other	202	274	214	209	216	220
Health	*1 274*	*1 311*	*1 475*	*1 597*	*1 626*	*1 780*
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	1 120	1 158	1 038	1 134	1 133	1 278
Other health	154	154	437	463	493	502
Social security and welfare	96	116	144	157	173	199
Housing and community amenities	27	15	18	17	27	34
Recreation and culture	42	60	104	r 119	r 112	136
Fuel and energy	3	–6	14	11	8	12
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	188	201	202	192	200	240
Mining, manufacturing and construction	35	29	35	32	31	33
Transport and communications	*297*	*309*	*264*	*319*	*r 352*	*399*
Road transport	283	301	250	300	r 363	412
Other transport	14	8	14	19	r -11	-12
Other economic affairs	81	98	92	111	145	166
Other purposes	2		9	11		—
Total	**4 730**	**5 127**	**5 768**	**r 6 091**	**r 6 349**	**6 646**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Other current transfer payments comprise transfers of income which are made without receiving goods or services in return and which are not contractual in nature. These include grants to non-profit organisations, especially to private schools and welfare organisations, personal benefit payments, subsidies to trading enterprises and direct taxes paid to the Commonwealth Government.

In the context of these statistics *personal benefit payments* are payments from general government for the benefit of individuals or households, paid either directly to the beneficiary or to public or commercial bodies to recompense them for providing goods or services at concessionary rates. In Queensland, rebates on rates and electricity are provided to eligible pensioners and subsidies are paid to transport companies for taxi use by eligible disabled persons.

Other transfer payments in 1994–95 were $1,171m or 12.3% of all current outlays, a 7.8% increase over the value of other transfer payments in 1993–94.

Capital Outlays

Capital outlays comprise expenditure on capital items, grants for capital purposes, and advances (loans) to other government entities and to the private sector.

Total capital outlays amounted to $2,741m in 1994–95, an increase of 40.1% over the corresponding amount for 1993–94.

Expenditure on capital items covers payments for four categories of assets:

- New fixed assets including wages and salaries paid in connection with capital works, less reimbursements received for capital work done for others,
- Second-hand fixed assets net of receipts from sales of second-hand assets,
- Net outlays from acquisition and disposal of land and intangibles and
- Stocks.

By far the most important of these elements is the net expenditure on new fixed assets. This category, together with the net purchases of second-hand assets is known as gross fixed capital expenditure. In 1994–95 gross fixed capital expenditure totalled $2,796m, an increase of 45.8% over the corresponding expenditure for the previous year.

The major components of gross fixed capital expenditure in 1994-95 were transport and communications ($1,198m), fuel and energy ($485m), education ($264m), housing and community amenities ($208m), health ($171m), public order and safety ($106m) and other economic affairs ($147m). Included in the gross fixed capital expenditure for transport and communications are outlays of $345m on road transport and $115m on water transport. Included in the category of 'other' transport and communications are rail transport, multimode urban transport systems, air transport and pipelines.

9.3 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT
($ million)

Purpose	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
General public services	26	20	151	155	124	36
Public order and safety	119	117	100	58	65	106
Education	*252*	*284*	*271*	*301*	*230*	*264*
Primary and secondary education	145	157	137	145	138	152
Tertiary education	82	94	104	132	82	102
Other	26	32	29	24	11	11
Health	87	93	110	117	167	171
Social security and welfare	6	11	9	15	13	11
Housing and community amenities	256	272	290	312	229	208
Recreation and culture	24	45	141	99	52	67
Fuel and energy	390	493	667	r 565	r –211	485
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	126	121	125	119	104	90
Mining, manufacturing and construction	17	19	22	16	11	13
Transport and communications	*r 649*	*r 593*	*r 696*	*r 865*	*r 1 065*	*1 198*
Road transport	r 380	r 297	r 365	r 508	r 372	345
Water transport	50	61	55	99	117	115
Other transport	220	235	r 275	259	r 577	737
Other economic affairs	13	20	5	17	68	147
Other purposes	6	6	3	–1		—
Total	**r 1 972**	**r 2 096**	**r 2 591**	**r 2 638**	**r 1 918**	**2 796**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Capital transfer payments consist mainly of grants to local government authorities, to public financial enterprises and to non-profit organisations for capital purposes.

Receipts

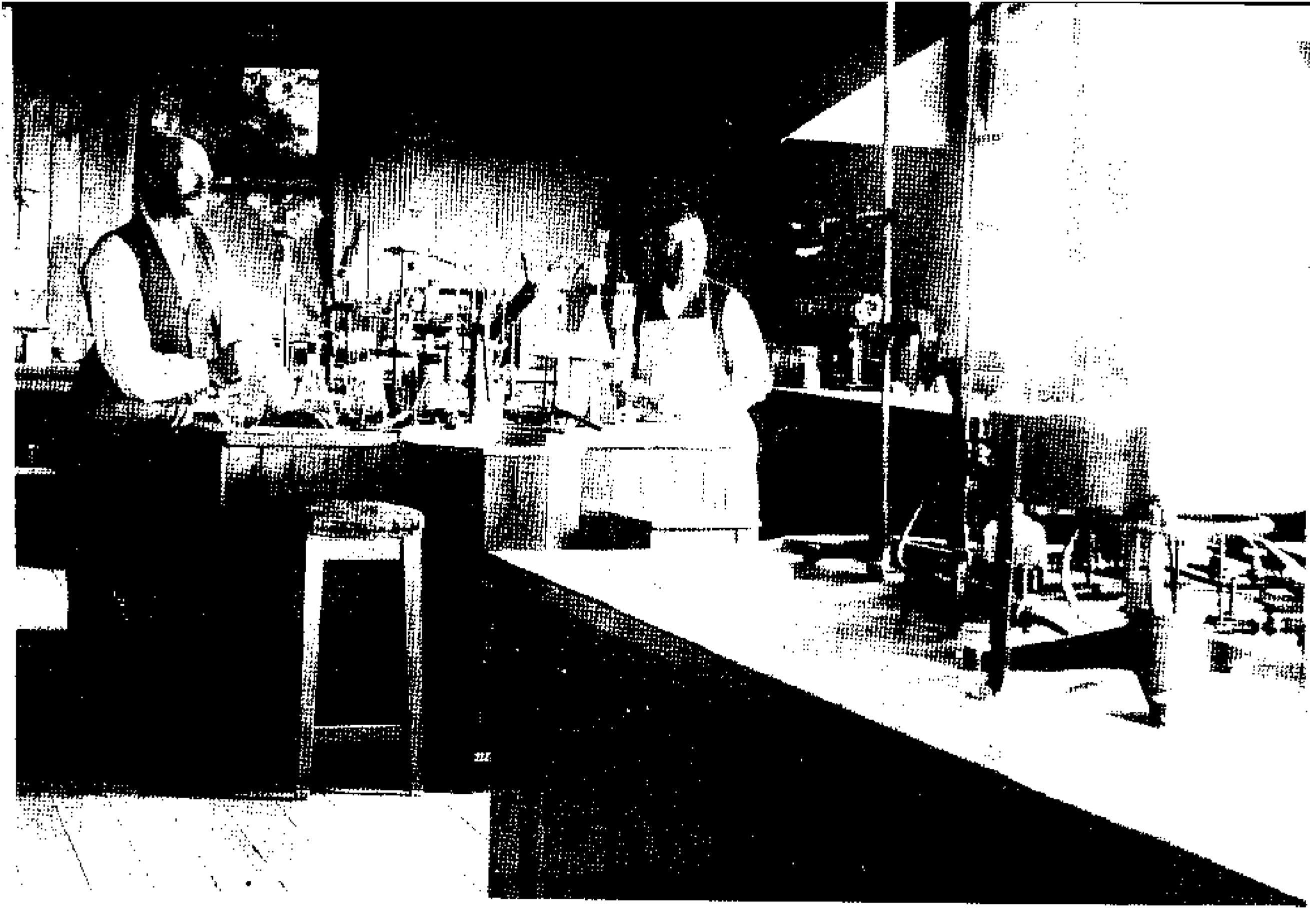
The receipts of government are divided into two categories.

- *Revenue and Grants Received*. This category comprises the revenue raised from regular sources for State Government enterprises plus grants received from the Commonwealth Government.
- *Financing Items*. When the volume of revenue and grants is insufficient to cover the current and capital outlays of the State Government, the difference must be financed. This is normally done by borrowing or by reducing financial assets.

The major sources of revenue for the State are grants from the Commonwealth and taxation revenue. These items accounted for 45.2% and 30.1%, respectively, of total revenue and grants received in 1994–95.

Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises of $1,501m and interest receipts of $1,117m represented significant revenue sources for the State for the same period.

Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises represent the surplus on trading, i.e. sales income minus operating costs and depreciation but before interest received and paid transactions are taken into account.



Early years in the chemistry laboratory at the University of Queensland, Gatton College (circa 1900)

Photos: *The University of Queensland, Gatton College (formerly Queensland Agricultural College)*

Foundation building, the University of Queensland, Gatton College

Sunshine Plantation, Sunshine Coast

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Mt Isa, Underground Museum

9.4 RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1989–90 r*	*1990–91 r*	*1991–92 r*	*1992–93 r*	*1993–94 r*	*1994–95*
Revenue and grants received						
Taxes, fees and fines	2 628	2 759	2 941	3 292	3 634	3 964
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 198	1 262	1 448	1 233	1 586	1 501
Interest received	1 240	1 106	1 162	1 092	1 155	1 117
Grants received—	*4 475*	*4 835*	*5 215*	*5 783*	*5 817*	*5 938*
for own use	3 813	4 083	4 336	4 812	4 769	4 782
for onpassing	662	752	879	971	1 048	1 156
Other revenue	422	442	r 565	559	539	628
Total revenue	**9 964**	**10 405**	**11 331**	**11 960**	**12 731**	**13 148**
Financing items						
Increase in provisions—	*363*	*348*	*335*	*619*	*662*	*769*
for depreciation	326	347	345	622	654	725
other	37	1	–10	–3	8	44
Advances received (net)	60	175	273	311	291	238
Borrowing (net)	–17	358	742	1 579	–1 820	1 987
Other financing transactions	720	943	1 292	2 557	220	–3 445
Total financing	**–434**	**–411**	**–487**	**–670**	**–1 670**	**–926**
Total	**9 530**	**09 993**	**10 844**	**11 290**	**11 062**	**12 222**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Financial Arrangements

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State cover two broad areas:

- The provision of financial assistance in the form of grants and advances and
- Loan Council review of the borrowing program nominated by the State.

Commonwealth financial assistance is provided in three main forms:

- *General revenue assistance*, which are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. The Financial Assistance Grants constitute the major part of this assistance and are the largest Commonwealth payments received by the State, representing 45.5% of total grants received by Queensland from the Commonwealth in 1994–95. The level and distribution of Financial Assistance Grants are determined at the annual Premiers' Conference. At the 1994 Premiers' Conference the Commonwealth agreed to maintain Financial Assistance Grants in real per capita terms for the period from 1994–95 to 1996–97. The Commonwealth Grants Commission recommends per capita relativities for distribution of these grants amongst the States. The recommendations are made in accordance with the principle of horizontal fiscal equalisation. This principle is intended to ensure that each State has the capacity to provide an average level and range of public services if it makes the same effort to raise revenue as the States on average and it operates at an average level of efficiency. Also included in this category of assistance are the Identified Road Grants and Special Revenue Assistance, which in Queensland comprises only the Medicare Guarantee Payment.

- *General purpose capital payments*, which are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. Originally they comprised the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. The Loan Council capital grants program was abolished from 1 July 1994. The remaining part of this assistance is paid under the Building Better Cities program and now forms a minor proportion of Commonwealth financial assistance to Queensland.
- *Specific purpose payments*, which are payments to meet expenditure, the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or the States agreeing to undertake particular actions. These payments may be made (i) to the State Government to fund State expenditures, (ii) to the State to be on-passed to local government or other bodies such as non-government schools or (iii) directly to local government authorities. The amount and distribution of specific purpose payments are usually determined during the Commonwealth's Budget deliberations. Arrangements regarding the implementation of these programs are made by discussion between the Commonwealth and the States.

The Loan Council, which from 1 July 1995 comprises Commonwealth, State and Territory representation, oversees the borrowing allocations recommended by governments. The focus for borrowings is on the financial position of each jurisdiction, i.e. its deficit or surplus rather than on the borrowing requirement. These arrangements are intended to facilitate financial markets' scrutiny of each jurisdiction. A new Financial Agreement was signed by all Heads of Government on 25 February 1994, and complementary legislation was passed in all jurisdictions which brought the new Agreement into effect on 1 July 1995. The new Agreement removes the requirement for future borrowings to be approved under the Agreement, removes the Commonwealth's explicit power to borrow on the States' behalf and abolishes the restriction on States' borrowing by the issue of securities in their own name.

9.5 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED BY QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES
($ million)

Purpose	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994 95*
Education	162	114	107
Primary and secondary	64	58	53
University	59	25	18
Technical and further	38	31	36
Health	4	1	1
Social security and welfare	1	9	9
Housing and community amenities	168	182	187
Recreation and culture	5	3	7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	6	6
Transport and communication	471	208	167
Other, n.e.c.	60	r 139	33
Total	**872**	**r 662**	**517**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Grants from the Commonwealth to Queensland to be used for capital purposes during 1994–95 included grants for housing and community amenities ($187m), road transport ($167m) and education ($107m).

9.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED BY QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CURRENT PURPOSES ($ million)

Purpose	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
General public services	38	41	46
Public order and safety	19	19	20
Education	923	1 045	1 175
Primary and secondary	423	446	483
University	440	r 528	593
Technical and further	48	63	85
Other	12	r 7	15
Health	718	839	885
Social security and welfare	117	150	159
Housing and community amenities	—	2	2
Recreation and culture	13	11	4
Fuel and energy	6	—	1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	54	36	75
Transport and communications	70	96	128
Financial Assistance Grant	2 771	2 735	2 700
Financial Assistance — local	129	131	135
Other, n.e.c.	53	50	91
Total	**4 911**	**r 5 155**	**5 421**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Of the grants from the Commonwealth for current purposes in 1994–95, the most significant payments are the general purpose Financial Assistance Grants, representing 49.8% of the total, and specific purpose grants for education and health which account for 21.7% and 16.3%, respectively, of the total.

Taxation Revenue

Total taxation receipts by Queensland State authorities in 1994–95 were $3,964m, an increase of 9.1% over the corresponding amount in 1993–94. The major forms of State taxation are employers' payroll tax, taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes. These taxes represent 56.2% of total taxation collections by Queensland authorities.

Stamp duties are payable on various documentary transactions which require registration. They are included in that category of taxes which best describes the purpose of the transaction on which the stamp duty is paid. Stamp duties on motor vehicle registration, insurance, gambling and financial and capital transactions are allocated to the relevant category of taxation. The most significant element of taxes on financial and capital transactions is stamp duty on conveyancing. In Queensland, stamp duty is no longer payable on bank cheques.

Motor vehicle taxes include vehicle registration fees, stamp duty on vehicle registration fees, drivers' licences and road transport and maintenance taxes.

A Debits Tax, levied on debits to certain accounts with financial institutions was transferred from Commonwealth to State responsibility in 1991. The amount of tax levied depends on the value of the debit. From 1 January 1994, an additional 10 cents duty per debit has been levied to bring the tax on debits less than $100 to 25 cents per transaction.

9.7 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Type of tax	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Employers' payroll taxes	654	691	784
Taxes on property			
Land taxes	209	203	196
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	100	104	115
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	662	730	786
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Excises and levies	27	r 22	24
Taxes on government lotteries	158	171	207
Poker machine taxes	85	127	146
Casino taxes	42	49	54
Race betting taxes	80	86	90
Taxes on insurance	105	121	156
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities			
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	393	413	435
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	108	126	123
Drivers' licences	23	24	29
Road transport and maintenance	47	55	69
Tobacco franchise taxes	271	367	403
Liquor franchise taxes	108	112	121
Other	6	6	1
Fees and fines			
Compulsory fees	r 159	r 170	171
Fines	57	54	56
Total	**r 3 292**	**r 3 634**	**3 964**

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

A tobacco franchise licence fee was introduced on 1 January 1989. The general rate was increased to 75% of the value of wholesale sales made from 1 October 1992.

Gaming machines were introduced to Queensland clubs and hotels in March 1992. A gaming machine tax is applied at a rate of 3% of turnover.

Indebtedness

The gross debt of the State and its more significant instrumentalities was $16,294m at 30 June 1995. Offset against this amount are the financial assets held in the form of cash and deposits, advances paid and other lending. The value of these assets held at 30 June 1995 was $18,238m, giving net financial assets of $1,944m at this time.

Liabilities for employee entitlements are the accrued liability of employers to pay future benefits to employees, including superannuation, long service and other leave. Liabilities are 'unfunded' if the money has not been paid into a separately constituted fund, or if so paid, remains accessible for other purposes.

9.8 LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
($ million)

Particulars	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Liabilities	*16 383*	*13 443*	*16 294*
Cash and deposits	712	552	1 141
Advances	2 781	2 364	1 806
Other borrowing	12 895	10 528	13 347
Financial assets	*13 740*	*13 685*	*18 238*
Cash and deposits	196	198	497
Asset advances	1 396	1 200	1 194
Other lending	12 149	12 287	16 546
Net debt (a)	**2 648**	**-242**	**-1 944**
Unfunded employee entitlements	6 321	r 6 750	7 803

(a) Total liabilities less total financial assets.

Source: Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities (5513.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's local authorities numbered 125 in 1994–95, comprising 18 city councils, three town councils and 104 shire councils, a decrease from 128 in 1993–94. Local authority amalgamations account for this reduction.

Processing of 1994–95 data has been delayed due to circumstances arising from the adoption of accrual accounting by local authorities. Accordingly the latest financial information available is for 1993–94.

Outlays

Road transport, mainly road maintenance, is the major item of final consumption expenditure. This amounted to $188m in 1993–94.

9.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1992–93*	*1993-94*
Current expenditure	1 188	1 308
less Sales of goods and services	617	633
equals Final consumption expenditure	571	675
Interest payments	285	200
Other transfer payments	54	54
Total current outlays	*910*	*929*
Gross fixed capital expenditure	868	861
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-14	12
Other capital outlays	27	--
Total capital outlays	*882*	*849*
Total	**1 792**	**1 778**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure in 1993–94 was outlay on housing and community amenities ($330m), including sanitation and protection of the environment ($172m) and water supply ($129m). A total of $289m was spent on transport and communications.

9.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Purpose	*1992-93*	*1993 94*
General public services	154	158
Health	29	33
Housing and community amenities	90	110
Recreation and culture	148	169
Transport and communications	172	188
Other (including plant hire surplus)	–22	16
Total	**571**	**675**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

9.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Purpose	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
General public services	50	54
Housing and community amenities	343	330
Recreation and culture	81	98
Transport and communications	308	289
Other	87	90
Total	**868**	**861**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5521.0) and unpublished data.

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 provision 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.

9.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Revenue and grants received		
Taxes, fees and fines	879	934
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	400	401
Interest received	62	58
Grants received	405	349
Other revenue	129	154
Total revenue	**1 875**	**1 897**
Financing items		
Increase in provisions for depreciation	—	
Borrowing (net)	104	–119
Other financing transactions	-187	
Total financing	**-83**	**–119**
Total	**1 792**	**1 778**

Sources: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Grants and subsidies are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments. The main Commonwealth funding provided to local authorities is paid through the State Government for general purpose assistance. The amount allocated under this arrangement for 1993–94 was $128m.

From 1 July 1991 Commonwealth funding of local authority roads has been paid as 'identified' general purpose grants and recorded as current grants. The amount received by Queensland local authorities under this arrangement in 1993–94 was $62m. Prior to 1991–92 the equivalent grants were classified as capital.

Local authorities have also received grants directly from the Commonwealth. The programs have included the provision of facilities for aged or disabled persons and children. Direct assistance was also received under the Local Capital Works Program to provide economic and social benefits as part of the Federal Government's employment strategy.

Taxation Revenue

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities. The main fees and fines collected in 1993–94 were building fees ($48m) and parking fines ($8m). Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

9.13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Tax	1992–93	1993–94
Taxes on property (rates)	771	802
Fees and fines	107	132
Total	**879**	**934**

Source: *Taxation Revenue* (5506.0).

PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions. The non-banking sector includes building societies, credit unions, money market corporations ('merchant banks'), finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

The mechanism by which these financial institutions enable funds, or value, to be exchanged between parties is termed the *Australian payments system*. The essential elements of this system are payment for goods or services, clearing of payment instructions and settlement. Clearing is the sorting, accounting and transporting process between institutions, while settlement refers to the exchange of final value between institutions to extinguish net obligations after clearing.

Banks

As at August 1996, Australia's banking system comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia) which has a supervisory role, four large nationally operating banking groups which dominate the sector and provide widespread banking services and an extensive retail branch network within Australia, one State Government owned bank and 42 smaller banking groups, most of which are foreign owned and tend to concentrate on specific regions or types of client.

The Martin Committee report which was issued in November 1991 detailed the responsibilities of the Reserve Bank as being that of preserving confidence in the banking system as a whole, and promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and of the payments system protecting bank deposits.

In Australia, as at August 1996, banks and their subsidiaries controlled about 46.0% of the assets of the financial system, and two-thirds of the banking assets of Australia are on the books of the four major national banks.

In recent years the State and Federal Governments have sought to decrease the degree of regulation imposed on the financial sector and the banks in particular, such that controls on most bank interest rates and foreign exchange rates have been relaxed. Consumers of financial services have benefited from these developments.

Significant amendments were made to the 1959 Banking Act in January 1990 which formalised supervision requirements and restructured the banking industry. These changes effectively removed the distinction between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement and gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers in respect of prudential supervision of banks. In this role, the Reserve Bank requires banks to manage their affairs prudently so that they do not destabilise the financial system. The banks are required to observe a framework of prudential standards and employ appropriate risk management techniques.

The cash rate — the key policy interest rate — was reduced by half of one percentage point in July 1996. This was in response to continued low rates of underlying inflation of 2% to 3%.

In December 1992, the *Banking Legislation Amendment Act* amended the *Banking Act 1959* to allow foreign banks the option of operating in Australia with a branch structure. Approval of the change in status of foreign banks would depend on the bank being able to meet the Reserve Bank's prudential requirements.

The overall result of the changes in the Australian financial system has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them. This has resulted in the banks releasing a wide array of deposit and loan products in order to attract various customer markets.

Australia's electronic payments system is continuing to grow rapidly. During 1994–95 further expansion occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The number of EFTPOS terminals in Australia at June 1995 was 68,034, an increase of 54.6% over the June 1994 figure of 44,001. The growth of Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) installations slowed over recent years but access of card holders has continued to grow, due to agreements among financial institutions for reciprocal use of machines. Measured per head of population, Australia ranked in the top seven countries for both EFTPOS and ATM terminal numbers in 1993.

9.14 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	June 1994 (a)	June 1995 (a)
Deposits	*30 548*	*33 577*
Current	8 681	8 770
Term (b)	13 612	17 364
Investment savings	4 480	3 946
Other	3 775	3 496
Other lending (c) (d)	*36 867*	*42 941*

(a) Average of weekly figures for June. (b) Including certificates of deposit. (c) Excluding public sector securities held by banks and commercial lending through intermediaries. (d) Excluding non-resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Total stock of bank deposits in Queensland averaged $33,577m per week for June 1995, an increase of 9.9% over the June 1994 figure. Lending increased by 16.5%, from $36,867m for the average weekly figure for June 1994 to $42,941m in June 1995.

Building Societies

9.15 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	1993–94	1994–95
Liabilities	5 207.3	5 929.5
Share capital	61.7	65.6
Reserves	244.9	278.5
Deposits	4 607.3	5 105.7
Loans	183.9	360.7
Other liabilities	109.6	118.9
Assets	5 207.3	5 929.5
Amount owing on loans	4 222.6	4 922.0
Bills, bonds, other securities	591.5	589.2
Other	393.2	418.2
Expenditure	360.4	467.0
Income	408.5	524.7

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

9.16 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1993–94 (a)	1994–95
Number of societies	676	638
	$m	*$m*
Liabilities	*211.0*	*225.6*
Loans		
Banks	169.1	195.9
Government	23.4	12.4
Other	8.1	8.0
Other liabilities	10.4	9.4
Assets	*211.0*	*225.6*
Amount owing on loans	199.9	218.4
Other assets	11.1	7.2
Expenditure	19.2	17.6
Income	19.5	18.3

(a) From 1993–94, not comparable with previous years.

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Building societies are established under State or Territory legislation, 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 (cooperative 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.

Other Financial Institutions

Credit Cooperatives

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

9.17 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Income		
Interest on loans	143.8	162.7
Other	44.2	45.0
Total	*188.0*	*207.7*
Expenditure		
Interest on		
Deposits	71.4	86.1
Loans	0.3	0.8
Wages and salaries	35.8	37.5
Administrative expenses	29.0	29.0
Other	32.8	35.8
Total	*169.3*	*169.1*
Liabilities		
Reserves	132.5	158.7
Deposits	1 529.6	1 681.1
Loans	3.6	3.4
Other	27.1	37.2
Total	*1 692.9*	*1 880.4*
Assets		
Amount owing on loans	1 261.2	1 504.8
Bills, bonds, etc.	271.4	225.5
Other	160.2	150.1
Total	*1 692.9*	*1 880.4*

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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.

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 are not generally available at the State level.

9.18 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEEENSLAND (a)
($ million)

Particulars	*1994*	*1995*
Finance lease receivables	1 597.7	1 943.8
Loans outstanding to individuals		
For housing	53.1	55.0
For other purposes	1 459.5	1 619.6
Other loans and advances	2 710.1	3 322.9

(a) At June of each year.

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Financial Commitments

In 1994–95, total financial commitments for housing finance for owner occupation in Queensland decreased 12.4% from the total for 1993–94. Commercial finance commitments increased 20.4% and personal finance commitments increased 8.7% whilst lease finance was up 10.0%. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance, which was dominated by finance companies.

9.19 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Lender	*Housing finance for owner occupation*	*Personal finance*	*Commercial finance*	*Lease finance*
Banks	7 089.0	3 588.4	11 727.1	402.9
Permanent building societies	1 198.6	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	439.0	—	—
Finance companies	—	1 118.2	1 994.1	888.6
Money market corporations	—	—	40.4	92.6
Other	(a) 232.4	191.9	1 481.3	146.2
Total	**8 520.0**	**5 337.5**	**15 242.8**	**1 530.2**

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

Sources: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0) and Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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Chapter 10

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

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Chapter 10

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities are enjoyed by Queensland residents and by visitors from interstate and overseas and are also the means by which an increasing number of Queenslanders earn their living. Expansion in many leisure-related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more organisations to have a commercial involvement.

Queensland has led the way in tourism growth that has been experienced in Australia throughout the 1980s and 1990s. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism growth promises opportunity for increasing economic benefits for the future.

TOURISM

From 1980 to 1995 the number of international visitors to Australia increased by an average of nearly 10% a year to 3.7 million, while tourism export earnings grew in real terms by 12% a year, to $13,100m. The Commonwealth funded Tourism Forecasting Council has forecast growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 8.9% a year until the year 2005 and growth in domestic tourism visitor nights of 2.0% a year until 1999–2000. Tourism is Australia's largest private sector employer and is expected to generate 250,000 jobs and account for 20% of all employment opportunities in Australia over the next decade.

10.1 EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT TRAVELLERS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	*Traveller expenditure*	*GSP*	*Ratio*
	$m	$m	%
1982	1 960	24 460	8.0
1983	2 123	26 483	8.0
1984	2 194	30 323	7.2
1985	2 372	33 114	7.2
1986	3 177	36 021	8.8
1987	3 719	39 897	9.3
1988	5 381	45 860	11.7
1989	4 591	53 101	8.6
1990	5 045	56 421	8.9
1991	5 656	57 758	9.8
1992	5 623	62 275	9.0
1993	6 236	66 697	9.3
1994	7 005	72 977	9.6
1995	7 671	76 890	10.0
	%	%	
Average annual growth	11.1	9.2	..

Source: Queensland Treasury.

A detailed analysis of tourism in Queensland, undertaken within Queensland Treasury and jointly funded by the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation and the Tourism Division of the Department of Tourism, Small Business and Industry has shown that tourism expenditure in 1995 was equivalent to approximately 10% of Queensland Gross State Product (GSP).

In the 14-year period reviewed, traveller expenditure in Queensland increased from $1,960m in 1982 to $7,671m in 1995, representing an annual growth rate of 11.1% during this period. In real terms, the average annual growth rate was 5.3%.

International Tourism

The number of overseas visitors to Australia in 1995 reached 3.7 million, an increase of 10.8% from 1994 and more than 50% of these visitors were from Asia. Japanese accounted for 21.0% of all visitors in 1995. Although relatively small in numbers, South Korea, Indonesia and Hong Kong visitor numbers increased significantly between 1994 and 1995; by 52.3%, 27.7% and 20.3%, respectively.

10.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	1994 '000	1995 '000	1995 %	Percentage change, 1994 to 1995
Asia				
Japan	721.1	782.7	21.0	8.5
South Korea	110.3	168.0	4.5	52.3
Taiwan	142.5	152.0	4.1	6.7
Hong Kong	109.5	131.7	3.5	20.3
Malaysia	95.1	108.2	2.9	13.8
Singapore	187.6	202.4	5.4	7.9
Indonesia	105.7	135.0	3.6	27.7
Balance	152.0	192.4	5.2	26.6
Europe				
UK and Ireland	350.5	365.3	9.8	4.2
Balance (a)	363.4	378.2	10.1	4.1
New Zealand	480.4	538.4	14.4	12.1
North America				
Canada	54.3	58.4	1.6	7.5
USA	289.7	304.9	8.2	5.2
Other countries	199.7	208.6	5.6	4.4
Total	**3 361.7**	**3 725.8**	**100.0**	**10.8**

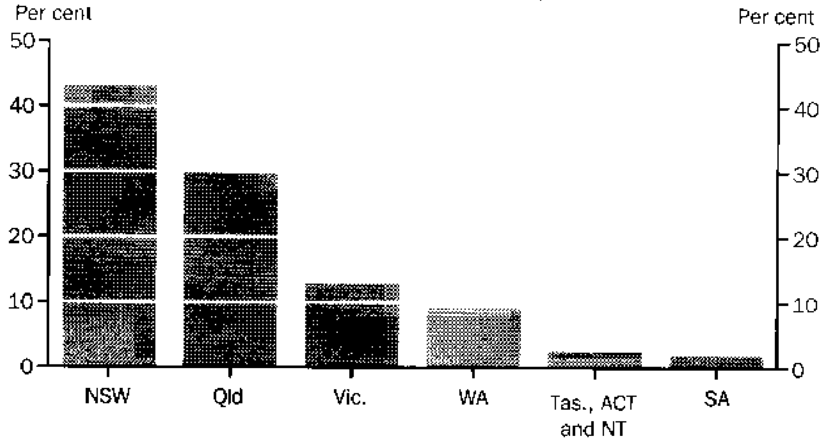
(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

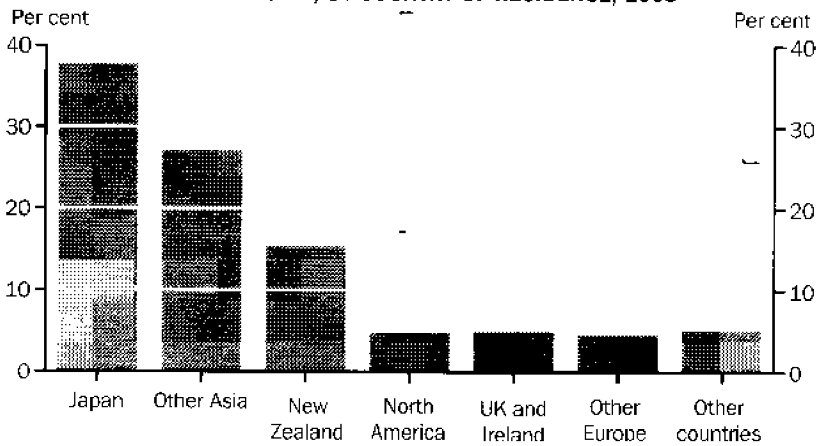
The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' has increased from 23.2% in 1988 to 27.1% in 1992 and 29.8% in 1995.

In 1995, the main source of international visitors to Australia who specified their 'main State of intended stay' as Queensland was Asia with 65.0% of the State visitor total, of which Japanese made up 37.8% and other Asians 27.2%. Visitors from New Zealand accounted for 15.4%, Europe, 9.6% (including United Kingdom and Ireland, 5.0%) and North America, 4.8%.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY, 1995



PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND (MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY) BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1995



10.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

	1993	1994	1995	
Reason for journey	'000	'000	'000	%
Holiday	661.0	748.2	846.9	76.3
Visiting friends/relatives	100.0	110.8	126.3	11.4
Business	33.0	42.8	53.6	4.8
Other	63.0	68.8	83.7	7.5
Total	**857.1**	**970.6**	**1 110.5**	**100.0**

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

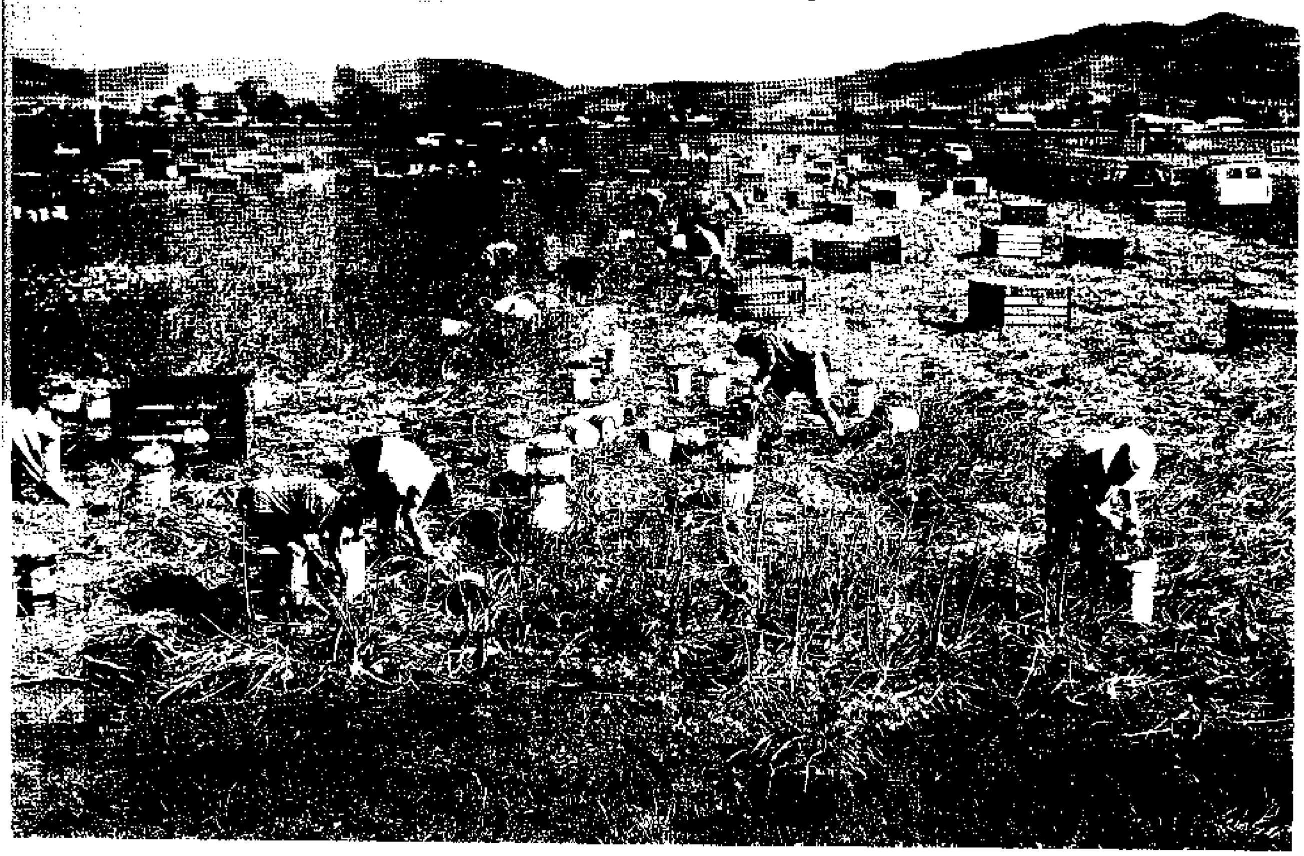
The prime focus of most international visitors is a holiday. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1995 76.3% of arrivals stated 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 11.4% 'visiting friends/relatives' and 4.8% 'business'.

Planting the seed, Stanthorpe

Photo: *Peter Robey*

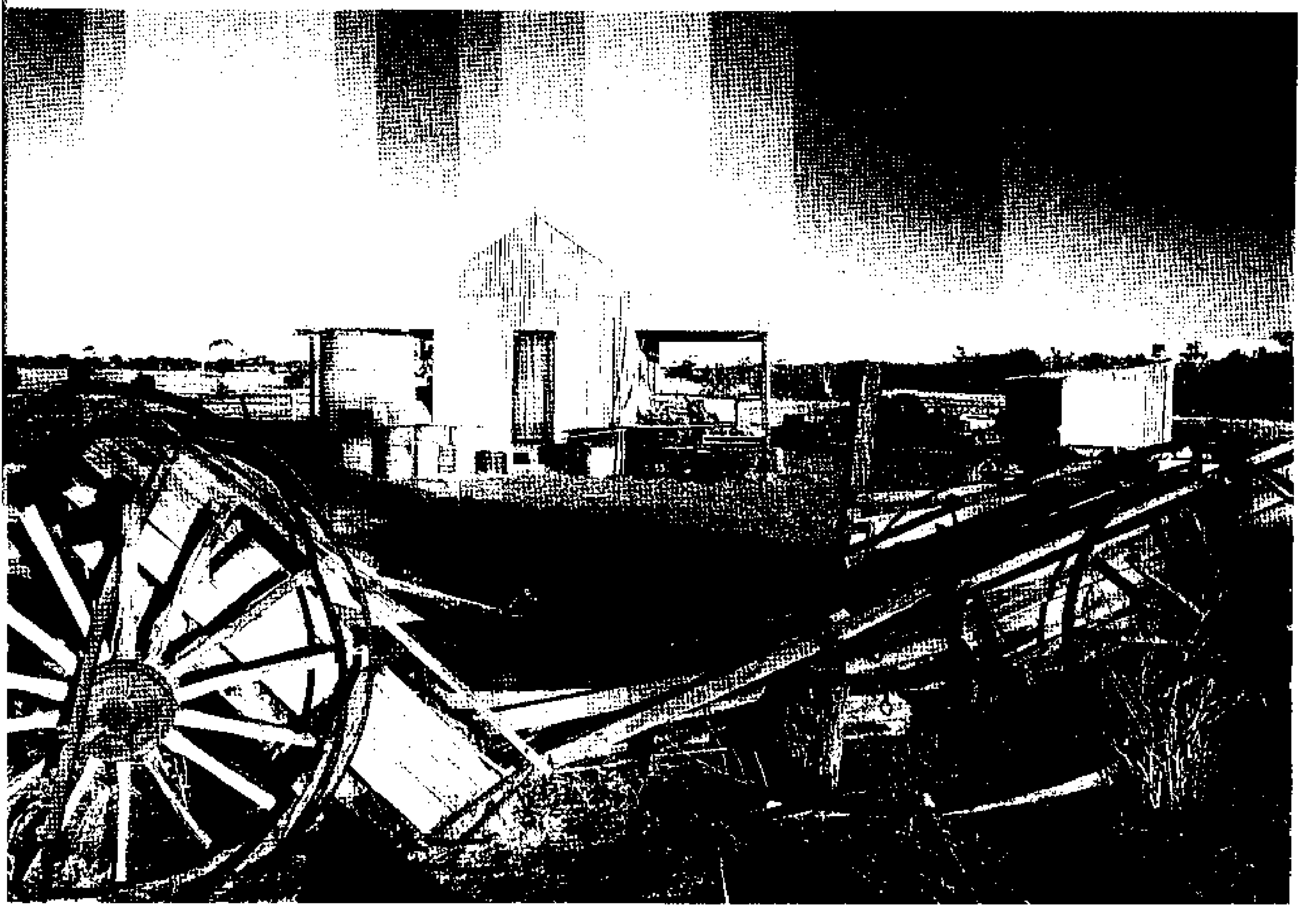
Onion picking, Gatton

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*



Cattle grazing — Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Farmyard relics, Toobrack — Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*



The fastest growing origin market in 1995 for international tourism to Queensland was Asia with 20.8% growth since 1994 in 'main State of intended stay' visitor numbers, including South Korea showing 66.4% growth, Malaysia 30.0% and Japan 19.4%. The number of New Zealanders intending to stay in Queensland in 1995 increased 14.0% from 1994, but visitors from the United States decreased 16.0%.

10.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1994	*1995*		*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
Country of residence	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	
Asia				
Japan	351.9	420.2	37.8	19.4
South Korea	35.6	59.2	5.3	66.4
Taiwan	50.1	58.4	5.3	16.6
Hong Kong	39.4	47.1	4.2	19.7
Malaysia	20.7	26.8	2.4	30.0
Singapore	62.8	64.5	5.8	2.7
Indonesia	13.9	16.0	1.4	15.1
Balance	23.1	29.7	2.7	28.6
Europe				
UK and Ireland	56.1	55.6	5.0	-0.8
Balance (a)	47.8	50.7	4.6	6.0
New Zealand	149.7	170.8	15.4	14.0
North America				
Canada	11.0	10.4	0.9	-5.6
USA	51.4	43.1	3.9	-16.0
Other countries	57.3	57.9	5.2	1.2
Total	**970.6**	**1 110.5**	**100.0**	**14.4**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

Although 29.8% of overseas visitors specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' in 1995, compared with 43.3% for New South Wales, the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually is much greater. According to the International Visitor Survey (IVS) carried out by the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR), over 50% of visitors to Australia in 1995 spent at least one night in Queensland.

In terms of visitor nights for 1995, the major origin market for overseas visitors to Queensland was Europe with 37%, of which 17% were from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Asia was the source for 29%, including Japan with 14%. New Zealand accounted for 16% and the United States and Canada 13%.

Information for 1995 from BTR's International Visitor Survey also reveals that, of total visitors to Australia, 17% visited Brisbane, 27% visited the Gold Coast, 21% travelled to the Great Barrier Reef region and 18% visited Cairns. The proportion of travellers to Australia from various countries who visited Queensland varies. For Japan, the proportion was 77%, for Taiwan 75%, Germany 59%, Canada 48%, Scandinavia 50% and the United States 47%.

10.5 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS (a) IN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND: PROPORTION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	Visitor nights in Australia 1995	Proportion of visitor nights spent in Queensland 1995	Visitor nights in Queensland 1994	1995	1995
	million	%	million	million	% of total
Asia					
Japan	6.3	39.0	2.29	2.48	13.9
Other	22.4	12.0	2.76	2.68	15.1
Europe					
UK and Ireland	14.0	21.0	3.44	2.95	16.5
Other	14.4	25.0	3.57	3.61	20.2
New Zealand	8.4	33.0	2.50	2.77	15.5
USA and Canada	9.4	24.0	2.29	2.25	12.6
Other	4.9	23.0	0.90	1.12	6.3
Total	**79.9**	**22.0**	**17.74**	**17.87**	**100.0**

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Average expenditure in Australia by overseas visitors in 1995 was $1,936; ranging from $1,160 for New Zealanders to $2,635 for continental European visitors. Average expenditure per day ranged from $48 for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland to $164 for Japanese visitors. Average length of stay in 1995 by overseas visitors was 23 nights. Japanese visitors spent an average of nine nights in Australia, New Zealanders, 17 nights and visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 42 nights.

10.6 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS (a) TO AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE AND LENGTH OF STAY

Country of residence	Average expenditure in Australia 1994	1995	Average nights spent in Australia 1994	1995	Average expenditure per day 1994	1995
	$	$	No.	No.	$	$
Japan	1 645	1 410	8	9	197	164
Other Asia	2 191	2 321	24	23	90	100
UK and Ireland	1 952	1 991	45	42	43	48
Other Europe	2 600	2 635	38	38	69	69
New Zealand	1 027	1 160	17	17	60	68
USA and Canada	1 939	2 331	25	27	77	85
Other countries	1 934	1 818	28	28	68	65
All visitors	1 886	1 936	24	23	79	83

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Inbound International Airport Movements

Of the four international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has two; Brisbane and Cairns. (Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased in October 1994.) The number of inbound passenger movements to Queensland's international airports grew 12.0% in 1995 compared with an Australian total increase of 9.0% for the year.

LONGREACH QANTAS FOUNDERS OUTBACK MUSEUM

Stage 1 of the Qantas Founders Outback Museum was opened by the Governor-General of Australia, His Excellency, Sir William Deane, AC, KBE on 9 June 1996.

The museum was opened at Longreach aerodrome in the same hangar in which Arthur Baird built and repaired the company's first biplanes. Seven DH 50s were built under licence from De Havilland, the first being put into service in 1926. This made Qantas the only airline in the world to build, maintain and fly its own aircraft.

The museum started as an effort to renew relations between Qantas and Longreach. In the early 1980s, Qantas was asked by the then chairman of the Stockman's Hall of Fame and chairman of the Longreach Shire Council to build a full-size replica of its original aircraft, the Avro 504K, for display in the Stockman's Hall of Fame. Qantas built the replica, now valued at $450,000 and advised that it was ready for delivery. The display committee, however, did not want the aircraft to hang as a centrepiece as had been originally envisaged. When the committee said that it was not possible for the aircraft to be installed for the opening of the Hall, Qantas withdrew the replica totally and for a time it went on display in Sydney's Power House Museum. This caused dismay among local aviators, historians and supporters of Qantas who had expected that it would be housed in Longreach.

In August 1988, after contacting many western people, an Ilfracombe grazier and member of the Ilfracombe Historical Society called a public meeting and invited Qantas executives to come to Longreach to discuss the possibility of establishing a Qantas Founders Memorial Museum in Longreach. The meeting gave overwhelming endorsement of the idea of a museum showing the early years of Qantas, with the Avro as the centrepiece, and the three Qantas executives agreed to use their influence to have the Avro moved from the Sydney Power House Museum. They later advised that the Avro would be available for a museum in Longreach after it had been on display for 7 years in the Sydney Powerhouse Museum.

A committee was formed to organise and prepare for the building of the Museum. Three places were considered, Qantas Park in Longreach, the Longreach Power House (which was to become a museum) and the airport. The airport became the favoured site as the difficulties involved in using the other two became apparent. Fundraising for the project was slow in starting but by 1995 donations had amounted to $143,500. In 1995, the Longreach Shire Council gave the Qantas hangar at Longreach airport under deed of grant in trust to Qantas Founders Memorial Ltd, the company formed to build and operate the Museum. Qantas gave $100,000 to help get the museum started and the State Government gave $150,000. When the Avro 504K arrived with a team of Qantas engineers to assemble it there was no doubt that the Museum was a reality.

The opening of the Museum was a time for aircraft old and new to converge on Longreach airport. One highlight of the day was the arrival of a Qantas Boeing 737, the largest aircraft ever to land at Longreach, shortly before midday. Among the guests on board was the first baby to fly on Qantas (now grown).

The opening ceremonies were chaired by a director of Qantas Foundation Memorial Ltd and began with a fly-by salute by three Tiger Moths.

The museum was dedicated as a place of honour and remembrance of the vision of the pioneers of Qantas, to preserve for the nation a sense of pride in history and achievement and for the display of relics, models, objects and records relating to the founders of Qantas.

The Mayor of Longreach welcomed the dignitaries and visitors on behalf of the people of western Queensland and noted that the aim of the museum was to tell the story of Qantas where it all began. The airline had began in the bush of western Queensland and took Australia to the world and now had come home.

The Queensland Premier, Rob Borbidge, congratulated the members of Qantas Memorial Foundation Ltd for achieving a milestone with Stage I of the museum and spoke of the difficulties the early pioneers had to overcome, with engineers working in sweltering conditions in corrugated iron hangars; ticket agents needing to learn how to book flights and sell tickets and the Chairman, Fergus McMaster needing to take time off from property and business interests to guide Qantas through its early difficulties. He mentioned that the first scheduled flight by Qantas was on 2 November 1922 when the Armstrong Whitworth FK-8 left Charleville at 5 a.m. with an 85 year old farmer as the first passenger. The aircraft refuelled at Blackall and came on to Longreach for the night, then flew to Winton, refuelled, stopped briefly at McKinlay then completed the trip at Cloncurry, having flown 580 miles or 933 km in 7 hours 45 minutes over 2 days. The Premier said that Qantas formed the first truly long distance service and a regular link between isolated communities over a vast area and lead to the development of the first aircraft factory in the Southern Hemisphere. Qantas would have never survived if not for the outback communities it served and their partnership, at a time when Cobb and Co were still selling tickets on horsedrawn coaches. He said that it was important to record and celebrate those events which rightly command respect across the world and that the museum would attract national and international interest, thereby contributing to the well-being of the area as a tourist destination.

The Chief Executive of Qantas said that the opening of the museum was a milestone in the history of Longreach, Queensland, Qantas and Australia and acknowledged the efforts of the Committee in raising funds and their vision for the museum. He noted the contribution made to the day by aircraft enthusiasts who had brought their own aircraft to Longreach to express their pride in the history of Qantas and the aviation industry. It was an interesting perspective that Qantas, in its first year of operations had carried about the same number of people as had arrived in the Boeing 737-400 (129) and that at any hour Qantas has more than 8,000 passengers in the air. He said that the museum would preserve the company's heritage in Longreach and ensure that its origins were not forgotten. The Chief Executive then presented a plaque to the Qantas Foundation Memorial Ltd Chairman to be displayed next to the Avro 504K aircraft.

The Chairman, in thanking him for the plaque, said that the inscription on it officially transferred ownership of the Avro to the Qantas Founders Outback Memorial Museum, making it part of the Longreach community permanently. He said that Stage I was not fully complete and that another building was needed to provide visitor facilities and protect delicate artefacts which were unable to take the kind of treatment they would receive in a hangar. This would cost about $250,000. He spoke of the need to build Stage II of the Museum to house artefacts and records and provide a greatly increased area with a controlled atmosphere for the better preservation of the Avro. The hangar was not really a museum type building, just a tin shed, unpleasant on a hot day, but they were the conditions in which the founders worked and still had the will to achieve and that it was important to demonstrate that aspect. He said that Stage II of the museum, with a fully controlled atmosphere would cost around $10m.

In his opening remarks the Governor-General, His Excellency Sir William Deane said that the museum was a memorial to the early days of a great Australian company and a visual reminder of important parts of the history of the outback. The precise moment of the formation of the company was a little uncertain and was somewhere in the period 1919 to 1922. He noted that the founders of the company could be said to include the first passenger and those rarely mentioned supporters who joined the company in its early days. The Royal Australian Air Force originated at about the same period as Qantas and had absorbed the traditions and spirit of the Australian Flying Corps of World War I. The Australian Flying Corps had a total of 78 deaths, and the hazards of flying in those days could be seen in that 25 deaths occurred while in training. He suggested that the memories of adventure, courage and daring of those years were what brought McGuiness, Fysh and Baird together. He noted that he was not the first Governor-General associated with Qantas, as Governor-General Lord Stonehaven's wife had christened the first of the DH 50s built in Longreach. She gave it the name 'Iris' when it was unveiled (on 18 August 1926). He said the story of Qantas was honoured by the part Qantas played in the Royal Flying Doctor Service, which started at Cloncurry in 1928 and that it was a story with its roots deep in the soil of the Queensland outback, in the people who lived there and their values of community, perseverance and faith in the future. The Governor-General said that he was saddened by the present lack of rain and the consequent problems of rural unemployment, but in the context of those conditions the museum was a great credit to all associated with it, and that he was proud to declare open the Qantas Founders Outback Museum.

After the opening, the museum had 750 paying customers through the museum turnstile and theatre and there were many more who did not have opportunity to visit the exhibits.

The star of the day was a Lockheed L1049-F/C-121C Super Constellation, ('Connie'), similar to the type used by Qantas from 1954 to 1963. Its four 18-cylinder engines belched clouds of smoke when started, then blasted spiky red flames from the exhausts as it roared down the runway and took off. As part of the opening 'Connie' made a fly-over salute then swooped down and demonstrated the missed approach and overshoot manoeuvre.

Super Constellations were replaced by Boeing 707 jets. The last genuine Qantas Super Constellation was destroyed in Kuwait in 1982. 'Connie' (originally used by the US military) was discovered by members of the Historical Aircraft Restoration Society in Tuscon, Arizona in 1991, full of hundreds of pigeon nests, amongst 10,000 other aircraft. The only reason it had not been dismantled and melted down was the difficulty of removing the pigeons. After restoration it was brought to Australia as the Super Constellation was the aircraft which put Qantas on the world aviation map.

Another historic aircraft, the Puss Moth VH-UPA, used by Qantas from 1930 to 1937 and currently being restored by the Historical Aircraft Restoration Society was taken there and put on display for the opening day.

A DC3 flew the Mudgeeraba Lighthorsemen in and they put on a display after only an hour with the horses (loaned by Longreach Pastoral College).

Many people took the opportunity to get a close look at aircraft which are not normally accessible to the public, including the Boeing 737-400, the Governor-General's aircraft — a Falcon 900 — and the Super Constellation. It was remarked that nowhere else in Australia would people be allowed to walk around and inspect the aircraft as they did in Longreach, or to stand on the tarmac while people were boarding and the aircraft was being towed away.

Around 1,000 people were still at the airport in the evening to see if the Boeing 737 really would be able to get off the ground. There are very few places in Australia where the crowd who had gathered to watch the takeoff would give rousing applause to a departing Boeing — Longreach is one of them!

The present museum contains only a snapshot of the whole Qantas story. When Stage II is completed it should show the complete story. The present building may then be used for a manufacturing display, actually building vintage style aeroplanes for sale where they were once built by Baird for Qantas.

10.7 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
		PASSENGERS (a)		
Brisbane	795 414	878 541	1 066 741	21.4
Cairns	356 161	365 764	328 649	–10.1
Townsville (b)	2 435	1 737	—	..
Queensland	**1 154 010**	**1 246 042**	**1 395 390**	**12**
Australia	5 127 845	5 591 850	6 096 621	9
		AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS		
Brisbane	6 727	7 344	8 574	16.7
Cairns	4 430	4 722	4 691	–0.7
Townsville (b)	104	58		..
Queensland	**11 261**	**12 124**	**13 265**	**9.4**
Australia	43 677	44 127	47 721	8.1

(a) Revenue passengers. (b) Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased in October 1994 after recommencing in November 1992.

Source: Department of Transport.

There were over 1 million overseas passenger arrivals to Brisbane in 1995 which was an increase of 21.4% from 1994, while international aircraft movements to Brisbane increased 16.7%. Queensland is Australia's second major gateway after Sydney and in 1995 accounted for 22.9% of all inbound international passenger arrivals to Australia.

Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism, although growing at a much slower rate than international tourism to Australia, is still the major component of the Australian market. It currently constitutes around 76% of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights.

For the year ended December 1995, domestic visitor nights in Queensland were 62.4 million, or 25.0% of the total domestic visitor nights undertaken by Australian residents. New South Wales accounted for 31.7% and Victoria 19.3% of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland were 28.6% of the Australian total for 1995 and intrastate visitor nights were 22.8% of the total.

Of total domestic tourism in Queensland in 1995, 43% of visitor nights were spent in the dwellings of friends or relatives compared with 22% in hotels and motels with facilities, 8% in caravan parks, 4% in other camping or caravanning, 10% in rented flats, units and houses and 5% in owned holiday houses or flats.

In 1994–95, visiting friends or relatives accounted for approximately 28% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland, while the holiday component constituted almost 45% of domestic visitor nights. Over the same period, 13% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland were for business reasons (including conferences and seminars).

The Gold Coast region had 12.6 million domestic visitor nights in 1994–95, which was 20.8% of the total domestic visitor nights in Queensland. Brisbane recorded 10.8 million or 17.8% of the Queensland total, followed by the Sunshine Coast with 8.6 million (14.1%) and the Far North with 5.6 million (9.2%).

10.8 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS (a) TO REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND

Region	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
	'000	'000	'000
Brisbane	10 511	10 926	10 824
Gold Coast	10 541	11 016	12 641
Sunshine Coast	5 906	6 467	8 568
Gympie/Maryborough	2 958	2 981	3 162
Brisbane Valley and hinterland	1 628	2 235	1 475
Darling Downs	3 102	3 065	3 371
Bundaberg	1 273	994	1 182
Fitzroy	3 627	3 509	4 015
Mackay	2 480	1 449	2 252
Whitsunday Islands	999	779	1 593
Northern	2 855	2 863	3 721
Far North	5 975	6 177	5 584
North Reef Islands	295	269	676
North-West	766	740	620
Central/South-West	1 084	1 261	1 051
Queensland	**53 999**	**54 729**	**60 734**

(a) Data from September quarter 1994 are not directly comparable with data from earlier periods.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Visitors to Regions of Queensland.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Between December quarter 1994 and December quarter 1995, rooms available for short-term accommodation in hotels, motels and guest houses in Queensland increased 3.4% from 40,760 to 42,161 and bed spaces increased 3.6% to 129,138. In December quarter 1995, licensed hotels with facilities provided 19,108 rooms and motels and guest houses with facilities had 23,053 rooms. The number of holiday units, flats and houses available for short-term letting increased 4.2%, from 18,030 to 18,784. In addition, visitor hostels (backpacker establishments) provided 8,283 bed spaces and caravan parks provided 54,905 powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc. in December quarter 1995 in Queensland.

10.9 CAPACITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY, DECEMBER QUARTER 1995

State or Territory	Hotels, motels and guest houses	Holiday flats, units and houses	Caravan parks, etc.	Visitor hostels
	rooms	No.	sites	bedspaces
New South Wales	57 407	11 021	94 963	(a) 5 748
Victoria	29 798	3 676	67 710	3 320
Queensland	42 161	18 784	54 905	8 283
South Australia	10 763	1 297	24 406	2 116
Western Australia	14 924	2 581	30 063	3 033
Tasmania	5 503	830	6 440	1 719
Northern Territory	5 437	293	8 972	2 851
ACT	3 637	767	1 005	(a)
Australia	**169 630**	**39 249**	**288 464**	**27 070**

(a) ACT included with New South Wales.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).

In December quarter 1995, Queensland had 22.9% of the rooms available in Australia in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, 47.9% of the commercial holiday units, flats and houses, 30.6% of bed spaces in visitor hostels and 19.0% of powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc. at caravan parks.

10.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER

Particulars	*Unit*	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	No.	263	264	—
Guest rooms	No.	18 207	19 108	4.9
Bed spaces	No.	54 952	57 401	4.5
Room occupancy rates	%	66.4	64.8	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	41.4	39.8	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	515 861	561 620	8.9
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	No.	838	849	1.3
Guest rooms	No.	22 553	23 053	2.2
Bed spaces	No.	69 679	71 737	3.0
Room occupancy rates	%	60.7	60.7	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	36.9	35.9	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	313 111	336 693	7.5
TOTAL CARAVAN PARKS				
Establishments	No.	631	631	—
On-site vans	No.	5 762	5 765	0.1
Other powered sites	No.	32 442	32 489	0.1
Unpowered sites	No.	12 911	12 767	-1.1
Cabins, etc.	No.	3 717	3 884	4.5
Total capacity	No.	54 832	54 905	0.1
Site occupancy rates	%	47.0	46.2	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	99 633	103 155	3.5
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES				
Single bedroom	No.	3 561	3 712	4.2
Multiple bedroom	No.	14 469	15 072	4.2
Total bedrooms	No.	18 030	18 784	4.2
Bed spaces	No.	73 510	76 837	4.5
Unit occupancy rates	%	60.2	59.7	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	230 170	254 375	10.5
VISITOR HOSTELS				
Establishments	No.	118	121	2.5
Bed spaces	No.	7 978	8 283	3.8
Bed occupancy rates	%	48.8	51.3	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	16 643	19 139	15.0

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses

Of the total Queensland hotel, motel and guest house stock for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1995, 18.5% of guest rooms were located in Gold Coast City, 15.7% in Brisbane City, 13.5% in Cairns City, 5.9% in Whitsunday Shire and 5.6% on the Sunshine Coast. Room nights occupied in Queensland in the year ended December 1995 increased 1.8% from 9.3 million to 9.5 million in the year ended December 1994, with licensed hotels recording an increase of 1.4% and motels and guest houses an increase of 2.1%.

10.11 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY SELECTED REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER

Particulars	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
	GUEST ROOMS (No.)		
Brisbane City	5 722	6 615	15.6
Gold Coast City (a)	7 631	7 789	2.1
Sunshine Coast (b)	2 480	2 353	–5.1
Hervey Bay City	667	731	9.6
Toowoomba City	707	716	1.3
Rockhampton City	1 075	1 089	1.3
Mackay City (c)	1 495	1 458	2.5
Whitsunday Shire	2 502	2 469	–1.3
Cairns City (d)	5 415	5 690	5.1
Queensland	40 760	42 161	3.4
	ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (%)		
Brisbane City	73.4	71.6	..
Gold Coast City (a)	70.3	69.2	..
Sunshine Coast (b)	56.2	55.7	..
Hervey Bay City	50.5	50.4	..
Toowoomba City	56.9	59.1	..
Rockhampton City	65.7	63.5	..
Mackay City (c)	58.6	59.3	..
Whitsunday Shire	60.6	58.2	..
Cairns City (d)	75.1	72.7	..
Queensland	63.2	62.5	..
	TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)		
Brisbane City	132 335	158 060	19.4
Gold Coast City (a)	193 471	206 531	6.8
Sunshine Coast (b)	51 353	52 692	2.6
Hervey Bay City	8 564	9 458	10.4
Toowoomba City	8 363	8 951	7.0
Rockhampton City	14 098	14 188	0.6
Mackay City (c)	20 243	21 284	5.1
Whitsunday Shire	72 188	75 114	4.1
Cairns City (d)	130 945	142 758	9.0
Queensland	828 971	898 313	7.6

(a) Including the previous Albert Shire. (b) Sunshine Coast Statistical District. (c) Including the previous Pioneer Shire. (d) Including the previous Mulgrave Shire.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Queensland's room occupancy rate decreased slightly from 63.2% for the year ended December 1994 to 62.5% for the year ended December 1995. This compares with a room occupancy rate of 58.5% for Australia for the 1995 year. In 1995, Cairns City recorded a room occupancy rate of 72.7%, Brisbane City recorded 71.6%, while Gold Coast City and the Sunshine Coast Statistical District recorded 69.2% and 55.7%, respectively. For five-star rated establishments, the room occupancy rate for 1995 was 75.0% compared with 68.0% for four-star rated establishments and 64.0% for three-star rated establishments.

The numbers of guest arrivals at 7.3 million and guest nights at 17.4 million for 1995 were almost unchanged from the previous year. Average length of stay ranged from 3.2 days for five-star rated establishments to 1.8 days for two-star rated establishments.

Takings from accommodation in Queensland increased 7.6% from $829.0m for 1994 to $891.8m for 1995 which represented 27.4% of the total accommodation takings for Australia for 1995. The average takings per room night occupied in Queensland increased from $89 in 1994 to $95 in 1995.

Holiday Flats, Units and Houses

Unit nights occupied in holiday flats, units and houses available for short-term letting in Queensland increased 6.4% to 4.0 million for the year ended December 1995 compared with 3.8 million for the year ended December 1994. The unit occupancy rate decreased slightly from 60.2% to 59.7% although unit lettings rose 13.6% to 0.7 million in 1995. Takings from accommodation increased 10.5% from $230.2m in 1994 to $254.4m in 1995, representing 51.5% of total takings for accommodation in Australia from holiday flats, units and houses. The average takings per unit night occupied for Queensland increased from $61 in 1994 to $64 in 1995.

10.12 SUMMARY OF HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES BY SELECTED REGION, QUEENSLAND, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1995

Region	Flats, units and houses	Bed spaces	Employment (a)	Unit nights occupied	Unit occupancy rate	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	days	$'000
Brisbane City	509	1 749	101	123 491	70.9	5.5	9 769
Gold Coast City (b)	8 460	31 843	1 128	1 910 541	63.2	6.8	121 803
Sunshine Coast (c)	5 709	25 522	647	1 129 500	57.3	6.3	69 359
Hervey Bay City	563	2 624	75	98 870	50.3	4.5	5 125
Whitsunday Shire	123	469	35	22 671	55.2	3.3	1 456
Townsville City	256	1 160	55	49 458	56.9	4.7	2 873
Cairns City (d)	1 129	4 100	180	259 122	59.6	4.5	19 128
Douglas Shire	398	1 594	78	76 539	56.1	4.2	7 014
Queensland	18 784	76 837	2 575	3 993 879	59.7	5.9	254 375

(a) Excluding real estate agents and their employees. (b) Data are for year ended June 1995 for the old Gold Coast City i.e. excluding the previous Albert Shire. (c) Sunshine Coast Statistical District. (d) Including the previous Mulgrave Shire.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Caravan Parks

For the year ended December 1995, site nights occupied in Queensland caravan parks fell 1.9% to 9.2 million compared with 9.4 million site nights occupied for the year ended December 1994. The site occupancy rate in 1995 was 46.2%, which compares favourably with the Australian total rate of 43.9% for the same period. Accommodation takings from Queensland caravan parks increased 3.5% from $99.6m in 1994 to $103.2m 1995, accounting for 22.3% of Australian takings.

Visitor Hostels

Queensland supplied 8,283 or 30.6% of the available bedspaces in Australia for December quarter 1995. For the year ended December 1995, guest nights increased 7.2% to 1.5 million compared with 1.4 million for the year ended December 1994, while the bed occupancy rate increased from 48.8% in 1994 to 51.3% in 1995. Guest arrivals increased 9.3% to 0.6 million in 1995 and average length of stay dropped slightly to 2.6 days. Accommodation takings increased 16.0% from $16.6m in 1994 to $19.1m in 1995, which was 33.4% of the total for Australia.

For the year ended December 1995, Brisbane Statistical Division recorded the highest bed occupancy rate of 55.9%, followed by Wide Bay-Burnett (54.8%), Far North (53.0%), Mackay (52.6%), Moreton (50.8%) and Northern (46.3%). Accommodation takings for Far North Statistical Division of $7.5m in 1995 were 39.4% of the total for visitor hostels in Queensland, followed by Brisbane with $2.5m (13.3%), Northern with $2.4m (12.8%), Moreton with $2.3m (12.0%) and Mackay with $2.2m (11.5%).

CULTURAL AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

The cultural environment includes both historic places such as places of recreation and churches and Aboriginal places such as galleries of rock art and carved trees. The natural environment includes wilderness areas, landscapes and outstanding geological features.

The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The Register of the National Estate is maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. The Register of the National Estate is the national list of all those parts of Australia's natural, historical and Aboriginal heritage which should be kept for present and future generations.

10.13 THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a)

State or Territory	Total 30 June 1990	At 30 June 1995 Aboriginal	Historic	Natural	Total	%
New South Wales	3 051	211	2 676	423	3 310	29.4
Victoria	1 786	101	2 176	205	2 482	22.0
Queensland	862	148	663	270	1 081	9.6
South Australia	1 142	143	741	360	1 244	11.0
Western Australia	1 075	75	847	313	1 235	11.0
Tasmania	1 339	76	1 147	237	1 460	13.0
Northern Territory	225	88	104	59	251	2.2
ACT	132	10	138	28	176	1.6
External Territories	21		15	16	31	0.3
Total	**9 633**	**852**	**8 507**	**1 911**	**11 270**	**100.0**
Registered list	*9 146*	*830*	*8 433*	*1 768*	*11 031*	97.9
Interim list	*487*	*22*	*74*	*143*	*239*	2.1

(a) Including registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Reports, 1989–90 and 1994–95.

Of the 11,270 natural, Aboriginal and historic places listed or waiting to be listed on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1995, 9.6% were in Queensland.

New South Wales had the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places listed (24.8%), followed by Queensland (17.4%), South Australia (16.9%), Victoria (11.9%), the Northern Territory

(10.3%), Tasmania (8.9%), Western Australia (8.8%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.2%).

10.14 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a) (b), 1990 AND 1995

Particulars	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*
30 June 1990									
Number listed	200	98	115	118	72	58	74	9	744
30 June 1995									
Number listed	*211*	*101*	*148*	*143*	*75*	*76*	*88*	*10*	*852*
Aboriginal art sites	65	16	32	42	25	5	15	2	202
Places of significance to Aboriginal people	22		12	21	9		39	1	104
Aboriginal stone arrangements	9	4	26	8	3	3		1	54
Aboriginal modified trees (scarred and carved)	23	8	9	2	2	—	—	1	45
Aboriginal ceremonial sites	5	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other Aboriginal sites	87	70	59	70	36	68	34	5	429

(a) At present there are no Torres Strait Islander places in the Register of the National Estate. Current Commission priorities are designed to redress this situation. (b) Including registered places and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Reports, 1989–90 and 1994–95.

Of the 852 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places listed in Australia, 202 were Aboriginal art sites, 104 were places of significance to Aboriginal people, 54 were Aboriginal stone arrangements, 45 were Aboriginal modified trees (scarred and carved) and 18 were Aboriginal ceremonial sites. The main place type was Aboriginal art sites, with 32.2% located in New South Wales, 20.8% in South Australia and 15.8% located in Queensland.

THE ARTS

The Queensland Government supports the development of arts and cultural industries through the Queensland Office of Arts and Cultural Development (OACD) which incorporates two bodies — Arts Queensland and Film Queensland.

The OACD administers a comprehensive range of development programs and seeks to identify potential growth areas within the arts industry. As such the office:

- Provides policy advice on arts, film and cultural development matters to the Minister for the Arts and the State Government.
- Supports major arts events such as the Brisbane Biennial International Festival of Music, the Brisbane Festival and the Brisbane International Film Festival.
- Supports business improvement and export market development within the cultural sector and
- Provides direct financial and policy support for six statutory authorities:
  - State Library of Queensland,
  - Queensland Art Gallery,
  - Queensland Cultural Centre Trust,

- Queensland Museum,
- Queensland Performing Arts Trust and
- Queensland Theatre Company.

The OACD works closely with other governments, the arts community and industry organisations to address issues such as:

- Local government strategies for the arts and culture,
- The arts of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people,
- The arts of people of non-English speaking backgrounds,
- Making connections between arts and industry,
- The development of a cultural tourism industry and
- The development of a film industry.

The Arts in Queensland

In March 1996, the ABS released *Cultural Funding in Australia, 1993–1994* on behalf of the Cultural Ministers' Council. This study found Queensland accounted for $176m (17.6%) of the $996m cultural funding for States and Territories in 1993–94.

An analysis done by Morgans Stockbroking in April 1995 of Queensland employment figures released by the ABS further showed that there was a 36% growth in cultural and recreational service employment between May 1991 and February 1995 (including Queensland's rapidly growing film sector), making it the sixth largest source of employment growth during this business cycle. The total number of jobs added during this period exceeded the growth in the much larger retail sector (an industry almost seven times as large as the cultural and recreational services sector).

This compares favourably with recent statistics issued by the ABS which show that over the 10 years to 1991, the number of persons employed in culture-related industries grew by 16.6% while the rest of Australia's workforce grew by only 12.9%. However, a proportion of this relates to unpaid work.

In March 1995, the ABS undertook a study titled *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues* (4114.0) which found visiting a library was the most popular cultural participation in Queensland, involving 38.5% of the population, followed by popular music at 26.6%, visiting a museum at 25.1% and visiting an art gallery at 21.5%.

The ABS also undertook a study published in February 1995 called *Queensland Cultural Industry – An Economic Profile*. This study found:

- The Queensland domestic market for arts, cultural and entertainment goods and services was estimated to be $1,387m in 1993–94,
- At the 1991 census of population and housing, 2.3% (27,881) of Queensland's employed persons worked in the arts and cultural industries,
- The total personal income for workers in these industries in 1993-94 was estimated to be $723m,

- The total value of culturally derived goods and services to the Australian economy in 1993–94 was estimated to be $23,223m. It is estimated that Queensland contributed $3,384m to this figure,
- Arts and cultural industries contribute more to the Australian economy than some other industries such as electricity, clothing and alcoholic beverages and
- In the 12 months ended March 1993 an estimated 301,400 people in Queensland reported some paid or unpaid involvement in culture and leisure activities (12.8% of the population). Females were more likely to participate in cultural and leisure activities than males, but males were more likely to receive payment than females.

Cultural Focus

The focus of the OACD is to develop the arts into a sustainable industry by stimulating demand for arts products through cultural tourism, manufacturing, audience development and marketing strategies and creating a stronger arts infrastructure to support this development.

Developments have included:

- The launch of the BizArts program in October 1995 which encourages businesses to commission Queensland artists to create distinctive furniture, functional art or fit-outs for their business environments through a sponsorship agreement with Arts Queensland. Artists and designers use these commissions to develop prototypes for manufacturing.
- A study of the arts infrastructure needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people undertaken by Arts Queensland from September 1995 to September 1996,
- A benchmarking study to compare Queensland's arts policies and programs with those of other States,
- A cultural tourism strategy plus a strategy and research to find market-ready products for existing tourist markets,
- An analysis of the marketing needs of arts organisations in Queensland,
- An export market development strategy and
- The development of a multimedia policy.

In addition, the OACD has also addressed social justice issues through:

- The launch in November 1995 of the government's statement on cultural diversity and the arts. This addresses the needs of audiences, artists and arts workers of various cultural and linguistic backgrounds and details strategies the State Government will use to remove the cultural and linguistic barriers which prevent artists of non-English-speaking backgrounds from participating in Queensland's cultural growth.
- The circulation in 1996 of a discussion paper on youth arts, titled *Contemporary Creativity: Supporting Young Artists and Youth Cultural Development in Queensland*, released prior to formulating a youth arts policy.

Arts Funding

Arts Queensland operates six programs of assistance:

- The Arts Grants Program,
- The Museum Grants Program,
- The Individual Professional Development Program,
- The Regional Arts Development Fund,
- The Cultural Facilities Program and
- The Cultural Industries Development Scheme.

Film

Film Queensland's development and investment strategies generated an increase in Australian film and television production in Queensland from 4% of total Australian production in 1993–94 to 30%, valued at $46m, in 1995–96. The development of a home-grown industry (as distinct from offshore) is reflected in the success of three television series: *Ocean Girl*, now in its fourth series and valued at $23m, *Pacific Drive* ($16m) and two series of *Fire* ($12m) as well as a number of feature films and telemovies such as *Mr Reliable* and *White Lies*.

The Pacific Film and Television Commission (the Queensland Government's international marketing arm), the Warner Roadshow Studio and Film Queensland were successful in attracting production expending $103m in 1995–96 with an economic impact of $278m to the State. Projects included *The Phantom*, *The Story of the CIA* and the $55m budget *The Island of Dr Moreau*, which expended $19m in Queensland.

SPORT AND RECREATION

The Office of Sport and Recreation provides opportunities for all Queenslanders to participate and obtain excellence in sporting and recreational activities. It develops sport and recreation programs and facilities which provide access and improved performance for all Queenslanders.

Some of the programs developed by the Office of Sport and Recreation include:

Community Sports Programs

The Community Sports Development Program, which has an annual budget of $1m, aims to assist community based organisations across Queensland to develop and enhance provision of sporting services. Under the 1996 program, funds were provided for the employment of coaches involved in junior development programs, as well as for coach, administration and technical official education and projects aimed at assisting Equity target groups.

Of a total of 645 applications, 584 applications (across 11 regions) were eligible to receive funds up to $3,000. Recommendations for funding covered 58 sports (45 in 1995).

The Minor Facilities Program provided assistance for capital works projects for sport, recreation and youth facilities which cater primarily for regional and local community focused activities. Approximately

$1.9m worth of approved subsidies were allocated for 74 projects in the 1996 round.

Queensland Academy of Sport

The Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) is working with the Olympic 2000 Task Force Sport Sub-Committee to develop strategies to maximise opportunities for Queenslanders to be selected in Olympic teams. The Academy is keen to use the period leading up to the 2000 Olympics to develop structure for the delivery of high performance sport that will endure past the year 2000.

Under the Australian Sports Commission's Olympic Athletic Program, QAS included two new programs in 1994–95 — softball and volleyball. In 1995–96 the QAS received new initiative funding of $365,000 from the State Government for the inclusion of water polo, baseball and triathlon.

The QAS has 17 elite squads including athletics, basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, a disabled squad, gymnastics, men's and women's hockey, netball, rowing, rugby union, soccer and swimming. The Academy supports a total of 589 athletes, which includes 12 individual scholarships in sports such as boxing and squash. On average, each elite squad supports 25 to 30 athletes with their coaching, training and competition needs.

The QAS is investigating the feasibility of a regional academy to provide support for regionally based athletes. As elite sport moves towards the year 2000, many athletes are choosing to remain in their own environment and train with State and Territory-based academies and Institutions, rather than relocate to centrally-based programs at the Australian Institute of Sport in Canberra. It is anticipated that this trend will only increase, with excellent results being achieved.

State Coaching Centre

The State Coaching Centre (SCC), a joint initiative of the Australian Coaching Council (ACC) and the Queensland Government, is primarily responsible for the promotion and conduct of the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme (NCAS). The State Coaching Centre provides advice and support to State and regional sporting organisations thus creating a closer link between the ACC and the ultimate target of its program, the practising coaches.

State Wide Sports Development Program

The State Wide Sports Development Program (SWSDP) is designed to assist State sporting organisations (SSOs) and Industry Peak Bodies (IPBs) to effectively and efficiently administer and develop sport at all levels in Queensland.

Under the 1996 SWSDP, 96 organisations (93 in 1995) requested assistance totalling approximately $14.7m. Following evaluation of the development plans and funding applications, allocations to these organisations totalled almost $7.2m. Over 80% of the grant allocation has been allocated for outcomes and performance measures which would require the employment of in excess of 250 leadership positions in the State office and regional offices of the SSOs and IPBs.

The 26 Olympic sports, four Paralympic sports and associated IPBs have been allocated total funding of almost $3.6m which is approximately half of the total 1996 SWSDP allocation.

Brisbane City Council, Sport and Recreation

Contributed by Brisbane City Council

The Brisbane City Council is responsible for promoting and enhancing the lifestyles of Brisbane residents and visitors by providing services and facilities for recreation and sport. A cultural development program aims at stimulating the social and cultural values and energies of the City's people.

Major Venues Branch

The Major Venues Branch of the Council is one of the largest managers of sport in Australia. The Branch manages over 28 facilities including ANZ Stadium, QEII Athletics Centre, Brisbane Entertainment Centre, the Sleeman Sports Complex, Victoria Park and St Lucia Golf Courses, 17 aquatic complexes and 34 pools.

During 1996–97, $10m will be spent on redeveloping existing facilities and constructing new indoor facilities. These include a new public pool complex at Acacia Ridge, a world class basketball and netball facility at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre and a four court multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Hibiscus Gardens, Mt Gravatt. The Sleeman Sports Complex at Chandler will receive $906,000 for the completion of the first stage of its indoor water leisure centre and the upgrading of the arena (indoor sports centre).

Community Development Branch

The Community Development Branch helps to build and sustain the livability of the city through the provision of recreation, sport, community and cultural services. Its vision is to build creative, sustainable, vital and healthy communities that take account of the diversity and needs of Brisbane's people and the City's unique character. The branch also has a role to play in leasing Council land to community groups and is actively developing programs and services for special interest groups including young people, the elderly and the indigenous community. Policy and program development are kept relevant to changing needs by community consultation and integrated planning.

The Branch operates from the city and several regional offices strategically located to ensure residents have ready access to its services.

City Hall and Community Halls

Brisbane's City Hall was officially opened in 1930 and is a significant heritage building. It is the seat of local government in Brisbane and contains the Lord Mayor's office, the Council Chambers and Councillors' offices. City Hall is Brisbane's premier venue for celebratory events and memorable occasions. In addition to the main auditorium, City Hall offers a range of elegant function rooms for hire. The City Council also provides community halls throughout Brisbane which can be hired for activities such as dancing, judo, aerobics, meetings, theatrical productions and fundraising events.

Brisbane City Gallery

Brisbane City Gallery, located in City Hall, combines Brisbane's earliest art with exciting new local art and provides a showcase for Brisbane's history and a wide range of contemporary exhibitions.

Queen Street and Fortitude Valley Malls

The Queen Street and Fortitude Valley Malls are recognised as places where both residents and visitors can relax and enjoy many diverse activities. The bustle is constant, with brass bands, markets, street entertainers and dining in open-air restaurants and cafes. The Malls are a dynamic recreational and cultural focus for Brisbane and provide some of Brisbane's best shopping as well as a safe and entertaining environment for people of all ages.

Cultural Development Activities

To foster the City's cultural life, the Council offers a program of free weekly concerts, organises coordinated cultural development programs and services, supports local and City-wide festivals and special events, encourages Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural development activities, makes available a range of cultural development grants and actively encourages community involvement in all areas.

Art in Public Places

Art in Public Places is a program which aims to use art displayed in public places to enhance local and regional identity. The Council's sculpture collection consists of more than 90 pieces at locations which include the King Edward Sculpture Park, King George Square and the Brisbane Botanic Gardens at Mt Coot-tha.

Community Recreation and Sports Development Activities

Brisbane City Council aims to provide everyone in Brisbane with access to quality sport and recreation opportunities. This involves both planning for the provision of facilities and giving community recreation and sporting groups the advice and backup they need to operate successfully. The Council administers approximately 500 leased sites for recreation and sporting activities.

Brisbane City Council provides over $700,000 in grants to local sporting groups to support projects inlcuding facility construction and refurbishment, organisation of significant events and promotional activities, training and educational programs and junior sports development projects.

The Council is also developing a number of multi-use sport and recreation centres around the city to encourage greater community participation in sport and recreation.

The Brisbane River Recreation Strategy will provide a number of recommendations to encourage greater recreational use of the Brisbane River. More public access points, picnic areas, launching ramps, pontoons, community events and river-related activities will soon be available as an outcome of this project.

The new Growing Old and Living Dangerously (GOLD!) active recreation program for older adults has proven a huge success, giving opportunities for exciting and varied recreational activities.

The ever-popular social walking program, Walking for Pleasure, continues to increase in membership and range of activities encouraging recreational use of natural bushland areas around the city.

The 'Chill Out' young people's vacation program also continues to provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for the 12 to 16 year old age group.

Canoe Trails

The Brisbane City Council's three canoe trails provide many opportunities to appreciate the wildlife, vegetation and history of the Brisbane River catchment.

The Boondall Wetlands Reserve canoe trail is a 5 km trail which winds through parts of Brisbane's largest wetlands reserve. The Boondall

Wetlands are home to many species of native wildlife and are an important habitat for migratory wading birds. The Bulimba Creek canoe trail is a scenic 10.5 km trail which winds through low lying swamplands, rainforest and mangroves, and is rich with birdlife. The Oxley Creek canoe trail is a 9.6 km trail winding past houses, parks and farmland.

Basketball Half Courts

Over 100 basketball half courts are to be found in many locations throughout Brisbane. Lists are available from the Community Development Branch.

Skating, BMX and Rollerblading Facilities

Regional skating facilities are offered in 18 locations throughout Brisbane. Lists are available from the Community Development Branch.

Library Services

The $4m automation project, which commenced in 1993, was finalised in October 1996. All 32 libraries now provide customers with on-line access to Brisbane City Council Library Services' collection of over one million items. In the 1995–96 financial year a total of 6,799,458 items were borrowed from Brisbane's libraries.

Internet and CD-ROM facilities, which are currently available at Central City libraries and Wynnum libraries, will be extended to the new Garden City and Chermside libraries in 1996–97. A new library at Mount Ommaney opened in December 1996.

The Library refurbishment program to update facilities is continuing. Sandgate library, which is a significant heritage building, was refurbished in 1996 at a cost of $382,000. The Hamilton and Stones Corner libraries have also had major refurbishment. In addition, a program to air-condition all libraries is well advanced, with Corinda library air-conditioned in November 1996.

LOTE (Languages Other Than English) collections of Chinese, Greek, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese materials have been established in selected libraries.

Parks and Gardens

The Parks and Gardens Branch is responsible for the management of the City's parks and reserves. Brisbane City has over 1,500 Parks and Natural Area Reserves totalling over 9,789 ha of land.

During 1996, $2.95m will be invested in improving visitor facilities and services in many of the City's parks and reserves. There will be an increased emphasis on providing community spaces, play scapes, youth facilities, shade structures and picnic facilities.

Brisbane City Council will continue to implement the City's Street Tree Master Plan which was developed in 1995. Over $330,000 will be spent on enhancements to boulevard schemes which feature jacaranda, poinciana and fig tree themes with over 10,000 street trees to be planted.

The Parks Branch is continuing its program of preparing master plans, in consultation with the community, for parks of district and regional significance. These master plans will guide development and management of the parks into the next century.

Botanic Gardens

The Brisbane Botanic Gardens at Mt Coot-tha recently completed a major survey which showed that 500,000 people visit the Gardens each year. The Botanic Gardens has also implemented a highly successful self-funding school and holiday program which is expected to have in excess of 10,000 participants this year.

An agreement has been made for relocation of the State Herbarium to the Mt Coot-tha Gardens. The Freedom Wall, to commemorate the fallen soldiers from previous wars, was also constructed in 1996 at the Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens.

Bushland Area

Brisbane City Council has spent nearly $30m acquiring 1,300 ha of 'at risk' bushland. In addition to this acquisition, and the bushland already protected in established parks and reserves, over 2,100 ha of Council-owned land has been set aside from other purposes for inclusion in Natural Area Reserves.

As 60% of the City's significant bushland is on private land, the Council has introduced a range of mechanisms to encourage retention or protection of bushland. Vegetation Protection Orders (introduced in 1991) now cover 18,000 ha of public and private bushland. Voluntary Conservation Agreements allow landholders to protect and manage bushland on their property with financial assistance from Council.

Over $1m will be expended this year on improved visitor facilities and services within the Tinchi Tamba and Karawatha Natural Area Reserves as well as development of essential management actions, such as fire breaks and fencing. Management plans have been developed for all the major reserves with the final plan for Brisbane Koala Park to be completed in early 1997.

The bushland program also runs a Bushland Care scheme which works with community groups throughout Brisbane to rehabilitate bushland areas along waterways and in suburban parks. Over 60 groups are currently participating in this program.

In March 1996, Boondall Wetlands Visitor Centre opened and Brisbane hosted the 6th International Ramsar Conference on Wetlands. Brisbane received international recognition for its protection and community-based management of the Boondall and Tinchi Tamba Wetlands.

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Chapter 11

AGRICULTURE

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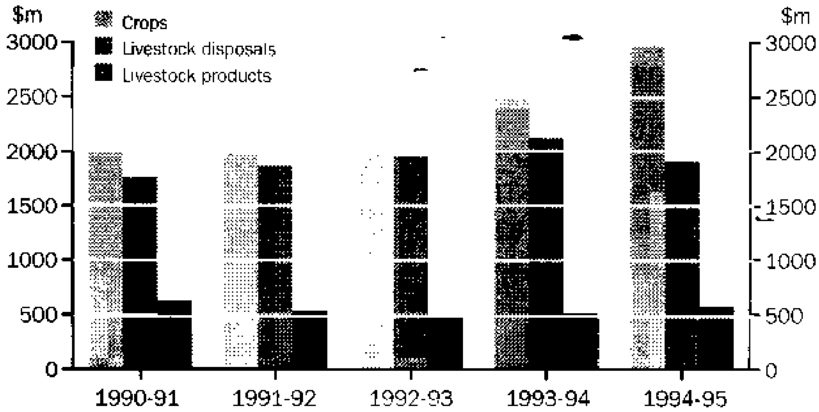
Chapter 11

AGRICULTURE

Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the census. In 1990–91, the census included all establishments which were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $20,000 or more. In 1991–92 and 1992–93, the census included all establishments which were expected to have an EVAO of $22,500 or more. In 1993–94 and 1994–95 the agricultural census included establishments which had an EVAO of $5,000 or more.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND



The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. It is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

In 1994–95, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production was $5,466m, 6% more than the comparable figure for 1993–94. The gross value of all crops was $2,970m, with major crops of sugar cane, bananas, cotton and grain sorghum. The gross value of livestock disposals decreased 10% to $1,916m. The value of livestock products rose 13% to $580m.

PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIA

Queensland is the leading beef-producing State in Australia and, due to its tropical and subtropical climatic conditions, is Australia's main producer of a wide variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

Grains, wool and beef production, the main agricultural industries in the early days of settlement, remain important but have now been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural products, including sugar cane, cotton, nursery production, vegetables for human consumption and citrus and tropical fruits.

11.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

		Queensland	
Particulars	*Unit*	*Total*	*Proportion of Australia*
			%
Establishments, at 31 March 1995			
Number		32 849	22.3
Total area	'000 hectares	149 688	32.3
Area under crops (excl. pastures and grasses), year ending 31 March 1995	'000 hectares	2 055	12.1
Selected crop production, year ending 31 March 1995			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	31 145	94.5
Wheat	'000 tonnes	225	2.5
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	917	72.0
Barley	'000 tonnes	73	2.5
Tobacco	tonnes	3 787	55.9
Cotton (raw)	tonnes	110 945	35.0
Peanuts	tonnes	22 545	96.7
Pineapples	tonnes	138 465	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	150 345	72.2
Citrus fruit	tonnes	62 508	10.9
Apples	tonnes	27 873	7.3
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1995			
Sheep and lambs	'000	11 577	9.4
Cattle for meat production	'000	9 689	42.1
Cattle for milk production	'000	285	10.4
Pigs	'000	644	24.3
Livestock products, 1994–95			
Brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool	tonnes	51 935	7.6
Milk (total intake)	million litres	741	9.0
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1994–95			
Crops	$m	2 970	26.7
Livestock disposals	$m	1 916	29.0
Livestock products	$m	580	9.7

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland in 1994–95 was estimated at $5,466m. In 1994–95, crop production contributed $2,970m or 54% of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock disposals were valued at $1,916m (35%) and livestock products were valued at $580m (11%).

11.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (a), QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Crops	2 293	2 543	2 970
Livestock disposals	1 961	2 124	1 916
Livestock products	506	513	580
Total	**4 760**	**5 180**	**5 466**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993 94 and 1994 95.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

Crops

The value of Queensland crops contributed almost 26% to the total value of Australian crops in 1994–95.

11.3 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS (a), QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Commodity	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Sugar cane	762	915	1 157
Barley	41	37	16
Grain sorghum	47	134	173
Wheat	135	102	61
Other cereals	25	34	34
Cotton	208	169	256
Peanuts	32	33	17
Sunflower	6	21	26
Tobacco (dried leaf)	39	24	23
Vegetables	350	413	414
Bananas	211	134	183
Pineapples	42	45	43
Other fruit	168	191	234
All other	228	291	333
Total	**2 293**	**2 543**	**2 970**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992 93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

The 1994–95 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at $2,970m, was 17% more than the value in 1993–94. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was $1,157m, 26% more than the value in 1993–94. Compared with 1993–94, the gross value of wheat decreased 40% to $61m, while the gross value of grain sorghum increased 29% to $173m. Cotton, which was valued at $256m, increased $87m, or 51%, from 1993–94. The gross value of vegetables, $414m in 1994–95, was marginally higher than in 1993–94. The gross value of fruit and nuts for 1994–95 was $460m, an increase of 25% from 1993–94 to 1994–95. Bananas, valued at $183m in 1994–95, increased by $49m, or 37%, from the value for the previous year. The value of pineapples decreased 4% to $43m over the same period.

Livestock Disposals

In 1994–95, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals decreased 10% to $1,916m. The gross value of cattle disposals was down $212m to $1,593m, while sheep disposals fell 22% to $21m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef-producing State in Australia, supplying about 40% of Australia's beef and veal.

11.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS (a) (b), QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Cattle and calves (c)	1 661	1 805	1 593
Sheep and lambs	29	27	21
Pigs	162	163	160
Poultry	109	128	142
Total	**1 961**	**2 124**	**1 916**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95. (b) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (c) Including dairy cattle slaughtered.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

The gross value of pig disposals, $160m, was a slight decrease from the 1993–94 figure while the value of poultry slaughtered, $142m, reflects an increased demand for poultry meat.

Livestock Products

11.5 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (a), QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Commodity	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Wool			
Shorn	189	177	236
Wool on skins	4	2	3
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	87	100	85
Market milk sales	174	182	205
Eggs	47	48	48
Honey and beeswax	6	4	4
Total	**506**	**513**	**580**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1994–95 was $580m, an increase of 13% from the value for the previous year. Wool production was valued at $239m, 33% higher than in 1993–94. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at $290m, 3% more than the value in 1993–94.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Of the total area of Queensland, 85% or 149,688,000 hectares were managed by agricultural establishments during 1994–95. The number of establishments with agricultural activity declined from 34,268 at 31 March 1994 to 32,849 at 31 March 1995.

Employment

At November 1995, there were 85,100 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 5.6% of all employed persons in Queensland.

Numbers employed in agriculture and services to agriculture are seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. In recent years there has been a downward trend in the level of employment in agriculture and services to agriculture as a proportion of the total employed persons in Queensland — falling from 6.4% in November 1990 to 5.6% in November 1995.

11.6 EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Month		Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total employment
		'000	'000	'000	%
1990:	November	59.0	25.8	84.8	6.4
1991:	November	57.1	27.4	84.4	6.4
1992:	November	49.5	22.7	72.2	5.3
1993:	November	57.9	23.6	81.6	5.9
1994:	February	49.6	23.3	72.9	5.2
	May	52.7	25.2	77.9	5.5
	August r	57.3	24.9	82.2	5.7
	November	55.6	26.3	81.8	5.6
1995:	February	50.0	24.2	74.3	5.0
	May	56.3	26.1	82.4	5.5
	August	54.6	25.6	80.2	5.3
	November	57.6	27.5	85.1	5.6

Source: ABS labour force surveys microfiche service.

Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares made up 51% of the total of 32,849 agricultural establishments in Queensland. These were mainly located in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions.

Establishments in the 200 to 19,999 hectare size range were most prevalent in the Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. A large proportion (62%) of the establishments of 20,000 hectares or more were located in the South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions.

11.7 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1995

	Size of establishments (hectares)									
Statistical division	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1 999	2 000-19 999	20 000 and over	Total
Moreton and Brisbane	963	533	1 199	1 166	942	733	352	72	1	5 961
Wide Bay-Burnett	168	237	656	1 007	1 164	1 210	931	448	7	5 828
Darling Downs	133	117	447	723	1 208	1 922	1 800	973	23	7 346
South-West	16	2	12	20	28	78	294	963	356	1 769
Fitzroy	54	79	195	247	326	513	751	994	104	3 263
Central-West	1		—	—	1	6	13	417	274	712
Mackay	36	24	215	472	516	410	160	323	85	2 241
Northern	80	48	345	529	395	253	114	205	153	2 122
Far North	121	143	684	911	590	309	83	94	167	3 102
North-West	1	1	1	2	1	1	11	245	242	505
Queensland	**1 573**	**1 184**	**3 754**	**5 077**	**5 171**	**5 435**	**4 509**	**4734**	**1 412**	**32 849**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

11.8 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND (a) USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	175 528	175 528	175 528
Agricultural establishments	No.	33 531	34 268	32 849
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	149 520	152 569	149 688
Area of cereal crops (b)	'000 ha	1 808	1 911	1 183
Area of other crops	'000 ha	1 480	1 152	639
Area of orchard trees	'000 ha	23	25	27
Area of vegetables	'000 ha	34	34	32

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992 93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994- 95. (b) Excluding pastures or grasses.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

11.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

	Establishments growing										
Statistical division	*Sugar cane*	*Barley*	*Wheat*	*Grain sorghum*	*Maize*	*Sun-flower*	*Cotton*	*Pota-toes*	*Toma-toes*	*Pine-apples*	*Bananas*
Moreton and Brisbane	209	88	26	133	57	13		161	134	168	141
Wide Bay-Burnett	928	113	115	355	207	6	6	20	90	75	31
Darling Downs	–	1 004	1 090	2 021	190	262	304	28	68	—	1
South-West	—	61	203	193	2	6	48		—	..	—
Fitzroy		44	234	480	24	130	92	3	14	34	9
Central-West	–	1	1	1	—		—	—		—	—
Mackay	1 312	5	35	105	2	51	—	1	2	8	13
Northern	1 233	—	—	3	4	1		3	42	5	7
Far North	1 212	2	2	24	113	1	—	50	23	15	272
North-West		—	—		—		-	—		—	—
Queensland	**4 894**	**1 318**	**1 706**	**3 315**	**599**	**470**	**450**	**266**	**373**	**305**	**474**

(a) Establishments may be included in more than one category.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

11.10 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a), QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

	Establishments carrying			
Statistical division	*Milk cattle (b)*	*Meat cattle*	*Sheep and lambs*	*Pigs*
Moreton and Brisbane	645	3 293	46	147
Wide Bay-Burnett	457	4 124	63	284
Darling Downs	671	5 308	1 103	448
South-West	6	1 527	930	35
Fitzroy	80	2 699	31	48
Central-West	10	630	530	8
Mackay	41	1 127	3	15
Northern	12	693	5	20
Far North	225	1 030	8	31
North-West	1	471	149	4
Queensland	**2 148**	**20 902**	**2 868**	**1 040**

(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: Agriculture (7113.3).

There were 4,894 establishments growing sugar cane in Queensland in 1994–95, with the Mackay, Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions being the main growing areas. The number of establishments growing grain sorghum rose 9% in 1994–95, while establishments growing wheat decreased 28%.

Vegetable and fruit growing activities were undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State although a significant number of establishments growing these crops were in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

The majority of Queensland's meat cattle and milk cattle carrying establishments were located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution was also broadly reflected for establishments with pigs, 85% being located in these areas. Over 71% of establishments carrying sheep and lambs were in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

CROPS

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia in that there is a greater proportion of crops grown suited to tropical and subtropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas and ginger. Moreover, the normally 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. However, drought conditions over recent seasons have caused production levels to fluctuate.

The area planted to crops in Queensland peaked at 3,274,000 hectares in 1985–86. It then gradually declined to 2,394,000 hectares in 1993–94. The area of wheat for grain rose to peaks of over 1 million hectares in 1983–84 and 1990–91, while the area harvested in 1994–95 was 400,700 hectares, a 28% decrease from 1993–94 and a 40% decrease from 1992–93.

Sugar

Production of sugar cane is a major component of Queensland agriculture and is carried out in most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Burdekin and Bundaberg areas.

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 Burdekin districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, including Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and the surrounding districts and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). 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. Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is nearly all done mechanically.

11.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS (a), QUEENSLAND

Crop	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
	AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Sugar cane (b)	314	312	323	347
Barley	128	189	232	94
Grain sorghum	420	308	399	519
Maize	34	27	28	27
Wheat	492	669	556	401
Soybeans	16	16	17	7
Sunflower seed	47	32	70	85
Tobacco	3	2	1	1
Cotton	87	82	84	89
Peanuts	21	22	21	13
Potatoes	5	5	5	5
Pumpkins	3	3	3	3
Tomatoes	4	4	4	3
Bananas (c)	4	5	5	5
Pineapples (c)	3	3	4	3
	PRODUCTION ('000 TONNES)			
Sugar cane	19 225	26 292	29 638	31 145
Barley	70	285	261	73
Grain sorghum	1 045	315	852	917
Maize	141	75	87	80
Wheat	344	735	555	225
Soybeans	32	18	29	8
Sunflower seed	43	17	52	56
Tobacco	7	6	4	4
Cotton (seed cotton)	315	292	228	246
Peanuts	38	31	44	23
Potatoes	113	125	118	109
Pumpkins	33	36	33	33
Tomatoes	104	115	102	101
Bananas	114	148	153	150
Pineapples	133	142	157	138

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95. (b) Cane cut for crushing. (c) Area of bearing age.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The 1994–95 agricultural census reported a production of 31.1 million tonnes of sugar cane from 346,700 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 90 tonnes a hectare for the 1994 season. The Mackay Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, with 106,200 hectares or 31% of the State total. The Northern Statistical Division experienced the highest production during 1994–95, with 9,908,500 tonnes or 32% of the State total.

More recent data obtained from the Queensland Canegrowers Association reveals the following production figures for the 1995 season. These data are analysed in terms of the Canegrowers' sugar districts.

11.12 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, QUEENSLAND, 1995 SEASON

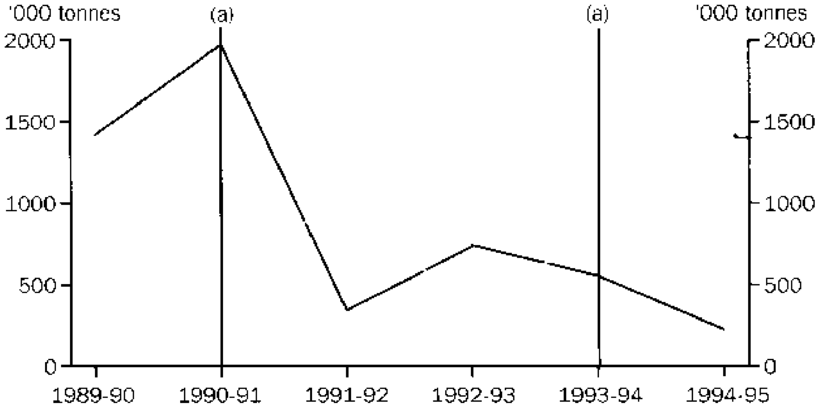
Sugar district	*Area cut for crushing*	*Cane cut for crushing*	*Sugar production*
	'000 hectares	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*
Northern	129	12 318	1 537
Burdekin	58	7 434	1 035
Central	104	10 119	1 382
Southern	66	5 463	762
Queensland	**357**	**35 334**	**4 717**

Source: Canegrowers, Annual Report.

Cereal Grain Crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland. At 31 March 1995, the area sown to grain sorghum increased to 519,200 hectares, a 30% increase over the figure at 31 March 1994. Despite an 8% increase in the production of grain sorghum in 1994–95, the yield fell from 2.1 tonnes a hectare to 1.8 tonnes a hectare. The major contributor in terms of production was the Darling Downs Statistical Division which accounted for 61% of the State's production.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND



(a) Break in series.

The number of establishments growing wheat for grain fell from 2,370 in 1994 to 1,706 in the year ended 31 March 1995 (down 28%). The production of wheat for grain in Queensland also decreased, by 60% to 225,100 tonnes in the same period. The decreases in production, area sown and the number of establishments reporting wheat were primarily the result of drought in Queensland.

Wheat for grain was primarily grown in the Darling Downs Statistical Division. In 1994–95, this Statistical Division accounted for 59% of the area sown in Queensland and 62% of the State's production.

The area sown to barley for grain decreased by 60% to 93,500 hectares in the year ended 31 March 1995. Production during the same period decreased by 72% to 72,800 tonnes. The yield fell to 0.8 tonnes a hectare. Barley for grain was primarily grown in the Darling Downs

Statistical Division which had 84% of the area sown in Queensland and 87% of the State's production.

11.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Statistical division	Wheat Area	Wheat Production	Grain sorghum Area	Grain sorghum Production
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	—	—	2	5
Wide Bay-Burnett	5	5	13	23
Darling Downs	236	140	261	560
South-West	82	25	39	43
Fitzroy	62	44	125	171
Mackay	16	10	78	111
Northern	..	—	1	1
Far North	—	.	1	2
Queensland	**401**	**225**	**519**	**917**

Source: *Agriculture* (7113.3).

Vegetables

11.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Vegetable	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Beans - French and runner	3 488	15 640
Beetroot	755	26 206
Broccoli	1 190	7 074
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	1 022	19 576
Carrots	1 081	34 940
Cauliflowers	335	8 250
Cucumbers	445	5 846
Green peas (pod weight)	608	1 717
Lettuces	1 098	29 051
Marrows	238	1 235
Onions	828	25 373
Potatoes	4 782	109 004
Pumpkins	2 732	32 562
Rockmelons/cantaloupes	1 501	36 416
Sweet corn	1 251	14 423
Sweet potatoes	348	5 241
Tomatoes	3 424	101 292
Watermelons	2 931	50 050
Zucchini	950	8 734

Source: *Agriculture* (7113.3).

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 31,181 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1994–95. Over 38% of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane region, with Gatton and Laidley Shires being the main growing areas with 6,592 hectares planted. The Northern Statistical Division was also a large producer of vegetables with 23% of total plantings. Within this region, Bowen Shire was the main growing area with 4,886 hectares planted. In quantitative terms, the main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1994–95 were: potatoes, 109,004 tonnes (down 8% from the production for the previous year);

tomatoes, 101,292 tonnes (down 1%); watermelons, 50,050 tonnes (up 11%) and rockmelons, 36,416 tonnes (up 13%). During 1994–95, Queensland also produced: 26,206 tonnes or 94% of the beetroot in Australia; 19,576 tonnes or 71% of the capsicums, chillies and peppers and 8,734 tonnes or 75% of the zucchinis.

Fruit

11.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Crop	*Bearing area*	*Production*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Bananas	4 930	150 345
Grapes	894	3 903
Kiwi fruit	35	278
Papaws	298	6 050
Pineapples	3 206	138 465
Strawberries	152	2 157
Crop	*No. of trees aged 6 years and over*	*Production*
	'000	*tonnes*
Apples	492	27 873
Apricots	21	213
Avocados	228	10 157
Lemons and limes	67	6 593
Macadamia nuts	545	4 796
Mandarins	358	37 838
Mangoes	425	24 416
Nashi	2	38
Nectarines	122	1 456
Oranges	195	18 077
Peaches	130	1 749
Pears	24	1 372
Plums and prunes	152	1 848

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits. Queensland's pineapple production in 1994–95 was 138,465 tonnes, a fall of 12% from the 1993–94 figure.

There are many varieties of exotic fruit grown in Queensland, particularly in the north, such as lychees, carambolas and longans. There has been a consistent marketing emphasis aimed at increasing the demand for these fruits, however, the market in Australia for these products is growing slowly.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges. In 1994–95 mandarin production increased 5% to 37,838 tonnes, which was 65% of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production fell 13% to 18,077 tonnes in the same period.

Cotton

Plantings of cotton in Queensland increased 6% to 88,630 hectares in 1994–95. The production of seed cotton increased from 227,497 tonnes in 1993–94 to 246,384 tonnes in 1994–95. The production of raw cotton for the year rose 37% to 110,945 tonnes in 1994–95.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division was the most significant cotton growing area, accounting for 59% of plantings (52,488 hectares), 55% of raw cotton production (61,273 tonnes) and 56% of seed cotton production (138,774 tonnes).

11.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Statistical division	*Area*	*Raw cotton produced*	*Seed cotton produced*
	hectares	*tonnes*	*tonnes*
Wide Bay-Burnett	777	1 086	2 117
Darling Downs	52 488	61 273	138 774
South West	11 517	16 467	39 143
Fitzroy	23 848	32 120	66 349
Queensland	**88 630**	**110 945**	**246 384**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Sunflower and Safflower

The sunflower area sown in Queensland during 1994–95 increased 20% to 84,640 hectares. Production of sunflower in Queensland in 1994–95 was 55,956 tonnes, 7% higher than for the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 46,075 hectares, had the largest area planted, followed by the Mackay Statistical Division with 24,372 hectares. Plantings in the Darling Downs Statistical Division were 12,874 hectares.

11.17 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

	Sunflower		*Safflower*	
Statistical division	*Area*	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*
	hectares	*tonnes*	*hectares*	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	164	136	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	329	350	—	—
Darling Downs	12 874	12 867	24	33
South-West	535	143		—
Fitzroy	46 075	28 584	181	53
Central-West	—	—		—
Mackay	24 372	13 665	50	18
Northern	283	181		—
Far North	8	30	—	—
Queensland	**84 640**	**55 956**	**255**	**104**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The average yield for sunflower for the State was 0.7 tonnes a hectare, unchanged from the previous year. Of the major production areas, Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the best average yield with 1.0 tonne a hectare, followed by Fitzroy Statistical Division with 0.62 tonnes a hectare and Mackay Statistical Division with 0.56 tonnes a hectare.

In 1994–95, 255 hectares were planted to safflower, for a production of 104 tonnes. This was 53% lower than production for the previous year.

Peanuts

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1994-95 was 12,874 hectares, which was 39% lower than the area planted in 1993–94. In 1994–95, production of peanuts decreased 48% to 22,545 tonnes.

The major producing areas in the State were the Kingaroy Shire (within the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division) which accounted for 27% of the total area sown and 20% of the total production, and the Atherton Shire (within the Far North Statistical Division) which accounted for 11% of the total area sown and 15% of total production.

11.18 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Statistical division	*Area*	*Peanuts produced*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	124	306
Wide Bay-Burnett	6 302	8 474
Darling Downs	1 143	1 648
South-West	171	483
Fitzroy	2 464	5 110
Northern	117	242
Far North	2 554	6 281
Queensland	**12 874**	**22 545**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

More than two-thirds of the agricultural establishments in Queensland carry livestock, with most of these running either cattle or sheep or both. Of the 32,849 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1994–95, 20,902 carried cattle for meat production (down 2% compared with the total for the previous year), 2,148 carried cattle for milk production (up 7%), 2,868 carried sheep (down 1%) and 1,040 carried pigs (down 4%).

11.19 LIVESTOCK (a), QUEENSLAND AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Meat cattle	9 730	9 593	9 656	9 689
Milk cattle	275	280	286	285
Sheep and lambs	15 273	13 407	11 547	11 577
Pigs	560	617	682	644

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Cattle

Queensland is the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1995, 42% of all meat cattle in Australia were located on Queensland establishments. The number of meat cattle in Queensland reached a peak of 11.1 million in 1978 then declined from this peak level to a low of 8.5 million in 1988. The number has increased since then to 9.7 million at 31 March 1995.

Meat cattle are widely dispersed throughout the State, although Fitzroy Statistical Division accounts for 17% of the State total and North-West Statistical Division accounts for a further 15%.

At 31 March 1995, the number of milk cattle, excluding house cows, in Queensland was 284,500, representing a marginal decrease from the number recorded for the previous year. Milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland. The number of milk cattle has declined since the mid-1950s when it was more than four times as great.

11.20 CATTLE NUMBERS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Meat cattle	*9 730*	*9 593*	*9 656*	*9 689*
Bulls and bull calves for service	212	214	218	220
Cows and heifers	4 787	4 768	4 884	4 522
Calves and vealers	1 952	1 903	1 867	2 107
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2 780	2 708	2 686	2 840
Milk cattle (b)	*275*	*280*	*286*	*285*
Cows, in milk and dry	184	187	189	189
Other milk cattle	91	93	98	96
Total	**10 005**	**9 873**	**9 942**	**9 974**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95. (b) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

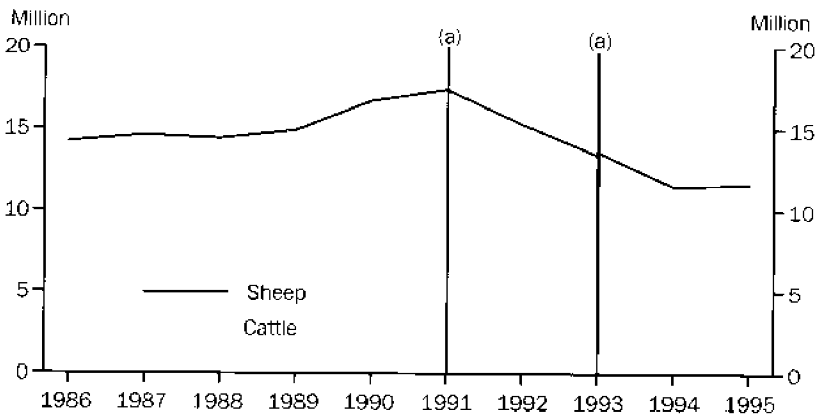
11.21 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1995 ('000)

Statistical division	*Meat*	*Milk (a)*	*Total*
Moreton and Brisbane	384	95	479
Wide Bay-Burnett	900	62	962
Darling Downs	1 314	69	1 383
South-West	945	1	946
Fitzroy	1 622	8	1 630
Central-West	785	—	785
Mackay	791	7	798
Northern	756	1	757
Far North	697	42	739
North-West	1 496	—	1 496
Queensland	**9 689**	**285**	**9 974**

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

CATTLE AND SHEEP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH



(a) Break in series.

Sheep

Although sheep numbers in Queensland are still down on those of the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, there has been a trend in recent years towards larger flock sizes. Over the year to 31 March 1995, the number of sheep increased marginally to 11.6 million.

Ewes mated increased 15% to 4.1 million in the year ended 31 March 1995. Over the same period, the number of lambs marked increased 18% to 2.2 million.

11.22 SHEEP NUMBERS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Sheep (b)	13 265	11 622	9 916	9 517
Lambs and hoggets	2 008	1 785	1 631	2 060
Total	**15 273**	**13 407**	**11 547**	**11 577**
Statistical division				
Moreton and Brisbane	2	2	2	5
Wide Bay-Burnett	1	1	2	8
Darling Downs	2 302	1 961	1 628	1 498
South-West	5 774	4 857	4 501	4 438
Fitzroy	26	17	12	11
Central-West	5 714	5 214	4 296	4 487
Mackay, Northern, Far North	5	1	1	9
North-West	1 449	1 354	1 106	1 122
Queensland	**15 273**	**13 407**	**11 547**	**11 577**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95. (b) Sheep 1 year and over including rams, ewes and wethers.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running through the centre of Queensland, extending north-west from the New South Wales border to the Shires of Flinders, McKinlay and Richmond.

At 31 March 1995 the Central-West Statistical Division accounted for 4.5 million sheep, 39% of the total number of sheep in Queensland and a 4% increase compared with the figure a year earlier. Sheep numbers in the South-West Statistical Division fell marginally to 4.4 million, 38% of the State total. Sheep numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division fell 8% to 1.5 million and in the North-West Statistical Division remained steady at 1.1 million.

Pigs

Queensland has experienced fluctuating pig numbers over recent years. At 31 March 1995, there were 643,600 pigs in Queensland, a decrease of 6% from the figure at 31 March 1994, which was the highest number ever recorded. Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounted for 52% of the State total, decreased by 5% between March 1994 and March 1995. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounted for 28% of the State total, fell to 178,800 during the same period.

11.23 PIG NUMBERS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Statistical Division	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Moreton and Brisbane	47 888	46 631	63 841	61 673
Wide Bay-Burnett	176 807	191 933	195 012	178 795
Darling Downs	260 180	306 302	354 107	336 116
South-West	5 008	4 826	4 947	3 372
Fitzroy	44 912	44 177	41 597	40 527
Central-West	100	144	112	570
Mackay	3 377	3 123	3 096	7 918
Northern	10 262	10 072	9 881	5 339
Far North	10 903	10 242	9 259	9 251
North-West	201	37	44	23
Queensland	**559 638**	**617 487**	**681 896**	**643 584**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95.

Source: Agricultural census, unpublished data.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

Total cattle slaughterings in 1994–95 decreased from the previous year's total by 8% to 2,557,800 head, while calf slaughterings decreased 22% to 115,700. Sheep slaughterings, at 480,200 head, decreased 44% and lamb slaughterings decreased 30% to 469,800 head over the year. Slaughterings of pigs decreased by 4% from the 1993–94 figure to a total of 1,154,400 head.

11.24 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a) (b), QUEENSLAND ('000)

Description	*1992–93*	*1993 94*	*1994–95*
Bulls, bullocks and steers	1 713	1 701	1 597
Cows and heifers	1 138	1 081	961
Calves	154	149	116
Sheep	1 389	857	480
Lambs	648	670	470
Pigs	1 155	1 208	1 154

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993–94 and 1994–95. (b) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, meat, dairy and egg production, livestock and poultry slaughterings and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

Wool

Queensland wool receivals by brokers and dealers decreased by 6% to 51,935 tonnes in 1994–95. Queensland wool receivals accounted for 8% of all Australian wool receivals.

Dairy Products

The dairying industry is operated mainly on pastureland 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 1994–95 whole milk production decreased 3% from the figure for the previous year to 740 million litres.

11.25 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	280	286	285
Whole milk production (b)	million litres	702	764	740
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	1 972	2 070	2 148
Butter (b) (c)	tonnes	5 870	6 774	5 462
Cheese, non-processed (b) (c)	tonnes	12 213	16 502	15 734

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) *Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.* (c) Excluding farm production.

Meat

11.26 MEAT PRODUCTION (a) (b), QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Type of meat	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Beef	753 477	742 701	697 750
Veal	7 179	6 352	4 918
Mutton	26 656	17 326	9 479
Lamb	10 570	11 072	7 942
Pigmeats	79 749	84 553	83 143
Chicken	67 305	72 000	74 477

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 for 1993 94 and 1994–95. (b) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.

Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

Compared with 1993–94, beef production for 1994–95 decreased by 6% and veal production decreased by 23%. Mutton production fell by 45%, while lamb production and pigmeat production decreased by 28% and 2%, respectively.

Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry — egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

Since the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland has developed to production levels in 1994–95 of 56.1 million chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 74.5 million kilograms. This represents a 3% increase over the 1993–94 weight. 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 km 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.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

From 1986–87 the ABS introduced an annual Agricultural Finance Survey of businesses predominantly engaged in agricultural activity. The statistics from this survey are required for purposes such as the development of policy options relating to industry assistance and the analysis of commodity pricing.

The value of turnover for Australian agriculture in 1994–95 was $23,632.5m, an increase of 9% over the 1993–94 figure of $21,694.3m. For 1994–95, the value of turnover for Queensland increased 16% to $6,004.9m (from $5,179.3m in 1993–94).

11.27 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

	Queensland			*Australia*		
Particulars	*1993-94*	*1994-95*	*1994-95 RSE (a)*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1994–95 RSE (a)*
	No.	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*No.*	*%*
Farm businesses	22 483	22 595	2	107 538	107 290	1
	$m	*$m*		*$m*	*$m*	
Sales from crops	2 441.4	3 028.4	4	9 369.5	9 804.2	3
Sales from livestock	1 886.4	1 874.7	5	6 232.5	6 365.3	3
Sales from livestock products	451.5	555.5	9	4 637.3	5 624.1	3
Turnover	5 179.3	6 004.9	3	21 694.3	23 632.5	2
Purchases and selected expenses	3 046.7	3 406.3	4	12 541.1	13 576.7	2
Value added (b)	2 099.1	2 518.7	4	10 598.4	9 826.4	2
Adjusted value added	1 786.5	2 176.0	5	9 178.5	8 290.1	3
Gross operating surplus	1 278.5	1 599.0	6	7 081.2	6 030.0	3
Total interest paid	324.4	359.5	8	1 302.0	1 516.4	4
Cash operating surplus (c)	1 024.4	1 351.6	6	– 4 433.3	4 850.2	4
Total net capital expenditure	487.5	607.5	7	1 945.0	2 101.7	4
Total value of assets	27 891.7	31 453.3	3	116 600.7	122 530.2	2
Gross indebtedness	4 201.1	4 924.3	6	15 921.7	18 353.7	3
Net indebtedness	2 270.3	2 645.1	13	9 142.0	10 282.9	7
Net worth	23 690.5	26 529.0	4	100 679.0	104 176.4	2

(a) Relative Standard Error. (b) Including an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excluding an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Source: Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics (7507.0).

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Livestock Products (7215.0), monthly

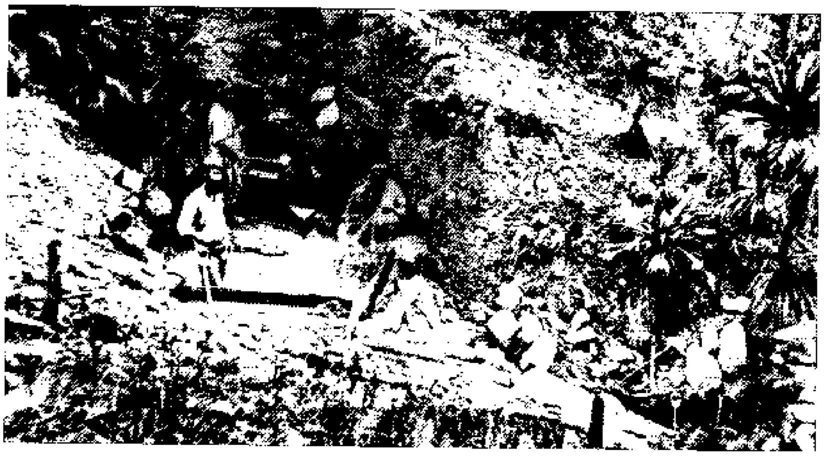
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0), annual

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics (7507.0), annual

Non-ABS source: Canegrowers, *Annual Report*

Chapter 12

MINING



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Chapter 12

MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. Queensland has an abundance of mineral and energy resources. The deposits of coal, oil shale, base metals, bauxite, kaolin and magnesite are world class. 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.

The decrease in value of mineral production in 1993–94 was reversed slightly in 1994–95. The total at mine value of mineral and energy production in Queensland in 1994–95 increased by 3% over the year, from $5,269.6m to $5,430.4m.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Pre-Cambrian rocks in the area. Located in this region is the Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the world's largest single mine producer of lead and silver and one of the world's largest producers of copper and zinc.

Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State and a wide range of minerals, including gold and base metals, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, while the coastal sand accumulations of southern and central Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends approximately 500 km south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the 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, Surat and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin, including the extensive Wandoan field, remain unexploited.

Large oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin) with gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin). Significant potential now exists in coal bed methane gas in the Bowen and Galilee Basins.

The known reserves of silver, lead and zinc resources in north-west Queensland have few precedents and exceed the total amount of these metals mined to date in Queensland. Development of these resources should ensure Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of these metals for the foreseeable future. Similarly, further development of the deep copper ore bodies at Mount Isa and the mining of the copper-gold discoveries of Osborne and Ernest Henry in the Mount Isa Inlier area should ensure Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of copper.

Extensive reserves of bauxite occur on the western side of Cape York Peninsula. Massive reserves of magnesite in Queensland's central coast region support a mining operation and downstream processing with potential for further vertically integrated development. Also, coastal sand accumulations contain significant quantities of titanium minerals.

The north-west province was Queensland's primary exploration area in 1994–95. The large size of many recent discoveries is significant and the area is ranked as Australia's most prospective exploration province.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1994–95 was $5,430.4m, excluding the value of construction materials. On a comparable basis, this was an increase of 3% over the 1993–94 production figure of $5,269.6m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1994–95 were: black coal, $3,339.4m (61.5% of total value); copper concentrate, ore and precipitate, $664.2m (12.2%); gold bullion, $438.3m (8.1%); oil and gas, $301.3m (5.6%); bauxite, $231.5m (4.3%); lead concentrate, $135.1m (2.5%); zinc concentrate and middlings, $95.4m (1.8%) and mineral sands concentrates, $69.4m (1.3%).

12.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
($ million)

	Queensland			Australia (a)
Mineral group	*1992 93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1993–94*
Metal ores	1 702.2	1 582.8	1 642.8	(b) 10 860.7
Coal	3 555.1	3 316.7	3 339.4	(c) 7 418.1
Oil and gas	262.0	234.4	301.3	7 422.9
Construction materials (d)	252.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other non-metal ores (d)	105.1	(e) r 135.7	(e) 146.9	n.a.
Total (e)	**5 876.6**	**r 5 269.6**	**5 430.4**	**25 701.6**

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Including coal for Tasmania. (c) Excluding coal for Tasmania. (d) Construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals are collected on a triennial basis by the ABS from 1989–90. (e) Totals represent the totals of available data.

Sources: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0) and Department of Mines and Energy.

Metal Ore Minerals

The value of metal ore minerals produced in Queensland in 1994–95 was $1,642.8m, an increase of 3.8% over the total for the previous year.

Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

During 1994–95, production of base metals in Queensland amounted to 428 tonnes of silver, 166,584 tonnes of lead, 236,059 tonnes of zinc and 189,854 tonnes of copper. Production of all these metals was below that of 1993–94. Copper production for 1994–95 was valued at approximately $664.2m and the value of production of silver, lead and zinc was $230.5m.

12.2 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METAL ORE MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Bauxite (a)	'000 tonnes	8 770	8 616	9 335
Copper concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	827	838	749
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	47 230	44 011	41 770
Lead concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	393	413	299
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	6	6	6
Upgraded (c)	'000 tonnes	151	140	165
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	59	58	76
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	53	51	67
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	259	200	222
Tin concentrate	tonnes	83	79	52
Zinc concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	508	525	382
Zinc-lead concentrate (d)	'000 tonnes	114	95	57

(a) Including beneficiated and calcined bauxite. (b) Mainly comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production. (c) Upgraded by mechanical means. (d) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

The success of recent base metal exploration in north-west Queensland is unprecedented and reflects a second wave of major discovery since widespread copper mineralisation was discovered and mined in the Cloncurry district a century ago. The region now contains about 11% of the world's lead and zinc resources, 5% of the world's silver resources and 1% of the world's copper resources. It is anticipated that many of the newly discovered resources will be exploited during the next decade thus ensuring continued production of silver-lead-zinc and copper for the foreseeable future.

12.3 PRINCIPAL CONTENT (a) OF METAL ORE MINERAL PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

Metal	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Antimony	tonnes	350	379	252
Cadmium	tonnes	909	886	603
Cobalt	tonnes	229	275	333
Copper	'000 tonnes	229	224	190
Gold	kilograms	r 33 863	31 436	27 888
Lead	'000 tonnes	233	230	167
Nickel	'000 tonnes	4	3	4
Silver	tonnes	603	609	428
Sulphur	'000 tonnes	159	161	106
Tin	tonnes	r 56	55	43
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	134	127	156
Zinc	'000 tonnes	332	339	236
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	35	34	44

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Operating base metal mines in north-west Queensland include Mount Isa (copper-silver-lead-zinc), Hilton (silver-lead-zinc), Selwyn/Mount Elliott (copper-gold), Osborne (copper-gold) and Gunpowder (cathode copper). The Ernest Henry copper-gold deposit and the

Cannington silver-lead-zinc deposit are in the process of development. Lead, zinc and silver deposits at Dugald River, Lady Loretta and the George Fisher deposit adjacent to Hilton are at the feasibility stage.

In eastern Queensland, operating base metal mines are situated at Thalanga (polymetallic) in the Mount Windsor Subprovince (near Charters Towers) and Red Dome (copper-gold) in the south-west of the Hodgkinson Province (near Chillagoe).

The major producers of copper, silver, lead and zinc in north-west Queensland are the Mount Isa mine and the nearby Hilton mine. Combined production totals from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines for 1994–95 were as follows: silver, 390,489 kg; lead, 152,227 tonnes; zinc, 189,431 tonnes and copper, 155,479 tonnes.

Of the products from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines, copper anode produced at Mount Isa is refined at Townsville into high grade cathodes and rod. The crude lead is refined in the United Kingdom to produce high quality lead, lead alloys and silver. The zinc concentrate and mixed lead-zinc concentrate are sold to customers overseas.

Other significant copper producers in north-west Queensland during 1994–95 were the Selwyn/Mount Elliott gold-copper mine located south of Cloncurry (14,197 tonnes of copper), and the Gunpowder copper mine north of Mount Isa (6,647 tonnes of cathode copper). Commercial production of copper-gold concentrate from the Osborne mine also commenced in mid-1995. In addition, 60 tonnes of cathode copper, based on heap leaching of abandoned rock dumps, was produced at the Young Australia mine south of Cloncurry.

In eastern Queensland, the Thalanga polymetallic mine is the main base metal producer. The yield for 1994–95 was 7,576 tonnes of copper, 14,357 tonnes of lead, 46,628 tonnes of zinc and 3,433 kg of silver.

The Red Dome gold-copper mine yielded 5,780 tonnes of copper and 17,850 kg of silver during 1994–95.

Silver is also a by-product of the State's gold mines, with the main silver-producing gold mines of Mount Leyshon, Kidston and Pajingo yielding 7,693 kg, 3,354 kg and 2,652 kg of silver, respectively, in 1994–95.

New Developments and Outlook

Development of the Enterprise mine and expansion of the copper smelter were announced in a $500m program of copper development over the 1996 to 1999 period at the MIM Mount Isa operations.

The Cannington silver-lead-zinc deposit owned by BHP Minerals Limited is scheduled to begin production by late 1997 from an underground mine.

The Ernest Henry copper-gold deposit is being developed as a large open cut mine. It is expected that production will commence by late 1997, and copper concentrate will be smelted at Mount Isa.

At Century, development is dependent on an acceptable agreement with the traditional aboriginal owners of the region. The current indicated resource is 118 million tonnes grading 1.5% lead, 10.2% zinc and 35 grams a tonne silver.

The Dugal River deposit has an indicated and inferred resource of 38 million tonnes grading 2.1% lead, 13% zinc and 42 grams a tonne silver.

The Lady Loretta zinc-lead-silver deposit is subject to ongoing feasibility work and environmental management planning. Production is anticipated to occur within the next 18 months.

Two medium size copper-dominant deposits in north-west Queensland are in the process of development. A decline to access the Eloise copper deposit has been commenced and at the former Great Australia copper mine, Cloncurry Mining Company NL has commenced crushing and stockpiling ore and is producing copper cathode.

Copper cathode and cobalt hydroxide powder are expected to be produced at the White Range project. Also, during 1996, a joint venture expects to produce cathode copper from several properties centred on the former Mount Cuthbert and Kalkadoon copper mines.

Feasibility studies are being carried out on the Balcooma and Highway-Reward deposits.

Gold

Gold bullion production in Queensland in 1994–95 had a gold content of 23,808 kg and accounted for 8.1% of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. Copper concentrate contained a further 4,073 kg of gold.

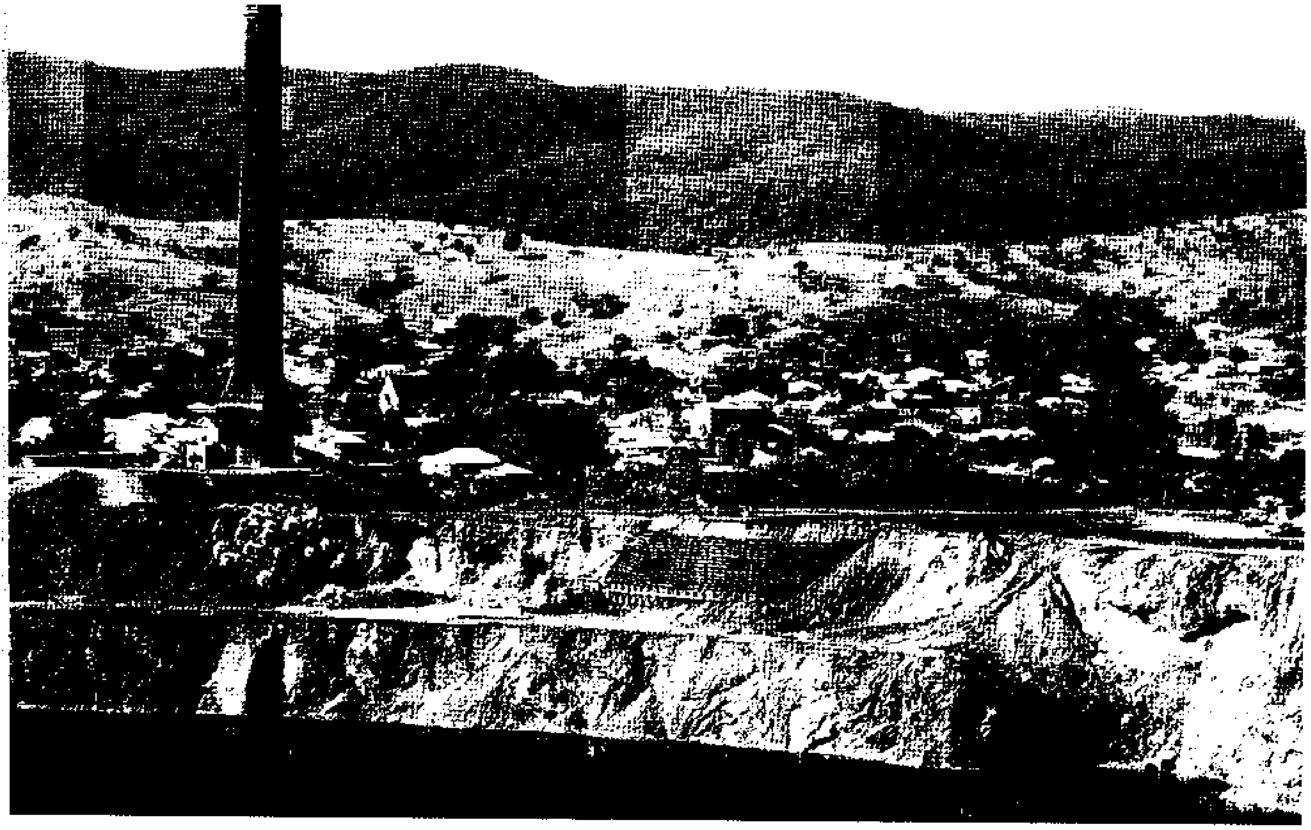
Queensland's largest gold producer during 1994–95 was the Mount Leyshon mine in the Charters Towers region. This mine produced 7,304 kg of gold. The second largest mine was the Kidston mine in far north Queensland which produced 6,378 kg of gold. Significant production of gold also came from mines at Red Dome, Ravenswood, Pajingo, Yandan, Gympie, Mount Hogan and Rishton.

Gold occurs as a by-product resource in many deposits especially in the north-west region. The Selwyn and Mount Elliott mines, approximately 150 km south of Cloncurry, are major copper-gold producers.

Queensland's newest gold mine is the Nolans mine at Ravenswood, where mining operations began in 1995. During this time, development of the Osborne copper-gold deposit also commenced. Mines in the process of development in the north-west region are Ernest Henry and Eloise, from which copper and gold will be recovered.

Gold exploration and mining development activity has increased in the past year, following the growth of new capital raised from floats of exploration companies listed on the stock exchange. This growth has arisen from investment confidence in the profitability of gold projects and the excellent outlook for gold prices. Exploration expenditure increased from $48.0m during 1993–94 to $59.8m in 1994–95.

North-west Queensland continued to attract the highest proportion of investment in exploration and mining for gold and gold-copper. On



Water filled crater of the historic gold mining town of Mt Morgan
Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

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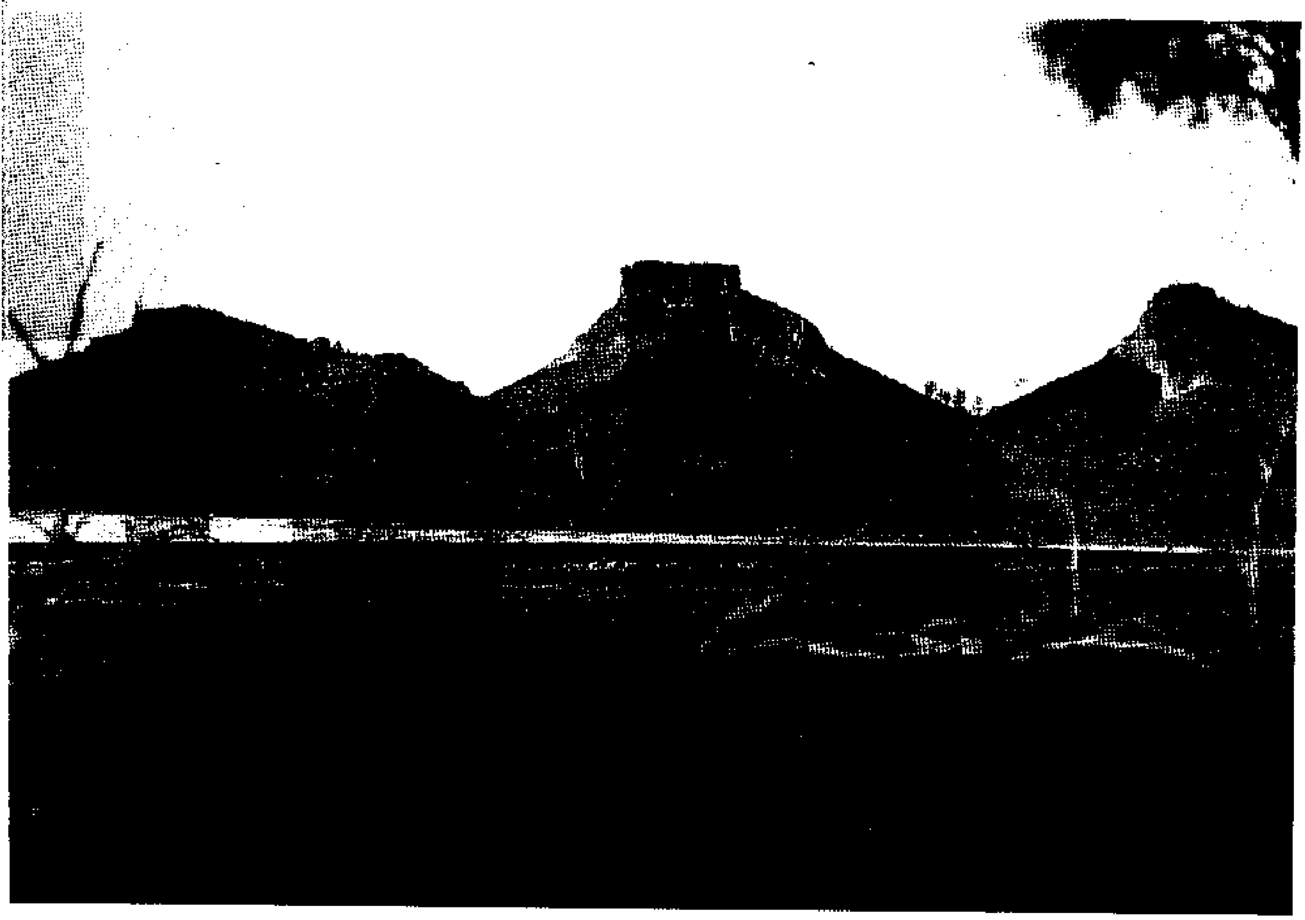
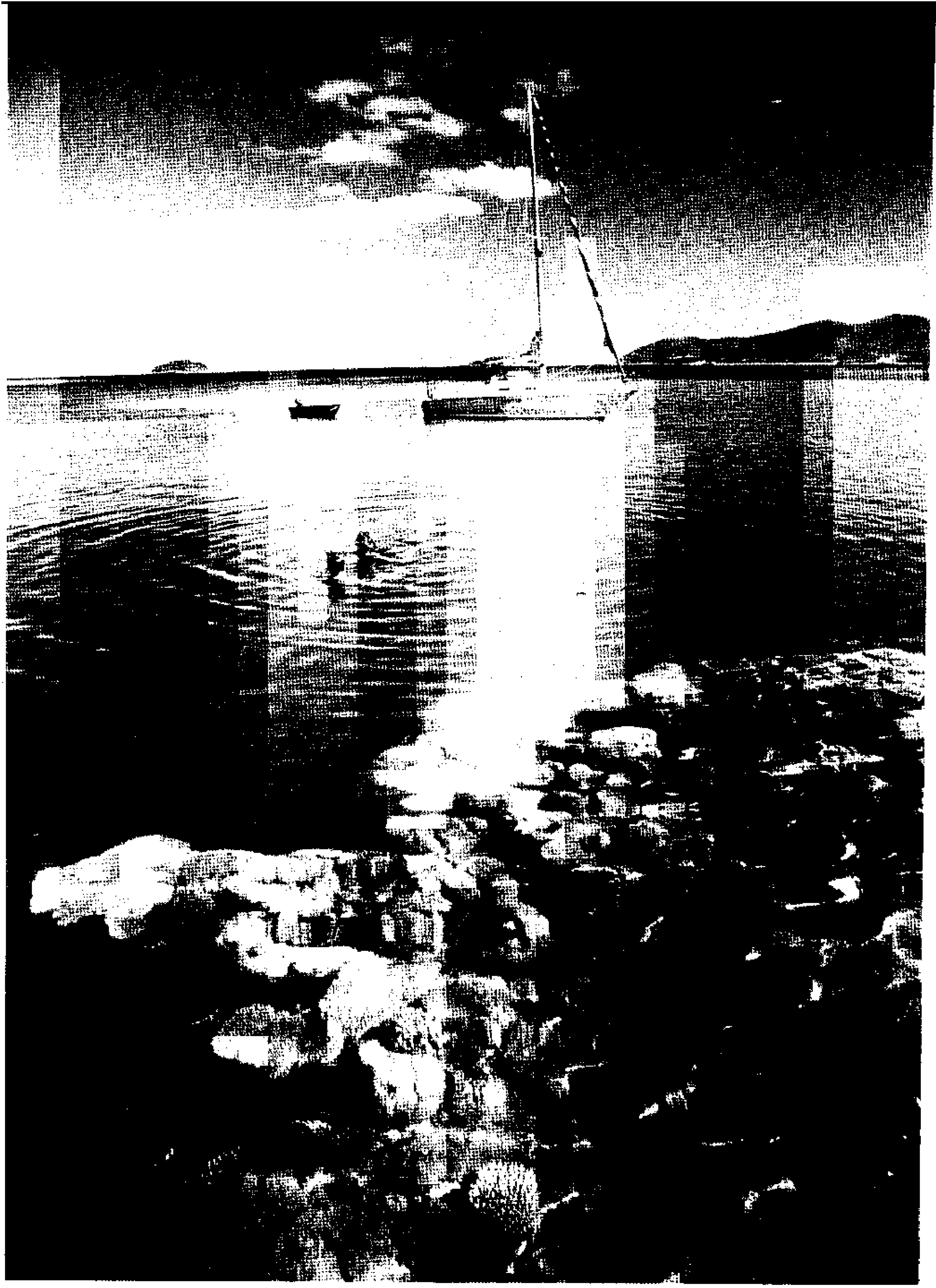




Coral bombie, Stonehaven Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation* the east coast, trial underground mining at two significant projects has begun at Gympie and Charters Towers.

At Ravenswood, the Nolans mine poured its first gold in October 1995. Development of the project amounted to $46m, comprising an open-cut mine and a new processing carbon in leach plant.

Tick Hill ceased production in April 1995. After 4 years the mine had produced approximately 16,000 kg of gold.

The Osborne gold-copper mine began commercial production in August 1995. This significant deposit has a mine life of 11.5 years and is expected to produce 13,000 kg of gold and 324,000 tonnes of copper.

The Selwyn mine has a total resource of 3.65 million tonnes at 1.5 grams a tonne gold and 1.8% copper. Production is derived from three underground mines and the Victoria North pit.

Gold is a by-product metal at the predominantly copper Eloise project where development began in August 1995.

Significant gold reserves occur at the Ernest Henry deposit. This project contains ore reserves of 127 million tonnes with 1.14% copper, 0.55 grams a tonne gold and significant cobalt.

The Kidston mine produced 6,378 kg of gold in 1994–95. Since commencing operations in 1985 more than 65,000 kg have been produced.

The Charters Towers area, containing the Mount Leyshon gold mine, continues to be a significant producer of gold. In 1994–95 it was Queensland's largest producer of gold with production of 7,304 kg.

Another new gold mining project is the Big Rush project which poured its first gold in September 1995.

In central Queensland, the most significant gold mining project is at Yandan. Gold production reached a record 2,260 kg during 1994–95 and reserves were increased with addition of the South Hill deposit at Yandan and the Koala deposit at Mount Coolon.

Bauxite

Bauxite is the principal ore of alumina (aluminium oxide), the primary raw material from which aluminium is made. 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. The refinery at Gladstone is the world's largest with a capacity of 3.325 million tonnes a year. Comalco is now advancing plans to expand the Boyne smelter to a capacity of 450,000 tonnes a year with the installation of a new pot line, and has assured the supply of electric power by purchasing the Gladstone power station. Production of bauxite from Weipa increased 8.3% to 9.3 million tonnes in 1994–95 from 8.6 million tonnes in 1993–94.

In addition, a special grade of bauxite in the Weipa deposit is calcined to produce a bauxite product suitable for the manufacture of abrasives. Production capacity is about 200,000 tonnes a year. This product is exported, primarily to the United States and Europe.

The Ely Bauxite Project, 20 km north of Weipa, is proposing to mine 2.5 million dry tonnes of bauxite a year for an initial 25 years. The project will earn more than $625 million in export earnings over that period and will provide long-term employment for about 150 people.

Mineral Sands

Mineral sands are grain-sized minerals found concentrated in beach and dune sands. In Queensland, the sand contains four minerals of economic interest — rutile, zircon, ilmenite and monazite. Mining of mineral sand is currently restricted to high dune deposits on North Stradbroke Island. Major prospects for mineral sand mining remain on North Stradbroke Island and at Byfield and other areas in central Queensland such as Agnes Water, Middle Island and Hummock Hill Island.

Australia is the world's largest producer of heavy mineral sands and Queensland is the second largest producer after Western Australia. Almost 90% of production is exported as sand and associated value-added products.

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1994–95 increased by 45.4% from $47.7m to $69.4m. This essentially reflected significant increases in production.

In 1994–95, production of rutile increased 29.9% over that of the previous year to 75,729 tonnes, zircon increased 31.5% to 66,945 tonnes and production of ilmenite increased 16.7% to 170,503 tonnes.

Over 95% of rutile and ilmenite production is used to make titanium dioxide pigment, known as 'titanium white'. The white pigment is used in paint, rubber, plastics, paper, cosmetics, leather and ceramics. Zircon is used in refractories, foundry sands and ceramics. Mineral sands are also used in ferro-alloys, paint, pharmaceuticals and abrasives, as well as in leather tanning.

Nickel and Cobalt

At the Yabulu plant north of Townsville, limonitic lateritic nickel-cobalt ore is processed to produce nickel and cobalt products. Ore supply to the Yabulu plant is almost totally from overseas, augmented by the small Brolga mine north of Rockhampton. In 1994–95, production of nickel ore from the Brolga deposit amounted to 222,249 tonnes. Production from this mine has now ceased.

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.

Coal

Significant expansion of the Queensland Coal Industry continued in 1994–95 notwithstanding depressed market conditions for most of the year. New records were set for raw coal and saleable coal production, coal exports and domestic sales. However, the total value of exports at $4,124.5m was slightly lower due to the less favourable coal prices and exchange rates which persisted into the fourth quarter of the year.

Production of saleable coal in 1994–95 totalled 94.5 million tonnes, an increase of 10.2% over the 1993–94 figure of 85.7 million tonnes. Of that total, some 12.6 million tonnes were produced from underground mines, 27.7% more than the previous year's 9.8 million tonnes. To produce the coal, a total of 28 open-cut and 14 underground mines operated during the year, as well as two highwall mining projects and one tailings recovery programme.

Coal exports from the State totalled 77.6 million tonnes, comprising 52.3 million tonnes of coking coal and 25.3 million tonnes of thermal coal. This represented an 8.6% increase over the 1993–94 total figure of 71.4 million tonnes. The proportional increases for coking coal and thermal coals were 8.2% and 9.5%, respectively, over the previous year.

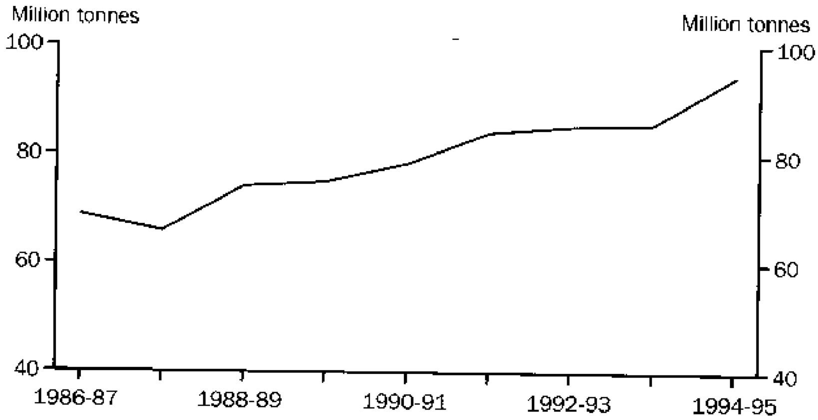
12.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	76 817	75 859	81 876
Underground	'000 tonnes	8 484	9 880	12 620
Total	**'000 tonnes**	**85 301**	**85 739**	**94 496**
Crude oil	megalitres	1 056	936	910
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	95	172	253
Natural gas	gigalitres	1 314	1 616	2 247
Liquefied petroleum gases (b)				
Propane	megalitres	90	150	182
Butane	megalitres	58	86	114

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal.
(b) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Sources: Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland Coal Board.

COAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND



The average export price a tonne (f.o.b.) of $57.85 for coking coal in 1994–95 was $5.65 less than the $63.50 obtained in 1993–94. Similarly, the average export price of thermal coal fell by $3.20 from $46.65 a tonne (f.o.b.) in 1993–94 to $43.45 a tonne in 1994–95. The total value of coal exports for the year was $4,124.5m, which was slightly down from the 1993–94 total of $4,143.3m.

Japan continued to dominate Queensland coal purchases, importing 30.9 million tonnes during the year, with South Korea and India taking 8.2 million tonnes and 7.8 million tonnes, respectively, as the next most important buyers. Other countries to import more than 1 million tonnes of Queensland coal in 1994–95 were (in order of importance) Brazil, Taiwan, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Hong Kong, Turkey, Netherlands and Denmark.

A small yet significant growth in domestic coal sales was due mainly to expansion of the State's electricity industry with the commissioning of additional units at the Stanwell Power Station in Central Queensland. The tonnage increase was 0.98 million tonnes, taking total sales for 1994–95 to a record 16.8 million tonnes, of which the electricity industry purchased 14.2 million tonnes.

12.5 COAL DISTRIBUTION BY CONSUMER GROUP, QUEENSLAND
('000 tonnes)

Consumer group	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Electricity	12 434	13 371	14 221
Basic non-ferrous metals	1 692	1 698	1 737
Cement and concrete products	226	238	217
Sugar	49	81	104
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	65	68	69
Water transport	198	134	200
Other	261	242	267
Total	**14 925**	**15 832**	**16 815**

Source: Queensland Coal Board.

12.6 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a) (b), AUSTRALIA

Period	*Index No.*	*Percentage change from previous year*
1989–90	100.0	–17.8
1990–91	102.4	2.4
1991–92	102.7	0.3
1992–93	110.3	7.4
1993–94	106.3	–3.6
1994–95	96.1	9.6

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency. (b) Base year: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

The number of people employed in the Queensland Coal Industry at 30 June 1995 was 10,476, a slight increase over the corresponding June 1994 figure of 10,462. The 10% increase in saleable coal tonnage achieved for the year highlights a marked improvement in productivity by the workforce.

Productivity for open-cut mines increased by 11.2% to 9,801 tonnes per employee year, while a 28.5% increase was achieved in underground operations to 6,387 tonnes per employee year. The main contributor to the latter was an increase of 41% in output from mines that use longwall mining methods. Average industry productivity for the 1994–95 year was 9,148 tonnes per employee which was an increase of 1,056 tonnes or 13% over the 1993–94 figure of 8,092 tonnes per employee year.

Coal mine development and technological advances during 1995-96 included:

- Construction of a 2 million tonnes a year open-cut hard coking and thermal coal mine commenced on the Burton Deposit with the first coal shipment scheduled for October 1996. Estimated cost of the project is $120m.

- Commencement of construction on a 4 million tonnes a year underground longwall mine on the Moranbah North Deposit with the first shipment of prime hard coking coal scheduled for 1999. Estimated cost of the development is $480m.
- Commencement of a 'bulk sample' which may develop into the construction of a 2.1 million tonnes a year open-cut mine at the South Walker deposit. Shipments of semi-anthracite were scheduled to commence in the latter half of 1996.
- The completion of installation of longwall equipment to extract coal from the Crinum mine. This equipment will operate what will be the longest longwall face in Australia of 270 metres.
- Moura Mine commits to using highwall mining techniques to access an estimated 109 million tonnes of additional coal reserves which will become available as existing open pits reach their economic limits over the next 10 to 15 years.
- Oaky Creek mine commenced development of a 'trial underground', known as Oaky North, as the likely forerunner of a second longwall mine at Oaky Creek. Estimated cost of the trial mine is $18.6m.
- Newlands mine has also commenced mining 'development coal' from their new underground mine to test geological and structural conditions prior to committing to a longwall mining operation at the site.
- South Blackwater began longwall operations at the Kenmare Underground mine in November 1996.

Crude Oil and Condensate

Production of crude oil in Queensland in 1994–95 was 910.3 megalitres, a decrease of 2.7% from 936.0 megalitres in 1993–94.

Only two new fields were discovered in 1995–96, each relatively small in reserves. Four appraisal and 11 oil wells were completed.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Natural gas condensate production in 1994–95 increased strongly by 47.1% to 253.2 megalitres from 172.1 megalitres in 1993–94. This increase was the result of a full year of production from new gas fields in south-west Queensland servicing the contract to supply South Australia with 300 petajoules of natural gas over the next 10 years.

Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Natural gas production in Queensland increased strongly by 39.0% to 2,246.6 gigalitres in 1994–95 compared with 1,616.1 gigalitres in 1993–94. The production value rose by 18.6% to $144.7m during 1994–95 from $122.0m in 1993–94.

The main gas producing area of Queensland is the Cooper/Eromanga Basin which comprises approximately 50% of production. The other main areas of production are the Surat/Bowen Basin and the Dennison Trough.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1995–96 were:

- Construction commenced of the Ballera to Wallumbilla pipeline to connect the south-west Queensland gas fields to Brisbane and potentially to the Gladstone/Rockhampton area, with expected completion by December 1996.
- Agreement was reached by south-west Queensland Gas Producers and consumers in the north-west Queensland mineral province for a connecting 810 km pipeline.
- A pipeline from the Gilmore gas field to the Barcaldine gas-fired power station was completed.
- Several companies operating in the Bowen Basin have been exploring and production testing coal seam methane wells with potential connection to the Brisbane and Gladstone markets as well as Townsville.
- The State Gas Pipeline was sold to the Pacific Gas Transmission Company.
- Gas franchises were developed with associated gas pipelines planned for the Sunshine Coast and Gympie as well as Maryborough and Bundaberg.
- Feasibility studies were done of the supply of gas from Papua New Guinea via Cape York to Townsville for potential electricity generation.

The increase in liquefied petroleum gas production in 1994–95 was in line with the significant developments in the natural gas sector. Compared with 1993–94, propane and butane volumes in 1994–95 increased 21.1% and 32.4% to 182.2 megalitres and 114.5 megalitres, respectively.

Construction Materials and Other Non-metal Ore Minerals

Construction Materials

Production of construction materials — sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, dimension stone (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, particularly the state of the building industry.

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.

The dimension stone industry (granite, marble, sandstone and slate) in Queensland is still in the early stages of development. Although substantial areas are held under lease, the total production of dimension stone is small. The total value of production of dimension stone in Queensland in 1994–95 was $3.8m.

Sandstone comprised 76.9% of the total value of production of Queensland dimension stone in 1994–95. The majority of sandstone production is centred around the Helidon region to the west of Brisbane. Small amounts are also produced in the Gympie and Rockhampton areas. The total production from eight producers for 1994–95 was 27,738 tonnes at a value of $2.9m.

The total production of granite in 1994–95 in Queensland increased to 2,887 tonnes at a value of $479,251. A processing site in Townsville has commenced cutting and polishing operations and there are plans for further development.

Despite there being a large number of leases for marble in Queensland, only two marble producers at Chillagoe operated in 1994–95. Production for 1994–95 increased to 1,351 tonnes with a value of $280,415. There is continuing interest in expanding the industry in the Chillagoe district to supply marble to both the domestic and international markets.

Slate production in 1994–95 decreased by 32.4% to 565 tonnes with a value of $92,845. The majority of this material came from the Mareeba area with smaller quantities coming from Anderleigh (near Gympie) and the Warwick district.

The domestic market is important to the dimension stone industry, however, export opportunities particularly for sandstone, marble and granite are being pursued in Asia and Europe.

Other Non-metal Ore Minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant (in value terms) of the non-metal ore minerals currently produced in Queensland are silica, limestone, clays, salt, magnesite and gemstones.

Silica sand is extracted from deposits at Cape Flattery, North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, Beachmere, Bribie Island, Coonarr and Tannum Sands, with almost 90% of State production being exported to Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. Deposits in north Queensland continued to be the major supplier for the State, accounting for over 75% of the total silica production in 1994–95. Production in Queensland in 1994–95 continued its upward trend with a 14.6% increase to 2.8 million tonnes valued at $28.8m.

The total tonnage of limestone mined in Queensland rose from 2.5 million tonnes (valued at $27m) in 1993–94 to 2.6 million tonnes (valued at $24m) in 1994–95. Limestone mined in Queensland is used in a wide variety of applications, though by far the largest single consumer is the cement industry. Queensland currently supports three cement plants, at Rockhampton, Gladstone and Brisbane. The Rockhampton (Parkhurst) plant is supplied from the Mount Etna deposit and the Gladstone (Fishermans Landing) plant draws limestone from a major mining operation at East End near Mount Larcom. Other significant limestone users are the alumina refinery at Gladstone, copper and lead smelters at Mount Isa, glass works in Brisbane, sugar mills along the coast, the State's agricultural and pastoral industries and the coal industry. Future developments for this mineral include plans for a major cement and lime plant at Mount Isa to service the major base metal mining developments expected in the future.

12.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METAL ORE MINERALS (a), QUEENSLAND

Mineral	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Clays				
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	56	61	227
Brick and shale	'000 tonnes	1 250	1 306	1 071
Cement	'000 tonnes	76	85	73
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	9	13	13
Other types	'000 tonnes	138	140	114
Diatomite	tonnes	1 378	840	888
Dimension stone				
Granite	tonnes	650	164	2 887
Marble	tonnes	404	953	1 351
Sandstone	tonnes	28 916	23 277	27 738
Slate	tonnes	542	836	565
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	29	25	29
Gypsum	tonnes	—	3 757	24 860
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2 432	2 485	2 596
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	246	284	218
Peat	tonnes	2 085	1 358	1 878
Perlite	tonnes	3 425	4 229	4 098
Phosphate rock	tonnes	—	17 590	—
Salt	'000 tonnes	262	238	318
Silica	'000 tonnes	2 421	2 494	2 829

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Queensland has a diversity of raw materials for use in the clay industries. These include extensive resources of ceramic clay, which include mostly structural clay for brick, pipe and tile manufacture and special purpose clays for pottery, as well as significant deposits of the specialist clays kaolin and bentonite.

Queensland currently accounts for about one-third of Australia's total production of kaolin. Kaolin is a naturally occurring fine particle size clay mineral which is used in the production of high quality coated paper.

The majority of Queensland's kaolin production comes from Weipa where Comalco's bauxite resources includes kaolin resources below the bauxite. A processing plant at Weipa produces paper coating kaolin for markets principally in the Pacific Basin. The capacity of this plant has recently been expanded to 200,000 tonnes a year. During 1994–95, exports of kaolin through Weipa fell 10.2% to 106,000 tonnes.

Smaller amounts of kaolin are produced in south-east Queensland around Kingaroy and Ravensbourne. Future developments include exploitation of large deposits of kaolin at Skardon River on northern Cape York Peninsula.

Queensland is the main producer of bentonite in Australia. Bentonite production increased significantly from 60,998 tonnes in 1993–94 to 226,981 tonnes in 1994–95. The corresponding value increased from $5.8m to $20.0m.

Production of structural and special purpose clays in 1994–95 was 1.3 million tonnes (valued at $36.7m). This represents a decrease of 17.7% from the 1993–94 figure of 1.5 million tonnes (valued at $47.7m). The production decrease was due mainly to reduced demand for bricks arising from a slump in the building industry.

Salt is produced by solar evaporation of subsurface brines and sea water in the Bajool-Port Alma area south of Rockhampton and at Bowen. Production increased in 1994–95 to 317,733 tonnes (valued at $14.6m) from 237,656 tonnes (valued at $10.7m) in 1993–94.

Magnesite production in Queensland in 1994–95 declined by 23.3% although the value of production rose by 32.0%. The quantity produced in 1994–95 was 218,103 tonnes, valued at $11.6m. Significant magnesite deposits occur at Kunwarara, Yaamba, Marlborough and Herbert Creek north of Rockhampton in central Queensland. Kunwarara is the world's largest known deposit of cryptocrystalline nodular magnesite, the rarest and most preferred natural magnesite. An amount sufficient for the next 20 years is available in the first of the four identified deposits alone.

Resource evaluation, as well as extensive metallurgical testing and product development research programs, continues to be undertaken. The QMAG project produces deadburned magnesia and electrofused magnesia. Production in 1994–95 amounted to 68,046 tonnes of deadburned magnesia and 18,262 tonnes of electrofused magnesia for use in both domestic and international markets in the manufacture of refractory products.

Expansions which include the installation of a third shaft kiln for the production of deadburned magnesia, and the installation of a fourth furnace for the production of electrofused magnesia, are set to be completed by mid-1997. The Flamemag joint venture is designed to produce magnesium hydroxide flame retardant products for the polymer industry. It is anticipated that construction of a demonstration plant will begin after 1996. The Magmetal project is continuing and has reached the stage where a major industry partner is being sought to assist in establishing a commercial plant for the production of magnesium metal. Expenditure on the research project, called the Australian Magnesium Research and Development Project, totals over $30m to date. The Cemag Project is researching into magnesium cements and fire retardant building products and evaluation of trial products is continuing.

Queensland gemstone production in 1994–95 decreased by 13.3% to $5.7m. Sapphire, opal and chrysoprase are Queensland's more significant gemstones. Small deposits and occurrences of garnet, topaz, aquamarine, amethyst and agate also occur in the State.

There has been increased exploration activity for sapphires mainly in the Anakie region in central Queensland. Production in 1994–95 was valued at $3.0m compared with $4.1m in 1993–94. The majority of sapphires are destined for the export market, mainly to Thailand.

Queensland production of opal in 1994–95 was valued at $1.5m. Queensland is Australia's only producer of ironstone boulder opal which accounts for approximately 1% of total Australian opal production. Approximately 80% of Australian opal is destined for the export market, mainly to South-East Asia.

All of Queensland's and approximately half of Australia's chrysoprase is currently mined at Marlborough in central Queensland. Most of this production is destined for export to Asian markets. Chrysoprase production in 1994–95 was valued at $1.2m.

Minor quantities of other gemstones, including agate, garnet, topaz, aquamarine and zircon, were produced in Queensland in 1994–95.

12.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND ($'000)

Gemstone	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Sapphires	2 242	4 124	2 954
Opals	1 233	1 175	1 503
Chrysoprase	1 209	1 179	1 168
Other	13	r 92	69
Total	**4 697**	**r 6 570**	**5 694**

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Gypsum production commenced in Queensland for the first time in 1993–94 with a total of 3,757 tonnes valued at $64,188 being mined in the Winton district. For 1994–95, production increased significantly to 24,860 tonnes valued at $356,571. This mineral is used for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of building materials.

MINING OPERATIONS

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1993–94 increased 0.4% in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) to $6,796.7m compared with the 1992–93 turnover figure of $6,769.7m. Value added decreased 7.5% from $3,992.4m in 1992–93 to $3,691.6m in 1993–94.

Value added for coal mining establishments ($2,453.1m in 1993–94) decreased by $144.3m (5.6%) compared with 1992–93 figures. Value added for metal ore mining establishments decreased by $133.3m (11.4%) to $1,038.0m and, for oil and gas extraction establishments, decreased by $23.3m (10.4%) to $200.4m.

Employment in Queensland mining establishments decreased to 14,794 persons (14,079 males and 715 females) at 30 June 1994, compared with 15,511 at 30 June 1993. Employment in the metal ore sector fell 12.1% from 4,961 persons at 30 June 1993 to 4,360 persons at 30 June 1994. Employment in oil and gas extraction establishments decreased 75 persons to 303 persons. The coal mining sector also recorded a decrease in employment of 41 persons from 10,172 at 30 June 1993 to 10,131 at 30 June 1994.

12.9 MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	$m	$m	$m
Queensland					
1991–92	123	15 667	r 893.3	6 477.5	3 630.2
1992–93 r	125	15 511	925.0	6 769.7	3 992.4
1993–94	*126*	*14 794*	*979.0*	*6 796.7*	*3 691.6*
Metal ore minerals	35	4 360	224.3	1 803.2	1 038.0
Fuel minerals					
Coal	57	10 131	735.6	4 686.5	2 453.1
Oil and gas	34	303	19.0	307.0	200.4
Australia					
1993–94	515	56 440	3 614.8	29 000.1	18 906.6

(a) Including metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors.

Source: Mining Industry (8402.0) and Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

12.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1993–94

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	$m	$m
New South Wales	105	15 514	4 862.6	2 653.0
Victoria	28	2 200	4 066.1	3 735.1
Queensland	126	14 794	6 796.7	3 691.6
South Australia	16	2 160	1 065.1	840.0
Western Australia	201	18 911	10 692.3	6 996.3
Tasmania	9	1 398	343.7	165.4
Northern Territory	30	1 463	1 173.5	825.2
Australia	**515**	**56 440**	**29 000.1**	**18 906.6**

(a) Including metal ore and coal mining establishments. All States except NSW and Tasmania include oil and gas extraction establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. In 1993–94 it accounted for 68.5% of total employment of metal ore, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, 69.0% of turnover and 66.5% of value added.

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1993–94, Queensland accounted for 24.5% of the total metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments, 26.2% of employment, 23.4% of turnover and 19.5% of value added.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

Queensland consists of three major geotectonic units — the Proterozoic Shield areas in north-west Queensland, the

Tasman Orogenic Zone of eastern Queensland and the Great Artesian Basin. The Proterozoic Shield areas are extensively mineralised, particularly with base metals and gold. The Palaeozoic to Cainozoic Tasman Orogenic Zone is also extensively mineralised with gold and base metals and contains enormous resources of coal and significant oil, gas, mineral sands, magnesite, silica, limestone and oil shale. The Mesozoic to Cainozoic Great Artesian Basin contains important resources of oil, gas, bauxite, kaolin, opal and groundwater.

Private exploration expenditure in Queensland for minerals, other than petroleum and oil shale, in 1994–95 amounted to $176.0m, an increase of $35.8m or 25.5% over the $140.2m expenditure for 1993–94. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of $495.5m (55.5% of the Australian total of $893.3m for 1994–95), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second at 19.7% of the Australian total, followed by New South Wales with $79.2m or 8.9% of the total.

12.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
($ million)

State or Territory	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
New South Wales	60.9	r 73.6	79.2
Victoria	12.2	20.7	31.2
Queensland	117.9	140.2	176.0
South Australia	21.3	24.7	20.9
Western Australia	348.1	453.7	495.5
Tasmania	7.8	r 10.2	14.9
Northern Territory	63.5	69.5	75.8
Australia	**631.8**	**792.6**	**893.3**

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration and details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

The $35.8m increase in expenditure on Queensland mineral exploration in 1994–95 reflects an increase in copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram, construction materials, coal and other exploration. Exploration expenditure on copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt increased 18.2% from $66.9m in 1993–94 to $79.1m in 1994–95, gold exploration expenditure increased 24.6% from $48.0m in 1993-94 to $59.8m in 1994–95, uranium exploration increased from $1.6m in 1993–94 to $1.9m in 1994–95 and coal exploration increased from $17.0m in 1993-94 to $27.9m in 1994–95. Expenditure on mineral sands exploration decreased from $1.9m in 1993–94 to $0.7m in 1994–95.

As a result of mineral exploration during recent years, major mineral deposits have been discovered in the Mount Isa Inlier, including silver-lead-zinc deposits at Century and Cannington, and copper-gold deposits at Ernest Henry, Osborne and Eloise. In addition, the commercial potential of the Dugald silver-lead-zinc deposit has been realised.

12.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
($ million)

	Queensland		Australia	
Mineral	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	66.9	79.1	191.6	201.0
Gold	48.0	59.8	453.8	554.5
Iron ore	n.p.	n.p.	18.7	12.1
Mineral sands	1.9	0.7	8.5	5.8
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1
Uranium	1.6	1.9	7.6	7.8
Coal	17.0	27.9	27.7	38.0
Construction materials	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.9
Diamonds	n.p.	n.p.	58.7	48.4
Other	4.0	5.2	23.5	23.5
Total	**140.2**	**176.0**	**792.6**	**893.3**

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

Petroleum Exploration

12.13 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Expenditure	*$'000*	*79 375*	*69 961*	*92 062*
Geophysical/geological	$'000	17 016	17 261	15 702
Exploration drilling	$'000	36 744	31 608	26 246
Appraisal/development drilling	$'000	25 615	21 092	17 113
Coal seam gas exploration (a)	$'000	n.a.	n.a.	33 001
Exploration wells drilled (b)	*No.*	*41*	*37*	*36*
As oil producers	No.	3	2	1
As gas producers	No.	9	6	11
As oil/gas producers	No.	—		—
Abandoned or water wells	No.	27	26	24
Suspended	No.	2	3	
Total drilling	metres	65 446	59 218	69 408
Coal seam gas wells drilled	No.	28	19	35
Total drilling of coal seam gas wells	metres	12 762	9 924	28 550
Seismic survey acquisition	line kilometres	3 290	3 314	3 329

(a) Prior to 1994–95, expenditure for coal seam gas exploration was included within other items of expenditure. (b) Onshore.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

During 1994–95 there were 12 new discoveries, one of oil and 11 of gas. A total of 58 conventional petroleum wells were drilled in Queensland, two less than in 1993–94. Of these wells, 36 were for exploration, 12 for appraisal and 10 for development purposes. The success rate for exploration was 33.3%. Exploration was centred around the known prospective Cooper and Eromanga Basins and the Surat and Bowen Basins, however, significant new geophysical work was undertaken in the Galilee/Eromanga Basin.

Total expenditure by the petroleum industry on exploration, excluding overheads, in 1994–95 was $81.5m, significantly higher than the 1993–94 figure of $58.3m. The increase is due to the upsurge in coal seam gas exploration which has been encouraged by successes during the year. The proportion of exploration expenditure devoted to the evaluation of the commercial viability of extracting methane from coal seams was 40.6%.

A total of 35 coal seam gas wells were drilled in 1994–95 compared with 19 in 1993–94, with all exploration targeting coal-bearing strata in the Bowen or Surat Basins.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Queensland recorded a total expenditure (capital and current) by the mining industry on environmental protection for 1993–94 of $53.6m. This ranked second to Western Australia's expenditure on environmental protection ($78.6m) and was approximately 30% of the total environmental spending by the Australian mining industry.

12.14 EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BY MINING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Expenditure type	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Current	*43.0*	*38.8*
Government fees, charges and taxes	0.8	4.2
Purchased services	9.1	0.7
Other	33.2	33.9
Capital	*16.2*	*14.8*
End-of-line techniques		
Land rehabilitation and other pollutants	3.1	9.0
Water pollutants	6.1	2.8
Solid waste pollutants		
Non-hazardous	3.4	0.5
Hazardous	—	0.1
Air pollutants	2.0	0.1
Noise pollutants	0.2	—
Change-in-production processes		
Land rehabilitation and other pollutants	0.4	0.5
Water pollutants	0.1	1.7
Air pollutants	1.0	0.1
Total	**59.3**	**53.6**

Sources: Mining Industry (8402.0) and Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

In 1993–94 in Queensland, capital expenditure on environmental protection recorded $14.8m and current expenditure recorded $38.8m. This capital expenditure figure spent on environmental protection was 2.2% of total capital expenditure by establishments in the Queensland mining industry, an increase over the 1.9% spent in 1992–93.

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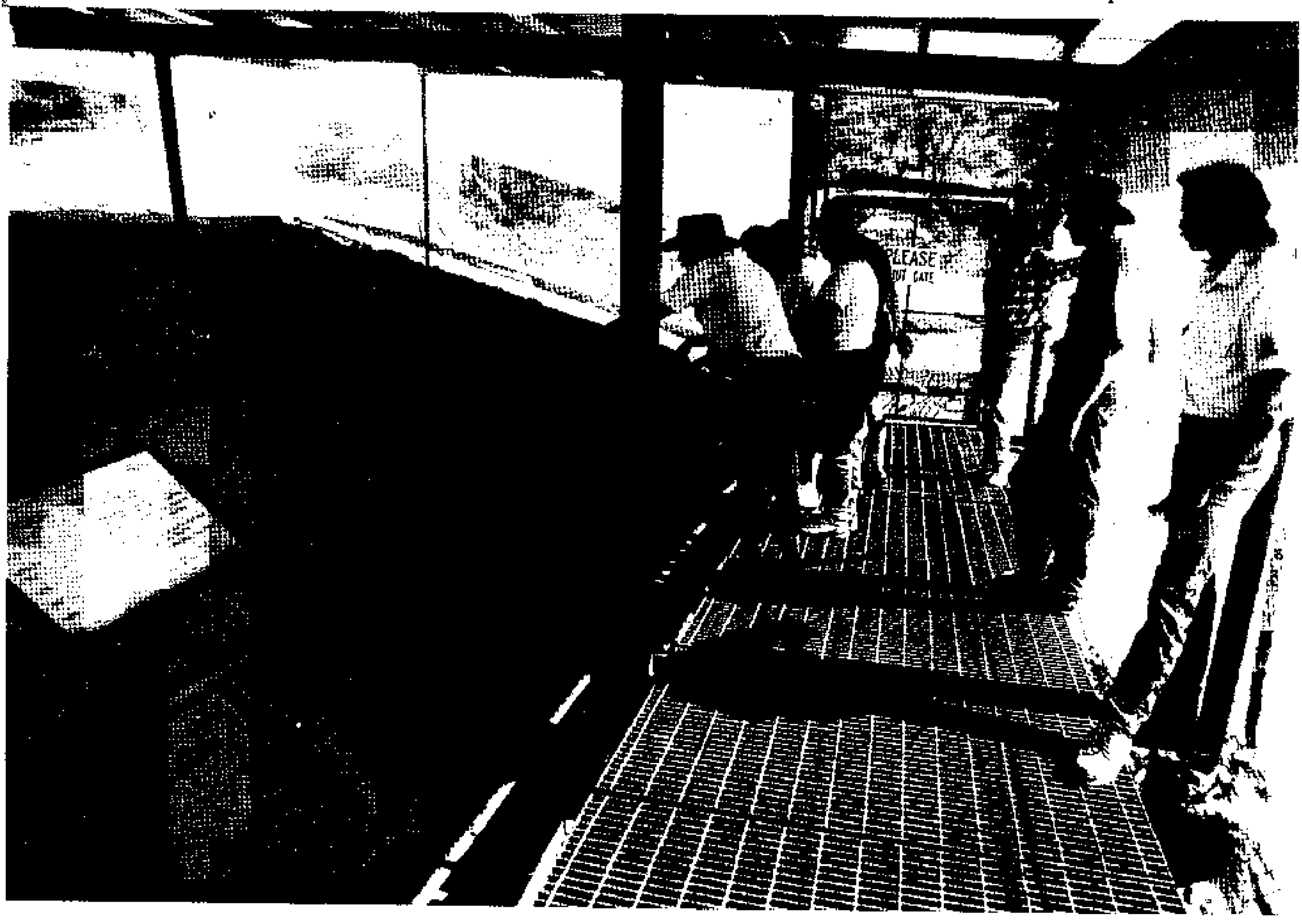
Springtime, Rathdowney — Photo: *Peter Robey*

Lark Quarry Dinosaur Tracks, near Winton — Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*



Lighthouse, Moreton Island

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Livestock train, near Toowoomba

Photo: *Queensland Rail*

Chapter 13

MANUFACTURING

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Chapter 13

MANUFACTURING

In 1994–95 the manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to Gross State Product in Queensland. Over the last 10 years years, the importance of this industry has declined marginally with an overall shift to service-providing industries from goods-producing industries in Queensland and Australia. Despite this trend, the Queensland manufacturing sector has become more technologically oriented and export focused.

Manufacturing in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products.

In 1994–95, manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland recorded $27,982m in turnover, paid $4,017m in wages and salaries and at the end of June 1995 employed 139,300 persons.

13.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1994–95 p

Item	*Unit*	*Queensland*	*Australia*	*Queensland as a proportion of Australia*
				%
Employment at 30 June (a)	'000	139.3	932.1	14.9
Wages and salaries (b)	$m	4 017	29 851	13.5
Turnover	$m	27 982	193 823	14.4

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

During the 1994–95 financial year, Queensland manufacturing industry's contribution to Australian manufacturing industry was 14.9% of employment, 13.5% of wages and salaries paid and 14.4% of turnover.

13.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST: MANUFACTURING AS A PROPORTION OF ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	*Manufacturing*	*All industries*	*Manufacturing as a proportion of all industries*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
1984–85	3 931	28 370	13.9
1990–91 r	5 900	50 134	11.8
1991–92 r	6 039	53 076	11.4
1992–93 r	6 462	57 453	11.2
1993 94 r	7 374	60 929	12.1
1994–95	8 099	65 280	12.4

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

From 1984–85 to 1994–95, annual manufacturing Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost has increased at an average of 7.5% a year. In 1994–95, manufacturing contributed 12.4%, 1.5 percentage points lower than 10 years ago. The contribution by manufacturing to Queensland GSP has generally declined as there has been a relative shift from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries in Queensland, although in the last 2 years this movement has been reversed with increases of 0.9 percentage points in 1993–94 and 0.3 percentage points in 1994–95.

MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the Queensland economy in 1994–95, food, beverage and tobacco was the largest manufacturing sector comprising 24.6% of employment in manufacturing, 25.7% of wages and salaries paid and 30.8% of manufacturing turnover.

13.3 MANUFACTURING, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95 p

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Employment at end of June (a)*	*Wages and salaries (b)*	*Turnover*
	'000	*$m*	*$m*
Food, beverage and tobacco	34.2	1 032	8 620
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather products	5.7	113	638
Wood and paper products	11.5	312	1 735
Printing, publishing and recorded media	12.1	362	1 413
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	8.9	298	3 545
Non-metallic mineral products	7.6	246	1 980
Metal products	25.6	786	5 932
Machinery and equipment	22.8	631	3 070
Other manufacturing	10.9	238	1 048
Total	**139.3**	**4 017**	**27 982**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Labour Costs

13.4 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

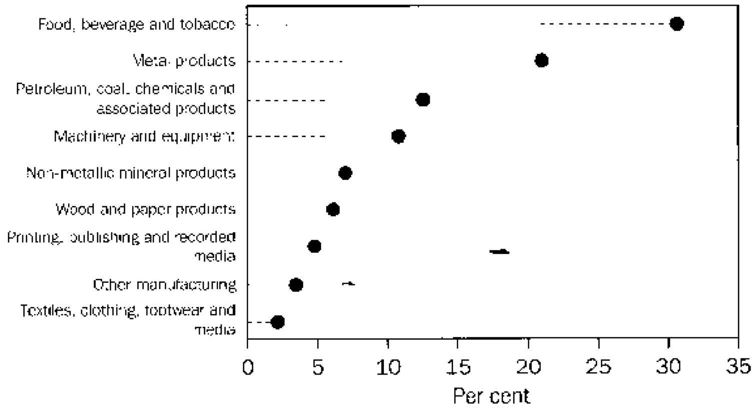
Type of labour cost	*Major labour costs*	*Distribution of labour costs by type*	
		Manufacturing	*All industries*
	$m	*%*	*%*
Earnings	3 512	89.4	88.7
Other labour costs	*417*	*10.6*	*11.3*
Superannuation	166	4.2	6.5
Payroll tax	133	3.4	2.9
Workers' compensation	101	2.6	1.3
Fringe benefits tax	16	0.4	0.6
Total	**3 928**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Labour Costs, unpublished data.

In 1993–94, labour costs for Queensland manufacturing industry totalled $3,928m, with earnings comprising 89.4% of these costs. Overall, the manufacturing industry represented 13.0% of total labour costs for all industries in Queensland. In proportionate terms to total cost, the manufacturing industries recorded higher payroll tax (3.4%) and workers' compensation costs (2.6%) than for all industries (2.9% and 1.3%, respectively). Superannuation costs, however, were less (4.2% compared with 6.5%). Refer also to Chapter 4, Labour.

The largest manufacturing industry subdivisions in 1994–95 in terms of contribution to total turnover were food, beverage and tobacco (30.8%), metal products (21.2%), petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products (12.7%) and machinery and equipment (11.0%).

MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1994-95



Operating Ratios

13.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95 p

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Turnover per person employed (a)*	*Wages and salaries per employee (b)*
	$'000	*$'000*
Food, beverage and tobacco	252.0	30.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather products	111.2	19.8
Wood and paper products	151.0	27.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	117.2	29.9
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	396.3	33.5
Non-metallic mineral products	262.2	32.4
Metal products	231.5	30.7
Machinery and equipment	134.7	27.7
Other manufacturing	95.9	21.8
Total	**200.8**	**28.8**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

In 1994–95, the Queensland manufacturing industry generated an average turnover of $200,800 per employee and paid an average of $28,800 in wages and salaries per employee. The petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products industry subdivision recorded the highest average turnover per person employed at $396,300 and the highest average wages and salaries per employee at $33,500, reflecting the capital-intensive nature of the industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest average turnover per employee at $95,900 and average wages and salaries per employee at $21,800, thus reflecting the labour-intensive nature of this industry group. The textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing subdivision recorded the lowest wages and salaries per employee at $19,800.

13.6 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE p ('000)

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
Food, beverage and tobacco	35.7	34.2	-4.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather products	6.0	5.7	-5.0
Wood and paper products	11.6	11.5	-0.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	11.2	12.1	8.0
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	8.7	8.9	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	7.9	7.6	3.8
Metal products	24.2	25.6	5.8
Machinery and equipment	22.3	22.8	2.2
Other manufacturing	11.0	10.9	-0.9
Total	**138.5**	**139.3**	**0.6**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

At May 1995, the labour force survey disclosed that manufacturing employment comprised 12.3% of Queensland employed persons, compared with the national figure of 13.5%. Between June 1994 and June 1995, employment in the manufacturing sector rose 0.6% in Queensland. The printing, publishing and recorded media industry registered the largest percentage increase with an employment rise of 8.0% followed by the metal products industry where employment rose 5.8%. The largest decrease occurred in the textile, clothing, footwear and leather products industry where employment fell 5.0%.

Industrial disputes are defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employees to permit some or all of their employees to work. Each withdrawal or refusal is made to enforce a demand, to resist a demand or to express a grievance.

There were 19 industrial disputes in the Queensland manufacturing industry during 1995. These disputes involved 7,900 employees and resulted in the loss of 52,100 working days. This compares with a total of 167 industrial disputes for all Queensland industries in 1995, where 54,700 employees were involved and 182,700 working days were lost. In relation to all disputes that occurred in Queensland during 1995, the manufacturing industry represented 11.4% of disputes, 14.4% of employees involved in disputes and 28.5% of working days lost.

Within the manufacturing industry, the food, beverage and tobacco, metal products and machinery and equipment industries accounted for 84.2% of disputes; comprising 83.5% of employees involved in disputes and 94.4% of working days lost. Refer also to Chapter 4, Labour.

13.7 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED IN QUEENSLAND, 1995

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Total industrial disputes occurring (a) (b)*	*Employees involved (directly or indirectly)*	*Working days lost*
	No.	*'000*	*'000*
Food, beverage and tobacco	9	4.9	45.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather products	n.p.	0.1	0.2
Wood and paper products		.	—
Printing, publishing and recorded media	n.p.	0.3	2.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	n.p.	0.2	0.3
Metal products; machinery and equipment	7	1.7	3.8
Other manufacturing	n.p.	0.7	0.1
Total	**19**	**7.9**	**52.1**

(a) Refers to all disputes occurring during the period regardless of year of commencement or termination. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry.

Source: Industrial Disputes (6322.0).

Trade Union Membership

Between 1986 and 1988, the number of Queensland manufacturing employees with trade union membership decreased by 7,517 persons (12.0%), with overall employment in the manufacturing industry increasing 1.8%. The number of Queensland manufacturing industry employees with union membership then rose by 10,795 persons (19.7%) between 1988 and 1994, recovering the loss in membership that occurred between 1986 and 1988. Despite this rise, the proportion of Queensland manufacturing industry employees with union membership increased only marginally over that recorded in 1988.

The manufacturing industry continues to display a higher rate of union membership when compared with the proportion of union membership for all industries. The number of trade union members in all industries increased by 26,061 persons (7.0%) between 1988 and 1994, however, in proportionate terms, union membership declined 4.9 percentage points. Refer also to Chapter 4, Labour.

13.8 EMPLOYEES WITH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: MANUFACTURING AND ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

	Manufacturing		*All industries*	
Year	*Number*	*Proportion of total employment*	*Number*	*Proportion of total employment*
	'000	*%*	*'000*	*%*
August 1986	62.4	48.2	396.0	45.5
August 1988	54.9	41.6	369.9	39.2
August 1990 (a)	67.3	45.5	410.1	38.5
August 1992	61.2	42.5	409.7	38.1
August 1994	65.7	42.5	395.9	34.3

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded persons aged 70 years and over.

Source: Trade Union Members (6325.0), unpublished data.

MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Manufacturing exports comprised 53.4% of total Queensland exports in 1994-95 compared with 51.5% in 1993–94. The value of manufactured goods exported from Queensland for 1994–95 was $6,684.1m, an increase of $513.9m (8.3%) compared with the 1993–94 figure. Increases of $262.9m in the value of exports of food, beverages and tobacco, $69.7m for chemical, petroleum and coal products and $61.9m for other machinery and equipment helped sustain export growth.

The food, beverages and tobacco sector accounts for 58.7% of total manufactured goods exported from Queensland, followed by basic metal products (17.6%) and other machinery and equipment (6.2%).

In 1994–95, Queensland's principal manufacturing export industry class was sugar, with a value of $1,661.7m followed by meat with a value of $1,594.9m. Sugar comprised 13.3% of the value of total Queensland exports and 24.9% of the value of the manufactured goods exported from Queensland. Meat comprised 12.7% of the value of total Queensland exports and 23.9% of the value of the manufactured goods exported from Queensland.

13.9 MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED FROM QUEENSLAND ($'000)

ASIC industry subdivision	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Food, beverages and tobacco	3 663 187	3 926 042
Textiles	338 517	323 948
Clothing and footwear	13 486	17 556
Wood, wood products and furniture	45 317	48 360
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	22 531	30 857
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	289 120	358 806
Non-metallic mineral products	34 016	34 457
Basic metal products	1 139 818	1 178 251
Fabricated metal products	73 259	70 380
Transport equipment	123 023	140 153
Other machinery and equipment	349 574	411 471
Miscellaneous manufacturing	78 420	143 853
Total	**6 170 268**	**6 684 133**

Source: Foreign Trade Export Statistics, unpublished data.

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT

Private New Capital Expenditure

New private capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry at current prices in Queensland has been rising strongly since 1991–92 with increases of 28.1%, 30.8%, 25.8% and 17.2% for the years 1992–93 to 1995–96. The growth since 1991–92 was preceded by a short decline between 1989–90 and 1991–92.

Care should be taken when analysing the absolute change in capital expenditure between reference years, because of the effects of price changes and because expenditure is subject to individual business decisions on an irregular basis.

13.10 ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND (a)
($ million)

Year	New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total capital expenditure
Actual			
1990–91	160.9	628.3	789.2
1991–92	73.6	502.8	576.4
1992–93	81.7	656.8	738.5
1993–94	189.1	776.9	966.0
1994–95	115.6	1 099.3	1 214.9
1995–96	325.5	1 098.6	1 424.1
Expected (b)			
1996–97 (c)	110.6	893.7	1 004.3

(a) Care should be exercised when comparing expectations data with actual data due to under (or over) realisation patterns. (b) As reported by businesses. (c) Expected expenditure for the financial year as reported by businesses in the December 1995 surveys.

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, unpublished data.

In 1995–96, 77.1% of capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry was outlaid on equipment, plant and machinery. This is the lowest percentage for some years, but is associated with quite a wide fluctuation in the relative proportions of expenditure on new buildings and structures and equipment, plant, and machinery.

In the December 1995 survey, manufacturing businesses had planned for expenditure which totalled $1,004.3m for 1996–97. While this figure is below the figure of actual expenditure for 1995–96, actual expenditure for 1996–97 may be more than for 1995–96, as previous realisation patterns show that businesses tend to spend more than was planned for in the middle part of the previous financial year.

Committed Projects

During 1994–95, nine major manufacturing and mineral processing development projects were completed in Queensland. These included the establishment of the Mackay sugar refinery, the construction of the Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd plant and the expansion of the Shell Company of Australia Ltd lubricant manufacturing complex.

Over the same period of time, 10 manufacturing and mineral processing developers had projects on which development is proceeding or they had announced a definite commitment to proceed with the project. This represents a total estimated cost of $1,393m over the life of these projects. Of these developments, Boyne Island Aluminium smelter's third potline expansion, Burdekin Sugar Mills' expansion and the paper recycling mill at Gibson Island, Brisbane, contributed 82.8% of the total estimated cost.

In addition to the above, a further 11 developers are undertaking feasibility studies into new projects in Queensland.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Expenditure on pollution abatement and control (PAC) is either of a capital or current nature. Capital expenditure refers to expenditure on facilities, processes or improvements to equipment that reduce or eliminate the generation of

pollutants. Current expenditure refers to payments made to contractors to remove or dispose of waste, levies and fees paid to local governments or other agencies for waste treatment or solid waste disposal and other operational maintenance costs incurred by the establishment for the protection of the environment from pollution.

Pollution Abatement and Control

Reported total capital expenditure by manufacturers to abate pollution in 1992–93 was $32.5m. Of this total expenditure, 84.4% was spent by manufacturers in the three industry subdivisions spending most on ongoing environmental protection — petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products ($12.4m), food, beverage and tobacco ($6.3m) and metal products ($8.6m).

Expenditure on Environment Protection

In 1992–93, manufacturing establishments in Queensland spent a total of $42.1m on environmental protection. This represented 0.2% of total manufacturing industry turnover for the year. Of the total current expenditure on environmental protection, 71.0% was spent by manufacturers in the food, beverage and tobacco, metal products and petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products subdivisions.

13.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1992–93

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Expenditure (a)*	*Proportion of total turnover (b)*
	$'000	%
Food, beverage and tobacco	16 517	0.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	963	0.2
Wood and paper products	3 462	0.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	382	–
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	5 669	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	3 285	0.2
Metal products	7 742	0.1
Machinery and equipment	2 963	0.1
Other manufacturing	1 155	0.1
Total	**42 138**	**0.2**

(a) Establishments which did not respond to questions were treated as having nil expenditure.
(b) The proportion of total reported turnover of establishments that had current expenditure on environmental protection.

Source: Manufacturing Industry (8221.3).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity

The Electricity Act 1994 provides the administrative framework within which a public electricity supply is made available to consumers in Queensland. The objectives of the Act are to promote the efficient, economical and environmentally sound provision of electricity supply and electrical safety and to regulate the electricity industry and electrical use.

On 1 January 1995 the electricity industry was restructured and corporatised. Supply to customers is coordinated by a government corporation, the Queensland Transmission and Supply Corporation (QTSC). As well as a coordinating role, QTSC is responsible for planning for future electricity demand in Queensland.

QTSC operates as a holding company and has eight subsidiaries that are responsible for the Statewide electricity grid and for the provision of electricity to customers.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. Another government-owned corporation, AUSTA Electric, builds, owns and operates some of Queensland's power generating installations. In 1995–96, AUSTA generated 26,330 GWh of electricity from coal-fired power stations and 560 GWh from the Barron Gorge, Kareeya and Wivenhoe hydro-electric stations. Internal combustion stations supplying isolated townships, and gas turbine stations also supplied electricity.

13.12 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994

Particulars	*Customers*	*Consumption*	*Consumption per customer*
	No.	*m kWh*	*'000 kWh*
Residential	1 174 558	7 373	6.3
Commercial	126 669	5 704	45.0
Industrial	54 434	10 191	187.2
Other	132	732	5 545.5
Total	**1 355 793**	**24 001**	**17.7**

(a) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June.

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations (8208.0).

In 1993–94, a total of 31,831 million kWh of electricity was generated in Queensland. This represents an increase of 4.7% over the previous year and 13.8% over the 1990–91 level. This was distributed to consumers over 166,113 circuit kilometres of overhead lines and 7,238 circuit kilometres of underground cable. Of this generated electricity, 24,001 million kWh (75.4% of total electricity generated) was consumed by 1,355,793 customers, with industrial use representing 42.5% and residential use accounting for 30.7% of electricity consumed.

The Industry Gross Product (IGP) is derived by subtracting from the gross output of the business its intermediate consumption of goods and services. In 1993–94, the IGP for the electricity industry increased 8.4% from $1,648.3m in 1992–93, to $1,786.6m. In 1993–94 the IGP per employee was $210,188. In 1993–94 net capital expenditure decreased 9.3% from the 1992–93 figure, to $526.5m.

13.13 ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Units*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
Industry Gross Product (IGP)	$m	1 648.3	1 786.6
Net capital expenditure	$m	580.2	526.5
Employment	No.	8 566	8 500
IGP per employee	$	192 424	210 188

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations (8208.0).

Gas

The main gas producing area in Queensland is the Cooper–Eromanga Basin in South-West Queensland, which comprises approximately one half of gas production in Queensland. The other main areas of production are the Surat–Bowen Basin and the Denison Trough.

13.14 UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Particulars	*Customers*	*Sales*	*Gas sales per customer*
	No.	*Terajoules*	*Gigajoules*
Residential	118 900	1 418	12
Commercial	3 508	1 078	307
Industrial	503	8 249	16 399
Total	**122 911**	**10 745**	**87**

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations (8208.0).

In 1993–94, gas availability in Queensland increased 16.1% to 31,055 terajoules (TJ) after a decrease between 1991–92 and 1992–93 of 3.2%. Availability of gas in 1993–94 was 17.8% more than in 1990–91. During the year, 168 kilometres of natural gas reticulation and transmission mains were laid, bringing the total pipeline network to 4,523 kilometres at 30 June 1994. Of the gas available at mains, 10,745 TJ (34.6% of the total available) was sold to 122,911 consumers, with industrial use representing 76.8% of this consumption.

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Chapter 14

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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Chapter 14

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the Queensland economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed impact on the 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.

Engineering construction, which includes bridges, roads, airports, water storage and reticulation and other non-building works, represents part of Queensland's infrastructure in which other economic activities are able to develop.

HOUSING

With just under 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 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that 40.5% of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 24.5% were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1986 Census, these figures represent an increase of 1.4 percentage points in ownership and a decrease of 4.1 percentage points in the proportion of dwellings being purchased. Homes rented increased 1.6 percentage points over the same period.

14.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

	1986		1991	
Dwellings	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Owned	325 581	39.1	399 730	40.5
Being purchased	238 442	28.6	241 843	24.5
Rented	223 148	26.8	279 731	28.4
Other	46 332	5.6	64 655	6.6
Total	**833 503**	**100.0**	**985 959**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks.

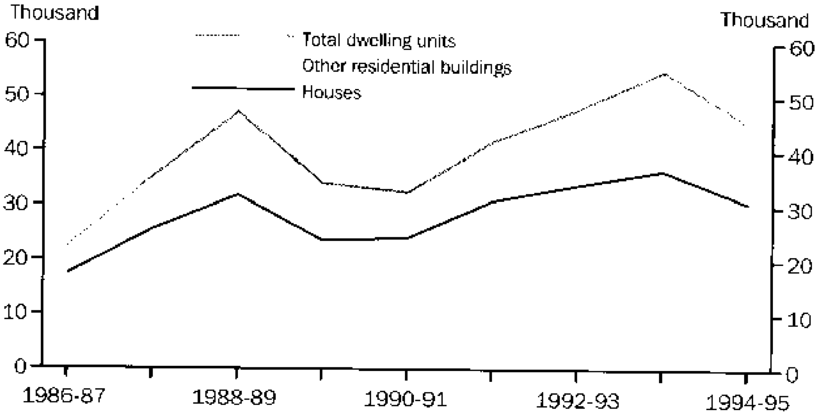
Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Residential Building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1994–95 totalled 45,008, a decrease of 18% from the number for the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was $4,000.7m, a decrease of 13% from the 1993–94 figure.

During 1994–95, the number of commencements of residential buildings decreased in Queensland. House commencements decreased by 14% when compared with those for 1993–94 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) decreased by 7% over the same period.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND



14.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
Houses	32 338	34 497	29 787
Other residential buildings	12 561	15 515	14 400
Total	**44 899**	**50 012**	**44 187**

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

House commencements in 1994–95 decreased 14% when compared with those for 1993–94 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) decreased by 7% over the same period.

14.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

	1993–94			1994–95		
Statistical division	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane	13 744	6 280	20 024	12 014	5 823	17 837
Moreton	8 522	5 647	14 169	7 148	5 694	12 842
Wide Bay-Burnett	3 468	450	3 918	2 839	396	3 235
Darling Downs	1 575	283	1 858	1 323	265	1 588
South-West	77	6	83	59	8	67
Fitzroy	1 889	302	2 191	1 439	180	1 619
Central-West	32	6	38	16		16
Mackay	1 076	348	1 424	1 187	285	1 472
Northern	1 773	476	2 249	1 423	493	1 916
Far North	2 297	1 657	3 954	2 305	1 208	3 513
North-West	44	60	104	34	48	82
Total	**34 497**	**15 515**	**50 012**	**29 787**	**14 400**	**44 187**

Source: Building Commencements Microfiche Service (8744.3).

Most regions in Queensland experienced a decline in building activity in 1994–95, and on a State-wide basis the decrease was nearly 12% compared with the commencements in 1993–94. Dwelling unit commencements in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions continued to account for the majority of the State's commencements and in 1994–95 they recorded 69% of the State total.

The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Brisbane City with 20% of all reported commencements followed by Albert Shire with 9% and Gold Coast City with 7%. Apart from the south-east corner of the State, most commencements occurred in the areas of Mulgrave Shire, Hervey Bay City, Mackay City and Townsville City.

14.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

	1993–94			1994–95		
Area	*Houses*	*Other residential buildings*	*Total*	*Houses*	*Other residential buildings*	*Total*
Albert Shire	3 461	1 317	4 778	2 685	1 446	4 131
Brisbane City	4 711	3 804	8 515	4 517	4 374	8 891
Caboolture Shire	2 239	381	2 620	1 713	168	1 881
Cairns City	206	772	978	130	617	747
Caloundra City	882	372	1 254	816	635	1 451
Douglas Shire	158	224	382	153	65	218
Gold Coast City	1 170	2 368	3 538	810	2 239	3 049
Hervey Bay City	1 041	178	1 219	756	196	952
Logan City	1 641	853	2 494	1 365	446	1 811
Mackay City (a)	56	197	253	770	155	925
Maroochy Shire	1 496	1 304	2 800	1448	998	2 446
Mulgrave Shire	1 272	518	1 790	1382	389	1 771
Pioneer Shire (a)	680	54	734	..	..	..
Redland Shire	1 237	619	1 856	1 335	328	1 663
Rockhampton City	419	153	572	260	55	315
Thuringowa City	1 010	13	1 023	691	41	732
Toowoomba City	547	235	782	529	206	735
Townsville City	489	395	884	437	384	821
Whitsunday Shire	167	84	251	217	98	315
Queensland	34 497	15 515	50 012	29 787	14 400	44 187

(a) During 1994–95 Pioneer Shire was amalgamated with Mackay City.

Source: Building Commencements Microfiche Service (8744.3).

House Building Materials

Regional availability has a bearing on the types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland, and they have changed over time. The first settlers graduated from tents to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

Later, in the late nineteenth century, the typical Queenslander was built on wood stumps to allow extra ventilation with extra shade provided by verandahs. By Federation, wood was the most extensively used house building material in Queensland while brick and stone dwellings were more common in the southern States.

By the mid-1970s, the use of brick as a building material was becoming more widespread in Queensland because of its qualitites of permanence and insulation and because the relative cost of brick construction was decreasing compared with that of timber construction. Houses built on wood and concrete stumps remain a feature of Queensland housing, although fully enclosed high-set and low-set dwellings, and ground-level construction on concrete slabs are now more common. The roofing material most commonly used is steel, followed by concrete and terracotta tiles.

14.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer wall	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
	NUMBER		
Double brick (a) (b)	1 846	1 962	2 428
Brick veneer (a)	25 492	27 391	22 865
Timber	3 085	2 959	2 491
Fibre cement	1 452	1 455	1 257
Other	463	729	746
Total	**32 338**	**34 497**	**29 787**
	PER CENT		
Double brick (a) (b)	5.7	5.7	8.2
Brick veneer (a)	78.8	79.4	76.8
Timber	9.5	8.6	8.4
Fibre cement	4.5	4.2	4.2
Other	1.4	2.1	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(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).

14.6 HOUSES COMMENCED BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
	NUMBER		
Tiles (a)	15 354	16 676	14 154
Steel (b)	16 707	17 518	15 365
Other	277	303	268
Total	**32 338**	**34 497**	**29 787**
	PER CENT		
Tiles (a)	47.5	48.3	47.5
Steel (b)	51.7	50.8	51.6
Other	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Comprises terracota and concrete tiles. (b) Including tiles of pressed steel.

Source: Building Commencements Microfiche Service (8744.3).

Costs of House Building Materials

14.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI	
Year	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	All groups Brisbane	Weighted average of eight capital cities
1992–93	+2.1	+1.9	+1.4	+1.0
1993–94	+3.0	+4.8	+1.9	+1.8
1994–95	−2.1	+3.0	+3.7	+3.2

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0) and Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane continued to rise at a rate significantly below the national average over the period 1994–95.

In Brisbane in 1992–93 and 1993–94 the prices of house building materials increased at a greater rate than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) although this was not the case during 1994–95 when the CPI increased more.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, BRISBANE

Survey of Housing

The 1994 Australian Housing Survey collected information on the physical condition and characteristics of dwellings, as well as information on the characteristics of householders, housing costs, housing preferences, access to services and housing history. There were 1,194,100 households in Queensland, making up 18% of all Australian households, of which 39% were owners, 28% purchasers and 30% renters.

- There were 82% of households living in separate houses and 5% in semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouses.
- 29% of dwellings in Queensland were aged 10 years or less.
- 61% of semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouses were aged 10 years or less.
- 71% of Queenslanders had lived in their own dwellings for 10 years or less while 43% of Queensland owners and 94% of renters had lived in their dwellings for 10 years or less.

Survey of Rental Tenants

In April 1994, the Survey of Rental Tenants collected data on renters and boarders, including their demographic and financial characteristics, their rental history and housing costs, as well as information on their rental dwellings. Among the findings from the survey were:

- Queensland had the second highest proportion of rental/boarders in Australia, with 29% of the adult population renting or boarding.
- The median weekly rent for households in Queensland in April 1994 was $124. In Brisbane it was $129 and for the rest of the State it was $121.

- Brisbane had the third highest median weekly rent paid by households in the capital cities.
- For income units renting in Queensland, the median proportion of income spent on rent was 22%.
- 8% of all renting income units in Queensland were rented from the State housing authority.
- There were 25,200 renting income units on the waiting lists for public housing. This represented 4% of all renting income units in Queensland.
- For every 100 income units renting from the State housing authority in Queensland, there were an additional 48 income units on the waiting lists.
- 199,300 Queensland householders purchased their dwelling during the period January 1992 to August 1994, and of these 59% were established homes.
- In Queensland, 40% of homes had insulation.
- Of all States of Australia, Queensland had the second highest reported incidence of infestation by pests (excluding white ants) at 36%.

Survey of Investors in Rental Dwellings

In 1993, the Survey of Investors in Rental Dwellings collected information on the demographic and financial characteristics of people who invest in residential rental property in Australia, the characteristics of their most recently acquired property and reasons for investment. The following are some of the findings:

- In July 1993, there were 158,300 rental investors in Queensland.
- 21% of all Australian rental investors lived in Queensland.
- At the time of the survey, 7.2% of the adult population in Queensland were rental investors.
- Queensland had the third highest incidence of rental investment in Australia.
- Queensland had the highest number of persons (27.2%), intending to invest in residential rental property during the 2 years following July 1993.
- 33% of current rental investors in Queensland intended to invest in additional rental property within the next 2 years.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income groups and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long standing policy, for both rental and purchase of homes.

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 purchases.

Two Commonwealth Departments, Defence and Veterans' Affairs, are involved in the provision of housing benefits to former and serving Defence Force personnel.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

The Defence Service Homes Scheme (DSH) administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) provides benefits in the form of subsidised low interest loans, and house and contents insurance cover. These services are provided by a commercial bank, DVA and a private insurance company, respectively.

The Department of Defence

The Department of Defence has the responsibility for administering the *Defence Force (Home Loans Assistance) Act 1990*, and the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) is the Department's agent. Under this Act subsidised loans are also available to former and serving Defence Force personnel, with different eligibility and benefits from those offered by the DSH scheme.

The DHA is also responsible for providing adequate housing for use by the Department of Defence, and currently DHA provides 84% of the Department's requirement through housing construction and refurbishment programs. During 1994-95 the construction program in Queensland resulted in:

- 42 houses in North Queensland,
- 30 houses at Canungra,
- 41 houses on the Darling Downs and
- 25 houses at Ipswich.

In Queensland 5,375 houses are currently managed by the DHA.

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. At June 1995, the total public housing stock managed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning was 45,969, servicing a clientele of families, single people and seniors. The housing types include detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and seniors' units. In 1994–95, 1,478 dwellings were constructed by the Department and an additional 399 dwellings were purchased.

During 1994–95, there was a net increase of 2,235 houses, or 5.1%, over the number of dwellings maintained in 1993–94, for public housing customers.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Program provided 2,461 dwellings specifically to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This was an increase of 68 over the number of dwellings available during the previous year.

In addition to the Public Rental accommodation programs, the Department is also involved in other public housing programs. Through the Home Ownership Program a range of financial loans is available to assist low and moderate income earners to purchase their own home. The Community Housing program provides funding to local government and community organisations to assist them in providing community-managed housing, for either purchase or rental, for low to moderate income earners

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1994–95, the building sector accounted for $6,819.9m of work done or 69.3% of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

Residential Building

14.8 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND ($ million)

Type of building	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
New houses	2 920.2	3 075.8	3 079.3
New other residential buildings	813.5	1 120.1	1 253.1
Alterations and additions	225.5	229.5	260.4
Total	**3 959.2**	**4 425.4**	**4 592.8**

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 63.5% of the total value of work done on all building during 1994–95. New houses made up 67.0% of the $4,592.8m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 27.3% of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1993–94, there was an increase of 0.1% for houses and an increase of 11.9% for other residential building.

Non-residential Building

Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs and alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced an upward swing in 1994–95 with the value of work done recording a total of $2,227.1m, an increase of 42.1% over the 1993–94 figure following a 4% increase during 1992–93.

14.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND ($ million)

Type of building	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Hotels, etc.	72.0	113.0	261.4
Shops	241.6	314.6	567.4
Factories	128.5	122.8	125.4
Offices	229.3	239.3	231.6
Other business premises	224.6	228.3	377.9
Educational	191.4	200.0	217.6
Religious	22.1	13.2	14.1
Health	124.4	69.8	99.5
Entertainment and recreational	74.5	160.3	233.3
Miscellaneous	199.3	106.4	98.9
Total	**1 507.7**	**1 567.6**	**2 227.1**

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Private Sector

In 1994–95, the value of work done on non-residential construction by the private sector was $1,646.6m or 73.9% of the total of all work done on non-residential construction. This was an increase of 41.1% on the previous year. Private organisations accounted for 98.2% of all building work in the hotels, etc., shops and factories categories.

14.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*Change*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
Hotels, etc.	112.3	258.9	-130.5
Shops	310.0	555.5	+79.2
Factories	117.2	122.2	· 4.3
Offices	143.3	158.0	+10.3
Other business premises	161.3	224.2	+39.0
Educational	90.6	75.9	16.2
Health	55.6	62.2	+11.9
Other (a)	177.0	189.6	+7.1
Total	**1 167.3**	**1 646.6**	**+41.1**

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Public Sector

14.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*Change*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
Offices	96.0	73.6	23.3
Other business premises	67.0	153.6	+129.3
Educational	109.4	141.7	+29.5
Health	14.2	37.3	+162.7
Entertainment and recreational	80.8	116.2	+43.8
Other (a)	32.8	58.1	· 77.1
Total	**400.3**	**580.5**	**+45.0**

(a) Including the building categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories and miscellaneous.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled $580.5m in 1994–95, an increase of 45.0% when compared with the previous year. Other business premises (26.5%), educational buildings (24.4%), entertainment and recreational buildings (20.0%) and offices (12.7%) were the main categories of activity.

The New Brisbane International Air Terminal

One of the most significant building projects completed during the year was the construction of the new Brisbane International Air Terminal. Construction of the $250m project began in September 1993 and was completed in September 1995, 4 months ahead of schedule. There were more than 650 workers employed on the construction for the duration of the project with up to 750 employed at peak times. The Federal Airports Corporation as the developer, owner and operator took control of the facility in August 1995 and the new terminal began operating on 12 September 1995. By mid-March 1996 over one million passengers had passed through the terminal.

The new international terminal is located 2 km from the domestic terminal and both terminals share all the operational facilities of the airport. The total area of Brisbane airport is 27,000 ha and the international terminal occupies 55 ha. The terminal building itself is 14,000 square metres. Provision has been made for 1,350 public car parking spaces, 500 for staff and 70 bus parking spaces.

The building has been functionally designed on four levels with entrance to two of these by elevated roadways. The first, on level four, provides access to the check-in counters for departures and on level two the second roadway gives access to the arrivals lounge. The departure lounge is on level three and general administration, government agencies and baggage handling facilities are on level one. The terminal's internal floor space, at 65,000 square metres, is more than four times the size of the old terminal building it replaced. Use of this space, with an emphasis on retailing, reflects the current trend in airport terminal design. Government agencies occupy 2,000 square metres of floor space, the 24 airline companies who currently use the terminal occupy 8,000 square metres and 27 retail outlets operated by 10 retailers occupy 5,000 square metres. The terminal includes one of the largest duty-free retail stores in the southern hemisphere.

The terminal currently operates with 11 parking positions for aircraft; eight of these are fitted with aerobridges (covered ramped access). This allows for a capacity of 1,200 arriving and 1,200 departing passengers to be processed every hour in busy periods. It is anticipated that more than two million passengers will pass through the terminal in its first year of operation. The design of the terminal has provided for modular expansion to occur, as demand dictates, to eventually accommodate a maximum of 24 aircraft, and process in excess of 5,000 passengers an hour. This planned expansion will create minimal disruption to operations.

Brisbane now has the second busiest international air terminal in Australia, with only Sydney having more international travellers.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1994–95 the total value of engineering construction work done was $3,019.2m, an increase of 7.7% on the work done during 1993–94. The type of work done which had the largest increase was telecommunications, with an increase of 23.1% from 1993–94. Over the same period there was a decrease of 12.0% in the work done on electricity generation, transmission, etc. construction.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1994–95, of the $3,019.2m work done, 46.4% ($1,401.7m) was undertaken by the public sector and 53.6% ($1,617.5m) by the private sector. Of the work undertaken by the private sector, 44.3% was done for the public sector.

14.12 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND

	1993–94		1994–95	
Type of work done	*$m*	*%*	*$m*	*%*
Roads, highways, etc.	969.3	34.6	1 015.0	33.6
Telecommunications	397.7	14.2	489.5	16.2
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	432.2	15.4	380.2	12.6
Water storage and supply	97.5	3.5	116.1	3.8
Heavy industry	282.0	10.1	294.7	9.8
Other	625.1	22.3	723.7	24.0
Total	**2 803.8**	**100.0**	**3 019.2**	**100.0**

Source: Engineering Construction Activity (8762.0.40.001).

In 1994–95 the value of work done by the public sector ($1,401.7m) was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government, 34.3% by the Commonwealth Government, 36.9% by the State Government and 28.7% by local government.

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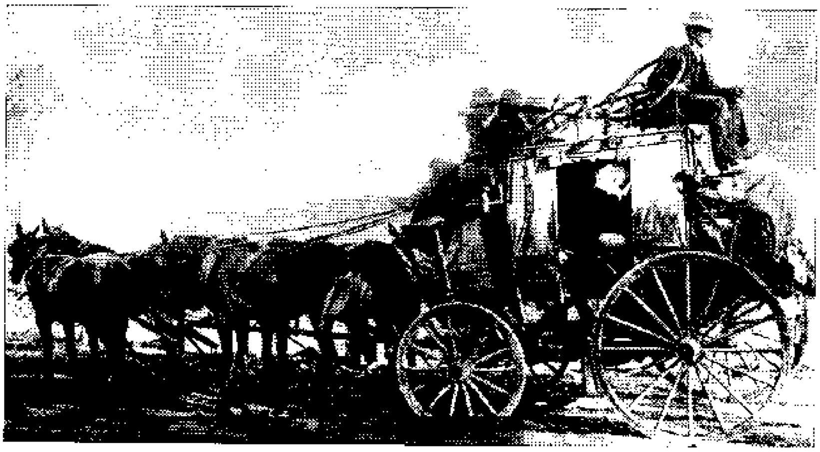
Chapter 15

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



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Chapter 15

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1995, 175,650 km of roads were open to the public in Queensland. Of these some 33,554 km were State controlled (declared). The number of motor vehicles on register at 31 May 1995 was 2,012,880, an increase of 9.0% when compared with the number recorded in the motor vehicle census of 30 June 1993. For 1994–95, trade at major Queensland ports increased 8.7% compared with 1993-94 figures. During 1994–95, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 10 major airports increased 3.6% compared with the 1993–94 total. The number of passengers travelling on Queensland railways decreased by 3.6% to 37,921,000 and the amount of freight carried increased by 5.1% to 96,807,000 tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport handles all transport-related management functions of the Queensland Government. It was formed in December 1989 as a result of the amalgamation of the former Departments of Transport, Harbours and Marine and Main Roads. Queensland Rail was included as part of the structure of the Department of Transport up until 30 June 1991, after this time it was restructured on a commercial basis as a separate organisation. On 15 April 1994, the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act* was proclaimed which provides umbrella transport legislation.

A new Main Roads Department was created in February 1996 to own and manage Queensland's State-controlled road network, which represents 20% of the total road network and carries 80% of the State's traffic.

Following a Federal Government decision in 1991 to deregulate the communications industry, Optus was selected to be the second telecommunications carrier in November 1991 and Optus Telecommunications Pty Ltd began operations in January 1992. Prior to this, the industry had been a Government-controlled monopoly under Telecom (Telstra). Vodafone was licensed by the Minister to be the third telecommunications carrier in December 1992 and commenced operations in October 1993. Fair competition between carriers is ensured by the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) under the *Telecommunications Act 1991*.

During the 5 years to 1995, as well as improving customer service, Australia Post has achieved steady increases in revenue, profit before tax and abnormal items, return on assets, productivity and revenue per full-time employee and an increase in dividend from $1m in 1989–90 to a record dividend of $120m in 1994–95, up $30m from 1993–94.

ROADS

Queensland has 175,650 km of public roads to service the community. In 1994–95 the Department of Transport was

responsible for 33,554 km of State-controlled (declared) roads comprising the major traffic-carrying arterial and linking roads, while local authorities, including Aboriginal and Islander Community Councils, looked after the remainder.

At 30 June 1995, 36.6% of the road network in Queensland was sealed. The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 90.5% at 30 June 1995. This compared with 91.7% at 30 June 1994 and 91.6% at 30 June 1993.

15.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Sealed	61 538	63 025	64 279
Formed and surfaced	50 727	51 201	48 775
Formed only	48 099	47 736	45 821
Total formed	*160 364*	*161 962*	158 875
Unformed	14 656	14 673	16 775
All roads	**175 020**	**176 635**	**175 650**

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

Until the reformation of the Main Roads Department in February 1996, the Infrastructure Development Division of the Queensland Department of Transport controlled and had the major financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of roads under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, which was proclaimed on 15 April 1994.

The $661m roads sub-program for 1994–95 provided and managed road infrastructure consistent with community needs. The Infrastructure Development Division provided strategic direction, coordination and central support, while planning, design, construction, maintenance and management was under the control of the geographic regions.

15.2 QUEENSLAND STATE-CONTROLLED ROADS AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Declared roads	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Type			
State highways	10 604	10 970	10 600
Developmental	8 726	8 732	8 726
Main	8 023	8 126	7 890
Secondary	6 196	6 159	6 139
Other	(a) 226	(a) 334	(a) 199
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	25 333	26 149	25 530
Gravelled pavement	3 063	2 819	2 997
Formed only	2 436	2 388	2 279
Unformed	2 943	2 965	2 748
Total	**33 775**	**34 321**	**33 554**

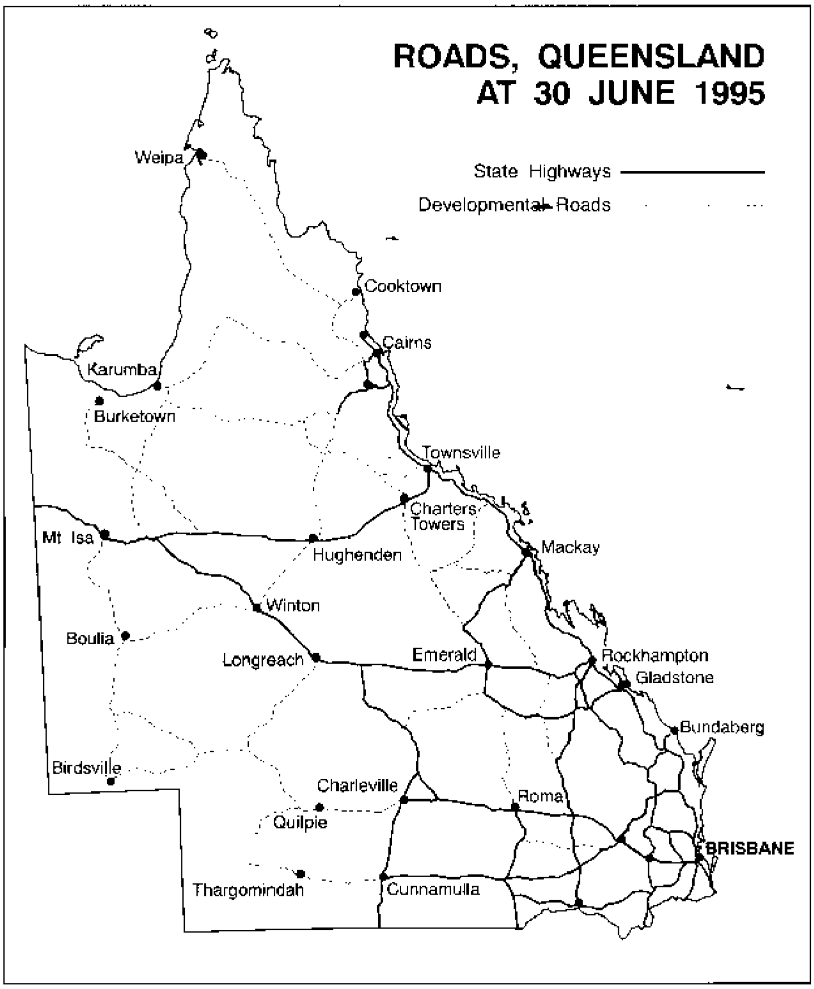
(a) Including urban arterial road and urban subarterial road (132 km and 67 km, respectively, in 1995).

Source: Queensland Transport.

State-controlled (declared) roads consist of the long distance *State Highways; Developmental Roads* that carry low volumes of traffic and that are in an early stage of construction; *Main Roads*, the major trunk roads connecting towns to each other and the highway system; and *Secondary Roads* carrying high volumes of local traffic. In the urban areas, *Urban Arterial Roads* are the main arteries for through traffic and *Urban Subarterial Roads* supplement these and distribute traffic to the local street system.

New Road Works

The following development work was completed on State-controlled (declared) roads in 1994–95: 640 km, which had been previously sealed, were widened, realigned or regraded; 290 km, which had been previously sealed, were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 3,712 km, which were already sealed, were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 30 km of road works were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.



The following major road projects were completed in Queensland in 1994–95.

- The completion of the Yawalpah Road interchange at Pimpama has eliminated the last hazardous cross intersection on the Pacific

Highway between Brisbane and Nerang. The project was completed at a cost of $10m. Other work on the Pacific Highway included widening to six lanes between Watland Street and Loganlea Road and between Sports Drive and the Gateway Arterial Road.

- The construction of the Tallon Bridge and approach works over the Burnett River at Bundaberg provides an alternative route for traffic bypassing the Bundaberg CBD. This project on the Isis Highway involved expenditure of $20.2m.
- Widening to four lanes of the Bruce Highway in Townsville along University Road was completed at a cost of $5m. The section of the Captain Cook Highway between Cattana Road and Reed Road was widened to four lanes. The cost of the project was $5.6m.
- Final stage construction of the Speewah-Kuranda section of the Kennedy Highway was completed at a cost of $4.2m. The total cost of the project was $7.5m.
- Sealing of the section of the road between Hebel and the border provides a sealed link from the Castlereagh Highway in New South Wales to St George. Upgrading works were also carried out on an 11.7 km segment of the Landsborough Highway west of Jericho to eliminate a section of narrow road. The project cost $1.5m.
- The last narrow section of the Mitchell Highway between Cunnamulla and Barringun was realigned and widened at a cost of $4.5m.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicle Registration

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.

15.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE ('000)

Type of vehicle	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Passenger vehicles (b)	1 393.6	1 454.4	1 504.2
Light commercial vehicles	348.0	361.2	372.0
Trucks	74.6	78.1	79.7
Buses	11.5	12.1	12.8
Total	**1 827.6**	**1 905.8**	**1 968.7**
Motor cycles	67.3	69.2	70.2

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The first Annual Report of the Main Roads Department (now Queensland Transport) 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 motor cycles.

15.4 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES (a), 1995
(kilometres)

Statistical division	*Adelaide*	*Brisbane*	*Cairns*	*Canberra*	*Charleville*	*Darwin*	*Mackay*	*Melbourne*	*Mount Isa*	*Perth*	*Rockhampton*	*Sydney*	*Townsville*	*Winton*
Adelaide		2 063	3 468	1 204	1 762	3 053	2 712	728	2 743	2 802	2 392	1 426	3 122	2 440
Brisbane	2 063		1 717	1 283	744	3 415	972	1 670	1 811	4 462	641	996	1 371	1 361
Cairns	3 468	1 717		3 000	1 951	2 836	734	3 075	1 232	5 867	1 076	2 713	346	836
Canberra	1 204	1 283	3 000		1 171	4 257	1 921	646	2 321	4 006	1 924	287	2 654	1 912
Charleville	1 762	744	1 951	1 171		2 754	821	1 637	1 150	4 165	875	1 245	1 605	697
Darwin	3 053	3 415	2 836	4 257	2 754		2 899	3 781	1 604	4 449	2 913	3 999	2 490	2 080
Mackay	2 712	972	734	1 921	821	2 899		2 336	1 227	5 010	334	1 879	388	976
Melbourne	728	1 670	3 075	646	1 637	3 781	2 336		2 787	3 530	1 999	868	2 729	2 334
Mount Isa	2 743	1 811	1 232	2 321	1 150	1 604	1 227	2 787		4 909	1 309	2 395	886	460
Perth	2 802	4 462	5 867	4 006	4 165	4 449	5 010	3 530	4 909		4 791	4 228	5 521	4 571
Rockhampton	2 392	641	1 076	1 924	875	2 913	334	1 999	1 309	4 791		1 637	730	863
Sydney	1 426	996	2 713	287	1 245	3 999	1 879	868	2 395	4 228	1 637		2 367	1 926
Townsville	3 122	1 371	346	2 654	1 605	2 490	388	2 729	886	5 521	730	2 367		597
Winton	2 440	1 361	836	1 912	697	2 080	976	2 334	460	4 571	863	1 926	597	

(a) All distances have been calculated along the most favourable travelling routes and are therfore not necessarily the shortest.

Source: Queensland Transport and UBD Street Directory.

15.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND

Type of vehicle	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Cars and station wagons	81 656	86 045	92 586
Utilities and panel vans	18 916	20 489	21 605
Trucks	2 931	3 371	3 980
Buses	899	778	1 019
Total	**104 402**	**110 683**	**119 190**
Motor cycles	3 865	3 522	3 954

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.

Source: Information paper New Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0.40.003).

15.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a), QUEENSLAND

Vehicles	*Households (b), 1986 Census*	*Households (b), 1991 Census*
0	94 162	116 300
1	357 271	432 237
2	265 431	321 533
3	66 885	83 636
4 or more	26 377	32 556
Not stated	23 377	31 439
Total	**833 503**	**1 017 801**

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors. (b) Excluding caravan parks.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1986 and 1991.

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1994–95 was 123,144. Out of scope vehicles and those not registered for the first time are excluded from the statistics.

In 1922 less than 8% of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, at the last census, conducted in 1991, this figure had increased to more than 88%.

Drivers' Licences

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949*, all drivers of motor vehicles must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and after qualifying is issued with a provisional licence, at minimum age 17 years and then an open licence after the provisional period.

In Queensland, a 3-year provisional licence period applies to drivers under 25 years of age, while a 1-year provisional licence period applies to older drivers.

15.7 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1995

Age group (years)	Open	Provisional	Learner's permit (a)	Total
Under 17	—	—	12 977	12 977
17	(b) 8	18 195	18 242	36 445
18	(b) 162	29 232	10 267	39 661
19	(b) 702	33 119	7 054	40 875
20	7 194	28 587	6 007	41 788
21–24	141 103	34 931	18 431	194 465
25–29	218 894	7 825	12 197	238 916
30–39	469 376	7 242	10 648	487 266
40–49	436 939	3 656	4 027	444 622
50–59	292 288	1 498	1 337	295 123
60–69	188 657	448	345	189 450
70 and over	121 920	99	88	122 107
Total	**1 877 243**	**164 832**	**101 620**	**2 143 695**

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle. (b) Issued to holders of interstate and international open licences.

Source: Queensland Transport.

Motor Vehicle Census and Survey of Motor Vehicle Use

Results of the 1995 motor vehicle census of vehicles registered at 31 May 1995 showed there were 2,012,880 vehicles registered in Queensland. This was an increase of 9.0% over the figure for the previous census of vehicles registered at 30 June 1993. The average age of vehicles registered in Queensland was 10.4 years and the proportion of vehicles that were five or more years old has increased from 75.2% in 1993 to 76.6% in 1995. The number of vehicles registered in Queensland per 1,000 mean population increased 3.5% from 1993 to 1995 compared with an increase of 4.2% from 1991 to 1993. The total number of vehicles registered increased in all States and Territories. The rate of increase between 1993 and 1995 was highest in Queensland (9.0%).

The survey of motor vehicle use conducted for the 12 months ended 30 September 1995, showed that vehicles registered in Queensland travelled an estimated total of 34,417 million kilometres in the year, an increase of 29.6% over the 1991 figure. Queensland vehicles had the highest average annual distance travelled (17,100 km).

Business use accounted for 35.8% of total distance travelled and 25.3% was for travel to and from work. Of all distance travelled in the

12-month period, 35.7% occurred in Brisbane, 28.9% in other urban areas and 30.4% in other areas of the State. This compared with 41.7%, 25.4% and 28.1%, respectively, in 1991.

An estimated 25,666 million tonne-kilometres were recorded in 1995 by freight-carrying vehicles, an increase of 51.9% over the 1991 total. The amount of freight carried increased from 216 million tonnes in 1991 to 289 million tonnes in 1995, an increase of 33.8%.

The total distance travelled by buses in 1995 increased by 4.6% from the 1991 total to 299 million kilometres. The number of passengers carried (163 million) increased by 25.3% when compared with the 1991 figure.

Freight Movements Survey

The Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, provides a measure of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by each of the major modes of transport (road, rail, sea and air). Both interstate and intrastate movements were collected but urban (short distance) movements were excluded.

The survey includes freight movements by all industries and sectors of the Australian economy whether they were carried by transport (hire and reward) operators or moved by ancillary operators (i.e. manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, etc. moving goods on their own account). Freight moved by vehicles belonging to the defence forces and by pipeline was excluded from the survey.

15.8 ROAD FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1995
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			*Destination*		
Statistical division	*March quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*March quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*
Brisbane	3 375	*4 532	2 683	3 374	*4 849	2 893
Moreton	*1 125	n.p.	*1 109	*1 378	*1 585	*1 225
Wide Bay-Burnett	*801	712	*791	*772	459	*626
Darling Downs	*1 397	1 416	*1 938	*1 301	1 259	*1 864
South-West	*377	*256	*157	*350	*248	*249
Fitzroy	713	550	441	698	567	434
Central-West	**	*95	*96	*33	*108	*66
Mackay	*640	*677	**	*733	*812	*595
Northern	*623	*617	*584	*624	*670	*543
Far North	568	*571	*1 123	*392	*534	*1 140
North-West	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*149	122	106
Queensland	**9 699**	**10 947**	**9 547**	**9 804**	**11 214**	**(a) 9 742**

(a) Including road movements for which no destination at statistical division level was supplied. * Subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. ** Relative standard error of 50% or more.

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

All movements within urban areas or those of less than 25 km in rural areas, except those that cross State or urban boundaries, were excluded from the survey. Freight movements involving tools of trade were also excluded.

Survey respondents were asked to provide information on the movements of freight for a specified 2-week period in the middle of the quarter. Information for longer periods up to 3 months was obtained from some operators. Additionally, some respondents were asked to provide information for a sample of movements within the reporting period. Where necessary, the data were expanded to represent freight movements for the quarter.

Since the estimates for road freight are based on data obtained from a sample rather than a complete enumeration, the data are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all units had been included.

Road Traffic Accidents

During 1995 there were 456 fatalities on Queensland roads, an increase of 8.1% over the 1994 total. The rate of fatalities per 10,000 registered vehicles in Queensland increased to 2.2 and the rate per 10,000 population in Queensland increased to 1.4.

15.9 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Details	*1993 r*	*1994 r*	*1995*
Total accidents (a)	19 565	20 821	20 993
Casualty accidents (b)	7 730	8 448	8 714
Persons killed	396	422	456
Persons injured (c)	9 925	10 804	11 122
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	2.1	2.1	2.2
Persons injured (c)	52.4	54.7	54.5

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than $2,500 worth of damage. (b) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (c) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Transport.

Of those persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1995, 68.4% were males and 31.6% were females. This compares with 69.9% and 30.1%, respectively, in 1994.

15.10 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1995

Age group (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Rate (a)*
Under 5	7	4	11	0.5
5–16	19	16	35	0.6
17–20	52	17	69	3.5
21–24	40	12	52	2.4
25–29	38	7	45	1.8
30–39	62	24	86	1.7
40–49	25	20	45	1.0
50–59	20	12	32	1.0
60 and over	49	32	81	1.7
Total	**312**	**144**	**456**	**1.4**

(a) Rate per 10,000 estimated resident population.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate during 1995. The 17 to 24 years age group accounted for 26.5% of fatalities but only 12.8% of the population. Fatalities in this group increased from 103 in 1994 to 121 in 1995. Males accounted for 76% of these fatalities, compared with 71.8% in 1994. Fatalities in the 30 to 39 year age group increased 24.6% in 1995 when compared with fatalities in that age group for 1994.

15.11 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY LOCATION, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Location	*Total accidents*	*Casualty accidents (a)*	*Persons killed*	*Persons injured (b)*
Brisbane (C)	6 030	2 254	94	2 766
Ipswich (C)	701	350	8	472
Logan (C)	943	383	7	518
Redcliffe (C)	224	85	1	107
Gold Coast (C)	1 140	559	26	681
Caloundra (C)	450	182	8	241
Bundaberg (C)	249	108	5	137
Hervey Bay (C)	223	110	2	139
Maryborough (C)	153	64	1	85
Dalby (T)	56	20	—	26
Goondiwindi (T)	16	6	—	7
Toowoomba (C)	608	216	2	268
Roma (T)	38	15	—	19
Gladstone (C)	129	48	2	60
Rockhampton (C)	382	132	7	162
Mackay (C)	186	76	1	89
Charters Towers (C)	40	14	1	13
Townsville (C)	671	323	11	391
Thuringowa (C)	177	92	8	112
Cairns (C)	637	349	10	442
Mount Isa (C)	134	55	3	66
Total cities and towns	*13 529*	*5 356*	*172*	*6 633*
Total shires	*7 464*	*3 358*	*284*	*4 489*
Queensland	**20 993**	**8 714**	**456**	**11 122**

(a) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (b) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Transport.

15.12 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND

Road user	*1993 r*	*1994 r*	*1995*
Motor drivers			
Killed	189	177	180
Injured (a)	4 472	5 043	5331
Motor cyclists			
Killed	45	43	51
Injured (a)	1 015	1 064	1 024
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	10	12	10
Injured (a)	607	613	608
Pedestrians			
Killed	49	79	92
Injured (a)	710	782	839
Passengers (b)			
Killed	103	111	123
Injured (a)	3 121	3 302	3 320

(a) Persons requiring hospital and medical treatment only (excluding minor injury).
(b) Including passengers on motor cycles and pedal cycles and riders of horses and horse drawn devices.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The number of motor drivers and motor cyclists killed in road traffic accidents in 1995 increased 1.7% and 18.6%, respectively, over the total killed in 1994. The number of pedestrians killed in 1995 increased by 16.4% when compared with 1994 and by 87.8% compared with the number killed in 1993.

The highest proportion of accidents in 1995 occurred in the 2-hour period between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. (14.0%). The greatest proportion of fatal accidents occurred on Fridays (18.1% of the total).

Urban Bus Services

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The Passenger Transport (PT) 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 PT Division is responsible for the integration and improvement of passenger services and facilities in all major urbanised areas of the State.

15.13 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95

Particulars	*Unit*	*Brisbane*
Route kilometres	number	(a) 3 924.1
Vehicle kilometres	'000	33 052
Rolling stock	number	595
Passengers carried	'000	48 929
Employees at 30 June	number	1 495

(a) Revised using a one way no variations model.

Source: Brisbane City Council.

In 1994–95, subsidies totalling $48.7m were paid to non-Queensland Government recipients to assist passenger services throughout Queensland. Of these, subsidies totalling $45.2m provided under the Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act and the Urban Public Passenger Act were paid to operators of bus passenger services, ferry services and taxi operators under the Medicabs Scheme.

15.14 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Year	*Brisbane*	*Rockhampton*
1988–89	47 985	940
1989–90	42 500	911
1990 91	42 258	943
1991–92	43 185	942
1992 93	43 253	846
1993–94	45 900	781
1994–95	48 929	n.a.

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

The number of municipal bus passengers carried in Brisbane in 1994–95 was the highest since 1988-89 when a large number of passengers to World Expo 88 were included and 6.6% higher than 1993–94. The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased 7.5% from 30.7 million kilometres in 1993–94 to 33.1 million kilometres in 1994–95. The Brisbane City Council also operates a ferry service which carried 1,760,482 passengers in 1994–95, an increase of 26.7% over the 1993–94 total.

The Rockhampton City Council privatised its existing municipal bus services in 1995.

RAILWAYS

At 30 June 1995, Queensland Rail (QR) operated a fleet of 514 locomotives, 170 of which were electric. The rail network comprises 9,452 km of line (1,749 km of which were electrified). This includes 110 km of 1,435 millimetre gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.

Queensland Rail consists of four business groups: Coal and Minerals, Freight, Citytrain and Traveltrain and three support groups: Deputy Chief Executive, Business Services and Workshops.

15.15 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Lines open	km	9 797	9 357	9 342
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	28 925	29 106	30 273
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	2 952	3 111	3 169
Total earnings	$'000	1 360 410	1 359 128	1 521 577
Total working expenses (a)	$'000	1 006 092	1 022 528	1 072 722
Net revenue	$'000	354 318	336 600	448 855
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	'000	*9 578*	*8 932*	*8 842*
Country	'000	2 488	2 286	2 147
Suburban (b)	'000	7 090	6 646	6 695
Passengers carried	'000	*40 392*	*39 340*	*37 921*
Country	'000	988	947	895
Suburban (b)	'000	39 404	38 393	37 026
Passenger earnings collected	$'000	*84 740*	*94 697*	*98 958*
Country	$'000	(c) 36 037	42 175	42 177
Suburban (b)	$'000	48 703	52 522	56 781
Goods traffic (d)				
Train-kilometres	'000	19 346	20 175	20 762
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	90 303	92 092	96 807
Other freight	'000 tonnes	8 855	8 513	7 299
Earnings collected	$'000	*1 192 523*	*1 213 199*	*1 242 713*
Minerals (including coal)	$'000	1 009 504	1 025 392	1 071 466
Other freight	$'000	183 019	187 807	171 247
Other receipts	$'000	(e) 83 147	51 232	179 906

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.
(b) Including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) From 1992–93, including catering.
(d) Excluding departmental traffic. (e) For 1992 93 including Commonwealth Government capital grants of $51,647,000 and payments from developers.

Source: Queensland Rail.

Queensland Rail is subject to the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, which allowed for corporatisation on 1 July 1995. The purpose of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* is to provide the mechanism for government entities such as QR to operate on commercial lines. However, the Act also recognises the need for these organisations to carry out community service obligations.

In 1994–95, QR carried over 37.9 million passengers, hauled 89.5 million tonnes of coal and minerals, 3.6 million tonnes of primary produce and 3.7 million tonnes of other freight. Labour and asset productivity, up 72% over the past 5 years, continued to increase.

15.16 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Locomotives	538	526	514
Diesel-electric	355	352	337
Diesel-hydraulic	12	2	—
Diesel-mechanical	1	1	1
Electric	166	166	170
Steam (excursion trains)	4	5	6
Locomotive hauled cars	323	293	273
Self propelled cars and trailers (a)	630	583	599
Revenue wagons	12 744	12 212	11 976
Service wagons and other vehicles	2 469	1 626	1 167

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3)).

Source: Queensland Rail.

Capital investment in QR reached another record in 1994–95, with expenditure of $758m compared with the original forecast of $750m. This was a 26% increase on the previous year's expenditure which was itself a record year. Major achievements during the year were:

- Total project expenditure of $264m on the Mainline Upgrade Project between Brisbane and Cairns, with 327 bridges rebuilt, 91 bridges strengthened, 20 deviations totalling 38 km completed and 122 container wagons entering traffic. Major progress was made on manufacturing 40 new diesel locomotives, the civil works for 20 other deviations totalling almost 80 km of new track alignment and track upgrading of the 1,040 km of North Coast Line between Rockhampton and Cairns.
- Completion of four tunnels through inner Brisbane to accommodate an additional two tracks between Roma Street and Bowen Hills.
- Delivery of 12 three-car electric trains for commuter traffic in the Citytrain network.
- Delivery of 10 new electric locomotives for heavy haul coal traffic in Central Queensland (of an order for 22 new locomotives).
- Completion of replacement of bridges to minimum of 20 tonne axle load capacity on the 970 km Townsville-Mt Isa line, relaying of 97 km of the Blackwater coal system with prestressed concrete sleepers and new heavier rail, and completion of track and bridge upgrades on the 26 km between Townsville and Yabulu for nickel ore traffic.
- Completion of civil works and track laying for Stage 1 of the Gold Coast Railway for the 28 km of new line between Beenleigh and Helensvale.
- Opening of new intermodal freight terminals at Fisherman Islands, Mackay and Cairns and upgrade of the Intermodal Terminal at Townsville.

- Completion of duplication of the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal balloon loop and coal unloading facilities, opening of the new coal loading facility at Macallister (west of Dalby) and opening of a new woodchip loading facility and rail balloon loop near Maryborough.
- Completion of Centralised Traffic Control on the 728 km of North Coast line and loops between Rockhampton and Purono (north of Townsville), replacing the previous 'electric token' train safety control system operated by train crews.

Passengers Group

Traveltrain patronage in 1994–95 decreased by 5% compared with that in 1993–94, reflecting the impact of a downturn in domestic tourism. However, due to improved yield management and niche marketing, total revenue for 1994–95 remained on a par with 1993–94. Traveltrain has met the challenge of discounted coach and air fares over recent years with the development of new and innovative rail products, focussing on 'experiential travel' and upgraded rollingstock. Since July 1994 Traveltrain has won three tourism awards for its themed trains and contribution to the development and expansion of tourism in regional Queensland. The 'Queenslander', the 'Spirit of the Tropics' and the 'Spirit of the Outback' have been relaunched as themed products in recent times. In April 1995 the 'Savannahlander' was introduced as an outback-themed isolated service operating twice weekly between Mt Surprise and Forsayth in the far north-west of Queensland.

Citytrain patronage in 1994–95 decreased 3.6% compared with 1993–94 due mainly to a change in school transport policy from July 1994 which required school students to pay a proportion of the fare. Passenger journeys, excluding school students, increased by approximately 6% over 1993–94. The introduction of half fare travel on weekends improved off-peak travel from 6.6% to 7.5% of total patronage for 1994–95. Revenue, however, increased by 8.1% due to improved yield management and reduced fare evasion. The 1994–95 year saw further progress on two major projects for Citytrain — commencement of three new stations for the new interurban Gold Coast service and the duplication of the inner city tunnels. The Gold Coast service is the first major extension of the Citytrain network for many years and commenced operation to Helensvale on 26 February 1996. The duplication of the inner city tunnels which opened on 11 June 1996 removed a major constraint on Citytrain operations in this highly trafficked area. During 1994–95 Citytrain also saw the introduction to service of 12 three-car new generation electric trains to increase carrying capacity and replace older rolling stock. Progress was made on several programs to enhance customer satisfaction, including improved passenger information displays, an improved centralised public address system and security measures at stations, car parks and on-board trains.

Coal and Minerals Group

During 1994–95, Queensland Rail hauled a record 89.5 million tonnes of coal and minerals, including 77.7 million tonnes of export coal, 7.5 million tonnes of coal for the domestic market and 4.3 million tonnes of mineral ores, metal concentrates and mineral products. When compared with 1993–94, the total coal and minerals hauled increased by 7.1% and revenue increased by 4.5% to $1,071m.

During 1995–96, the Coal and Minerals Group hauled 88.7 million tonnes of coal, minerals and mineral products, including 76 million tonnes of export coal, 8.3 million tonnes of coal for the domestic market, and 4.4 million tonnes of minerals and mineral products.

When compared with 1994–95, the total tonnage of coal and minerals hauled decreased by 0.9% and revenue decreased by 1.1%.

The reduction in haulage and revenue was due to lower mine production resulting from wet weather, industrial disputation at certain mines and Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal and production at some mines being less than anticipated due to geological difficulties.

In early 1996, track duplication was completed on the Bajool-Archer-Midgee section of the North Coast Line, producing greater capacity for increased tonnages to be transported. The concrete sleeper/rerail upgrade was completed on the Central Line from west of Rockhampton to Burngrove.

Freight Group

The Freight group consists of three major business divisions, Primary Industries, Express Freight and Q-Link.

A record 1,828,700 tonnes of raw sugar were hauled to port by Queensland Rail during the 1994 sugar season. This comprised

761,000 tonnes from the Mackay region and 1,067,700 tonnes from the Burdekin region.

Centralised Traffic Control between Mackay and Townsville became fully operational. Driver Only Operations for shunting were introduced at Mayne/Normanby, Toowoomba, Clapham, Moolabin, Townsville and Rockhampton with implementation at other locations around the State during 1994–95.

The Express Freight division provides a commercial freight distribution service to the export/import, transportation, petroleum and general manufacturing industries. Express Freight moved 3.3 million tonnes of goods in 1994–95, including 628,000 tonnes of bulk petroleum bitumen and liquified petroleum gas.

The Q-Link division is Queensland Rail's specialist general freight business, providing a door-to-door freight service. During 1994–95 Q-Link transported over 300,000 tonnes of general freight, generating revenue of about $30m for Queensland Rail.

Freight Movements Survey

The rail component of the ABS Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by rail transport. Interstate and intrastate movements are collected from both public and private railways. Care should be used in interpreting quarterly changes as freight movements can be influenced by seasonal fluctuations. In a new survey the extent of seasonality is unknown.

15.17 RAIL FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1995
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			Destination		
Statistical division	March quarter	June quarter	September quarter	March quarter	June quarter	September quarter
Brisbane	848	734	795	1 567	1 370	1 462
Moreton	622	413	798	4	12	346
Wide Bay-Burnett	76	217	2 408	28	123	2 348
Darling Downs	149	326	201	148	261	140
South-West	14	17	26	12	8	32
Fitzroy	9 835	10 242	10 756	7 188	7 664	7 905
Central-West	7	17	18	5	3	7
Mackay	9 515	10 080	10 792	12 090	12 592	13 639
Northern	2 344	3 183	9 053	2 515	3 372	9 192
Far North	2 404	2 235	6 453	2 515	2 330	6 468
North-West	200	220	214	213	184	233
Queensland	**26 013**	**27 684**	**41 514**	**26 285**	**27 920**	**41 772**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Regional Development

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. The Commonwealth Government regulated aviation safety through the Civil

Aviation Authority (CAA). On 6 July 1996, the CAA was replaced by two new bodies: the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and Airservices Australia. The functions of CASA include standards setting, safety surveillance of the industry, enforcement of standards, entry control and licensing. Additional responsibilities include the regulatory oversight of the national airways system, airtraffic services and aviation rescue and fire fighting services provided by Airservices Australia and administration of the mandatory carriers' liability insurance arrangements. The functions of Airservices Australia are to provide cost-effective services for Australia's aviation industry. These include air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, search and rescue and navigation services.

CASA and Airservices Australia are required to perform their functions in a manner that as far as practicable, protects the environment from the effects of the operation of aircraft.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Transport and Regional Development, is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international air service arrangements and the fostering of a competitive environment for domestic air transport in Australia.

Departure tax was replaced from 1 January 1995 by a $27 International Passenger Processing Charge.

The Remote Air Services Subsidy Scheme provides subsidies for air services where there are no suitable alternative forms of transport to remote areas. The Queensland Government provided more than $3.5m in direct subsidies to operators in Queensland, to cover the shortfall of revenue against costs of operating the services in 1994–95.

Airports

There are three major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia: Commonwealth Government, Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) and locally owned.

At 30 June 1995, the Department of Transport operated Lockhardt River airport and the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) operated Brisbane, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Archerfield airports. Townsville and Oakey airports are operated by the Department of Defence, but civil operations from these were controlled by the FAC and Jondaryan Shire, respectively. The remaining licensed airports were under local ownership.

Brisbane airport is situated 13 km from the city and occupies almost 2,700 hectares of land, which is more than three times the size of Australia's busiest airport, Sydney. The new Brisbane International terminal was opened in September 1995 and has provision for 11 parking positions, eight with aerobridges and three stand-off positions for use by the 22 international airlines which currently service Brisbane. Expansion of the terminal can be readily catered for as demand dictates. In the first 12 months of operation more than 10,000 flights have arrived or departed, making it Australia's second busiest international terminal after Sydney. The terminal is capable of processing 2,400 passengers each hour, and is designed to handle 5,000 each hour in the long term.

The Domestic terminal has gate positions for 20 large jet aircraft, 14 of which have aerobridges while the remaining six can be fitted with these as required. The terminal is capable of handling 5,000 passengers each hour.

Construction of Brisbane Airport's $300m Australian Advanced Air Traffic Services System Centre commenced in November 1994 and it will be commissioned in 1998. The facility, using satellite and air traffic control radar equipment, will control en-route traffic in the northern half of Australia and approach/departure traffic for Brisbane and Coolangatta airports.

Cairns Port Authority owns and operates Cairns airport, which is used as a hub airport by Qantas and Japan Airlines. Malaysia Airlines, Singapore Airlines and Asiana Airlines commenced Cairns operations in 1995. Other international carriers operating scheduled services into Cairns include: Air Nuigini, Air New Zealand, Garuda Indonesia Airlines and Cathay Pacific Airlines.

The amount of international freight moved through Cairns airport in 1994–95 increased 54.7% from 8,260 tonnes in 1993–94 to 12,780 tonnes in 1994–95. Notable exports were seafood and fresh fruit. Major capital works undertaken during the year included a $3m program of high-strength pavement maintenance of 1,100 metres of the main runway, the international apron and parallel taxiway.

Rockhampton airport is owned and operated by the Rockhampton City Council.

15.18 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS(a), QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (b), 1994–95

Airport	*Passengers (c)*	*Freight*	*Aircraft movements (d)*
	No.	*tonnes*	*No.*
Brisbane			
Domestic	6 388 986	50 151	68 776
International (e)	1 838 023	53 593	15 814
Cairns			
Domestic	1 590 068	6 550	19 561
International (e)	641 377	12 779	9 378
Coolangatta	1 816 840	2 352	18 206
Hamilton Island	290 103	263	3 998
Mackay	204 665	1 291	4 427
Maroochydore	221 293	116	2 662
Mount Isa	67 278	224	1 424
Proserpine	87 332	63	1 678
Rockhampton	224 280	676	4 896
Townsville			
Domestic	437 962	3 693	5 327
International (e)	1 611	95	36
Weipa	25 550	225	671

(a) Excluding regional airline operations. (b) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (c) Uplifts and discharges. (d) Landings and takeoffs. (e) Scheduled flights only.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Townsville airport is situated 6 km from the city and has terminal provision for two international and four domestic aircraft.

At June 1995, Queensland-based regional airline operators included Eastland Air, Sunstate Airlines, Flightwest Airlines, Sabair, Mount Isa Airlines, Airswift and Cape York Air Services. Other NSW-based regional airlines operating in Queensland include Eastern Australia Airlines, Hazelton Airlines and Impulse Airlines. During 1994–95 the regional airlines moved 1,543,982 passengers in Queensland and recorded 148,000 aircraft movements.

In 1994–95 the number of domestic airline passenger movements at Brisbane, Townsville and Coolangatta airports increased by 5.9%, 12.5% and 8.0%, respectively, compared with the 1993–94 totals, while Cairns recorded a decrease of 15.9%. Other increases occurring at smaller airports were Prosperine (21.1%), Maroochydore (18.5%), Mackay (6.2%), Weipa (5.5%) and Hamilton Island (2.1%). Rockhampton and Mt Isa airports recorded decreases of 6.7% and 6.4%, respectively.

The Melbourne-Sydney sector is the busiest domestic sector in Australia with 18.4% of total traffic, Brisbane-Sydney (12.1%) is ranked second with Coolangatta-Sydney (5.8%) third. The fourth busiest is the Brisbane-Melbourne sector with 5.6%, while the Brisbane-Cairns sector is ranked seventh at 3.5%.

15.19 NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT REGISTERED BY CLASS, 30 JUNE 1995

Class	Queensland	Australia
General aviation	1 845	7 960
Transport	341	1 723
Total	**2 186**	**9 683**

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Queensland has provision for international services at Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville airports. Passenger movements through Brisbane International airports in 1994–95 increased by 14.9% while a decline of 6.8% was recorded for Cairns compared with 1993–94 figures. Passenger movements at Townsville International Airport, which recommenced international services in November 1992, decreased 71% in 1994–95 when compared with the 1993–94 total, due to cessation of flights to Townsville in October 1994 by Garuda Indonesia Airlines.

SHIPPING

Contributed by the Maritime Division, Queensland Department of Transport

The Queensland coastline has 14 modern, trading ports, two community ports and a number of non-trading ports located at regular intervals from Brisbane in the south-east to Karumba in the north-west.

These ports are administered by eight port authorities. The ports of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns are each managed by a single port authority, while the Ports

Corporation of Queensland (PCQ) administers the others. The Cairns and Mackay Port authorities also control their respective regional airports.

The seven ports which are administered by single port authorities each provide a broad range of facilities to cater for their trade catchment areas. In most cases, this means provision of infrastructure for the export of mineral and agricultural produce and import/export of general cargo.

The trading ports administered by PCQ are mostly single-commodity bulk export ports with highly sophisticated operations catering for coal, sugar or bauxite.

Queensland's port authorities operate under legislation which requires and enables them to operate as commercial entities, with more operational autonomy than in the past and with improved customer service.

15.20 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS ('000 mass tonnes)

Period	*Trade exports*	*Trade imports*	*Trade throughput*
1989–90	88 713	19 295	108 008
1990 91	90 885	21 000	111 885
1991–92	93 275	21 166	114 441
1992–93	97 666	22 178	119 845
1993–94	98 318	23 634	121 952
1994–95	106 081	26 483	132 564

Source: Queensland Transport.

Total cargo through Queensland ports in 1994–95 was 132,564,000 mass tonnes. This represents an increase of 8.7% over the previous year with exports up by 12.8 million tonnes (13.7%) and imports up by 2.8 milllion tonnes (12.1%).

Total domestic and international cargo handled through Queensland ports in 1994–95 increased 22.7% when compared with 1989–90.

Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane is Queensland's most versatile port. Most of its major facilities are located at the mouth of the Brisbane River with other major facilities located several kilometres upstream at Hamilton. It has 26 berths and 5,960 metres of quay line and handles a greater cargo mix than any other Queensland port, with coal, bulk grain, oil, cold storage cargo, chemicals, fertilisers and containerised cargo included. Since 1976 container trade throughput has increased four-fold and in 1994–95, 232,873 twenty feet equivalent units (TEUs) were handled. *(TEUs are the standard industry measure for containers.)*

All berthage charges on cargo-carrying ships berthing at Corporation-controlled wharves were abolished in 1994–95. This led to a 7% decrease in ship-based charges and to a 5% increase in shipping calls to 1,799. Brisbane is the closest major container port to Asia and Asia/Pacific trading partners. Almost 70% of international trade is with Japan and Asia.

Trade throughput in 1994–95 increased 5.7% over the previous year to 18.6 million mass tonnes, of which 8.8 million tonnes was oil. This was the port's best ever result, and the Bureau of Industry Economics rates the Port of Brisbane first in Australia in terms of timeliness and reliability, second in crane rates and the cheapest of the east coast ports. In terms of value and volume of its trade, Brisbane is Australia's third largest port after Melbourne and Sydney.

Imports increased 17.1%, including a 20% increase in full container imports, to 10.6 million tonnes. Exports fell 6.5% to 8.0 million tonnes due largely to a 63.7% fall in grain exports because of the drought. The total value of trade through the port was approximately $10,000m.

The rail intermodal terminal was completed during the year. By linking sea, rail and road at the port, it eliminates costly rail shunting and reduces rolling stock turnaround time dramatically. The Keppel Cairncross Shipyard reopened in late 1994. It is the second largest drydock in the Southern Hemisphere, offering a 24-hour ship repair and refurbishment facility. The Pinkenba wharf replacement was completed in October 1994.

Regional Ports

The Port of Hay Point, located south of Mackay, is one of the world's largest coal export ports in terms of tonnage handled. It consists of two separate coal terminals, the Hay Point Services Terminal and the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal. Major works completed in 1994–95 included extension of the loader wharf, a 30% increase in on-shore storage capacity and duplication of the rail unloader facility and construction of new stacker/reclaimers. In 1994–95, coal exports through the port increased by 6.2% to 46.7 million tonnes. The port handled 618 ships during 1994–95, an increase of 9.2% over the previous year.

The Port of Abbot Point is located 25 km north of Bowen and is a dedicated coal port, servicing the Newlands and Collinsville mines. During 1994–95, 5.2 million tonnes of coal were exported from its one coal terminal and offshore berth, an increase of 10.1% over the previous year. The port handled 76 ships in 1994–95, an increase of 20.6% over the 1993–94 figure.

The Port of Cape Flattery, located 250 km north of Cairns, provides stockpiling facilities, a shiploader and a single offshore wharf for the export of silica sand. In 1994–95, exports increased by 10% to 1.9 million tonnes. The port handled 48 ships during the year.

The Port of Weipa, on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula primarily handles the export of bauxite and kaolin from the Comalco mines. The general purpose wharves handled 81,500 tonnes of fuel and general cargo during the the year. Exports of bauxite rose by 10.2% to 10.3 million tonnes in 1994–95 while kaolin exports fell 10.2% to 106,000 tonnes. The port handled 285 ships, an increase of 17.3% over 1993–94.

During 1994–95, the Port of Mourilyan, south of Cairns, servicing the sugar growing districts of Innisfail and Babinda, exported 465,000 tonnes of raw sugar, 108,000 tonnes of molasses and the port's first export shipments of 4,920 head of live cattle. During 1994–95, total export tonnage remained consistent with the previous two financial years, and there were 32 shipping movements.

The Port of Lucinda is located 100 km north of Townsville and is dedicated to the export of raw sugar. Its single offshore berth and shiploader is located at the end of a 5.6 km long jetty. Exports increased by 9.6% in 1994–95 over the 1993–94 total to 558,000 tonnes.

15.21 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
('000 mass tonnes)

	Cargo loaded		*Cargo discharged*	
Port	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Brisbane	8 541	7 989	9 044	10 592
Bundaberg	437	593	120	171
Gladstone	23 726	27 119	8 825	9 710
Rockhampton	153	166	102	115
Cairns	649	699	902	1 015
Mackay	1 192	1 684	505	446
Townsville	2 537	2 345	4 020	4 311
Lucinda	509	558	—	
Mourilyan	577	574	—	—
Abbot Point	4 760	5 239	—	—
Cape Flattery	1 744	1 956	—	—
Weipa	9 456	10 398	80	81
Hay Point	43 999	46 719	—	—
Thursday Island	2	3	34	40
Quintell Beach		—	2	2
Karumba	32	38	—	—
Total	**98 314**	**106 080**	**23 634**	**26 483**

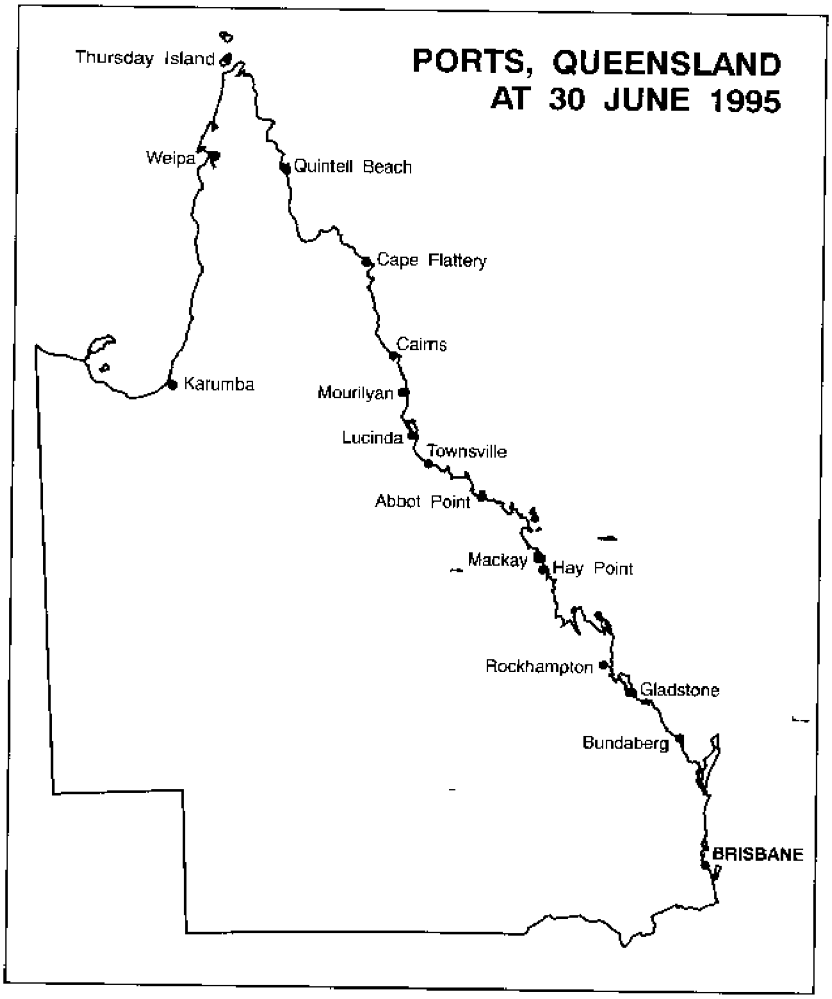
Source: Queensland Transport.

The Port of Cairns, located in Trinity Bay, has 11 major wharves. These cater for cargoes which include sugar, molasses, petroleum and containers. In 1994–95 the port's throughput reached a record 1.7 million tonnes, an increase of 10.5% over the previous year. There were 588 cargo vessel arrivals and 30 cruise liner visits were recorded. Cairns is the only port in Queensland with a dedicated cruise liner terminal. The Cairns Port Authority is unique in Queensland in that its Corporatisation Charter lists tourism and related land management as core activities.

The Port of Mackay is an artificial harbour located to the north of the city. Its principal exports are sugar and grain and major imports are petroleum, bulk fertilisers and iron concentrates. In 1994–95, the total throughput increased by 26.5% to 2.1 million tonnes. A total of 156 ships used the port in 1994–95, an increase of 10.6% over the previous year.

The Port of Gladstone is a natural deep water port situated on the Curtis Coast in Central Queensland. Major commodities handled include bauxite, coal, alumina, caustic soda, petroleum products, cement and aluminium. During 1994–95 the port achieved a record throughput of 36.8 million tonnes, with coal exports totalling 23.3

million tonnes. Cargo vessels using the port totalled 710, an increase of 6% over 1993–94.



The Port of Bundaberg, situated on the Burnett River, 5 km upstream from the mouth of the river and 19 km from the City of Bundaberg, is mainly concerned with the export of raw sugar and the import of petroleum products and molasses. In 1994–95, 45 trading vessels used the port. Exports of raw sugar were 592,832 tonnes, up 35.7% compared with the previous year, while 130,627 tonnes of petroleum were imported, (up 28.7%). Imports of molasses, 38,983 tonnes, an increase of 118.5% over 1993–94 reflected the supplementing of local production for drought stock feeding purposes.

The Port of Townsville is an artificial harbour, with 10 operational wharves. It is located at the mouth of Ross Creek and has been undergoing considerable development in recent years to expand its facilities. Two notable infrastructure projects undertaken during 1994–95 were ongoing work on the Eastern Port Development and the upgrading of Wharf No. 9 to handle Panamax-size vessels for the export of sugar. In 1994–95 the port handled a throughput in excess of 6.6 million tonnes. Total exports totalled 2.3 million tonnes, including over one million tonnes of local sugar and a large quantity of metal concentrates from Mt Isa. Also included were molasses, nickel and frozen meat. Significant imports of fuel (914,589 tonnes) and nickel ore (2.9 million tonnes) contributed to an import total of 4.3 million tonnes. In 1994–95, 678 vessels, including 11 passenger vessels used the port, an increase of 10.6% over the previous year.

Port Alma is the deepwater port for Rockhampton, located 62 road kilometres from the city. Its main cargo is salt of which 139,695 tonnes were exported (up 11.3% over 1993–94). The export of meat and animal products was 16,990 tonnes (down 11.0% due to drought and the temporary closure of the meatworks in Rockhampton). The port handled a rapidly growing volume of ammonium nitrate and explosives, totalling 42,727 tonnes in 1994-95 (up 105.5% over the total for 1993–94). In 1994–95, 70 ships used the port.

The other ports controlled by the Ports Corporation of Queensland include Karumba, Thursday Island and Quintell Beach. Karumba handles general cargo, petroleum, fisheries products and live cattle. In 1994–95, 132 cargo vessels (mainly barges) used the port, which handled 37,614 tonnes of cargo. Thursday Island handled a mixture of general cargo totalling 43,208 tonnes in 1994–95. Quintell Beach is a barge facility which handled 2,168 tonnes of cargo in 1994–95.

Freight Movements Survey

The sea component of the Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia and its Territories by sea transport. Both interstate and intrastate movements data are collected and are provided by the port authorities. Care should be used in interpreting quarterly changes as freight movements can be influenced by seasonal fluctuations. In a new survey the extent of seasonality is unknown.

15.22 SEA FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1995
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			Destination		
Statistical division	*March quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*March quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*
Brisbane	336	534	452	745	621	752
Wide Bay-Burnett	69	73	47	12		—
Fitzroy	427	300	406	2 267	2 251	2 140
Mackay	24	29	75	118	92	131
Northern	2	17	7	244	247	156
Far North	2 110	2 088	1 942	53	136	108
North-West	8	8	6	1	4	·
Off-shore areas	—	2	2	1	4	1
Queensland	**2 976**	**3 051**	**2 938**	**3 441**	**3 353**	**3 287**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In 1901, the Postmaster-General's Department (PMG) was established to manage all domestic telephone, telegraph and postal services. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) was established in 1946 to manage Australia's

international telecommunications. The Postmaster-General's Department was broken up on 1 July 1975 with separation of postal and electronic communications to form the Australian Postal Commission (now Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission, trading as Telecom Australia. The Australian Postal Commission became the Australian Postal Corporation on 1 January 1989.

Moves toward the deregulation of the Australian telecommunications market began in 1989 with the establishment of the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) as an independent regulatory body. Under the *Telecommunications Act 1989*, AUSTEL was established to supervise a deregulated communications market, to ensure that the legitimate monopolies of Telecom, OTC Limited and AUSSAT were not infringed and that they did not use their monopoly power to unfairly advantage themselves in the non-reserved parts of the market and to ensure safety and inter-operability in the public network. A later Act, the *Telecommunications Act 1991* continued its existence as a statutory authority with overall responsibility for maintaining fair competition in the telecommunications industry, implementing government policy and giving advice and assistance to the industry and reports and advice to the Minister.

In November 1991, the Federal Government selected Optus to be the second telecommunications carrier in Australia and it began to roll out its network, establishing an analogue mobile telephone service in 6 months and a long distance service in 12 months. In June 1992, Telstra (then Telecom) was declared to be the sole universal carrier for Australia. This meant that Telstra had a Universal Service Obligation (USO) to ensure that pay phones and a standard telephone service are reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on a reasonably equitable basis. Costs incurred by these USO obligations are shared between Telstra and other carriers in proportion to timed traffic across the telecommunications network. Vodafone was licenced by the Minister to be the third carrier in December 1992. Dealing exclusively in mobile digital telecommunications, Vodafone commenced operations on 1 October 1993, covering metropolitan Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra. Vodafone launched its first services in Queensland in March 1994. At August 1996 its network covered more than 80% of the population of Australia. Vodafone is a partner in Globalstar, a consortium of international companies planning to launch 48 satellites, starting in 1997. These satellites will provide coverage via dual mode handsets being developed to access both terrestrial and satellite-based communications services.

Vodafone provides its network services in each State through a total of 11 independent service providers. These providers sell network air time to telephone users. Cellular One Communications is the only Queensland-based Vodafone service provider.

Optus has also begun wholesaling use of its network to service providers and at April 1996 had captured around 20% or $200m of the estimated $1,000m wholesale market. Service providers are companies which provide a telecommunications service but do not own a full network. Optus revenue from sales to the wholesale market accounted for approximately 10% of its total revenue at April 1996. Wholesale services were supplied to more than 15 service providers.

Following a merger in February 1992, Telecom Australia and OTC became the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC). The legal corporate name of AOTC was changed to Telstra Corporation Limited in April 1993. The domestic trading name, Telecom Australia, was changed to Telstra on 1 July 1995 to distinguish the corporation from other telecommunications companies in the increasingly competitive and deregulated market. Internationally, the Corporation has traded as Telstra since 1993.

The Australian telecommunications market grew 17% to an estimated $12,000m in 1994–95 from an estimated $10,000m in 1992–93. At June 1996 approximately 22% of the Australian population owned a mobile telephone. Connections to Telstra, Optus and Vodafone mobile telephone services exceeded 4 million at June 1996. Australia now has the fourth highest number of mobile telephones per person in the OECD, behind Sweden, Denmark and Finland, all of which introduced mobiles in 1982, 5 years earlier than Australia. With the advent of Optus and Vodafone into the mobile telephone market, AUSTEL (the regulatory body for telecommunications) has found that Telstra is no longer dominant in mobile telecommunications and has lifted price controls on Telstra in that market, increasing its ability to compete.

Growth in Australia's analogue network has been remarkable, considering its short future life, 70% in 1 year. The mobile telephone analogue network grew by 813,000 during 1994–95 to over 2 million, an increase of 70%. At August 1996, mobile net services reached 2,703,714. A total of 790,041 were billed by Optus. A third analogue prefix (019) was introduced in February 1995 and a fourth (017) was introduced in February 1996 to meet the demand.

At August 1996, Vodafone provided mobile digital coverage to more than 80% of the Australian population and its network is continuing to expand rapidly. The coverage of the Vodafone network is expected to reach virtually 100% of Australia, including remote regions, by 1998.

Vodafone in Australia is supported by the Vodafone Group, one of the world's largest mobile communications companies, operating in 13 countries. Vodafone was involved in the development of the Global System for Mobiles (GSM) standard in Europe and is recognised as the world's most experienced mobile digital network.

Vodafone Pty Limited in Australia will become majority Australian owned by the year 2002.

The digital GSM network being rolled out by Optus now covers more than 86% of the Australian population and Optus customers are able to roam (use their own mobile telephones) automatically in 38 countries. Growth in the use of Optus's mobile digital service rose 400% during 1995.

As yet the digital market for mobiles is small by comparison with the analogue market but with closure of the analogue system due to happen in 3 years, the growth rate of the digital market should break all records as people begin to move from analogue to digital services.

At June 1996, only four and a half years after commencing operations, Optus Communications had secured 16% of the long distance market (STD and IDD calls made from a fixed home telephone), around 30%

of the analogue mobile telephone market and around 35% of the digital mobile market.

Telstra's network grew 4.2% to 9.2 million telephones at 30 June 1995. The total number of connections to Telstra, Optus and Vodafone mobile services at June 1996 exceeded 4 million. At June 1996, Telstra's analogue and digital networks had a total of 2,648 base stations and 6,018 cells covering 92% of the Australian population.

Telstra operates one of the world's largest optical fibre networks, with over 1.6 million kilometres of optical fibre in service in Australia. Its Queensland network grew with a net increase of 92,000 new lines during 1995–96.

In January 1996 Optus had over one million mobile customers and in May 1996 it announced its one millionth residential long distance customer. The total number of Optus mobile customers (analogue and digital) increased by 66% during 1995–96, while the number of digital customers rose 246% from June 1995.

During 1995–96 Optus laid 2,856 km of optical fibre cable spanning Adelaide to Perth.

Optus Vision began offering pay television services on 20 September 1995. In June 1996 Optus Vision announced that it would provide local telephony at 20 cents a call. This service began on 28 June 1996. The fully integrated two-way television and telecommunications network will be progressively rolled out in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Optus Vision plans to invest more than $500m in Queensland and one of its two call centres will be based in Brisbane. This venture is expected to create at least 700 new Optus jobs for Queensland.

At the end of 1995–96, only four and a half years after commencing operations, Optus reported its first full year profit of $60m, compared with a loss of $17m for 1994–95. Total revenue for the year was $1,944m, increasing 36% compared with 1994–95. Mobile service revenue rose 55% over the same period to $765m, long distance revenue rose 34% to $811m and business network services and other revenue rose 59% to $233m. Earnings before tax, depreciation, interest and amortisation grew to $456m, an increase of 130% over the previous year. Capital expenditure was steady at $661m.

During 1994–95, Telstra's revenue increased 5.4% to $14,001m. Profit after tax was $1,755m and a dividend payment of $944m was made to the Australian Government. Capital expenditure rose 30.6% to $3,222m and $568m was reserved to eliminate a shortfall in assets availability to pay vested benefits in the Telecom Superannuation Scheme.

Telstra's network was still in the process of being digitised during 1994–95 and digital switch installation rates had reached 200,000 lines a month towards the end of 1994–95. By 30 June 1995, 62% of the network was digitised; 57% in country areas and 65% in metropolitan areas. The network is expected to be 100% digital by the year 2000.

As part of the $30m Bass Strait optical fibre link, Telstra laid a 240-km undersea cable connecting Tasmania to the mainland. The Bass Strait link will replace microwave radio links and will give more reliable service as well as allowing for telephone, data, fax and video.

Within Queensland, Telstra employs over 11,000 staff and spending and investment in Queensland totals around $3,000m annually. Cairns and Townsville are just two of the exchanges being upgraded with new digital switching which is being installed across the State. Telstra has over 40,000 km of optical fibre in service in Queensland. During 1995–96 an additional 1,500 km of optical fibre cable (with multiple optical fibres) were laid, including the completion of the cable from Mackay to Longreach via the Bowen Basin and Emerald, at a cost of $14.6m.

A major contract for mobile handsets and services was awarded to Optus in November 1995 by the Queensland Government in which Optus would carry all the Queensland Government's mobile traffic, at that time involving about 8,000 analogue and digital mobile telephone handsets. This means an estimated saving to Queensland taxpayers of $6m over 3 years.

The total amount Optus has invested in the mobile digital network in Queensland is around $100m and this investment will increase as the network continues to expand. An additional $70m is to be invested in expansion of the optical fibre network in Queensland.

Vodafone has pioneered a number of services and innovations in the mobile telephone market and was the first to offer a flat rate through its service providers which allows subscribers to call long distance at local mobile call rates. In 1995, Vodafone launched a service called 123, a simple, easy way for Vodafone subscribers to access services such as voicemail (CALLback), paging (CALLscreen), call diversions and directory assistance. Vodafone was also the first to offer a service (THRUconnect), which allows callers to obtain a number from directory assistance and be put through directly to that number.

Vodafone was the first telecommunications carrier in Australia to launch fax and data transmission services from a mobile digital telephone, making them commercially available in March 1995. Vodafone customers can use these services to handle text messages and file transfers, make computer inquiries, access databases, send and receive email and access on-line information services such as the Internet and send and receive faxes. Telstra introduced a network called MobileData after a successful trial in Sydney. It allows mobile computers to send and receive electronic mail and faxes.

Telstra is the statutory body responsible for the provision of payphone services. The total number of payphones in operation in Australia increased to 84,000 during 1994–95. This included 38,000 public payphones and 46,000 customer operated payphones, with at least 95% in working order at any time. Approximately 80% of payphones are fitted with PhoneCard facilities. The Cards are sold through some 16,000 registered outlets. Installation of payphone teletypewriters at selected locations throughout Australia has improved the access of hearing and speech impaired persons to payphones.

Telstra's optical fibre broadband network, necessary for cable television and other services, had cable past 407,000 homes by 30 June 1995. The $3,900m cable rollout is one of the most ambitious engineering projects in Australia's history and is expected to pass 4,000,000 homes by mid-1999. Telstra and News Limited have formed a joint venture (Foxtel) to provide cable television with over 20 channels over the optical fibre network. Telstra and Microsoft also formed a joint venture (On Australia) to provide on-line access to a global network of services including electronic mail, bulletin boards, 'chat' forums and on-line publishing. A system called ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) which enables cable television to be delivered over the existing copper wire telephone network has been tested and may be used to supplement the national optical fibre network.

Optus is closely involved with the Global Development Centre — part of Bond University — for system integration needs. At November 1995, a total of $1.9m had been spent and 18 full-time staff were employed.

In November 1995, Optus and Voxson joined forces to push ahead the completion of the first mobile digital telephone handset to be designed and developed in Australia. The project is expected to create up to 150 jobs for Queensland and an income of around $100m a year for the State.

One of the services Optus provides to its customers is known as Calling Card. By dialling an identifying code from almost any telephone in Australia, including payphones, Optus customers can have the cost of the call billed to a nominated home or business account. Staff can use Calling Card when away from the office and the cost can be monitored by managers on their monthly accounts. The service can be used anywhere in Australia and in 36 overseas countries.

The telecommunications expertise of Telstra has secured a contract to manage one of Australia's Internet gateways, previously known as AARNet (Australian Academic and Research Network), renamed Telstra Internet from 1 July 1995.

Telstra is a partner in the provision of telecommunications and information services to the Asia-Pacific region — China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam — and is one of the original four international communications authorities involved in construction of T-V-H — the submarine optical cable linking Thailand, Vietnam and Hong Kong, with further connections to the global network. The South Pacific Network was completed with the PacRimWest optical fibre cable linking Asia and Australia. The South Pacific Network also includes TASMAN 2 , linking Australia and New Zealand and PacRimEast, linking New Zealand and Hawaii. The network provides links to the global network of optical fibre systems.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1995, Telstra spent over $4,200m on equipment and services and achieved a local content level of over 65%. The overall level of spending on local content increased by nearly $500m compared with that for the previous year. Telstra's export earnings are expected to reach $1,000m by 1996. Telstra was also a partner with Optus in the construction of JASURAUS, the new high capacity optical fibre submarine cable link between Perth and Jakarta. This 2,800 km long link costing $120m, has been completed but has not yet been commissioned. It will connect with the Asia Pacific Cable Network and will provide Australian companies and consumers with direct superhighway links to all major Asian destinations.

A service called InContact was announced, providing access to basic telephony services for low-income families. InContact is a residential telephone service which allows all incoming calls and restricts outgoing calls to 000 and inquiry numbers. During November 1993, Telstra introduced the Homelink 1800 service which enables family members to call home from any telephone, with the call charged to the home telephone account. Homelink allows automatic reverse charge calls from anywhere in Australia to a nominated home telephone, so that coins or phonecards are unnecessary if calling from a public telephone. International Homelink was introduced in March 1995, with the service available in 11 countries, as an addition to the existing Homelink 1800 service. In November 1995, International Homelink was expanded to allow international calls from 18 countries.

POSTAL SERVICES

During 1994–95, Australia Post earned a record $331.6m before tax and abnormals, up 15.5% from 1993–94. Revenue rose to $2,781.9m, an increase of 8.3% from $2,568.2m in 1993–94. A record 3,827.7 million mail articles were handled, not including unaddressed advertising items and non-revenue-producing articles such as official mail, redirected mail and international mail in transit via Australia. This was a 6.0% increase from the mail handled in the previous year. A record improvement in labour productivity of 6.4% was also achieved.

During 1994–95, Australia Post repaid $125m to the Federal Government — the second step of a $450m capital repayment program. A record dividend of $120m was paid to the Federal Government, up from $90m in 1993–94 and a total of $254m was also paid to meet the full range direct and indirect government taxes and charges. Productivity-related pay increases under an Enterprise Agreement totalled $35.8m in 1994–95.

The standard rate for letters has remained unchanged since January 1992 at 45 cents and is frozen until 1997. This has resulted in the longest period of price stability in Australia Post's history and means a real price reduction of almost 9% since January 1992. If the basic postage rate had risen at the same rate as the Consumer Price Index from September 1975, it would have reached over 70 cents for a standard letter at June 1995.

Since January 1992, productivity in Australia Post has improved 20.5% compared with national improvements of some 10.0% over the same period. The number of working hours lost per employee as a result of postal-related industrial stoppages fell to 0.08 hours, less than 5 minutes per employee.

From 5 December 1994, Government changes took effect to introduce a wider range of choice for postal users and make postal services more competitive. These changes have opened up to competition domestic and international business worth some $250m a year which was previously 'reserved' to Australia Post.

This changing corporate environment has resulted in changes to Australia Post, with expansion of its on-line electronic counter network to link 2,400 retail outlets, including 740 Licenced Post Offices. At 30 June 1995, almost 2,000 of these postal outlets and 6,500 counter terminals were linked by EPOS for convenient bill payment services. Approximately 65% of all Telstra bills and 70% of all Gas and Fuel bills were paid at postal outlets and $4,000m was collected on behalf of the Australian Taxation Office from private and small business taxpayers. Through EPOS, Australia Post established giroPost, Australia's largest banking network.

During 1994–95, 100 million bill payment and banking transactions took place (34% more than in 1993–94). GiroPost offers banks and their customers on-line banking services such as deposits, withdrawals, account balance inquiries, new account openings and credit card payments. Another service, TaxPackExpress, grew 16% during the year. This service gives tax payers the convenience of electronic lodgement and 14-day tax returns. It has captured 75% of the market in self-prepared, electronically lodged PAYE tax returns.

In addition to the opening of some mail services to competition, the whole communications market is becoming increasingly competitive to Australia Post, with electronic communication services such as telephones, faxes, EDI and electronic banking all competing. This has reduced Australia Post's overall share of the communications market, from 47% in 1967 to 20% in 1994–95. Mail volumes have increased despite this and the physical letter continues to have a unique role in the communications market and the Australian community.

Australia Post has a legal Community Service Obligation to provide all Australians with a letter service which reasonably meets their needs on an equitable basis and includes a domestic standard letter service at a uniform price. This means Australia Post delivers a standard letter anywhere in Australia for 45 cents even though the real cost of delivery may be higher. Australia Post, being a single large enterprise, is able to give this uniform low-cost service by achieving the necessary economies of scale. Restriction of competition in some parts of the letter market is required for this and some letter services are reserved to Australia Post. Postal reform, however, removed 50% of this protection in December 1994. Major changes include:

- Reduction of the price and weight protection for domestic letters: price from 10 times the standard letter rate to four times and weight from 500g to 250g,
- Deregulation of outward international letters, carriage of mail within an organisation and movement of documents within a document exchange and
- Allowing competitors to carry bulk letters between cities and to interconnect with Australia Post's delivery network at a reduced rate.

In 1994–95 Australia Post serviced 2.2 million addressees in rural and remote areas: 94% received five deliveries a week, 5.8% received deliveries two to four times a week and 0.2% once a week. In metropolitan areas, 99.8% received five deliveries a week. Delivery frequency depends on delivery costs and community needs. In some rural and remote areas it can cost $7 to $20 to deliver a 45 cent letter.

Rural and remote areas accounted for 56% of retail outlets, providing 29% of Australians with access to postal services. The cost of Australia Post's Community Service Obligations was estimated at $65m for 1994–95 based on the Government's approved costing methodology. If, however, the Community Service Obligations were delivered by an operator other than Australia Post, the cost to the Federal Government would have been in the order of $150m.

During 1994–95, mail audit by KPMG showed 93.6% of standard letters were delivered on time or earlier and 98.8% with one additional day. For Queensland the proportions were consistently higher than these national rates, with 95.4% delivered on time and 99.2% with one more day, although difficulties were caused locally by flooding in north Queensland.

During the Christmas period, mail volumes reach record levels. Australia Post delivered 405 million articles (19,000 tonnes of mail) in December 1994.

At 30 June 1995, there were 1,024,656 households in Queensland receiving mail by street delivery, 132,946 by Post Office Boxes or Locked Bags, 13,634 by private or community bags, 82,295 by roadside delivery and 35,471 by counter delivery. Businesses in Queensland, in contrast to those in other States, prefer Post Office Box or Locked Bag delivery, 73,321 receiving their mail that way at 30 June 1995. A further 59,574 businesses received their mail by street delivery, 1,369 by private or community bags, 2,871 by roadside delivery and 2,280 by counter delivery. The total number of delivery points in Queensland rose 2.2% over the year to 1,428,147.

In Queensland in 1994–95, Australia Post revenue totalled $417m, an increase of 7.6% from the previous year, with increased contributions from bill payments services. Mail volume also increased, by 5.8% over the same period. A direct marketing centre called 'DireXions' was established and $3.5m was invested in employee training and development.

Within Queensland at 30 June 1995 there were 198 corporate offices (retail offices and business centres), 440 Licensed Post Offices and Post Office Agencies and 108 community mail agencies.

The Queensland property portfolio of Australia Post at 30 June 1995 comprised 171 owned properties and 123 leased. There were 174 Post Offices (93 leased), 24 detached residences (one leased), 37 delivery centres (three leased), nine mail centres and 50 other buildings and sites (26 leased).

In Queensland at 30 June 1995, Australia Post had 4,319 full-time staff, 751 part-time staff, 212 casuals, 4 agency engagements and 1,192 mail contractors, giving a total workforce of 6,478 persons engaged in provision of Australia Post services.

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Chapter 16

TRADE AND PRICES

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Chapter 16

TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade, including both interstate and foreign trade, has experienced deficits in 1992–93, 1993–94 and 1994–95.

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.

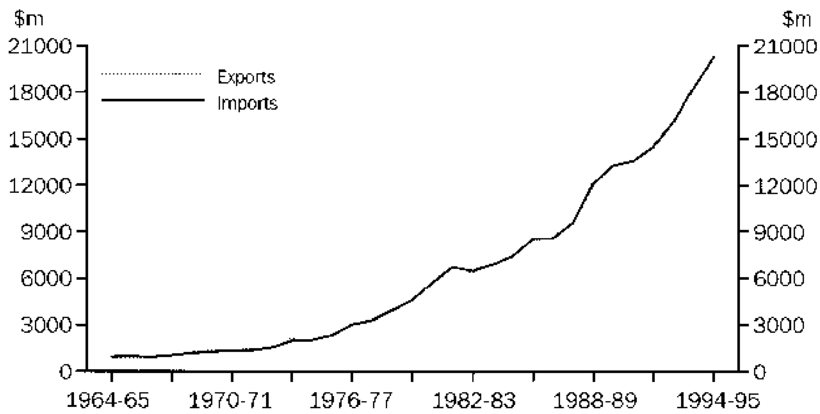
Between 1986 and 1991, the total value of retail trade was estimated to have grown 45% at current prices. Over the past 5 years, Queensland's retail industry has also grown consistently although the rate of growth has slowed in more recent years.

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 was reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from $294.1m in 1970 to $1,321.1m in 1980, while interstate imports increased from $935.7m to $3,272.3m, over the same period.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND



As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this continued into the 1990s. Compared with 1993–94, foreign exports rose 4.4% to $12,510.8m in 1994–95. Over the same period foreign imports rose 13.1% to $7,771.0m. Interstate exports increased 15.1% to $5,327.0m and interstate imports increased 9.4% to $12,496.5m.

Queensland's deficit in its balance of total trade during 1994–95 was the result of strong growth in interstate and foreign imports for the year. Queensland's total trade deficit in 1994–95 was $2,429.7m.

16.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Direction of trade	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Exports				
Foreign (a)	10 857.6	11 788.5	11 984.2	12 510.8
Interstate	3 858.6	4 235.4	4 627.3	5 327.0
Total exports	*14 716.2*	*16 023.9*	*16 611.5*	*17 837.8*
Imports				
Foreign (a)	5 626.7	6 334.1	6 869.2	7 771.0
Interstate	8 856.9	9 768.7	11 426.3	12 496.5
Total imports	*14 483.6*	*16 102.8*	*18 295.5*	*20 267.5*
Balance of trade	**+232.6**	**–78.9**	**–1 684.0**	**–2 429.7**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Coal continues to be the State's single most valuable export item while, as a group, machinery and transport equipment is the main import.

History

16.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

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	+260.8
1970	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1980	4 261.7	1 321.1	+2 940.6
1990	(b) 10 664.0	4 258.2	+6 405.8
1995	12 510.8	7 771.0	+4 739.8

(a) Before 1910, including intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Statistics of Queensland.

Since 1889, Queensland has mostly 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 and 1980s, from $479.4m in 1970 to $2,940.6m in 1980 and $6,405.8m in 1990. This trend has reversed in the early to mid 1990s and in 1995 the surplus was $4,739.8m.

In 1994–95, of the State's total imports, 61.7% was recorded as interstate imports. It is not known how much of those imports was 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. During 1994–95, the State's foreign exports were 18.8% of the Australian total, while foreign imports were 10.4% of the Australian total.

Commodities Traded

Foreign Exports

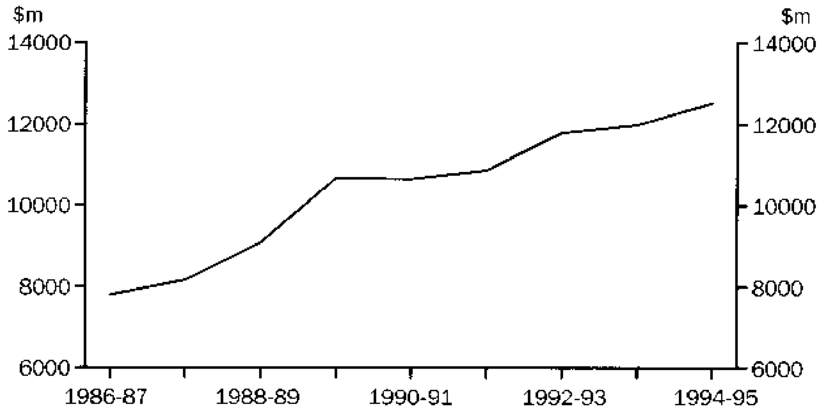
16.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value (a)*
Coal	4 124.5
Sugar	1 661.7
Meat and meat preparations	1 594.9
Non-ferrous metals (b)	836.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	627.3
Machinery and transport equipment	545.3
Cotton	264.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	105.6
Other (c)	2 750.3
Total	**12 510.8**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND



Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items, although the value of coal exported in 1994–95 decreased by $18.8m to $4,124.5m when compared with 1993–94.

Non-ferrous metals, and metalliferous ores and metal scrap were valued at $836.3m and $627.3m, respectively, and comprised 11.7% of the value of exports for the year.

The value of meat exports for 1994–95 was $1,594.9m, a decrease of $259.9m (14.0%) when compared with 1993–94. This was 12.7% of the State's total exports compared with 15.5% in the previous year. The proportion of sugar exports increased 2.8 percentage points to 13.3% during 1994–95.

Interstate Exports

In 1994–95, the major groups of interstate exports comprised food and live animals (23.5% of total exports), manufactured goods classified by material (21.2%), machinery and transport equipment (20.4%) and crude materials, inedible, except fuels (13.2%).

The food and live animals group has shown a decline, in percentage terms, over recent years (down from 35.0% of total exports in 1984–85 to 23.5% in 1994–95), while crude materials, inedible, except fuels (6.8% in 1984–85) has grown to 13.2% of the total in 1994–95.

16.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity group	*Value*
Food and live animals	1 254.4
Manufactured goods classified by material	1 130.1
Machinery and transport equipment	1 086.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	705.3
Other (a)	1 151.0
Total	**5 327.0**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician.

Foreign Imports

16.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value (a)*
Road vehicles	1 689.3
Petroleum and petroleum products (b)	792.4
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	526.7
Non-monetary gold	401.3
General industrial machinery and equipment	374.8
Power generating machinery and equipment (b)	238.3
Other	3 748.2
Total	**7 771.0**

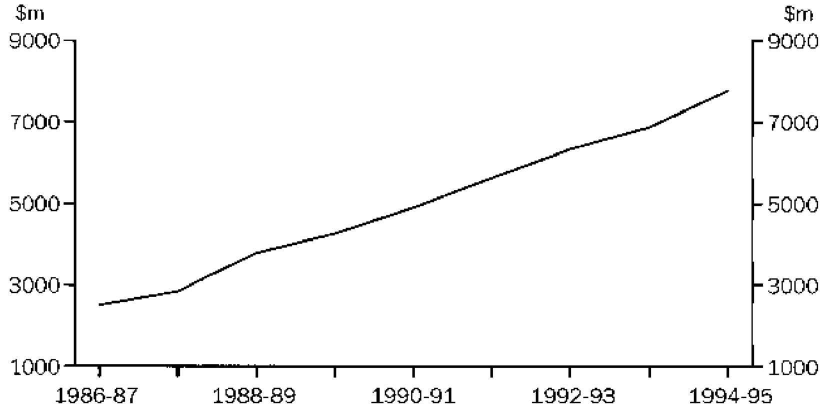
(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1994–95 were valued at $7,771.0m, a 13.1% rise on the 1993–94 figure. Road vehicles were valued at $1,689.3m, which was 21.7% of total imports. The value of non-monetary gold imported in 1994-95 decreased by $295.3m to $401.3m when compared with 1993–94. Petroleum and petroleum products were worth $792.4m (10.2% of total imports) while machinery specialised for particular industries was worth $526.7m (6.8%). General industrial machinery and equipment were worth

$374.8m (4.8% of total imports) and power generating machinery and equipment were worth $238.3m (3.1%).

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND



Interstate Imports

Interstate imports of machinery and transport equipment were valued at $3,794.5m during 1994–95, representing 30.4% of total interstate imports. The value of interstate imports of manufactured goods classified by material increased 6.9% during 1994–95 to $2,284.5m.

16.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Machinery and transport equipment	3 794.5
Manufactured goods classified by material	2 284.5
Food and live animals	1 948.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 737.1
Chemicals	1 472.2
Other	1 259.8
Total	**12 496.5**

Source: Queensland Government Statistician.

As groups, food and live animals, miscellaneous manufactured articles and chemicals made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 15.6%, 13.9% and 11.8%, respectively, of the total value.

Foreign Trading Partners

Foreign Exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports decreased from 33.7% in 1993–94 to 31.6% in 1994–95, while the European Union also experienced a decrease in its share, down to 12.8%. Queensland's foreign exports to the Republic of Korea rose 15.0% from 1993–94 to 1994–95 to account for 8.8% of total Queensland foreign exports. During the same period, the United States' share of Queensland's foreign exports fell 2.0 percentage points to 5.5%, while exports to Taiwan remained stable at 4.4%.

Raw materials, particularly coal (40.5% of total exports), continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 24.4% and 9.2%, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan during 1994–95.

16.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM QUEENSLAND
($ million)

	Value (a)	
Country	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Japan	4 044.4	3 956.1
European Union	1 661.4	1 606.8
Korea, Republic of	961.6	1 105.6
United States	895.1	694.2
Taiwan	531.2	556.4
Other	3 890.5	4 591.7
Total	**11 984.2**	**12 510.8**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade and re-exports.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

16.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	1 601.6
Meat and meat preparations	965.3
Non-ferrous metals (a)	365.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	202.2
Other (b)	821.5
Total	**3 956.1**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

One of the selected economic groups with which Australia trades is the European Union, which comprises Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 1994–95 the European Union's share of Queensland exports was 12.8% with a total value of commodities exported to the European Union of $1,606.8m.

16.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	807.8
Non-ferrous metals (a)	178.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	150.4
Textile fibres (a)	70.1
Other (b)	400.0
Total	**1 606.8**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The Republic of Korea continued to develop as a major destination for Queensland exports during 1994–95. Coal is the major commodity group with 41.7% ($461.5m) of the total value of exports to the

Republic of Korea. The second largest commodity group was metalliferous ores and metal scrap exports which increased 76.5% from the previous year to reach $149.0m in 1994–95.

16.10 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	461.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	149.0
Meat and meat preparations	103.7
Textile fibres (a)	49.7
Other (b)	341.7
Total	**1 105.6**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat, which in 1994–95 was valued at $310.5m or 44.7% of all commodities exported to the United States. This was $216.3m (41.1%) lower than in 1993–94.

16.11 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Meat and meat preparations	310.5
Machinery and transport equipment	53.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	25.3
Other (b)	304.6
Total	**694.2**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Exports to Taiwan increased 4.7% to $556.4m in 1994–95. The major commodity continues to be coal at 29.9% of total exports.

16.12 EXPORTS TO TAIWAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	166.4
Non-ferrous metals (a)	77.9
Meat and meat preparations	61.8
Other (b)	250.3
Total	**556.4**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Foreign Imports

Imports from Japan for 1994–95 increased to $1,636.6m which was 21.1% of the State's total value of imports, 1.2 percentage points lower than in 1993–94. The share of imports to Queensland from the United States and the European Union rose to 17.1% and 16.7%, respectively, while the share of imports from Papua New Guinea fell 4.5 percentage points to 9.7%.

16.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND
($ million)

	Value (a)	
Country	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
Japan	1 532.0	1 636.6
United States	1 079.3	1 327.7
European Union	928.4	1 298.6
Papua New Guinea	974.7	757.5
New Zealand	491.2	571.2
Other	1 863.6	2 179.4
Total	**6 869.2**	**7 771.0**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased 11.9% to $1,125.9m in 1994–95 which was 68.8% of the value of all commodities imported from Japan. Power generating machinery and equipment fell 74.4% to $22.1m.

16.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Road vehicles	1 125.9
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	82.7
Rubber manufactures	78.8
Power generating machinery and equipment (a)	22.1
Other (b)	327.1
Total	**1 636.6**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The value of machinery, specialised for particular industries, imported from the United States rose 37.8% from 1993–94 to 1994–95, to reach $218.7m (16.5% of total imports). Transport equipment fell 18.1% to $114.9m (8.7%) over the same period. Other major imports comprised road vehicles (11.8%) and general industrial machinery and equipment (8.4%).

16.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND, 1994–95
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	218.7
Road vehicles	156.7
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	114.9
General industrial machinery and equipment	111.6
Other (a)	725.8
Total	**1 327.7**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The European Union supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1994–95. Road vehicles accounted for 19.8% of all items imported from the European Union during the year.

16.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO QUEENSLAND, 1994–95 ($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Road vehicles	256.9
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	162.4
General industrial machinery and equipment	106.7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures (a)	55.6
Other (b)	717.0
Total	**1 298.6**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

During 1994–95, the single most significant commodity provided to Queensland from Papua New Guinea was non-monetary gold which decreased 42.4% to $401.3m (53.0% of all commodities imported from Papua New Guinea). Petroleum and petroleum products were valued at $308.0m (40.7% of all commodities).

16.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND, 1994–95 ($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Non-monetary gold	401.3
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	308.0
Non-ferrous metals (a)	30.3
Other (b)	17.9
Total	**757.5**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

During 1994–95, the main import group to Queensland from New Zealand was petroleum and petroleum products, which increased 45.2% from 1993–94, to $98.9m. Cork and wood were valued at $70.3m and represented 12.3% of all commodities, while paper and paperboard imports were valued at $57.4m (10.0% of all commodities).

16.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1994–95 ($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	98.9
Cork and wood	70.3
Paper and paperboard (a)	57.4
Other (b)	344.6
Total	**571.2**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

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.

16.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0)

Commodity group	1993–94	1994–95
Live animals, animal products	110.3	105.9
Vegetable products	88.6	82.7
Mineral products	100.9	95.1
Products of chemicals or allied industries	87.5	84.4
Wool and cotton fibres	59.0	80.8
Base metals and articles of base metals	76.3	96.8
All groups	91.8	94.7

(a) Selected sections of the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

All prices used in the derivation of 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 price index* items were selected on the basis of their values in 1988–89. They constituted 95% of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period.

From 1993–94 to 1994–95 the *all groups* export index rose 3.2%. The rise was due to a 36.9% increase in the *Wool and cotton fibres index* and a 26.9% increase in *Base metals and articles of base metals index*.

During 1991 the *import price index* was revised and the base was changed from 1981–82 = 100.0 to 1989–90 = 100.0. Items within the index were classified according to several classification schemes, the main one being the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3. (Previously the main system used was the Australian Import Commodity Classification.) Despite these changes in the method of compilation of the index, some linking between the current index series and the superseded series is possible.

16.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0)

Commodity group	1993–94	1994–95
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	106.8	116.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	116.3	121.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	93.5	90.1
Chemicals and related products	103.3	108.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	112.1	110.4
Machinery and transport equipment	123.1	121.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	117.0	113.4
All groups	115.6	114.8

(a) Selected sections of the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3, reflecting the most heavily weighted groups.

Source: Import Price Index (6414.0).

The *import price index* items were selected on the basis of their import values in the years 1988–89 and 1989–90. The index covers either directly or indirectly about 95% of imports of merchandise trade in those years. The index items, i.e. the commodities whose prices are directly represented in the index, constituted 93% of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia during 1988–89 and 1989–90. Prices of commodities constituting a further 2% of merchandise imports in those years 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 *import price index* showed decreases in import prices of most commodity groups in 1994–95. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials decreased 3.6%, however, food and live animals, chiefly for food recorded an increase of 9.2%.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale and retail trade are major contributors to the Queensland economy. Wholesale trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to businesses or to institutional users such as government departments. Retail trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption or selected repair activities such as repair of household equipment or motor vehicles. During the 1994–95 financial year, the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 15.0% of Queensland Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. In 1994–95 the Queensland component of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the wholesale and retail trade sector was 17.6%.

Wholesale Trade

The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991–92 financial year. The results of the survey show that sales of wholesale goods despatched in Queensland for 1991–92 were valued at $20,560.2m. This was 15.2% of total sales of wholesale goods despatched in Australia. The mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group was the largest contributor (21.3%) to total wholesale trade in Queensland. Persons employed in the wholesale trade industry in Queensland in 1991-92 were estimated to be 59,417 which was 17.0% of total persons employed in the wholesale industry in Australia.

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.

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 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 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.

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) also being introduced.

Over the last few years, trials, and the introduction, of extended shopping hours have been conducted in Queensland.

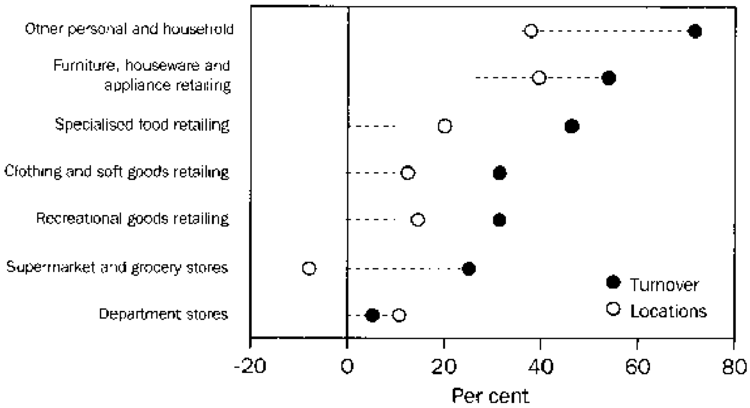
Retail Census

In 1991–92 the ABS conducted a retail and services census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shopfront retailing for both goods and providing personal services. Shopfront retailing, which excludes motor vehicle retailing and services outlets, consists of two subdivisions: (a) personal and household goods retailing and food retailing and (b) selected personal services. A range of personal services such as hairdressers, cafes and restaurants and video hire outlets, which predominantly operate from shopfront locations were included in the retail census because of their association with retailing activity.

Strong growth in turnover between the 1985–86 retail census and the 1991–92 retail and services census occurred across shopfront retailing. Although strong growth was also evident in the number of retail locations in Queensland, the number of supermarket and grocery store locations decreased 8.4% over the 6-year period.

In constant price terms, turnover for personal and household goods retailing recorded an increase of 37.8% from the 1985–86 retail census to the 1991–92 retail and services census. Over the same period, the number of locations for the subdivision increased 26.4% and employment increased 32.6%. In terms of turnover, personal and household goods retailing (which includes retailers such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture stores, newsagents, florists and pharmacies) was the largest subdivision in Queensland in 1991–92, representing 50.6% ($8,359m) of total shopfront retailing turnover.

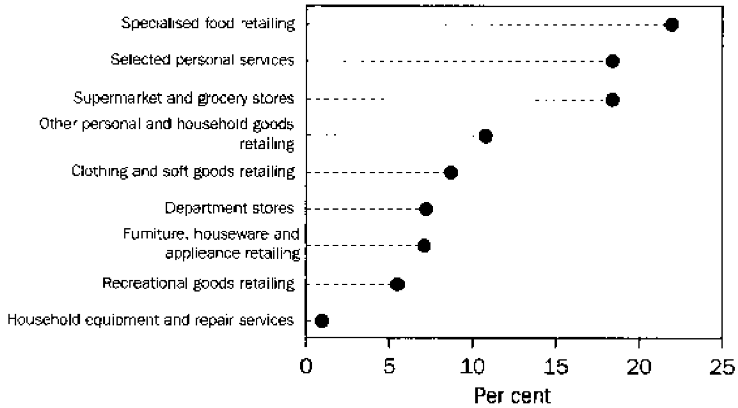
SHOPFRONT RETAILING: CHANGE IN LOCATIONS AND TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86 TO 1991-92



The food retailing subdivision recorded a turnover of $6,943m in 1991–92. This was an increase of 31.9% in constant price terms over the turnover recorded in 1985–86. An increase of 12.6% in number of locations and an increase of 36.4% in persons employed was recorded for the subdivision over the same period.

Of the selected personal services classes included in the 1991–92 retail and services census, cafes and restaurants recorded the largest turnover ($718m) followed by hairdressing and beauty salons ($218m) and video hire outlets ($102m). There were 2,225 cafe and restaurant locations employing 20,384 persons throughout Queensland in 1991–92.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPFRONT RETAILING BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



At 30 June 1992 there were 29,649 shopfront retailing locations employing 188,331 persons which represented 13.0% of Queensland's total employment. Persons employed in shopfront retailing were paid $1,894m in wages and salaries during 1991–92. The $16,518m turnover by shopfront retailing represented $87,709 per person employed, which was the lowest of all States and Territories.

At 30 June 1992 there were 118,247 females employed in shopfront retailing representing 62.8% of employment in the sector and 21.1% of all employed females. The 70,084 males employed in the sector represented 9.2% of all employed males in Queensland. Of the 188,331 people employed in shopfront retailing 99,726 (53.0%) were working full-time. The majority of males (64.5%) employed in shopfront retailing worked full-time. In comparison 53.9% of females worked part-time.

Department stores (66.0%), supermarket and grocery stores (60.0%) and specialised food retailing outlets (52.2%) were the only groups where part-time employment was greater than full-time employment.

16.21 SHOPFRONT RETAILING, SELECTED REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1991–92

Statistical division	*Locations*	*Persons employed*	*Turnover*
	No.	*No.*	*$'000*
Brisbane	12 034	86 596	7 559 449
Moreton	6 245	36 047	3 105 399
Wide Bay-Burnett	1 943	10 380	908 496
Darling Downs	1 851	10 963	965 275
Central-West	161	712	63 393
Northern	1 853	11 294	966 325
Far North	2 266	12 499	1 144 946
North-West	316	1 862	199 465
Queensland	29 649	188 331	16 518 388

Source: Retailing in Queensland (8623.3).

The relationship between retailing and small business employment is significant. Small business as defined for non-manufacturing industries, comprises businesses employing fewer than 20 persons. In Queensland in 1991–92, just over 21% of all private sector employees working in small business were employed in retail trade.

Brisbane Statistical Division was the major area of shopfront retailing in Queensland, contributing 40.6% (12,034) of the State's shopfront retailing locations, 45.8% ($7,559.4m) of turnover and 46.0% (86,596) of persons employed in retailing. Although Brisbane Statistical Division was the major area of shopfront retailing in Queensland, turnover per person employed was highest in North-West Statistical Division ($107,124). This compares with $87,296 in Brisbane Statistical Division.

Between retail censuses, which are conducted on a 5-year cycle, retail statistics are estimated from a monthly survey of employing businesses.

These estimates are not directly comparable with retail census statistics, but provide an indication of current activity in the retail sector. The latest available statistics show an upward trend in retail trade turnover from June 1995, with an average monthly growth rate of 0.3% from June 1995 to June 1996. In June 1996, the provisional trend estimate of retail trade turnover at current prices was $1,872.1m.

Retail Prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general indicator of the rate of change in retail prices paid by household consumers for the goods and services they buy. Movements in prices are measured in eight groups. These groups are: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operation, transportation, tobacco and alcohol, health and personal care and recreation and education.

Within the food group, a comparison of average prices of certain commodities for the years 1994-95 and 1989–90 reveals quite disparate movements. Bread, dry biscuits and milk increased in price by 38%, 21% and 18%, respectively. During the same period the average price of instant coffee and tea both increased significantly.

Amongst the meat items, rump steak rose 11%, while the price of lamb loin chops rose 9%. Comparable interperiod price falls were noted for fresh vegetables, for example, potatoes, 1% and onions, 19%.

16.22 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	*Unit*	*1989–90*	*1994–95*	*Change*
		cents	cents	%
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	115	159	38
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	110	133	21
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	550 g pkt	(b) 220	320	..
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	210	241	15
Peaches	825 g can	168	187	11
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	199	197	1
Tea	250 g pkt	150	173	15
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	456	529	16
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	92	109	18
Butter	500 g	182	151	–17
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	100	99	–1
Onions	1 kg	118	95	–19
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	1 024	1 139	11
Silverside, corned	1 kg	615	642	4
Lamb, leg	1 kg	561	536	–4
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	668	730	9
Pork, leg	1 kg	585	540	–8
Sausages	1 kg	432	426	1

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the 4 quarters of each financial year.
(b) 500 g pkt.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Since 1989–90, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area rose by just under 15%, which was a smaller rise than that in all capital cities except Adelaide, Hobart and Canberra and was identical to that in Darwin. Between 1993–94 and 1994–95, consumer prices in Brisbane rose 3.7%, higher than in all the other capital cities.

In Brisbane, since 1989–90, tobacco and alcohol prices have shown the greatest increase followed by health and personal care. Between 1993–94 and 1994–95, the largest price increases occurred in the area of health and personal care (6.5%). Other significant price increases occurred in the areas of housing (5.9%) and tobacco and alcohol (5.9%). In the same period the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index was 3.7%.

16.23 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA
(per cent)

City	*1989–90 to 1994–95*	*1993–94 to 1994–95*
Sydney	13.0	3.5
Melbourne	14.1	2.7
Brisbane	14.7	3.7
Adelaide	16.9	3.1
Perth	12.3	3.5
Hobart	15.2	3.1
Darwin	14.7	2.9
Canberra	15.1	3.3

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

16.24 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE
(per cent)

Group	*1989–90 to 1994–95*	*1993–94 to 1994–95*
Food	12.6	2.2
Clothing	5.8	0.1
Housing	6.2	5.9
Household equipment and operation	9.2	2.3
Transportation	16.3	3.4
Tobacco and alcohol	40.0	5.9
Health and personal care	30.6	6.5
Recreation and education	15.8	4.3
All groups	14.7	3.7

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

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 and quantitative data is increasingly being collected for this industry. Data from some recent surveys in the services sector are shown below.

16.25 FILM AND VIDEO PRODUCTION INDUSTRY: SELECTED STATISTICS BY STATE, 1993–94

	Businesses at end of June (a)	*Employment at end of June*		*Wages and salaries*		*Gross income*	
State	*No.*	*No.*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*$m*	*%*
New South Wales	652	3 463	57.7	102.0	53.8	358.4	59.0
Victoria	347	1 687	28.1	60.3	31.8	171.2	28.2
Queensland	73	400	6.7	14.2	7.5	41.0	6.7
South Australia	50	198	3.3	7.4	3.9	18.8	3.1
Western Australia	58	180	3.0	4.3	2.3	15.5	2.6
Tasmania & Northern Territory	11	54	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	7	16	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
Australia	**1 179**	**5 998**	**100.0**	**189.6**	**100.0**	**607.7**	**100.0**

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each State in which they operated. Hence States may not sum to the total for Australia.

Source: Film and Video Production and Distribution (8679.0).

The film and video production industry in Queensland during 1993–94 consisted of 73 businesses with a gross income of $41.0m. The industry employed 400 people and paid out $14.2m in wages and salaries. Queensland's share of the industry was relatively small, contributing only 6.7% of the gross industry income for Australia in 1993–94.

In 1993–94 there were 12 television services in Queensland employing 1,519 people and having a gross income of $366.5m. Queensland accounted for 12.4% of industry employment and 13.7% of gross industry income for Australia.

16.26 TELEVISION SERVICES: SELECTED STATISTICS BY STATE, 1993–94

	Businesses at end of June (a)	Employment at end of June		Wages and salaries		Gross income	
State	No.	No.	%	$m	%	$m	%
New South Wales	20	5 425	44.4	231.3	49.5	1 099.3	41.1
Victoria	14	2 563	21.0	95.2	20.4	674.6	25.2
Queensland	12	1 519	12.4	51.2	11.0	366.5	13.7
South Australia	9	1 073	8.8	31.5	6.7	180.5	6.7
Western Australia	7	815	6.7	31.1	6.7	205.4	7.7
Tasmania	3	345	2.8	12.2	2.6	54.3	2.0
Northern Territory	4	180	1.5	5.2	1.1	20.7	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	5	291	2.4	9.8	2.1	75.1	2.8
Australia	**46**	**12 211**	**100.0**	**467.5**	**100.0**	**2 676.3**	**100.0**

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each State in which they operated. Hence States may not sum to the total for Australia.

Source: Radio and Television Services (8680.0).

16.27 COMPUTER SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1992–93

	Businesses at end of June (a)	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Selected income	
State	No.	No.	$m	$m	%
New South Wales	1 996	14 268	613.8	2 172.9	53.9
Victoria	1 783	8 793	332.8	1 092.5	27.1
Queensland	532	2 445	77.5	269.3	6.7
South Australia	232	1 377	52.0	138.5	3.4
Western Australia	312	1 610	59.3	173.4	4.3
Tasmania	24	87	3.3	16.3	0.4
Northern Territory	16	31	1.3	3.3	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	261	1 450	67.4	166.0	4.1
Australia	**4 894**	**30 061**	**1 207.5**	**4 032.1**	**100.0**

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each State in which they operated. Hence States may not sum to the total for Australia.

Source: Computing Services Industry (8669.0).

The computer services industry comprises businesses whose primary activities are the provision of data processing services, information storage and retrieval services, computer maintenance services and computer consultancy services. The computer services industry in Queensland as at 30 June 1993 consisted of 532 businesses. The industry employed 2,445 persons and paid out $77.5m in wages and salaries. Queensland's contribution to total Australian selected income was 6.7 per cent for 1992–93.

In June 1993, 23.1% of real estate businesses had locations in Queensland. These businesses accounted for 24.5% of employment and 21.9% of selected income of the Australian Real Estate Agents industry for 1992–93. By way of comparison, Queensland accounted for 17.6% of the Australian population at 30 June 1993. The relative significance of Queensland was possibly due to the large amount of real estate development being undertaken in the State.

16.28 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY, 1992–93

State	*Businesses at end of June (a)*	*Employment at end of June*	*Wages, salaries, commissions, and retainers*	*Selected income*	
	No.	*No.*	*$m*	*$m*	*%*
New South Wales	2 638	16 163	381.9	921.9	32.7
Victoria	1 259	8 300	211.3	465.5	16.5
Queensland	1 676	12 741	292.5	617.8	21.9
South Australia	603	3 771	98.4	227.2	8.1
Western Australia	911	8 793	240.7	463.9	16.5
Tasmania	82	772	18.9	37.4	1.3
Northern Territory	22	*281	*10.3	*20.2	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	109	1 100	31.5	65.3	2.3
Australia	**7 265**	**51 922**	**1 285.5**	**2 819.3**	**100.0**

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each State in which they operated. Hence States may not sum to the total for Australia.

Source: Real Estate Agents Industry (8663.0).

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ABS publications Canberra Office:

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Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports (5433.0), monthly

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Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0), quarterly

Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly

Import Price Index (6414.0), monthly

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0), quarterly

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Retail Industry: Details of Operations (8622.0), irregular

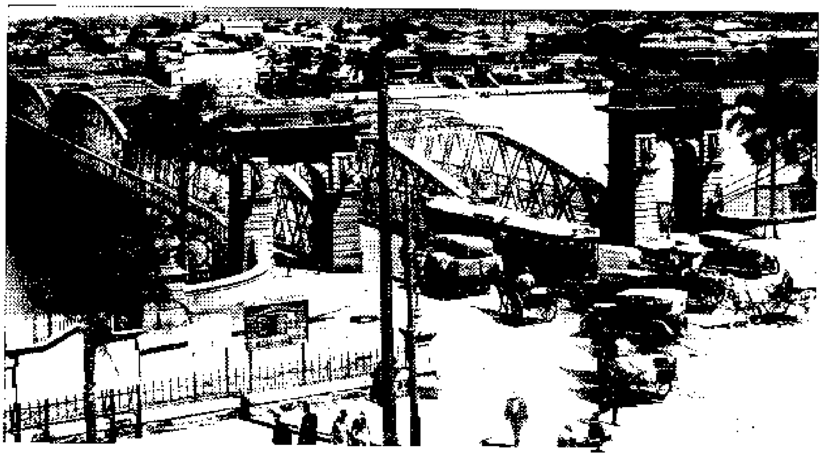
Wholesale Industry (8638.0), irregular

Real Estate Agents Industry (8663.0), irregular

Computing Services Industry (8669.0), irregular
Film and Video Production and Distribution (8679.0), irregular
Radio and Television Services (8680.0), irregular

Since 1860

QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL SUMMARY



Contents

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PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS
($m)

			All banks (b) (c)		*Type of financial commitment*			
Year	*Trading banks deposits (a) (b) (c)*	*Savings banks deposits (a) (c)*	*Total deposits*	*Loans (d) (e)*	*Housing for owner occupation*	*Personal*	*Commercial*	*Lease*
1859-60	0.4	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	1.6	(f) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2.2	(f) 0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	5.8	(f) 1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	7.2	(f) 1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	14.4	(f) 2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	19.7	(f) 3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	21.6	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	26.3	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06	26.6	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11	39.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16	48.3	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	57.8	37.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	86.3	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31	87.5	44.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36	87.0	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41	106.9	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46	215.8	180.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51	351.0	197.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56	397.6	265.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-61	476.7	374.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965-66	710.0	637.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966-67	754.5	700.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967-68	805.5	757.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	871.8	819.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	917.3	875.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	979.1	943.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	1 120.8	1 052.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	1 566.6	1 319.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	1 845.9	1 428.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	2 148.9	1 618.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	2 335.5	1 940.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	2 712.6	2 148.7	n.a.	n.a.	641.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	2 969.1	2 446.5	n.a.	n.a.	698.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	3 393.0	2 713.3	n.a.	n.a.	905.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	3 934.8	2 884.6	n.a.	n.a.	976.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	4 896.3	3 232.3	n.a.	n.a.	1 106.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	5 590.3	3 463.3	n.a.	n.a.	1 135.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	5 886.6	4 136.1	n.a.	n.a.	1 232.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	6 067.8	4 708.6	n.a.	n.a.	1 794.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	6 833.6	5 029.3	n.a.	n.a.	2 084.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	7 645.1	5 238.4	n.a.	n.a.	1 561.1	2 360.0	6 463.2	990.4
1986-87	7 949.8	5 813.3	n.a.	n.a.	1 666.3	2 336.9	7 576.8	904.8
1987-88	8 672.1	7 129.2	n.a.	n.a.	2 917.2	3 015.1	10 655.2	1 096.9
1988-89	10 197.0	9 687.0	n.a.	n.a.	3 442.1	3 438.5	12 708.5	1 470.8
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	22 862	20 503	3 150.0	3 604.4	8 696.0	1 325.1
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	22 686	24 033	3 863.0	3 535.7	7 573.2	953.0
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	26 601	25 205	5 802.0	3 665.9	9 152.8	891.3
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	27 846	30 677	7 754.9	3 918.6	11 127.4	1 103.1
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	30 548	36 867	9 727.8	4 907.8	12 664.2	1 391.0
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	33 577	42 941	8 520.0	5 337.5	15 242.8	1 530.2

(a) From January 1990, changes to the *Banking Act 1959* removed the distinction between savings and trading banks. (b) Average weekly balances in month of June. (c) From January 1989 data are not comparable with those for previous periods due to changes in reporting arrangements. (d) Excluding loans to non-residents. (e) Excluding loans to, and holdings of securities issued by financial institutions and securities issued by public sector borrowers. (f) Calendar year ended 6 months later than the financial year shown.

LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police strength at end of year (a)	Prisoners in jail at end of year (b) Males	Females	Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (e)	Higher education students (f)
1860	n.a.	28	6	30	107	41	1 890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	365	101	9 091	..
1870	n.a.	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
1960-61	2 690	921	29	1 279	1 789	1 827	308 998	8 700
1965-66	2 986	1 035	24	1 330	1 798	1 686	347 380	13 581
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	1 669	486 297	22 867
1984-85	4 984	1 925	74	2 177	2 968	1 687	489 600	23 670
1985-86	5 145	2 126	79	2 538	3 054	1 694	491 160	23 996
1986-87	5 381	2 261	88	2 619	3 173	1 708	495 059	25 359
1987-88	5 322	2 304	114	2 795	3 295	1 704	503 080	25 495
1988-89	5 573	2 335	119	2 836	3 447	1 694	513 856	27 816
1989-90	5 882	2 367	115	3 032	3 572	1 707	521 306	77 325
1990-91	6 302	2 102	84	2 916	3 625	1 715	530 816	85 021
1991-92	6 413	1 941	76	3 509	3 673	1 730	536 959	90 190
1992-93	6 504	1 989	79	3 536	3 900	1 729	543 731	93 955
1993-94	6 344	2 391	100	3 703	4 172	1 729	548 531	97 037
1994-95	6 486	2 766	104	n.a.	4 397	1 725	556 112	100 031

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) Excluding bottlers' licences between 1912 and 1992. (d) From 1983-84 including non-government special schools. (e) Excluding enrolments at preschools; including students at business colleges until 1931-32; 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; full-time students only from 1983-84. (f) University students only until 1988-89. Including students at Colleges of Advanced Education amalgamated with universities from 1991. Excluding students attending Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.

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
Sex ratio (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						
Anglican (d)	13 419	185 023	331 972	388 621	454 095	486 315
Baptist	7	12 252	14 991	16 399	20 113	22 254
Catholic (e)	7 676	120 663	209 315	254 988	316 962	372 350
Church of Christ	—	—	5 020	5 717	6 751	7 627
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 (f)	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (g) Included with Australian born.

POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

Particulars	At 30 June 1966	1971	1976 (a)	1981	1986	At 6 August 1991
Persons	**1 682 688**	**1 827 065**	**2 037 194**	**2 295 123**	**2 587 315**	**2 977 810**
Males	853 541	921 665	1 024 609	1 153 404	1 295 630	1 482 406
Females	829 147	905 400	1 012 584	1 141 719	1 291 685	1 495 404
Sex ratio (b)	102.9	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.3	99.1
Age distribution (years) (c)						
0-9	349 385	358 004	380 173	382 362	399 060	448 359
10-19	318 567	343 266	375 481	403 434	442 150	464 930
20-29	226 676	277 540	329 776	381 794	424 195	463 626
30-39	199 008	207 719	255 090	333 645	398 503	458 408
40-49	202 863	213 142	212 290	232 911	296 203	400 365
50-59	171 507	185 368	202 894	225 689	231 268	267 944
60-69	119 987	136 603	161 638	188 178	214 867	248 998
70 and over	94 695	105 423	119 853	147 110	181 069	225 180
Religion						
Christian						
Anglican (d)	529 257	544 432	560 873	601 537	640 867	751 304
Baptist	26 870	28 329	29 919	34 323	39 099	56 425
Catholic (e)	427 859	467 203	494 344	554 912	628 906	756 298
Church of Christ (f)	9 062	10 196	10 542	12 842	15 067	13 599
Congregational	9 949	9 627	8 045	3 616	2 878	1 191
Methodist	180 160	182 887	179 344	86 750	(g)	(g)
Presbyterian (h)	190 343	192 079	179 074	132 525	120 239	161 050
Protestant (undefined) (i)	10 957	23 190	20 693	24 343	24 955	5 827
Salvation Army	9 044	10 608	11 164	12 952	14 907	14 838
Uniting Church (j)	..	..	..	146 898	255 287	309 617
Other	93 305	113 260	131 759	163 259	210 419	224 028
Total	*1 486 806*	*1 581 811*	*1 625 757*	*1 773 957*	*1 952 624*	*2 294 177*
Non-Christian	3 325	4 066	6 142	9 989	17 544	30 559
Indefinite/inadequately described	4 895	3 945	7 238	11 299	10 088	11 224
No religion	11 101	110 629	154 548	229 629	303 090	344 189
Not stated	176 561	126 614	243 508	270 249	303 969	297 661
Marital status						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	513 322	540 080	571 963	587 357	620 574	674 173
15 years and over	320 470	327 469	367 018	453 506	551 703	666 513
Total	*833 792*	*867 549*	*938 981*	*1 040 863*	*1 172 277*	*1 340 686*
Married	727 999	820 826	926 398	1 029 825	1 140 431	1 297 270
Separated not divorced	23 879	27 003	38 501	45 950	55 290	69 695
Divorced	11 859	16 231	30 022	60 245	91 566	126 116
Widowed	85 159	95 456	103 291	118 240	127 751	144 043
Not stated	—	—	....	—	—	—
Birthplace						
Australia	1 480 832	1 595 572	1 771 115	1 932 810	2 162 995	2 402 689
New Zealand	7 608	13 333	17 753	48 073	61 246	92 068
United Kingdom and Ireland	106 112	120 595	135 435	147 083	158 949	185 545
Netherlands	9 868	9 935	10 683	12 914	14 272	16 613
Germany	9 026	9 496	10 896	12 767	15 780	18 683
Italy	20 272	19 280	18 875	17 956	17 418	17 844
Other Europe	29 027	31 847	34 473	38 240	43 472	52 919
Asia	9 330	12 052	15 818	24 196	37 917	64 820
Other	10 613	14 955	22 146	28 943	39 655	59 227
Not stated (k)	..	..	..	32 141	35 611	67 402

(a) This Census was processed on a sample basis and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) Until 1986 including Church of Christ (Non-Denominational). (g) Included with Uniting Church. (h) Until 1986 including Presbyterian Reformed. (i) Variation between 1986 and 1991 caused by change in coding classifications. (j) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (k) Prior to 1981 included with Australian born.

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1990	1994	1995 p
Aramac Shire	961	901	892
Atherton Shire	9 224	9 727	9 942
Aurukun Shire	833	826	851
Balonne Shire	5 302	5 351	5 279
Banana Shire	15 507	14 863	14 710
Barcaldine Shire	1 764	1 739	1 728
Barcoo Shire	501	473	461
Bauhinia Shire	2 402	2 321	2 293
Beaudesert Shire	34 386	43 400	45 309
Belyando Shire	11 466	11 075	10 834
Bendemere Shire	1 139	1 077	1 057
Biggenden Shire	1 635	1 652	1 633
Blackall Shire	2 163	2 090	2 066
Boonah Shire	6 529	6 905	6 966
Booringa Shire	2 191	2 089	2 058
Boulia Shire	559	526	518
Bowen Shire	13 579	13 411	13 422
Brisbane City	758 395	788 427	801 958
Broadsound Shire	8 637	8 377	8 292
Bulloo Shire	603	579	574
Bundaberg City	40 969	43 952	44 742
Bungil Shire	2 076	1 984	1 952
Burdekin Shire	19 287	19 226	19 254
Burke Shire	1 364	1 416	1 515
Burnett Shire	14 906	19 674	19 865
Caboolture Shire	65 600	90 749	96 324
Cairns City (b)	91 495	103 458	107 458
Calliope Shire	10 884	12 284	12 621
Caloundra City	50 411	60 559	63 553
Cambooya Shire	2 880	3 617	3 844
Cardwell Shire	8 314	8 663	8 851
Carpentaria Shire	3 338	3 506	3 539
Charters Towers City	9 059	9 553	9 648
Chinchilla Shire	5 904	6 034	6 020
Clifton Shire	2 394	2 437	2 415
Cloncurry Shire	3 230	3 197	3 176
Cook Shire	7 356	7 585	7 629
Cooloola Shire	27 538	30 759	31 426
Crow's Nest Shire	6 550	8 051	8 452
Croydon Shire	264	214	210
Dalby Town	9 954	10 155	10 199
Dalrymple Shire	3 624	3 501	3 456
Diamantina Shire	251	237	237
Douglas Shire	7 713	8 616	8 883
Duaringa Shire	10 518	10 250	10 091
Eacham Shire	5 728	5 976	5 972
Eidsvold Shire	1 095	977	968
Emerald Shire	8 983	11 739	12 426
Esk Shire	11 968	13 552	13 826
Etheridge Shire	1 062	998	992

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1990	1994	1995 p
Fitzroy Shire	7 623	9 705	10 046
Flinders Shire	2 730	2 556	2 491
Gatton Shire	13 781	15 282	15 409
Gayndah Shire	2 921	2 984	2 990
Gladstone City	24 516	26 454	26 956
Gold Coast City (c)	274 441	317 309	330 540
Goondiwindi Town	4 270	4 597	4 658
Herberton Shire	4 693	4 883	4 951
Hervey Bay City	26 047	35 674	38 227
Hinchinbrook Shire	15 529	15 361	15 385
Ilfracombe Shire	359	335	322
Inglewood Shire	3 046	2 943	2 898
Ipswich City (d)	117 505	129 268	131 514
Isis Shire	4 559	5 247	5 469
Isisford Shire	344	317	310
Jericho Shire	1 118	1 087	1 061
Johnstone Shire	17 954	18 927	19 230
Jondaryan Shire	10 495	11 439	11 582
Kilcoy Shire	2 959	3 173	3 215
Kilkivan Shire	2 907	3 143	3 204
Kingaroy Shire	10 668	11 529	11 590
Kolan Shire	2 951	3 525	3 677
Laidley Shire	8 369	11 370	12 161
Livingstone Shire	17 502	21 251	22 206
Logan City	141 633	158 751	162 500
Longreach Shire	4 101	4 155	4 152
Mackay City	62 507	68 590	70 466
Mareeba Shire	16 883	17 285	17 310
Maroochy Shire	76 602	97 580	103 195
Maryborough City	24 251	25 389	25 527
McKinlay Shire	1 249	1 149	1 109
Millmerran Shire	3 201	3 145	3 127
Mirani Shire	4 802	4 834	4 876
Miriam Vale Shire	2 650	3 277	3 525
Monto Shire	3 163	3 004	2 945
Mornington Shire	761	722	741
Mount Isa City	24 400	24 066	24 001
Mount Morgan Shire	3 278	3 204	3 164
Mundubbera Shire	2 322	2 312	2 299
Murgon Shire	4 632	4 608	4 555
Murilla Shire	3 049	2 903	2 837
Murweh Shire	5 772	5 786	5 714
Nanango Shire	6 663	8 119	8 321
Nebo Shire	2 407	2 438	2 404
Noosa Shire	25 217	31 678	34 309
Paroo Shire	2 679	2 578	2 508
Peak Downs Shire	3 578	3 694	3 640
Perry Shire	382	404	407
Pine Rivers Shire	87 167	100 067	103 175
Pittsworth Shire	4 292	4 515	4 519

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (a)

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1990	1994	1995 p
Quilpie Shire	1 395	1 352	1 334
Redcliffe City	48 159	49 507	49 732
Redland Shire	79 025	95 503	99 603
Richmond Shire	1 209	1 155	1 126
Rockhampton City	59 704	62 317	62 741
Roma Town	6 760	6 829	6 775
Rosalie Shire	7 328	8 431	8 569
Sarina Shire	8 052	8 725	9 017
Stanthorpe Shire	10 046	10 551	10 601
Tambo Shire	657	600	592
Tara Shire	3 823	3 728	3 656
Taroom Shire	3 230	3 072	2 981
Thuringowa City	34 264	42 498	44 417
Tiaro Shire	3 144	4 050	4 308
Toowoomba City	83 322	89 433	90 563
Torres Shire	7 859	8 558	8 641
Townsville City	85 491	88 831	89 732
Waggamba Shire	2 779	2 761	2 707
Wambo Shire	5 409	5 148	5 083
Warroo Shire	1 212	1 145	1 118
Warwick Shire	19 243	20 577	20 689
Whitsunday Shire	11 376	12 249	12 844
Winton Shire	1 756	1 708	1 667
Wondai Shire	4 021	4 134	4 109
Woocoo Shire	2 269	2 673	2 734
Queensland (e)	**2 899 283**	**3 196 134**	**3 277 373**

(a) Based on 1995 boundaries presented according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2.5. (b) Including the former Mulgrave Shire. (c) Including the former Albert Shire. (d) Including the former Moreton Shire. (e) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.

POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	At 30 June	Mean estimated resident population (b)	Population at 31 December: Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio (c)	Year ended 31 December: Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (d)	Annual increase rate (e)
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
1960	1 495 927	1 491 114	1 502 286	766 448	735 838	104.2	22 843	–2 282	25 125	1.7
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	23 051	16 360	43 793	1.7
1985	2 571 218	2 571 491	2 597 100	1 306 321	1 290 779	101.2	21 798	23 976	50 022	2.0
1986	2 624 595	2 623 483	2 648 778	1 331 718	1 317 060	101.1	22 510	29 526	51 678	2.0
1987	2 675 107	2 675 470	2 703 516	1 357 083	1 346 433	100.8	20 504	38 220	54 738	2.1
1988	2 739 907	2 741 810	2 780 869	1 394 568	1 386 301	100.6	21 758	59 225	77 353	2.9
1989	2 827 637	2 826 309	2 864 007	1 435 984	1 428 023	100.6	21 626	64 838	83 138	3.0
1990	2 899 283	2 898 510	2 928 713	1 468 021	1 460 692	100.5	25 547	41 819	64 706	2.3
1991	2 960 951	2 962 410	2 995 060	1 500 733	1 494 327	100.4	25 178	42 946	66 347	2.3
1992	3 032 834	3 034 703	3 071 837	1 539 261	1 532 576	100.4	25 521	51 256	76 777	2.6
1993	3 116 018	3 117 246	3 155 494	1 581 520	1 573 974	100.5	26 454	57 203	83 657	2.7
1994	3 196 134	3 196 433	3 232 937	1 620 537	1 612 400	100.5	24 589	52 854	77 443	2.5
1995	3 277 373	3 276 654	3 316 459	1 662 460	1 653 999	100.5	25 883	57 639	83 522	2.6

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1961 except for 'natural increase' which excludes Aboriginal people prior to 1962. Estimated population changed in 1971 from a census count basis to a usual residence basis. (b) For year ended 31 December. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) After 1970 discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (e) 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.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS (a)

	Number				*Rate per 1,000 mean population*				*Deaths under 1 year of age*	
Year	*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
1960	35 213	12 370	10 227	696	23.62	8.30	6.86	0.47	740	21.01
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	6.83	2.59	366	9.30
1988	40 561	18 803	18 850	7 690	14.79	6.86	6.88	2.80	339	8.36
1989	42 071	20 445	19 088	7 123	14.89	7.23	6.75	2.52	357	8.49
1990	44 868	19 321	19 671	8 509	15.48	6.67	6.79	2.94	345	7.69
1991	44 160	19 175	19 844	8 934	14.91	6.47	6.70	3.02	335	7.59
1992	46 240	20 496	20 316	8 984	15.25	6.76	6.70	2.96	365	7.89
1993	46 778	19 972	20 704	8 501	15.01	6.41	6.64	2.73	327	6.99
1994	46 578	21 655	20 798	8 359	14.57	6.78	6.51	2.62	289	6.20

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people 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.

LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a)						Award rate of pay index (b) (c) 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
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1
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	1 008.1	108.9	1 116.9	1 882.5	9.7	59.3	97.9
1985	1 058.7	104.3	1 163.1	1 929.9	9.0	60.3	100.0
1986	1 111.1	114.9	1 226.0	1 985.8	9.4	61.7	106.2
1987	1 129.7	115.3	1 244.9	2 039.8	9.3	61.0	109.8
1988	1 199.3	94.6	1 293.9	2 106.3	7.3	61.4	115.0
1989	1 277.5	89.7	1 367.2	2 173.3	6.6	62.9	122.8
1990	1 314.4	115.8	1 430.2	2 231.8	8.1	64.1	130.4
1991	1 299.7	134.6	1 434.3	2 285.0	9.4	62.8	134.5
1992	1 336.2	142.5	1 478.6	2 345.5	9.6	63.0	138.4
1993	1 353.7	159.5	1 513.2	2 414.2	10.5	62.7	139.8
1994	1 433.7	135.5	1 569.2	2 481.8	8.6	63.2	141.6
1995	1 500.3	141.9	1 642.2	2 554.2	8.6	64.3	143.9

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0. (c) As at June.

WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a): Age	Pensioners at 30 June (a): Invalid (c)	Public hospitals and nursing homes (b): Number	Staff (d)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expend-iture (e)	Psychiatric unit patients (b): Admis-sions	At end of year
							$'000		
1860	..	..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..
1865	..	..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1 811	20	68	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
1960-61	89 144	13 084	139	12 320	12 376	221 804	29 691	1 357	4 311
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
1987-88	210 818	44 313	160	26 628	14 903	438 949	1 142 876	6 958	1 409
1988-89	205 605	46 463	161	27 698	14 825	457 407	1 085 759	6 277	1 317
1989-90	208 654	49 785	164	28 230	14 984	487 872	1 195 383	6 258	1 339
1990-91	215 729	53 000	164	28 245	14 674	511 394	1 397 071	6 411	1 380
1991-92	239 066	62 089	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992-93	251 557	68 459	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1993-94	263 585	75 133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994-95	262 272	81 129	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (b) From 1969-70, new series. (c) From November 1991, Disability Support Pension. (d) 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. (e) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure.

AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar: Area cut for crushing (a)	Sugar: Cane produced (a)	Sugar: Sugar mills (b)	Sugar: Raw sugar made	Maize (a) (c): Area harvested	Maize (a) (c): Grain produced	Wheat (a): Area harvested	Wheat (a): Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes		'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
1960-61	132 432	8 824	31	1 341	53 573	98	280 284	299
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
1987-88	291 169	23 200	28	3 246	36 930	124	646 140	718
1988-89	298 205	25 586	28	3 483	36 482	132	768 230	1 550
1989-90	307 391	25 552	27	3 618	34 218	115	894 335	1 420
1990-91	310 521	23 232	27	3 354	29 304	95	1 060 268	1 973
1991-92	314 048	19 225	26	2 931	33 676	141	491 651	344
1992-93	312 123	26 292	25	4 016	27 156	75	669 150	735
1993-94	322 767	29 638	25	4 150	27 618	87	555 539	555
1994-95	346 695	31 146	25	4 821	27 179	80	400 727	225

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of $1,500 or more from 1976-77, $2,500 or more from 1981-82, $20,000 or more from 1986-87, $22,500 or more from 1991-92 and $5,000 or more from 1993-94. (b) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (c) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 6 months

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (a) (d)	Cotton (a) (c) Area harvested	Cotton (a) (c) Raw cotton produced (e)	Bananas (a) Total area	Bananas (a) Production	Pineapples (a) Total area	Pineapples (a) Production	Total area under crop (a) (f)	Season
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
387 240	14 911	2 473	2 414	16 079	4 360	60 945	1 234	1960-61
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
648 147	80 918	72 099	4 265	79 183	6 266	146 463	2 928	1987-88
570 862	53 280	71 259	4 256	104 795	6 653	154 419	2 896	1988-89
535 221	64 786	70 207	4 503	106 750	6 458	141 584	2 642	1989-90
485 838	76 968	97 813	4 797	96 547	5 922	125 939	2 935	1990-91
497 706	87 188	112 545	5 441	113 544	5 740	133 218	2 381	1991-92
440 348	82 150	104 418	5 897	147 787	5 850	142 336	2 367	1992-93
447 195	83 606	81 249	5 130	153 256	3 663	157 395	2 468	1993-94
n.a.	88 630	110 945	5 996	150 345	5 222	138 465	(g) 2 055	1994-95

earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended 6 months later than the year shown. (d) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (e) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (f) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. (g) Excluding pastures and grasses.

LAND AND

Year	Land: Alienated	Land: Leased	Livestock at end of year (a) (b): Meat cattle (c)	Milk cattle (c)	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	6 595	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	17 405	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
1955	11 232	147 481	6 001	1 329	7 330	22 116	373
1960	11 319	149 091	5 847	1 157	7 004	22 135	448
1965	12 787	148 850	5 930	958	6 888	18 384	417
1966	13 911	147 887	6 020	899	6 919	19 305	468
1967	15 245	146 276	6 526	835	7 361	19 948	520
1968	18 783	143 979	6 910	758	7 668	20 324	535
1969	21 424	141 459	6 808	707	7 515	16 446	480
1970	23 290	139 848	7 278	667	7 944	14 774	491
1971	24 292	138 787	8 375	646	9 021	14 604	535
1972	25 305	137 658	9 191	604	9 795	13 346	542
1973	27 958	134 357	9 767	529	10 297	13 119	441
1974	29 039	133 696	10 364	515	10 879	13 908	400
1975	29 840	132 486	10 844	503	11 347	13 599	409
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	35 002	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
1987	n.a.	n.a.	8 504	322	8 825	14 367	617
1988	n.a.	n.a.	8 682	312	8 994	14 880	611
1989	n.a.	n.a.	9 180	309	9 489	16 675	600
1990	n.a.	n.a.	9 575	280	9 856	17 440	596
1991	n.a.	n.a.	9 730	275	10 005	15 273	560
1992	n.a.	n.a.	9 593	280	9 873	13 407	617
1993	n.a.	n.a.	9 656	286	9 942	11 547	682
1994	n.a.	n.a.	9 689	285	9 974	11 577	644

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of $1,500 or more from 1976-77, $2,500 or more from 1981-82, $20,000 or more from 1986-87, $22,500 or more from 1991-92 and $5,000 or more from 1993-94. (b) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (c) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (d) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (e) From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941 figures are for the financial year ended 30 June

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses (d)	Wool (e) (greasy equivalent) Quantity	Value	Butter production (f) Quantity	Value	Cheese production (f) Quantity	Value	Year
'000	'000 kg	$'000	'000 kg	$'000	'000 kg	$'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
261	88 003	106 268	49 320	43 214	7 701	3 727	1955
224	106 862	101 718	31 778	30 880	7 338	3 865	1960
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
137	78 204	476 902	3 487	n.a.	15 198	n.a.	1987
130	76 294	455 241	3 687	n.a.	14 434	n.a.	1988
126	90 362	466 677	4 195	n.a.	12 842	n.a.	1989
121	105 915	355 133	r 3 608	n.a.	r 12 397	n.a.	1990
120	77 778	257 542	r 3 424	n.a.	r 11 885	n.a.	1991
110	65 856	192 667	r 5 870	n.a.	r 12 213	n.a.	1992
120	59 566	179 583	r 6 774	n.a.	r 16 502	n.a.	1993
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 845	n.a.	15 734	n.a.	1994

following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. (f) 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.

MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production: Average net price a tonne (a): Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar	Proportion of Queensland production exported	Wool (b): Quantity sold	Average price a kilogram greasy (c)
	$	$	$	%	'000 kg	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
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	110 410	98.12
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	101 780	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	79 176	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	239.06
1980-81	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	38 823	264.26
1981-82	264.60	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	81	63 805	341.44
1986-87	373.80	244.24	275.21	86	70 041	399.40
1987-88	400.10	254.12	287.42	79	71 564	617.57
1988-89	420.20	307.58	333.48	78	67 255	620.81
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	369.94	80	91 179	529.08
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	340.91	81	99 462	354.04
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	302.84	77	69 310	341.40
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	301.39	82	57 517	304.93
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	344.62	85	54 233	318.68
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	382.29	84	49 738	436.20

(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. Slaughterings in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Up to 1990-91, average prices of livestock Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87,

STATISTICS

Meat					
Livestock slaughtered (d)					
Cattle (including calves)	*Sheep (including lambs)*	*Pigs*	*Chickens*	*Average price of steers bullocks and bulls (e)*	*Year*
'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
1 469	2 924	554	n.a.	118.24	1960-61
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
2 673	1 610	1 114	46 340	456.06	1987-88
2 320	1 594	1 157	46 914	524.62	1988-89
2 479	1 715	1 119	48 232	525.22	1989-90
2 719	1 865	1 140	47 887	518.65	1990-91
2 956	2 650	1 156	49 726	664.29	1991-92
3 005	2 037	1 155	52 313	698.98	1992-93
2 931	1 526	1 208	54 113	800.38	1993-94
2 674	950	1 154	56 057	729.53	1994-95

prices shown are for bullocks only. From 1991-92, average value of Queensland slaughterings. (f) Excluding government assistance of $20,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.

MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Year	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc	Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Mineral and quarrying production (a)							
	Approximate metal content							
	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
1960	2 434	159 303	58 441	84 081	899	24 785	2 693	74 491
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	117 526	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	19 211	524 878	202 117	157 818	386	242 279	65 819	463 533
1988-89	27 360	494 868	190 236	180 696	168	231 908	(i) 74 118	479 057
1989-90	30 239	536 948	207 504	195 530	163	249 697	74 931	396 438
1990-91	27 504	576 957	240 544	206 355	62	303 003	78 363	320 626
1991-92	29 111	588 556	235 605	194 394	49	317 331	84 085	256 215
1992-93	r 33 863	603 106	233 415	229 281	r 56	331 940	85 301	269 253
1993-94	31 436	608 927	230 294	224 226	55	338 878	85 739	255 301
1994-95	27 888	428 245	166 584	189 854	43	236 059	94 496	313 177

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. (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, pearl-shell, trochus-shell and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. (e) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production (b): Sawn timber (c): Pine		Timber production (b): Sawn timber (c): Other		Timber production (b): Plywood and veneer	Fisheries production (b) (d)	Year
'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
(e) 43	75 216	147 367	7 784	418 807	23 986	10 897	3 176	1960
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.a.	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	4 106 543	256 197	n.a.	217 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1987-88
9 548	4 612 446	315 495	n.a.	225 163	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1988-89
10 049	(j)r 5 105 571	293 002	n.a.	217 771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1989-90
11 401	r 5 052 590	293 161	n.a.	210 501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1990-91
9 083	5 081 770(k)(l)	399 651	n.a.	(k) 222 979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1991-92
8 770	5 624 002	440 038	n.a.	200 889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1992-93
8 616	r 5 269 551	(m) 653 682	n.a.	241 960	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1993-94
9 335	5 430 392	651 979	n.a.	238 310	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1994-95

rock lobsters. (i) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989. (j) Value of construction materials not included from 1989-90 onwards. (k) Data compiled by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries Forestry Service. Prior to 1991-92 data were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. (l) The large increase between 1990-91 and 1991-92 is partly attributable to the harvesting of a number of new private pine plantations. (m) From 1993-94, including timber used for plywood/veneer/pulpwood production.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Manufacturing (b)				
	Establishments (c)	Employment (d)			Salaries and wages paid (e)
		Males	Females	Persons	
					$'000
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885	1 069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890	1 308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895	1 384	n.a.	n.a.	18 554	n.a.
1900	2 053	n.a.	n.a.	25 606	n.a.
1905	1 890	n.a.	n.a.	21 389	n.a.
1910	1 542	26 720	6 774	33 494	5 540
1915	1 749	33 741	7 675	41 416	8 240
1920	1 766	35 016	7 144	42 160	12 977
1925-26	1 854	41 074	7 929	49 003	18 534
1930-31	2 047	32 522	6 861	39 383	13 658
1935-36	2 417	36 039	8 729	44 768	16 227
1940-41	2 908	46 257	10 716	56 973	23 838
1945-46	2 882	53 406	11 977	65 383	35 231
1950-51	4 715	76 666	17 466	94 132	83 982
1955-56	5 305	83 877	17 532	101 409	141 703
1960-61	5 809	85 278	18 162	103 440	179 907
1965-66	5 948	94 204	21 419	115 623	262 437
1966-67	5 956	93 945	21 839	115 784	276 093
1967-68	6 099	95 952	22 809	118 761	299 768
1968-69	4 032	88 546	21 686	110 232	309 276
1969-70	3 847	88 408	22 101	110 509	332 119
1970-71 (i)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	4 001	91 241	23 127	114 368	425 939
1972-73	4 212	92 861	23 484	116 345	483 447
1973-74	4 290	93 777	24 783	118 560	596 419
1974-75	4 250	92 034	22 845	114 879	739 177
1975-76	3 122	92 289	21 936	114 225	874 056
1976-77	3 001	90 975	21 782	112 757	981 583
1977-78	2 838	90 315	21 396	111 711	1 034 588
1978-79	2 886	91 200	21 759	112 959	1 125 060
1979-80	3 170	93 636	21 970	115 606	1 253 012
1980-81	3 291	94 319	21 796	116 115	1 410 213
1981-82	3 555	99 429	23 288	122 717	1 700 379
1982-83	3 440	92 389	22 257	114 646	1 786 294
1983-84	3 451	88 760	21 678	110 438	1 812 786
1984-85	3 392	87 593	22 347	109 940	1 933 881
1985-86 (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	5 960	91 713	26 222	117 935	2 263 306
1987-88	6 568	97 335	30 209	127 544	2 545 442
1988-89	6 470	102 501	31 242	133 743	2 848 618
1989-90	r 7 356	97 713	30 648	r 138 543	r 3 259 253
1990-91	r 7 069	n.a.	n.a.	r 130 232	r 3 307 473
1991-92	r 7 325	n.a.	n.a.	r 126 694	r 3 258 388
1992-93 (l)	7 164	n.a.	n.a.	134 141	3 637 753
1993-94	p 7 711	n.a.	n.a.	p 138 474	p 3 789 527
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	p 139 334	p 4 017 454

(a) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses and data items. (b) From 1975-76 to 1986-87 excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Excluding electricity and gas works. (c) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1988-89 are not possible due to establishment definition changes. (d) Until 1964-65, average number employed during operating period; 1965-66 to 1986-87, average number employed during whole year; and from 1986-87, employment at 30 June. (e) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (f) Prior to 1968-69, output i.e. selling value of the finished articles at the factory. (g) Number on payroll on payday

STATISTICS (a)

Turnover (f)	Value added	Electricity and gas works: Establish-ments (c)	Employment (d) (g)	Salaries and wages paid (e)	Sales of electricity and gas (h)	Year
$'000	$'000			$'000	$'000	
n.a.	n.a	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9 166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	132	1895
15 602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	231	1900
15 924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	337	1905
31 154	n.a.	21	450	122	430	1910
49 769	17 465	26	663	213	1 121	1915
77 864	28 576	29	1 036	460	1 703	1920
89 143	31 760	43	1 493	720	2 658	1925-26
77 774	24 723	57	1 091	538	3 072	1930-31
92 713	29 627	65	1 073	563	3 159	1935-36
137 402	41 646	64	814	490	5 072	1940-41
177 479	58 211	63	1 148	794	7 474	1945-46
421 241	147 540	61	1 444	1 691	16 784	1950-51
720 054	248 661	73	1 915	3 217	35 446	1955-56
948 644	325 123	73	1 975	4 412	55 118	1960-61
1 460 031	518 688	62	1 958	5 609	74 058	1965-66
1 568 173	566 488	57	2 153	6 116	78 910	1966-67
1 722 249	626 696	55	2 091	6 187	88 365	1967-68
1 868 803	659 897	30	8 996	31 758	157 816	1968-69
2 021 793	712 857	28	9 239	34 063	167 571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(i) 1970-71
2 433 420	870 782	28	9 544	47 154	205 939	1971-72
2 844 833	1 012 595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3 260 936	1 220 174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	1973-74
4 074 967	1 618 730	28	9 549	81 870	335 789	1974-75
4 564 221	1 800 088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76
5 261 290	1 991 434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5 525 413	2 090 444	18	10 617	122 809	652 748	1977-78
6 590 922	2 322 426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79
8 303 657	2 692 294	17	11 674	157 172	912 129	1979-80
9 666 541	3 049 245	18	12 482	187 207	887 159	1980-81
10 590 192	3 448 170	18	13 297	226 426	1 010 448	1981-82
10 715 479	3 445 095	19	13 541	268 233	1 277 638	1982-83
11 706 491	3 700 629	19	13 581	292 816	1 569 131	1983-84
12 920 648	4 385 491	18	13 171	308 756	1 795 950	1984-85
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(i) 1985-86
14 848 481	5 052 912	20	11 505	344 584	2 281 968	1986-87
17 254 681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(j) 1987-88
20 090 906	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(j) 1988-89
r 23 536 679	8 521 148	17	9 300	360 635	2 913 795	1989-90
r 23 514 460	n.a.	11	8 783	289 122	2 947 566	(k) 1990-91
r 23 161 199	n.a.	11	8 389	300 445	2 886 796	1991-92
24 988 100	8 292 000	10	8 566	318 679	3 254 225	1992-93
p 26 452 759	n.a.	17	8 500	324 255	3 449 720	1993-94
p 27 981 888	n.a.	19	8 317	323 460	3 361 798	1994-95

nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (h) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (i) Manufacturing census not conducted. (j) Census of Electricity and Gas was not conducted. (k) From 1990-91 data for electricity and gas works refers to electricity only. (l) Classified according to Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Prior to 1992-93 figures classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Figures prior to 1992-93 are therefore not strictly comparable with figures for 1992-93.

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
1960-61	10 177	28 876	8 109	73 059	77 154	197 755	24 582	33 200
1965-66	9 310	25 979	10 211	84 178	84 370	246 699	23 227	33 864
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	39 950	75 169	1 028 871	900 254	770 879	38 886	41 066
1987-88	10 089	46 228	74 893	991 422	894 656	799 275	44 953	43 512
1988-89	10 094	50 943	80 508	1 107 125	931 236	832 093	49 971	47 985
1989-90	10 107	44 141	82 543	1 145 416	977 468	869 366	43 248	42 500
1990-91	10 015	42 990	82 965	1 205 641	986 722	n.a.	42 067	42 258
1991-92	10 011	41 076	90 658	1 245 592	971 446	n.a.	40 080	43 185
1992-93	9 797	40 392	90 303	1 360 410	1 006 092	n.a.	39 404	43 253
1993-94	9 357	39 340	92 092	1 359 128	1 022 528	n.a.	38 393	45 900
1994-95	9 342	37 921	96 807	1 521 577	1 072 722	n.a.	37 026	48 929

(a) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (b) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 millimetre systems. (c) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by $56,000(000) under The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931. (d) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division, until 1989-90, when rail figures include the South East Region passengers from Toowoomba in the west to Gympie in the north. (e) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures were from local authorities. (f) From 1982, road traffic accidents are published on a calendar year basis. The collection period relates to the second year of the reference period. From January 1990, figures supplied by the Queensland Department of Transport, prior figures were from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. (g) All accidents were reported

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e)	Road traffic accidents (f) Total accidents (g)	Casualty accidents (h)	Persons killed	Persons injured (i)	Motor vehicles (j) On register at end of year	Revenue collected (k)	Postal and telecom-munications revenue (l)	Year
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
(m) 48 041	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.8	1 034	3 851	1930-31
(m) 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
114 946	17 506	5 424	353	7 607	418.6	15 385	35 194	1960-61
125 870	29 885	7 037	475	10 099	563.4	25 326	50 769	1965-66
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	15 492	7 043	510	9 010	1 496.1	194 740	691 847	1982-83
143 728	16 209	7 222	505	9 186	1 533.5	211 158	784 928	1983-84
148 136	17 207	7 528	502	9 694	1 546.1	253 933	885 146	1984-85
150 188	16 294	7 183	481	9 333	1 567.4	266 089	1 024 630	1985-86
151 761	15 740	6 912	442	8 868	1 575.3	280 435	1 132 270	1986-87
152 952	16 879	7 301	539	9 505	1 616.2	344 468	1 347 926	1987-88
154 195	17 038	7 212	428	9 240	1 693.4	403 039	n.a.	1988-89
156 148	17 916	7 576	399	9 726	1 751.9	463 868	n.a.	1989-90
157 305	18 158	6 848	395	8 776	1 787.0	496 885	n.a.	1990-91
159 351	19 156	7 561	416	9 466	1 832.8	518 550	n.a.	1991-92
160 364	r 19 565	r 7 730	396	r 9 925	1 894.9	570 120	n.a.	1992-93
161 962	r 20 821	r 8 448	422	r 10 804	1 975.0	617 508	n.a.	1993-94
n.a.	20 993	8 714	456	11 122	2 038.9	655 485	n.a.	1994-95

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, $1 000 from October 1978 and $2,500 from December 1991. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all accidents involving death or any injury; from 1 July 1957, accidents involving death or injury requiring medical treatment. (i) Prior to 1957-58 all cases of injury are included. From 1957-58 only cases of injury requiring medical treatment are included. (j) Including motor cycles. (k) From 1980-81, motor vehicle taxes excluding fines and fees for service. (l) 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. (m) Calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown.

EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a) Foreign	Imports (a) Interstate	Exports (a) Foreign (b) (c)	Exports (a) Interstate	Wool (d)	
	$'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	6 162	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
1955-56	123 460	322 891	304 276	181 178	79 196	96 834
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	236 768	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	7 670 770	2 464 716	48 156	183 664
1986-87	2 503 854	6 055 860	7 806 306	2 587 035	54 674	230 820
1987-88	2 845 214	6 721 190	8 167 357	3 176 760	44 287	272 059
1988-89	3 788 425	8 318 040	9 088 931	3 637 278	46 875	323 290
1989-90	4 258 170	9 018 413	r 10 465 721	4 080 271	r 37 799	r 220 274
1990-91	4 903 467	8 678 424	r 10 727 490	3 563 710	r 42 210	r 162 615
1991-92	r 5 626 715	8 856 882	r 10 865 144	3 858 636	53 399	213 106
1992-93	r 6 334 175	9 768 709	r 11 798 170	4 235 353	r 39 188	r 154 521
1993-94	r 6 869 158	11 426 272	r 11 984 172	4 627 314	r 32 642	r 119 374
1994-95	7 771 035	12 496 497	12 510 814	5 326 975	36 692	170 231

(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) From July 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade. (d) Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool

TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign exports (b)							
Butter		Meat	Sugar		Coal		Year
'000 kg	$'000	$'000	tonnes	$'000	tonnes	$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(e) 314	18	2 843	4	1875
..	..	46	(e) 161	8	2 735	4	1880
..	..	85	(e) 1 533	56	18 094	22	1885
2	—	278	(e) 2 048	74	43 639	63	1890
16	2	1 922	(e) 7 710	229	1 185	5	1895
469	78	2 697	(e) 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
27 978	19 148	59 325	594 678	48 598	108	2	1955-56
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	2 520 148	572 862	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	2 882 619	1987-88
2 316	5 929	1 069 864	3 165 151	852 930	55 254 392	2 742 751	1988-89
r 2 154	r 6 145	r 1 375 495	r 3 223 807	r 1 066 692	56 844 528	3 216 485	1989-90
r 2 044	r 5 806	r 1 525 003	r 2 920 923	r 910 812	r 62 028 735	r 3 634 377	1990-91
3 395	9 173	r 1 612 426	r 2 429 095	r 701 231	r 69 919 424	r 4 012 927	1991-92
2 501	8 449	r 1 779 652	r 3 548 072	r 1 025 455	r 71 738 675	r 4 379 206	1992-93
4 964	12 370	r 1 854 768	r 3 748 387	r 1 255 554	r 71 336 454	r 4 143 343	1993-94
1 885	4 892	1 594 933	4 541 060	1 661 743	77 419 776	4 124 509	1994-95

exported after scouring or carbonising but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (e) Chiefly refined sugar.

PRICE INDEX

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials): Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b): All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing
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	..
1950-51	..	..	16.9	14.1	20.4	15.2
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	(c) 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	(d) 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
1988-89	123.8	213.7	185.4	176.9	175.5	179.3
1989-90	(e) 100.0	(f) 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.8	104.8	104.9	103.4	105.3	104.1
1991-92	107.9	107.4	107.0	105.6	106.0	102.0
1992-93	110.2	108.9	108.5	107.8	106.8	99.7
1993-94	113.5	110.1	110.6	110.2	105.7	100.3
1994-95	115.9	112.9	114.7	112.6	105.8	106.2

(a) Base of each index up to 1988-89, 1980-81 = 100.0 except for 'recreation and education', Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0. '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. (b) Base of each index from 1989-90: 1989-90 = 100.0.

STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)

Household equipment and operation	*Transportation*	*Tobacco and alcohol*	*Health and personal care*	*Recreation and education*	*Year*
..	..	..	..	..	1915-16
..	..	..	..	..	1920-21
..	..	..	..	..	1925-26
..	..	..	..	..	1930-31
..	..	..	..	..	1935-36
..	..	..	..	..	1940-41
..	..	..	..	..	1945-46
25.5	..	..	..	..	1950-51
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
186.0	197.0	205.9	182.1	163.9	1988-89
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1989-90
105.2	105.7	106.9	107.0	104.4	1990-91
106.9	108.8	110.5	117.0	105.8	1991-92
106.2	110.7	123.4	118.7	107.2	1992-93
106.7	112.5	132.2	122.6	111.0	1993-94
109.2	116.3	140.0	130.6	115.8	1994-95

(c) Base: 1979-80 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0. (d) Base: 1985-86 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0. (e) Base: 1989-90 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1985-96 = 100.0. (f) Base: 1989-90 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1979-80 = 100.0.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS
($ '000)

Year	Crops (a)	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture (a)	Forestry fishing and hunting	Mining (b)	Manufacturing (net value) (c)
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
1945-46	51 626	78 638		130 264	7 118	7 242	60 539
1950-51	84 842	286 378		371 220	14 100	22 038	150 919
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	n.a.
1971-72	421 889	244 034	129 539	795 462	33 819	239 208	870 782
1972-73	434 603	310 989	195 603	941 195	38 477	322 103	1 012 595
1973-74	519 459	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	314 496	2 619 128	n.a.	1 510 565	3 448 170
1982-83	1 267 886	784 575	321 341	2 373 802	n.a.	1 811 443	3 445 095
1983-84	1 743 833	993 982	381 210	3 119 025	n.a.	1 928 690	3 700 629
1984-85	1 695 068	1 045 121	408 382	3 148 571	n.a.	2 602 332	4 385 491
1985-86	1 670 977	1 056 712	415 693	3 143 382	n.a.	3 104 791	n.a.
1986-87	1 623 277	1 349 452	503 153	3 475 882	n.a.	3 226 905	5 052 913
1987-88	1 824 024	1 405 716	705 270	3 935 009	n.a.	2 826 730	n.a.
1988-89	2 302 344	1 503 225	714 078	4 519 647	n.a.	2 989 052	n.a.
1989-90	2 390 010	1 672 464	746 464	4 808 938	n.a.	3 941 273	8 521 148
1990-91	2 345 122	1 764 313	630 571	4 740 007	n.a.	3 867 267	n.a.
1991-92	2 096 884	1 873 508	536 822	4 507 213	n.a.	r 3 630 186	n.a.
1992-93	2 293 394	1 961 253	505 630	4 760 278	n.a.	r 3 992 368	p 8 292 000
1993-94	2 542 961	2 123 683	513 459	5 180 103	n.a.	3 691 567	n.a.
1994-95	2 970 400	1 915 600	580 400	5 466 400	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.

(a) For 1989-90 and 1990-91, crop estimates were based on production from farms which had or were expected to have a minimum Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of $20,000, from 1991-92 based on a minimum EVAO of $22,500 and $5,000 minimum EVAO from 1993-94. (b) From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1987-88 including metallic minerals, coal, and oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (c) 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. From 1992-93, including single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

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NOTE: Numbers in *italics* refer to Summary of Queensland Statistics.

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