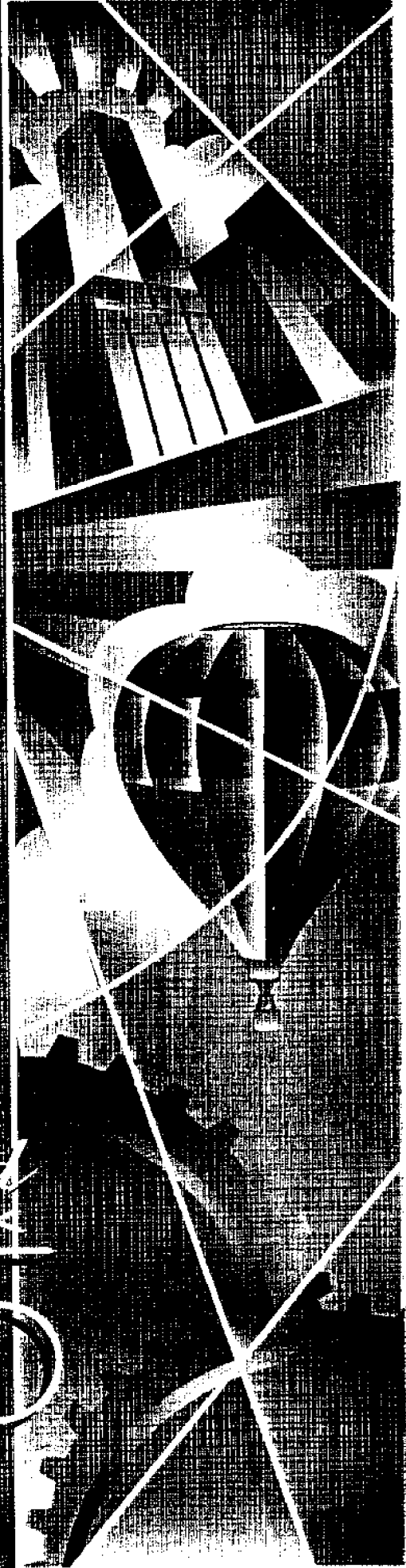


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Queensland
Year Book

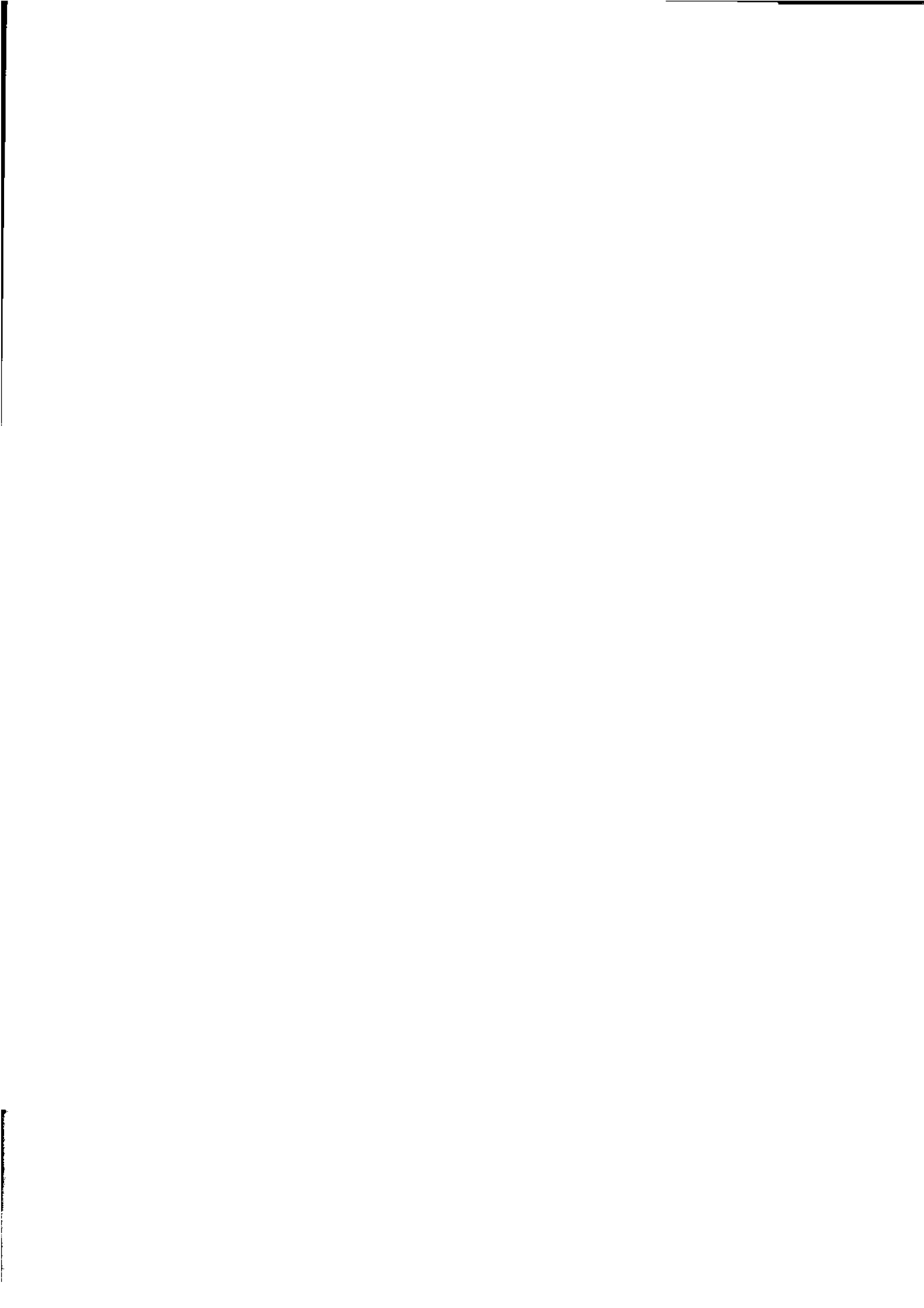
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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK
1995





QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1995

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R.A. CROCKETT

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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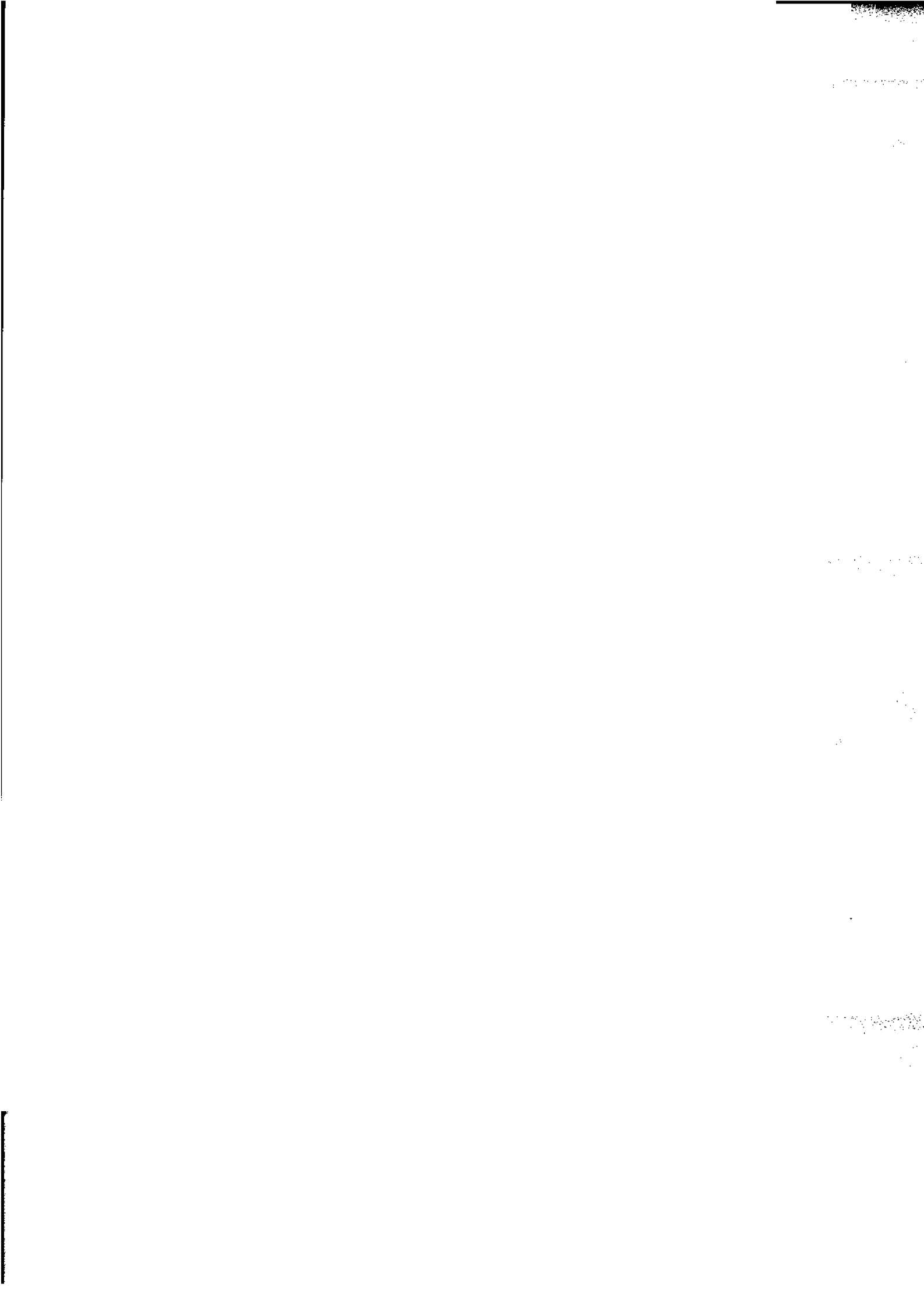
Chapter

2 Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

12 Arts Queensland
Queensland Arts Council
Brisbane City Council
Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing

14 Department of Minerals and Energy
Queensland Coal Board

17 Queensland Department of Transport
Queensland Rail
Department of Transport and Communications
Telecom Australia
Australian Broadcasting Authority



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

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

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

Local government areas

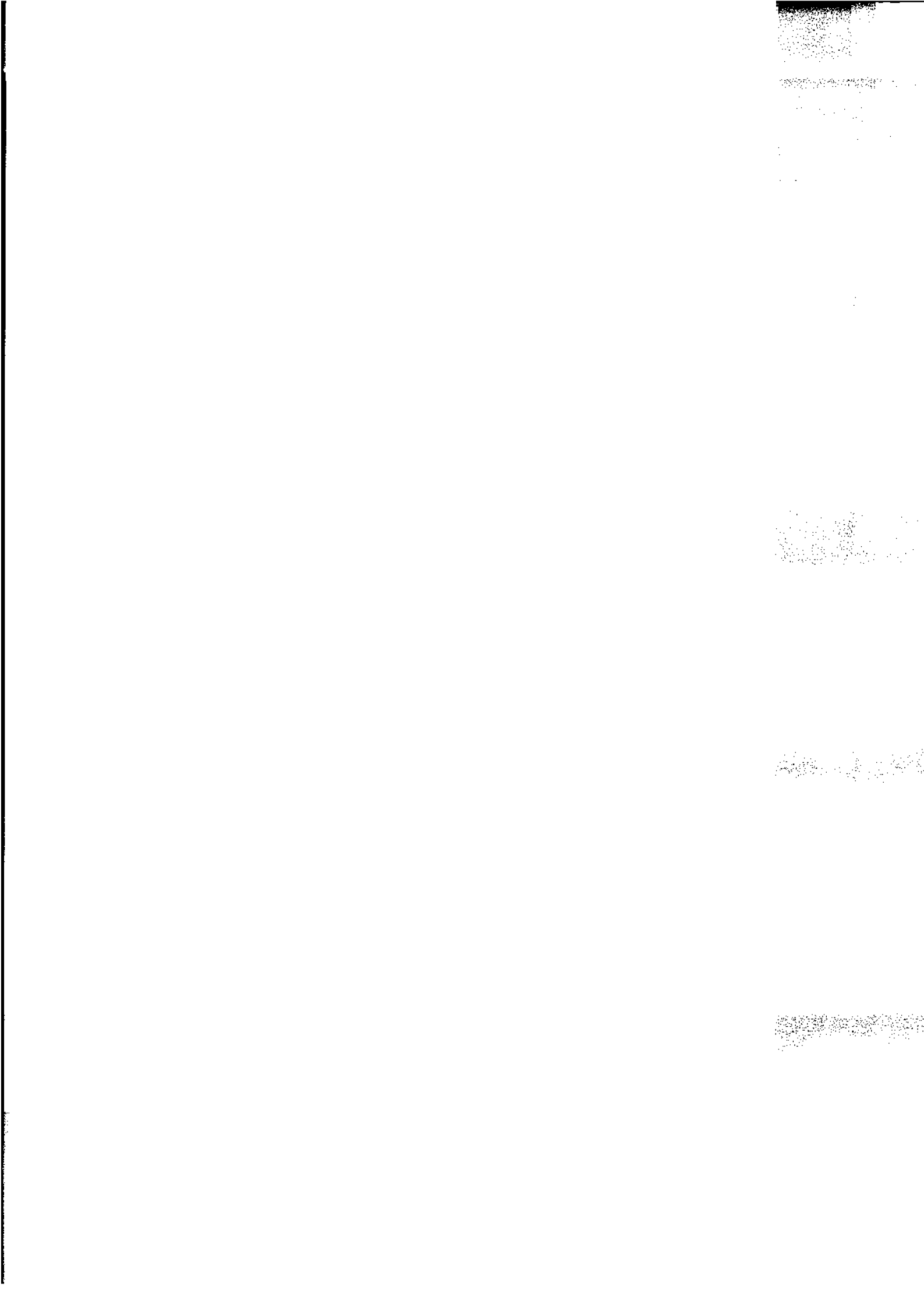
Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers. They represent the whole, undivided area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council.

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

Statistical divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on local government areas. For convenience of comparison, the areas are grouped into statistical divisions. The maps between pages 24 and 25 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 throughout 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.

**The address of the
Queensland Office is:**

Australian Bureau of Statistics
13th Floor, 313 Adelaide Street
BRISBANE Q 4000
(GPO Box 9817 BRISBANE Q 4001)

Telephone inquires:

(07) 222 6351
Fax No. (07) 229 6042



Preface

The mission of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is to assist and encourage informed decision making, research and discussion within governments and the community at large. In attempting to fulfil that mission, the ABS compiles a wide range of statistics in the social and economic fields and presents them in many different mediums to the interested public. The ABS also draws on the data of other agencies in the interests of providing more comprehensive information solutions to clients.

Many people work cooperatively with the ABS in enabling it to fulfil that mission. I wish to thank all of those people for their continuing support. This book provides some small indication of the range of information available as a result of that cooperative effort and is a window to the vast range of data available on request.

I am particularly grateful to my members of staff who have worked hard to make this edition possible. Special thanks go to Norm Burke and his team for overseeing the production of the book and to contributing organisations.

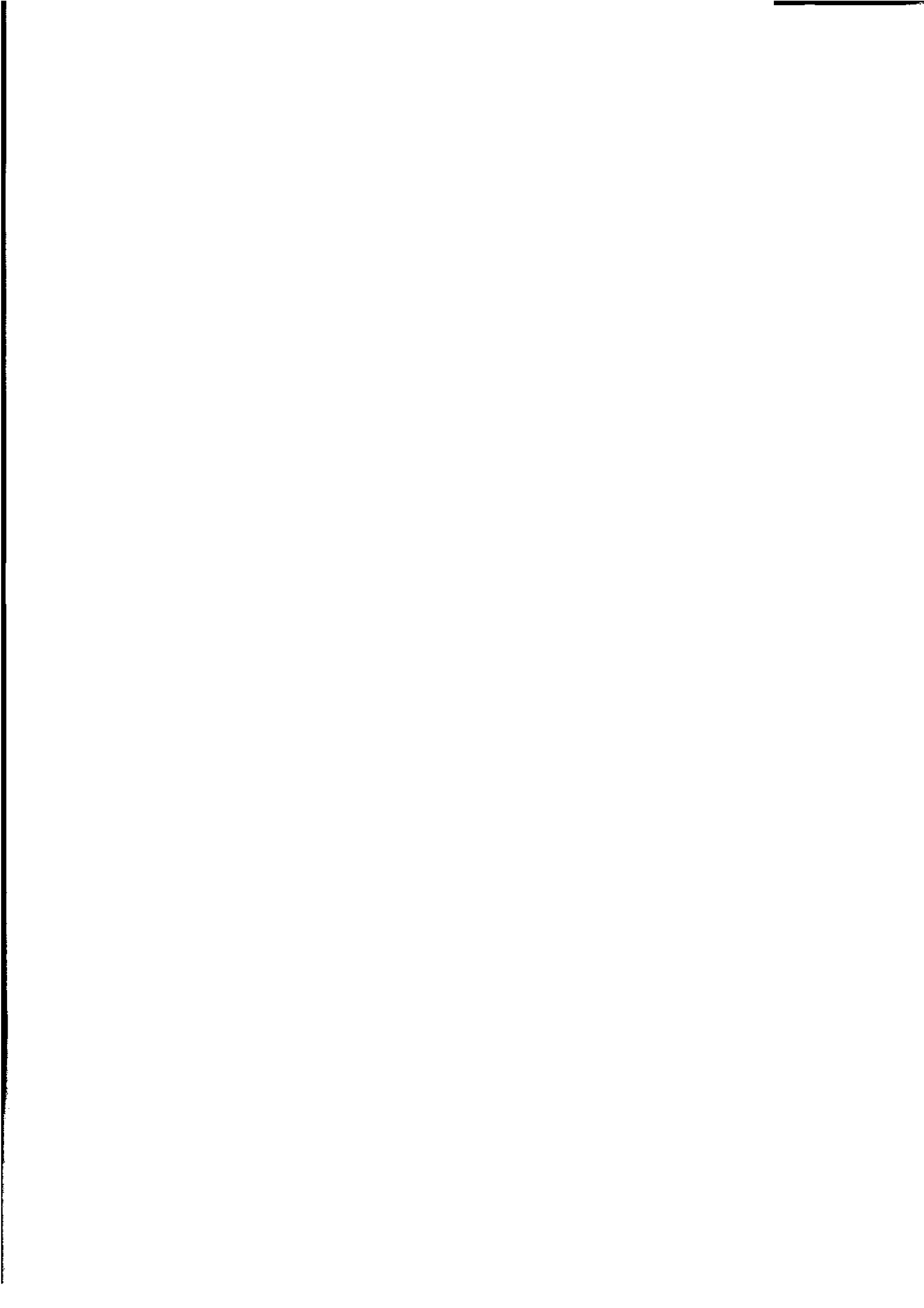
I have much pleasure in introducing the 1995 *Queensland Year Book*.

I wish to remind readers that the ABS also produces the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0), which will be of assistance when seeking further statistical information.

R.A. CROCKETT
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brisbane

1995

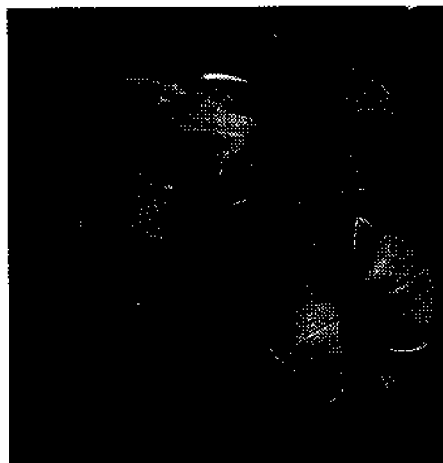


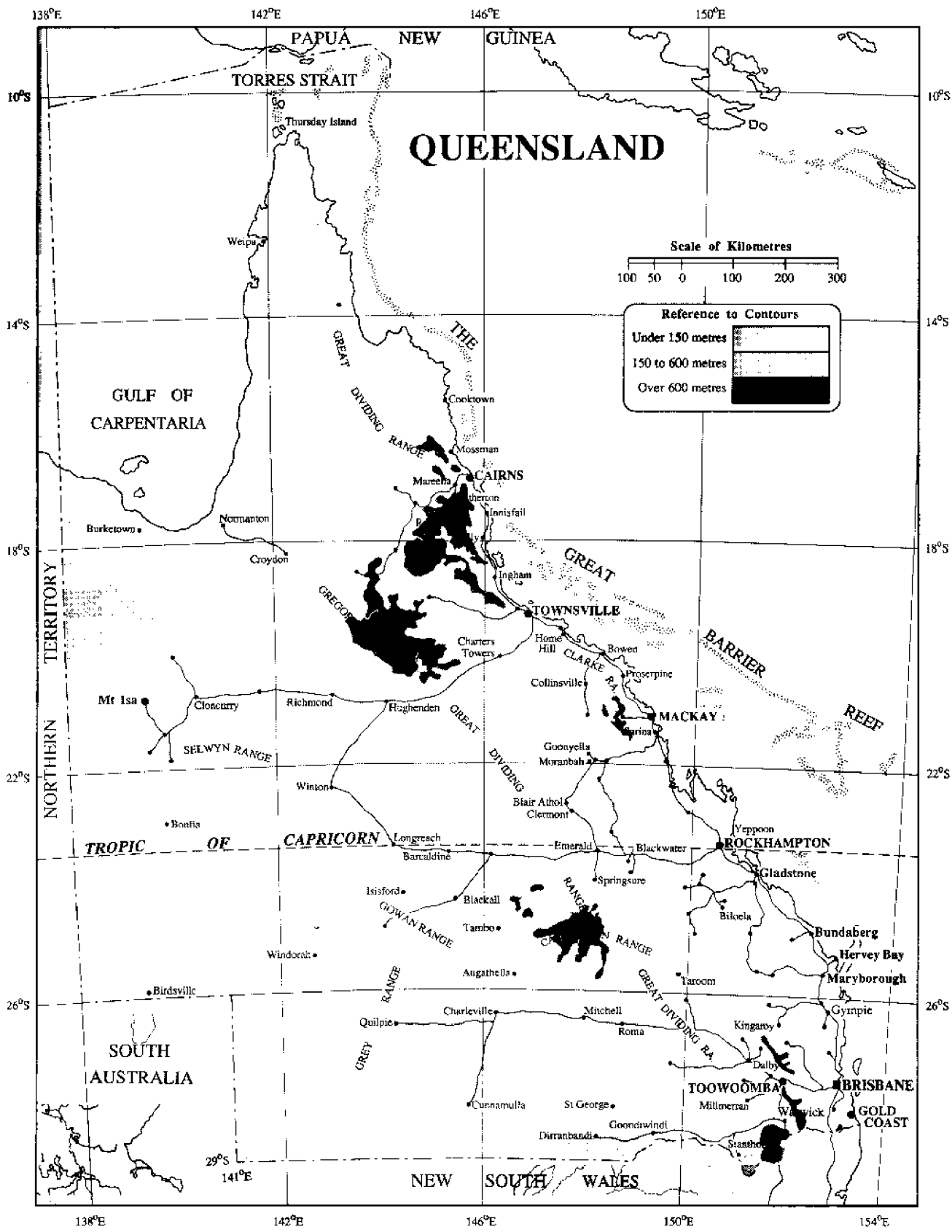


The Coat of Arms was authorised originally in 1893 by Royal Warrant. The Supporters — the brolga and red deer — were assigned by Royal Warrant signed by the Queen during her Silver Jubilee Year visit to Queensland on 9 March 1977. Agricultural industries (represented by cattle, sheep, grain and sugar 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.

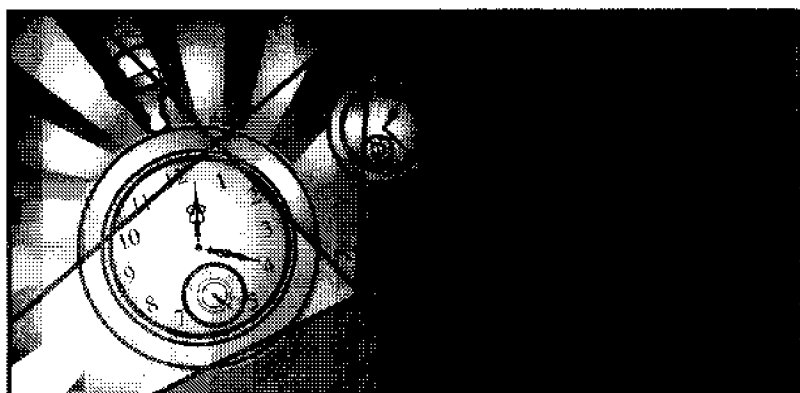
The orchid is an epiphyte (not a parasite) and grows on a variety of trees. The delicate purple blossom flowers between February and early July although no single plant blossoms for the total period.





Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY



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Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River, although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago. By 1831 the convict population of the Moreton Bay settlement had reached its peak of 1,100. In the next 8 years the convict establishment was phased out and by 1839 only a maintenance crew was retained to look after the government stock and to help the party of surveyors as land in the Moreton district was being prepared for sale to free settlers. In 1840 Patrick Leslie settled on the Darling Downs and in 1842 the first auction of land was held in Brisbane Town. In 1859, the Colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales under Sir George Bowen as Governor.

The population of the newly proclaimed Colony of Queensland in 1859 was 23,520. Rapid growth was experienced in the first few decades after separation and by 1880 the population had grown to 211,040. This growth has continued to the present and by 30 June 1991 there were 2,972,004 people in Queensland.

EARLY EXPLORATION

- 1606** William Jansz visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623** Jan Carstens explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644** Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770** Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland coast: 16 May, Cook off Point Danger; Moreton (Morton) Bay named; 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton) and 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast, naming it New South Wales.
- 1788** The Colony of New South Wales was founded.
- 1799** Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1802** Port Bowen discovered by Lieutenant John Murray.
- 1818** John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting 'terror back into transportation'. He reported that three penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

SETTLEMENT

- 1823** The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. He recommended Moreton Bay and named the Brisbane River.

History and Chronology

- 1824** The founding party of 29 volunteer convicts and one overseer with Lieutenant Henry Miller as commandant left Sydney and in September began unloading at Redcliffe Point.
- 1825** Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826** Brisbane's first school opened at the Moreton Bay settlement with 16 pupils in attendance.
- 1827** The botanist, Allan Cunningham, travelled through the 'gap' in the main divide and named the Darling Downs. • Coal was used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828** Queensland's first industry was established — a treadmill to grind maize at Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1831** The peak of 1,100 convicts reached.
- 1837** The *James Watt* became the first steamer in Moreton Bay.
- 1839** The Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840** Patrick Leslie led the first squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.
- 1841** The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney.
- 1842** Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. • The first land sale held in the colony took place in Brisbane Town.
- 1843** Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844** Dr Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell began their exploration of vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845** The first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons. • The first denominational school opened in Brisbane.
- 1846** The first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published. Port Curtis was founded as a penal settlement. • The first commercial production of coal was mined at Redbank.
- 1848** The Native Mounted Police Force was established. • Edmund Burke Kennedy made his tragic journey through Cape York, hoping to reach its tip. Leichhardt disappeared mysteriously in the far west.
- 1849** Technical education began under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts.
- 1850** The first bank opened. • The first national school (modelled on the Irish national school system) opened at Toolburra near Warwick.
- 1856** Augustus Gregory's expedition from the Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858** The first discovery of payable gold was made at Canoona. • The first trade union, the Stonemasons Union, was formed.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

- 1859** On 6 June, Letters Patent for the separation of Queensland from New South Wales were issued. • On 6 September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality. • On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860** On 22 May, the Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R.G.W. Herbert as the first Premier. • The *Grammar Schools Act* was passed. • An Act regulating the occupation of Crown lands was passed as a result of exploration by Captain John Mackay and J.G. and P.F. Macdonald. • Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns.
- 1861** The Supreme Court of Queensland was established. • Burke and Wills died on their return journey after traversing the inland to the Gulf of Carpentaria. • Maryborough and Warwick became towns.
- 1862** Copper was discovered at Peak Downs. • The first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed.
- 1863** The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a town hall in Queen Street. • The first Pacific Islander labourers were introduced into Queensland to provide manual labour on sugar and cotton plantations, on pastoral properties and in maritime industries. • An Act authorising government construction of railways was passed. • The first grammar school was opened at Ipswich.
- 1864** The first police commissioner was appointed. • The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.
- 1865** The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic. • The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened. • Cobb and Co. started operating coach services and obtained their first mail contract.
- 1866** Severe economic crisis.
- 1867** Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry. • The Constitution Act was passed. • The railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba was completed.
- 1868** Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough. Gold was discovered at Ravenswood. • The State population exceeded 100,000. • The Polynesian Labourers Act was passed to control immigration of Pacific Islander labourers.
- 1869** Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
- 1870** Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000. • Free education was introduced.
- 1872** Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered. • Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region and opals in western Queensland. • Universal adult male suffrage was introduced.
- 1873** Gold was discovered at The Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next 3 years.

History and Chronology

- 1874** The Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875** The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened. • Tin was discovered at Kangaroo Hills and gold at Hodgkinson. • Legislation established the principle of 'free, compulsory, and secular education'.
- 1876** Gold was discovered at Coen.
- 1877** The first woollen mill opened at Ipswich.
- 1878** Legislation created local government authorities for towns and country areas in an attempt to ensure that road and bridge construction was a local responsibility.
- 1879** The principle of elections by secret ballot was adopted by all States.
- 1880** Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region. • The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* was passed placing occupational restrictions on Islanders and tightening government supervision at the Island and plantation ends of the labour trade. • State aid to denominational schools was abolished.
- 1881** A technical college under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts commenced.
- 1882** Gold was discovered at Mount Morgan, which in time became one of the richest fields in gold as well as copper. • The first electric power display took place in Brisbane.
- 1884** The southern portion of New Guinea was annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland. • Pacific Island labourers were restricted by Act to agriculture. • A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into recruiting from New Guinea and adjacent waters leading to the end of recruitment from this area.
- 1885** Gold was discovered at Croydon. Queensland became the third largest colony in population. • Brisbane began operating a tramway. • Cobb and Co. expanded to cover 6,500 route kilometres and a coach-building factory was established at Charleville. • Premier Griffith introduced a Bill to stop recruiting licences being issued after 1890.
- 1887** The Department of Agriculture was established.
- 1888** Electricity supply to the GPO, Brisbane, commenced. • The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1889** The Australian Labour Federation was formed in Queensland.
- 1890** The country arbitrary meridian (CAM) system of mapping was introduced. • Chillagoe-Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made. • Many sectors of the economy suffered as a serious depression set in.
- 1891** The railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened. • A shearers' strike was called against the principle of freedom of contract ('closed shop') which led to violence and virtual martial law.
- 1892** Premier S.W. Griffith issued a political manifesto authorising continuation of recruiting of Pacific Islanders '... for a definite but limited period of,

History and Chronology

say 10 years...' • The Civil Ambulance Transport Brigade was formed, later the City Ambulance Transport Brigade and then Q.A.T.B.

- 1893** Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the GPO, Brisbane. • The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply. • Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed. • A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. • The newly formed Labour Party won 16 seats in its first general election. • Among those elected was Andrew Fisher, Australia's 6th, 8th and 10th Prime Minister; 1908-09, 1910-13 and 1914-15.
- 1895** The Native Mounted Police Force was disbanded.
- 1897** The Countess Street power station was opened by Brisbane Tramways and electric trams commenced running. • Gatton Agricultural College was established. • The policy of Archibald Meston was introduced to remove Aboriginal people who had become troublesome or burdensome and isolate them in Reserves.
- 1899** Cyclone *Bathurst Bay* caused the pearling fleet to be destroyed with the loss of over 300 lives. • The first Labour Government, led by Andrew Dawson, was formed but lasted only 7 days.
- 1900** Roma (Hospital Hill) gas was discovered. • A period of copper discovery and smelting began at Kuridala, Selwyn and Mount Cuthbert. • Copper smelting commenced at Mount Garnet and Mount Molloy. • The 'compulsory' aspects of education were proclaimed.

FEDERATION

- 1901** The Commonwealth of Australia was created with Queensland as a State. • The new Federal Parliament passed the *Pacific Island Labourers Act*, ordering recruiting to cease as of 1904 and repatriation of as many as possible by 1907. • Copper was discovered at Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge and smelting commenced.
- 1902** Brisbane was proclaimed a city. • Copper production commenced at Mount Morgan.
- 1903** The Philp Conservative Government was replaced by a coalition of the Labour Party and other opposition remnants.
- 1904** The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905** Suffrage for females was introduced.
- 1906** William Kidston, the Labour Party leader, took over as Premier. • A Queensland Royal Commission inquired into the deportation of Pacific Islanders, resulting in an amendment to the 1901 *Pacific Island Labourers Act* allowing larger numbers to remain.
- 1908** The first National Park, Witches Falls, on Tamborine Mountain, was proclaimed.
- 1910** Water control by State Act was introduced. • The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.

History and Chronology

- 1911** Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912** The supply of electricity to local consumers in provincial towns commenced. The first State high school was established. • The school leaving age was raised from 12 to 14 years and the 'compulsory' aspects of education were enforced.
- 1914** World War I commenced.

1915 TO 1930

- 1915** Compulsory voting was introduced. • The election of the Labor Party to office under T.J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor Government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957.
- 1916** The Workers' Compensation Act was passed. • The 8-hour working day was introduced.
- 1918** World War I ended.
- 1920** The Main Roads Board was instituted. • Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Winton.
- 1921** District Courts were abolished. • The first Basic Wage declaration was made by the State Industrial Court.
- 1922** The Legislative Council was abolished. • The first airmail service from Charleville to Cloncurry commenced. • The Primary Correspondence School opened. • The death penalty was abolished.
- 1923** Silver, lead and zinc were discovered at Mount Isa. • A system of unemployment insurance commenced in Queensland, ahead of other States.
- 1924** The Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925** On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council, the largest municipal council in Australia, was constituted. • The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1926** *Cactoblastis cactorum* was introduced to tackle the prickly pear pest which was rapidly taking over productive land.
- 1927** Mount Morgan mine was closed. • The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane. • Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
- 1928** The Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions. • Charles Kingsford-Smith crossed the Pacific Ocean to land in Brisbane.
- 1929** Mount Morgan mine reopened. • The Labor Government was replaced by a Country-National Government.

DEPRESSION AND WAR

- 1930** The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened. • The Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.

History and Chronology

- 1931** Gold was discovered at Cracow.
- 1932** Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic. • The Labor Party was re-elected to power.
- 1934** The first experimental television broadcast in Australia was made from the Windmill (Observatory) in Brisbane to Ipswich, 32 kilometres away.
- 1937** Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938** The State Electricity Commission was established. • The State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939** World War II commenced.
- 1940** The Story Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic. • Local consumers in 64 provincial towns were being supplied with electricity.
- 1941** Mineral sand production commenced at Burleigh Heads.
- 1942** Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1943** The Queensland People's Party, which 2 years later would become the Queensland Division of the Liberal Party of Australia, was formed.
- 1944** Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation was introduced from 1 July.
- 1945** The Queensland Housing Commission was established. • The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established. • World War II ended. • By the end of World War II, 750,000 United States servicemen had passed through Brisbane. • A free government hospital system was introduced.

POST WORLD WAR II

- 1947** 'Displaced persons' commenced arriving from Europe. • The Labor Government created a four-zone electorate system weighted to favour the western electorates.
- 1948** The 40-hour working week was introduced. • Queensland University commenced relocating to St Lucia.
- 1951** The Main Roads Department was established.
- 1954** The Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.
- 1955** Bauxite was discovered at Weipa in Cape York Peninsula.
- 1956** A contract was signed for the supply of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.
- 1957** When the Labor Government failed to legislate for 3 weeks' annual leave for all workers, the Premier, V.C. Gair, was expelled from the Party which then split and subsequently lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition led by G.F.R. Nicklin.
- 1959** The District Courts were re-established. • The Flying Surgeon Service was introduced at Longreach. • Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.

History and Chronology

• The Townsville Copper Refinery was established. • The first coking coal was mined at Kianga. • The Gold Coast townships were united under the title Gold Coast City.

1960 TO 1979

- 1960** The Radio School of the Air began.
- 1961** The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie. • Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced. • Natural gas was piped from nearby wells to Roma Power House. • University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland, was opened at Townsville. • The Gladstone-Moura rail link was opened.
- 1963** Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1964** Oil was discovered at Alton. • The school leaving age was raised to 15 years.
- 1965** Queensland Institute of Technology in Brisbane was opened.
- 1966** Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February. • A textbook allowance, free of means test, was introduced for all secondary students.
- 1967** An alumina plant was opened at Gladstone. • High-grade nickel laterite was discovered at Greenvale. • State aid to non-State schools recommenced.
- 1968** Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the longest-serving Premier of Queensland, took office.
- 1969** The new Victoria Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
- 1971** Cyclone *Althea* extensively damaged Townsville. • Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.
- 1972** The use of the metric system of measurement as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities commenced.
- 1973** The Captain Cook Bridge and the first stage of the South East Freeway in Brisbane was opened. • The State population exceeded 2,000,000. • The preschool education network started.
- 1974** Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane and Ipswich to suffer water damage following torrential rain brought in by cyclone *Wanda*. • The State Emergency Service was established. • The age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- 1975** Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie. • Griffith University in Brisbane was opened. • Brisbane's four television stations began colour transmission.
- 1976** Mary Kathleen uranium mine reopened. • Elizabeth Jean Woods became Queensland's first woman Rhodes Scholar. • Cyclone *Ted* devastated Mornington Island.
- 1977** HRH Queen Elizabeth II visited Brisbane during Her Silver Jubilee year. • Severe flooding was recorded in north Queensland and the Gulf Country.

History and Chronology

• A new Coat of Arms was adopted for the State. • An international airport was opened at Cairns.

- 1978** The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened. • The cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations was opened. • Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, were established as local authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, on 22 May. • The Scott Report (Review of School-Based Assessment) was published.
- 1979** The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement with the Commonwealth Government was signed. • Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane. • The Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, was opened, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and Redcliffe Peninsula.

1980 TO 1989

- 1980** Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record. • Construction work began on Brisbane's International Airport redevelopment project.
- 1981** The World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing. • Townsville's international airport was opened. • Mount Isa Mines Limited and the Queensland government agreed to proceed with the \$550m Newlands Coal Project.
- 1982** The Brisbane City Mall, in Queen Street was opened by the Lord Mayor. • Brisbane was the host city to the XII Commonwealth Games. • Mary Kathleen uranium mine, which had reopened in 1975, was closed again. • Production commenced at Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.
- 1983** Caboolture marathon runner, Ron Grant, completed an around Australia run. • Widespread rainfall in April and May ended the drought which in many areas was the worst on record for the past 100 years. • In an October State election, the National Party gained enough seats to govern alone.
- 1984** Dalrymple Bay coal loading facility was opened. • The population of Queensland reached 2.5 million. • Roma meatworks reopened after being closed for 4 years due to drought.
- 1985** Wivenhoe Dam, 70 kilometres from Brisbane on the upper reaches of the Brisbane River, was opened. • Mrs Sallyanne Atkinson became Brisbane's first woman Lord Mayor. • HRH, the Duke of Kent, opened the Performing Arts Complex of the Queensland Cultural Centre. • Queensland's first casino, Jupiters, opened at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast.
- 1986** Mrs Yvonne Chapman became the first woman appointed to Cabinet in Queensland. • The Gateway Bridge on the lower reaches of the Brisbane River was opened to traffic. • Tropical cyclone *Winifred* caused extensive property and crop damage from Cairns to Ingham and the adjacent inland. • The Queensland Museum, the third stage of the Queensland Cultural Centre, was opened. • Brisbane Transit Centre, a centrally located rail and coach terminal, was opened. • Twelve miners were killed in an explosion at the Moura Underground Mine.

History and Chronology

- 1987** As a result of allegations that prostitution, gambling and pornography were controlled by groups receiving protection from the police, an inquiry headed by Mr Tony Fitzgerald, QC began hearings on 27 July. • Lady Cilento, Australia's 'Medical Mother', died in Brisbane aged 93 years. • Miss Susan Kiefel was the first woman in Queensland to be appointed a Queen's Counsel.
- 1988** Cyclone *Charlie* caused extensive damage to property and crops and one life was lost. • A new domestic air terminal opened in Brisbane. • In Brisbane the world's largest underground diesel bus station was opened. • The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach was opened. • World Expo 88 was held in Brisbane with attendances of 16 million. • Queensland was awarded the first rural traineeships in Australia. • Queensland's first world-class film studio opened in July at Coomera. • The first two electronic learning centres in Queensland secondary schools opened.
- 1989** Queensland Institute of Technology became the Queensland University of Technology. • The new Centenary prison near Wacol, with medium and maximum-security blocks, opened. • The Honourable William George Hayden sworn in as Australia's 21st Governor-General. • He is the first Queensland-born person to hold the post. • Cyclone *Aivu* devastated the Ayr-Home Hill region and flooding occurred in many parts of the State. • Poet and civil rights campaigner, Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker) became the first woman and the first Aboriginal person to receive a doctorate from Griffith University. • Gympie suffered flooding twice in 3 weeks and was declared a disaster area. • Central and south-west Queensland experienced severe flooding. • Australia's longest electric passenger train service (from Brisbane to Rockhampton) began. • The Fitzgerald Inquiry Report was released. • A trial period of daylight saving began in Queensland for the first time in 17 years. • In the State election of 2 December the Australian Labor Party was voted into Government after an absence of 32 years.

THE NINETEEN-NINETIES

- 1990** The Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) was constituted to provide independent reviews of Queensland public administration and electoral laws and processes. • Mr Leslie Malezer became the first Aboriginal head of a Government department in Queensland. • Charleville and surrounding areas were devastated by what was to be called 'the great flood of 1990'. • Water levels topped all previous records. • A medical team performed the first heart transplant operation in Queensland at Prince Charles Hospital. • The Vivani Report on Tertiary Entrance was released and the T.E. score abolished. • A 3-year trial period of daylight saving started on 28 October. • Australia's two-airline policy officially ended on 30 October.
- 1991** Legislation providing for land rights for Aboriginal people was passed by the Queensland Parliament in June. • State electoral redistribution proposal was announced by EARC in August and new boundaries were gazetted in November. • The longest period recorded without rain in Brisbane City (57 days) was reached on 19 September. • Mrs Joan Sheldon became leader of the Liberal Party in November, the first woman leader of a political party in the Queensland Parliament. • Legislation to prevent discrimination to protect the rights of women, Aboriginal people and the mentally ill became law in November. • Middleton, situated on the

northern fringe of the Channel Country, became one of the last communities in Australia to be connected to the Telecom system. • As a result of recommendations of the Fitzgerald Report on Fraser Island, logging ceased on the island in November. • Mrs Margaret McMurdo was sworn in as the first woman judge in Queensland. • The Court of Appeal, headed by Mr Justice Tony Fitzgerald, was established in December to replace the Full Court and Court of Criminal Appeal.

1992

Aboriginal land including the sacred site of Mount Mulligan was leased to the Government for declaration as a National Park. • The first legal poker machines in Queensland clubs began operations. • Queensland's first Settlement Week resolved 58 of the 68 cases that went to mediation, saving an estimated 120 days of court time and \$50,000 in legal costs. • A referendum on daylight saving was held, resulting in a 'No' vote. • Brother Paul Smith, retiring director of Boystown, was named Father of the Year. • The High Court recognised that the Murray Islands were a possession of the Merian people, rejecting the concept of *Terra Nullius* — that the land was unoccupied at the time of colonisation — and granted them 'native title'. • The *Peaceful Assembly Bill* was passed, restoring the right to march and hold public assemblies. • The *Summer Time Repeal Bill* was passed, bringing an end to daylight saving in Queensland. • Inspector Jill Bolen was promoted to be the first woman Superintendent of Police in Queensland. • Mrs Leneen Forde was appointed to be the first woman Governor of Queensland. • A State election, the first held on the electoral boundaries gazetted in November 1991, returned the ALP Government.

1993

Dr Harold Power, author of *Bush Doctor* in 1970, based on experiences of a 10-year posting at Wallumbilla starting in the 1920s, died in Toowoomba aged 94 years. • In a landmark decision under laws passed in 1989, the first permit was issued for Lockhardt River community to open for exploration sand mining. • The Queensland Government announced that the old Treasury Building would be the site for a casino. • A project to eradicate bunchy top from Queensland and New South Wales bananas by provision of disease-free planting material to the nursery industry was begun by the Division of Plant Protection on 1 July 1993. • Len Waters, the only Aboriginal fighter pilot to serve with the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II, died while on an early morning stroll in Cunnamulla aged 69 years. During his war service he flew 95 operational sorties and 105 hours of combat flying. • Dr David Fleay, founder Fleay's Fauna Sanctuary at West Burleigh and the last person known to have been bitten by a Tasmanian tiger (now extinct) died at the Gold Coast, aged 86 years. He was the first person to breed both wedgetail eagle and platypus in captivity. • Brisbane's first 24-hour work-based child care centre for health workers opened at Royal Women's Hospital. • Oodgeroo Noonuccal, poet and worker for Aboriginal rights, also known as Kath Walker, died in Brisbane aged 72 years. She was awarded an MBE in 1970 for services to the community but returned it to the Governor in 1987. • EARC tabled its last report on 17 September and ceased to exist after 30 September. • The number of international airlines including Queensland in their networks reached 26 with a Taiwanese airline opening a Brisbane-Taipei link. • A new \$19.2m, 130-bed hospital was opened in Caboolture. • Bushfires in the Brisbane Valley destroyed four homes and thousands of hectares of bush. • Claims for Native Title covering land leased to bauxite mining companies on Cape York were lodged in the High Court by six tribes. • An outbreak of measles occurred during November and December with numbers of cases 20 times the average. • A Norman Park mansion was sold for \$7m, believed to be the highest

price paid for a residential property in Queensland. • Former Director of Health and Medical Services, Abraham Fryberg, who established the Flying Surgeon Service at Longreach, died aged 92 years.

1994

The rare golden tipped bat was recorded in Brisbane for the first time, at Mount Coot-tha. The tiny bat is considered the most important rare mammal find in the region for years. • Rebecca Brown, aged 16 years, broke the world 200 metres breaststroke record at Chandler pool with a time of 2 minutes 24.78 seconds. • The Queensland government sold the Gladstone powerhouse to Comalco for \$1,700m, in one of the world's biggest transactions in 1994. • A Brisbane 10-year-old, Nicola Mylonas, became the youngest golfer in the world to hit a hole in one, sinking a 122-metre drive at the first hole of Nudgee Golf Club's south course. • Late night shopping until 9.00 p.m. began on 16 May, as well as 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on Saturdays. • More than 100,000 litres of fuel destroyed a railway bridge on Queensland's main northern line after fuel tankers came off the tracks north of Gympie. • Brisbane recorded its coldest August morning with a low of 0.6°C, 9°C below normal. • The Queensland Treasurer, Hon. Keith De Lacey announced that Queensland was debt-free, with assets exceeding liabilities. This is the first time this has happened since separation from New South Wales. • Fire bans were declared in Brisbane and 53 shires under a state of emergency following the loss of homes in raging bushfires from Cairns to the New South Wales border. • The Native Title Tribunal made its first effective determination – that Native Title did not exist over land gazetted as a road. • A bushfire burnt and utterly destroyed the old wooden Beerburum Creek bridge, a classic example of bridge carpentry, north of Elimbah. At the height of the fire, the bitumen surfacing of the bridge ignited and became a lake of fire, with flames leaping high into the air.

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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 1,733,000 square kilometres, with 7,400 kilometres of mainland coastline (9,800 kilometres 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 degrees and 29 degrees south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	<i>'000 sq km</i>	<i>per cent</i>
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1,727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2,525	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	—
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. Temperatures

increase fairly rapidly during September and October with the temperature often exceeding 40 degrees Celsius 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-twenties to mid-twenties.

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

Station	1992		1993	
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum
Brisbane (a)	25.1	15.3	25.4	15.8
Rockhampton	28.6	16.8	28.6	17.5
Cairns	29.4	21.1	28.7	20.9
Charleville	28.0	14.0	28.5	15.3
Longreach	31.7	15.8	32.0	17.4
Mount Isa	32.0	17.8	31.9	18.0

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Rainfall

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

Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer 6 months (November to April) than in the winter 6 months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west of the State, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 millimetres of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and subtropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August and September are relatively dry months.

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	1991	1992	1993	Long-term average (a)
Coastal				
Brisbane airport	792	1,274	726	1,201
Bundaberg	679	1,465	743	1,066
Gladstone	841	1,135	689	929
Rockhampton	798	490	590	846
Mackay	2,257	1,044	1,347	1,637
Townsville	1,530	598	496	1,152
Cardwell	2,725	1,801	1,433	2,129
Cairns	2,047	1,547	1,574	2,006
Thursday Island	1,725	1,681	1,514	1,743
Normanton	1,486	566	858	915
Subcoastal				
Warwick	567	753	459	706
Toowoomba	675	724	476	967
Kingaroy	715	830	647	782
Gayndah	614	877	669	774
Emerald	514	488	425	641
Charters Towers	795	433	263	662
Atherton	1,555	n.a.	858	1,389
Coen	1,255	1,448	1,135	1,171
Western				
Cunnamulla	428	413	326	372
Charleville	267	290	383	485
Blackall	388	410	457	525
Longreach	446	292	335	459
Boulia	409	361	238	263
Winton	495	338	356	404
Hughenden	595	408	425	490
Mount Isa	544	421	431	422
Georgetown	1,246	588	656	827

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1992.

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.

Drought Indicator

The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil and storage of water in artesian basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of droughts. Thus, if the minimum water need for a given period of time is met by rainfall of 'X', drought may be said to occur whenever the rainfall during that time interval is less than 'X' and the severity of drought linked to the amount by which rainfall falls short of the requirement.

Rainfall has several advantages over other criteria, such as the effects on plants and animals, as a basis for study. Rainfall data are numerical and methods for their observation, collection and processing have been substantially unchanged over the past 100 years. The data are therefore amenable to statistical analysis and provide uniformity, reliability and completeness of statistics to a degree that is impossible to obtain if other criteria are used as a basis for study.

Rainfall records are available for more than 3,300 stations in Queensland, of which about 2,000 are currently in operation. The length of record varies greatly; at some stations, records have been taken for more than 100 years and about one-fifth of the stations have records exceeding 70 years.

Sunshine

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

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

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

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: 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.

ENVIRONMENT

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

'Environment' describes all the physical, chemical, biological and social conditions and influences on a living thing.

The community sees the environment as the air, water, land, plants and animals and things made by humans which influence our lifestyle.

Legislative responsibility for various key aspects of Queensland's environment is spread across several Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, several Queensland Government Departments and all local governments. Landholders and other individuals are involved directly and through industrial, commercial and community organisations. Research, recording, monitoring, legislation, planning, management and education are ways to help conserve the environment.

In 1993, the Queensland Government determined that the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage be the 'lead agency' in all environmental management matters in Queensland.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

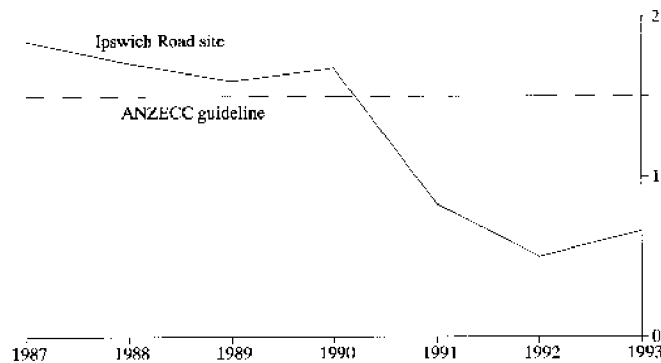
Air Quality

As a result of a Government initiative for a clean air plan for the Greater Brisbane region, a major air quality study began in late 1992. This study will establish the state of knowledge on factors responsible for air

pollutant movement around the region including source and receptor areas for pollutants. It will establish a computer model to simulate complex photochemical reactions which result in smog and ensure compilation of an inventory of emissions. Work so far has provided an analysis of meteorological factors controlling pollutant transport and dispersion around the region.

Air quality monitoring was carried out in Brisbane, Gladstone, Targine and Townsville during 1992-93. Results from all sites showed that air quality complied with Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) guidelines. Occasional high readings in Brisbane gave cause for concern, given expected growth over the next decade. Pollutants requiring close scrutiny are lead, photochemical oxidant and, to a less extent, oxides of nitrogen and airborne particulates.

AMBIENT LEAD CONCENTRATIONS, JUNE 1987 TO JUNE 1993



Levels of lead in the air recorded in Brisbane since December 1985 have continued to decline and are now below existing national health standards. This decline is a result of the introduction of unleaded petrol in 1986 and the lowering of the lead content of super grade petrol from 0.8 to 0.4 grams a litre for the Brisbane market in February 1991. The lead content was reduced to 0.3 grams a litre for Queensland early in 1994. With increased concern at lead levels in blood, the existing standard for airborne lead may be lowered in the near future.

Smoke and dust from bushfires, motor vehicle exhausts and industry, construction and agricultural activity make up the airborne particles observed over Brisbane. The fine particle index, which relates to the particles in the air we breathe, reached the medium or high classifications on 10 days in 1992-93 compared with 44 days in 1991-92.

Nitrogen dioxide is another pollutant which occasionally reaches high values in Brisbane. During 1992-93, levels did not reach the ANZECC guideline value.

Photochemical pollution is the result of chemical reactions between the primary pollutant gases of oxides of nitrogen and reactive hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight. The major constituent of this pollution is ozone, which is also the most readily-measured component. Records show that although the highest 1-hour ozone concentrations recorded in the Brisbane air monitoring network have occasionally exceeded the

ANZECC guideline (0.12ppm), there has been no consistent pattern of exceeding this level. This picture may change with the enlarging of the Brisbane air monitoring network.

During 1992-93 the photochemical pollution index recorded medium or high values on six days compared with 16 days in 1991-92.

Water Quality

The *Clean Waters Act 1971* is the major law providing for control of water pollution and water quality management in Queensland though it is being replaced by the *Environmental Protection Act*. It aims to preserve, restore and enhance the quality of the State's waters. The Act seeks to control pollution by two principal means — by licensing when the quality and quantity of effluent discharges are known and stated and by the 'duty of special care' provision to ensure water pollution does not occur. At present, about 600 discharges are licensed. Most of these are secondary treated sewage discharges.

Contaminated Land

Queensland has about 2 million parcels of land. By 1995, a register of lands considered to be contaminated is expected to contain more than 15,000 parcels. These include areas used in the past for authorised primary industry and industrial activities, landfill and areas containing unexploded ordnance. The register is open for public inspection.

The *Contaminated Land Act 1991* administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage provides for contaminated lands to be properly managed and cleaned up.

Waste Management

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.

Estimates include 3.91 kilograms a person a day solid waste generated in Brisbane, and 600,000 tonnes of sewage and 200,000 tonnes of liquid industrial waste generated and 1,600,000 tonnes of industrial cooling water discharged daily in south-east Queensland. Motor vehicles and seven hundred licensed discharges are major sources of gaseous wastes.

In May 1994, the Queensland Government issued its first draft strategy to address the minimisation, treatment and disposal of waste in Queensland.

The strategy proposes a 'beginning to end' philosophy to deal with waste — from minimisation to reuse, recycling and treatment, with disposal being a last resort.

The draft strategy proposes that levies on waste producers would promote and support waste management initiatives, realistic charges would be imposed, wastes would be tracked to prevent illegal dumping, an adequate number and range of waste treatment facilities would be provided and criteria would be set for siting, designing and operating waste management facilities including landfills.

Major sections of the strategy are expected to operate during 1995.

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 at four levels — landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic variation. Planning for protection of biodiversity commences at the regional landscape level.

Biologically, Queensland is the most diverse Australian State. On the basis of vegetation type and landform, Queensland can be divided into 17 'biogeographic' or natural regions on land. Queensland waters have not been classified for their diversity.

Effective conservation strategies consider the inherent natural diversity within each biogeographic region and major threatening processes. The Queensland national park estate continues to be expanded. The main focus of the acquisition program is to sample biodiversity comprehensively across all regions. For each biogeographic region, the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage considers ecosystem diversity and the special needs of plant and animal species such as rare and threatened species. Lands for national parks are then selected to ensure effective representation of the State's biodiversity.

At 31 December 1993, Queensland had 337 national parks covering 5,811,000 hectares and 221 environmental parks covering 58,700 hectares. Five scientific reserves covered 11,900 hectares while 38 other reserves covered 302,000 hectares.

Ecosystems are aggregations of animals, plants and other organisms and the non-living parts of the environment that interact and which require no external sources of energy and matter other than sunlight and rain. Their identification and reservation of adequate samples are considered as vital to nature conservation. Queensland currently has 783 recognised ecosystems, based on classifications of vegetation and environmental attributes recognisable at a mapping scale of about 1:250,000.

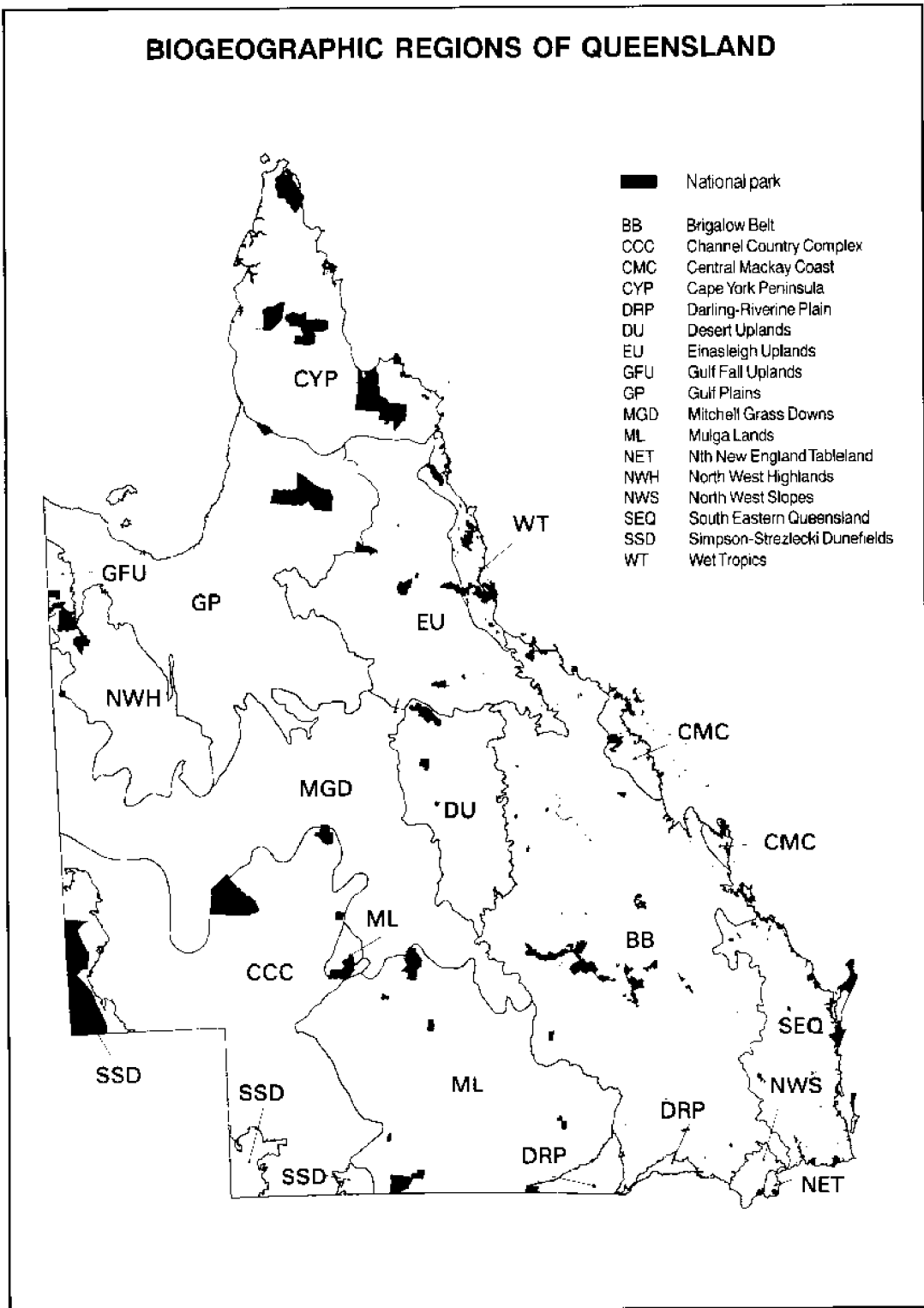
The representation of ecosystems in national parks and lands acquired for national parks of more than 1,000 hectares was reviewed in March 1994.

This review showed that 67 per cent of ecosystems are represented, a considerable increase from an estimated 44 per cent or less representation on a less accurate basis in December 1985. The Central Mackay Coast and South Eastern Queensland biogeographic regions have representations of more than 90 per cent of their ecosystems in national parks.

While the extent of national park and proposed national park land has increased substantially to more than 3.6 per cent of Queensland, representation of the natural regions of the Gulf Plains, Mitchell Grass Downs and Einasleigh Uplands remains low.

Percentages conserved in more than one reserve are important for conservation management to avoid destruction of particular ecosystems by natural causes such as fire. The importance of replication was renewed on review of the effects of bushfires in national parks and other reserves in New South Wales in January 1994.

BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND



2.5 AREA AND ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES (a) BY BIOGEOGRAPHIC AREA (b), QUEENSLAND, MARCH 1994

<i>Biogeographic region</i>	<i>Regional area</i>	<i>Park area</i>	<i>Representation</i>
			<i>of ecosystems (c)</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>per cent</i>
North West Highlands	6,967,510	358,600	73
Gulf Plains	21,304,680	507,100	43
Cape York Peninsula	11,531,360	1,655,600	65
Mitchell Grass Downs	23,788,550	14,170	41
Channel Country Complex	23,705,800	1,564,900	78
Mulga Lands	21,764,650	497,100	73
Wet Tropics	1,901,850	390,500	78
Central Mackay Coast	1,151,720	130,800	95
Finasleigh Uplands	12,923,100	325,750	48
Desert Uplands	6,881,790	38,500	67
Brigalow Belt	32,352,480	726,000	74
South Eastern Queensland	8,104,020	326,800	95
North New England Tablelands	342,490	25,500	55
Total	172,720,000	6,561,320	67

(a) Including lands acquired for gazettal. Excluding parks and reserves under 1,000 hectares. (b) At June 1994, Queensland's biogeographic regions were reassessed on a national scale and 17 distinct regions identified. The four additional regions are the Darling-Riverine Plain, Gulf Fall Uplands, North West Slopes and Simpson-Strezlecki Dunefields. Details of the ecosystem representation of these regions have yet to be finalised. (c) Regional ecosystems represent a classification of vegetation and other environmental attributes recognisable at a mapping scale of approximately 1:250,000.

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 domestic stock, feral animals and sustainably-harvested kangaroos, protecting critical areas for wildlife and fire management plans to maintain species and ecosystem.

Protecting biodiversity on other lands requires linking nature conservation with the adoption of ecologically sustainable land and water management practices.

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides opportunities to integrate nature conservation with other land uses including the development of voluntary conservation agreements with landholders.

Wildlife

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* has replaced plant and animal conservation responsibilities previously covered by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975*, the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, the *Native Plants Protection Act of 1930* and the *Land Act 1962* (in part). The Act has as its purpose the conservation of nature in the broadest sense over the whole of Queensland, not just in national parks and not just for certain species of animals and plants. For the first time it stresses the need to protect habitats and recognises the essential role that private individuals can make to the conservation of nature.

About 230 mammal species (including 20 introduced species and 30 marine mammals), 613 birds (including 10 introduced species), 115 frogs (including the introduced cane toad) and 422 reptiles (all native) have been recorded in Queensland. The number of species is rising slowly as more definitive descriptions, particularly of reptiles, become accepted.



One side of the Diamantina Gates, Diamantina National Park

Photo: *Department of Environment and Heritage*

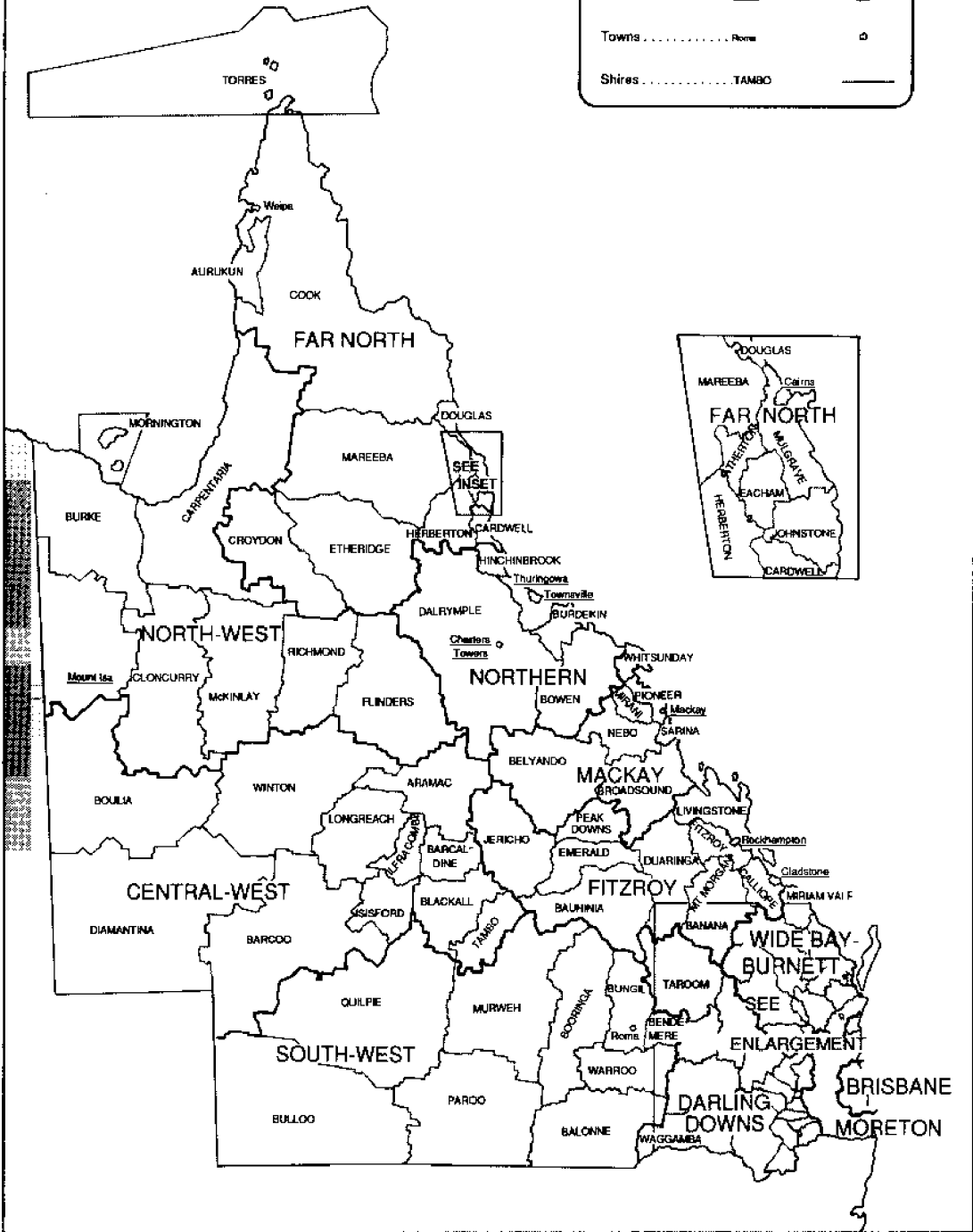
Angling, Daintree area

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*





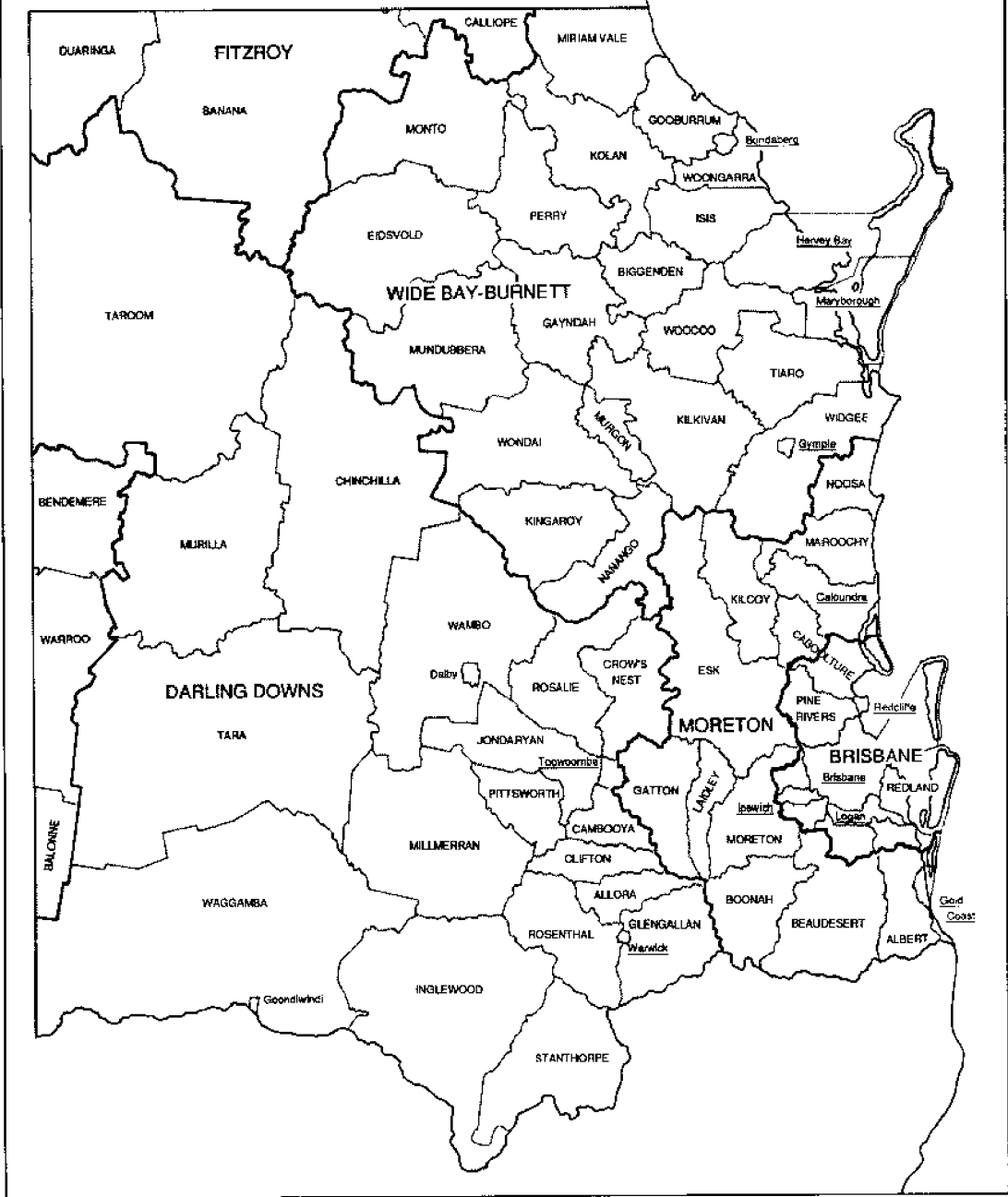
QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1994

Statistical Divisions . . .	MACKAY	——
Cities	Cairo	○
Towns	Rome	◦
Shires	TAMBO	——



SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1994

Statistical Divisions	MORETON	——
Cities	Ipswich	
Towns	Dalby	
Shires	WONDAI	——





Outback water tank, fenced off from some of the livestock

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

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

The Queensland flora comprises about 8,500 named species of vascular plants. Of the named species, 989 are introduced and have become naturalised. Scientists believe an additional 1,000 species await description.

A 1994 review of the status of Queensland flora identified 1,324 species as rare, endangered, extinct, vulnerable or poorly known. Of these, 710 are considered rare, 82 species are considered endangered, and 240 are classed as vulnerable. Until further studies are undertaken, rare or endangered status cannot be given to 267 species poorly known. Of 40 species of flora known only from their type collection, about half are presumed extinct since they have not been collected in the last 50 years.

About 52 per cent of the 1,324 species have been recorded from nature conservation reserves in Queensland with another 1 per cent recorded from other reserves in Australia. Most rare species occur in such reserves whereas about 57 per cent of endangered and/or vulnerable species are not recorded from reserves.

Protected Areas

In recent years, provisions for protecting and managing lands set aside for conserving the natural environment were contained mainly in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975*, the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974* and the *Land Act 1962*. In 1992, the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* was proclaimed bringing together key elements of these earlier Acts.

The Act creates 11 classes of protected area based on international criteria — four types of national park, conservation parks, resources reserves, nature refuges, coordinated conservation areas, wilderness areas, World Heritage management areas and international agreement areas. This range of protected areas means that Queensland will have highly protected areas such as national parks as well as other areas of multiple land use.

Marine parks use an ecosystem-wide approach to management to protect critical areas of estuarine and marine habitat such as mangrove forests, coral reef communities and areas of mudflats and seagrasses important for birds, turtles or dugong. Queensland's marine environment is conserved mainly in marine parks declared under the *Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* and the *Queensland Marine Parks Act 1982*.

Most of Fraser Island and Moreton Island have been declared recreation areas under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*. This is to manage recreation activities taking into account their education, conservation, commercial and production values and interests of landholders.

National Parks

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

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of

native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default 3 months imprisonment. The 1877 Act also made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

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

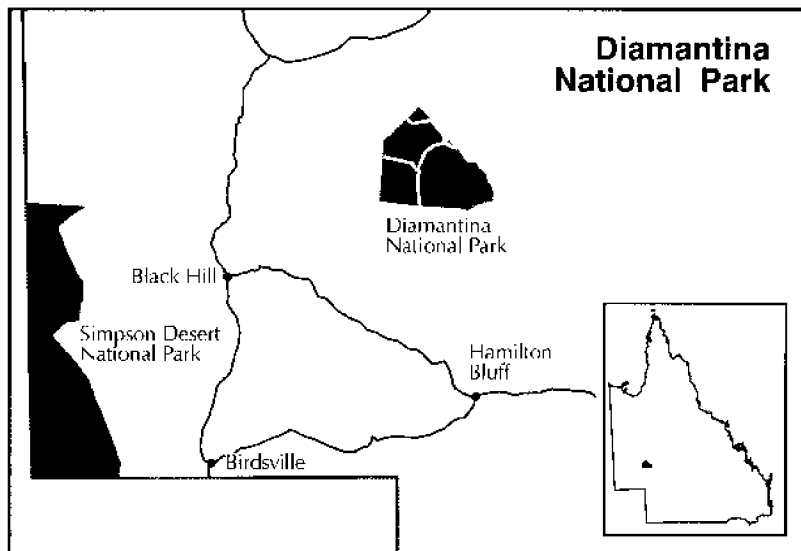
Recent studies indicate that 23 per cent of Queensland national park visitors go for specific activities such as bushwalking, camping and fishing, 21 per cent visit with curiosity as their prime reason and 18 per cent visit 'for escape'. Fifteen per cent go primarily to see a natural feature such as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

Diamantina National Park

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

Diamantina, a new extensive national park in south-western Queensland, conserves the most biologically diverse area of the Channel Country.

Situated 320 kilometres west of Longreach and extending over 470,000 hectares, Diamantina National Park contains 37 per cent of the region's varieties of land systems and 47 per cent of its plant communities.



The new park extends from highly weathered sandstone ranges and residual lands out across the alluvial channels of the Diamantina River and on to the Mitchell Grass Plains region. It captures the distinctive qualities and features of the Channel Country region as well as landscapes typical of the southern half of the Mitchell Grass Downs.

Eight species considered rare live in or visit the area. This is a high number compared with other localities in the region. They comprise the

golden perch, a skink (*Ctenotus schevilli*), the freckled duck, the peregrine falcon, the plains wanderer, the kowari, the bilby — to a limited extent — and one of the rare species of the shrub *Eremophila*.

Tree species at the limit of their ranges here include lancewood, mountain yupundah, Normanton box and myall gidgee.

The new park straddles the Diamantina River and includes its junction with the Mayne River. It contains extensive coolibah woodlands and grasslands, supported by alluvial plains, braided channels and wetlands systems with lignum or bluebush along the river system.

In the south-east, spinifex and canegrass communities flourish on the extensive dunefields which intermix with the alluvial channelled plains of the Diamantina River.

The stark, limestone Goyder and Hamilton Ranges dominate the central-west. Shrubland and grassland communities found on these landforms have a limited geographical distribution in the region.

A geomorphologic feature known as Diamantina Gates, considered by the Geological Society of Australia as a site of national significance, is a park feature. A 50-metre deep gorge cut through the Goyder and Hamilton Ranges by the Diamantina River acts as a 'gate' to the river which is constricted to a relatively narrow width (for the Channel Country) in the north but flows over wide open floodplains to the south. Banks of waterholes in this area have always been popular camping spots with locals and tourists travelling from Winton or detouring off the Windorah-Bedourie road.

The former Diamantina Lakes pastoral holding was bought by the Queensland Government in 1992 as a key part of its plan to conserve representative areas of all of the State's 17 natural regions. It is the State Government's biggest acquisition in terms of size and monetary value and is an essential part of the reserves required to raise the representation of Queensland's 783 recognised ecosystems in national parks.

Conservation, as fully as possible, of the State's natural diversity in terms of plant communities and landscape features is a major objective of the State Government. It aims to increase the area of national park in Queensland to about four per cent of the area of Queensland.

A study of the Channel Country and adjacent parts of the Mitchell Grass Downs natural regions began in 1990 as part of systematic regional assessments to determine the most efficient priorities for land acquisition.

Areas of high conservation value based on maximising the diversity of landscapes, plants and animals were identified by computer analysis of existing resource databases such as the Department of Primary Industries' land system mapping.

These identified areas were surveyed to confirm their biological values and to collect additional information on animals and scenic, cultural and other features before allocation of final priorities for acquisition.

This use of quantitative computer techniques for selecting big areas for conservation represents a first in Australia. Such techniques are highly efficient for the selection of sites to be set aside as parks.

The Channel Country derives its name from the braided channels of the Cooper, Diamantina and Georgina River systems and covers 23,705,800 hectares of outback Queensland, 13.7 per cent of the State.

Prior to the acquisition of Diamantina National Park, very little of the Channel Country's distinctive semi-arid plant and animal life was included in the national park estate.

Future acquisitions will focus on addressing the major deficiencies in the representation of biological diversity in the national park estate. The swamp systems in the Channel Country and Mitchell grasslands are the least conserved of all of Queensland's natural regions. Their conservation is high priority as grasslands throughout the world, such as the north American prairies, have been poorly conserved and their inherent biological diversity lost.

The Queensland Government's goal is to ensure that the national park system incorporates representative samples of all lands so that all ecosystems and habitats may be permanently preserved. Some of these areas might be valuable for other land uses but should be sampled if Queensland is to have a truly representative park system.

Park size is a vital consideration to ensure that major plant and animal species have sufficient space to maintain an adequate gene pool and to accommodate climate change and catastrophic events such as wildfire.

In contrast to rainforests where a large number of species can be protected within a small area, maximising the protection of the limited number of plant and animal species found in arid and semi-arid lands requires large areas.

Many rare species particularly vulnerable to feral pests and other external influences need large carefully managed areas to safeguard their survival. The bilby is one example.

Permanent Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service staff are actively managing Diamantina National Park in conjunction with staff of Heytesbury Pastoral Company, which is permitted to graze stock until 1998.

While selling the property for national park Heytesbury Pastoral Company retains substantial holdings in the region and has been developing new techniques of management aimed at ensuring commercial viability combined with protecting the rangeland's natural resources.

The needs of landholders to move stock through the area have been recognised by the special exclusion from the national park of many kilometres of previously undefined stock route. This stock route will be managed in sympathy with the national park in accord with the principles for sustainable use of stock routes throughout the State.

Along with Lawn Hill National Park in the north-west and heritage attractions such as the Stockman's Hall of Fame in Longreach, the Blackall Woolscour and the Australian Workers Heritage Centre at Barcaldine, the new park provides opportunities in the west for increased awareness of our natural heritage as well as economic diversification through growing ecotourism opportunities that the new western parks provide.

Eventually, nature-based tourism is expected to offset revenue lost from sales of cattle when destocking occurs, particularly through initiatives within shires in the local region and with declaration of the Matilda Highway. Use of this highway will make side road attractions such as Diamantina National Park more accessible.

Experience from Sturt and other national parks in the arid area of New South Wales shows that visitor numbers increased significantly with the park's declaration.

Diamantina National Park with its outstanding natural scenery and opportunities for education and passive recreation and its historical interest is expected to experience a similar increase.

Main access to the park is via Winton (about 3 to 4 hours' drive) in the north and via the Diamantina Development Road (about 4 to 5 hours' drive) which connects Windorah to Bedourie in the south.

Coastal Management

About half of Queensland's 7,400 kilometres 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 and then resuming their former condition.

The Queensland Government is introducing new coastal protection legislation. This is replacing the *Beach Protection Act*, *Canals Act*, and sections of the *Harbours Act* dealing with works below high water mark.

The new legislation seeks to protect, manage and restore the coastal system — its ecosystems, landforms, natural processes and intrinsic and heritage values. It encourages environmentally sustainable use of the coast and combines with other Acts to provide a framework for maintaining the coastal environment and the 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 combating 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 that 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 protect 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 likely to be adopted for other key coastal areas in Queensland and interstate.

A management plan for the Great Sandy Region from Noosa North Shore to the northern tip of Fraser Island was approved by the Queensland Government in April 1994.

Most of its recommendations are being put into effect under existing legislation. Gladstone is the site for several major industrial proposals. A report detailing the natural resources of the Curtis Coast including Gladstone Harbour will be considered when developments are planned. Channels to Townsville port were deepened without apparent effect to adjacent marine parks and coral reefs. Extensive management plans 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 (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.

National Parks form a large proportion of Moreton, Bribie and Fraser Islands, the Capricorn/Bunker and Cumberland/Whitsunday groups and Magnetic, Hinchinbrook, Green and Lizard Islands.

Access to some islands is restricted to conserve their special nature. Research continues into the seabird roosting and green turtle nesting site of historic 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 may be defined broadly as vegetated areas permanently or seasonally flooded. The term therefore describes inland and coastal tidal flats, swamps and marshes.

Wetlands are complex and highly productive ecosystems important to local and migratory birds and to many fish and crustaceans which spend at least part of their life cycles in wetlands environments. Wetlands also perform important roles in water conservation, flood control, absorption of sediments and nutrients and bank and shore stabilisation.

Scientists have identified 142 major wetlands aggregations in Queensland — about 90 per cent of the State's natural wetlands surface. Key areas are in the Gulf Country, on Cape York Peninsula, around Townsville, Fraser Island and Great Sandy Strait, Moreton Bay and in the lower reaches of Channel Country watercourses. Wetlands vary in type and occurrence within the natural regions in accord with climate, land forms, soils and proximity to the coast.

Protection of coastal wetlands is provided by the *Fisheries Act 1976* in the form of fish habitat reserves, wetlands reserves and fish sanctuaries.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides for the conservation of Queensland's European-historic cultural heritage. The Act established a Heritage Register to regulate development over places entered in the Register with penalties for work undertaken without approval.

At 31 March 1994, the Register contained 885 permanent entries. Another 60 entries were provisional pending adjudication. A further 160 places awaited consideration of entry. Seven applications for entry had been rejected.

The Act provides for the issue of certificates of immunity against entry in the Register for 5 years. At 31 March 1994, five certificates were current.

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. A total of 6,865 places were recorded in the inventory at 31 March 1994.

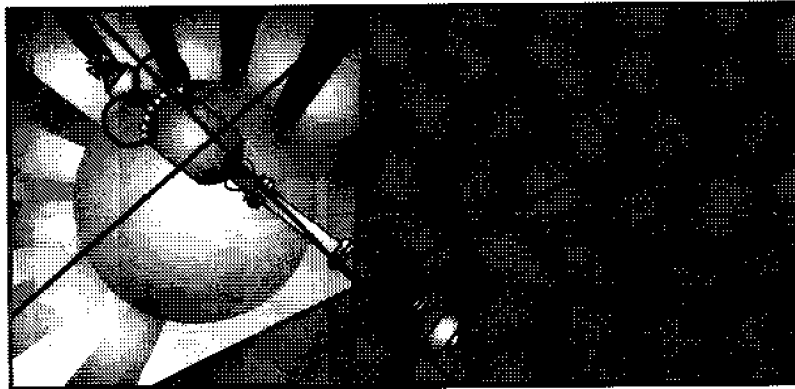
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Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION



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GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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

The principal events in Queensland in the period under review were the local government elections, the by-election for the State government seat of Mirani, the reappointment of the Governor-General and the appointment of additional Queensland members to the Federal ministry.

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 William George Hayden, AC was sworn in on 16 February 1989. Before the expiry of his initial 5-year appointment he agreed to serve an additional 2 years.

Commonwealth Parliament

A report on the proposed redistribution of Federal electoral divisions was completed in 1991 by the Redistribution Committee for Queensland under Section 68 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. The new boundaries were gazetted on 28 January 1992. In 1993, the first Federal election using the new electoral boundaries was held, with a half-Senate election. This resulted in the return of the Labor Government.

The Commonwealth Parliament is made up of the 147-member House of Representatives and the Senate which has 76 Senators.

The House of Representatives

Queensland has 25 of the 147 single-member electorates. At the March 1993 election, 13 were won by the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party won seven and the National Party won five. This representation was unchanged at 27 June 1994.

In the new seat of Dickson one of the candidates died during the election campaign period, resulting in an exhausted election, the first for 97 years. The candidate elected in the subsequent supplementary election on 17 April 1993 was Michael Lavarch who was appointed Attorney-General.

The 1993 election resulted in a decrease of two House of Representatives seats in Queensland for the Australian Labor Party — Fisher lost to the Liberal Party and Hinkler and Kennedy to the National Party, while the Australian Labor Party won the new seat of Dickson.

Government and Administration

3.1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 1993: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

<i>Party</i>	<i>Total valid primary vote</i>	<i>Per cent of vote</i>	<i>Per cent swing</i>
ALP	706,711	40.42	-1.17
Liberal	546,764	31.27	2.76
National	258,010	14.76	-2.00
Democrats	72,303	4.14	-7.45
QG (a)	54,379	3.11	3.11
CAP (b)	49,242	2.82	2.82
Other	60,986	3.49	1.95

(a) Queensland Greens. (b) Confederate Action Party.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

3.2 QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT 27 JUNE 1994

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bowman	Sciacca, Hon. C.	ALP
Brisbane	Bevis, Hon. A.R.	ALP
Capricornia	Henzell, M.M.	ALP
Dawson	Braithwaite, R.A.	National
Dickson	Lavarch, Hon. M.H.	ALP
Fadden	Jull, D.F.	Liberal
Fairfax	Somlyay, A.M.	Liberal
Fisher	Slipper, P.N.	Liberal
Forde	Crawford, Hon. M.C.	ALP
Griffith	Humphreys, Hon. B.C.	ALP
Groom	Taylor, W.L.	Liberal
Herbert	Lindsay, Hon. E.J.	ALP
Hinkler	Neville, P.C.	National
Kennedy	Katter, Hon. R.C.	National
Leichhardt	Dodd, P.G.	ALP
Lilley	Swan, W.M.	ALP
McPherson	Bradford, J.W.	Liberal
Maranoa	Scott, B.C.	National
Moncrieff	Sullivan, K.J.	Liberal
Moreton	Gibson, G.D.	ALP
Oxley	Scott, L.J.	ALP
Petrie	Johns, Hon. G.T.	ALP
Rankin	Beddall, Hon. D.P.	ALP
Ryan	Moore, Hon. J.C.	Liberal
Wide Bay	Truss, W.E.	National

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

A Cabinet reshuffle resulted in an increased Queensland representation in the Commonwealth ministry.

At 27 June 1994, four Queensland members were included in the Commonwealth ministry:

Hon. D.P. Beddall, MHR — Minister for Resources,

Hon. M.H. Lavarch, MHR — Attorney-General,

Hon. G.T. Johns, MHR — Assistant Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters and

Hon. C. Sciacca, MHR — Minister for Veterans' Affairs.

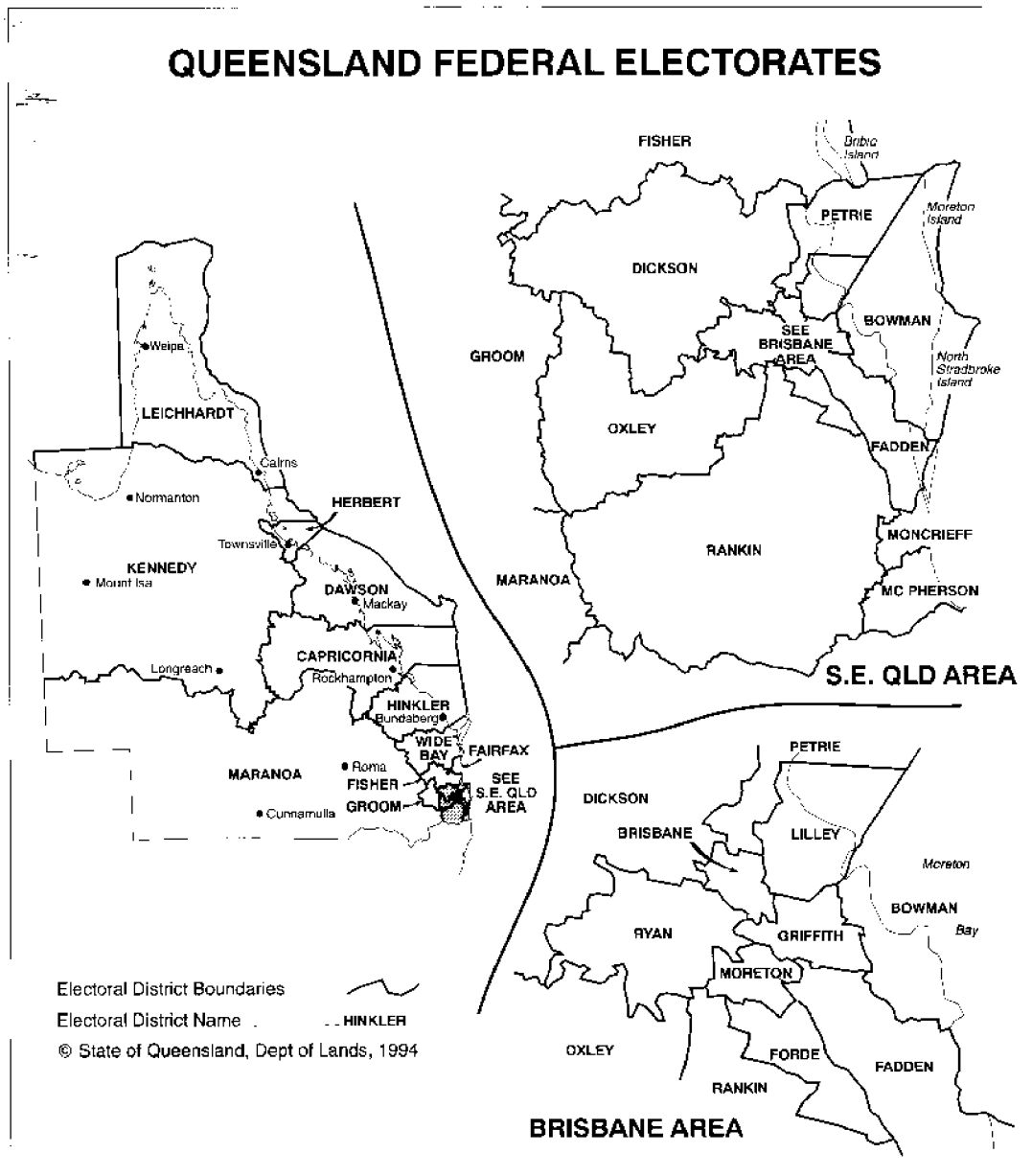
Government and Administration

At the same time, an additional three Queensland members were Parliamentary Secretaries:

Hon. E.J. Lindsay — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry, Science and Technology,

Hon. A.R. Bevis — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Defence and

Hon. M.C. Crawford — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Housing and Regional Development.



The Senate

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

3.3 SENATE ELECTION, 1993: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

<i>Party</i>	<i>Total valid primary vote</i>	<i>Per cent of vote</i>	<i>Per cent swing</i>
ALP	721,145	39.41	0.40
Liberal	578,003	31.59	2.29
National	264,350	14.45	0.85
Democrats	128,876	7.04	-5.45
QG (a)	58,707	3.21	3.21
CAP (b)	51,897	2.84	2.84
CTA (c)	11,360	0.62	-0.48
LAW (d)	3,520	0.19	0.19
Other	11,800	0.64	-2.01

(a) Queensland Greens. (b) Confederate Action Party. (c) Call to Australia Group. (d) Natural Law Party.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

3.4 QUEENSLAND SENATORS AT 16 MAY 1994

<i>Senator</i>	<i>Party affiliation</i>	<i>Year of retirement</i>
Boswell, R.L.D.	National	1996
Burns, B.R.	ALP	1996
Colston, M.A.	ALP	1999
Herron, J.	Liberal	1996
Jones, G.N.	ALP	1996
Kernot, C.	Democrats	1996
Macdonald, I.D.	Liberal	1996
MacGibbon, D.J.	Liberal	1999
O'Chee, W.G.	National	1999
Parer, W.R.	Liberal	1999
Reynolds, Hon. M.	ALP	1999
Woodley, J.	Democrats	1999

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

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

Historical Summary

Moreton Bay, the 'Northern District of New South Wales', was first used in 1824 as a penal settlement and by 1843 had become a distinct electoral division. It was given a separate member of parliament in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855 and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The New South Wales Constitution Act, 1855*. When separation

was effected by Letters Patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for 5 years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for 5 years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates. The franchise included all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, 'only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering and improvident members of the community'.

Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859.

The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act, 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

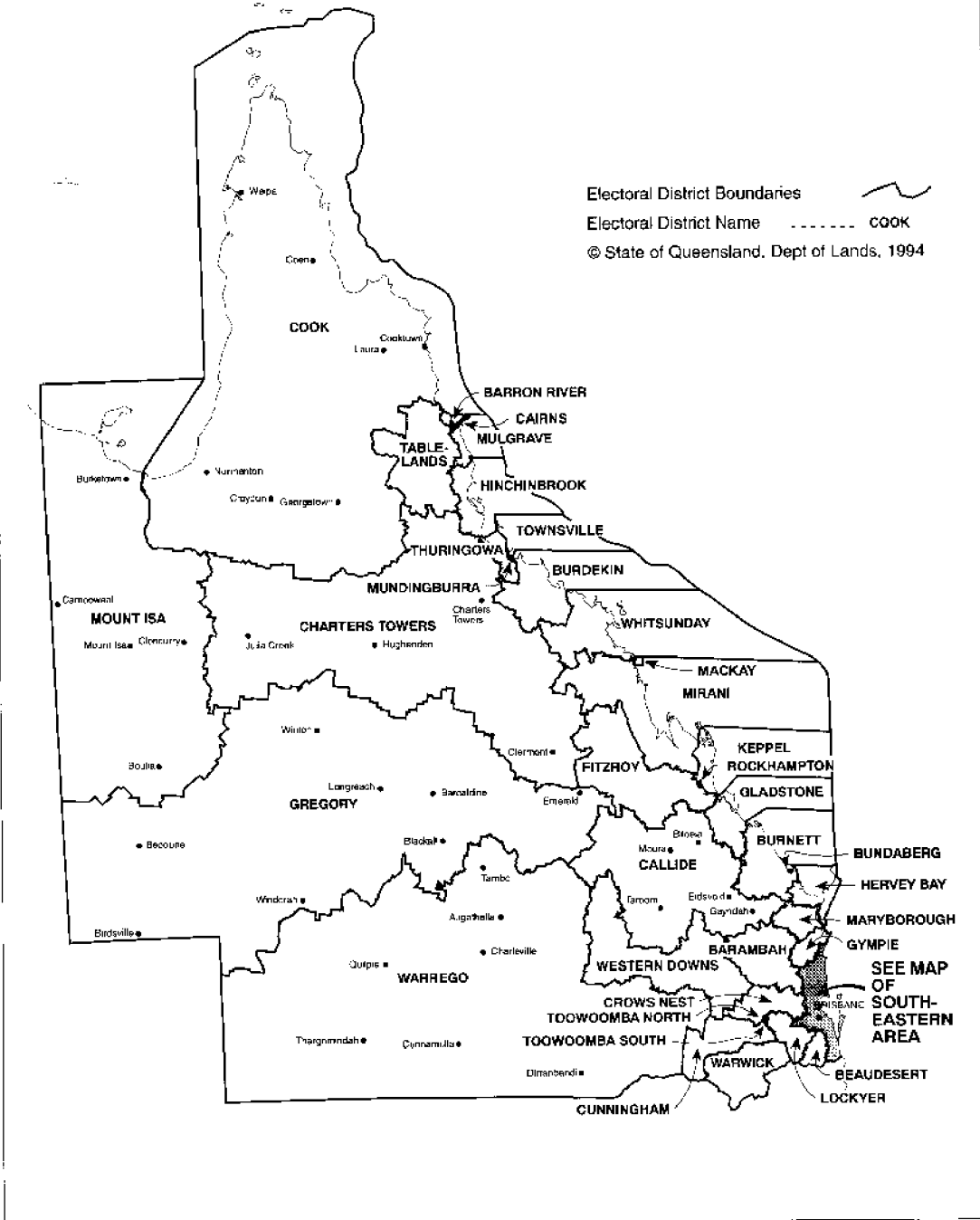
With political parties not yet developed, there were loose, shifting factions and personal alliances that formed two basic groupings, 'conservative' and 'liberal'. The former represented country interests — pastoralists, miners and developers, while the latter tended to be more town-centred and concerned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

By the mid-1880s mass organisation of workers had developed. Although direct strike action failed to achieve significant wage gains, it did reinforce those who were urging political action to achieve industrial, political and social goals. In the first general election it contested, in 1893, the Labour Party won 16 seats. In December 1899 the first Labour Government took office in Queensland. It lasted 7 days. William Kidston, leader of the Labour Party, became Premier of a coalition government in 1906, before a split developed and the remaining Labour members went into opposition. Under a new leader, T.J. Ryan, the Labour Party won government in 1915 ushering in a long period of Labour rule — to 1957 apart from the depression years, 1929 to 1932.

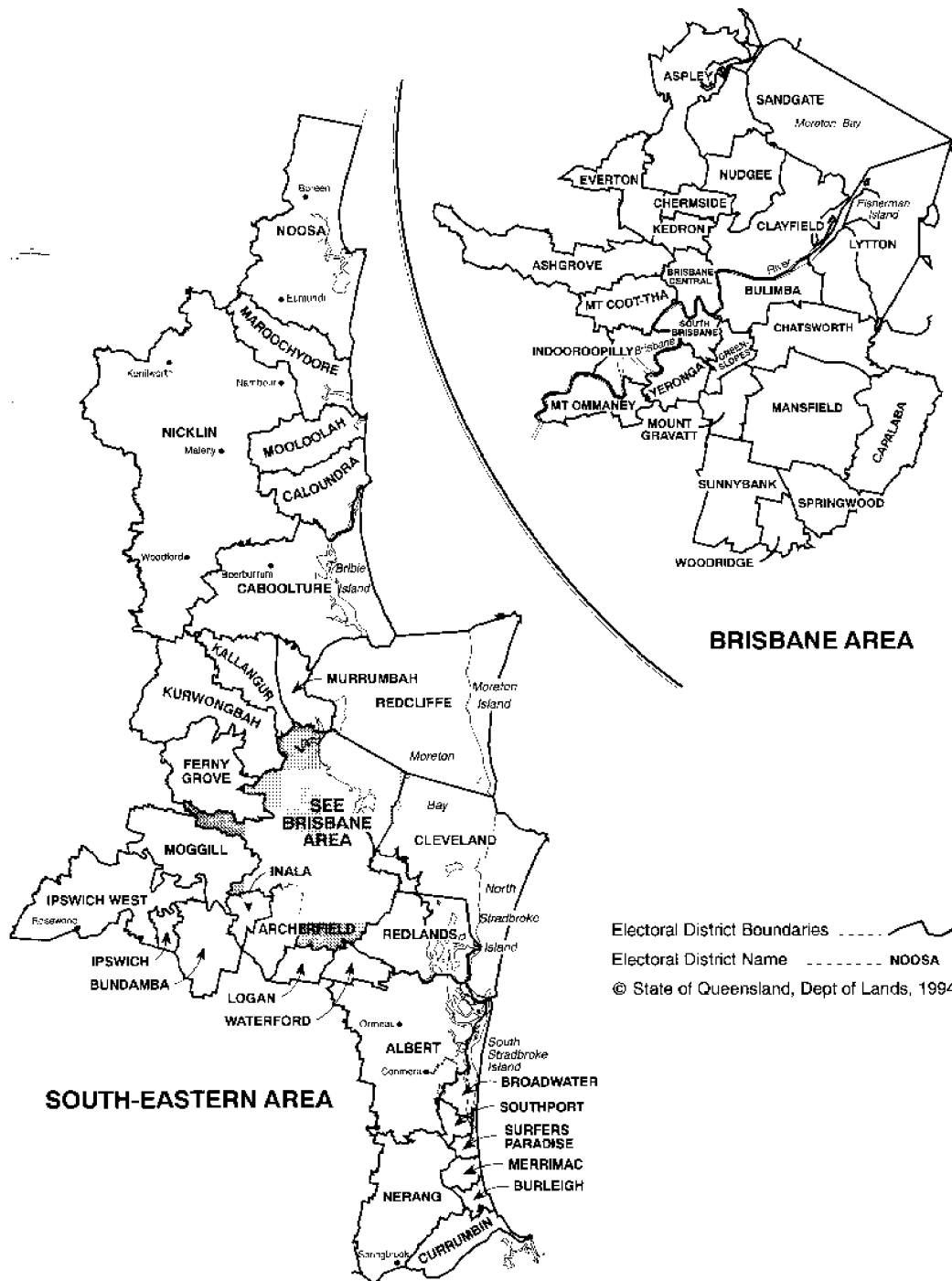
In 1957, the Party split and lost government. The new Premier was the leader of the Country Party, G.F.R. Nicklin. With the Liberal Party as the junior partner, a Country-Liberal coalition governed until 1983 when the Country Party, by then named the National Party, secured a majority and was able to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

The National Party continued to govern, winning the 1986 election. Confidence in the party was seriously affected by the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct under Commissioner Tony Fitzgerald, QC. M.J. Ahern replaced Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen on 1 December 1987, and on 22 September 1989, T.R. Cooper took over to lead the party to the poll on 2 December 1989.

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



Electoral District Boundaries - - - - -
 Electoral District Name NOOSA
 © State of Queensland, Dept of Lands, 1994

Government and Administration

The Australian Labor Party, led by W.K. Goss was then elected to govern Queensland. New electoral boundaries were drawn in 1991 and on 19 September 1992 an election using these boundaries returned the ALP Government with an unchanged majority.

3.5 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R.G.W. Herbert	10.12.1859
A. Macalister	1.2.66
R.G.W. Herbert	20.7.66
A. Macalister	7.8.66
R.R. Mackenzie	15.8.67
C. Lilley	25.11.68
A.H. Palmer	3.5.70
A. Macalister	8.1.74
G. Thorn	5.6.76
J. Douglas	8.3.77
T. McIlwraith	21.1.79
S.W. Griffith	13.11.83
Sir Thomas McIlwraith	13.6.88
B.D. Morehead	30.11.88
Sir Samuel Griffith	12.8.90
Sir Thomas McIlwraith	27.3.93
H.M. Nelson	27.10.93
T.J. Byrnes	13.4.98
J.R. Dickson	1.10.98
A. Dawson	1.12.99
R. Philp	7.12.99
A. Morgan	17.9.1903
W. Kidston	19.1.06
R. Philp	19.11.07
W. Kidston	18.2.08
D.F. Denham	7.2.11
T.J. Ryan	1.6.15
E.G. Theodore	22.10.19
W.N. Gillies	26.2.25
W. McCormack	22.10.25
A.E. Moore	21.5.29
W. Forgan Smith	17.6.32
F.A. Cooper	16.9.42
E.M. Hanlon	7.3.46
V.C. Gair	17.1.52
G.F.R. Nicklin	12.8.57
J.C.A. Pizzey	17.1.68
G.W.W. Chalk	1.8.68
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	8.8.68
M.J. Ahern	1.12.87
T.R. Cooper	22.9.89
W.K. Goss	7.12.89

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.

According to convention, State Governors are usually appointed for a term of 5 years. On appointment Mrs Forde agreed to a 5-year term.

As is shown in history though, often terms of Governor-Generals and Governors are extended for varying periods of time depending on the wishes of the individual.

3.6 GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND

<i>Governor</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, GCMG	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, CMG	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, GCMG, CB	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, GCMG	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, GCB, GCMG, CIE	May 1889
Lord Larnington, GCMG	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, GCMG, CB	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, KCMG	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, GCMG, CB	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, GCMG, CB	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, PC(Ire.), GCMG	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, KCB, CMG, DSO	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, DSO	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, DSO	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, KCMG, KCVO, DSO	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, KCMG, KCVO	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, KCMG, KBE, CB	March 1972
Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, KCMG, KCVO, CBE, DSC	April 1977
Sir Walter Benjamin Campbell, AC, QC	July 1985
Leneen Forde, AC	July 1992

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 September 1992 election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 54; National Party, 26 and Liberal Party, 9.

Electoral System

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

In 1910, responsibility for drawing electoral boundaries was given to three appointed electoral commissioners. Until then electoral boundaries had been defined by the government of the day and electorates outside Brisbane, particularly those in outlying parts of the State, had comparatively small enrolments. The 1910 legislation provided for 72 electorates with a permitted variation of 20 per cent above and below the average. In 1931, the size of the Assembly, and consequently the number of electorates, was reduced to 62. As well, stipulations were introduced to make city electorates larger than country electorates.

In 1949, the Assembly was enlarged to 75, and a zonal system was introduced comprising: a metropolitan zone (Brisbane) of 24 members; a south-eastern zone of 28 members; a northern zone with 13 members and a western zone of 10 members. In 1958, when the Assembly was again enlarged to 78 members, the number of zones was reduced to three but with a further enlargement in 1971 to 82, a fourth zone was re-introduced to provide for: a south-eastern zone of 47 members; a provincial cities

Government and Administration

zone with a total of 13 members; a country zone of 15 members and a western and far northern zone electing 7 members.

3.7 MEMBERS OF THE QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT 25 MAY 1994

<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Albert	Szczerbanik, J.	ALP	Mansfield	Power, I.J.	ALP
Archerfield	Ardill, L.A.	ALP	Maroochydore	Simpson, F.S.	National
Ashgrove	Fouras, Hon. D.J.	ALP	Maryborough	Dollin, R.H.	ALP
Aspley	Goss, J.N.	Liberal	Merrimac	Quinn, R.J.	Liberal
Barambah	Perrett, T.J.	National	Mirani	Malone, G.F.	National
Barron River	Clark, Dr L.A.	ALP	Moggill	Watson, Dr D.J.H.	Liberal
Beaudesert	Lingard, K.R.	National	Mooloolah	Laming, B.E.	Liberal
Brisbane Central	Beattie, P.D.	ALP	Mount Coot-tha	Edmond, W.M.	ALP
Broadwater	Grice, A.M.	National	Mount Gravatt	Spence, J.C.	ALP
Bulimba	Purcell, P.D.	ALP	Mount Isa	McGrady, Hon. A.	ALP
Bundaberg	Campbell, C.B.	ALP	Mount Ommaney	Pyke, P.M.	ALP
Bundamba	Gibbs, Hon. R.J.	ALP	Mulgrave	Pitt, F.W.	ALP
Burdekin	Stoneman, M.D.	National	Mundingburra	Davies, K.H.	ALP
Burleigh	Gamin, J.M.	National	Murrumba	Wells, Hon. D.MacM.	ALP
Burnett	Slack, D.J.	National	Nerang	Connor, R.T.	Liberal
Caboolture	Sullivan, J.H.	ALP	Nicklin	Turner, Hon. N.J.	National
Cairns	De Lacy, Hon. K.E.	ALP	Noosa	Davidson, B.W.	Liberal
Callide	McCauley, D.E.	National	Nudgee	Vaughan, K.II.	ALP
Caloundra	Sheldon, J.M.	Liberal	Redcliffe	Hollis, R.K.	ALP
Capalaba	Elder, Hon. J.P.	ALP	Redlands	Budd, J.A.	ALP
Charters Towers	Mitchell, R.A.	National	Rockhampton	Braddy, Hon. P.J.	ALP
Chatsworth	Mackenroth, Hon. T.M.	ALP	Sandgate	Nuttall, G.R.	ALP
Chernside	Sullivan, T.B.	ALP	South Brisbane	Warner, Hon. A.M.	ALP
Clayfield	Santoro, S.	Liberal	Southport	Veivers, M.D.	National
Cleveland	Briskay, D.J.	ALP	Springwood	Robson, Hon. M.J.	ALP
Cook	Bredhauer, S.D.	ALP	Sunnybank	Robertson, S.	ALP
Crow's Nest	Cooper, T.R.	National	Surfers Paradise	Borbidge, R.E.	National
Cunningham	Elliott, J.A.	National	Tablelands	Gilmore, T.J.G.	National
Curumbin	Rose, M.	ALP	Thuringowa	McFilligott, K.V.	ALP
Everton	Welford, R.J.	ALP	Toowoomba North	Healy, G.J.	National
Ferny Grove	Milliner, Hon. G.R.	ALP	Toowoomba South	Horan, M.J.	National
Fitzroy	Pearce, J.	ALP	Townsville	Smith, Hon. G.N.	ALP
Gladstone	Bennett, N.P.	ALP	Warrego	Hobbs, H.W.T.	National
Greenslopes	Fenlon, G.B.	ALP	Warwick	Springborg, I.J.	National
Gregory	Johnson, V.G.	National	Waterford	Barton, T.A.	ALP
Gympie	Stephan, L.W.	National	Western Downs	Littleproud, B.G.	National
Hervcy Bay	Nunn, W.G.	ALP	Whitsunday	Bird, L.R.	ALP
Hinchinbrook	Rowell, M.H.	National	Woodridge	D'Arcy, W.T.	ALP
Inala	Palaszczuk, H.	ALP	Yeronga	Foley, Hon. M.J.	ALP
Indooroopilly	Beanland, D.E.	Liberal			
Ipswich	Hamill, Hon. D.J.	ALP			
Ipswich West	Livingstone, D.W.	ALP			
Kallangur	Hayward, Hon. K.W.	ALP			
Kedron	Comben, Hon. P.	ALP			
Keppel	Lester, Hon. V.P.	National			
Kurwongbah	Woodgate, M.R.	ALP			
Lockyer	Fitzgerald, A.A.	National			
Logan	Goss, Hon. W.K.	ALP			
Lytton	Burns, Hon. T.J.	ALP			
Mackay	Casey, Hon. E.D.	ALP			

<p><i>Speaker:</i> Hon. D.J. Fouras <i>Premier:</i> Hon. W.K. Goss <i>Leader of the Opposition:</i> R.E. Borbidge</p>

Source: Queensland Government Gazette.

Despite redistributions prior to elections in 1972, 1977 and 1986, the basic system remained that drawn up in 1971. The 1985 redistribution

increased the number of members in the Assembly to 89. Although it did respond to changing demographic patterns within the zones, it did not alter the relativity between zones.

In March 1990, EARC was appointed to review electoral law and administration in Queensland. The Commission was required to investigate the Legislative Assembly electoral system.

A review of the zonal electoral system, including an examination of the voting system to be applied in future Legislative Assembly elections was carried out. This report, which was presented to the Parliamentary Committee in late 1990, included recommended principles and procedures for a redistribution to be carried out by EARC. This was undertaken in 1991.

A review of the Queensland electoral roll system and the report on this investigation was also presented in 1990.

During 1991, EARC completed its investigations into the Legislative Assembly electoral system with the distribution of Queensland into 89 new State electoral districts. Boundaries for the 89 electoral districts were drawn following the principle of one vote, one value within a 10 per cent tolerance, except for those districts above 100,000 square kilometres in area, where special weighting applies. This group comprises the districts of Cook, Charters Towers, Gregory, Mount Isa and Warrego.

The Commission furnished its report entitled *Elections Act 1983 and Related Matters* in December 1991. Release of this report follows EARC's comprehensive review of the Elections Act, which regulates the conduct of elections in Queensland. The report examined appropriate administrative infrastructures for the conduct of elections in Queensland and recommended controls over political advertising, greater assistance for disabled voters and establishment of the Queensland Electoral Commission to conduct elections and future State electoral distributions.

EARC finalised its reviews of electoral matters by furnishing a report, in October 1992, on the registration of donations to politicians and political parties and the public funding of election campaigns.

EARC tabled its last report on 17 September 1993 and ceased to exist after 30 September 1993.

State Election, 1992

After the State electoral boundaries redistribution was completed in 1991, an election was held on 19 September 1992 in which 323 candidates contested the 89 seats.

The ALP retained government by winning 54 seats as it had in the previous election. The National Party won 26 seats and the Liberal Party retained 9 seats. In this election a total of 1,745,161 formal votes and 40,242 informal votes were recorded from a total roll of 1,835,727 electors.

The relativity between parties was retained following the by-election for the State electoral district of Mirani, which was held on 30 April 1994. The seat was retained for the National Party by G.E. Malone.

Government and Administration

3.8 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

Party	1983	1986	1989	1992
Labor	32	30	54	54
National	(a) 41	49	26	26
Liberal	(a) 8	10	9	9
Other	1	—	—	—
Total	82	89	89	89

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

Sources: Prasser, Scott, *The Queensland Liberals, Current Affairs Bulletin*, March 1987, and Queensland Government Gazettes.

The Cabinet and Executive Government

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

The Cabinet at 25 May 1994

Premier, Minister for Economic and Trade Development
Hon. Wayne Keith Goss

Deputy Premier, Minister for Emergency Services and Minister for Rural Communities and Consumer Affairs
Hon. Thomas James Burns

Treasurer
Hon. Keith Ernest De Lacy

Minister for Tourism, Sport and Racing
Hon. Robert James Gibbs

Minister for Transport and Minister Assisting the Premier on Economic and Trade Development
Hon. David John Hamill

Minister for Primary Industries
Hon. Edmund Denis Casey

Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services
Hon. Paul Joseph Braddy

Minister for Education
Hon. Patrick Comben

Minister for Housing, Local Government and Planning
Hon. Terence Michael Mackenroth

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General and Minister for the Arts
Hon. Dean MacMillan Wells

Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs
Hon. Anne Marie Warner

Minister for Administrative Services

Hon. Glen Richard Milliner

Minister for Lands

Hon. Geoffrey Norman Smith

Minister for Health

Hon. Kenneth William Hayward

Minister for Minerals and Energy

Hon. Anthony McGrady

Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Relations

Hon. Matthew Joseph Foley

Minister for Business, Industry and Regional Development

Hon. James Peter Elder

Minister for Environment and Heritage

Hon. Molly Jess Robson

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 1 July 1994, 18 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and 3 other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 107 shire councils.

In March 1990, State Parliament gave EARC the task of reviewing the local authority electoral system of Queensland and certain matters relating to local authority administration.

The report on the first stage of the review concerning an examination of internal boundaries and electoral principles was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 10 September 1990.

The Commission's report on the second stage of its review was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 21 November 1991. It recommended that particular local authorities be abolished and other new authorities created through amalgamation with adjoining shires and/or cities. The report also recommended principles for determining appropriate local authority boundaries and proposed the establishment of a permanent Local Authorities Boundaries Commission to examine external boundary matters.

Local authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by local authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government.

All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each authority must prepare a budget showing receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General or by an auditor appointed by the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Act, local authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, footpaths, etc. within their areas. Declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads.

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

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

Local Government Elections

Elections for office holders in Queensland's city, town and shire councils were held on 26 March 1994, except for the Shires of Cooloolo and Warwick where elections were held at different times due to boundary amalgamations. The implementation of the recommendations of the EARC Report of September 1990 meant that many candidates were elected under changed circumstances. EARC recommendations led to a reorganisation of local government boundaries which resulted in six fewer local governments at the time of the 1994 elections.

The first of the amalgamations recommended through the EARC process resulted from the merging of the former Widgee Shire and Gympie City to form the Shire of Cooloolo from 2 December 1993. Elections for the new shire took place on 27 November 1993 and the swearing in of the newly elected Cooloolo Shire Council occurred on 7 December 1993.

The Shires of Allora, Glengallan and Rosenthal were merged with Warwick City to form Warwick Shire. This took effect on 1 July 1994 and elections were held on 25 June 1994. Mackay City and Pioneer Shire were amalgamated to form new Mackay City. Date of effect was 8 April 1994. A contracted Gooburrum Shire (after a boundary reorganisation expanded Bundaberg City) was merged with Woongarra Shire to form Burnett Shire. Date of effect was 30 March 1994.

A number of other boundary amendments were made during 1994. Transfers between Logan City and Brisbane City took effect on 1 January 1994. Part of Woocoo Shire was transferred to Maryborough City from 31 March 1994. The boundaries of Burdekin Shire, Dalrymple Shire, Hinchinbrook Shire, Thuringowa City and Townsville City were amended by transfers among these areas. These took effect on 8 April 1994.

Further proposals for boundary reorganisation or amalgamation are under review and remain to be finalised.

A total of 2,438 candidates contested the March 1994 local government elections. Of these candidates 2,150 (1,657 men and 493 women) contested the non-leader councillor positions and 288 candidates (254 men and 34 women) contested the mayor or chairperson position to lead the councils. Thus, women accounted for 11.8 per cent of mayoral candidates and 22.9 per cent of non-mayoral candidates.

Of the 1,090 non-mayoral candidates elected in March, 22.7 per cent were women, contrasting with 19.1 per cent previously. The overall similarity between the percentage of women contesting the election (22.9 per cent of non-mayoral candidates) and the percentage of women elected (22.7 per cent) is worthy of note. The success rate, of men and women candidates, for election overall is virtually identical: one out of every two non-mayoral candidates of both sexes was elected.

The Queensland system of popular ('at large') mayoral elections throughout local government is unique in Australia.

Of the 126 local government areas, 24 incumbent mayors retired and 102 sought re-election. Of those mayors who sought re-election, 44.1 per cent were unopposed, 40.1 per cent were opposed but re-elected and 15.7 per cent were defeated. Of departing mayors, 60 per cent retired and 40 per cent were defeated.

Of the nine women mayors prior to the March elections, two retired and seven sought re-election. Of these seven candidates two were unopposed, three were opposed and re-elected and two were defeated. In addition, women were elected to mayoral office in the Shires of Cook, Herberton, Fitzroy, Longreach and Pine Rivers.

In the City of Brisbane mayoral contest, the incumbent mayor, James Soorley, was re-elected with 229,196 first preference votes. This represented 52 per cent of formal votes. The Australian Labor Party candidates won 15 of the 26 Brisbane electoral wards to increase their representation by one over the 1991 results.

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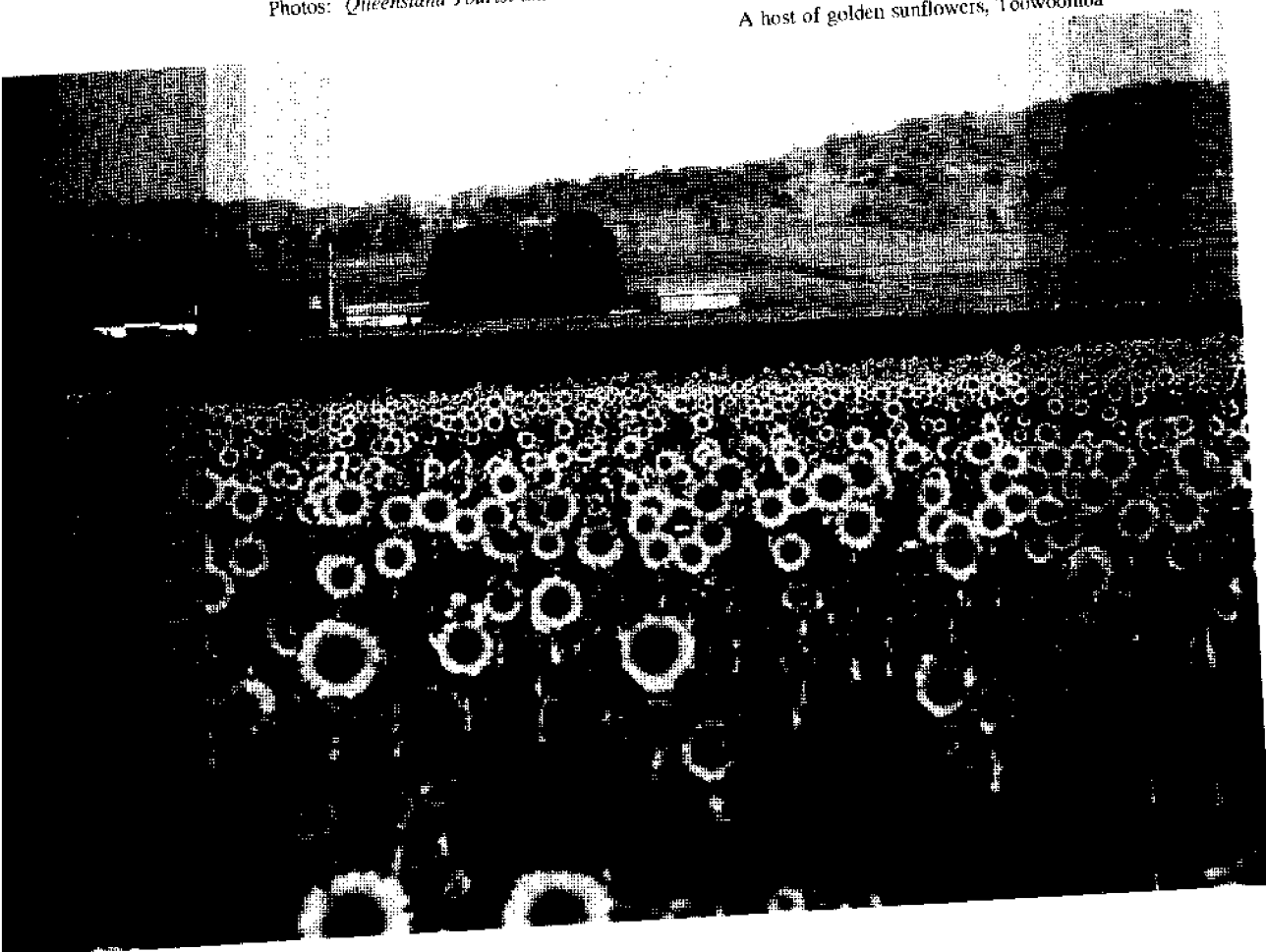
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Historical Courthouse and Library, Tambo

Photos: Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

A host of golden sunflowers, Toowoomba





Bundaberg Art Gallery

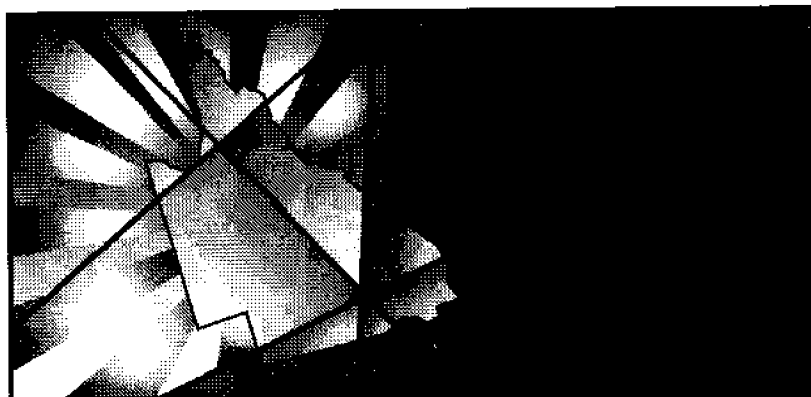
Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation.*

Hervey Bay boat harbour



Chapter 4

QUEENSLAND – A BROAD OVERVIEW



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Chapter 4

QUEENSLAND – A BROAD OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a broad overview of information relating to Queensland and its people. It aims to provide a summary of the key issues that are addressed in more detail in other chapters.

Queensland's estimated resident population of 3,112,600 at 30 June 1993 represented approximately 18 per cent of the total population of Australia. Queensland experienced strong population growth in 1992-93, increasing 2.7 per cent, compared with 1.0 per cent for Australia. Queensland also experienced strong economic growth in 1992-93 with a Gross State Product increase of 7.4 per cent, compared with a 4.3 per cent increase in Gross Domestic Product for Australia.

The greatest impetus to population growth was net interstate and overseas migration which provided 68.3 per cent of the population increase in 1993. On a regional basis, almost two-thirds of the population of Queensland is located in the south-east of the State.

Over the year to May 1994, Queensland also experienced strong labour force and employment growth and a decrease in the number of unemployed persons. This resulted in a fall in the unemployment rate from 10.3 per cent in May 1993 to 9.4 per cent in May 1994.

Agriculture and mining, the original base for the development of the economy of Queensland, continue to make a strong contribution, especially in earning export income. However, in recent years, manufacturing has diversified into higher value-added, high technology industries and tourism in particular has experienced strong growth. In 1992-93, the major contributions to Queensland's Gross State Product were agriculture and mining (11 per cent), manufacturing and construction (20 per cent), trade, transport, storage and communication (24 per cent) and business services, public administration, defence and community services (25 per cent).

Queensland has a large infrastructure requirement given the more decentralised geographic distribution of its population, the long distance travel required to service them and the demands of a rapidly increasing population. A network of over 175,020 kilometres of roads, 9,797 kilometres of rail, 10 major airports and 15 major ports helps to connect and service Queensland.

Concern for the environment ranks high among the Queensland population. Almost three-quarters of persons surveyed in 1992 indicated that they had concerns about environmental problems. In addition, 81 per cent of households undertook some recycling activities.

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Queensland was 3,112,600 at 30 June 1993. Of this, 50.1 per cent were males and 49.9 per cent were females.

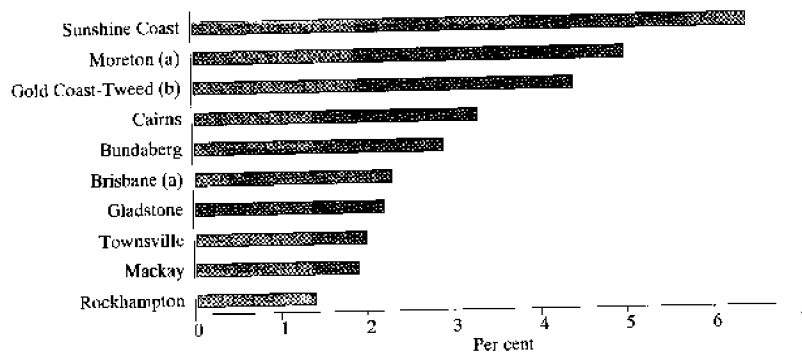
Queensland – A Broad Overview

In recent years, Queensland's population has experienced significant growth. Over the past decade, the population increased by over 630,000 persons or 25.4 per cent. The increasing importance of net migration as the major contributor to Queensland's growth is shown by its rise from 51.0 per cent of the population increase at 30 June 1983 to 68.3 per cent at 30 June 1993.

Queensland's population has become progressively older, with the proportion of the population 65 years or older increasing from 9.8 per cent in 1983 to 11.1 per cent in 1993. The median age of the Queensland population has increased correspondingly over this period from 29.3 years to 32.4 years.

Queensland's population is concentrated in the south-east corner of the State, with 62.7 per cent of the population residing in the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton, at 30 June 1993. Despite this, Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 54.4 per cent of the population living outside the Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1993.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1988 TO 1993 BY QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICT AND SELECTED STATISTICAL DIVISION



(a) Statistical Divisions. (b) Including that part in New South Wales.

South-east Queensland (Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions) continues to experience higher population growth than other Statistical Divisions within Queensland, with the population increasing by 57,200 persons in 1993. This represented 69.6 per cent of the total population increase in Queensland in 1993. Within south-east Queensland, statistical local areas (suburbs) with the greatest increase in population from 1992 to 1993 were Parkwood (37.8 per cent), Arundel (33.3 per cent), Parkinson-Drewvale (31.6 per cent), Doolandella-Forest Lake (27.7 per cent) and Stretton (23.3 per cent).

Ethnicity

At the time of the 1991 census, 17.0 per cent of the Queensland population had been born overseas compared with 16.4 per cent in 1986 and 14.4 per cent in 1981. The comparative figure for Australia at the time of the 1991 census was 22.3 per cent. People born in the United Kingdom and Ireland represented the largest immigrant group, accounting for 6.2 per cent of the total population of Queensland in 1991.

There were 70,070 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) people counted in Queensland at the 1991 census, representing 2.4 per cent of the

total Queensland population. In comparison, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented 1.6 per cent of the total Australian population, with just over one quarter residing in Queensland at the time of the 1991 census.

4.1 ABORIGINALITY BY SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Particulars	Males		Females		Persons		Proportion (a)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
Aboriginal persons	27,573	27,938	55,511	79.2			
TSI persons	7,231	7,328	14,559	20.8			
Total	34,804	35,266	70,070	100.0			

(a) Proportion of total Aboriginal and TSI persons.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

Family Composition

From March 1992 to May 1992, the ABS collected data relating to the characteristics of families and family members and the nature of family support. There were almost 825,000 household families in Queensland in 1992. Of these, 707,900 families were couple families and 110,200 were one parent families.

4.2 FAMILIES: FAMILY TYPE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Thousand	Per cent
<i>Couple family</i>	707.9	85.8
With dependent children only	304.4	36.9
With dependent and non-dependent children	42.4	5.1
With non-dependent children only	63.1	7.7
With no children	298.0	36.1
<i>One parent family</i>	110.2	13.4
With dependent children only	69.3	8.4
With dependent and non-dependent children	6.5	0.8
With non-dependent children only	34.4	4.2
Other family	6.7	0.8
Total	824.9	100.0

Source: Australia's Families (4418.0).

Of all persons usually resident in Queensland in 1992, 87.3 per cent were living with at least one other family member in the same household. Just under 8 per cent were living alone, 4.3 per cent were living with unrelated individuals in non-family households and the remainder were living as an unrelated individual in a family household.

EDUCATION

Queensland's population is becoming more highly educated, with an increasing number of people holding post-school qualifications. In February 1993, 40.6 per cent of persons aged 15 years or older had attained post-school qualifications, with 7.9 per cent having a degree. These figures are higher than those recorded in February 1989 (37.7 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively).

In 1993, there were 332,836 children enrolled in primary school and 210,895 persons enrolled in secondary school.

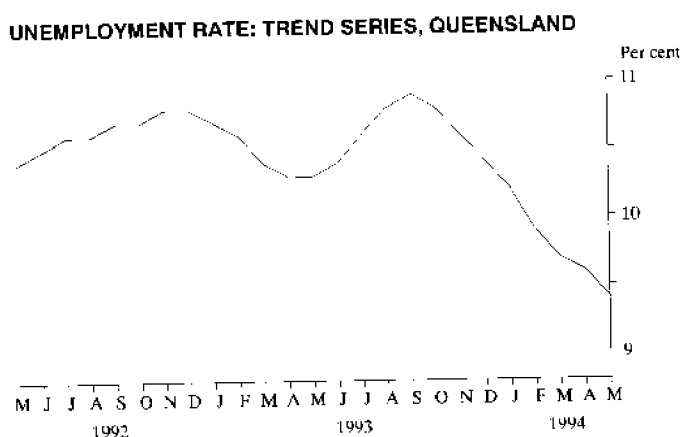
Queensland – A Broad Overview

The apparent retention rate (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)) increased from 79.6 per cent in 1991 to 85.0 per cent in 1992 but decreased to 82.9 per cent in 1993.

In 1993, 93,955 students were enrolled in higher education institutions, a 4.2 per cent increase since 1992. Of these students, 8,801 were undertaking a higher degree. In 1992, there were 38 Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions in Queensland, with an estimated 277,795 students. Although the number of institutions decreased 7.3 per cent in 1991, the number of students increased 15.8 per cent over the same period.

LABOUR FORCE

In trend estimate terms, the labour force in Queensland experienced strong growth over the year to May 1994, increasing 48,000 to 1,568,200 persons. Employment increased by 57,600 to 1,421,100 persons over the same period, while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 9,700 to 147,000 persons.



This resulted in an unemployment rate of 9.4 per cent in May 1994, compared with 10.3 per cent in May 1993. The unemployment rate for Australia fell from 10.8 per cent to 9.9 per cent over the same period. The labour force participation rate in Queensland increased 0.2 percentage points to 63.6 per cent over the 12 months to May 1994.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

In Queensland over the 10 years ending 1992-93, there has been a relative shift in the contribution to Gross State Product at Factor Cost (GSP(fc)) from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries. Over the period 1982-83 to 1992-93, all goods-producing industries recorded proportional decreases in contribution to GSP(fc), with the manufacturing sector recording the greatest decline, falling from 14.8 per cent of GSP(fc) in 1982-83 to 12.2 per cent in 1992-93.

Queensland – A Broad Overview

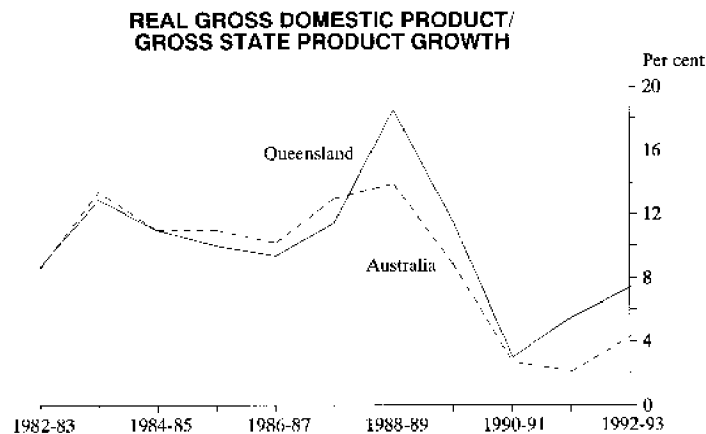
Other sectors whose proportional contributions declined over the period 1982-83 to 1992-93 were: construction (falling 1.7 percentage points), mining (falling 1.1 percentage points), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (falling 0.5 percentage points).

In contrast to the goods-producing industries, all the service-providing sectors recorded increases in their contributions to GSP(fc) over the period 1982-83 to 1992-93, with the exception of electricity, gas and water (which remained steady) and the general government sector contribution (which decreased 0.8 percentage points). The highest increase was recorded in finance, property and business services which increased 1.6 percentage points over this period.

4.3 CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND

Industry subdivision	Value 1992-93	Contribution to GSP(fc)	
		1982-83	1992-93
	\$m	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,685	5.1	4.6
Mining	3,425	7.0	5.9
Manufacturing	7,074	14.8	12.2
Electricity, gas and water	2,134	3.7	3.7
Construction	4,801	10.0	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8,449	13.9	14.6
Transport, storage and communication	5,375	8.2	9.3
Finance, property and business services	4,618	6.4	8.0
Public administration, defence and community services	9,680	15.4	16.7
Recreational, personal and other services	3,028	4.1	5.2
Ownership of dwellings	5,492	8.5	9.5
General government	1,291	3.0	2.2
Total	58,052	100.0	100.0

Source: State Accounts (\$220.0).



The Queensland economy grew strongly over most of the 1980s, recording an average annual growth rate in GSP of 10.0 per cent from

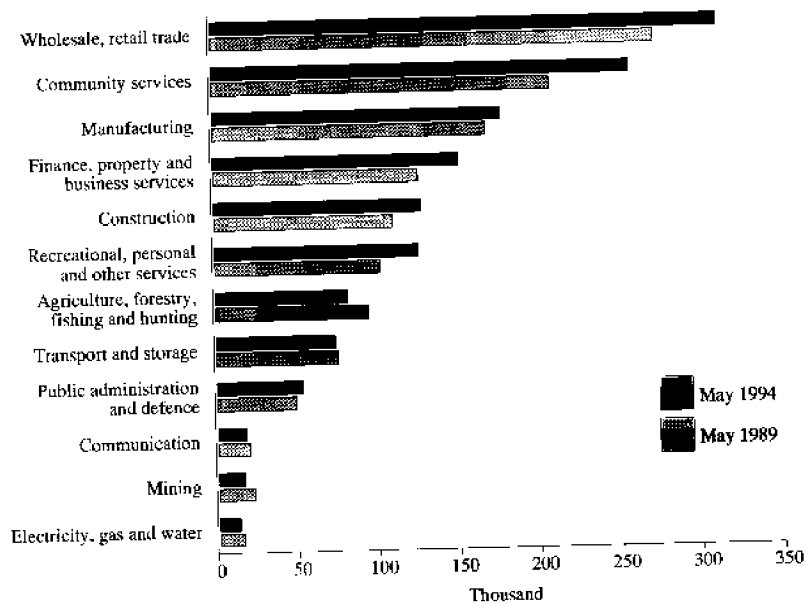
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1982-83 to 1992-93, compared with average annual growth in GDP of 9.0 per cent for Australia over the same period. For the 5 years from 1983-84 to 1988-89, Queensland's growth lagged marginally behind that of Australia before becoming especially buoyant during 1988-89 and 1989-90. The Queensland economy then slowed with the onset of a national and global economic downturn and the effect of drought and falling commodity prices depressing the agriculture sector. In 1991-92, however, growth in Queensland GSP improved substantially above the Australian average, growing 5.5 per cent compared with 2.1 per cent for GDP for Australia. This reflected proportionally higher growth in all industries except agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and electricity, gas and water. Similarly in 1992-93, Queensland's GSP continued to grow faster than GDP for Australia, achieving a growth rate of 7.4 per cent compared with 4.3 per cent nationally. This reflects the increase in contribution to GSP by most of the State's service industries.

INDUSTRY

During the 5-year period between May 1989 and May 1994, the largest percentage increases in employment were in community services which increased by 23.3 per cent to 258,900 persons and recreation, personal and other services which grew 22.9 per cent to 127,100 persons with average annual growth rates of 4.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively. Employment in the finance, property and business services industry increased 19.4 per cent and that in construction increased 16.4 per cent over the same period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND



The mining industry recorded the largest percentage decrease in employment, falling by 27.0 per cent over 5 years to 17,300 persons, an average annual decrease of 6.1 per cent. Overall, total employment in

Queensland – A Broad Overview

Queensland rose 11.2 per cent to 1,423,200 persons. This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent over the 5 years to May 1994.

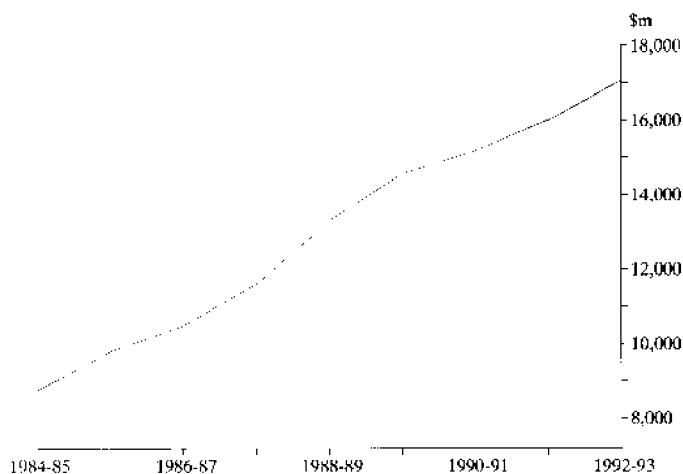
Although adverse seasonal conditions continued to prevail in many regions throughout Queensland during 1992-93, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced reversed the fall of the previous year, rising 5.6 per cent (\$253.1m) to \$4,760.3m. The main reason for this increase was a rise of \$196.5m in the value of crops.

In 1992-93, the total value of mineral production increased 10.7 per cent (\$545.0m) to \$5,626.8m. The largest contributors to this total were coal, \$3,555.0m (63.2 per cent); copper, \$673.3m (12.0 per cent) and gold, \$474.6m (8.4 per cent).

There were 6,573 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1992. These establishments paid \$3,195m in wages and salaries and recorded \$22,836.9m in turnover in the year to 30 June 1992. During 1991-92, Queensland manufacturing industries contributed 13.6 per cent of total Australian manufacturing turnover.

In 1992-93, the trend estimate value of retail turnover in Queensland increased by \$1,085.5m (6.8 per cent) to \$17,061.3m. This represented 17.7 per cent of total Australian retailing turnover in 1992-93. In the 5 years to 1992-93, estimated retail turnover in Queensland increased by 62.8 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 10.2 per cent. In trend estimate terms, the grocery, confection and tobacconists industry was the largest contributor, generating \$4,958m (29.1 per cent) of Queensland's turnover during 1992-93, followed by the hotel, liquor stores and licensed clubs industry which contributed \$2,170m (12.7 per cent).

TREND ESTIMATES OF RETAIL TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND



During 1992-93, construction commenced on 46,985 new dwelling units in Queensland with a total value of \$3,828.5m. This represents an increase of 21.9 per cent in the number of new dwelling commencements over the previous year's total and 28.3 per cent of the total value of new dwelling unit commencements in Australia.

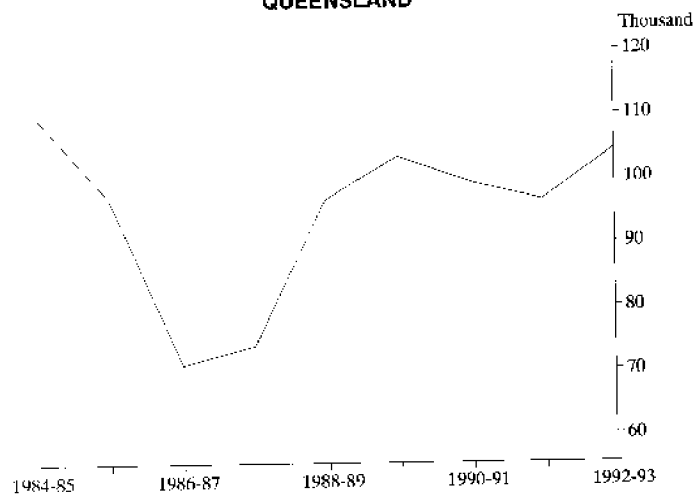
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The value of large engineering construction projects such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours, power stations and production and distribution facilities that were commenced in 1992-93 in Queensland rose 16.7 per cent to \$2,372.3m. This follows a decline of 13.6 per cent in the previous year. Engineering construction commencements in Queensland represented 20.7 per cent of the total Australian value in 1992-93.

Tourism is one of Queensland's largest and most dynamic economic industries. After peaking in 1988, with World Expo 88 in Brisbane and the Australian Bicentenary celebrations, tourism in Queensland declined temporarily in 1989 in terms of both international visitors and domestic travel. In the subsequent 4 years, however, international visitor numbers to Australia have increased 44 per cent from 2.1 million in 1989 to a record 3.0 million in 1993 and Queensland has attracted a growing proportion of those visitors. The number of international visitors stating that Queensland was the main State of intended stay increased from 440,000 in 1989 to 860,000 in 1993 (21.3 per cent and 28.7 per cent of the Australian total, respectively).

According to the Bureau of Tourism Research *Domestic Tourism Monitor*, the total number of visitor nights in Queensland fell from 55.0 million in 1989-90 to 54.0 million in 1992-93. However, Queensland's share of total Australian visitor nights increased from 24.6 per cent to 25.7 per cent over this same period. In the 4 years to 31 December 1993, accommodation capacity available in Queensland has grown by 9.6 per cent for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, to 40,125 rooms and by 9.6 per cent for holiday flats, units and houses to 16,608 units. Over this same period of time, annual takings from accommodation have increased by 58 per cent to \$733m in 1993 for hotels, motels and guest houses and by 48 per cent to \$199m in 1993 for holiday flats, units and houses.

**TREND ESTIMATES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED,
QUEENSLAND**

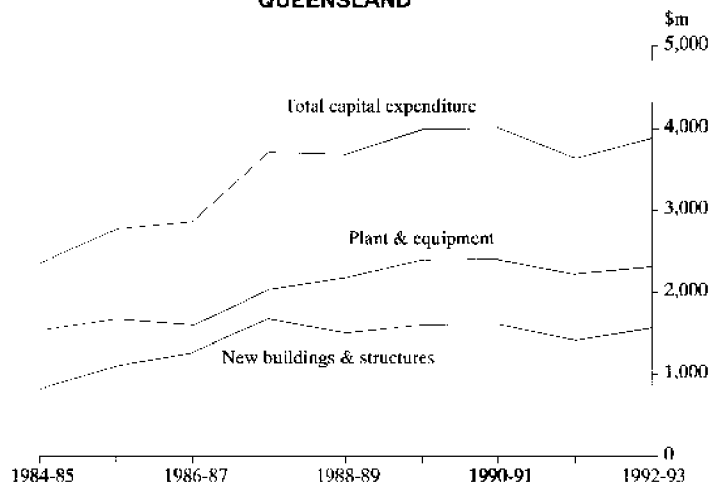


New motor vehicle registrations in Queensland rose 8.2 per cent in 1992-93 to 104,403. This follows consecutive falls of 3.6 per cent in 1990-91 and 3.2 per cent in 1991-92. Passenger vehicles accounted for 78.2 per cent of all new motor vehicles registrations in 1992-93 followed

by light commercial vehicles (18.1 per cent). Queensland motor vehicle registrations represented 19.3 per cent of total Australian registrations in 1992-93.

New capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Queensland in 1992-93 totalled \$3,885m, an increase of 6.9 per cent from the expenditure for the previous year. In comparison, new capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Australia increased 6.3 per cent from 1991-92 to 1992-93. Investment in new buildings and structures in Queensland increased by 11.2 per cent to \$1,568m and investment in plant, machinery and equipment increased by 4.2 per cent to \$2,317m.

**PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ASSET,
QUEENSLAND**



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Total outlays of the Queensland State Government for 1992-93 were \$11,470m, an increase of 4.7 per cent from outlays in 1991-92. Total revenue generated in 1992-93 was \$12,471m, leaving a net negative financing requirement of \$1,105m.

Of total outlays, \$3,220m or 28.1 per cent, was spent on education, \$1,761m (15.4 per cent) on health and \$1,333m (11.6 per cent) on transport and communication. These represented 17.2 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 16.9 per cent, respectively, of the Australian totals for these purposes.

HEALTH

The ABS 1989-90 National Health Survey revealed the health status of Queenslanders as relatively similar to the average for Australia. Although the proportion of persons experiencing both recent and long-term illness was higher in Queensland than the Australian average (57.3 per cent and 53.2 per cent, respectively), the proportion of Queenslanders aged 18 years and over who regarded their health status as either 'excellent' or 'good' was marginally higher than that recorded for Australia (79.3 per cent and 79.2 per cent, respectively).

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In Queensland, there were over 400 residential and non-residential health establishments in 1991-92. The 200 nursing care homes in Queensland provided almost 4.4 million inpatient days of nursing care during 1991-92. The 71 outpatient service centres rendered a total of 585,200 services during 1991-92, while 491,000 services were rendered by the 31 day centres. During 1991-92, staff employed by the 103 domiciliary nursing services visited 1,867,900 Queenslanders in their homes.

The proportion of persons aged 18 years and over who drank alcohol in the 7 days prior to the interview was lower in Queensland (61.3 per cent) than Australia (62.5 per cent). Of the 2,089,900 persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland, 28.4 per cent indicated they smoked, equalling the national average. Of these, 56.3 per cent were male. Queensland also recorded a higher proportion of persons who did not exercise (36.7 per cent) and who were obese (9.1 per cent) compared with the national averages (35.8 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively). These comparisons are shown in the table below.

4.4 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

Particulars	Queensland	Australia
	%	%
Persons reporting recent illness	73.8	70.8
Self assessed health status as 'excellent' or 'good'	79.3	79.2
Alcohol intake	61.3	62.5
Consumed alcohol	38.7	37.5
Did not consume alcohol		
Smoker status	28.4	28.4
Smoker	24.8	23.2
Ex-smoker	46.8	48.4
Never smoked		
Exercise level	36.7	35.8
No exercise	31.4	32.2
Low	16.7	16.6
Medium	15.3	15.4
High		
Body mass index	9.1	8.7
Obese		

Source: National Health Survey, 1989-90.

Life expectancy for females is greater than that for males at all ages. In 1992, the life expectancy of a newborn child in Queensland was 74.4 for boys and 80.2 for girls. Queensland life expectancies are comparable to the life expectancies for Australia as a whole.

WELFARE

Welfare is essential in protecting people with special needs from economic hardship and may be provided by government or voluntary organisations.

The number of Queensland residential welfare establishments in 1991-92 increased 4.7 per cent to 1,079. Of these, 383 establishments provided substitute family or home care, 90 provided hostel care and 606 provided accommodation only.

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At 30 June 1993, there were 251,557 age pensioners in Queensland, an increase of 5.2 per cent from the previous year. In addition to this, 68,459 persons received the disability support pension and 152,162 persons were recipients of the job search and newstart allowances. As a proportion of the total Queensland population, the number of persons receiving pensions, payments and allowances, is comparable to the average for total Australia.

4.5 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF SELECTED WELFARE PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES AND PAYMENTS, 30 JUNE 1993

Type of pension	Queensland		Australia
	Number	Per cent (a)	Per cent (a)
Age pension (b)	251,557	8.1	8.6
Disability support pension	68,459	2.2	2.3
Rehabilitation allowance	97	—	—
Sickness allowance	(c) 9,853	0.3	0.2
Mobility allowance	(d) 3,581	0.1	0.1
Child disability allowance	(d) (e) 11,840	0.4	0.3
Job search allowance	(c) 91,139	2.9	2.8
Newstart allowance	(c) 61,023	2.0	2.2
Basic family payment	(f) 356,043	11.4	10.9
Sole parent pension	56,883	1.8	1.7
Class B widow pension	8,454	0.3	0.4

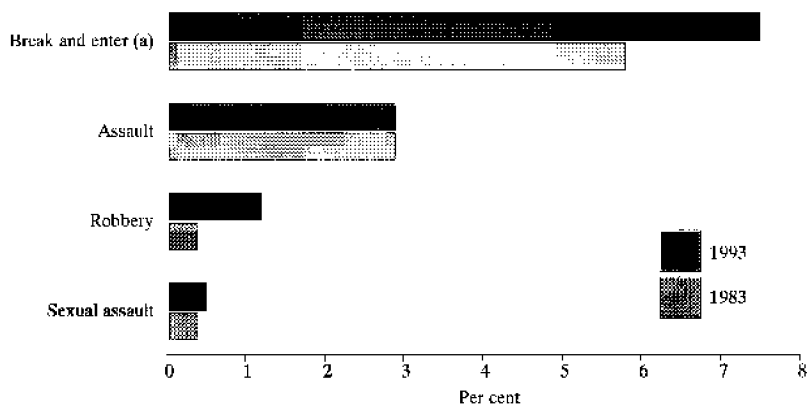
(a) Number of recipients as a percentage of the respective estimated resident population at 30 June 1993.
 (b) Includes wife/carer pension. (c) Annual average number. (d) Including Northern Territory.
 (e) Number of recipients current at end of year. (f) Number of families.

Sources: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0). Department of Social Security, *Annual Report 1992-93*.

CRIME

In the 12 months to April 1993, an estimated 7.5 per cent of households in Queensland were victims of at least one break and enter offence. This compares with an estimated 6.8 per cent of households who were victims of the same offence in Australia.

VICTIMS OF CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND



(a) Actual and attempted.

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An estimated 1.2 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland were victims of at least one robbery in the 12 months to April 1993, which is the same as the Australian rate over the same period.

Personal crime in Queensland over the 12 months to April 1993 was highest amongst the 15 to 24 year old age group, with 8.5 per cent of people in this age group being recorded as victims of personal crime. The lowest occurrences of personal crime were in the 65 years and over age group, which had a victimisation rate of 0.4 per cent.

4.6 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a), QUEENSLAND, 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1993

Age group (years)	Victims		Non-victims		Victimisation rate (b) per cent
	'000	'000	'000	'000	
15-24	40.5	436.1	476.6	8.5	
25-34	22.7	447.5	470.2	4.8	
35-44	16.7	431.9	448.6	3.7	
45-54	8.1	334.8	342.9	2.4	
55-64	2.9	233.3	236.2	1.2	
65 and over	1.2	298.7	299.9	0.4	
Total	92.1	2,182.2	2,274.3	4.0	

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) In the same age group.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices

In May 1992, the ABS surveyed people's views and practices on environmental issues. Of those persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland, 74.0 per cent stated that they had concerns about environmental problems.

4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM, PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS (a)

Environmental problem	Queensland	Australia
Destruction of trees/ecosystems	37.1	32.8
Air pollution	36.9	40.2
Ocean pollution	36.4	32.3
Freshwater pollution	31.2	29.9
Ozone layer	26.2	28.6
Garbage disposal	21.7	22.9
Toxic chemical waste	21.4	21.3
Extinction of species	21.3	19.3
Land degradation	16.3	15.3
Use of pesticides	15.6	13.7
Resource conservation	15.5	15.0
Greenhouse effect	15.2	17.2
Other pollution	15.1	14.1
Overpopulation	15.0	12.6
Nuclear tests/weapons	14.5	14.6
Use of uranium	8.3	8.5
Other	6.5	5.8
Sand mining	5.1	4.6
No concerns	26.0	25.2

(a) More than one problem may be indicated per person.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (4602.0).

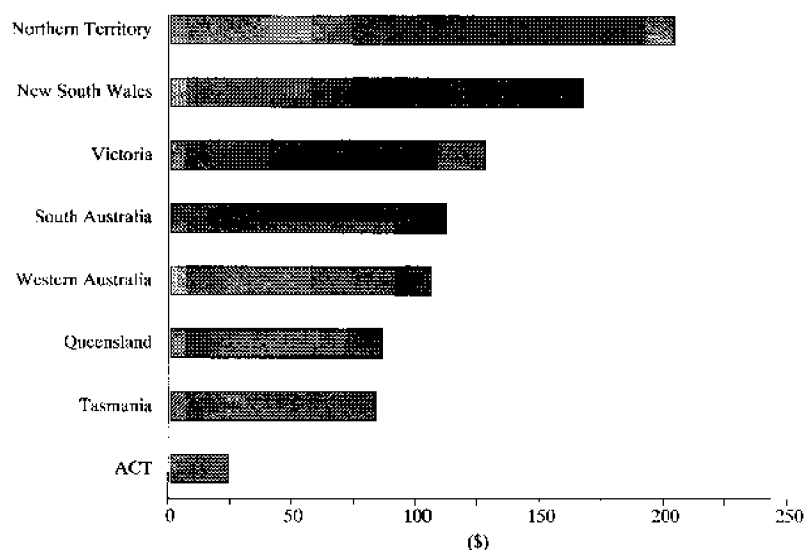
When asked to rank their concerns by environmental problem category, 37.1 per cent indicated destruction of trees/ecosystems to be their major concern, followed by air pollution (36.9 per cent) and ocean pollution (36.4 per cent). Of least concern was sand mining (5.1 per cent).

In Queensland, just over 30 per cent indicated that they donated time or money to environmental protection and 5.4 per cent stated that they were members of an environmental group. This compares with 28 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively, for Australia. The survey also found that 81 per cent of Queensland households undertook some form of recycling, with the most popular form being recycling old clothing and rags (62.2 per cent), garden waste (49.1 per cent) and glass (42.4 per cent), with motor oil being the least recycled (9.3 per cent). (Note: indicating more than one method of recycling was acceptable). Of those who did not recycle, 38.9 per cent gave no explanation while 28.9 per cent indicated that there were no services or facilities available for recycling.

Public Sector and Environmental Protection

In 1990-91, a total of \$259m was spent by the public sector in Queensland on pollution abatement and control. Of this, \$53m (20 per cent) was spent on current outlays (the sum of net capital expenditure on goods and services and net current transfer payments) and \$206m (80 per cent) was spent on capital outlays (the sum of expenditure on new fixed assets, net purchases of other capital assets, increases in stock and net transfer payments to all other bodies to fund capital expenditure). This equated to a per capita outlay on pollution abatement and control of \$86.98 in Queensland, compared with \$130.15 for Australia.

PUBLIC SECTOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND CONTROL PER CAPITA OUTLAY BY STATE, 1990-91



Of the \$259m spent, local government authorities accounted for 89.6 per cent of total outlays with the State Government contributing a further 9.3 per cent. The majority of this total outlay was spent on sewerage (35.5 per cent) and water treatment (31.7 per cent).

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4.8 PUBLIC SECTOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND CONTROL OUTLAYS (a), 1990-91

Government purpose classification	Queensland		Australia (b)	
	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent
Water treatment (c)	82	31.7	505	23.0
Household garbage	7	2.7	130	5.9
Other sanitation	12	4.6	166	7.6
Sewerage	92	35.5	931	42.5
Urban stormwater drainage	40	15.4	183	8.3
Other environmental protection	27	10.4	278	12.7
Total	259	100.0	2,193	100.0

(a) Outlays exclude some current and capital transfer payments (e.g. taxes paid by general government).
 (b) Including Commonwealth outlays spent at the national level. (c) This figure represents half the value of water supply.

Source: Cost of Environment Protection: Selected Industries (4603.0).

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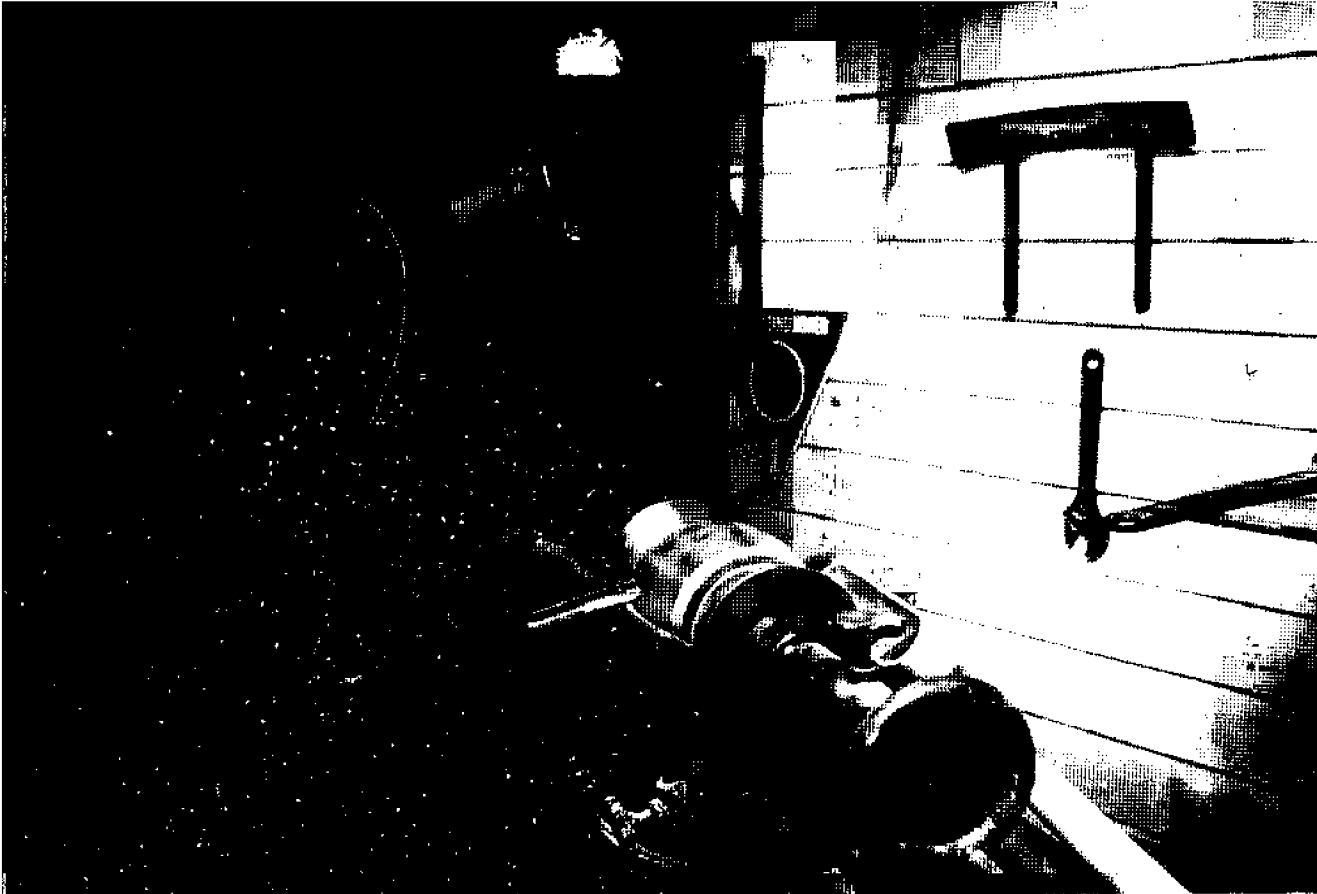
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Wood turning

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Computerised Axial Tomography (CAT) scanner, Royal Brisbane Hospital

Photo: *Central Medical Illustration Unit, RBU*





Training for cardiac emergencies. Brisbane

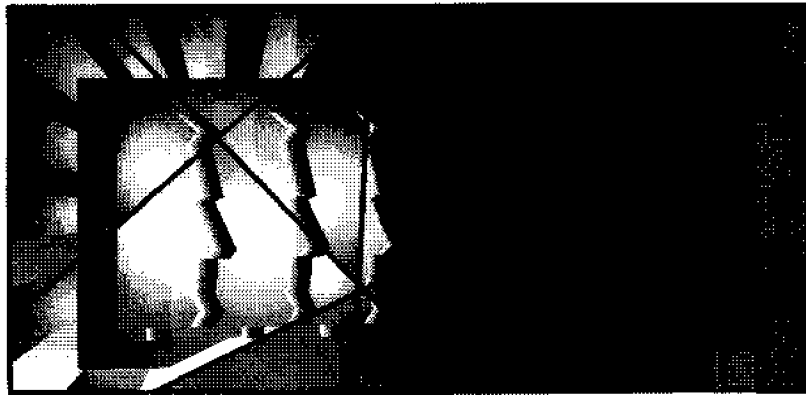
Photos: Bureau of Emergency Services

State Emergency Services control centre



Chapter 5

POPULATION



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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 5.4 and 6.2 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 was 3,112,600 at 30 June 1993. On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520, at that time the second smallest colony exceeding only Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II, Queensland's population has increased each year.

The first census of Queensland was conducted on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males and 11,938 females).

In 1867 the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed that of South Australia to become the third largest colony, a position which has been maintained. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total. At June 1993, Queensland accounted for 17.6 per cent of the Australian total.

Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, one million in 1938 and two million in 1974. Growth in the 5-year period up to June 1993 averaged 2.6 per cent annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.3 per cent.

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

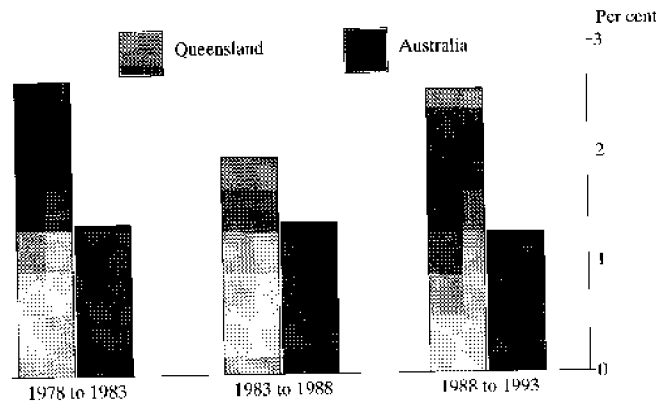
The early years after separation from New South Wales saw large influxes of migrants attracted by free passage or gifts of land orders. Discoveries of gold in the 1870s and 1880s led to another influx of immigrants, followed by a decline in the 1890s. Depressed economic conditions in the early 1900s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

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

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

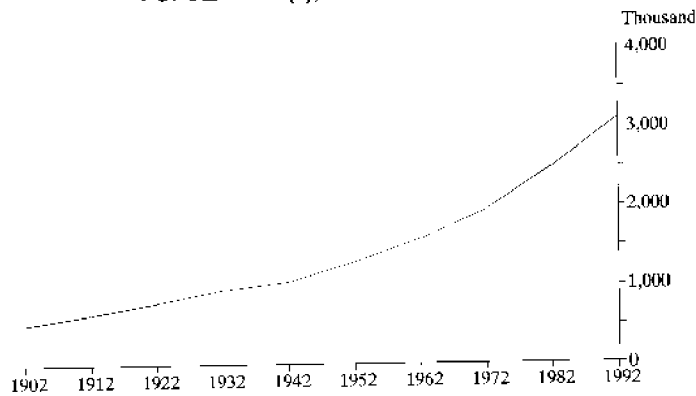
The post World War II period up to the 1960s also experienced high fertility and was known as the baby boom era.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF THE QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATIONS



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 last 20 years has fluctuated, with peaks in the early 1970s, early 1980s and again in 1988-89.

POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Estimated resident population as at 31 December.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

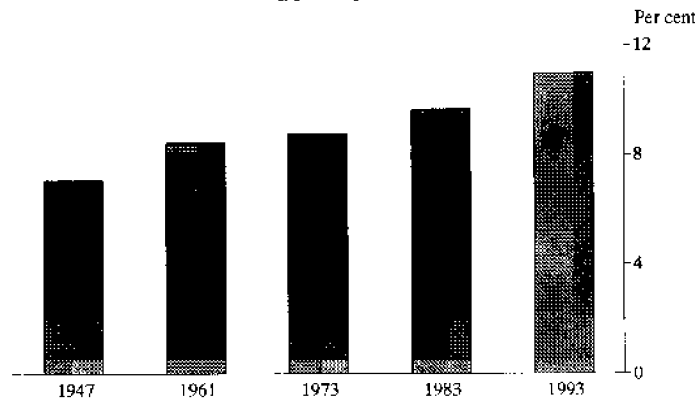
Queensland, in common with most other developed nations, is experiencing a 'greying' of the population, with increasing median ages and a higher proportion of people in the 65 years and over age group. As Queensland moves into the 21st century, this trend will accelerate as those born in the post World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

Age Distribution

In June 1973, the median age of the Queensland population was 27.0 years. By June 1993 the median age had risen progressively to 32.4 years. The median age of males at June 1993 was 31.8 years and that of females was 33 years, reflecting the longer life span of females.

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.

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



(a) Census count to 1961; estimated resident population from 1973.

Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1991 Census, 17.1 per cent of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas compared with just 10.3 per cent in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 22.3 per cent, the Queensland figure reflects lower levels of immigration when compared with New South Wales and Victoria, the major destinations of overseas migrants.

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born, 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 per cent) followed by Chinese languages (11.1 per cent) and German (9.9 per cent).

Of those born overseas, over 70 per cent speak English only, while 12.8 per cent used another language and spoke English very well.

Population

5.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Birthplace	Censuses		
	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	--	1.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

5.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN OVERSEAS (per cent)

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

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

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

5.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

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

(a) Including inadequately described.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Religion

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

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

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 per cent of the total Queensland population and 26.4 per cent of all Aboriginal and TSI people in Australia.

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

5.4 ABORIGINAL AND TSI PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND

<i>Census year</i>	<i>Aboriginal people</i>	<i>TSI people</i>	<i>Total</i>
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 per cent) 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 per cent) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division with the next highest proportion located in the Moreton Statistical Division.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1991 Population Census, 79.2 per cent of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.7 per cent 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 45.7 per cent of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1992.

Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 62.6 per cent of the population resided in the

Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Morceton in the south-eastern corner of the State, at 30 June 1992.

5.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1992

State	Total		Capital City statistical division
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	5,958.7	3,699.8	62.1
Victoria	4,448.8	3,177.9	71.4
Queensland	3,030.5	1,385.5	45.7
South Australia	1,456.4	1,065.3	73.1
Western Australia	1,657.1	1,205.3	72.7
Tasmania	469.8	188.3	40.1

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

5.6 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1993

Statistical division	Estimated resident population	Proportion of Queensland	Average annual growth rate, 1988 to 1993
	No.	%	%
Brisbane and Morceton	1,952,832	62.7	2.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	208,971	6.7	3.3
Darling Downs	200,959	6.5	1.5
South-West	29,159	0.9	0.1
Fitzroy	175,638	5.6	1.6
Central-West	13,232	0.4	-0.4
Mackay	114,340	3.7	1.6
Northern	188,945	6.1	1.5
Far North	190,263	6.1	2.4
North-West	37,999	1.2	-0.2
Queensland (a)	3,112,597	100.0	2.6

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

Sources: Estimated Resident Population (3212.3). Demography (3311.3).

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

Statistical district	Estimated resident population		Average annual growth rate, 1988 to 1993
	1988	1993	
	No.	No.	%
Gold Coast-Tweed (a)	242,283	299,870	4.4
Sunshine Coast	97,625	133,306	6.4
Bundaberg	45,375	52,267	2.9
Rockhampton	61,497	65,868	1.4
Gladstone	31,424	35,055	2.2
Mackay	50,867	55,772	1.9
Townsville	110,326	121,581	2.0
Cairns	79,103	92,830	3.3

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

In Brisbane City, the population growth rate continues to be below the Queensland average. However, local government areas on the periphery of the Brisbane Statistical Division (Logan City, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton and Pine Rivers) 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.

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

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 one of the parents.

5.8 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971 to	1981 to	1991	1992
	1980 (a)	1990 (a)		
Males	18,819	21,091	22,564	23,600
Females	17,828	19,882	21,596	22,640
Total	36,647	40,974	44,160	46,240
Sex ratio of births (b)	105.6	106.1	104.5	104.2
Crude birth rate (c)	17.9	15.7	14.9	15.2

(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.

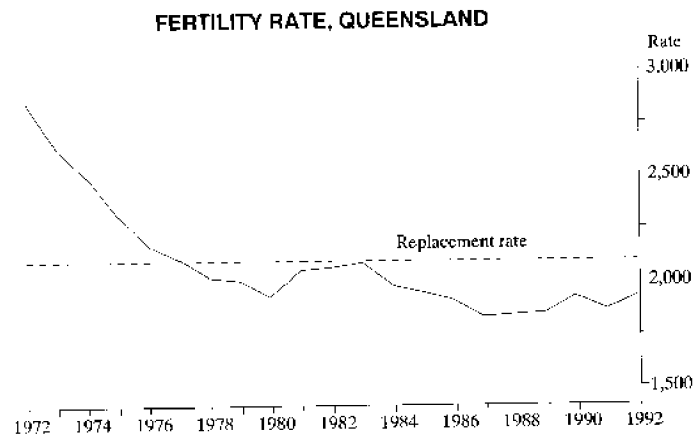
Source: Demography (3311.3).

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

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 also been decreasing steadily over the past 25 years. This rate, which measures the total number of children 1,000 women would be expected to bear in their lifetimes, has now been consistently below the long-term replacement level of 2,100 since 1978. 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.



5.9 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976 to 1980 (a)	1981 to 1985 (a)	1986 to 1990 (a)	1992
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15-19	38.1	34.2	25.4	26.5
20-24	127.5	115.2	90.9	84.9
25-29	143.5	147.5	138.2	134.2
30-34	71.1	79.0	88.1	100.1
35-39	24.3	25.0	27.4	34.6
40-44	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.3
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total fertility rate	2,051	2,029	1,873	1,930
Net reproduction rate	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.93

(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 16 per cent of the married mothers in 1972 had previously had three or more children, only 8 per cent were in this category in 1992. 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 1.6 years in 1972 to 2.3 years in 1992.

In 1992 approximately 13 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue.

Deaths

There were 20,496 deaths of Queensland residents during 1992. This was 6.9 per cent higher than the total for 1991.

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 1992 was 7.9 per 1,000 live births registered, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

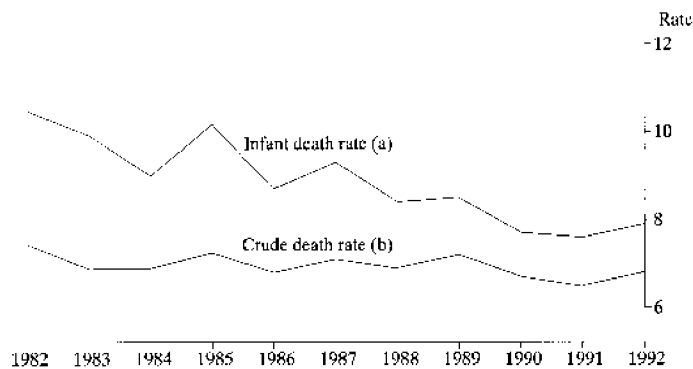
5.10 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males			Females			Persons	Crude death rate (a)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
1982	10,446	7,564	18,010				7.4	
1988	10,597	8,206	18,803				6.9	
1989	11,360	9,085	20,445				7.2	
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	

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Demography (3311.3).

CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT DEATH RATE, QUEENSLAND



(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births. (b) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

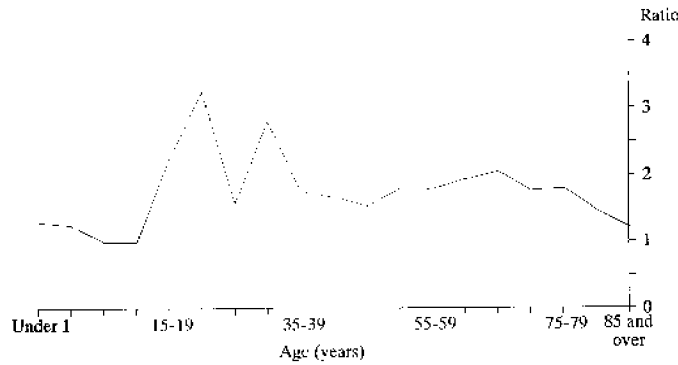
Particulars	Never married	Married r	Widowed or divorced
Males			
15-44	1.7	1.1	2.6
45-54	9.9	3.2	6.7
55-64	24.6	9.6	18.0
65 +	66.5	38.1	77.2
Females			
15-44	0.6	0.5	1.1
45-54	5.5	2.1	3.7
55-64	9.7	5.1	8.0
65 +	44.0	17.9	51.4

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

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

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

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE, MALES TO FEMALES RATIO, QUEENSLAND 1992



5.12 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1992

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	74.41	80.20
1	74.08	79.75
10	65.30	70.97
20	55.62	61.15
30	46.24	51.46
40	36.82	41.76
50	27.59	32.32
60	19.20	23.41
65	15.53	19.26
70	12.29	15.35
80	7.18	8.76

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

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

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1992 have a life expectancy of over 5 years more than boys born in the same year.

5.13 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
1991	71.9	78.4
1992	72.1	78.7

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

Overseas Migration

The number of people coming to Australia to settle is subject to government control and varies from year to year according to economic conditions and government policy. In the last 20 years, the number of

people settling in Queensland reached a low of 4,700 in 1976. However, in the 1980s, settler arrivals in Queensland have fluctuated between a low of 8,750 in 1984 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

5.14 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving	Departures		Net gain
		Former settlers	Total	
1970	11,470	2,190	3,550	7,920
1980	12,500	1,620	2,970	9,530
1985	10,030	1,890	3,350	6,680
1990	15,390	3,090	6,420	8,970
1991 r	16,420	2,960	5,530	10,890
1992	13,220	2,820	5,340	7,880

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

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

5.15 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	1992
Oceania and Antarctica	3,280
Europe and USSR	3,020
Middle East and North Africa	140
South-East Asia	1,550
North-East Asia	3,900
Southern Asia	410
Northern America	450
South America, Central America and Caribbean	190
Africa (excluding North Africa)	280
Total (a)	13,220

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

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

Statistical division	Total overseas born	
	Number	Per cent
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.

Asian countries provided the largest number of settlers to Queensland in 1992 (44 per cent of all settlers). The largest proportion of Asian settlers were from Hong Kong.

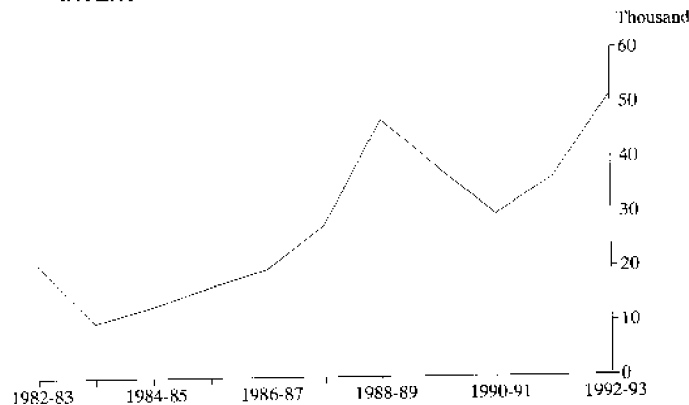
New Zealand was the largest source country of settlers to Queensland in 1992 (20.4 per cent of all settlers). New Zealand overtook the United Kingdom and Ireland, which was the largest source in 1991.

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

Internal Migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. Since the early 1970s this trend has intensified.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN, QUEENSLAND



Since 1987, Queensland has continued to receive net estimated interstate migration gains, mainly from New South Wales and Victoria. The estimated gains to Queensland from Victoria have increased substantially since 1990, while gains from New South Wales have remained steady.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 1992 the Queensland marriage rate and the divorce rate had stabilised. The trend towards marrying at an older age has continued.

Marriages

There were 20,316 marriages registered in Queensland during 1992. This is the highest number ever recorded and represents the seventh successive year in which the number of marriages has increased.

The crude marriage rate has been relatively constant in recent years. However, over the last 20 years, in keeping with the national trend, there has been a consistent decline in the proportion of Queenslanders marrying.

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

5.17 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

Period	Number		Crude rate (a)	
	Qld	Australia	Qld	Australia
1980	17,157	109,240	7.6	7.4
1985	17,810	113,751	6.9	7.2
1989	19,088	117,176	6.8	7.0
1990	19,671	116,959	6.8	6.9
1991	19,844	113,869	6.7	6.6
1992	20,316	114,752	6.7	6.6

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Sources: Marriages (3306.0). Demography (3311.3).

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

5.18 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). Censuses of Population and Housing.

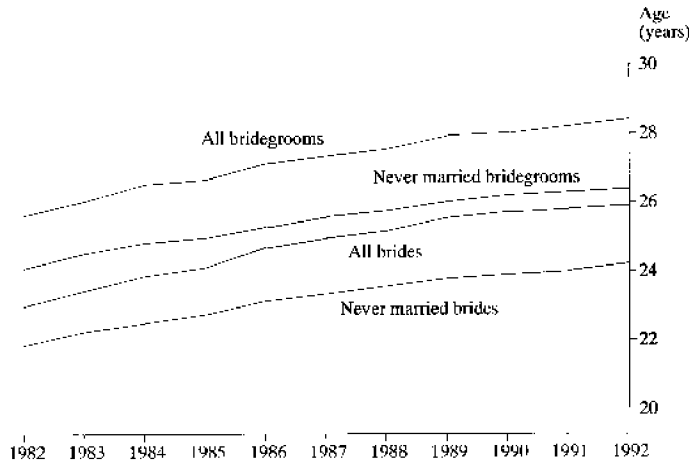
The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1972, 6.2 per cent of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 22.8 per cent in 1992. One of the main factors influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the Family Law Act which reduced the grounds for divorce to one — irreticvable 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.

**5.19 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
1991	75.1	2.6	22.3
1992	74.5	2.7	22.8

Source: Demography (3311.3).

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND



Over the last 10 years, males have shown a slightly higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1982 and 1992, more divorced males remarried than divorced females.

Divorces

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

A large peak in the crude divorce rate occurred in 1976, indicating the large number of divorces granted during the first year of operation of the Family Law Act. The rates have decreased since then but are still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act 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 1992 was 39.2 years at the time of their divorce compared with 36.2 years for wives.

5.20 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989	1990	1991	1992
Divorces granted	7,123	8,509	8,934	8,984
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.5	10.4	10.9	11.0
Divorces involving children	4,244	5,058	5,322	5,176

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

Source: Demography (3311.3).

In 1992, 18.2 per cent of males and 17.1 per cent of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1987, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were lower at 16.0 per cent and 14.7 per cent, respectively.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from approximately 3.1 million in 1993 to between 4.1 and 4.3 million by the year 2011 and between 5.4 and 6.2 million by 2041. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 2.7 per cent from 1992 to 1993, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.6 and 1.8 per cent in the period 1993 to 2011 and between 0.9 and 1.2 per cent 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.

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

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2041</i>
New South Wales	34.0	33.0-33.5	31.9-33.2
Victoria	25.3	23.6-24.0	21.2-22.7
Queensland	17.6	19.7-20.2	21.8-23.5
South Australia	8.3	7.5-7.6	6.4-6.8
Western Australia	9.5	10.0-10.2	10.7-11.2
Tasmania	2.7	2.4-2.5	1.9-2.2
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.2
ACT	1.7	1.8-1.9	1.9-2.2

Sources: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0). Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

5.22 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Expectation of life at age(years)</i>			
	<i>0</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>85</i>
Males				
1992 (actual)	74.6	55.7	15.6	5.1
2031	78.8	59.3	17.7	5.8
2041	79.6	60.0	18.1	5.9
Females				
1992 (actual)	80.5	61.3	19.3	6.2
2031	84.2	64.5	21.6	7.4
2041	84.9	65.2	22.2	7.7

Sources: Projections of the Populations (3222.0). Deaths (3302.0).

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.

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 26,009 in 1993 to between 4,500 and 22,200 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 13 per cent more time left to live than his present-day counterpart.

As a consequence of people's longer life expectations and the declining birth rates, the median age of the population of all States and Territories is projected to increase significantly.

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 50.2 in 1993 to 48.4 in 2006, before rising in the following years to reach between 62.2 and 64.6 in the year 2041. The initial decline will be due to the decrease in the proportion of children in the population outweighing the increase in the proportion of the elderly. However, once the *baby boom* generation 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.

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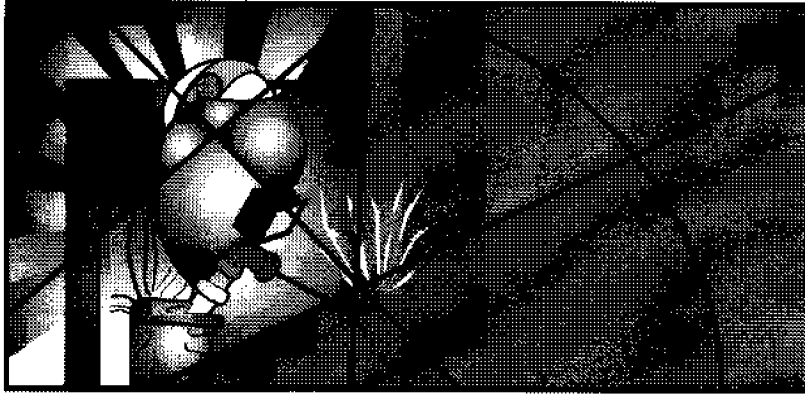
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Chapter 6

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS



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Chapter 6

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The results of the generally slower employment growth in Queensland in 1992 became apparent in 1993 in high unemployment rates. In the first half of 1994 the situation improved with strong growth in the number employed and a fall in the number of unemployed persons.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Over the 12 months to May 1994, Queensland, in trend terms, experienced strong labour force growth, increasing 48,000 to 1,568,200 persons. Employment increased 57,600 to 1,421,100 over the same period, while the number of unemployed persons decreased 9,700 to 147,000 persons. This has resulted in an unemployment rate of 9.4 per cent in May 1994, 0.9 percentage points lower than in May 1993. The Queensland labour force participation rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 63.6 per cent over the 12 months to May 1994.

6.1 LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>At May</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
1989	1,363.5	63.2
1990	1,429.1	64.4
1991	1,441.8	63.5
1992	1,480.4	63.5
1993	1,520.2	63.4
1994	1,568.2	63.6

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

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

<i>At May</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
1989	1,271.1	92.5	6.8
1990	1,319.8	109.3	7.7
1991	1,295.5	146.3	10.1
1992	1,326.9	153.5	10.4
1993	1,363.5	156.7	10.3
1994	1,421.1	147.0	9.4

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Characteristics of the Labour Force

The civilian labour force in Queensland in trend terms was estimated to be 1,568,200 persons at May 1994, having risen by 48,000 persons, or 3.2 per cent, in the previous 12 months. The proportion of civilians aged 15 years and over who participated in the labour force was 63.6 per cent with the male rate being 74.6 per cent compared with 52.9 per cent for females.

Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

Approximately 47 per cent of Queensland's employed population lived in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (BMSR). While the participation rates for the BMSR and the balance of Queensland were only slightly different from the State average (63.0 per cent), the fluctuations within the smaller regions in May 1994 were wider than they were in May 1993. At May 1994, the Far North Region had the highest participation rates in the non-metropolitan part of the State at 83.0 per cent for males, 59.4 per cent for females and 71.7 per cent for persons. This compares with the Wide Bay-Burnett Region which had the lowest participation rate for total persons (57.9 per cent), while Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West had the lowest participation rate for males (69.1 per cent). Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West, together with Wide Bay-Burnett, had the lowest participation rate for females (46.8 per cent).

Approximately half of the labour force was in the 25 to 44 years age group with the 15 to 24 years range and those 45 years and over being almost similarly represented at 22.9 per cent and 27.8 per cent, respectively. Over 82 per cent of persons in the labour force were born in Australia and approximately 61 per cent were married.

Employment

The total number of employed persons in trend terms at May 1994 was 1,421,100, which is an increase of 57,600 compared with the figure recorded 12 months earlier. The number of males employed increased by 32,600 over the 12 months and the number of females employed increased by 25,000.

Approximately 43 per cent of employed women worked part-time compared with just over 11 per cent of males. The number of males working part-time rose by 11,000 over the 12 months to reach 91,600 and the number of women working part-time rose by 13,500 to 254,200. Of women working part-time, approximately 66 per cent were married compared with 57 per cent of women working full-time.

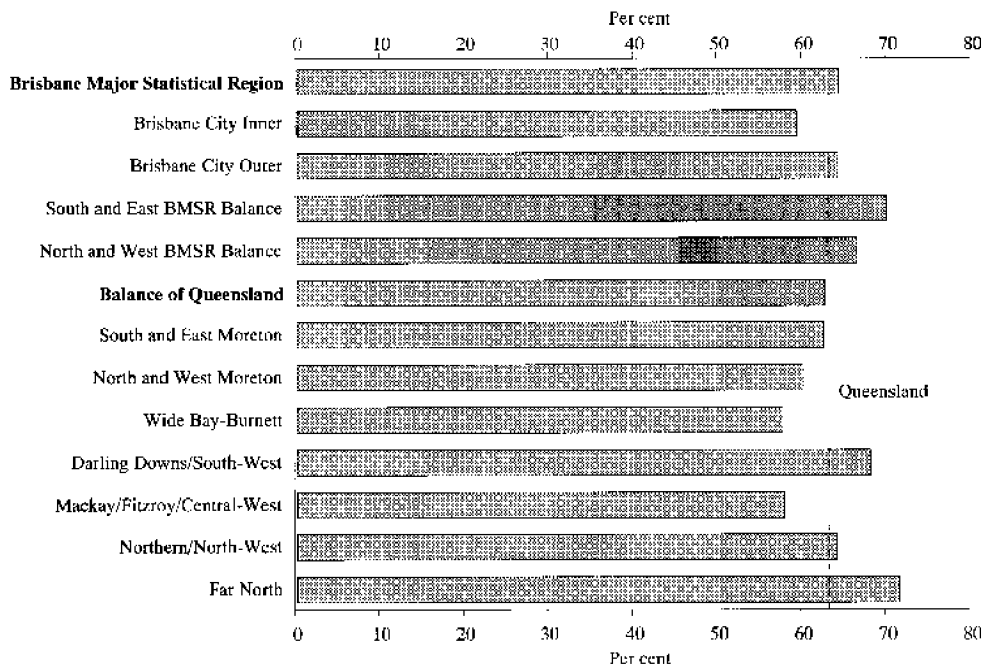
6.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994

Industry division	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	'000		'000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	57.1	6.9	25.8	4.3
Mining	15.0	1.8	* 2.3	* 0.4
Manufacturing	137.3	16.7	42.2	7.1
Electricity, gas and water	12.7	1.5	* 1.3	* 0.2
Construction	110.6	13.4	19.1	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	160.2	19.4	153.5	25.6
Transport and storage	58.1	7.0	16.4	2.7
Communication	12.7	1.5	6.1	1.0
Finance, property and business services	77.0	9.3	75.6	12.6
Public administration and defence	36.2	4.4	18.0	3.0
Community services	92.0	11.2	166.9	27.9
Recreation, personal and other services	55.4	6.7	71.7	12.0
Total	824.2	100.0	599.0	100.0

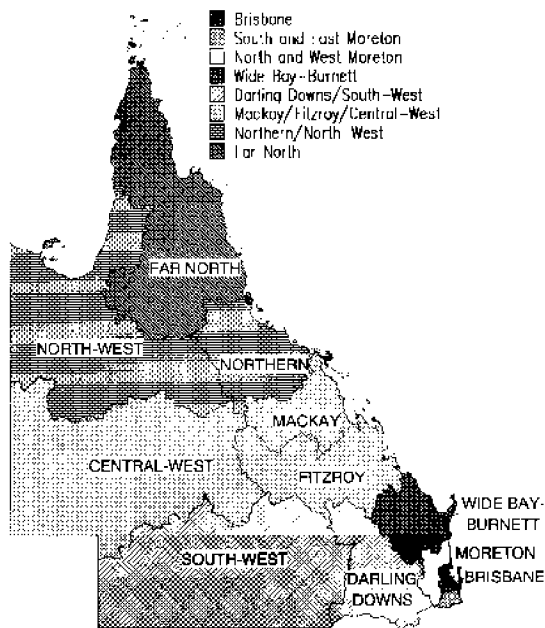
(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

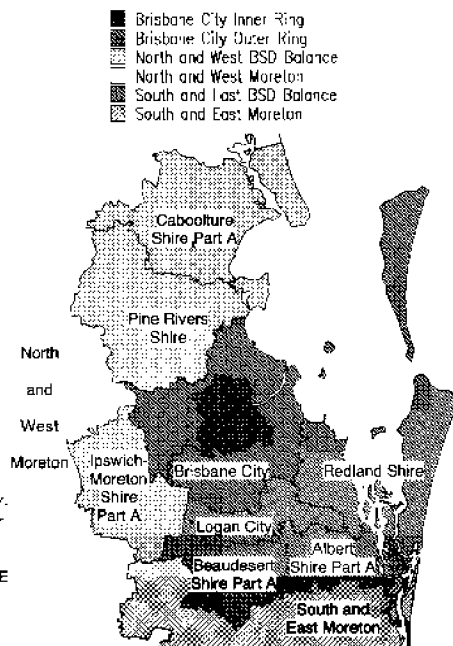
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

The wholesale and retail trade division provided the highest number of jobs overall. This industry division was the largest employer of males with 160,200 or 19.4 per cent and had the second highest level of female employment at 153,500 (25.6 per cent). The greatest number of females, 166,900 or 27.9 per cent, were employed in the community services industry division. The manufacturing division was the second highest source of jobs for males, employing 137,300. Since May 1993 there has been some change in the distribution of employment across industries. Most industry divisions have had increases in employment while mining, public administration and defence, and transport and storage have had minor decreases. There have been significant increases in finance, property and business services (22,000), manufacturing (13,000), community services (10,900), construction (10,600) and wholesale and retail trade (10,600).

6.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994

Occupation group	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	'000		'000	
Managers and administrators	112.7	13.7	33.2	5.5
Professionals	88.7	10.8	72.4	12.1
Paraprofessionals	40.5	4.9	33.5	5.6
Tradespersons	203.4	24.7	21.4	3.6
Clerks	51.3	6.2	171.4	28.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	85.5	10.4	169.8	28.3
Plant and machine operators and drivers	88.7	10.8	12.3	2.1
Labourers and related workers	153.4	18.6	85.1	14.2
Total	824.2	100.0	599.0	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

In May 1994, 203,400 or approximately 25 per cent of working men were classified as tradespersons compared with 21,400 (3.6 per cent) women. Labouring and related occupations made up the next highest occupation category for men with 153,400 male workers. Women worked predominantly as clerks (171,400) with another 169,800 being salespersons and personal service workers. The proportion of females who were managers or administrators was lower at 5.5 per cent compared with 13.7 per cent of males.

Unemployment

The 12 months to May 1994 saw a fall, in trend terms, of 0.9 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 9.4 per cent. The unemployment rate for males in May 1994 was 9.3 per cent compared with 9.5 per cent for females.

For those unemployed, the length of time without a job, in original terms, fell from a median duration of 23 weeks in May 1993 to 20 weeks in May 1994. The number out of work for 1 year or longer also fell, from 50,300 in May 1993 to 43,000 in May 1994.

In May 1994 the unemployment rate, in original terms, for BMSR was 8.6 per cent, considerably lower than the 10.0 per cent recorded for the Balance of Queensland. Wide Bay-Burnett had the highest rate of

unemployment for the State at 13.4 per cent and Brisbane City Outer Ring had the lowest at 6.5 per cent.

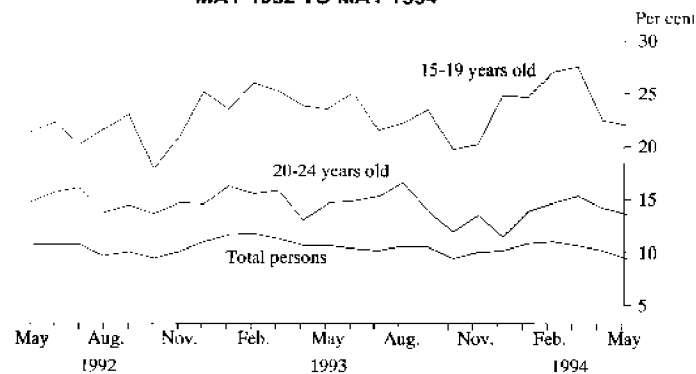
6.5 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	May 1993		May 1994	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 4	11.5	9.0	8.8	12.1
4 and under 8	9.7	5.2	7.6	8.2
8 and under 13	7.7	5.3	7.7	6.3
13 and under 26	23.5	12.0	19.1	14.2
26 and under 52	16.6	9.6	11.8	8.1
52 and over	36.3	14.0	29.9	13.2
Total	105.3	55.1	84.9	62.1

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the 15 to 19 age group fell from 23.5 per cent in May 1993 to 22.0 per cent in May 1994, although this group recorded the highest unemployment rate in the State. Over the same period, the unemployment rate for the 20 to 24 age group fell 1.0 percentage point to 13.6 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), QUEENSLAND, MAY 1992 TO MAY 1994



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

For those in the labour force who were born overseas, the unemployment rate in May 1994 was 11.7 per cent in comparison with 8.9 per cent for those born in Australia. More recent arrivals, however, who have come to Australia since the beginning of 1991, had a higher unemployment rate of 32.8 per cent.

Labour Force Status of Families

In May 1994, 1,891,700 persons in Queensland, almost 77 per cent of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over, lived in family households. Of the remainder, 227,800 lived alone and 185,300 lived with other persons who were not family members. Of the total 824,200 families in Queensland, married-couple families (including de facto) made up 84.8 per cent, one-parent families with a female parent 11.5 per cent, one-parent families with a male parent 1.9 per cent and other families accounted for 1.8 per cent.

Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

6.7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILIES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994 (^{'000})

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Married-couple families</i>	699.3
One or both spouses unemployed	50.1
Both unemployed	5.9
Unemployed husband and employed wife	6.6
Unemployed wife and employed husband	15.8
Unemployed husband and wife not in the labour force	20.2
Unemployed wife and husband not in the labour force	1.5
Neither spouse unemployed	649.3
Both employed	329.7
Employed husband and wife not in the labour force	164.0
Employed wife and husband not in the labour force	15.4
Neither spouse in the labour force	140.2
<i>One-parent families</i>	110.1
Parent unemployed	10.1
Male parent	1.5
Female parent	8.6
Parent not unemployed	100.0
Employed male parent	8.6
Employed female parent	34.6
Male parent not in the labour force	5.4
Female parent not in the labour force	51.3
<i>Other families</i>	14.8
Family head unemployed	1.1
Family head not unemployed	13.7
Family head employed	7.4
Family head not in the labour force	6.3
Total	824.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

6.6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (a)</i>	<i>Participation rate (b)</i>
	^{'000}	^{'000}	^{'000}	%	%
<i>Brisbane Major Statistical Region</i>	673.1	63.6	736.7	8.6	64.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	170.4	16.9	187.3	9.0	59.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	209.7	14.6	224.3	6.5	64.4
South and East BSD Balance	113.9	12.3	126.2	9.8	70.2
North and West BSD Balance	179.2	19.8	199.0	10.0	66.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	750.1	83.4	833.4	10.0	63.0
South and East Moreton	140.9	16.1	157.0	10.3	62.8
North and West Moreton	101.5	14.1	115.6	12.2	60.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	81.8	12.7	94.5	13.4	57.9
Darling Downs/South-West	117.1	8.9	126.0	7.0	68.3
Mackay/Fitzroy/Central-West	120.9	12.7	133.6	9.5	58.1
Northern/North-West	84.3	7.4	91.7	8.1	64.3
Far North	103.5	11.6	115.1	10.0	71.7
Queensland	1,423.2	147.0	1,570.2	9.4	63.7

(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: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The rate of participation in the labour force for married-couple families was 78 per cent for husbands and 53 per cent for wives. This compared with a participation rate for one-parent families with a male parent of 64.7 per cent and 45.5 per cent for those with a female parent. The unemployment rate for one-parent families with a female parent (19.9 per cent) was higher than for one-parent families with a male parent (14.9 per cent).

Married-couple families included 47 per cent with both partners employed, 23 per cent with the husband employed and the wife not in the labour force and 20 per cent where neither partner was in the labour force.

For persons not living as members of a family, the labour force participation rate for those living alone was 47.7 per cent compared with 79.7 per cent for those living with others who are not members of their family.

Career Experience in Queensland

Of Queensland's 1.1 million employees in February 1993, some 38 per cent had worked with their current employer for less than 2 years, including 27 per cent for less than 1 year. As would be expected, permanent employees remain with the same employer longer with only 31 per cent having worked with their current employer for less than 2 years and 20 per cent for less than 1 year.

6.8 CAREER EXPERIENCE, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993 (*'000*)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Length of time in current position			
Less than 1 year	185.5	161.4	346.9
1 and under 2 years	74.7	68.2	142.9
2 and under 5 years	163.0	138.7	301.7
5 and under 10 years	89.3	59.1	148.4
10 years or more	85.9	40.8	126.7
Length of time with current employer			
Less than 1 year	152.9	132.4	285.3
1 and under 2 years	58.9	62.1	121.0
2 and under 5 years	146.7	139.4	286.1
5 and under 10 years	94.8	77.9	172.8
10 years or more	145.1	56.4	201.5
Intends to stay with current employer for the next 12 months			
Intend to stay	527.6	404.7	932.2
Do not intend to stay	34.6	32.4	67.0
Undecided, don't know	36.3	31.1	67.4
Total	598.5	468.2	1,066.7

Source: Career Experience (6254.0).

The majority of employees in Queensland were permanent full-time workers (70 per cent) with more male employees (80 per cent) than females (56 per cent) in this category. While permanent employees remained with the same employer longer than casual employees they tended to change positions, with 41 per cent having been in their current position for less than 2 years and 27 per cent for less than 1 year.

Nearly all permanent employees (92 per cent) intended to stay with their current employer for the next 12 months in contrast to only 75 per cent of casual employees. Females, who accounted for 59 per cent of the casual

workforce, were slightly less mobile than males with 79 per cent intending to stay with their current employer for the next 12 months compared with 69 per cent of male casual employees.

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 transition of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

Training Assistance

6.9 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).

In February 1993 a survey was conducted which showed that 87.3 per cent 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, as compared with the Australian average of 89.4 per cent.

Female employees, who had attended a training course or studied for an educational qualification within the last 12 months had been given less assistance by their current employers than their male colleagues. In Queensland, 84.7 per cent of female employees had received assistance from their current employers compared with 87.3 per cent of Australian female employees.

Apprentices

In May 1993, there was a total of 19,200 apprentices in Queensland which was an overall decrease of 5,800 from the figure for May 1992. There had been a significant fall in the number of third, fourth and fifth year apprentices, down 6,700 to 8,100, whereas the number of first year apprentices has risen by 1,100 to 5,300 over the same period.

While the number of apprentices in most trades had fallen over the year to May 1993, building trade apprentices rose by 900 to 5,000 and food apprentices by 900 to 3,700.

The increase in the number of apprentices in the metal fitting and machining and other metal trades in the year to May 1992 was unusually high and this field of trade shows the most significant decrease over the year to May 1993 with a fall of 4,400 to 3,000.

A large number of first-year apprentices elect to cancel their indentures and do not proceed to second year. Many of these, however, continue to gain practical experience within their specific trade and apply to be re-indentured at some later time. In these cases allowance can be made for the practical experience gained and formal completion of the second year may be waived. The number of third-year apprentices, therefore, may be larger than the number who completed second-year training the previous year.

6.10 APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	May		
	1991	1992	1993
Year of apprenticeship			
First	4,300	4,300	5,300
Second	6,000	5,900	5,700
Third	5,900	7,500	* 3,700
Fourth and fifth	4,200	7,300	4,500
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	3,300	7,400	3,000
Electrical and electronic	2,800	3,200	2,100
Building	2,900	4,000	5,000
Vehicle	3,400	3,100	* 2,600
Food	1,700	2,800	* 3,700
Hairdressing	2,900	2,000	* 1,600
Other	3,400	* 2,600	1,200
Total	20,300	25,000	19,200

Source: Transition From Education to Work (6227.0).

Educational Attainment

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In February 1993, 47 per cent of the labour force had obtained some type of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 41 per cent in February 1986. A certificate or diploma was the most common type of (post-school) qualification 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.

There were 256,700 persons who attended full-time at an educational institution in Queensland at some time in 1992. Of these, in May 1993, 182,000 (70.9 per cent) were still attending full-time, 11,400 (4.4 per cent) were attending part-time, while a further 63,300 (24.7 per cent) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 41,300 (65.2 per cent) who were employed, 15,000 (23.6 per cent) unemployed and 7,100 (11.1 per cent) who were not in the labour force.

Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

6.11 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 69 (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Educational attainment	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- pment rate	Partici- pation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications	643.3	65.1	708.4	158.0	866.4	9.2	81.8
Degree	140.9	8.6	149.6	18.8	168.3	5.8	88.9
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	235.2	24.4	259.6	47.5	307.0	9.4	84.5
Certificate or diploma	258.7	30.1	288.8	89.6	377.5	10.4	76.5
Other	8.5	* 1.9	10.4	* 3.2	13.6	* 18.6	76.8
Without post-school qualifications (b)	657.9	100.7	758.6	409.3	1,167.9	13.3	65.0
Attended highest level of secondary school available	219.4	29.9	249.3	84.8	334.1	12.0	74.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	436.9	70.6	507.5	321.1	828.6	13.9	61.2
Left at age							
16 years or over	136.3	25.9	162.2	66.2	228.4	15.9	71.0
18 years or over	* 2.8	* 1.1	4.0	* 2.7	6.6	* 29.0	59.9
16 or 17 years	133.6	24.7	158.3	63.6	221.8	15.6	71.4
15 years or under	300.5	44.7	345.3	254.9	600.2	12.9	57.5
14 or 15 years	267.9	39.6	307.6	215.3	522.9	12.9	58.8
13 years or under	32.6	5.1	37.7	39.6	77.3	13.4	48.8
Never attended school	* 1.6	* 0.2	* 1.8	* 3.3	5.2	* 12.6	* 35.5
Still at school	29.4	10.1	39.5	57.6	97.2	25.5	40.7
Total	1,330.6	175.9	1,506.5	624.9	2,131.4	11.7	70.7

(a) Excluding institutionalised but including boarding school students. (b) Including persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0).

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

In 1992	In May 1993	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- pment rate	Partici- pation rate
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Full-time	Full-time	61.7	11.4	73.0	109.0	182.0	15.6	40.1
	Part-time	10.3	* 0.7	11.0	* 0.4	11.4	* 6.4	96.4
	Not attending	41.3	15.0	56.3	7.1	63.3	26.6	88.9
	Total	113.3	27.0	140.3	116.4	256.7	19.3	54.7
Part-time	Full-time	* 3.4	* 0.0	* 3.4	* 0.9	4.3	* 0.0	* 79.0
	Part-time	55.2	* 0.9	56.1	* 4.0	60.1	* 1.6	93.4
	Not attending	51.8	4.7	56.5	4.1	60.6	8.2	93.2
	Total	110.4	5.6	116.0	9.0	124.9	4.8	92.8
Did not attend	Full-time	5.0	* 2.2	7.2	9.2	16.4	* 30.6	43.9
	Part-time	25.4	* 1.8	27.2	* 3.1	30.3	* 6.4	89.7
	Not attending	1,091.5	124.3	1,215.9	407.7	1,623.5	10.2	74.9
	Total	1,122.0	128.3	1,250.2	420.0	1,670.2	10.3	74.9
Total	Full-time	70.0	13.6	83.6	119.0	202.6	16.3	41.3
	Part-time	90.9	* 3.4	94.3	7.5	101.8	* 3.6	92.7
	Not attending	1,184.7	143.9	1,328.6	418.9	1,747.5	10.8	76.0
	Total	1,345.6	160.9	1,506.5	545.4	2,051.8	10.7	73.4

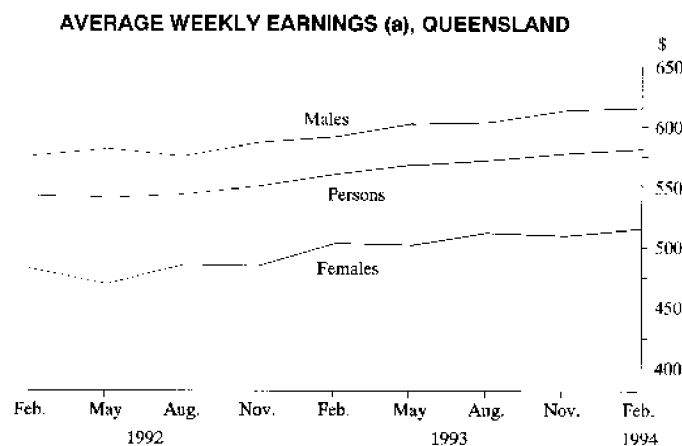
Source: Transition from Education to Work (6227.0).

WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Average earnings continue to be lower in Queensland than all other Australian States. The additional costs incurred by the employers of labour in this State are also low by Australian standards.

Earnings

During the 12 months to February 1994, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased by 4.6 per cent in comparison with a national increase of 3.3 per cent. The Queensland average of \$617.70 was the lowest in Australia.



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

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

State or Territory	February		Percentage change
	1993	1994	
	\$	\$	
New South Wales	642.00	671.40	4.6
Victoria	628.10	638.20	1.6
Queensland	590.40	617.70	4.6
South Australia	614.10	631.50	2.8
Western Australia	637.90	644.40	1.0
Tasmania	599.60	626.00	4.4
Northern Territory	673.40	670.50	-0.4
ACT	703.70	736.30	4.6
Australia	628.30	648.90	3.3

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of \$666.30 a week in February 1994 compared with the Australian average of \$698.30 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of \$526.30 a week was \$33.80 less than the Australian figure. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in February 1994 was \$502.90 which was \$26.10 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in February 1994 was \$581.00 a week which was 3.8 per cent

Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

above the February 1993 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose by 3.1 per cent.

Labour Costs

In 1991-92 for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid out for earnings, an additional 1.4 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 2.9 cents in payroll tax, 4.6 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 0.7 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 9.5 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of \$2,177 per employee.

6.14 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1991-92 (\$)

State or Territory	Cost per employee		
	Earnings (a)	Other labour costs	Major labour costs
New South Wales	27,634	3,296	30,930
Victoria	26,545	3,430	29,975
Queensland	22,899	2,177	25,076
South Australia	23,877	2,885	26,762
Western Australia	25,591	2,939	28,530
Tasmania	21,550	2,404	23,954
Northern Territory	24,736	1,901	26,636
ACT	23,907	2,374	26,281
Australia	25,903	3,046	28,949

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

Source: Labour Costs (6348.0).

The Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of \$25,076, compared with an average cost of \$28,949 for Australia.

Trade Unions

The proportion of employees in Queensland who are members of a trade union fell slightly in 1993 to 47 per cent. Male membership fell by 3 per cent to 50 per cent in 1993. Female membership was lower at 42 per cent but has increased by 1 per cent since 1992.

The number of unions in Queensland has been dropping since 1987 when there were 137 unions with 456,300 union members, and has fallen significantly since 1990 when 126 unions had a membership of 473,100. In 1993 there were 69 unions with 456,500 members. Many unions have been going through a process of amalgamation which accounts for the relatively stable number of members in contrast to the sharp drop in the number of unions.

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

June	Males	Females	Persons
1989	53	39	47
1990	55	38	48
1991	58	45	52
1992	53	41	48
1993	50	42	47

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

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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.

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

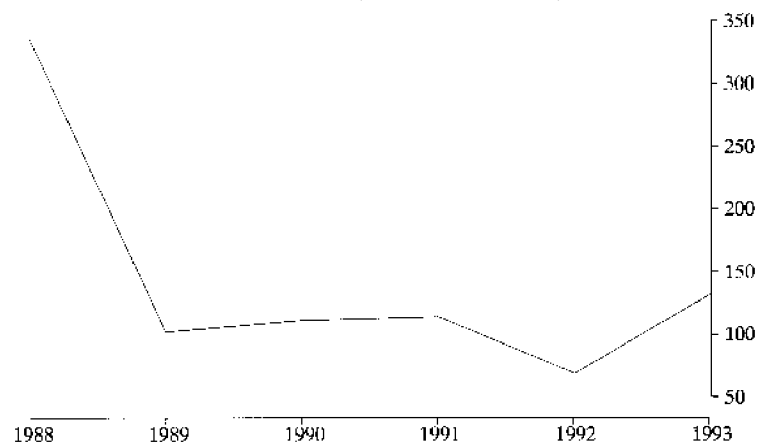
<i>Period</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>Australia</i>
1991 —		
February	132.9	133.6
May	133.6	134.0
August	135.2	136.0
November	137.0	137.7
1992 —		
February	137.6	138.2
May	137.8	138.4
August	138.7	138.9
November	138.9	139.1
1993 —		
February	139.0	139.5
May	139.4	139.8
August	140.1	140.0
November	140.5	140.1
1994 —		
February	140.9	141.0

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 108 for the 12 months ended December 1993. Victoria lost more working days than any other state (170) followed by Queensland with 132 days lost per 1,000 employees. In contrast to this, South Australia had 53, Western Australia 51 and Tasmania 29 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND



Labour, Wages and Industrial Conditions

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

State	Average 1989 to 1993	1993
New South Wales	250.8	89
Victoria	218.4	170
Queensland	105.6	132
South Australia	98.6	53
Western Australia	151.6	51
Tasmania	94.6	29
Australia (b)	187.6	108

(a) Per 1,000 employees. (b) Including the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
Source: Industrial Disputes (6321.0).

REFERENCES

**ABS publications
Queensland Office:**

The Labour Force (6201.3), quarterly

**ABS publications
Canberra Office:**

Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0), quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0), monthly

Career Experience (6254.0), biennial

Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours
(6306.0), annual

Employed Wage and Salary Earners (6248.0), quarterly

Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0), irregular

Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual

Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (6222.0), two-yearly

Labour Costs (6348.0), annual

The Labour Force (6203.0), monthly

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0), annual

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Summary (6240.0),
annual

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (6224.0),
annual

Labour Mobility (6209.0), two-yearly

Labour Statistics (6101.0), annual

Persons Not in the Labour Force (6220.0), annual

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0), annual

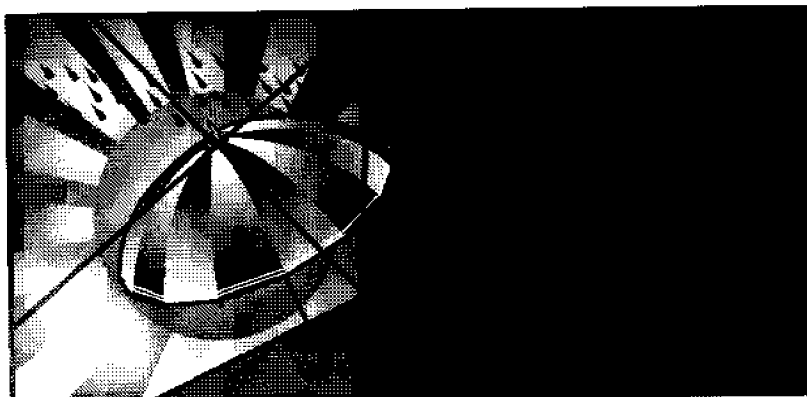
Transition from Education to Work (6227.0), annual

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (6310.0), annual



Chapter 7

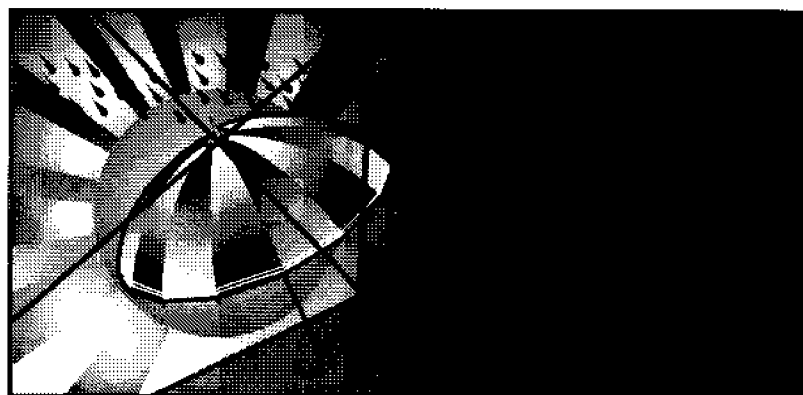
WELFARE



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WELFARE



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Pensions are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over. Eligibility is based on residence history, income and assets. People over 70 years of age are no longer subject to the special income test which had applied since November 1983. A carers 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 increased by 5.2 per cent between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993.

In the year ended 30 June 1993, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased by 4.8 per cent.

Service Pensions

Service pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 55 years (female) or 60 years (male) or who are permanently incapacitated for work. Service pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. The Department of Veterans' Affairs pays a carers 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.

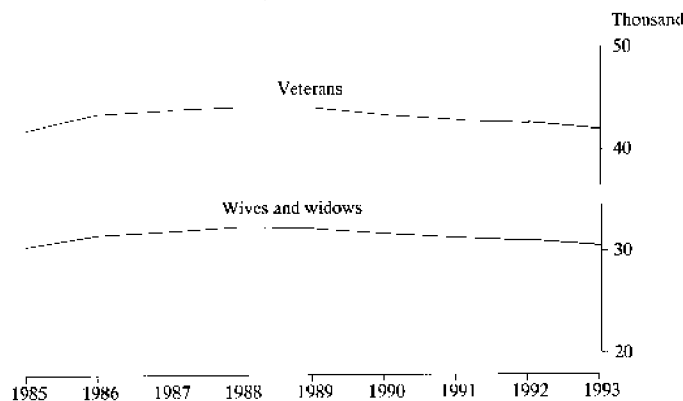
7.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	62,881	73,646	72,377
Veterans	36,786	42,608	41,930
Wives and widows	26,095	31,038	30,447
Pensioners per 1,000 population	25	r 24	23
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	196,924	475,576	481,929

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The number of service pensioners decreased 1.7 per cent in the year to 30 June 1993. At that date, 57.9 per cent of pensioners were veterans, the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1983, 58.5 per cent of the total number were veterans. Service pensions paid increased by 1.3 per cent between 1991-92 and 1992-93.

SERVICE PENSIONERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



Disability Pensions

Disability Support Pensions

The disability support pension replaced the invalid pension from 12 November 1991 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 disability support pension more closely target payment to those people who have a significant disability limiting their employment prospects.

To be eligible for disability support pension, a claimant must have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20 per cent or be permanently blind and be prevented by that impairment from working at least 30 hours a week in open employment at award wages or unable to be retrained for such work within the next 2 years.

7.3 INVALID/DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
Invalid/Disability support pensioners	32,390	62,089	68,459
Wife and carer pensioners	7,455	17,571	19,548
Total	39,845	79,660	88,007
Number per 1,000 population	16	r 26	28
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	158,490	618,973	692,189

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Disability Pensions

Disability pensions may be paid to veterans with qualifying service who are suffering incapacity from an injury or disease which has been accepted as service-related and to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who, at the time of death, were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and permanently incapacitated.

7.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
Disability pensioners	71,655	66,358	66,117
Veterans	29,670	32,503	32,670
Dependants	41,985	33,855	33,447
Pensioners per 1,000 population	29	22	21
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	105,016	251,684	262,927

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993, the number of disability pensioners in Queensland declined marginally as a small increase in the number of veterans receiving disability pensions was outweighed by a decrease in the number of dependants on the pension. This has been the trend in recent years.

Disability pension payments increased by 4.5 per cent between 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Widow B Pension and Sole Parent Pension

Widow B Pension

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

There were 8,454 women in receipt of the Widow B pension in Queensland in June 1993. Expenditure on Widow B pension for 1992-93 was \$73.1m.

Sole Parent Pension

7.5 WIDOWS PENSIONS (a) AND SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Year</i>	<i>Recipients</i>	<i>Amount paid</i>
		<i>\$'000</i>
1987-88	55,739	440,607
1988-89	56,725	(b) 445,876
1989-90	58,996	(c) 569,587
1990-91	61,365	(d) 650,280
1991-92	63,722	703,360
1992-93	65,352	651,767

(a) Including Class B Widow Pensioners and recipients of Widowed Person Allowance. (b) Including benefits paid to 4,360 recipients in the Northern Territory. (c) Including benefits paid to 4,600 recipients in the Northern Territory. (d) Including benefits paid to 4,686 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The sole parent pension was introduced in March 1989, replacing the former Class A widows pension 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 56,883 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in Queensland in June 1993. Expenditure on sole parent pensions for 1992-93 was \$578.5m.

Widowed Persons Allowance

The widowed persons allowance was introduced from 1 March 1989 and provides short-term assistance for recently bereaved widowed people, both male and female.

There were 83 recipients of Widowed Persons Allowance in Australia in June 1993, compared with 342 in June 1992. This sharp fall in numbers is due to a Department of Social Security coding error which resulted in the inclusion of a group of Widow B pensioners in the Widowed Persons Allowance statistics. This was corrected in December 1992.

Actual expenditure on Widowed Persons Allowance for 1992-93 was \$0.97m.

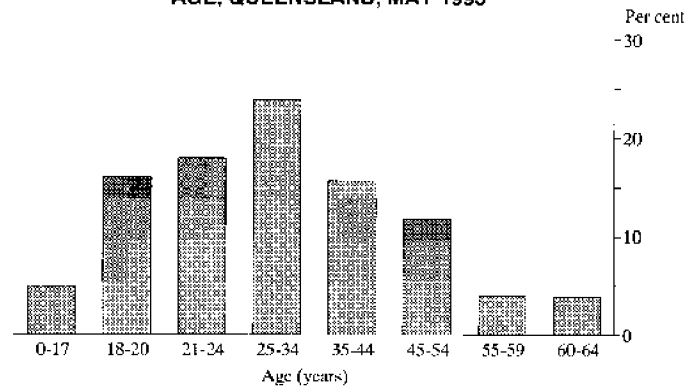
Job Search, Newstart and Sickness Allowance and Special Benefits

Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance

Job Search Allowance (JSA) is payable to unemployed people aged 16 to age pension age in their first 12 months of unemployment and to a small number of 15 year olds who are unsupported by their parents and meet certain strict eligibility criteria.

JSA recipients approaching 12 months unemployment are advised of the need to apply and be assessed for Newstart Allowance (NSA), the allowance payable to people aged 18 years to age pension age who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. There is no automatic transfer from JSA to NSA.

JOB SEARCH/NEW START ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1993



7.6 JSA/NSA BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
JSA/NSA beneficiaries	101,041	147,108	159,036
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	41	49	51
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	340,748	1,229,537	1,359,324

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The number of job search allowance and newstart allowance beneficiaries in Queensland increased by 8.1 per cent between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993. The value of benefits paid during this period increased by 10.6 per cent compared with the total for the previous year. Over the same period the total number of beneficiaries in Australia increased by 9.8 per cent.

Sickness Allowance

Sickness allowance replaced sickness benefit from 12 November 1991 as part of the Disability Reform Package. 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 although in limited circumstances payment can be made for up to 104 weeks.

To be eligible for sickness allowance a claimant must be aged from 16 to 59 years (female) or 16 to 64 years (male), be an Australian citizen or have permanent residence status, be temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of injury or illness and have thereby suffered a loss of income.

7.7 SICKNESS ALLOWANCE, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
AT 30 JUNE			
Sickness allowance/benefit	10,071	9,778	10,415
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	4	3	3
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	42,232	97,300	85,858

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1993 the number of sickness allowance/benefit recipients increased by 6.5 per cent, while the value of benefits decreased by 11.8 per cent compared with the total for the previous year.

Special Benefits

A special benefit may be paid to people who are not eligible for a pension or unemployment or sickness benefit but who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants and are in hardship.

7.8 SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
AT 30 JUNE			
Beneficiaries	2,970	4,615	3,230
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	1	2	1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	12,372	42,647	34,102

(a) Including supplementary payments.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Family Payment

Basic Family Payment Basic Family Payment (called Family Allowance until 30 December 1992) 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. Generally, Family Payment is paid only for children who are Australian citizens or permanent residents.

At 30 June 1993 there were 1,933,696 families in Australia receiving Basic Family Payment in respect of 3,724,408 children. Expenditure for Australia on Basic Family Payment for 1992-93 was \$2,073m.

7.9 BASIC FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
Children and students	704,361	680,362	688,742
In families	702,139	680,362	688,742
In institutions	2,222	n.a.	n.a.
Families	345,277	350,889	356,043
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	227,364	446,903	400,832

Source: Department of Social Security.

Additional Family Payment

Additional Family Payment provides additional assistance to low income families with children. One of its main objectives is to remove a disincentive for people receiving pension or benefit to make the transition into the workforce. To be eligible to receive this payment the claimant must be qualified to receive Family Payment.

7.10 FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1991	1992	1993
AT 30 JUNE			
Recipients	44,234	55,097	64,592
Sole mothers	3,271	3,825	6,685
Sole fathers	552	747	1,165
Married couples	40,411	50,525	56,742
Eligible dependent children	108,385	130,971	149,461
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	(a) 144,657	175,405	n.a.

(a) Including payments to 2,012 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

At 30 June 1993 there were 810,219 families in Australia receiving Additional Family Payment in respect of 1,619,000 children. Expenditure for Australia on Additional Family Payment for 1992-93 was \$2,100m.

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 allowee.

Mobility Allowance

In Queensland in 1992-93, \$4.1m was paid in mobility allowances to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed or undertaking vocational training and who could not use public transport without substantial assistance because of their disabilities.

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 1992-93 a total of \$25.4m was paid in child disability allowance in Queensland.

SERVICES

Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of welfare services in the community.

In 1991-92 there were 1,079 residential welfare establishments, other than emergency accommodation, which housed 23,258 people at the end of that year.

Non-residential welfare services are typically provided by charitable and community organisations and target the disabled and others in need of care and/or counselling.

Child Welfare

Child Protection

The Child Abuse Prevention Unit was established in 1992 and incorporates the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse and the Alternative Care and Intervention Services funding program.

The Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse was established in 1986 in response to an increasing number of child protection notifications. The purpose of the Centre is prevention of all forms of child abuse by encouraging development of programs and initiatives aimed at enhancing the well-being of children and families in Queensland.

Prevention of child abuse, neglect and exploitation is a shared responsibility of the family, community and government. Since 1989-90, a major aim of preventative efforts has been to increase public awareness of child abuse and neglect.

The Child Abuse Prevention Unit (CAPU) administers two funding programs — the Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP) and the Alternative Care and Intervention Services Program (ACISP). Grants provided under CAPP in the 1992-93 financial year were \$157,909 and grants provided under ACISP were \$7,605,088.

Under CAPP in the 1992-93 financial year, regional Information and Education Centres were funded on a recurrent basis throughout the State to make available child abuse prevention resources and promote needs based programs at the local level. A number of non-recurrent grants are also provided to community organisations to develop resources and programs in the area of child abuse prevention.

7.11 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Notifications (a)	7,181	5,906	5,669
Cases (b)	11,390	9,296	8,496
Distinct children (c)	9,438	7,809	7,070
Substantiations			
Cases	3,500	3,027	2,743
Distinct children	3,125	2,471	2,232

(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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

The ACISP targets children in care of the Director-General, children at risk of entry into care and their families. In the 1992-93 financial year,

two new family-based care services were established in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. A new family preservation service, aimed at keeping children in their own family environment rather than under Department care, was also designed. Under the ACTSP program, a number of community and church organisations are funded to provide a range of service models including family group homes, assessment therapeutic services and day attendance centres.

In 1992-93 there were 5,669 child protection notifications recorded, which was a decrease of 4 per cent from the number of notifications for 1991-92. This decrease may be largely attributable to more stringent targeting of those matters which warrant investigation by departmental officers. These notifications were in respect of 7,070 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 2,232 of these children the cases were substantiated.

7.12 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Type of maltreatment	Children		Total
	Males	Females	
Abuse			
Physical	589	496	1,085
Emotional	196	245	441
Sexual	42	244	286
Neglect	499	432	931
Total	1,326	1,417	2,743

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

Of the 8,496 child protection cases notified in 1992-93, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 2,743 (32.3 per cent) cases and suspected in a further 1,538 (18.1 per cent). Other findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (2,964), no investigation possible (333) and under investigation (918). Physical abuse was the most common type of maltreatment (39.6 per cent) in substantiated cases of abuse or neglect.

Children in Care of the State

7.13 CHILDREN (a) UNDER ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Type of order	At 30 June		
	1991	1992	1993
Care and control	637	535	452
Care and protection	2,659	2,580	2,557
Supervision	544	737	799
Protective supervision	308	294	302
Detention at Queen's Pleasure	9	5	7
Total	4,157	4,151	(b) 4,124

(a) If under more than one order, shown under the most serious order. (b) Including 7 juveniles who were imprisoned during the year.

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

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 Family Services and Aboriginal and

Islander Affairs. Parents retain guardianship for their children subject to protective supervision and supervision.

At 30 June 1993, there were 4,124 children under at least one order. The Director-General of the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the legal guardian of children placed under care and control, care and protection orders and Queen's Pleasure. At 30 June 1993, there were 3,016 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 foster care and residential care.

Foster Care

Foster parents 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 careproviders. Foster parents are called upon to care for an increasing number of children with emotional disturbances and behavioural problems.

Persons wishing to provide foster care are given an eight-session education program as part of the approval process. These programs give potential foster parents some preparation for the tasks involved in providing foster care and assisting them in making decisions about the type of children for whom they could provide care. The programs also help child care officers to become well acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local foster parent groups are established throughout Queensland and receive ongoing education and support through the Foster Parents Association of Queensland and Foster Families Guild Incorporated.

Foster 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. The models of licensed residential care include group homes, scattered, clustered and campus style.

Adoptions

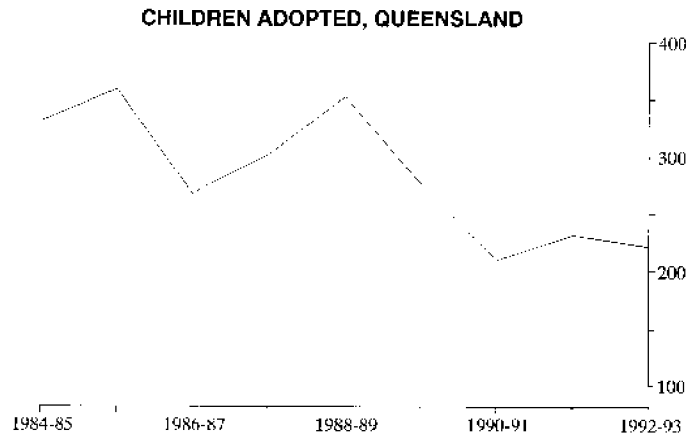
Adoption is the legal process to secure for a child, adoptive parents who have all the legal rights and responsibilities of natural parents. The Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the sole authority responsible for the adoption of children in Queensland and this process is governed by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

Amendments to the Act providing for access to identifying information were passed by the Queensland Parliament in May 1990 and in February 1991. The primary purpose of these amendments was to provide access to identifying information to adult persons, to birth parents, and in certain limited circumstances, to their relatives. The amendments also made 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 6,805 applications for identifying information and 3,350 objections to the release of information and/or contact.

However, as a result of the recent 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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.



The number of children adopted in 1992-93 was 222 compared with 232 for the previous year and 555 in 1982-83. Of the 222 orders, 124 children were adopted by a relative and 98 children were adopted by non-relatives. These figures include 19 children from overseas and 30 children with special needs. There were 54 adoption orders made for babies during 1992-93, while 127 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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs) 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.

Establishments are categorised by the level of care they provide. There are changes year to year reflecting changes in eligibility criteria for different programs and changes in the perceived needs of the people being accommodated, so it is difficult to compare statistics accurately from year to year.

Substitute Family or Home Care Establishments

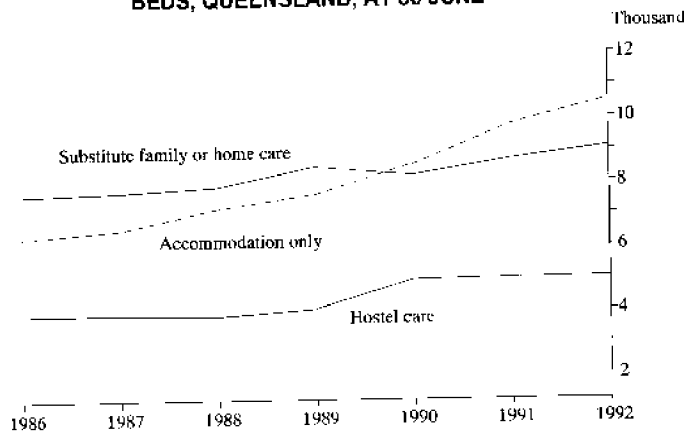
The predominant activity of these establishments is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to aged or disabled persons or to dependent or delinquent children.

7.14 SUBSTITUTE FAMILY OR HOME CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Establishments	358	379	383
Beds at end of June	8,202	8,681	9,067
Admissions during year	6,178	6,218	6,920
Residents at end of June	7,509	8,048	8,465
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,680	2,826	3,000
Average daily number resident ('000)	7.3	7.7	8.2
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	91	93	93
Resident days (a)	933	961	988
Staff (full-time equivalent)	3,557	4,130	4,221
Medical	3	4	1
Other professional and technical	222	236	211
Nursing and residential care	1,540	1,856	1,888
Other staff	1,793	2,034	2,121
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	121,156	138,588	156,792
Cost per resident day (\$)	45.21	49.05	52.27

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.
 Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF BEDS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



Of the 383 establishments operating during 1991-92, 247 had fewer than 21 beds.

Of the June 1992 residents, 66 per cent were aged, 25 per cent intellectually disabled and 4 per cent dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

Government contributions covered 63 per cent of operating expenditure in 1991-92, a slightly lower proportion than in the previous year.

Hostel Care Establishments

These establishments are run by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations to provide board and lodging at reduced rates or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation. They cater for the aged, the physically and intellectually disabled, etc. and must have adequate domestic staff and expenditure on food.

Compared with establishments providing substitute family or home care, in 1991-92, establishments providing hostel care had slightly more than half the staff for every 100 residents and incurred a little over half the cost per resident day.

7.15 HOSTEL CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Establishments	92	88	90
Beds at end of June	4,948	4,998	5,017
Admissions during year	2,573	3,545	3,721
Residents at end of June	4,536	4,540	4,531
Total resident days during year ('000)	1,627	1,625	1,610
Average daily number resident ('000)	4.5	4.5	4.4
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	92	91	91
Resident days (a)	566	553	530
<i>Staff (full-time equivalent)</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,324</i>	<i>1,352</i>
Medical	—	2	—
Other professional and technical	30	34	35
Nursing and residential care	185	264	281
Other staff	986	1,023	1,036
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	38,242	43,728	48,777
Cost per resident day (\$)	23.50	26.91	30.29

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

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Of the June 1992 residents, 81 per cent were aged 65 years and over and just under two-thirds were females.

In 1991-92 government funding covered 35 per cent of operating expenditure, a slightly lower proportion than in 1990-91. Patients' fees (including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, health benefits) continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

Accommodation Only Establishments

These establishments provide beds, rooms or groups of units or cottages specifically for the aged, distressed or disabled, at rentals partially subsidised by the controlling authority, which must be a public authority or a registered non-profit organisation. Separate dwellings are not included even if subject to an individual rental rebate arrangement. Residents are responsible for their own provisions but occasional meals may be provided in some establishments. (Night shelters providing only casual accommodation are not included.)

In 1991-92, establishments providing accommodation only had slightly more than one fortieth of the staff per 100 residents, reflecting the lower level of service, and slightly less than one tenth of the cost per resident day of establishments providing substitute family or home care.

Of the 606 establishments operating during 1991-92, 478 had fewer than 21 beds. Nearly all residents in June 1992 were aged 65 years or over.

Patients' fees, including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

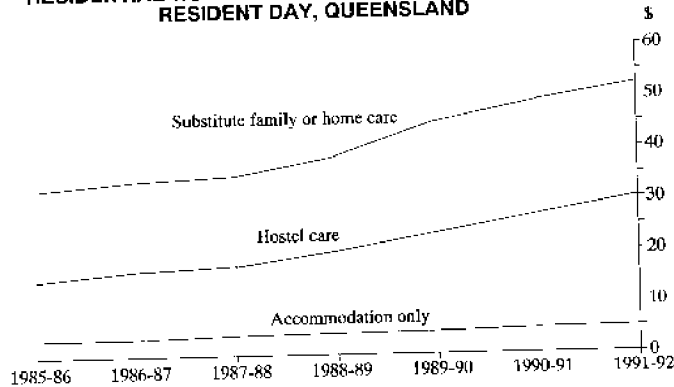
7.16 ACCOMMODATION ONLY ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Establishments	489	564	606
Beds at end of June	8,534	9,762	10,535
Admissions during year	1,511	1,407	1,546
Residents at end of June	8,353	9,505	10,262
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,930	3,360	3,631
Average daily number resident ('000)	8.0	9.2	9.9
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	98	97	97
Resident days (a)	1,020	1,143	1,195
Staff (full-time equivalent)	125	119	135
Medical	—	—	—
Other professional and technical	1	1	1
Nursing and residential care	22	21	24
Other staff	102	97	110
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	12,716	15,982	17,860
Cost per resident day (\$)	4.34	4.76	4.90

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

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS: COST PER RESIDENT DAY, QUEENSLAND



Supported Accommodation Services

In 1992-93 there were 169 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), a joint funded Commonwealth/State program which is administered by the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

Services administered by SAAP are identified through 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.

Government and Ethnic Affairs and other services to migrants including Migrant Resource Centres.

**Services for
Aboriginal and
Torres Strait
Islander People**

Aboriginal and 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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs. They include community organisations, interpreter and translator services.

REFERENCES

**ABS publications
Queensland Office:**

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**ABS publications
Canberra Office:**

Year Book, Australia (1301.0)

Non-ABS source:

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Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*
Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Annual Reports*

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Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*

Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Annual Reports*

The objective of the program 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 Housing and Local Government administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of \$3.9m was allocated in 1992-93 (\$6.8m in 1991-92).

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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service (37,251 incoming calls in 1992-93), emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

There are day care and drop-in centres where people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) can meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

Under the Home and Community Care (HACC) program, the Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State governments, is developing a comprehensive range of integrated home and community care services for frail 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 care.

The HACC program provides funding for a range of services including home help and personal care, home maintenance and modifications, food services, community respite care, transport, community care paramedical services and domiciliary nursing services. In 1992-93, a total of \$76m was allocated to services under the HACC program by the Queensland Department of Health.

For the physically and mentally disabled, a number of non-profit community-based organisations provide services, namely:

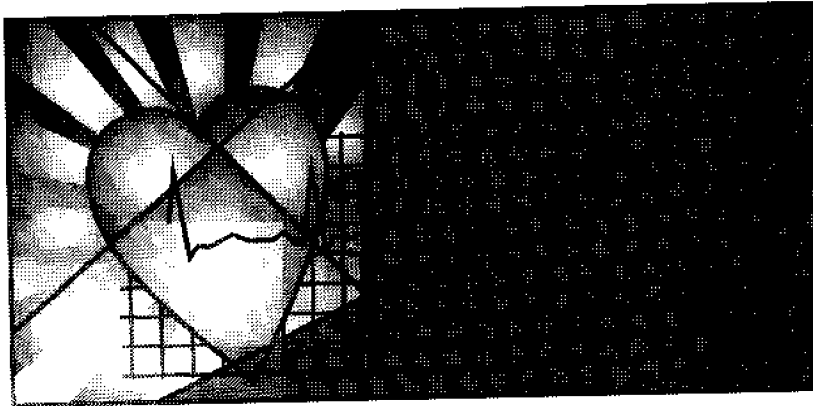
- sheltered employment,
- activity therapy,
- training,
- respite care,
- recreation and rehabilitation,
- aids and appliances and
- production and provision of audio and braille material.

These are largely funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.

There are some other government-run welfare services, such as the Telephone Interpreter Service of the Department of Immigration, Local

Chapter 8

HEALTH



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Chapter 8

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 over 80 per cent of deaths of Queenslanders in 1992.

During 1991, there were 724,000 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals. The average length of stay was 4.9 days. The number of people being treated in hospitals continues to increase but the length of the average stay is decreasing.

Over 12,000 people were resident in nursing care homes in Queensland at the end of June 1992.

In addition to admissions to residential health facilities, a variety of other 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 29 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 1993.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

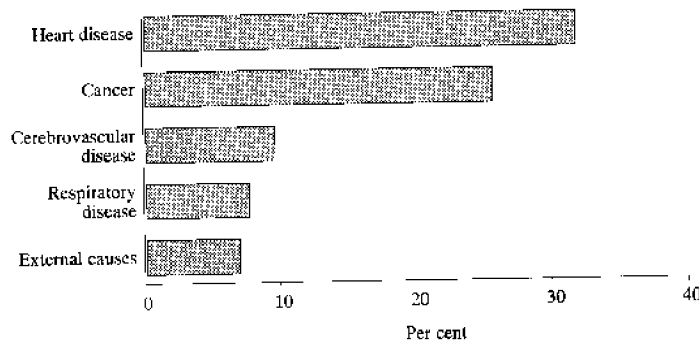
Indicators are signs that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases can provide authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain an outbreak 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 20,496 Queenslanders who died in 1992. 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, 1992



Since the mid-1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 28.7 per cent, from an average rate of 296 deaths per 100,000 population for the period 1974 to 1976 to 211 for the period 1990 to 1992 and the rate for cerebrovascular disease has dropped even more markedly, by 45.0 per cent, from 120 to 66. 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 21.3 per cent between the same periods (from a rate of 842 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 663). In contrast, the death rate for cancer has risen from 139 to 168, an increase of 20.9 per cent.

The significance of the various causes of death differs greatly according to sex. For example, 12.1 per cent of deaths of females in 1992 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.7 per cent for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1992, 8.8 per cent of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 4.9 per cent. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

8.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1992

Underlying cause	Persons	Percentage of total deaths	
		Males	Females
Heart disease	6,541	30.8	33.3
Cancer	5,283	27.7	23.5
Cerebrovascular disease	1,984	7.7	12.1
Respiratory system disease	1,598	8.6	6.8
External causes	1,436	8.8	4.9

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1992, the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was more than three times that for females but at ages 75 years and over the rates were much closer. A similar pattern applies to deaths from external causes, with the death rate for males in the 25 to 44 years age group being just over three times that for females.

Causes of Death and Age

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. For infants aged under 1 year, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period such as prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions were responsible for

42 per cent of the deaths in 1992. Other significant causes of death were congenital anomalies and 'cot death'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life. In 1992 there were twice as many deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Almost half of the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

8.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1992

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Rate (a)</i>
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	93	61	3
Congenital anomalies	61	45	2
'Cot death'	26	24	1
Other	31	24	1
All causes	211	154	8
1-14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	52	35	14
Cancer	15	11	4
Other	30	33	10
All causes	97	79	28
15-24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	90	32	25
Suicide	80	20	20
Other	104	53	32
All causes	274	105	77
25-44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	354	113	50
Cancer	99	137	25
Circulatory system diseases	114	41	17
Other	118	73	20
All causes	685	364	112
45-64 YEARS			
Cancer	899	586	252
Circulatory system diseases	779	307	185
Accidents and violence	162	73	40
Other	357	221	98
All causes	2,197	1,187	575
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3,700	4,146	2,366
Cancer	2,066	1,441	1,058
Respiratory system diseases	822	532	408
Other	1,121	1,314	734
All causes	7,709	7,433	4,567

(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 (3312.3).

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 1992, accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 77 per cent of all deaths in this age group.

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue as the leading causes of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females of these ages, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group 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 systems diseases become 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).

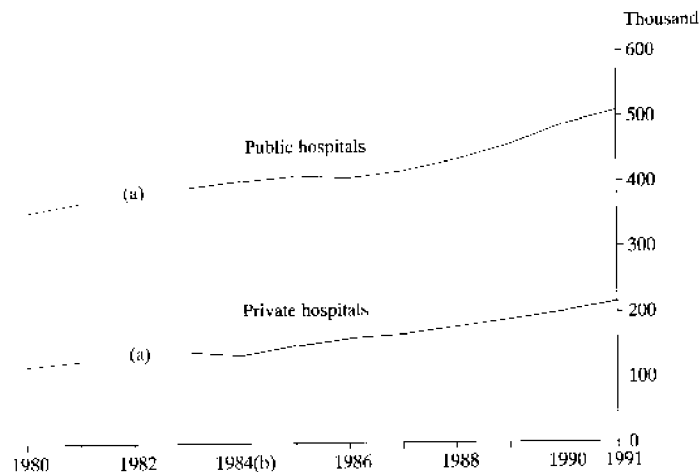
Hospital Inpatients

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 724,176 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1991, an increase of 5.1 per cent over the number separated during 1990.

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.

PATIENTS SEPARATED FROM HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND



(a) Data not processed in 1982. (b) The decrease shown for private hospitals was largely due to the transfer of the Commonwealth Repatriation Hospital from private to public status.

Although approximately 54 per cent of all separations in 1991 were of females, this proportion reduces to around 50 per cent when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

Between 1981 and 1991, hospital separations increased by 45.5 per cent. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with private hospital separations increasing by 69.5 per cent.

8.3 PATIENT SEPARATIONS (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Patient separations</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Males	289,779	313,634	331,468
Females	356,016	375,206	392,708
Persons	645,795	688,840	724,176
From public hospitals	456,917	487,575	509,268
From private hospitals	188,878	201,265	214,908
Rate (b)			
Males	2,037	2,150	2,234
Females	2,522	2,591	2,658
Persons	2,279	2,370	2,446

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

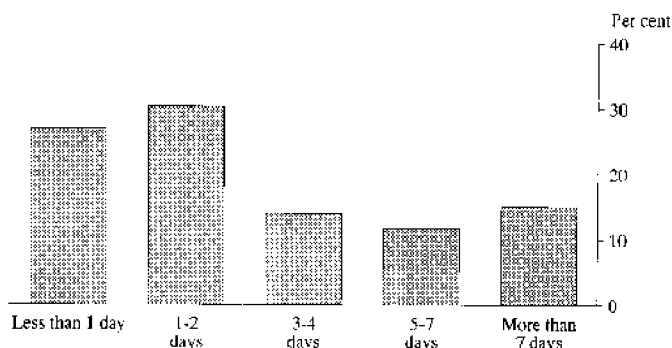
Source: Hospital Morbidity, unpublished data.

Hospitalisation rates have been increasing over the last several years. During 1981, there were 2,122 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1991 this rate had grown to 2,446.

Period of Hospitalisation

Just over 3.5 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1991, resulting in an average length of stay of 4.9 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 5.2 days compared with 4.5 days for private hospital patients.

PERIOD OF HOSPITALISATION, QUEENSLAND, 1991



Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1991, more than half (58 per cent) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; of the remainder, more than one-third (15 per cent of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.

Age Distribution

Just under 40 per cent of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1991 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.

8.4 PATIENT SEPARATIONS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1981		1991	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
0-14	16.2	88,494	12.2	
15-44	43.0	287,586	39.7	
45-64	22.2	161,804	22.3	
65 and over	18.5	186,292	25.7	
Total	100.0	724,176	100.0	

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

Comparison of the age distributions of patient separations in 1981 and 1991 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 19 per cent in 1981 to 26 per cent in 1991, while the proportions for the younger 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 1991, injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 13 per cent of separations. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 17 per cent of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised just over 25 per cent of this group of conditions.

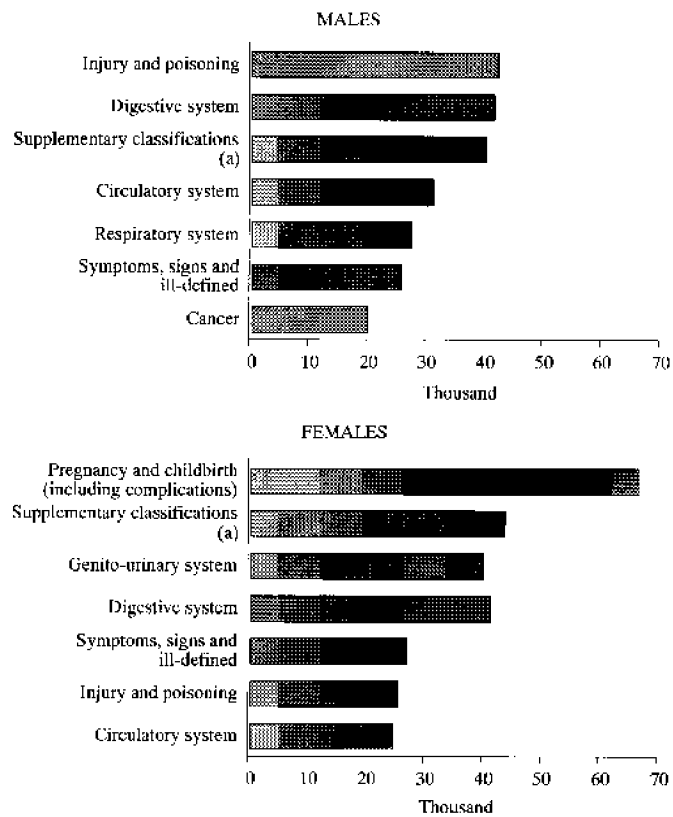
8.5 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 Revision)	Males		Females	
	Percentage of total in- patient days	Average period (days)	Percentage of total in- patient days	Average period (days)
Infectious and parasitic	1.3	4.2	1.1	3.7
Cancer	10.1	7.8	6.2	8.1
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.6	1.9	1.3	2.8
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.6	6.8	1.4	6.8
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.7
Mental disorders	9.1	11.8	9.9	15.5
Nervous system and sense organs	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
Circulatory system	17.7	8.9	13.8	10.9
Respiratory system	8.5	4.8	6.1	5.4
Digestive system	8.4	3.2	7.0	3.3
Genito-urinary system (a)	4.7	4.2	5.8	2.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	14.6	4.3
Skin and subcutaneous system	3.0	5.2	2.0	5.8
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6.6	5.0	6.8	7.1
Congenital anomalies	0.8	4.0	0.6	4.7
Certain perinatal conditions	2.1	13.6	1.6	14.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	5.1	3.1	4.6	3.3
Injury and poisoning	12.0	4.4	9.1	7.0
Supplementary classifications (b)	3.3	1.3	3.9	1.8
All causes	100.0	4.8	100.0	5.0

(a) Renal dialysis episodes are included in 'supplementary classifications'. (b) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness.

Source: Hospital Morbidity, unpublished data.

PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITION TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1991



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

The total period of hospitalisation for the various principal conditions treated provides an indication of hospital resources expended on the treatment of these conditions. Among males, the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (18 per cent of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (12 per cent) and treatment of cancer (10 per cent). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 14 per cent of total hospitalisation while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 15 per cent. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for another 10 per cent of total hospitalisation while injury and poisoning accounted for 9 per cent.

Excluding certain perinatal conditions, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders, for both males and females. In 1991, the average for these patients was 11.8 days for males and 15.5 days for females. The high average length of stay for perinatal conditions (13.6 days for males and 14.6 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 1991. 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 1991 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 59 per cent were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity. Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 24 per cent of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised almost half of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 18 per cent of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for almost one-third of all obstetric operations.

For males separated from hospital in 1991, surgical operations on the musculoskeletal system accounted for almost 18 per cent of all surgical cases, while those performed on the digestive system accounted for 17 per cent of cases. Of the operations performed on the digestive system, almost half comprised hernia repairs and appendix operations.

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

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses 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.

Schizophrenia (disintegration of the personality) was the main reason for admission to psychiatric hospitals in Queensland in 1993, accounting for 36 per cent of all such admissions.

8.6 PERSONS RESIDENT IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (a), BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, QUEENSLAND, 24 MARCH 1993

<i>Major diagnostic category</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>
Schizophrenia	451
Affective psychosis	65
Organic psychosis	187
Other psychosis	15
Neurosis	8
Personality disorder	24
Intellectual handicap	199
Alcohol or drug abuse	73
Other psychiatric disorder	8
Non-psychiatric or unknown disorder	1
Total	1,031

(a) Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, Mosman Hall, John Oxley Memorial and Wacol Repatriation psychiatric hospitals. Psychiatric patients at general hospitals are included in the previous section.

Source: Queensland Health, Census of Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities.

Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Inpatients of Nursing Care Homes

Female patients in nursing homes greatly outnumber male patients. At 24 June 1992, 71 per cent of patients were female. Nearly 85 per cent of nursing home patients, at 24 June 1992, were aged or geriatric patients.

8.7 INPATIENTS OF NURSING CARE HOMES, QUEENSLAND, 24 JUNE 1992

<i>Category of patient</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aged/geriatric	2,747	7,484	10,231
Intellectually disabled	210	251	461
Physically disabled (under 65 years of age)	115	82	197
Psychiatric or behavioural	172	361	533
Other	225	433	658
Total	3,469	8,611	12,080
Adults	3,456	8,590	12,046
Children	13	21	34

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments, unpublished data.

**Patients of
Non-residential
Health Establishments**

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by outpatient centres, day centres and day hospitals, rehabilitation centres and mobile services such as home nursing and ambulance services.

*Patients Attending
Outpatient Centres*

Most outpatient centres are attached to acute hospitals. Some are ancillary services attached to establishments other than hospitals or are separate centres. They provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, treatment of special diseases and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals.

There were 71 outpatient centres not attached to hospitals, which provided 11,291 services to patients during the week ending 27 June 1992.

**8.8 SERVICES AT SEPARATE OUTPATIENT CENTRES, QUEENSLAND,
WEEK ENDED 27 JUNE 1992**

<i>Type of treatment</i>	<i>Services (a)</i>
Pharmacy	912
Casualty	139
Medical	2,031
Dental	4,082
X-ray	560
Psychiatric and behavioural	1,969
Surgical	133
Other	1,465
Total	11,291

(a) More than one service may be provided during a single attendance. Outpatient centres attached to hospitals provided more services to patients.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments, unpublished data.

*Patients of Day
Centres and
Domiciliary Nursing
Services*

Day centres or day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance by patients at specified regular intervals over a period of time. In mid-1992, nearly 13,000 services were provided each week by centres in Queensland.

Domiciliary or home nursing services offer health care to people in their own homes. In mid-1992, over 50,000 home nursing services were being provided to patients each week. Almost one-third of these services comprised hygiene and observation services, with a similar proportion for medical treatments.

8.9 SERVICES AT DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 27 JUNE 1992

Type of service rendered	Number (a)
Day centres	
Physiotherapy	5,034
Occupational therapy	3,175
Recreational and social activities	2,066
Chiropody or podiatry	340
Speech therapy	335
Other	2,021
Total	12,971
Domiciliary nursing services	
Medical treatment	15,895
Hygiene and observation	16,626
Counselling and supportive care	11,072
Rehabilitation	1,069
Physiotherapy	1,241
Other	4,380
Total	50,283

(a) More than one service may be provided during a single attendance or visit.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments, unpublished data.

Persons Using Ambulance Services

Most ambulance services in Queensland are provided by the Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) through its 177 stations. In 1992-93, the QAS treated 545,654 cases and its ambulances travelled 11.7 million kilometres. The average State-wide response time to life threatening emergencies was 7.68 minutes, compared with the Australian standard of 10 minutes.

Ambulance services are also provided by some of the State Government's regional health authorities.

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.

8.10 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Type of service	Number	Per cent	Average (a)
	'000	%	
General practitioner	15,797	53.8	5.1
Pathology	7,224	24.6	2.4
Medical specialist	2,410	8.2	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1,467	5.0	0.5
Operations	998	3.4	0.3
Anaesthetics	284	1.0	0.1
Optometry	544	1.9	0.2
Obstetrics	81	0.3	—
Radio and nuclear therapy	37	0.1	—
Other	546	1.9	0.2
Total	29,387	100.0	9.6

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

If a charge is raised, Medicare benefits are paid in respect of such services and for services rendered to persons treated as private patients at hospitals. During 1992-93, 29.4 million Medicare services were rendered to Queenslanders.

General practitioner attendances comprised 54 per cent of these services and pathology tests accounted for around 25 per cent. The average number of services provided per head of population increased from 8.9 in 1991-92 to 9.6 in 1992-93.

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 1993, 180 new notifications were received. While this represents a decrease in notifications from the previous year, this figure may reflect only a change in the number of persons presenting for screening or presenting with AIDS. It is not possible to assess either the true incidence or prevalence of the disease from these statistics.

Other sexually transmissible diseases for which notifications are required are: chancroid, chlamydia, donovanosis, genital herpes, gonorrhoea, lymphogranuloma venereum and syphilis. Of the 4,586 sexually transmissible disease notifications during 1993, 2,656 were received for chlamydia, 685 for genital herpes, 637 for syphilis (all forms) and 608 for gonorrhoea.

There were 189 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1993. When the atypical cases and those persons who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 99 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1993. Most of these cases were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate per head of population was highest amongst recent South-East Asian migrants, followed by indigenous Australians, other migrants and then non-indigenous Australian born.

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.

Three major outbreaks of vaccination-preventable diseases occurred in 1993; rubella (German measles), measles and pertussis (whooping cough).

The rubella outbreak was a continuation of that experienced in 1992 which manifested itself mainly in (unvaccinated) adolescent males and young men, but also affected many women.

The measles outbreak which commenced in July 1993 had a peak age incidence of around 15 years. Some 60 per cent of cases occurred in the 15 per cent of the population that had not been vaccinated. This outbreak reached its peak at the close of 1993 with a total of 828 cases being reported in that year.

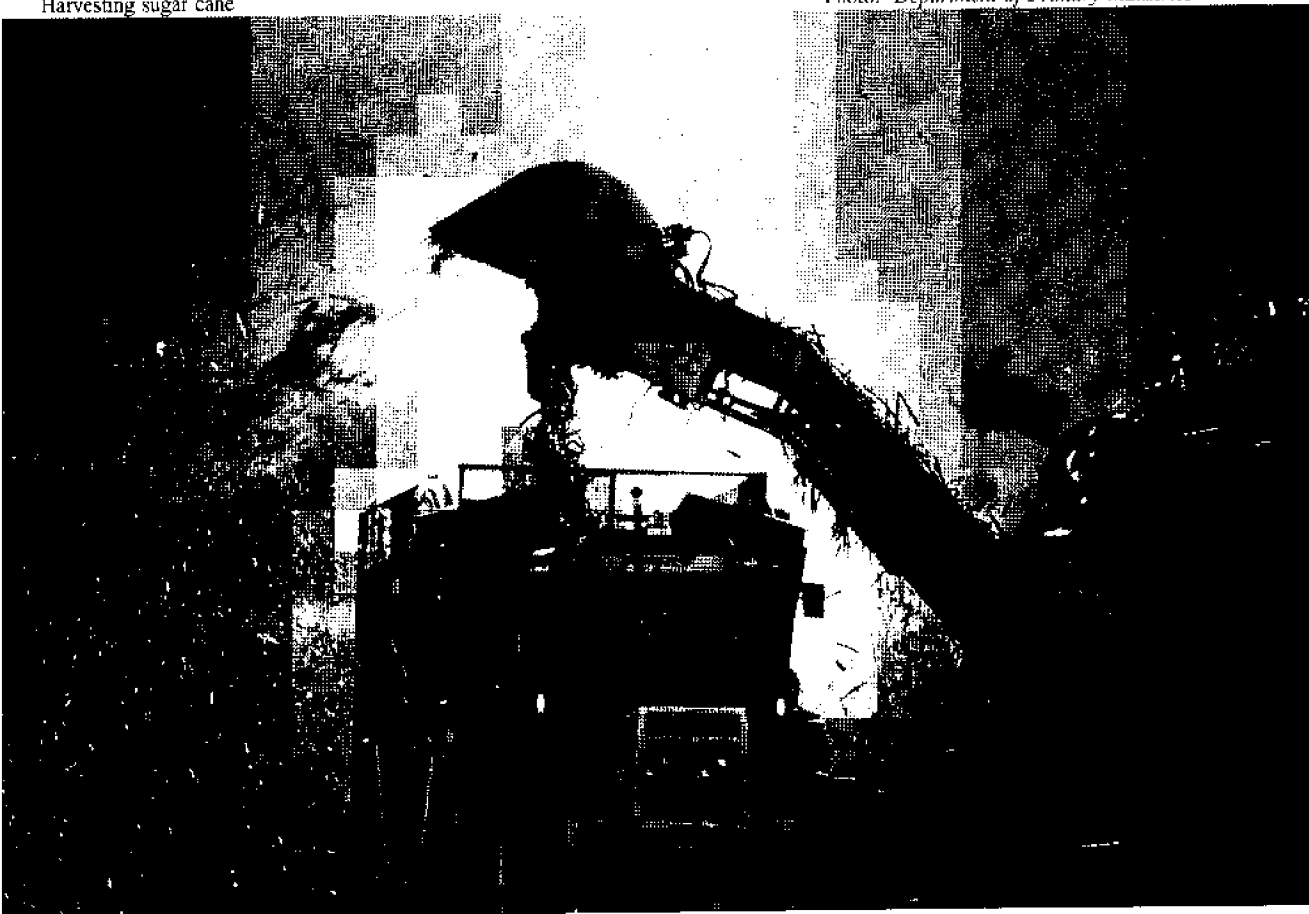


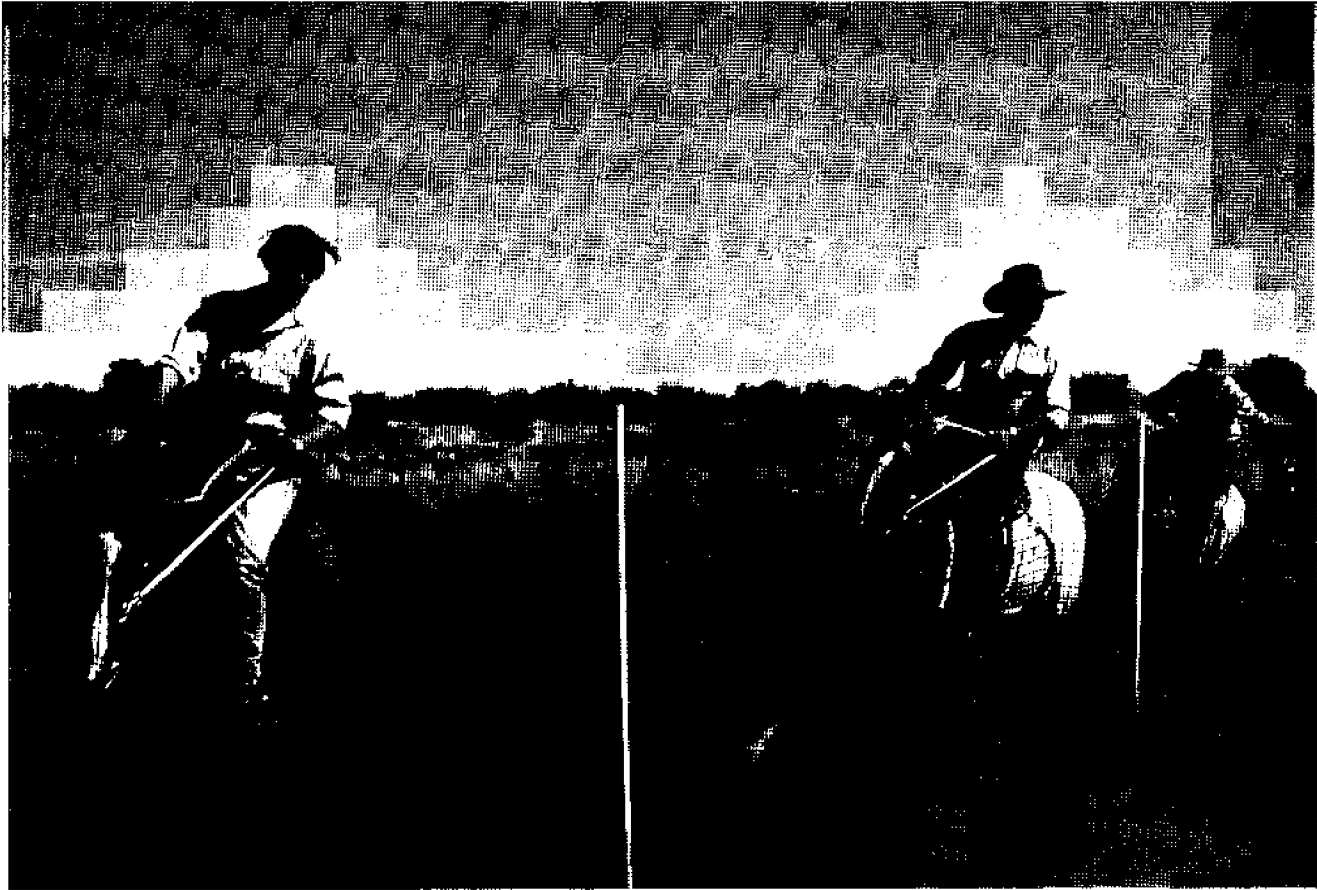
Deeral tribal art, Babiuda

Photo: Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Harvesting sugar cane

Photo: Department of Primary Industries

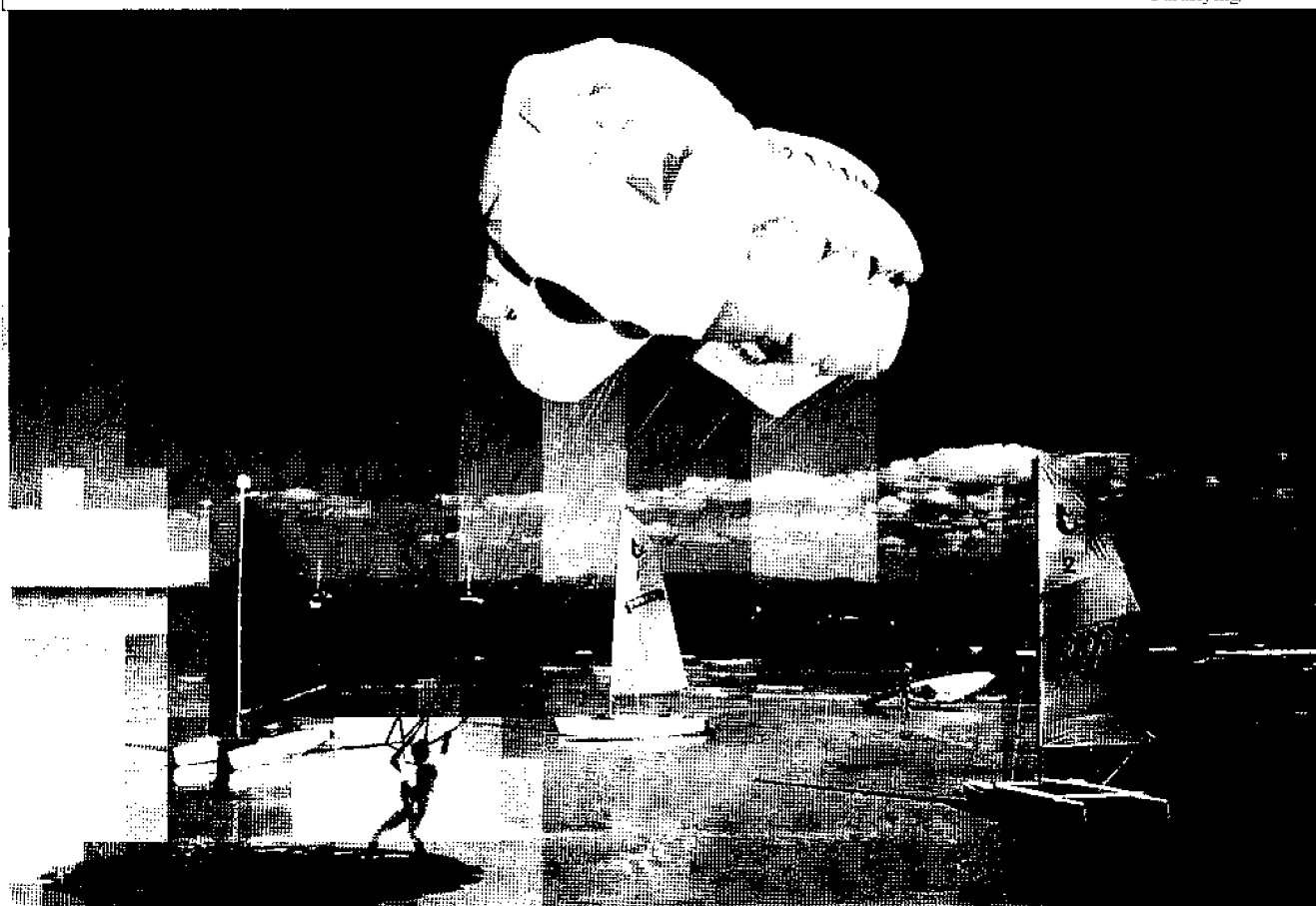




Tent pegging, Windorah

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Paraflying



The pertussis outbreak was more protracted, affected mostly older children, adolescents and adults and was approaching its climax at the end of 1993. This outbreak was largely unavoidable as pertussis vaccine, although extremely valuable in protecting young children, does not provide long-term immunity. Immunity, following three or four doses of pertussis vaccine, becomes marginal after about 5 years.

It is hoped that the expected availability of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine for both boys and girls, rather than for school girls alone, will lead to fewer outbreaks of these diseases in the future.

8.11 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Selected notifiable disease	1993		
	1992	Number	Rate (a)
AIDS	r 115	92	3.0
Barmah Forest virus	n.a.	327	10.5
Campylobacter enteritis	r 2,997	2,483	79.8
Dengue fever	340	663	21.3
Epidemic polyarthritis	4,192	2,420	77.7
Haemophilus influenzae B	79	70	2.2
Hepatitis A	461	924	29.7
Hepatitis B	1,519	1,536	49.3
Hepatitis C	r 2,893	3,046	97.9
HIV	r 219	180	5.8
Leptospirosis	34	51	1.6
Malaria	335	295	9.5
Measles	r 117	998	32.1
Meningitis	37	88	2.8
Pertussis	r 222	689	22.1
Q-fever	301	431	13.8
Rubella	722	1,449	46.6
Salmonellosis	1,504	1,391	44.7
Shigellosis	89	189	6.1
Tuberculosis (b)	r 105	99	3.2
Venereal diseases	5,692	4,586	147.3
Yersiniosis	r 333	321	10.3

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Not including atypical tuberculosis or relapsed cases.
 Source: Queensland Health Department.

Many cases of Hepatitis A continued to occur, particularly among children and young adults, in 1993. As was the case in 1992, poor environmental conditions, a lack of adequate hand-washing facilities and poor hygiene contributed to this outbreak.

Whilst Ross River virus disease (epidemic polyarthritis) fell to interepidemic levels in 1993, dengue fever type 2 showed a resurgence to levels greater than experienced in 1992 in Townsville and also spread to affect Charters Towers and several other northern towns before disappearing completely in late 1993. Reports of Barmah Forest virus disease continued to increase in 1993, possibly because of increased testing rather than an actual increase in disease incidence.

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 66,700 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1993.

Public Acute Hospitals and Outpatient Centres

In 1991-92, there were 146 public acute hospitals in Queensland providing 2.6 million days of care to inpatients. These acute public hospitals had over 10,000 beds available for patient care, on average, during 1991-92. In addition, there were 30 separate public outpatient centres. The acute hospitals and outpatient centres provided 6.0 million occasions of service to non-inpatients in 1991-92.

The 176 acute hospitals and outpatient centres employed the equivalent of 25,835 full-time staff, on average, in 1991-92. Of these, 48.7 per cent were nursing staff, 14.3 per cent were domestic and laundry staff, 9.8 per cent were managerial/clerical and 7.0 per cent were medical. Labour related costs accounted for 72.6 per cent of the total costs of \$1,332m for these establishments in 1991-92. Other expenses include; drug supplies, 5.2 per cent, surgical supplies, 4.4 per cent and administrative expenses, 4.7 per cent.

Public Psychiatric Hospitals

The five public psychiatric hospitals in Queensland provided 430,571 days of care to inpatients during 1991-92. The average length of stay in public psychiatric hospitals was 127 days compared with 5 days in public acute hospitals.

Private Acute and Psychiatric Hospitals

In 1991-92, there were 46 private acute and three private psychiatric hospitals in Queensland with 4,090 beds available, on average, for inpatient care.

On average, the equivalent of 6,101 full-time staff were employed in the 49 hospitals during 1991-92. Of these, 59.0 per cent were registered or enrolled nurses, 11.0 per cent were catering and kitchen staff and 10.4 per cent were administrative and clerical staff. Wages and salaries made up 62.4 per cent of the hospitals' recurrent expenditure, which totalled \$334.5m during the year. They also spent \$71.8m on capital expenditure during 1991-92, including \$5.7m on major medical equipment.

The hospitals received \$382.6m in revenue during the year, 95.9 per cent of which was from, or in respect of, patient liability for accommodation and other fees.

In addition to the 49 private acute and psychiatric hospitals (which accommodate patients overnight), there were four private freestanding day hospitals where patients are treated during the day and return to their usual residence or an acute hospital to recuperate.

Nursing Care Homes

There were 200 nursing care homes operating in Queensland in 1991-92. At 30 June 1992 there were 12,240 beds available for patient care. Almost 99 per cent of these beds were occupied.

In the last week of June 1992 there were the equivalent of 8,647 full-time staff employed in nursing care homes. Of these staff, 22.1 per cent were registered nurses, 34.2 per cent were assistants in nursing, orderlies, etc. and 19.6 per cent were domestic or housekeeping staff. In 1991-92,

salaries and wages accounted for 74.2 per cent of the nursing homes' operating expenditure of \$352.3m.

The Commonwealth and State Governments were the main contributors to the operating income of the homes in 1991-92, together contributing \$267.1m of the total operating income of \$368.9m. Nearly all the remaining income came from patients.

During 1991-92, staff employed by the 103 domiciliary nursing services visited 1,867,900 Queenslanders in their own homes. There were 83 separate domiciliary nursing services (not ancillary to other health services) and the staffing of these at the end of the year included 682 nurses.

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.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group and 35,875 were registered in Queensland at the end of 1993. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group with 10,012 registered at the end of 1993.

8.12 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Profession, etc.</i>	<i>Number on register at 24 December 1993</i>
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	6,455
Medical specialists	2,603
Dentists	1,660
Dental technicians	681
Dental specialists	157
Optometrists	516
Pharmacists	3,016
Psychologists	1,438
Physiotherapists	2,085
Podiatrists	246
Chiropractors and osteopaths	445
Occupational therapists	927
Speech therapists	551
Registered nurses	35,875
Enrolled nurses	10,012

Source: Medical and other Registration Boards.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which was first established in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. Medical advice is given by a medical practitioner by means of two-way radio or telephone or, in serious cases, a doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from air bases at Mount Isa, Cairns and Charleville. During 1992-93 consultations numbered 36,422, including 9,600 by radio and telephone. In addition, 2,143 flights were made involving a total of 1,798,643 kilometres and 1,882 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1992-93

Domiciliary Nursing Services

Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

Health Services in Remote Areas

amounted to \$2,876,695 from the State Government and \$2,551,695 from the Commonwealth Government. A total of \$2,358,466 was received in donations and legacies during 1992-93.

Other remote area health services include the Flying Obstetric and Gynaecology Service based at Roma and the Flying Surgeon Service, with bases at Longreach and Roma, which make routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland.

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 Human Services and Health is involved in a large number of activities including human quarantine services; community, Aboriginal and environmental health; epidemiology; drug evaluation and elimination of drug abuse as well as medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories).

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

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 girls from 12 to 14 years against 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.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

In 1993 the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Queensland collected almost 170,000 blood donations from voluntary donors. The service classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as conducting allied research.

8.13 BLOOD DONATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND

Area	1990	1991	1992	1993
Metropolitan	92,218	91,883	94,763	80,960
Country	86,095	89,008	92,159	88,645
Total	178,313	180,891	186,922	169,605

(a) Each donation consisted of 450 millilitres of blood in 1993; 430 millilitres in earlier years.
 Source: Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, Queensland.

The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In 1993, 1,200 voluntary workers and 296 doctors in private practice donated their services free of charge.

8.14 BLOOD DONATIONS BY GROUP, BRISBANE HEADQUARTERS, 1993

Group	Proportion of donations
	%
A Positive	31
A Negative	8
AB Positive	3
AB Negative	1
B Positive	8
B Negative	2
O Positive	37
O Negative	10

Source: Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, Queensland.

FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES

People receiving certain health services may be assisted financially by a number of Commonwealth benefits. In addition, individuals may take out private insurance to cover themselves against much of the cost of other health services which do not attract Commonwealth benefits. Commonwealth grants and subsidies are also payable to the State Government for public hospitals and to other health establishments.

Medical and Hospital Benefits

8.15 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Type of service	Payment	Proportion	Average payment (b)
	\$'000	%	\$
General practitioner	335,220	40.0	109.13
Specialist	112,697	13.5	36.69
Pathology	118,914	14.2	38.71
Operations	95,704	11.4	31.16
Diagnostic imaging	99,589	11.9	32.42
Anaesthetics	17,759	2.1	5.78
Optometry	20,949	2.5	6.82
Obstetrics	8,645	1.0	2.81
Radio and nuclear therapy	2,472	0.3	0.80
Other	25,691	3.1	8.36
Total	837,639	100.0	272.70

(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.

Under the Medicare program, all Australian residents and certain categories of visitors to Australia are entitled to free accommodation and treatment in public hospitals by hospital doctors. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States towards the costs of providing these services.

The Medicare program also provides a medical benefit (a proportion of the schedule fee) to help meet the cost of a range of medical and other services, in and out of hospital.

The average Medicare payments for these services, per head of population in Queensland, increased by 6.5 per cent between 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Health Insurance

A wide variety of health insurance tables is available from health insurance organisations. Basic insurance provides some cover for hospital accommodation charges for private patients. Supplementary insurance gives additional benefits for hospital accommodation and certain ancillary services.

The proportion of people covered by private hospital insurance in Queensland is significantly lower than that for any other State. Private Health Insurance Administration Council records show that at 31 December 1993, 32.9 per cent of the Queensland population had basic hospital cover and 29.5 per cent had supplementary cover. This compares with 38.4 per cent and 35.3 per cent, respectively, of the Australian population.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides for benefits on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

8.16 PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Benefit prescriptions	'000	16,057	18,073
Commonwealth payments	\$'000	189,612	239,088
Patient contributions	\$'000	51,008	59,849

Source: Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health.

Prescriptions were dispensed to the general public at a maximum cost of \$15.90 a prescription and at \$2.60 to persons holding one of the various concession cards, with the protection of safety nets for people requiring medication for longer or chronic needs. The Commonwealth Government outlay on pharmaceutical benefits in Queensland of \$239m in 1992-93 represented 81 per cent of the total cost of the prescriptions.

Under the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme prescriptions were dispensed at a maximum cost of \$2.60. Benefits in Queensland amounted to \$16m in 1992-93.

Nursing Home Assistance

Revised funding arrangements for nursing homes were introduced in 1987. The Commonwealth Government now operates a uniform national level of funding involving standard daily fees for new residents as well as standard Commonwealth benefits.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

This scheme provides a benefit for persons who provide care at home for persons who would otherwise justify admission to a nursing home. This Commonwealth benefit facilitates an alternative to nursing home care.

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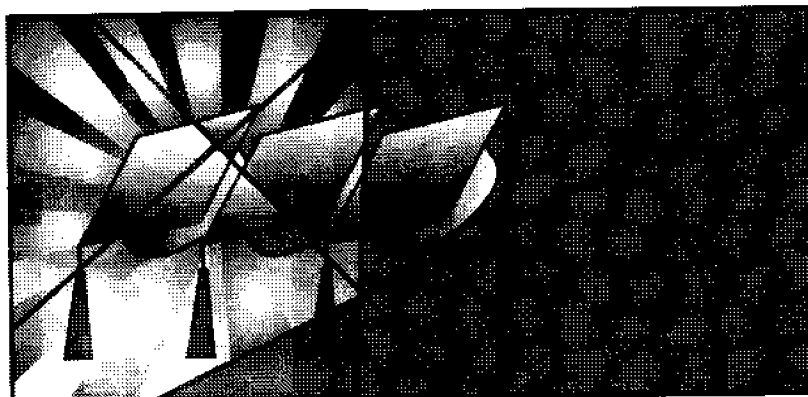
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Chapter 9

EDUCATION



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Chapter 9

EDUCATION

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

The Queensland Department of Education administers preschool, primary, secondary and technical and further education (TAFE) and funds approximately 90 per cent of the total running costs.

The Commonwealth Government contribution is around 10 per cent and is the major funding source of non-government schools. It 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 for them to provide a range of child care services.

The Commonwealth Government has special responsibilities for migrants and aboriginal people, as well as the power to provide assistance for students. 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

Children are eligible for enrolment in primary school if they have turned 5 years of age by the end of December of the year prior to enrolment. They then progress through 12 years of formal primary and secondary education. Some students do not complete all secondary years, leaving school on attaining the age of 15 or leaving to enter other educational streams.

Secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 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 62 government and two non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are also made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate 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

Within the two sectors of education, the government sector has declined slowly from 81 per cent to 78 per cent over the last decade. Catholic schools accounted for 72.8 per cent of primary enrolments in non-government schools, Anglican schools accounted for 5.4 per cent and other denominations 21.8 per cent.

9.1 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993

Year	Males	Females	Total
1	24,114	22,296	46,410
2	24,181	22,649	46,830
3	24,195	22,840	47,035
4	24,198	22,809	47,007
5	25,174	23,758	48,932
6	24,415	22,927	47,342
7	23,809	22,208	46,017
Ungraded	1,907	1,356	3,263
Total	171,993	160,843	332,836

9.2 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983	1992	1993
<i>Government</i>	246,189	255,645	260,493
Males	126,367	132,367	134,806
Females	119,822	123,278	125,687
<i>Non-government</i>	58,264	70,187	72,343
Males	29,941	36,125	37,187
Females	28,323	34,062	35,156
Total	304,453	325,832	332,836
Males	156,308	168,492	171,993
Females	148,145	157,340	160,843

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 sharp drop in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16. However, an increasing number of students, many of whom are 19 years of age or older, are remaining to Years 11 and 12.

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 enrolments in government schools has fallen from 71 per cent in 1983 to 68 per cent in 1993. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period is 35 per cent

compared with 17 per cent for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 55 per cent of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1993. The proportions of enrolments for Anglican schools was 13 per cent and for all other denominations, 32 per cent.

9.3 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	22,952	21,563	44,515
9	22,989	21,819	44,808
10	22,371	21,773	44,144
11	19,275	19,660	38,935
12	17,494	18,522	36,016
Ungraded	1,439	1,038	2,477
Total	106,520	104,375	210,895

9.4 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1993

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 12	18	20	38
12	7,082	7,862	14,944
13	21,372	20,678	42,050
14	23,078	21,941	45,019
15	21,047	20,690	41,737
16	18,471	18,668	37,139
17	11,342	10,836	22,178
18	2,581	1,927	4,508
19 and over	1,529	1,753	3,282
Total	106,520	104,375	210,895

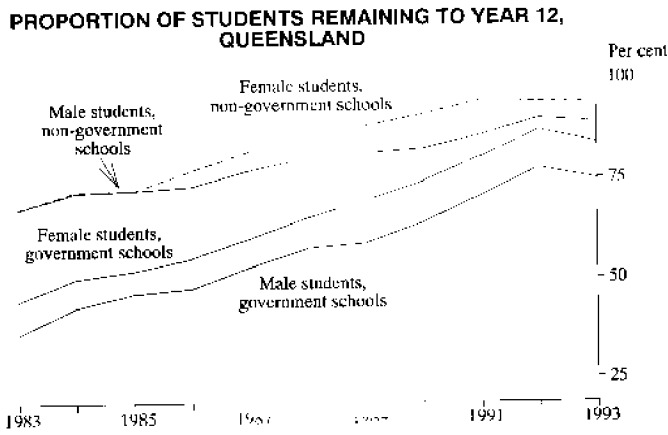
9.5 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

<i>Controlling authority</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>122,622</i>	<i>145,477</i>	<i>143,770</i>
Males	61,022	72,761	72,044
Females	61,600	72,716	71,726
<i>Non-government</i>	<i>49,727</i>	<i>65,650</i>	<i>67,125</i>
Males	25,845	33,743	34,476
Females	23,882	31,907	32,649
Total	172,349	211,127	210,895
Males	86,867	106,504	106,520
Females	85,482	104,623	104,375

Retention Rates in Secondary Schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), the apparent retention rate, has increased significantly in recent years from 62 per cent (Year 11) and 47 per cent (Year 12) in 1983 to 88 per cent (Year 11) and 83 per cent (Year 12) in 1993.

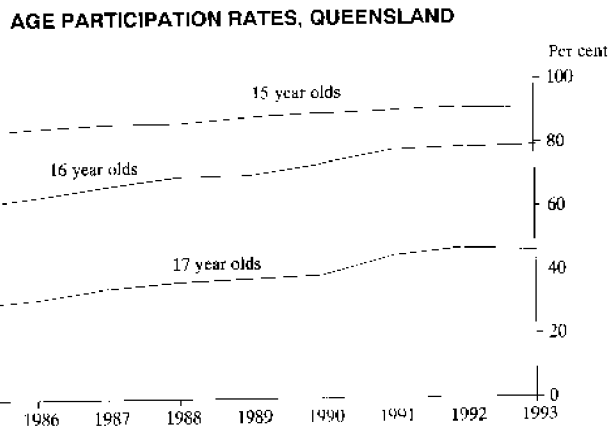
The apparent retention rate to Year 12 in non-government schools (91 per cent) is considerably higher than that for government schools (79 per cent). The retention rates for females increased from 50 per cent in 1983 to 87 per cent in 1993, compared with retention rates of males which were 44 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively.



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 90 per cent for males and 91 per cent for females aged 15 years in 1993. This participation rate is significantly lower than 100 per cent, 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.



The greatest increase in the age participation rate has been for 16 year old females, having increased from 54 per cent in 1983 to 82 per cent in 1993, an increase of 27 percentage points. The age participation rate for 16 year old males has increased to 77 per cent, an increase of 24 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 17 year olds has increased to 47 per cent for females, an increase of 22 percentage points while the participation rate for males increased to 46 per cent, an increase of 22 percentage points since 1983. The rate for 15 year olds has shown

the smallest increase, having risen from 79 per cent for females and 80 per cent for males in 1983 to 91 per cent for females and 90 per cent for males in 1993.

Schools and Staffing

There has been a net increase of 7 per cent between 1983 and 1993 in the number of schools in Queensland.

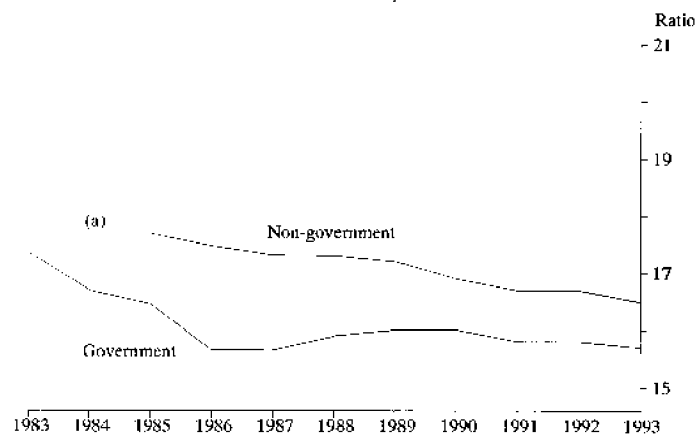
9.6 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985	1992	1993
Government			
Schools	1,282	1,328	1,326
Staff			
Teaching	22,752	25,382	25,782
Non-teaching	5,061	7,583	8,320
Non-government			
Schools	r 405	r 402	403
Staff			
Teaching	r 6,505	8,157	8,477
Non-teaching	2,121	2,412	2,616
Total			
Schools	r 1,687	r 1,730	1,729
Staff			
Teaching	29,257	33,539	34,259
Non-Teaching	7,182	9,995	10,936

(a) Full-time equivalent.

The student to teacher ratio for government schools was 15.7 in 1993 and 16.5 for non-government schools.

STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO, QUEENSLAND



(a) Break in continuity of series.

As the State has the major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland in relation to population with almost 73 per cent in 1991 located outside Brisbane. Non-government schools, however, are more concentrated in Brisbane, with a number offering boarding facilities for students.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to more than 265,000 students during 1992, 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 1994 the HECS contribution for students undertaking a full-time study load was \$2,355 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 role of the various sectors of post-compulsory education.

In June 1992, the Commonwealth Government indicated the expansion and upgrading of TAFE was a priority. 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 a network of more than 30 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

In Queensland, nearly 280,000 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.

9.7 TAFE STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND, 1992

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Commencing students</i>	<i>All students</i>
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	7,092	8,432
Architecture, building	8,349	12,372
Art, humanities and social sciences	7,493	8,609
Business administration, economics	48,514	60,658
Education	8,152	9,436
Engineering, surveying	18,086	26,530
Health, community services	11,386	12,534
Law, legal studies	2,296	3,098
Science	3,871	4,403
Veterinary science, animal care	161	258
Services, hospitality, transportation	16,058	20,083
TAFE multi-field education	31,277	36,633

(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.

9.8 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

<i>Type of attendance</i>	<i>1991</i>		<i>1992</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Full-time	8,215	8,169	10,992	12,148
Part-time	76,379	52,539	88,163	61,980
Total	84,594	60,708	99,155	74,128

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

9.9 TAFE TEACHING STAFF DUTY HOURS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

<i>Type of appointment</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
<i>Full-time duty hours</i>	<i>3,188.6</i>	<i>3,463.1</i>	<i>3,216.5</i>	<i>3,437.5</i>
Teaching	1,353.2	1,473.8	1,443.8	1,599.5
Non-teaching	1,835.4	1,989.3	1,772.7	1,838.1
<i>Part-time duty hours</i>	<i>523.7</i>	<i>638.5</i>	<i>640.7</i>	<i>724.9</i>
Teaching	475.5	562.5	564.5	692.4
Non-teaching	48.2	76.0	76.2	32.5
<i>All duty hours</i>	<i>3,712.3</i>	<i>4,101.6</i>	<i>3,857.2</i>	<i>4,162.4</i>
Teaching	1,828.7	2,036.3	2,008.4	2,291.9
Non-teaching	1,883.6	2,065.3	1,848.9	1,870.5

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

Responsibility for Queensland policy on vocational education and training has been vested in the Vocational Education, Training and Employment Commission (VETEC) which was created as an independent authority within the Department of Employment, Vocational Education, Training and Industrial Relations. Delivery of public vocational education and training is the responsibility of the Division of Technical and Further Education, Training and Employment (TAFE-TEQ).

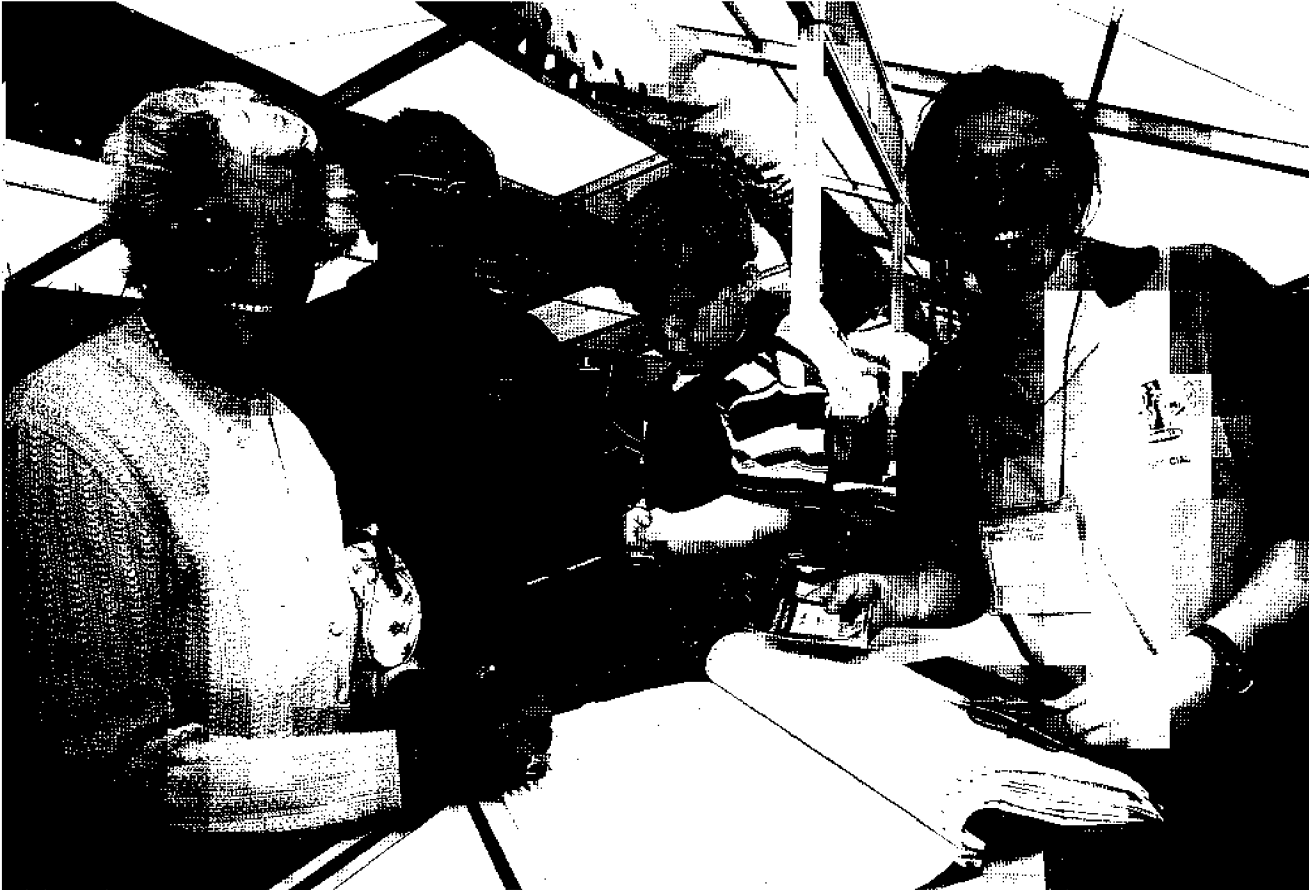


Cania Gorge

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Bert Hinkler's house, Bundaberg

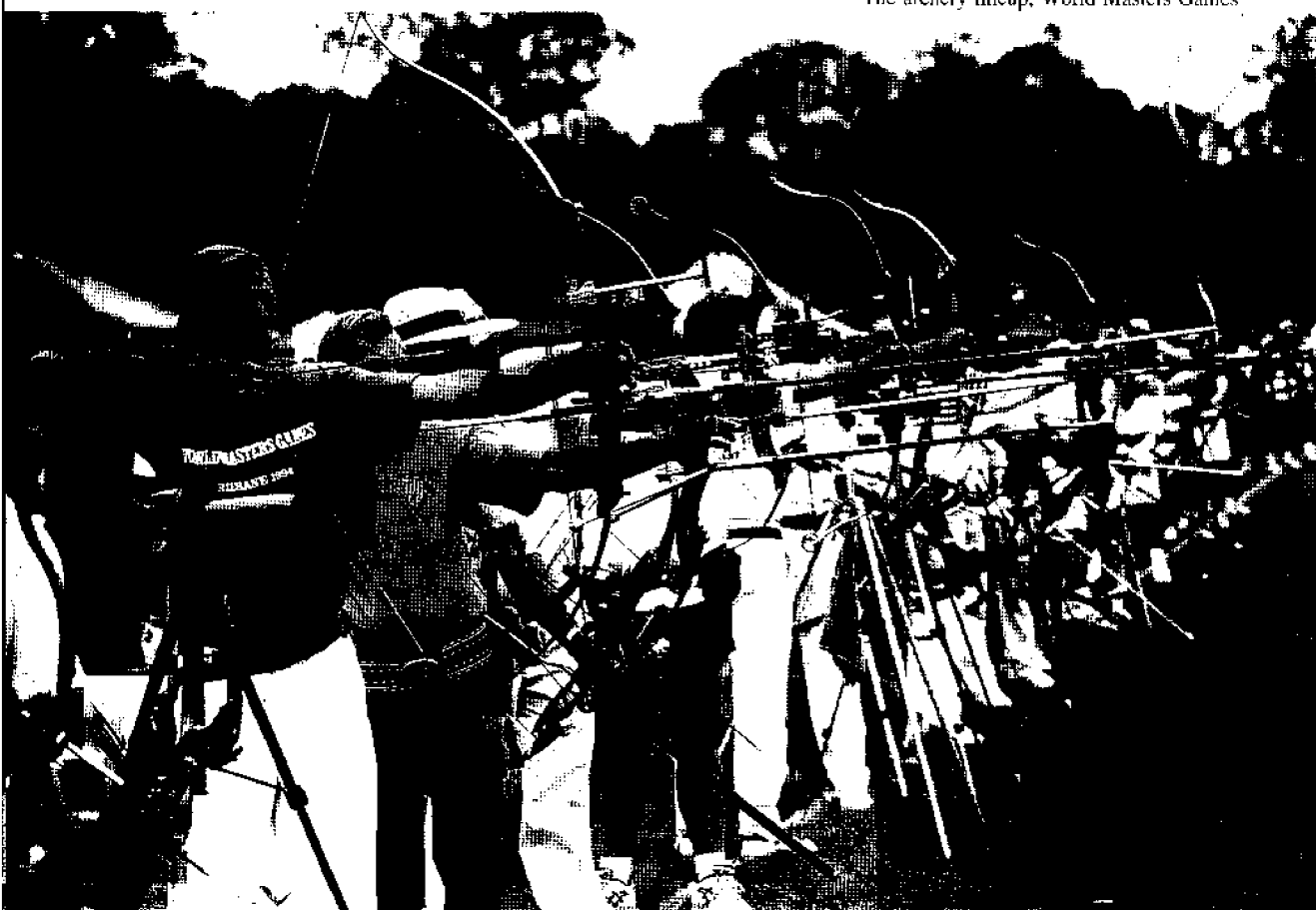




Mary Maina, the oldest competitor (101 years) signs on at the registration centre. World Masters Games, Brisbane

Photos: *World Masters Games*

The archery lineup, World Masters Games



Higher Education Policy

The Commonwealth Government funding strategies for 1993 to 1995 reflect a number of policy directions. These include maintenance and enhancement of the quality of higher education teaching and research and improvement of access and delivery of education programs by use of new communications and information technologies. With the Open Learning program which started in 1993, new opportunities to participate in higher education have been extended to thousands of people without access to education through existing arrangements.

Development of equity plans and Aboriginal education strategies have already had a significant impact on overcoming barriers to equitable access and participation for various disadvantaged groups.

Policies set down for the 1990s allow for a period of consolidation following recent major structural changes which have seen the number of higher education institutions in Australia reduced from 76 to 40. The Commonwealth Government has committed funding for an additional 8,300 places in 1995, bringing the total number of new places provided for Australian students to approximately 95,000.

Higher Education

On 1 January 1990, the University of Queensland and the Queensland Agricultural College (QAC) were consolidated, and the QAC became the University of Queensland, Gatton College.

More than 24,600 students are enrolled at the University in 13 faculties served by 58 academic departments. Courses are offered on a full-time or part-time internal basis or through external study.

9.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1991	1992	1993
Higher degree	5,943	7,345	8,801
Postgraduate	5,657	5,936	6,857
Bachelor	64,181	69,746	71,974
Other	9,240	7,163	6,323
Total	85,021	90,190	93,955

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University and Australian Catholic University.
Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

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

Field of study	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture and animal husbandry	1,834	1,891	2,015
Architecture and building	1,778	1,813	1,988
Arts, humanities and social sciences	16,680	17,015	17,661
Business, administration and economics	21,936	22,602	22,703
Education	13,430	13,136	12,852
Engineering and surveying	6,945	7,578	7,985
Health	6,818	8,219	9,652
Law and legal studies	3,272	3,664	3,971
Science	11,146	12,374	13,203
Veterinary science	506	517	538
Non-award	676	1,381	1,387
Total	85,021	90,190	93,955

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University and Australian Catholic University.
Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The University of Queensland is the only institution in the State providing training in certain disciplines, e.g. medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, pharmacy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and mining and minerals process engineering.

On 1 May 1990, the Brisbane College of Advanced Education amalgamated with the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and in 1993 QUT had over 24,600 students.

Griffith University, established in 1971 has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of more than 16,400 students in 1993.

9.12 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1993

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Universities			
Queensland	12,410	12,270	24,680
QUT	11,722	12,973	24,695
Griffith	7,263	9,173	16,436
James Cook	3,340	4,664	8,004
Central Queensland	3,993	3,629	7,622
Southern Queensland	6,700	5,818	12,518
Total	45,428	48,527	93,955

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

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

9.13 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991 (b)</i>	<i>1992 (b)</i>	<i>1993 (c)</i>
Males			
Teaching only	295	258	349
Research only	513	555	617
Teaching and research	2,576	2,756	2,783
Other functions	2,528	2,721	2,947
Females			
Teaching only	125	126	345
Research only	447	487	499
Teaching and research	1,048	1,167	1,203
Other functions	3,186	3,497	3,883
Persons	10,718	11,567	12,626

(a) Excluding teaching staff at the Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (b) Number of full-time and part-time staff. (c) Full-time equivalent of full-time, part-time and casual staff.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

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Chapter 10

LAW AND ORDER



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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

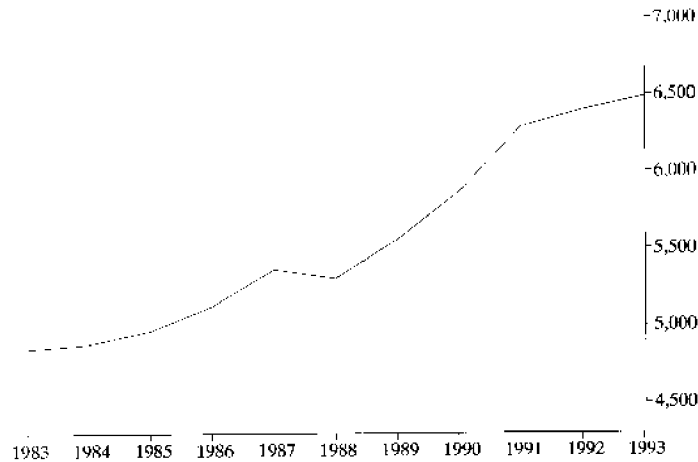
The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner responsible for operations and an Executive Director, Corporate Services controlling the corporate support services.

Following recommendations contained in the Review of the Queensland Police Service undertaken by the Public Sector Management Commission in 1993, a Board of Management is now the Service's key decision-making body. The Board comprises the Commissioner, the Deputy

Commissioner Operations, the Executive Director Corporate Services and an Assistant Commissioner (this position is rotated).

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.

QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH, AT 30 JUNE



The State Crime Operations Command, which is a specialist investigative arm has as its main function the investigation of major and organised crime. Fourteen specialist units within the State Crime Operations Command work with regional police and other jurisdictions in targeted operations. The Operations Support Command provides specialised support services which are essential to police operations. There are three main support streams within the command: Services Division, Policing Advancement Division and Professional Standards Unit.

External to the structure of the Service, but in a liaison role with the Commissioner and Senior Executive of the Police Service, is the Criminal Justice Commission Police Group. The Group, headed by an Assistant Commissioner investigates organised crime and corruption and provides witness protection.

The portfolio of the Executive Director, Corporate Services encompasses a wide range of corporate support functions including Administration, Finance, Human Resources and Information Management. Major emphasis is on the enhancement of information systems throughout the Service.

The Service continues to place emphasis on working with local communities to improve safety and security. Crime in the business sector and motor vehicle theft have been specifically targeted. A number of personal safety initiatives were introduced during 1992-93. Women's safety remained a priority. The expansion of the Step Ahead program resulted in the production of a range of information brochures aimed at enhancing the safety of women in their working and home environments.

Results of a survey released by the Criminal Justice Commission, Attitudes towards Queensland Police Service, 1993, indicated that 76 per cent of the Queensland population were satisfied with the service received from local police.

Although there has been a slight increase in the extent to which respondents perceive themselves to be at risk, most respondents consider the reasons for the increase in crime were outside the control of the Queensland Police Service.

10.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

Rank	1991	1992	1993
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	2	1
Assistant Commissioner	11	11	11
Chief Superintendent	—	3	14
Superintendent	35	39	28
Inspector	155	203	226
Senior Sergeant	221	301	376
Sergeant	1,263	1,385	1,531
Senior constable	1,955	1,771	1,604
Constable	2,097	2,555	2,585
Technical and scientific officers (a)	156	—	—
Total sworn-in officers	5,895	6,271	6,377
Sworn-in officers per 100,000 population (b)	r 199	r 207	205
Probationers	9	1	—
Recruits	398	141	127
Total police strength	6,302	6,413	6,504

(a) From August 1991 these classifications are not available to sworn-in officers. (b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

A major road safety initiative, Random Road Watch, has now been introduced in seven police regions in Queensland. The program involves the stationing of a police vehicle at random times and random places along specific sections of roadways. The program now covers roads on which 23 per cent of Queensland's road fatalities occur. Since the introduction of the program there has been a considerable reduction in road fatalities on these roadways.

An evaluation of Random Breath Testing has led to a more efficient use of police resources. There has been a 10 per cent increase in offences detected.

General Crime

During 1992-93 a total of 313,398 offences were reported to, or became known by the Queensland Police Service. This represented an increase of 7 per cent over the 1991-92 figure. The largest category was offences against property with 226,254 offences (72 per cent of the total). There were 22,378 offences against the person (7 per cent) and 64,766 other offences (21 per cent).

Among offences reported against the person, the largest offence group was assault (65 per cent of offences) followed by sexual offences (19 per cent).

10.2 OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1991-92	1992-93
Homicide	269	254
Serious assault	5,715	6,789
Minor assault	7,049	7,728
Rape and attempted rape	410	529
Other sexual offences	2,975	3,801
Robbery	1,511	1,783
Kidnapping and extortion	424	577
Other offences against the person	658	917
Total	19,011	22,378

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The clear-up rate for offences against the person was 67 per cent. Homicide offences had the highest clear-up rate (93 per cent) while the rate for sexual offences was 72 per cent and 70 per cent for assault. The lowest clear-up rate was for robbery (36 per cent).

10.3 OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON: PROPORTION CLEARED, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Offence	1991-92	1992-93
Homicide	97	93
Serious assault	74	71
Minor assault	68	69
Rape and attempted rape	81	81
Other sexual offences	67	70
Robbery	34	36
Kidnapping and extortion	63	67
Other offences against the person	71	55
Total	68	67

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Among offences reported against property, fraud and false pretences increased by 25 per cent while breaking and entering offences decreased by 4 per cent.

10.4 OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1991-92	1992-93
Breaking and entering	64,587	61,965
Malicious damage	31,170	38,081
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	16,473	16,676
Other stealing	88,087	92,732
Fraud and false pretences	13,314	16,690
Other offences against property	82	110
Total	213,713	226,254

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The clear-up rate for offences against property was 23 per cent. Fraud had the highest clear-up rate (76 per cent) while the lowest rate was for breaking and entering (14 per cent).

**10.5 OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY: PROPORTION CLEARED,
QUEENSLAND
(per cent)**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Breaking and entering	13	14
Malicious damage	19	17
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	21	19
Other stealing	22	23
Fraud and false pretences	70	76
Other offences against property	90	85
Total	22	23

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Among other offences (mainly detected by police), drug offences increased by 18 per cent and good order offences increased by 33 per cent.

10.6 OTHER OFFENCES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Receiving and unlawful possession	2,578	2,638
Drug offences	18,404	21,662
Good order offences	9,396	12,451
Drink driving	19,203	(a) 18,711
Other driving, etc, offences	3,702	3,541
Liquor offences	1,356	617
Miscellaneous and other offences	4,590	5,146
Total	59,229	64,766

(a) Not comparable with previous years due to the introduction of Traffic Offence Notices in December 1991.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The Neighbourhood Watch Program, which was officially introduced on a statewide basis in July 1988, is aimed at involvement of the community in the reduction of preventable crimes, improvement in personal and household security, reduction in the fear of crime and the provision of support for victims of crime. At 30 June 1993 there were 573 programs (including Rural, Realty and Commercial Watches) in operation throughout the State.

COURTS

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

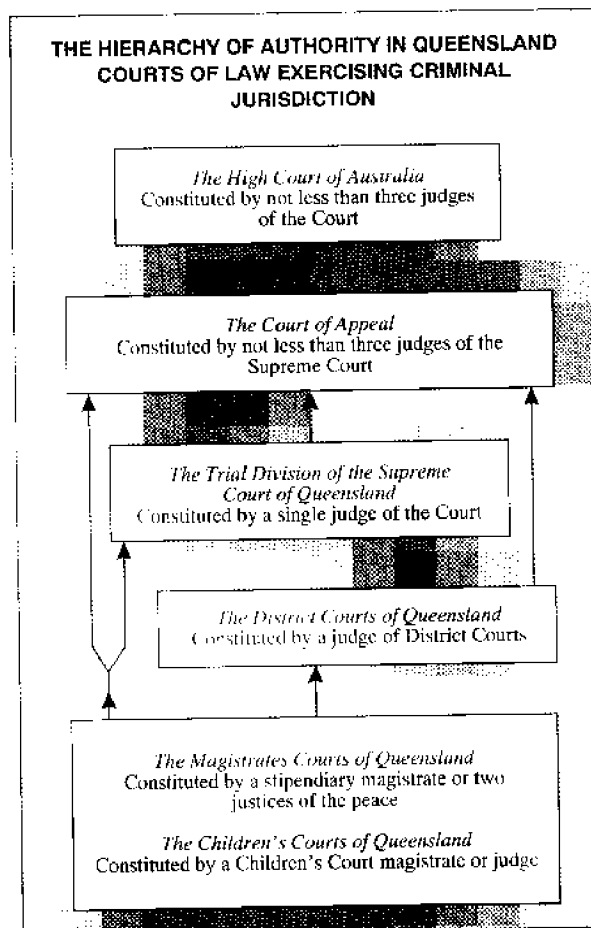
A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. The matter can then proceed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment, depending on the seriousness of the offence, or on appeal. Supreme Court and District Court criminal trials are presided 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 unanimous decision of a jury of 12 persons. In certain 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.

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice and 19 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*. It also deals with criminal offences against the Commonwealth law 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 30 District Court judges, including three in Southport, one in Rockhampton, two in Townsville, two in Cairns and one in Maroochydore. In addition to Brisbane, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Maroochydore, District Courts may be convened in 24 other centres throughout the State at various times during the year.

The crimes tried in District Courts are those where the sentence can be up to 14 years imprisonment. District Courts also hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between \$40,000 and \$200,000. District Courts also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 124 places appointed for holding Magistrates Courts. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. In the absence of a stipendiary magistrate, the Court may be constituted by two or more justices of the peace. There are 69 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in their district.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed \$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. If the Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine a particular charge, any justice of the peace may conduct an examination of witnesses to ascertain if there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused person for trial or for sentence either to the Supreme Court or to the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the charge. Although this authority is vested in a single justice of the peace, these examinations are rarely conducted other than by a stipendiary magistrate. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, such as offences against the Traffic Act, Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act and Liquor Act, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

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 without the involvement of any legal counsel. 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.

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 inclusive of interest. The judgment of the Court is final and binding on all parties to the action; no appeal is allowed.

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.

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 180,176 appearances (at which 253,258 charges were heard) in 1991-92, which represented a decrease of 8 per cent from 1990-91 and a decrease of 1 per cent from 1986-87. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1991-92, 139,189 (77.3 per cent) resulted in convictions.

10.7 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1986-87	1990-91	1991-92
Homicide, etc.	179	185	193
Assault, etc.	4,750	6,365	6,354
Robbery and extortion	186	303	284
Fraud and misappropriation	2,007	2,386	2,679
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	10,455	11,648	11,632
Property damage	1,933	2,328	2,414
Driving, traffic, etc.	110,327	117,420	108,420
Other (a)	51,773	54,473	48,200
Total	181,610	195,108	180,176

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (9,841 and 19,719, respectively, in 1991-92).
 Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

In 1991-92, females made up 16 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts, the same proportion as in 1990-91, having increased from 14 per cent in 1986-87.

10.8 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/or ordered to pay money	Fined and/or licence disqualified	Bond of good behaviour recognizance	Convicted not punished	Total
Assault, etc.	356	649	322	2,188	3	366	34	3,918
Fraud and misappropriation	135	432	246	1,108	1	56	11	1,989
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	914	2,004	1,126	4,426	44	240	24	8,778
Property damage	144	393	197	1,220	—	44	5	2,003
Driving, traffic, etc.	688	3,493	97	78,980	16,108	7	88	99,461
Other	955	3,001	785	17,303	10	272	714	23,040
Total	3,192	9,972	2,773	105,225	16,166	985	876	139,189

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Although driving and traffic offences decreased by 8 per cent, they still made up 60 per cent of appearances in 1991-92. This drop in appearances was partly due to changes to legislation for drink driving offences in January 1992 which resulted in on the spot fines in place of court appearances. The conviction rate for these offences was 92 per cent in 1991-92, unchanged from 1990-91.

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.

10.9 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE CHARGED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Statistical division	Most serious offence							Total	Estimated resident population (a)
	Theft			Drink driving offences	Other driving, traffic, etc. offences	Drug offences	All other offences		
	Breaking and entering	Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Other stealing						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Brisbane	1,049	542	3,720	6,242	48,485	3,941	18,965	82,944	45.9
Moreton	365	191	1,255	3,772	17,090	1,867	5,873	30,413	16.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	142	49	437	872	3,204	547	2,112	7,363	6.6
Darling Downs	153	73	401	866	5,356	452	2,444	9,745	6.6
South-West	38	14	81	272	728	80	845	2,058	1.0
Fitzroy	161	50	328	1,004	3,673	434	3,232	8,882	5.7
Central-West	12	1	15	81	353	33	228	723	0.4
Mackay	59	23	219	643	2,496	570	1,604	5,614	3.7
Northern	206	105	578	1,115	5,068	641	4,803	12,516	6.2
Far North	291	91	564	1,687	4,158	1,182	7,941	15,914	6.1
North-West	164	79	176	325	930	94	2,236	4,004	1.3
Total	2,640	1,218	7,774	16,879	91,541	9,841	50,283	180,176	100.0

(a) Based on estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1991.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences was 6,354 in 1991-92, compared with the 1986-87 and 1990-91 figures of 4,750 and 6,365, 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 1991-92, 149 of the 165 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1991-92, there were 2,431 appearances for major assault and 3,151 for minor assault compared with 2,327 and 3,216, respectively, for 1990-91.

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 (8 per cent of 1991-92 appearances), bail can be forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (12 per cent) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (3 per cent).

In 1991-92, Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 46 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts, consistent with the proportion of Queensland's population living there. Brisbane Statistical Division had 50 per cent of appearances for driving/traffic offences in Queensland. The Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions had 8 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively, of Queensland appearances on theft offences, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 6.1 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

Children's Courts

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

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

In 1992-93, appearances in Children's Courts for both welfare (applications) and criminal matters totalled 5,090, compared with the 1987-88 and 1991-92 figures of 5,146 and 5,593, respectively.

10.10 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPLICATIONS, QUEENSLAND

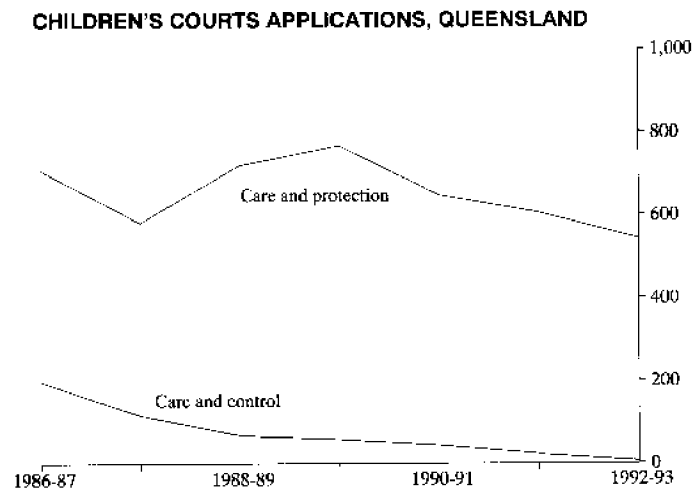
Particulars	1987-88	1991-92	1992-93
Applications for care and control of children	—	—	—
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	—	—	—
Exposed to moral danger	116	22	7
Uncontrollable	—	—	—
Total	116	22	7
Applications for care and protection of children	568	592	525
Neglected and other unfit guardianship	—	—	—
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	14	14	19
Other	—	—	—
Total	582	606	544
Outcome	210	207	138
Order refused or revoked	34	2	—
Committed into care and control	317	340	332
Ordered into care and protection	8	—	—
Placed under supervision	129	79	81
Placed under protective supervision	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	698	628	551

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Offenders appearing more than once during any one year are counted once for each appearance. Information is also available for distinct children appearing before the courts. Children's Courts dealt with 2,764 distinct offenders in 1992-93. Of these children, 35 per cent were 16 year olds while a further 27 per cent were aged 15 years.

Applications for care and control of children have fallen from 116 in 1987-88 to 7 in 1992-93. The number of applications for care and protection of children has also fallen, from 582 in 1987-88 to 544 in 1992-93. For appearances on child welfare matters, the most common outcome is that the child is ordered into care and protection.

The number of appearances in Children's Courts for criminal matters was 4,539 in 1992-93, a decrease of 9 per cent from 1991-92. In contrast to appearances on child welfare matters, which involved an almost equal proportion of boys and girls, boys accounted for 87 per cent of appearances for criminal matters in 1992-93.



Theft and breaking and entering offences once again accounted for the majority of appearances for criminal matters (59 per cent). Appearances for assault offences increased from 299 in 1987-88 to 394 in 1992-93.

10.11 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPEARANCES FOR OFFENCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percentage proven
	1987-88	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
Homicide, etc.	6	12	11	—
Assault, etc.	299	413	394	91
Robbery and extortion	18	93	58	22
Fraud and misappropriation	65	61	58	100
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2,479	2,956	2,678	96
Property damage	211	252	254	91
Driving, traffic, etc.	700	393	341	99
Other	670	785	745	97
Total	4,448	4,965	4,539	95

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of all appearances on criminal matters in 1992-93, 90 were discharged or withdrawn and 155 resulted in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial.

Of the 4,294 appearances at which a charge was proven, 87 per cent resulted in no conviction. Those admonished and discharged accounted for 1,987 of the 3,739 such appearances.

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

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Unconvicted			
Admonished and discharged	2,321	2,243	1,987
Committed into care	534	361	270
Placed under supervision	701	1,347	1,478
Other	15	2	4
Total	3,571	3,953	3,739
Convicted			
Imprisoned	—	—	1
Committed into care	223	331	260
Placed under supervision	66	128	168
Fined and/or restitution	409	176	125
Other	9	11	1
Total	707	646	555
Total	4,278	4,599	4,294

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Higher Courts

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

Between 1990-91 and 1991-92 the number of appearances before higher courts increased by 24.4 per cent to 5,149; only 11 per cent of these appearances were by females. Of the total appearances, 34 per cent were for theft and related offences and a further 27 per cent for assaults. Of appearances before higher courts in 1991-92, 576 were before the Supreme Court and the remaining 4,573 before the District Court.

10.13 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Imprisoned</i>	<i>Community service</i>	<i>Placed on probation</i>	<i>Fined and/or ordered to pay money</i>	<i>Good behaviour bond</i>	<i>Children's Services order</i>	<i>Total</i>
Homicide, etc.	65	6	1	8	1	—	81
Assault, etc.	400	270	112	49	85	31	(a) 948
Robbery and extortion	178	41	11	3	—	29	262
Fraud and misappropriation	94	89	53	37	27	1	301
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	469	441	223	60	52	31	(a) 1,277
Property damage	36	72	20	21	9	13	171
Driving, traffic, etc.	6	3	1	3	2	—	15
Other offences	336	176	66	93	26	—	(a) 754
Total	1,584	1,098	487	274	202	105	(a) 3,809

(a) Including convictions recorded without punishment.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3)

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 74 per cent in 1991-92 compared with 76 per cent in 1990-91. In 1991-92, 86 per cent of appearances for drug offences resulted in conviction, compared with 54 per cent of homicide, etc. appearances.

10.14 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percentage convicted
	1986-87	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92
Homicide, etc.	144	110	150	54
Assault, etc.	905	1,132	1,391	68
Robbery and extortion	182	251	323	81
Fraud and misappropriation	370	374	424	71
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,342	1,337	1,725	74
Property damage	241	201	251	68
Driving, traffic, etc.	30	34	19	79
Other offences	309	699	866	87
Total	3,523	4,138	5,149	74

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of the 1,340 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1991-92, 462 resulted in an acquittal and 878 in a finding of no true bill or *nolle prosequi*.

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 Consumer Affairs and Corrective Services. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 11 correctional centres throughout the State. Prisoners are classified as high, medium, low-medium, low or open security and are placed in accommodation appropriate to their classification.

Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre is one of two facilities accommodating women prisoners. The centre opened in 1982 and is capable of housing 81 prisoners of all classifications.

Lotus Glen Correctional Centre was opened in 1989 as the reception facility for remand and sentenced prisoners in Far North Queensland. The centre caters for all security classifications and has a capacity of 224 prisoners.

Moreton Correctional Centre provides a special purpose facility for medical segregation, protection and a program based intervention unit for prisoners and can house 147 prisoners of all classifications.

Numinbah and Palen Creek Correctional Centres are fully open institutions in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to escape.

Each centre provides accommodation for about 80 prisoners in separate huts on an open security farm.

The Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre opened in June 1992 to replace the Brisbane Correctional Centre. The centre fulfils the reception function for sentenced prisoners and remandees in southern Queensland and can accommodate 380 prisoners of all classifications.

Rockhampton Correctional Centre provides the reception facility for remand and sentenced prisoners in central Queensland. The centre is able to accommodate 240 prisoners of all security classifications on 457 hectares largely devoted to farming activities.

The Sir David Longland Correctional Centre opened in 1989 and is situated adjacent to the Moreton Correctional Centre. It is a maximum and medium security industrial facility and can house 228 prisoners.

Townsville Correctional Centre serves as the reception centre for remand and sentenced prisoners in north Queensland. During 1991-92, the remaining 19th century prisoner accommodation was closed. The centre is now able to accommodate 230 male and 18 female prisoners of all classifications.

Wacol Correctional Centre is a medium security institution able to house 238 prisoners. The centre is in close proximity to the Moreton, Sir David Longland and Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centres.

Borallon Correctional Centre, opened in 1990, is Australia's first privately operated correctional facility. It is a medium security facility able to accommodate 240 prisoners.

In addition to Borallon there are three privately operated Community Corrections Centres: Maconochie Lodge, operated by Shaftesbury Citizenship Centre; St Vincent's Community Corrections Centre, operated by the Society of St Vincent de Paul and Gwandalan Community Centre, managed by the Brisbane Tribal Council.

The Corrective Services Commission own and operate another two Community Corrections Centres. These centres are low security establishments and house low-risk offenders in an open environment.

There were 2,068 prisoners in confinement at 30 June 1993 (1,989 males and 79 females).

Prisoners in Confinement

10.15 CONVICTED PRISONERS ON HAND BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Age (years)	1991	1992	1993
Under 20	309	206	200
20-24	490	550	555
25-29	351	377	401
30-39	499	528	565
40-49	238	237	237
50 and over	102	119	110
Total	1,989	2,017	2,068

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

Prisoners in confinement aged less than 30 years at 30 June 1993 accounted for 55.8 per cent of all prisoners. This proportion has changed little in recent years although the figure for prisoners aged under 20 years dropped from 15.5 per cent in 1991 to 9.7 per cent in 1993. Prisoners aged 40 years or more continue to be a relatively small minority (16.8 per cent in 1993).

At 30 June 1993, 58.3 per cent of prisoners in confinement had been convicted of homicide, assault or robbery/extortion offences. This proportion has risen steadily from 45.1 per cent in 1990. The proportion of prisoners in confinement for fraud, theft or breaking and entering offences has declined from 27.4 per cent in 1991 to 24.2 per cent in 1993.

10.16 CONVICTED PRISONERS ON HAND BY OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

<i>Most serious offence</i>	1991	1992	1993
Homicide, etc.	268	315	281
Assault, etc.	495	535	631
Robbery and extortion	198	243	295
Fraud and misappropriation	77	51	74
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	468	431	426
Property damage	47	42	29
Drug offences	134	141	92
Driving, traffic, etc.	160	110	86
Other	142	149	154
Total	1,989	2,017	2,068

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

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. These orders allow offenders, who are unable to pay fines, the option of performing community service rather than serve a term of imprisonment for defaulting on payment of the fine. Both the probation and community service schemes are administered by the Community Corrections component of the Corrective Services Commission.

10.17 PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE: ORDERS MADE AND TERMINATED, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Probation</i>	<i>Prison/probation</i>	<i>Parole</i>	<i>Community service</i>	<i>Fine option</i>	<i>Home detention</i>	<i>Orders supervised</i>	<i>Leave of absence</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>
Number of orders at 1 July 1992	7,870	802	1,343	3,390	3,620	152	395	94	17,733
Orders made during year	5,571	319	1,001	5,971	11,074	571	306	292	25,301
Orders terminated during year	4,947	329	918	5,274	9,088	553	339	286	21,947
Number of orders at 30 June 1993	8,314	831	1,420	3,837	5,446	160	401	98	20,606

(a) Including transfers to Community Corrections Centres.

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

Following on from recommendations of the Commission of Review into Corrective Services in Queensland (the Kennedy Commission), a new set of Community Corrections Boards was set up in December 1988 to replace the Parole Board. 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 acceptance of community service orders and fine option orders as sentencing options was reflected by significant increases in their numbers for 1992-93. The courts made 5,971 community service orders during 1992-93 (3 per cent more than in 1991-92) which represented 703,150 hours of community work. Fine option orders increased by 38.4 per cent to 11,074 in 1992-93 resulting in 1,078,832 hours of community service.

**Western Outreach
Camps Program**

In 1990, over 130 prisoners were employed for a period of 8 months in cleaning up after the floods in Charleville in central western Queensland. This project received major support from the local community and exceptional, positive media coverage. At the beginning of 1991 and after consultation with local people, the Commission created the (then) Western Outreach Camps (WORC) program as a strategic initiative.

The WORC program commenced in March 1991 with re-establishment of a camp for 20 offenders and two officers in Charleville. Most of the existing WORC camps are in static accommodation. Two, including the largest, Charleville, are technically 'mobile' in that the camp consists mostly of transportable self-contained accommodation units. The plan is for all camps eventually to be transportable in this manner.

In 1992-93 the WORC concept involved an average of 240 low and open classification prisoners (approximately 40 per cent of the eligible prison population) who would normally be held in custody, living in the field and involved in well managed, intensively supervised and rewarding community development projects. WORC teams also operate with Forestry and National Parks staff in maintenance and upgrade of camping areas, some tree planting and weed clearing and firefighting duties.

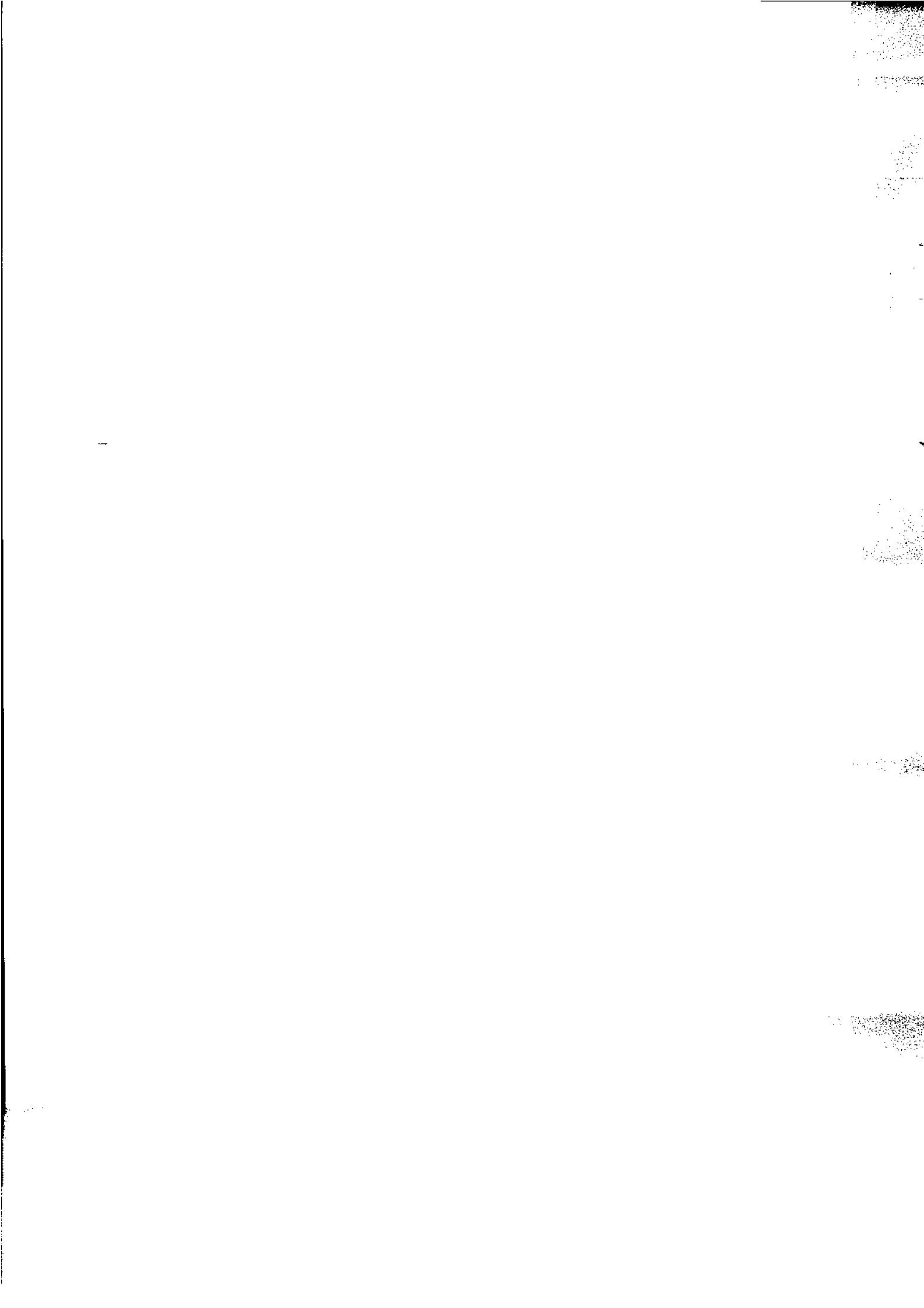
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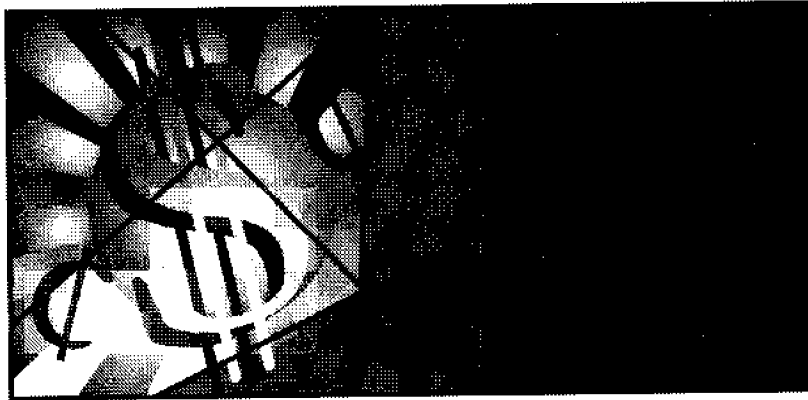
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Chapter 11

FINANCE



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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 Organisation 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 mainly 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 mainly financed 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.

11.1 OUTLAYS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
(\$ million)

<i>Economic type</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<i>Current outlays r</i>	6,118.5	6,486.0	7,411.6	7,833.9	8,335.5	8,818.8
General government final consumption expenditure r	4,102.3	4,344.2	4,730.2	5,127.5	5,769.9	6,095.9
Requited current transfer payments r	1,373.4	1,449.9	1,889.6	1,786.9	1,411.0	1,487.8
Interest payments r	1,373.4	1,449.9	1,889.6	1,786.9	1,410.2	1,483.2
To Commonwealth on advances	315.0	315.4	r 321.7	315.2	285.3	249.1
To other r	1,058.3	1,134.5	1,567.8	1,471.7	1,124.9	1,234.1
Land rent, royalties, dividends paid	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.6
Unrequited current transfer payments	642.9	r 691.9	r 791.8	r 919.5	1,154.6	1,235.1
Subsidies paid	65.3	75.1	70.3	90.8	63.6	69.5
To public trading enterprises	25.7	29.1	30.6	r 55.4	44.8	40.7
To other enterprises	39.6	45.9	39.7	r 35.4	18.9	28.8
Personal benefit payments	93.3	96.2	102.0	r 120.9	174.0	143.3
Current grants	478.7	515.4	593.0	r 674.6	898.0	1,010.4
Grants to non-profit institutions	355.1	399.4	467.3	r 545.9	686.3	790.4
Grants to local authorities	123.6	115.9	125.7	r 128.7	211.8	220.0
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	114.9	109.4	118.3	122.0	184.4	191.2
Other	8.7	6.5	7.3	r 6.7	27.3	28.8
Other current transfer payments	5.5	r 5.3	r 26.5	33.2	19.0	11.9
<i>Capital outlays r</i>	2,038.1	1,901.8	2,150.3	2,214.0	2,573.2	2,644.2
Gross fixed capital expenditure r	1,797.9	1,667.9	1,905.3	2,086.9	2,580.0	2,617.8
Expenditure on new fixed assets r	1,838.8	1,727.3	1,922.3	2,052.0	2,521.2	2,579.2
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-40.9	r -59.3	r -17.0	r 34.9	58.8	38.6
Increase in stocks	4.1	-10.5	-59.1	r -36.4	-16.9	43.1
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-15.4	17.7	r 44.4	42.7	19.1	-84.1
Capital transfer payments	143.8	163.3	199.5	238.1	149.6	209.7
Grants to the private sector and public financial enterprises	31.5	18.5	36.4	45.4	64.6	133.5
Grants to local authorities	112.3	144.7	163.1	192.7	85.0	76.2
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	54.3	50.6	58.3	89.9	24.0	8.8
Other	58.0	94.1	104.8	102.8	60.9	67.5
Advances paid (net)	107.6	63.4	60.2	-117.3	-158.6	-142.4
To public financial enterprises	12.0	11.2	48.9	42.1	-94.1	-46.8
To the private sector	93.5	53.7	r 16.3	-157.5	-60.1	-91.6
To local authorities	2.1	-1.5	-4.9	-1.9	-4.5	-3.9
Total r	8,156.6	8,387.8	9,561.9	10,047.9	10,908.7	11,463.0

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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 1992-93 were \$11,463.0m. This compares with \$10,908.7m in 1991-92, an increase of 5.1 per cent.

Current Outlays

In 1992-93, current outlays were \$8,818.8m or 76.9 per cent of total outlays. The major components of current outlays are general government final consumption expenditure, interest payments and unrequited 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 the 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 1992-93, final consumption expenditure amounted to \$6,095.9m, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1991-92. Salaries, wages and related payments constituted the greater part of this expenditure. These figures are all net of receipts from sales and reimbursements.

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

Purpose	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
General public services	426.4	254.0	299.6	328.1	414.6	353.0
Public order and safety	446.2	502.6	r 622.6	r 656.3	721.2	739.6
Education r	1,522.9	1,672.0	1,763.3	2,010.5	2,279.6	2,424.5
Primary and secondary education	884.3	966.1	1,016.7	1,151.2	1,368.0	1,449.7
Tertiary education r	472.7	506.2	545.1	585.5	664.0	737.0
Other	165.9	199.8	201.6	273.8	247.5	237.8
Health	1,039.8	1,187.7	r 1,273.7	r 1,311.1	1,471.0	1,596.0
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	891.0	1,032.3	1,120.2	1,157.5	1,037.6	1,133.7
Other	148.8	r 155.5	r 153.6	r 153.6	433.4	462.3
Social security and welfare	101.0	101.2	r 96.4	r 116.1	136.9	149.8
Housing and community amenities	7.6	6.0	26.9	14.9	17.8	16.8
Recreation and culture	48.9	55.4	42.0	r 59.9	103.8	122.2
Fuel and energy	0.6	0.5	2.6	r -6.4	14.5	11.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	177.8	176.9	188.4	r 201.1	205.2	191.0
Mining, manufacturing and construction	32.4	36.1	35.0	r 28.6	35.7	34.1
Transport and communications	213.1	257.2	296.8	r 309.1	264.2	334.8
Road transport	193.7	228.7	282.6	r 300.6	249.8	316.1
Water transport	6.2	13.1	4.2	3.4	6.4	12.8
Other	13.2	15.3	10.0	5.0	7.9	5.9
Other economic affairs	83.8	92.6	r 81.4	r 97.7	96.8	111.3
Other purposes	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	8.7	11.2
Total r	4,102.3	4,344.2	4,730.2	5,127.5	5,769.9	6,095.9

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

The major item of general government final consumption expenditure in 1992-93 was outlay for educational purposes. Expenditure on primary and secondary education was \$1,449.7m and on tertiary education \$737.0m. Other expenditure on education includes outlays on preschools, adult education and special education. In 1992-93, outlays on education

represented 39.8 per cent of all government final consumption. Outlays on health (\$1,596.0m) constituted 26.2 per cent 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 1992-93, the total value of all interest payments was \$1,483.2m, an increase of 5.2 per cent from the amount for 1991-92. Interest payments should be considered in conjunction with movements in both interest receipts and indebtedness.

Unrequited 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, grants to local government authorities, 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.

Unrequited transfer payments in 1992-93 were \$1,235.1m or 14.0 per cent of all current outlays, a 7.0 per cent increase over the value of unrequited transfer payments in 1991-92.

Capital Outlays

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

Total capital outlays amounted to \$2,644.2m in 1992-93, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the corresponding amount for 1991-92.

Expenditure on fixed capital items covers four categories of payments:

- 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. Expenditure on new fixed assets represented 97.5 per cent of all capital outlays and in 1992-93 totalled \$2,579.2m, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the corresponding expenditure of the previous year.

The major components of new fixed asset expenditure in 1992-93 were transport and communications (\$853.1m), fuel and energy (\$584.0m), education (\$300.5m), general public services (\$203.7m), housing and community amenities (\$178.1m) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (\$132.0m). Included in the expenditure on new fixed assets for

transport and communications are outlays of \$477.3m on road transport, \$272.0m on rail transport and \$92.4m on water transport.

11.3 EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Purpose	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
General public services	75.3	72.1	30.3	28.6	154.9	203.7
Public order and safety	77.9	123.5	r 119.0	r 117.7	109.5	61.7
Education	149.7	144.5	252.6	284.1	271.2	300.5
Primary and secondary education	80.3	80.4	r 190.6	157.2	137.6	144.6
Tertiary education	64.7	57.2	r 46.2	94.4	104.3	130.0
Other	4.6	6.9	r 15.8	32.5	29.3	25.9
Health	30.2	39.0	84.7	93.5	111.1	120.4
Social security and welfare	5.6	4.9	6.6	r 11.7	9.8	15.5
Housing and community amenities r	101.6	139.1	224.9	165.9	174.2	178.1
Recreation and culture	29.9	44.9	r 25.8	r 44.1	147.5	96.9
Fuel and energy	437.6	376.4	404.2	r 515.1	684.7	584.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	122.1	106.1	135.2	130.4	135.6	132.0
Mining, manufacturing and construction	9.4	10.5	17.3	r 26.4	27.7	26.0
Transport and communications	669.6	617.3	r 592.9	r 595.2	685.7	853.1
Road transport	268.3	295.9	318.8	r 296.9	353.2	477.3
Water transport	70.3	53.9	r 50.9	r 61.9	56.0	92.4
Rail transport	306.1	187.9	120.6	169.4	258.0	272.0
Other	24.9	79.7	102.6	67.0	18.5	11.4
Other economic affairs	128.6	47.0	r 23.2	r 33.0	6.2	8.4
Other purposes	1.5	1.9	5.6	6.3	3.1	-1.1
Total r	1,838.8	1,727.3	1,922.3	2,052.0	2,521.2	2,579.2

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 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 46.8 per cent and 26.7 per cent, respectively, of total revenue and grants received in 1992-93.

Property income of \$1,760.6m, mainly interest received and royalties and the net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises of \$1,321.8m 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.

11.4 RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
(\$ million)

<i>Economic type</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<i>Revenue and grants received r</i>	8,185.7	9,174.7	9,999.2	10,461.7	11,413.0	12,313.4
Taxes, fees and fines r	1,907.9	2,424.5	2,628.5	2,759.2	2,937.3	3,287.8
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises r	1,015.9	1,170.8	1,160.8	1,214.6	1,396.6	1,321.8
Property income r	1,145.1	1,350.5	1,552.8	1,477.1	1,670.6	1,760.6
From public financial enterprises	36.6	26.1	31.6	54.6	127.5	129.7
Interest received r	887.8	1,123.1	1,286.4	1,164.6	1,247.0	1,290.7
Other property income	220.6	201.2	234.7	257.8	296.0	340.2
Other revenue r	124.9	135.5	181.7	175.4	192.3	162.2
Grants received r	3,992.0	4,093.4	4,475.5	4,835.5	5,216.2	5,781.0
Current grants	r 3,474.0	r 3,583.7	r 3,933.5	4,158.5	4,557.2	4,915.7
Capital grants r	518.0	509.6	542.0	677.0	659.0	865.3
<i>Financing transactions r</i>	-29.1	-786.9	-437.3	-413.9	-504.3	-850.3
Advances received	-23.3	-34.1	-60.5	-174.8	-272.9	-311.0
Net borrowing r	280.4	-19.1	-16.8	358.4	860.8	1,619.0
General government	33.0	82.9	r 151.7	r 741.8	1,090.5	2,078.0
Public trading enterprises r	247.4	-102.0	-168.4	-383.3	-229.7	-458.9
Deposits received (net)	-0.5	0.3	r 8.5	r -568.2	-42.1	211.0
Decrease in investments	-20.8	-773.9	r -893.0	r -211.9	-598.3	-2,781.8
Decrease in currency and deposits r	-411.3	-357.0	190.0	54.8	-679.3	446.7
Increase in provisions	278.9	r 319.0	r 354.5	r 336.7	319.8	415.0
Increase in provisions for depreciation	265.9	292.6	r 317.7	r 335.9	329.4	415.1
Other	r 13.0	r 26.4	36.8	r 0.8	-9.6	-0.1
Equity capital (net)	..	..	..	..	35.5	57.7
Other funds available (net) including errors and omissions r	-132.5	77.9	-20.0	-208.9	-127.8	-507.0
Total r	8,156.6	8,387.8	9,561.9	10,047.9	10,908.7	11,463.0

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 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 programme 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 are the largest Commonwealth payments received by the State and represented 48.1 per cent of total grants received by Queensland from the Commonwealth in 1992-93. The level and distribution of general assistance is determined at the annual Premiers' Conference. The Commonwealth Grants Commission recommends per capita relativities for distribution of general revenue assistance amongst the States, in order to compensate for revenue and expenditure disabilities which affect the States' capacities to provide an average level and range of public services.
- *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. From 1989-90, all general purpose capital assistance has been provided

entirely by way of grants. These payments now form a minor proportion of Commonwealth financial assistance to Queensland.

- *Specific purpose payments*, which are payments to the States to meet expenditure the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or as a condition of the States agreeing to undertake particular actions. 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. In 1992-93, approximately 73 per cent of such payments to Queensland were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are designated to be passed on by the State Government to local government authorities.

The Loan Council, which comprises Commonwealth and State representation, has, up to and including 1992-93 determined the 'global' limits on borrowings by governments. On 5 July 1993, the Loan Council endorsed new arrangements whereby the focus for borrowings will be 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. Each State determines the distribution amongst its individual authorities.

Of the grants from the Commonwealth for current purposes in 1992-93, the most significant payments are the general purpose Financial Assistance Grants representing 56.4 per cent of the total and specific purpose grants for education and health which account for 18.8 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively, of the total.

Grants from the Commonwealth to Queensland to be used for capital purposes during 1992-93 included grants for road transport (\$390.6m), housing and community amenities (\$167.6m) and education (\$162.3m). These accounted for 85.6 per cent of total capital grants from the Commonwealth in 1992-93.

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

Purpose	1992-93
General public services	38.2
Public order and safety	19.0
Education	923.0
Primary and secondary	423.4
University	439.7
Technical and further	47.7
Other	12.2
Health	717.6
Social security and welfare	116.5
Recreation and culture	13.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	54.3
Transport and communications	63.8
Financial Assistance Grant	2,771.0
Financial Assistance - local	128.9
Other, n.e.c.	70.4
Total	4,915.7

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

**11.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED BY QUEENSLAND STATE
AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES**
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Education	162.3
Primary and secondary	64.0
University	58.5
Technical and further	38.0
Other	1.8
Health	4.3
Housing and community amenities	167.6
Recreation and culture	5.1
Transport and communications	440.6
Road transport	390.6
Water transport	20.0
Rail transport	30.0
Other, n.e.c.	61.5
Total	841.4

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Taxation Revenue

Total taxation receipts by Queensland State authorities in 1992-93 were \$3,288.0m, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding amount in 1991-92. The major forms of State taxation are employers' payroll tax, taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes. These taxes represent 57 per cent of total taxation collections by Queensland authorities.

**11.7 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT,
QUEENSLAND**
(\$ million)

<i>Type of tax</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	642	654
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	228	209
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	96	100
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	568	662
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises and levies	22	27
Taxes on government lotteries	182	158
Poker machine taxes	5	85
Casino taxes	39	42
Race betting taxes	77	80
Taxes on insurance	88	105
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	373	393
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	84	108
Drivers' licences	20	23
Road transport and maintenance	41	47
Tobacco franchise taxes	159	271
Liquor franchise taxes	108	108
Other	5	6
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	147	154
Fines	53	57
Total	2,937	3,288

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

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.

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

A tobacco franchise licence fee was introduced on 1 January 1989. The general rate was increased to 75 per cent 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 per cent of turnover.

Indebtedness

The liabilities of the State and its more significant instrumentalities were \$16,760m at 30 June 1993. 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 1993 was \$14,834m, giving a net financial position of \$1,926m at this time.

11.8 LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE - PRESENT VALUE (\$ million)

Particulars	1992	1993
<i>Liabilities</i>	14,772	16,760
Cash and deposits	651	710
Advances	2,815	2,631
Other borrowing	11,306	13,420
<i>Financial assets</i>	11,877	14,834
Cash and deposits	250	51
Advances	1,458	1,395
Other lending	10,168	13,389
Net financial position (a)	2,896	1,926

(a) Total liabilities less total financial assets.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's 20 city councils, three town councils and 111 shire councils collectively had outlays of \$1,801.1m in 1992-93. This represented an increase of 5.5 per cent over that for 1991-92.

Outlays

Road transport, mainly road maintenance, is the major item of final consumption expenditure. This amounted to \$173.3m in 1992-93.

The major component of new fixed capital expenditure in 1992-93 was outlay on housing and community amenities (\$347.3m), comprising sanitation and protection of the environment (\$183.7m) and water supply

(\$136.0m). A total of \$308.2m was spent on transport and communications, mainly road transport (\$305.1m).

11.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
<i>Current outlays</i>	922.0	915.2
General government final consumption expenditure	539.7	570.9
Interest paid	325.6	290.0
Subsidies paid	3.4	5.0
Current grants	—	—
Levies paid to other government authorities	53.4	49.2
<i>Capital outlays</i>	784.5	885.9
Expenditure on new fixed assets	819.0	893.5
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-20.7	-21.3
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-13.8	-13.7
Capital transfer payments	—	27.4
Total	1,706.5	1,801.1

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

11.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
General public services	160.5	154.4
Health	27.5	28.7
Housing and community amenities	77.9	89.9
Recreation and culture	138.3	147.7
Transport and communications	164.4	172.0
Other (including plant hire surplus)	-28.9	-21.9
Total	539.7	570.9

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

11.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
General public services	48.6	50.0
Housing and community amenities	289.3	347.3
Recreation and culture	60.1	80.7
Transport and communications	315.2	308.2
Other	105.8	107.3
Total	819.0	893.5

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 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.

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 1992-93 was \$128.9m.

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 1992-93 was \$62.2m. Prior to 1991-92 the equivalent grants were classified as capital.

11.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	<i>1,687.5</i>	<i>1,846.3</i>
Taxes, fees and fines	808.5	878.7
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	381.0	398.8
Property income	80.6	62.6
Other revenue	98.1	129.2
Current grants	228.3	253.7
Capital grants	90.9	123.3
<i>Financing transactions</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>-45.2</i>
Advances received (net)	-4.5	-3.9
Net borrowing	136.3	103.0
Deposits received (net)	26.4	28.6
Other	-139.1	-173.0
Total	1,706.5	1,801.1

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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's services. 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.

11.13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Tax</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 p</i>
Taxes on property (rates)	720	770
Fees and fines	88	97
Total	809	867

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities. The main fees and fines collected in 1992-93 were building fees (\$40.0m) and parking fines (\$7.9m). Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

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 *payments system*. The essential elements of this non-cash 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.

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

Banks

In June 1994, 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, three state banks and 29 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, promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and of the payments system protecting bank deposits.

In Australia, banks and their subsidiaries control about half of the assets of the financial system and approximately 70 per cent 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.

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 February 1990, the limit of 50 per cent on foreign ownership of money market dealers was removed. Further changes included the reduction, in

May 1990, of the Prime Assets Ratio from 10 per cent to 6 per cent of bank assets, to be held in high quality liquid assets.

Since January 1990, nominal interest rates have been lowered in response to changes in the economic conditions. The high rates which helped to curb the excessive growth of 1988 and 1989 ceased to be necessary as the economy slowed.

During 1990, parts of the financial system experienced considerable disruption. Confidence of small investors was shaken by the collapse of several State banks and non-bank financial institutions which had grown rapidly to become substantial repositories of household savings.

During 1992-93, there were three official inquiries into the large losses incurred by State Government owned financial enterprises. The inquiries attributed primary responsibility for the losses incurred to the managements and boards of the institutions concerned.

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 1992-93 further expansion occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The number of EFTPOS terminals in Australia at June 1993 was 30,486, an increase of 16 per cent over the June 1992 figure of 26,260. 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 six countries for both EFTPOS and ATM terminal numbers in 1991.

11.14 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, QUEENSLAND
(\$ million)

Particulars	June 1992 (a)	June 1993 (a)
Deposits	26,601	27,846
Current	5,269	7,387
Term (b)	12,833	12,479
Investment savings	3,997	4,194
Other	4,503	3,786
Other lending (c) (d)	25,205	30,677

(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 bank deposits in Queensland averaged \$27,846m per week for June 1993, an increase of 4.7 per cent on the June 1992 figure of \$26,601m.

Lending increased by 22 per cent from \$25,205m for the average weekly figure for June 1992 to \$30,677m in June 1993.

Building Societies

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.

11.15 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Number of societies	10	9
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>3,071,767</i>	<i>3,567,424</i>
Withdrawable shares	1,221,088	1,407,270
Borrowings	1,642,909	1,921,260
Other	207,770	238,894
<i>Assets</i>	<i>3,071,767</i>	<i>3,567,424</i>
Amount owing on loans	2,258,387	2,780,818
Bills, bonds, other securities	551,746	508,995
Other	261,634	277,611
Expenditure	379,199	364,481
Income	412,785	410,781

Source: Public Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

11.16 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Number of societies	439	430
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>70,320</i>	<i>90,902</i>
Loans		
Banks	16,109	38,909
Government	30,725	29,506
Other	15,750	13,465
Other liabilities	7,736	9,022
<i>Assets</i>	<i>70,320</i>	<i>90,902</i>
Amount owing on loans	60,198	80,347
Other	10,122	10,555
Expenditure	7,817	8,933
Income	8,563	9,583

Source: Public Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Other Financial Institutions

Finance Companies

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

11.17 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND (a)
(\$ million)

Particulars	1992	1993
Finance lease receivables	1,701.4	1,477.6
Loans outstanding to individuals		
For housing	80.7	68.7
For other purposes	1,293.1	1,346.6
Other loans and advances	2,455.9	2,462.1

(a) At June of each year.

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

Credit Cooperatives

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

11.18 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
Credit cooperatives on register (a)	34	34
Number of members (a)	347,310	356,885
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Interest on loans	163,125	156,839
Income from placements and other deposits (b)	14,752	12,874
Income from securities	6,383	6,664
Other	13,135	15,850
<i>Total</i>	197,395	192,227
Expenditure		
Interest on borrowing	115,516	99,537
Wages, salaries, etc.	26,250	28,045
Other administrative expenses (c)	25,927	26,814
Other	21,189	24,631
<i>Total</i>	188,882	179,027
Liabilities		
Members' funds		
Share capital	3,445	3,548
Deposits	1,085,313	1,230,624
Other	90,194	106,950
<i>Total</i>	1,178,952	1,341,122
Assets		
Loans to members	929,236	1,044,646
Other	249,716	296,476
<i>Total</i>	1,178,952	1,341,122

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

Lending Activity of Financial Institutions

As a result of recommendations arising from a joint investigation by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Treasury and Reserve Bank of Australia aimed at rationalising finance statistics, statistical collections were introduced to measure lending activity by significant lenders in the fields of housing for owner occupation, personal, commercial and lease finance.

In 1992-93, total financial commitments in Queensland for housing finance, for owner occupation, increased 33.6 per cent from the total for 1991-92. Commercial finance commitments increased 18.9 per cent and personal finance commitments increased 6.9 per cent whilst lease finance was up 23.8 per cent. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance, which was dominated by finance companies.

11.19 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93
(\$ million)

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Banks	6,167.5	2,501.0	8,877.0	295.2
Permanent building societies	1,220.5	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	365.3	—	—
Finance companies	—	929.6	1,496.6	622.1
Money market corporations	—	—	—	108.4
Other	(a) 366.8	122.6	497.6	77.4
Total	7,754.9	3,918.6	10,871.2	1,103.1

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

Sources: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0). Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0). Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0). Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0).

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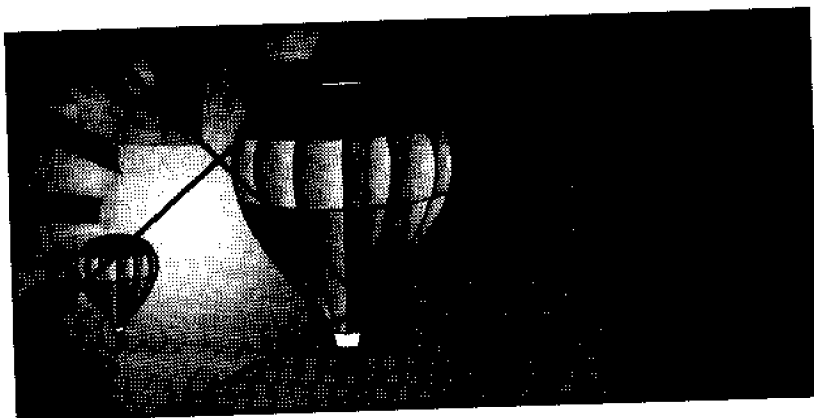
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TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities, enjoyed as leisure pursuits by Queensland residents and by visitors from interstate and overseas, 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.

Tourism has been a growth area in Australia throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s and Queensland has led the way in that growth. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism growth has been strong in Queensland and promises opportunity for increasing economic benefits for the future.

TOURISM

In the period 1984 to 1988, the number of international visitors to Australia doubled following an annual growth rate of 25 per cent in the 3 years to 1988. Analysis by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) revealed that, during that time, Australia experienced one of the highest growth rates in international visitors among OECD countries.

In 1989, the number of overseas visitors to Australia decreased following World Expo 88 and the Bicentenary celebrations. The domestic airline pilots dispute further reduced the visitor intake in the latter half of 1989 and early 1990, particularly in north Queensland. As 1990 progressed, however, recovery was achieved with annual growth in overseas visitor numbers to Australia of 6.5 per cent in 1990 followed by increases of 7.0 per cent in 1991 and 9.8 per cent in 1992. In 1993, the number of overseas visitors to Australia almost reached the 3 million mark for the first time with an increase of 15.1 per cent over the previous year's total.

Domestic tourism, although growing at a much slower rate than international tourism to Australia, is still the major component of the Australian tourism market. It currently constitutes around 76 per cent of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights. Queensland's share has generally been growing at a faster rate than the national average, although, in 1989-90, it suffered the negative effects of the pilots dispute and the decline after World Expo 88.

Since its inception in 1979, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation (QTTC) has played an important part in the development of the Queensland tourist industry. The QTTC is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by and responsible to the Minister for Tourism, Sport and Racing. The tourism industry comprises many individual operators and small businesses which are not in a position to undertake the expensive destination marketing that is necessary to expand the industry. The role of the Corporation is to market and develop the tourism industry, maximising its economic, social and environmental benefits to Queensland.

Tourism, the Arts and Sport

12.1 ESTIMATES OF TOURIST EXPENDITURE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>Percentage change, 1990-91 to 1991-92</i>
Australia			
Tourist expenditure (\$m)			
Domestic travellers	17,900	18,400	2.8
International visitors	7,200	8,200	13.9
Total	25,100	26,600	6.0
Income generated (\$m)			
Domestic travellers	12,700	13,100	3.1
International visitors	5,300	6,000	13.2
Total	18,000	19,100	6.1
Proportion of GDP at factor cost (%)	5.4	5.6	..
Employment derived (persons)			
Domestic tourism	320,000	322,000	0.6
International tourism	130,000	144,000	10.8
Total	450,000	466,000	3.6
Proportion of total employment (%)	5.8	6.0	..
Queensland			
Tourist expenditure (\$m)	6,800	7,400	8.8
Income generated (\$m)	4,600	5,000	8.7
Employment derived (persons)	116,000	123,000	6.0
Proportion of total employment (%)	8.9	9.2	..

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research.

The Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) has estimated that during 1991-92, international and domestic tourism generated an income of \$19,100m (or 5.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost) and provided jobs directly and indirectly for 466,000 persons in Australia. Around 70 per cent of both earnings and employment were generated by domestic tourism with 30 per cent derived from international tourism. Inbound international tourism is estimated to have made an addition to foreign exchange of about \$8,200m in 1991-92.

The Queensland component of the BTR estimates is approximately \$5,000m in income from tourism providing an estimated 123,000 jobs or 9.2 per cent of the employed labour force in 1991-92.

The BTR has forecast growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 8 per cent a year until the turn of the century and growth in domestic tourism visitor nights of 2 per cent a year. The Australian Tourist Commission has higher growth targets of 11 per cent a year for international visitors — that is, 6.5 million international arrivals a year by the year 2000 — and 4 per cent a year for domestic tourism growth.

Confidence in and profitability of the Australian tourist accommodation industry are currently recovering following difficult times in some regions. Many accommodation operators have suffered low occupancy rates and financial hardship in recent years through rapid capacity

expansion having outpaced growth in room night sales and through adverse domestic impacts of Australia's economic downturn. However, occupancy rates nationally have shown sustained improvement since late 1992 and tourism industry authorities are signalling that any current oversupply in hotel and motel accommodation will be a transient phenomenon, especially in Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory where new construction will be needed in the 1990s over and above that already in the pipeline. Brisbane, Gold Coast and the Cairns and Far North Queensland regions are cited as requiring more hotel and motel capacity by the late 1990s than is currently planned.

International Tourism

By 1988, the annual number of overseas visitors to Australia had reached 2.25 million after increases of around 25 per cent a year for 3 successive years. There was a decrease of 7.5 per cent to 2.08 million in 1989, followed by annual growth of 6.5 per cent to 2.21 million in 1990, 7.0 per cent to 2.37 million in 1991, 9.8 per cent to 2.60 million in 1992 and by 15.1 per cent to almost 3 million in 1993.

12.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	1992	1993	Percentage change,	
	'000	'000	%	1992 to 1993
Japan	629.9	670.6	22.4	6.5
Other Asia	489.2	681.6	22.7	39.3
UK and Ireland	298.7	319.8	10.7	7.1
Other Europe	273.8	308.8	10.3	12.8
New Zealand	447.6	498.6	16.6	11.4
USA and Canada	311.8	328.8	11.0	5.4
Other countries	152.3	188.1	6.3	23.5
Total	2,603.3	2,996.2	100.0	15.1

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

12.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY

State or Territory	1992	1993	Percentage change,	
	'000	'000	%	1992 to 1993
New South Wales	1,132.3	1,311.6	43.8	15.8
Victoria	361.9	398.0	13.3	10.0
Queensland	704.8	857.1	28.6	21.6
South Australia	56.9	67.1	2.2	18.0
Western Australia	212.0	263.6	8.8	24.4
Tasmania	15.5	18.9	0.6	21.8
NT	21.0	27.6	0.9	31.3
ACT	20.1	23.6	0.8	17.4
Not stated	78.8	28.6	1.0	-63.7
Australia	2,603.3	2,996.2	100.0	15.1

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

The proportions of visitors *Market shares by origin region in terms of visitor numbers* to Australia in 1993 were Japan 22.4 per cent, other Asia 22.7 per cent, New Zealand 16.6 per cent, United Kingdom and Ireland 10.7 per cent, other Europe 10.3 per cent and Canada and United States of America 11.0 per cent.

Tourism, the Arts and Sport

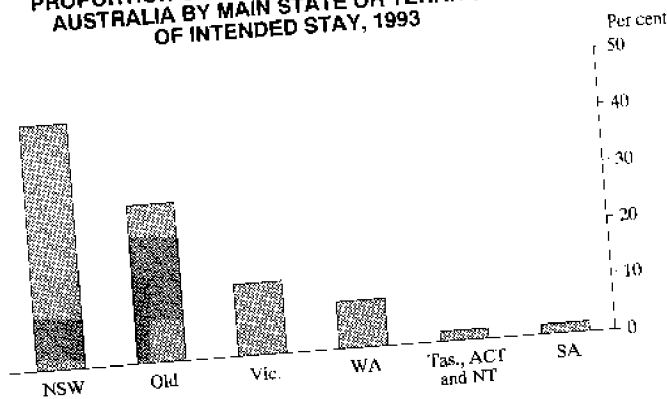
The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specified Queensland as their main State of intended stay peaked at 23.2 per cent in 1988, then declined to 21.3 per cent in 1989 followed by strong growth to 23.7 per cent in 1990, to 26.0 per cent in 1991, to 27.1 per cent in 1992 and to 28.6 per cent in 1993. The relative importance of Queensland as a tourist destination is clearly increasing at a significant rate.

In 1993, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their main State of intended stay as Queensland, was Japan with 38.3 per cent of the State visitor total, followed by other Asia with 20.8 per cent, New Zealand with 17.6 per cent, United Kingdom and other Europe, 10.3 per cent and North America, 7.0 per cent.

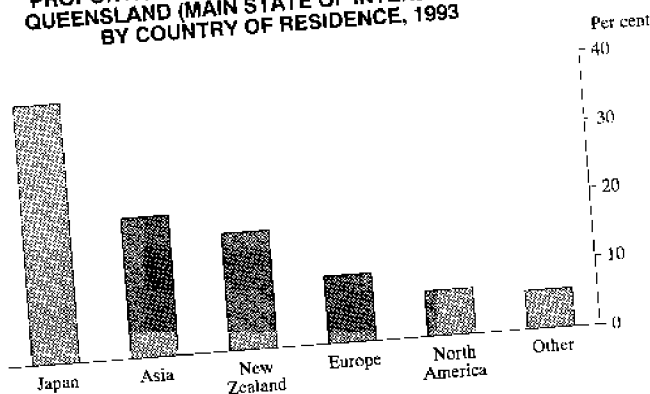
The fastest growing origin market in 1993 for international tourism to Queensland was other Asia (principally Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong) with 69.2 per cent growth in 'main State of intended stay' visitor numbers, followed by other Europe with 21.3 per cent growth.

A holiday is the prime focus of most international visitors. This is illustrated by the fact that 77 per cent of arrivals state 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 12 per cent 'visiting relatives' and 4 per cent 'business'.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY, 1993



PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND (MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY) BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1993



12.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	1991	1992	1993	Percentage change, 1992 to 1993	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Asia					
Japan	238.9	289.0	328.4	38.3	13.6
Other	69.0	105.5	178.6	20.8	69.2
Europe					
United Kingdom and Ireland	39.7	44.5	49.4	5.8	11.2
Other	29.5	32.1	38.9	4.5	21.3
New Zealand	144.7	137.0	150.5	17.6	9.9
North America					
Canada	10.6	9.7	10.0	1.2	3.1
United States	45.7	43.5	50.0	5.8	15.0
Other	38.0	43.6	51.2	6.0	17.7
Total	616.1	704.8	857.1	100.0	21.6

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

While Queensland's (main State of intended stay) share of the international visitor market was 28.6 per cent in 1993, compared with 43.8 per cent for NSW, the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually is much greater than 'main State of intended stay' numbers. According to the BTR's International Visitor Survey (IVS), 51 per cent of visitors to Australia in 1993 spent at least one night in Queensland and 26 per cent of all international visitor nights were spent in Queensland.

In terms of visitor nights for 1993, the major origin market for overseas visitors to Queensland was other Europe (other than United Kingdom and Ireland) with 21.1 per cent, followed by United Kingdom and Ireland with 17.8 per cent, New Zealand with 15.6 per cent, other Asia 14.7 per cent, Japan 12.2 per cent and Canada and the United States with 11.5 per cent.

12.5 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

Reason for journey	1991	1992	1993	Per cent
	'000	'000	'000	
Holiday	445.0	530.9	661.0	77.1
Visiting relatives	91.6	88.3	100.0	11.7
Business	25.3	29.6	33.0	3.8
Other	54.3	56.0	63.0	7.4
Total	616.1	704.8	857.1	100.0

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

Information for 1992 from the International Visitor Survey also reveals that, of total visitors to Australia, 18 per cent visited Brisbane, 25 per cent visited the Gold Coast, 24 per cent travelled to the Great Barrier Reef region and 21 per cent visited Cairns. Travellers from Japan (77 per cent), Germany (60 per cent), Canada (56 per cent), Scandinavia (54 per cent) and the USA (50 per cent), were most likely to visit destinations in Queensland.

12.6 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS (a) IN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND PROPORTION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	Visitor nights in Australia		Proportion of visitor nights spent in Queensland		Visitor nights in Queensland		
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	
	Million	Million	%	%	Million	Million	%
Asia							
Japan	5.3	4.7	50	44	2.62	2.07	12.2
Other	13.8	15.1	11	17	1.52	2.49	14.7
Europe							
UK and Ireland	13.2	12.2	24	25	3.12	3.03	17.8
Other	10.7	12.2	27	30	2.89	3.58	21.1
New Zealand	7.2	7.8	30	34	2.19	2.65	15.6
North America							
Canada	1.7	8.8	32	22	0.55	1.95	11.5
United States	6.2		25		1.53		
Other	3.6	4.3	21	28	0.78	1.20	7.1
Total	61.8	65.1	25	26	15.20	16.97	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 1993 was \$1,794; ranging from \$1,118 for New Zealanders to \$2,634 for continental European visitors. Average expenditure a day ranged from \$47 for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland to \$198 for Japanese visitors. Average length of stay in 1993 by overseas visitors was 23 nights. Japanese visitors spent an average of 7 nights in Australia followed by 17 nights for New Zealanders up to 41 nights for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

12.7 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS (a) TO AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE AND LENGTH OF STAY

Country of residence	Average expenditure in Australia		Average nights spent in Australia		Average expenditure per day	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
Japan	1,241	1,388	9	7	138	198
Other Asia	2,315	2,147	32	25	72	86
UK and Ireland	2,174	1,909	47	41	46	47
Other Europe	2,470	2,634	41	40	60	66
New Zealand	1,100	1,118	18	17	61	66
USA and Canada	1,925	2,008	27	28	71	72
Other countries	1,697	1,807	28	28	61	65
All visitors	1,760	1,794	25	23	70	78

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey*.

Inbound International Airport Movements

Of the five international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has three — Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville. Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased after March 1991 but recommenced in November 1992. The number of inbound passenger

movements to Queensland's international airports grew by 19.5 per cent in 1993 compared with an Australian total increase of 9.8 per cent for the year.

12.8 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	1991	1992	1993	Percentage
				change, 1992 to 1993
PASSENGERS (a)				
Brisbane	616,536	678,475	795,414	17.2
Cairns	196,395	286,926	356,161	24.1
Townsville	(b) 1,621	(b) 362	2,435	..
Queensland	814,552	965,763	1,154,010	19.5
Australia	4,354,044	4,670,465	5,128,071	9.8
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS				
Brisbane	5,811	6,040	6,727	11.4
Cairns	2,611	3,838	4,412	15.0
Townsville	(b) 44	(b) 18	104	..
Queensland	8,466	9,896	11,243	13.6
Australia	37,088	40,560	43,658	7.6

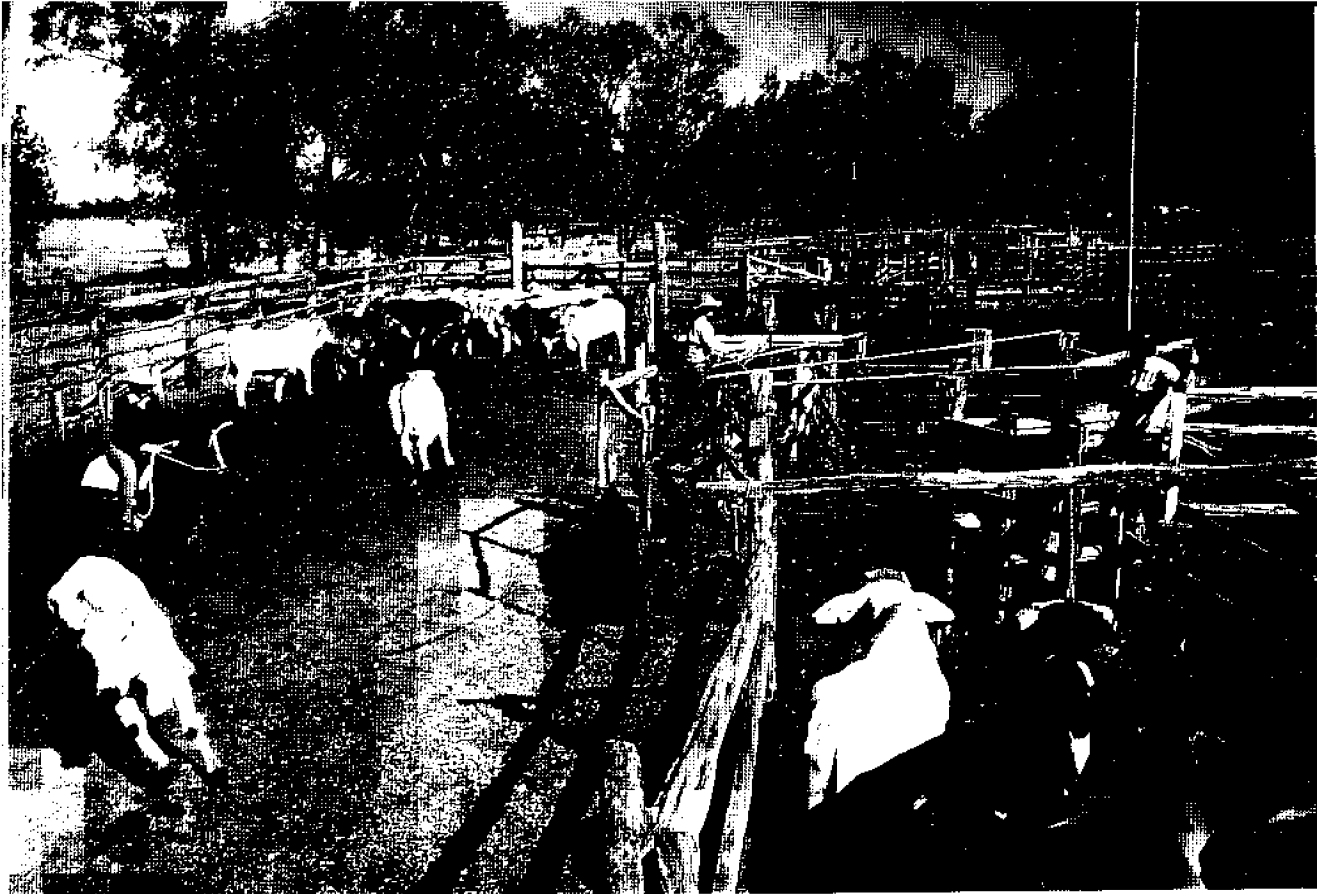
(a) Fare paying passengers. (b) International aircraft scheduled movements into Townsville ceased after March 1991 and resumed in November 1992.

Source: Department of Transport.

Cairns is the fifth busiest international airport in Australia after Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Cairns and Brisbane, respectively, are the first and second fastest growing of Australia's international airports. The annual increase in overseas passenger arrivals to Cairns was 24.1 per cent in 1993 compared with 17.2 per cent for Brisbane. In 1992, Queensland overtook Victoria as Australia's second major gateway, after Sydney.

The need to expand terminal facilities at Brisbane and Cairns international airports has been recognised. The Cairns Port Authority undertook an expansion comprising 600 metres of runway, 2 kilometres of taxiways, 4 hectares of apron and a new international passenger terminal which was completed in August 1990. Concurrently, the Civil Aviation Authority constructed a new \$25m control tower and radar installation. A further development study to look at the need for major expansion of airport facilities was commissioned by the Cairns Port Authority early in 1993.

In Brisbane, work is in progress on a new \$250m terminal building for completion in late 1995 or early 1996. This follows completion in March 1992 of one of Brisbane's biggest civil engineering projects, a \$44m sand fill foundation for the terminal in which 4 million cubic metres of sand were dredged from shipping channels in Moreton Bay and pumped overland to the terminal site. The fill needed 12 months to settle before construction of the terminal could begin. About \$4m was spent on interim upgrading of the present international terminal in 1992 to ensure passenger needs are met until the opening of the new terminal.



Cattle yards, Myella

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Harvesting barley





Grapes ready for the vintage, Stanthorpe

Photos: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Mining for gems, Emerald



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The new Brisbane terminal will comprise three levels and have nine aircraft gates initially, most with enclosed bridges. Later development stages envisage expansion to 14 aircraft gates and to 24 gates, respectively, to meet passenger demand into the twenty-first century.

Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism constitutes approximately 76 per cent of visitor nights in Australia. Although daily expenditure of domestic tourists is said by BTR to be comparable to that of international tourists (at around \$70 to \$80 a day), only part of that expenditure for domestic tourists is additional to their normal consumption expenditure in Australia. In terms of visitor nights, domestic tourism in Australia during 1993 increased by 1.2 per cent compared with the total for 1992.

Domestic tourism in Queensland, however, decreased 0.8 per cent from 54.6 million visitor nights in 1992 to 54.2 million visitor nights in 1993. This accounted for 25.8 per cent of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland increased by 6.9 per cent to 24.4 million in 1993 while intrastate visitor nights decreased by 6.3 per cent to 29.8 million.

12.9 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS (a), QUEENSLAND (000)

Source of visitor	1991	1992	1993	Percentage
				change, 1992 to 1993
Interstate	24,541	22,851	24,436	6.9
Intrastate	35,527	31,781	29,772	-6.3
Total	60,069	54,632	54,207	-0.8

(a) Australian residents aged 14 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor*.

Of total domestic tourism in Queensland in 1993, 43 per cent of visitor nights were spent in the dwellings of friends or relatives compared with 19 per cent in hotels and motels with facilities, 10 per cent in rented flats, units and houses, 7 per cent in caravan parks, 4 per cent other camping or caravanning and 3 per cent in own holiday house or flat.

12.10 TOTAL DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State or Territory visited	1991		1992		1993		Percentage
	Million	%	Million	%	Million	%	change, 1992 to 1993
New South Wales	65.2	29.6	62.8	30.3	64.2	30.6	2.1
Victoria	39.7	18.0	34.7	16.7	36.4	17.3	5.1
Queensland	60.1	27.3	54.6	26.3	54.2	25.8	-0.8
South Australia	16.6	7.5	16.3	7.9	16.5	7.9	1.4
Western Australia	24.4	11.1	24.4	11.8	22.7	10.8	-6.8
Tasmania	6.6	3.0	6.5	3.1	7.4	3.5	15.0
Northern Territory	4.2	1.9	4.3	2.1	4.3	2.1	0.1
ACT	3.2	1.5	3.9	1.9	4.1	2.0	6.4
Australia	220.0	100.0	207.5	100.0	210.0	100.0	1.2

(a) Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor*.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 56,733 rooms and units available in Queensland for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1993. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 17,917 rooms; motels and guest houses with facilities had 22,208 rooms and 16,608 were self-contained holiday units, flats and houses. In addition, visitor hostels (backpacker establishments) provided 7,863 bed spaces and predominantly short-term caravan parks provided 21,469 powered and unpowered sites and cabins, etc.

12.11 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOMS AVAILABLE IN HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES BY STAR GRADING, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>December quarter</i>		<i>Percentage change, 1992 to 1993</i>
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	
Establishment type			
Licensed hotels	17,670	17,917	1.4
Motels and guest houses	22,111	22,208	0.4
Total	39,781	40,125	0.9
Star grading			
One	475	300	-36.8
Two	8,718	8,550	-1.9
Three	14,287	14,930	4.5
Four	7,288	7,803	7.1
Five	5,199	5,533	6.4
Ungraded	3,814	3,009	-21.1

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

In December quarter 1993 Queensland had 24.1 per cent of the total hotel and motel room stock with facilities for Australia, 46.8 per cent of the available commercial holiday units, flats and houses, 31.5 per cent of bed spaces available in visitor hostels and 11.4 per cent of powered and unpowered sites and cabins, etc. available at predominantly short-term caravan parks.

Of the total Queensland hotel, motel and holiday unit room stock for short-term accommodation, 26 per cent was located on the Gold Coast, 15 per cent in Cairns City and its surrounding shires, 13 per cent on the Sunshine Coast, 11 per cent in Brisbane City, 5 per cent in Whitsunday Shire and 4 per cent in Townsville City. Although the Gold Coast is regarded as the tourism capital of Queensland, the Cairns-Port Douglas-Atherton Tableland region has undergone a tourism revolution since the opening of the Cairns international airport in 1984 with numerous three, four and five star resorts opening in the last decade.

While the Cairns region and the Gold Coast lead the way, areas such as the Whitsundays, the Sunshine Coast, Townsville and Rockhampton have firm tourism bases with new developments under construction, firmly committed or mooted. Brisbane City has a good corporate accommodation market and is looking to expand its tourist and convention markets.

The current conversion of Brisbane's historic Treasury Building — built in 1888 — into a classic Monte Carlo style casino together with 54 rooms

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of luxury guest accommodation is of special tourist note. It is due to open in April 1995. Part of the development is conversion of the adjacent Lands Administration building — built in 1905 — to a 115-room boutique hotel.

2.12 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY AVAILABLE, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER QUARTER

Selected regions	Rooms in hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities				Holiday units, flats and houses	
	1991	1992	1993 (a)	Percentage change, 1992 to 1993	1992	1993
Brisbane City	5,684	5,739	5,760	0.4	312	359
Gold Coast City	6,758	7,045	6,978	-1.0	7,788	7,932
Maloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	2,581	2,740	2,750	0.4	4,325	4,751
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	592	592	599	1.2	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	788	959	924	-3.6	433	481
Goowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	946	1,015	1,012	-0.3	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	726	722	707	-2.1	98	97
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	1,689	1,757	1,735	-1.3	103	76
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	1,223	1,209	1,488	23.1	138	128
Whitsunday Shire	2,327	2,480	2,463	-0.7	200	234
Townsville City	2,055	2,043	2,032	-0.5	200	604
Cairns City	3,825	3,914	4,115	5.1	591	915
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	2,965	2,941	2,989	1.6	777	—
Great Barrier Reef islands (b)	2,511	2,515	2,700	7.4	—	16,608
Queensland	38,893	39,781	40,125	0.9	15,726	35,486
Australia	161,913	166,597	166,743	0.1	33,975	—

(a) From 1993, excluding establishments with fewer than 5 rooms. (b) Figures included in relevant regions above.
Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), (8635.3).

On the opposite bank of the Brisbane River are the South Bank Parklands (on the Expo site) and the city's showpiece, the Queensland Cultural Centre, comprising the Queensland Art Gallery, the Performing Arts Complex, the State Library and the Queensland Museum. On a site adjacent to these facilities, the new Brisbane Exhibition and Convention Centre is being constructed for completion in April 1995.

In Cairns also, a casino is currently under construction and due to open in 1995. The \$160m casino project is part of a \$220m complex which will house a 130-room five-star boutique hotel.

Activity in the Queensland hotel and motel accommodation market peaked at 7.3 million room nights occupied in 1988 then contracted by 10.2 per cent from 1988 to 6.6 million room nights occupied in 1989. Subsequently, room nights occupied have increased by 6.0 per cent to 7.0 million in 1990, by 7.3 per cent to 7.5 million in 1991, by 5.9 per cent to 7.9 million in 1992 and by 11.1 per cent to 8.8 million in 1993.

Queensland hotel and motel room stock growth of 13.0 per cent, from 34,662 rooms in December 1988 to 39,160 rooms in December 1990, coincided with a 4.7 per cent decrease in room nights occupied between 1988 and 1990. Consequently, the average hotel and motel room occupancy rate decreased from 61.7 per cent in 1988 to only 51.3 per cent in 1989 and 51.4 per cent in 1990.

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12.13 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION OCCUPANCY: HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Selected regions	Room nights occupied			Room occupancy rates	
	1992	1993	Percentage change, 1992 to 1993	1992	1993
	'000	'000	%	%	%
Brisbane City	1,231.8	1,423.4	15.6	59.0	67.9
Gold Coast City	1,578.4	1,750.2	10.9	62.3	68.2
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	452.4	534.5	18.1	45.9	53.1
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	113.2	125.7	11.0	52.2	57.7
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	142.1	155.3	9.3	44.6	45.9
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	179.7	189.4	5.4	50.7	51.1
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	129.6	148.8	14.8	49.6	57.2
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	342.0	357.2	4.4	53.9	56.1
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	239.9	301.4	25.6	53.8	56.2
Whitsunday Shire	420.3	480.7	14.4	49.1	53.9
Townsville City	415.5	425.2	2.3	55.4	59.4
Cairns City	1,016.1	1,151.4	13.3	71.8	78.1
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	547.7	623.5	13.8	50.8	57.5
Great Barrier Reef islands (b)	434.8	514.7	18.4	47.5	54.3
Queensland	7,937.3	8,819.3	11.1	55.3	60.4
Australia	30,296.8	32,397.5	6.9	50.4	53.3

(a) From December quarter 1993, excluding establishments with fewer than 5 rooms. (b) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), (8635.3).

12.14 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION OCCUPANCY: HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES, QUEENSLAND

Selected regions	Unit nights occupied		Unit occupancy rates	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	'000	'000	%	%
Brisbane City	69.9	80.6	59.0	69.1
Gold Coast City	1,735.2	1,864.0	61.9	65.2
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	790.9	909.2	50.1	54.8
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	—	—	—	—
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	80.3	76.6	50.5	44.6
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	—	—	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	} 21.8	22.0	61.9	62.3
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire		—	—	—
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	22.5	20.4	66.4	61.8
Whitsunday Shire	27.8	26.7	54.2	54.6
Townsville City	32.5	40.8	46.5	49.9
Cairns City	117.4	123.8	53.7	57.7
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	150.7	166.5	52.8	53.3
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	—	—	—	—
Queensland	3,209.3	3,502.1	56.4	59.6
Australia	6,128.7	6,466.8	49.9	51.4

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), (8635.3).

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In 1991, however, the average Queensland room occupancy rate recovered to 52.8 per cent followed by further improvement to 55.3 per cent for 1992 and to 60.4 per cent in 1993. This contrasted with the situation for Australia, for which increases in capacity available continued until 1991 to outpace increases in room nights occupied thus reducing average room occupancy rates from 53.5 per cent in 1989 to 51.7 per cent in 1990 and to 50.1 per cent in 1991. This was followed by a slight recovery to 50.4 per cent in 1992 and a substantial rise to 53.3 per cent in 1993.

In 1993 all regions in Queensland enjoyed increases in room nights occupied and room occupancy rates. The highest levels of hotel and motel room occupancy rates for 1993 were recorded for Cairns City at 78.1 per cent, Gold Coast City at 68.2 per cent and Brisbane City at 67.9 per cent.

Takings from accommodation in 1993 in Queensland hotels, motels and holiday units, etc. were \$932.5m which was 31.0 per cent of the Australian total. This represented an increase of 14.2 per cent over the 1992 total of \$816.7m, compared with a Consumer Price Index rise for Brisbane of 1.9 per cent between December quarter 1992 and December quarter 1993.

In terms of takings from accommodation, Gold Coast City was the dominant tourism market in Queensland in 1993 with takings of \$269.8m. This was followed by Brisbane City with \$117.9m and Cairns City with \$106.3m. The shires surrounding Cairns totalled \$96.6m while the Sunshine Coast took \$93.2m and Whitsunday Shire, \$63.4m.

12.15 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Selected regions	Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities (a)				Holiday flats, units and houses		
	1991	1992	1993	Percentage change, 1992 to 1993	1991	1992	1993
Brisbane City	93.5	95.6	112.5	17.6	4.6	4.7	5.4
Gold Coast City	127.4	140.8	160.3	13.8	91.0	100.2	109.5
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	32.9	37.7	47.9	27.1	36.1	38.3	45.3
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	4.8	5.1	5.9	14.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	6.3	7.4	9.0	21.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	9.2	9.5	10.2	7.6	—	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	7.5	7.5	9.1	20.4	} 0.9	} 0.9	} 0.9
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	18.0	21.1	23.0	9.4			
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	13.4	14.2	18.4	30.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Whitsunday Shire	46.1	53.8	61.9	15.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Townsville City	22.2	25.1	26.6	6.1	1.9	1.8	2.3
Cairns City	75.3	83.4	98.4	18.0	7.7	7.0	7.9
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	64.1	67.9	81.0	19.3	12.4	13.9	15.6
Great Barrier Reef islands (b)	64.4	72.9	83.3	14.3	—	—	—
Queensland	588.5	638.3	733.2	14.9	165.3	178.4	199.3
Australia	2,332.2	2,427.7	2,626.1	8.2	345.8	356.6	383.3

(a) From December quarter 1993, excluding establishments with fewer than 5 rooms. (b) Figures included in relevant regions above.
Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), (8635.3).

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, outstanding geological features and landscapes.

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.

12.16 THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

State	Total 30 June 1989	At 30 June 1993			Total	Per cent
	Aboriginal	Historic	Natural			
New South Wales	2,816	209	2,662	408	3,279	30.2
Victoria	1,649	100	2,118	192	2,410	22.2
Queensland	828	135	581	259	975	9.0
South Australia	1,109	132	722	360	1,214	11.2
Western Australia	997	73	834	227	1,134	10.4
Tasmania	1,299	74	1,130	230	1,434	13.3
Northern Territory	209	81	97	60	238	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	128	10	112	27	149	1.4
External Territories	21	--	15	16	31	0.3
Total	9,056	814	8,271	1,779	10,864	100.0
Registered list	8,824	789	8,211	1,721	10,721	98.7
Interim list	232	25	60	58	143	1.3

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89 and 1992-93*.

12.17 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 AND 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Ext. Terr.	Total
<i>30 June 1989</i>										
Number listed	2,359	1,378	494	649	725	1,080	82	92	5	6,864
Places of recreation	62	49	20	18	29	28	—	4	—	210
<i>30 June 1993</i>										
Number listed	2,662	2,118	581	772	834	1,130	97	112	15	8,271
Government functions	350	168	48	73	67	49	26	9	—	920
Places of recreation	66	84	24	21	38	28	—	5	—	266
Transport and communication	239	148	64	95	94	60	18	2	—	720
Churches and other places of religion	205	156	75	84	59	111	4	10	1	705
Monuments and memorials	23	8	14	7	9	2	—	5	—	68
Historic landscapes	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other buildings	1,075	1,128	232	241	363	609	15	27	3	3,693
Other historic places	663	401	110	183	183	257	33	51	10	1,891

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89 and 1992-93*.

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Of the 10,864 natural, Aboriginal and historic places listed or waiting to be listed on the register, 9.0 per cent were in Queensland.

Within Queensland the number of places of historical significance listed rose from 494 at 30 June 1989 to 581 at 30 June 1993, while Queensland places of recreation registered in the National Estate rose from 20 to 24.

12.18 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 and 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
30 June 1989									
Number listed	163	96	115	107	67	55	74	9	686
30 June 1993									
Number listed	209	100	135	132	73	74	81	10	814
Aboriginal art sites	65	16	26	41	25	6	15	2	196
Sites of spiritual or mythological significance	21	—	9	10	8	—	33	1	82
Aboriginal stone arrangements	9	4	25	8	3	3	—	1	53
Aboriginal modified trees (scarred and carved)	23	8	9	2	2	—	—	1	45
Aboriginal ceremonial sites	5	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other Aboriginal sites	86	69	56	71	35	65	33	6	420

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89 and 1992-93*.

12.19 NUMBER OF NATURAL PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 AND 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Ext. Terr.	Total
30 June 1989										
Number listed	281	96	213	334	205	165	41	19	14	1,368
Geological monuments	49	8	17	49	10	18	2	8	1	162
30 June 1993										
Number listed	408	192	259	360	227	230	60	27	16	1,779
National parks	70	41	164	152	45	44	12	2	1	531
Other reserves	168	87	47	68	130	70	16	5	7	598
Wilderness areas	23	13	18	23	6	19	3	2	—	107
Marine regions	8	7	17	20	14	20	2	—	3	91
Geological monuments	71	12	25	66	19	33	5	9	2	242
Wetlands	55	21	48	68	49	31	9	—	—	281
Arid regions	6	1	5	39	42	—	10	—	—	103
Alpine regions	1	31	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	51
Endangered species habitat	65	27	23	68	28	56	14	5	3	289
Landscapes	180	44	46	50	36	53	3	3	3	418
Miscellaneous	16	9	5	15	9	2	15	7	—	78

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89 and 1992-93*.

New South Wales had the largest number of Aboriginal places listed (25.7 per cent), followed by Queensland (16.6 per cent), South Australia (16.2 per cent), Victoria (12.3 per cent), the Northern Territory (10.0 per cent), Tasmania (9.1 per cent), Western Australia (9.0 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.2 per cent).

Of the 814 places listed, 196 were Aboriginal art sites, 82 were sites of spiritual or mythological significance, 53 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 33.2 per cent located in New South Wales, 20.9 per cent in South Australia and 13.3 per cent located in Queensland.

Queensland had the second highest proportion of the Aboriginal places registered, with 135 out of 974 or 13.8 per cent, second only to Northern Territory with 81 of 238 places registered.

New South Wales had the largest share of the natural places listed on the register (22.9 per cent), with South Australia having the second largest share (20.2 per cent) and Queensland having the third largest share with 14.6 per cent.

The major place types of the natural places listed on the register, nationally, were national parks, other reserves and landscapes. In addition to a significant representation in each of these place types, Queensland wetlands accounted for 17.1 per cent of the national wetlands listed. The number of national parks, in Queensland, listed on the register (164) was greater than all other States and Territories and represented 30.9 per cent of the national parks on the list of natural places.

THE ARTS

The primary purpose of the Queensland Office of Arts and Cultural Development (Arts Queensland) is to assist in the creation of a vibrant and successful arts industry in Queensland.

Arts Queensland assists in a broad range of arts and cultural development activities throughout the State including financial support, policy and management advice for six statutory authorities each with a cultural brief:

Queensland Art Gallery;
Queensland Theatre Company;
State Library of Queensland;
Queensland Cultural Centre Trust;
Queensland Museum and
Queensland Performing Arts Trust.

The Arts and the Queensland Economy

In a survey of arts grants recipients undertaken for Arts Queensland by the Brisbane office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) it was estimated that organisations which receive arts grants employ in the vicinity of 600 full-time and 250 part-time staff, (equivalent to 80 full-time), a total equivalent to 680 full-time staff, with salaries totalling in the vicinity of \$17m. These organisations were also assisted by an estimated 2,000 volunteers, equivalent to 280 full-time staff — a donation by volunteers worth about \$7m in salaries.

Queensland arts grants provided on average the largest source of revenue for respondents to the survey. The next major source was ticket sales and admissions. Salaries of performers and artists represented the largest expenditure item (around one-third of total expenses) followed by salaries for administration and marketing. Other major costs were venue hire and marketing and promotion.

Writing

During 1993 there was significant growth in government support for Queensland's writing and publishing sector. Funding, which focused on support for individual writers, publishers and writing organisations, increased from \$515,000 in 1992-93 to \$630,000 in 1993-94.

The Queensland Writers' Centre became the largest centre in the country with over 1,000 members. The centre, which received \$60,000 support from the State Government, developed many new projects including a State-wide 'Writers in Libraries' project and an 'Exciting Writing' seminar and publication to assist the development of younger professional writers.

Visual Arts, Craft and Design

In 1993, 76 individual artists and 30 organisations were funded across Arts Queensland programs in the visual arts, craft and design and museum sectors. Women and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders received increased support and encouragement and significant artform development and individual professional development occurred during the year.

Regional Arts Development

The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between State and local governments in Queensland and aims to provide regional communities with developmental opportunities to access professional artists. More than 100 councils now participate in RADF, a considerable increase from the 19 which initially took part when RADF was established in September 1991. Councils participating in RADF receive the benefits of increased local, regional and State-wide networking of ideas, resources and skills; greater local ownership of planning and implementation of developmental initiatives and greater awareness of the value of cultural activity to the fabric of regional communities.

During 1993-94 a total of 678 projects received funds totalling \$566,000 through RADF. Several councils utilise the RADF committee and program in strategic initiatives involving council, the local arts community and other industry sectors.

Regional Touring and Arts Access

In 1993, Arts Queensland introduced the Arts Regional Touring Service (ARTS) with a foundation grant of \$75,000 to assess touring activity and to develop a 5-year plan for regional touring of the performing arts in Queensland. ARTS is a collaboration between Arts Queensland, the Queensland Arts Council and NARPACA to ensure a balanced schedule of touring to major centres and remote areas of the State. This grant brought the total State Government contribution to regional touring in 1994 to \$622,000. This represents the highest contribution to this activity since the establishment of State Government funding to the Arts in 1968.

1993 was a year of growth for the Queensland Arts Council, the major organisation for touring performing and visual arts throughout the State.

A network of 85 branches State-wide, with more than 10,000 members, provides a cost-effective structure for the presentation of the Arts to regional and remote areas of Queensland. Local communities have the opportunity to determine arts programs of relevance and interest to themselves, through Artlink, local initiative grants and a community-driven visual arts and crafts touring exhibitions program.

More than 7,000 cultural events were presented to almost one million Queenslanders in country areas. Tours by major State, national and

international performing arts companies presented music, dance, drama and comedy.

Touring exhibitions organised by Queensland Arts Council including painting, soft sculpture, book illustrations, cartoons and photography visited some 95 small communities State-wide.

In addition, Arts-in-Education through Queensland Arts Council Schools Touring Program ensures every primary and secondary school throughout Queensland has access to performances by 45 touring companies. This is the largest in-schools performance program in Australia.

Almost 750,000 students attended performances by these companies presenting drama, music, dance, mime and puppetry.

Film

The government's objectives to develop film in Queensland are met through Film Queensland and the Pacific Film and Television Commission. The promotional activities of Film Queensland and the Pacific Film and Television Commission were instrumental in increasing local and offshore film and television production in Queensland to more than \$122m in 1993. Queensland is now second in Australia in terms of production levels.

The specific programs of assistance are complemented by a package of financial incentives including a revolving film fund of \$10m to be provided over 3 years and payroll tax and crew subsidy rebates.

As a new initiative, \$750,000 was allocated from the revolving film fund to a Queensland production investment fund. This will see Film Queensland investing up to \$350,000 or 20 per cent of the budget, whichever is less, in projects filmed in Queensland and with Queenslanders in key creative roles.

Throughout the year Film Queensland approved script development assistance for 17 individual film and television projects by accredited writers or producers, in addition to providing substantial script development and production assistance to documentary makers.

Professional development continued to be a Film Queensland priority with 25 members of the industry receiving financial assistance to upgrade their skills by attending training courses, conferences and seminars.

The Pacific Film and Television Commission continued to promote Queensland as an attractive and cost-effective location. As a result, a number of offshore productions were filmed in the State.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts

A total of 13 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander applications were funded totalling \$335,000 or approximately 12 per cent of the total program budget.

Attendance at Cultural Venues

The 1991 survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, conducted throughout Australia during the month of June 1991, was the first occasion on which the ABS had specifically collected data about Culture/Leisure activities. The survey was conducted on a sub-sample of the monthly population survey. The information was collected from the target population by personal interview.

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Some of the main results of the survey were;

- Libraries were the most visited venue/activity surveyed (both in terms of people who attended and the number of repeat visits during the year).
- Females had higher participation rates than males at all venues/activities.
- People with a Bachelor Degree or higher educational qualification had a higher participation rate at all venues/activities than those with lower qualifications.
- Over 80 per cent of all people who did not attend a library, art gallery, dance performance or classical music concert reported that there was no barrier preventing them from attending.

12.20 USERS AND NON-USERS OF CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY REGION, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 1991, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Venue/Activity	Capital City			Rest of State			Total		
	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate
QUEENSLAND									
Library	328.2	624.1	34.5	348.9	728.0	34.6	713.0	1,352.1	34.5
Art gallery	249.0	703.3	26.2	233.4	879.4	21.0	482.5	1,582.7	23.4
Museum	292.6	659.7	30.7	267.1	845.8	24.0	559.7	1,505.4	27.1
Popular music concert	301.5	650.8	31.7	303.0	809.9	27.2	604.5	1,460.7	29.3
Dance performance	104.1	848.1	10.9	123.8	989.1	11.1	227.9	1,837.3	11.0
Musical theatre	238.5	713.8	25.0	179.4	933.5	16.1	417.9	1,647.3	20.2
Other theatre performance	190.0	762.3	20.0	163.0	949.9	14.6	353.0	1,712.2	17.1
Classical music concert	88.5	863.8	9.3	53.9	1,059.0	4.8	142.4	1,922.8	6.9
AUSTRALIA									
Library	2,935.7	4,821.5	37.8	1,506.8	2,831.4	34.7	4,442.5	7,652.9	36.7
Art gallery	1,969.4	5,787.8	25.4	917.4	3,420.8	21.1	2,886.8	9,208.7	23.9
Museum	2,470.0	5,287.3	31.8	1,163.0	3,175.2	26.8	3,632.9	8,462.5	30.0
Popular music concert	2,261.4	5,495.8	29.2	1,195.0	3,143.3	27.5	3,456.4	8,639.0	28.6
Dance performance	947.7	6,809.6	12.2	401.7	3,936.5	9.3	1,349.4	10,746.0	11.2
Musical theatre	1,746.9	6,010.3	22.5	680.5	3,657.7	15.7	2,427.4	9,668.0	20.1
Other theatre performance	1,545.3	6,211.9	19.9	606.0	3,732.2	14.0	2,151.3	9,944.1	17.8
Classical music concert	743.2	7,014.0	9.6	242.7	4,095.5	5.6	985.9	11,109.5	8.2

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).

SPORT AND RECREATION

The Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing is committed to providing opportunities for all Queenslanders to participate and obtain excellence in sporting and recreational activities.

Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreation Activities

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey, in October 1993, concerning participation in sporting and physical recreation activities at the request of the Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing. The survey was conducted throughout Queensland and was a supplement to the national monthly population survey.

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12.21 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, QUEENSLAND, OCTOBER 1993

Selected characteristics	Participated		Did not participate		Total '000
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	
Sex					
Males	744.8	65.1	398.4	34.9	1,143.2
Females	706.9	61.1	449.8	38.9	1,156.7
Age group (years)					
15-24	374.6	79.5	96.7	20.5	471.3
25-34	341.2	72.5	129.4	27.5	470.6
35-44	286.7	62.9	169.2	37.1	456.0
45-54	209.5	59.0	145.3	41.0	354.8
55-64	114.6	49.3	117.6	50.7	232.2
65 and over	125.1	39.7	190.0	60.3	315.0
Marital status					
Married	784.3	59.7	529.6	40.3	1,313.9
De facto	79.6	65.5	41.9	34.5	121.5
Separated	36.2	60.0	24.1	40.0	60.3
Divorced	58.9	61.8	36.4	38.2	95.3
Widowed	51.3	40.3	75.9	59.7	127.2
Never married	441.4	75.9	140.3	24.1	581.7
Highest educational qualification					
Still attending school	91.7	89.4	10.9	10.6	102.6
Senior school certificate or less	709.1	56.0	556.2	44.0	1,265.3
Trade/technical certificate/apprenticeship	226.4	66.9	112.2	33.1	338.6
Other certificate	188.1	68.8	85.3	31.2	273.5
Associate/undergraduate diploma	89.5	70.3	37.8	29.7	127.3
Bachelor/higher degree	146.8	76.2	45.8	23.8	192.6
Employment status					
Employed	923.5	68.7	420.0	31.3	1,343.5
Unemployed	98.1	70.2	41.7	29.8	139.8
Not in labour force	430.1	52.7	386.6	47.3	816.6
Statistical region					
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD)</i>	<i>699.5</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>390.6</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>1,090.1</i>
Inner Suburbs of Brisbane City	186.7	64.6	102.5	35.4	289.2
Outer Suburbs of Brisbane City	206.7	64.2	115.2	35.8	322.0
South and East balance of BSD	115.6	64.9	62.6	35.1	178.2
North and West balance of BSD	190.4	63.3	110.3	36.7	300.7
<i>Moreton Statistical Division</i>	<i>256.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>393.0</i>
South and East Moreton	138.0	64.6	75.7	35.4	213.7
North and West Moreton	118.7	66.2	60.6	33.8	179.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	<i>495.5</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>321.3</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>816.8</i>
Wide Bay-Burnett	87.6	57.8	64.0	42.2	151.7
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	124.3	60.2	82.0	39.8	206.3
Darling Downs and South-West	102.3	61.3	64.6	38.7	166.9
Northern and North-West	90.9	62.8	53.9	37.2	144.8
Far North	90.3	61.4	56.8	38.6	147.1
Total	1,451.7	63.1	848.2	36.9	2,299.9

Source: Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities (4110.3).

Some of the main findings of the survey were;

- Of persons in Queensland aged 15 years and over, 63.1 per cent (or 1,450,000 persons) participated in at least one sport or physical recreational activity on a regular basis during the 12 months between October 1992 and September 1993.
- The activities with the highest levels of participation were walking (31.3 per cent of all people who participated), swimming (13.8 per cent) and fishing (12.8 per cent). Males were most likely to nominate walking (19.0 per cent), fishing (18.7 per cent) or golf (17.5 per cent) as one of their main sports/physical recreational activities, while the most common sports/physical recreational activities for females were walking (44.2 per cent), aerobics or aquarobics (22.3 per cent) and swimming (14.8 per cent).
- There was little difference between the participation rates for males and females. However, there was a strong decreasing trend in the proportion of participants as age group increased. A relationship was also evident between participation rate and education. Excluding persons who were still attending school (participation rate of almost 90 per cent), there was an increasing trend in the participation rate as the level of highest educational qualification increased.
- Of those who did participate, most people (90.4 per cent) were involved in at least one sport/physical recreational activity for personal fitness or as a social participant. However, 388,000 people (26.7 per cent) participated in at least one sport/physical recreational activity as a formal competitor and 9.1 per cent of people participated as either a coach, official or administrator. Males were much more likely to be involved as formal competitors than females (33.8 per cent compared with 19.3 per cent, respectively).
- Netball (64.2 per cent), touch football (61.7 per cent) and indoor cricket (60.9 per cent) had the highest proportion of participants who were formal competitors. Rugby league (32.7 per cent), cricket (25.4 per cent) and soccer (23.3 per cent) had the highest proportion of persons involved in a coaching, official or administrative role.
- Almost 610,000 people (41.9 per cent of those who participated) were regularly involved in at least one sport that was organised by a club, league or association. The sports/physical recreational activities which had the highest level of organisation by a club, league or association were lawn bowls (94.7 per cent), rugby league (83.8 per cent) and touch football (76.7 per cent). However, 74.2 per cent of people who participated individually organised at least one of the activities in which they were involved.
- Queenslanders aged 15 years and over spent almost \$984m on the main sporting and physical recreational activities in which they participated between October 1992 and September 1993. This equates to an average annual cost of approximately \$680 for each participant. Of the reported main sports and physical recreational activities, the most expensive ones (based on the average annual cost of participation) were equestrian activities (*\$2,220 per year), golf (\$640 per year) and ten pin bowling (\$630 per year).
- There were 720,400 people (31.3 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland) who wanted to participate in a sport/physical recreational activity during the previous 12 months but were unable to participate in that particular sport/physical recreational activity (although they may have participated in another sport or physical

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recreational activity). The main reason given for non-participation was 'no time/too busy' (43.8 per cent). The sports/physical recreational activities which were specified by the most people as the one in which they would have most liked to have participated but did not were tennis (8.9 per cent of those who wanted to participate), golf (6.9 per cent) and aerobics or aquarobics (6.6 per cent).

12.22 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO PARTICIPATED: TYPE OF PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS BY SEX, QUEENSLAND, OCTOBER 1993

Type of participation	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Per cent (a)	'000	Per cent (b)	'000	Per cent (c)
Personal fitness/social participant	660.9	88.7	651.5	92.2	1,312.4	90.4
Formal competitor	252.1	33.8	136.2	19.3	388.2	26.7
Paid coach	*2.8	*0.4	6.0	0.8	8.8	0.6
Unpaid coach	32.1	4.3	28.2	4.0	60.3	4.2
Paid official/administrator	5.4	0.7	*3.4	*0.5	8.8	0.6
Unpaid official/administrator	43.0	5.8	33.4	4.7	76.4	5.3
Other volunteer	22.2	3.0	27.1	3.8	49.2	3.4
Other	13.0	1.7	10.9	1.5	23.9	1.6
Total (d)	744.8	100.0	706.9	100.0	1,451.7	100.0

(a) Proportion of the 744,800 males who participated. (b) Proportion of the 706,900 females who participated. (c) Proportion of the 1,451,700 persons who participated. (d) Persons may appear in more than one category for type of participation, hence components may not add to the total.

Source: Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities (4110.3).

The Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing has several units which target various sport and recreation activities/programs and operate throughout the State with a network of offices.

Queensland Academy of Sport

The Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) aims to maintain Queensland's sporting competitiveness at the national and international level through various support services.

These include:

- a talent identification program which recognises current and potential athletes and coaches, capable of excelling in the national and international arena;
- a talent realisation program which provides high quality training, assessment and personal development and
- a scholarship program for selected athletes to assist with training, competition, sports science, sports medicine and educational costs.

A total of 338 athletes are supported through QAS squad programs.

Thirty-one QAS athletes selected to represent Australia at the 1994 Commonwealth Games received \$249,600 in bonus grants.

State-wide Sports Development

The State-wide Sports Development Program assists Queensland sporting organisations and agencies to effectively and efficiently administer and develop sport at all levels.

Funds totalling \$7.3m were distributed to 97 organisations to implement projects specified in their 3-year development plans. The projects resulted in 297 full-time and part-time qualified administrative, coaching and technical positions, including 130 regional directors of coaching and development.

State Coaching Centre

The State Coaching Centre was established in July 1993 to coordinate the delivery of ongoing technical support to Queensland's 36,000 accredited coaches.

The Queensland Coaching Centre is primarily responsible for the promotion and conduct of National Coaching Accreditation Scheme programs, providing advice and resources to State and regional sporting organisations and creating a closer link between the Australian Coaching Council and the ultimate target of its program, the practising coaches.

12.23 PARTICIPANTS AND FUNDING FOR SELECTED SPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Funding</i> \$'000
Archery	245	15.3
Baseball	11,000	93.5
Basketball	19,567	281.5
Bowls (a)	51,333	115.8
Cricket (a)	58,921	301.2
Disabled	1,630	224.4
Football		
Australian	23,160	292.6
Rugby League	45,342	298.0
Rugby Union	13,885	296.5
Soccer	34,714	305.5
Touch	52,990	230.0
Hockey	14,500	247.5
Ice skating	438	56.5
Netball	55,780	173.9
Parachuting	896	26.3
Polo-crosse	1,106	65.7
Rifle shooting	894	27.2
Roller skating	1,331	30.6
Rowing	493	137.6
Softball	9,527	107.6
Squash	11,924	97.3
Surf lifesaving	18,299	141.6
Swimming	20,854	127.6
Team handball	182	22.0
Tennis	15,400	280.0
Tenpin bowling	21,934	98.0
Volleyball	6,398	175.0
Yachting	10,826	135.6

(a) Excluding indoor.

Source: Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing.

The Recreation Branch of the Brisbane City Council

Contributed by Brisbane City Council

The Recreation Branch of the Brisbane City Council, with approximately 125 staff, is the largest local authority leisure services unit in Australia. It was established in a major review of operations in 1985 in response to growing demand in the community for leisure, sport and cultural services.

The Branch is responsible for the development, management and promotion of the Council's extensive network of sporting and recreation facilities and services. These comprise 16 municipal swimming pools, almost 550 leases of Council land by local sporting clubs and community groups, skateboarding facilities, two public golf courses and the major sporting and entertainment complex, the Brisbane Entertainment Centre.

The Branch is responsible for cultural planning, cultural development and promoting community development and provision of cultural facilities such as the City Hall and community halls, the City Hall Art Gallery and Museum and the Queen Street and Valley Malls.

Parks and Gardens

During 1992-93, a total of 685 hectares of new parkland was established during the year. This resulted in the establishment of 80 new parks, bringing the city's total to 1,223. It also brought the total area of parkland to over 7,800 hectares.

More than 23,000 trees were planted in streets throughout Brisbane during 1992-93. An additional 64,000 free trees were provided to residents under the Free Tree Scheme. The Council's landscape-based projects used a further 147,000 trees.

Development of parkland continued throughout 1993-94 with substantial improvements being undertaken in Victoria Park, Merthyr Park, New Farm Park, Kedron Brook, Perry Park, Crosby Park and the Wynnum Foreshores. Improvements included the installation of lighting, playground equipment, pathways, barbecues and a variety of other facilities.

Sports, Recreation and Entertainment

A further 26 basketball half-courts were established in 1993-94, one in each ward of the city, to bring to 52 the total number available for community use.

The Brisbane City Council has a major role in the development of 'grass roots' level sport by providing almost 550 formal leases or seasonal tenancies of land to sport, recreation and community groups for sport.

The Council's Regional Sport Assistance Scheme was designed to promote participation level sport by improving and expanding playing facilities on sports fields throughout the city. The scheme dispersed funds of \$260,000 to over 90 applicants.

Planetarium

The Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium's services in popular science continued to be extended to more than 43,000 school students and members of the public per year, as well as to special interest groups. One of the highlights of the year was the 'Saturn Night', which was attended by more than 1,000 amateur astronomers and other members of the public.

The improved marketing strategy has seen revenue rise by 15 per cent. Exit surveys show a high level of approval of the shows, with 86 per cent rating the performance very good to excellent.

The Planetarium has continued to serve the community through appearances by staff on television and radio, with the radio program 'Sky Watch' proving popular.

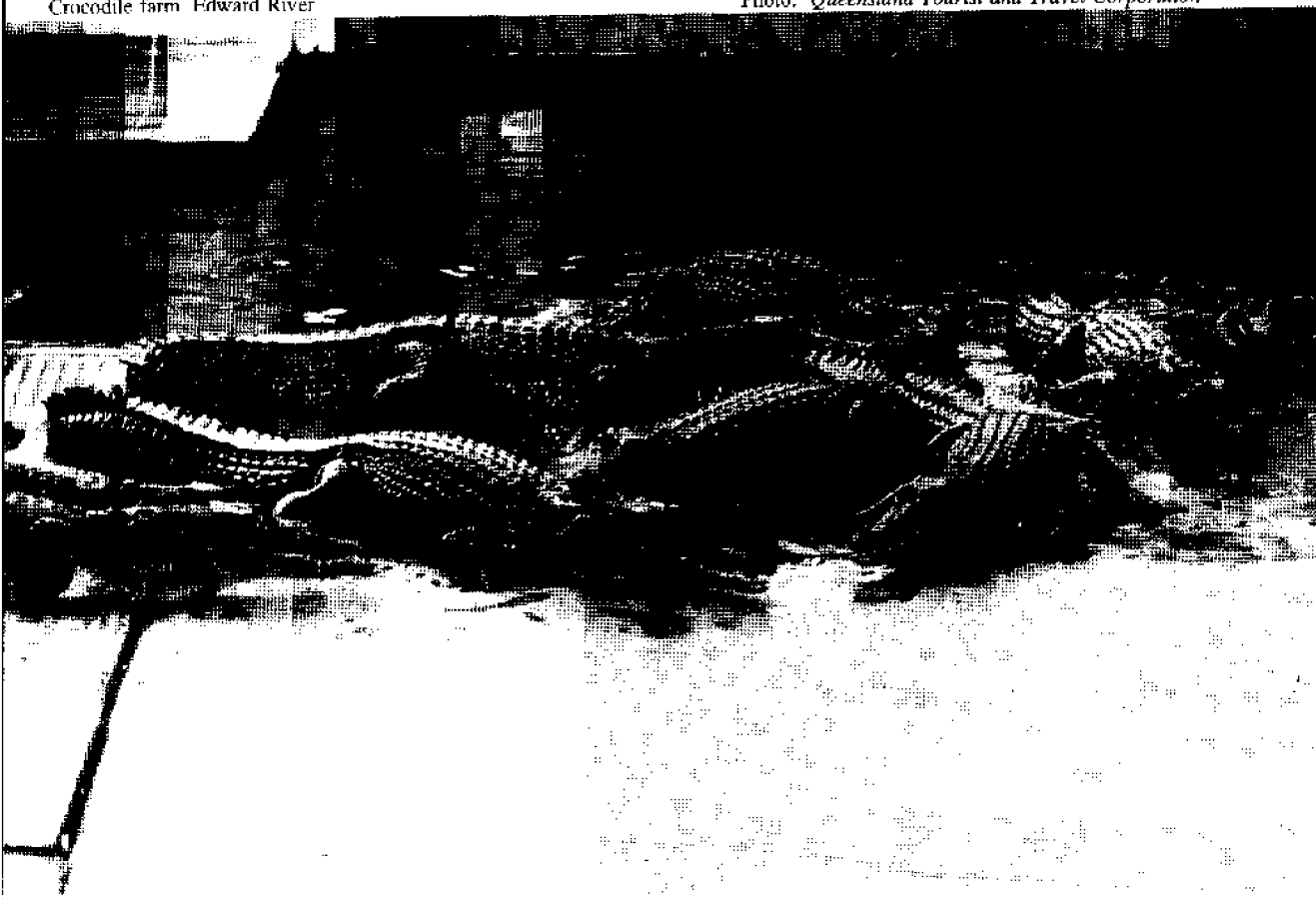


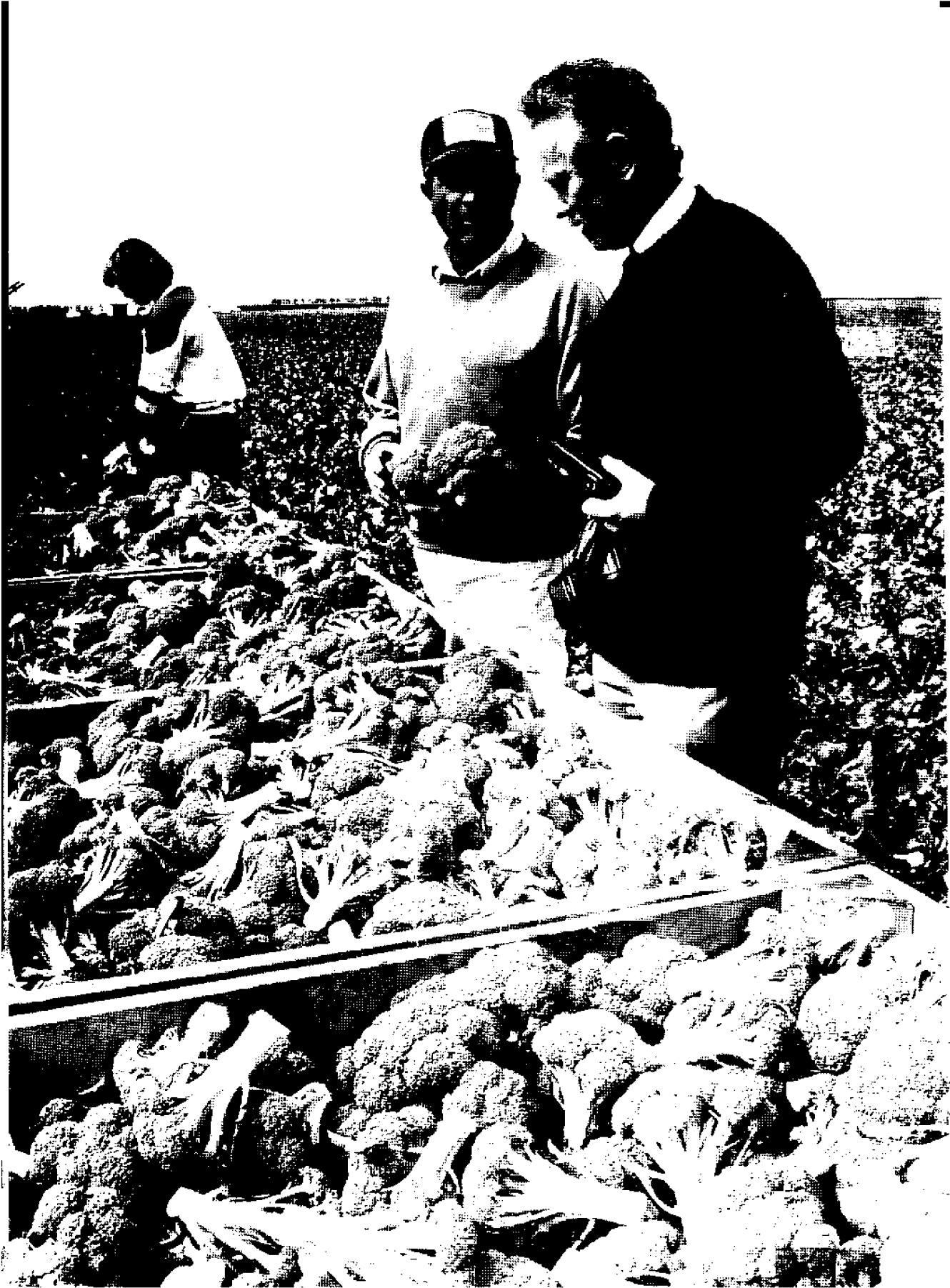
Handling the cotton harvest, Emerald

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Crocodile farm Edward River

Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*





Inspecting the broccoli harvest

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Bikeways

The popularity of Brisbane's bikeways increases every year. During 1992-93 the bikeway network was extended at a cost of \$1.5m to a total length of 212 kilometres.

Libraries

Services at the Council's 34 municipal libraries were improved through a number of initiatives. After relocation, the Inala library opened in April 1994 in a purpose-built building located within the new Inala Community Centre. Work is complete on the new Central City library which has been relocated from City Hall to the redeveloped Brisbane Administration Centre. Library clients will benefit from the new facility with its increased space, services, hours and customer focus. This library will incorporate the Brisbane City Council Library Service Staff Memorial Youth Centre and the Corporate Library.

The circulation of the libraries' books, magazines, audio cassettes and videos during the year totalled 5.2 million. Installation of the Dynix Automated Library System at six libraries and the Home Library Service by June 1994 completed Stage One of the 3-year \$4m project. The Library computerisation project provides the means to ensure effective library services to customers.

The Asset Management Project is continuing within the Library Services Branch to match asset provision to customer needs. In 1993-94, the fourth year of a 6-year program, an additional six libraries were air-conditioned. A total of 17 municipal libraries are now air-conditioned.

Halls and Community Centres

Brisbane City Hall, a significant heritage building, was officially opened on 8 April 1930. It is the seat of local government in Brisbane and contains the Lord Mayor's office, the Council Chambers, and Councillors' offices. In addition to the main auditorium, City Hall houses the Sherwood, Balmoral, Brisbane and Hamilton Rooms which are available for hire for functions.

There are nine community halls in Brisbane, which are used for a variety of activities. Some of the activities held in the halls include: dancing, jiu-jitsu, blue light discos, toddler kindy gym, aerobics, fund raising events, creative learning and development courses, family cinema evenings, theatre productions, meetings and workshops.

Cultural Activities

The Community Arts Unit was formed in 1987. In 1991-92 the Unit continued its policy of combining an advocacy and advisory role on community cultural development issues with the initiation of a variety of community arts projects.

The continuing program for cultural development grants and festival grants has assisted over 100 community groups to plan and implement their own cultural activities.

In 1993-94, the Brisbane City Council established the Brisbane Arts Board and the Performing Arts and Visual Arts Advisory Committees to provide community input into the development of cultural policy.

A review of the City Hall Art Gallery and Museum was completed and negotiations were undertaken for a joint management agreement with the Queensland College of Art. The Gallery held 15 exhibitions in 1993-94 including two major exhibitions; 'Charles Blackman — School Girls and Angels' Exhibition and the Hans Heysen Exhibition.

Tourism, the Arts and Sport

Civic Concerts The City of Brisbane Music Advisory Committee holds concerts composed of chamber music recitals, foyer rests, gala civic concerts, music at midday concerts and organ concerts at venues such as the concert hall, King George Square foyer, Ithaca auditorium at City Hall, the river stage and King George Square.

Memorials The Council maintains memorials that have been constructed in public places such as in parks, on Council lands and near roadways. The major memorial is Anzac Square, with other significant monuments at Windsor, Annerley and Sandgate.

1994 World Masters Games *(Contributed by World Masters Games (Brisbane) Limited)*

The World Masters Games, held in Brisbane between 26 September and 8 October 1994, attracted 23,601 competitors. Of this total 3,979 were international competitors.

Queensland contributed 13,555 competitors to the Australian contingent with New South Wales and Victoria having the next highest representation with 3,115 and 1,379 competitors, respectively.

A combined total of 52 sports have been included in the three World Masters Games since the first event in 1985. The Brisbane games offered 30 sports including 14 which had not been previously offered. Some of these were lawn bowls, netball, softball, surf lifesaving, tennis, tenpin bowling and triathlon.

Athletics, with 3,052 participants, had the greatest representation at the 1994 games. Swimming had the next highest representation with 1,843 participants, followed by golf (1,690), touch football (1,469), basketball (1,256) and softball with 1,241 participants.

Of the 102 countries which have been represented at World Masters Games, 71 attended the 1994 games and 37 of these, including Australia, have been represented at all three World Masters Games.

At the 1994 games, New Zealand, represented by 880 participants, had the second highest representation following Australia. United States of America had the next highest representation, 400 participants, followed by Canada (356), Papua New Guinea (321) and Russia with 308. In addition, Japan, Germany, Taiwan and South Africa were each represented by more than 100 participants.

The total sports participation at the 1994 games (25,834 including competitors participating in more than one sport) far exceeded the levels of previous games. Approximately one-third of the total participants were women.

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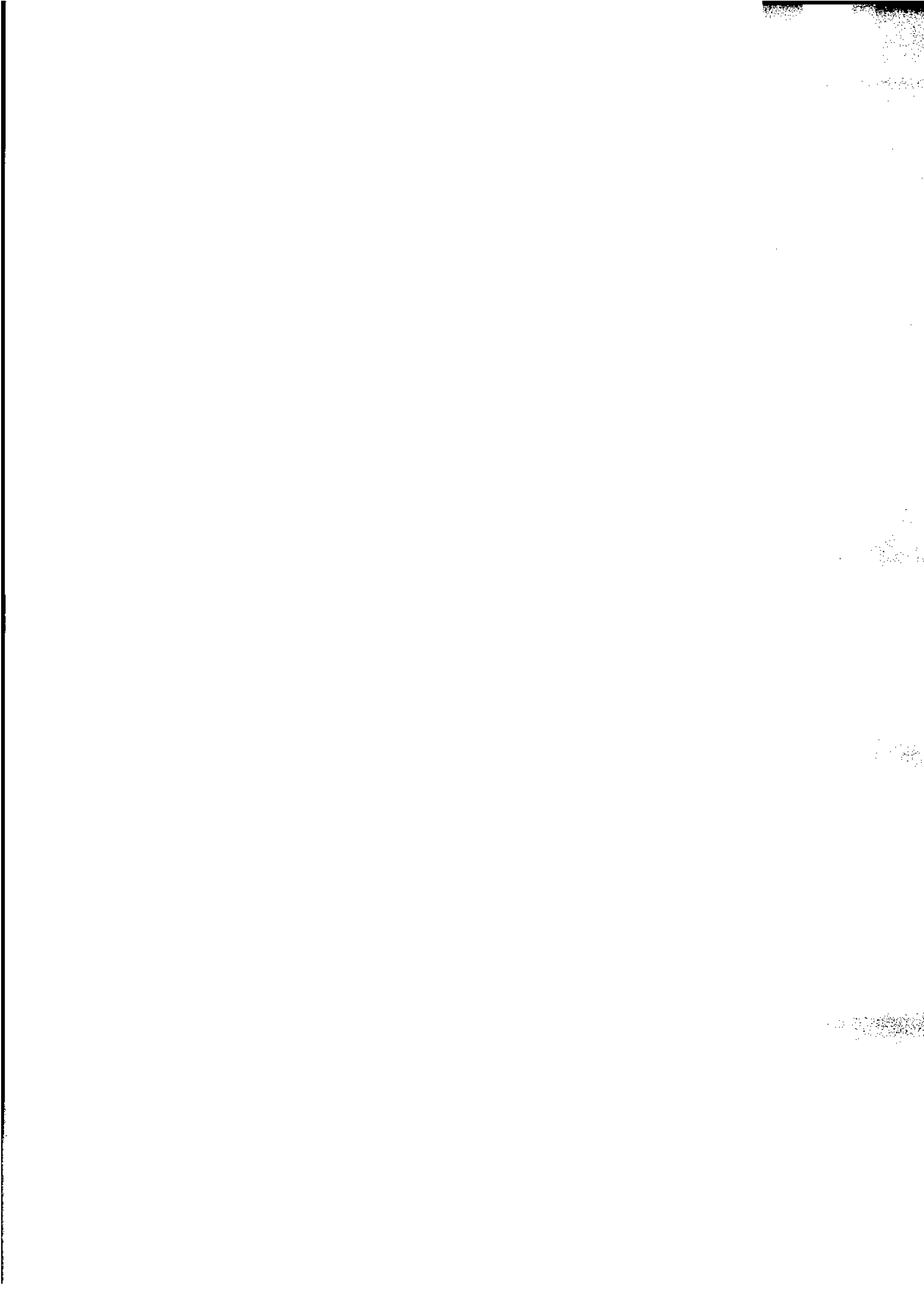
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Chapter 13

AGRICULTURE



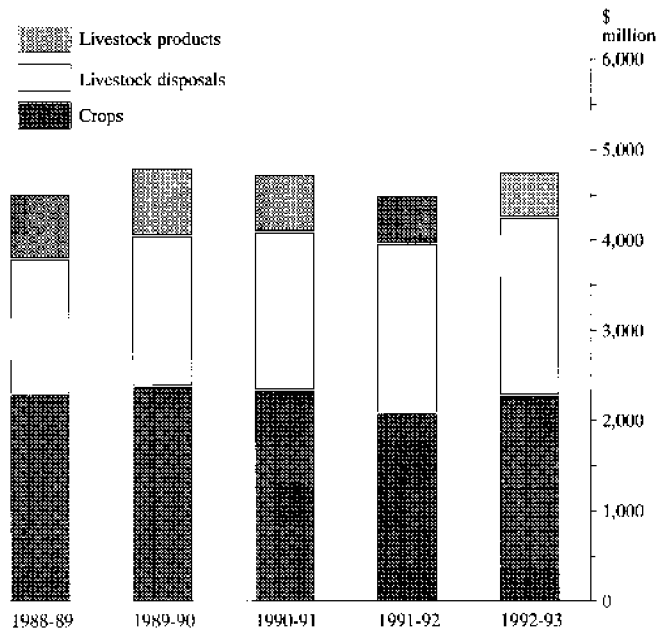
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AGRICULTURE

The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement and is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

In 1992-93, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production was \$4,760m, 6 per cent more than the figure of \$4,507m for 1991-92. The gross value of all crops was \$2,293m, with major crops of sugar cane, bananas, cotton and wheat. The gross value of livestock disposals continued its rising trend, evident since 1983-84, to reach a record \$1,961m. The value of livestock products fell to \$506m, largely due to a reduction in the value of wool.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND



The first settlement of rural lands in Queensland began in the 1840s when squatters occupied large areas and assumed ownership. In 1860, soon after the establishment of the State Government, legislation was passed regulating the occupation of Crown lands, so ending the days of free selection. The squatters were given Pastoral Leases over part of their holdings in return for making other areas available for closer settlement.

Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenue for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony encouraged the sale of land, but eventually the principle of leasehold tenure became established policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to preclude the alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of ownership of these lands without variation in rental. This continued until 1957, except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was reintroduced.

Legislation in 1957 restored a system of freeholding purchase, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of other larger surveyed areas such as Settlement Farm Leases and Grazing Selections which had previously been leased for a term of years (mainly 30 years) and of all industrial lands.

13.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	<i>Queensland</i>	
		Total	Proportion of Australia %
Establishments, at 31 March 1993			
Number		25,131	20.5
Total area	'000 hectares	149,520	32.5
Area under crops (excl. pastures), year ending 31 March 1993	'000 hectares	2,316	13.4
Selected crop production, year ending 31 March 1993			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	26,292	94.0
Wheat	'000 tonnes	735	5.0
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	315	57.5
Barley	'000 tonnes	285	5.3
Tobacco	tonnes	6,183	54.6
Cotton (raw)	tonnes	104,418	29.0
Peanuts	tonnes	31,014	96.0
Pineapples	tonnes	142,336	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	147,787	69.1
Citrus fruit	tonnes	59,340	8.1
Apples	tonnes	28,640	8.7
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1993			
Sheep and lambs	'000	13,407	9.7
Cattle for meat production	'000	9,593	44.5
Cattle for milk production	'000	280	11.2
Pigs	'000	617	23.3
Livestock products, 1992-93			
Total wool production	tonnes	65,856	7.8
Milk (total intake)	million litres	702	9.6
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1992-93			
Crops	\$m	2,293.4	p 21.5
Livestock disposals	\$m	1,961.3	p 32.3
Livestock products	\$m	505.6	p 9.7

As a result of these policies, at 30 June 1993 about 71 per cent of land in Queensland was leased from the Crown. The balance of the land comprised unoccupied vacant land, Crown reserves (not leased), roads and stock routes, as well as freehold land, lands in the process of freeholding and mining and petroleum leases.

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 variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

The total value of the State's agricultural production remains fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock disposals and products.

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.

In 1992-93, Queensland was the main Australian producer of grain sorghum, sugar cane, mung beans, navy beans, lab lab purpureus, aloe vera, pigeon peas, peanuts, tobacco, ginger, coffee, tea, mandarins, avocados, mangoes, custard apples, papaws, bananas, pineapples, passionfruit, lychees, carambola, rambutans, eggplant, okra, french beans, beetroot, capsicums and chillies, chokos, cucumbers, marrows and squashes, spring onions, zucchinis, watermelons, snow peas, rockmelons, tomatoes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. In 1992-93, crop production contributed \$2,293m or 48 per cent of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock production was valued at \$2,467m.

13.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Crops	2,345	2,097	2,293
Livestock disposals	1,764	1,874	1,961
Livestock products	631	537	506
Total	4,740	4,507	4,760

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

Crops

Prolonged drought in many areas reduced Queensland's proportion of the total area of Australia's agricultural crops in 1992-93, from the traditional level of about 15 per cent to just over 13 per cent. The value of its crops was down from its usual average of about 25 per cent of the Australian total to just under 22 per cent.

The 1992-93 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at \$2,294m, was 9 per cent more than the value for 1991-92. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was \$751m, 34 per cent more than the value in 1991-92. Compared with 1991-92, the gross value of wheat increased by 98 per cent to \$135m, while the gross value of grain sorghum decreased by 66 per cent to \$47m. Cotton, which was valued at \$208m, decreased by

\$18m, or 8 per cent less than in 1991-92. The gross value of vegetables, \$350m in 1992-93, was \$10m or 3 per cent less than in 1991-92. Of the major vegetables, mushrooms, onions, carrots, pumpkins, watermelons, rockmelons and capsicums showed increased gross value, while beans, lettuce, broccoli, potatoes and tomatoes decreased in gross value from 1991-92. The gross value of fruit for 1992-93 was \$421m, an increase of 14 per cent from 1991-92. Bananas, valued at \$211m in 1992-93 increased by \$39m, or 23 per cent, over the value for the previous year. Pineapples increased by 7 per cent to \$42m over the same period.

13.3 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Sugar cane	727	573	762
Barley	46	13	41
Grain sorghum	71	139	47
Wheat	272	68	135
Other cereals	37	40	25
Cotton	216	226	208
Peanuts	29	40	32
Sunflower	22	12	6
Tobacco (dried leaf)	44	44	39
Vegetables	373	360	350
Bananas	145	173	211
Pineapples	37	39	42
Other fruit	141	156	168
All other	186	215	228
Total	2,345	2,097	2,293

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

Livestock Disposals

In 1992-93, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals continued to rise, reaching \$1,961m. This represented an increase of \$88m above the previous record set in 1991-92. The gross value of cattle disposals was up \$81m to \$1,661m and sheep disposals fell 18 per cent to \$29m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef producing State in Australia, supplying about 40 per cent of Australia's beef and veal.

13.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS (a), QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (b)
Cattle and calves	1,480	1,580	1,661
Sheep and lambs	37	35	29
Pigs	153	152	162
Goats	n.a.	—	—
Poultry	95	106	109
Total	1,764	1,874	1,961

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) Excluding livestock slaughtered on holdings.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The gross value of pig disposals, a record \$162m, was 6 per cent more than the 1991-92 gross value of \$152m while the value of poultry slaughtered, \$109m, reflects the continuing demand for poultry meat.

Agriculture

13.5 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1993

Statistical division	Size of establishment (hectares)									Total
	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	
Moreton and Brisbane	560	337	684	646	609	574	300	63	—	3,773
Wide Bay-Burnett	73	137	439	595	714	869	798	432	3	4,060
Darling Downs	79	79	237	317	763	1,584	1,646	959	22	5,686
South-West	7	1	2	7	8	37	232	943	367	1,604
Fitzroy	16	34	85	92	116	333	667	989	92	2,424
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	402	279	692
Mackay	11	14	131	385	445	356	154	322	83	1,901
Northern	34	38	284	505	342	200	89	204	156	1,852
Far North	59	89	559	816	548	271	69	67	167	2,645
North-West	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	233	254	494
Queensland	840	729	2,421	3,364	3,545	4,226	3,969	4,614	1,423	25,131

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

Livestock Products

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1992-93 was \$506m, a decrease of 6 per cent from the value in the previous year. Wool production was valued at \$193m, 25 per cent lower than in 1991-92. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at \$260m, 12 per cent more than the value in 1991-92.

13.6 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Wool			
Shorn	350	248	189
Wool on skins	5	10	4
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	61	64	87
Market milk sales	156	168	174
Eggs	54	44	47
Honey and beeswax	4	3	6
Total	631	537	506

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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. From 1991-92, the census includes only establishments which were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500 or more. From 1986-87 to 1990-91 the agricultural census included only establishments which had an EVAO of \$20,000 or more.

In sections of this chapter, where tables are so noted, all commodity statistics comparisons between 1990-91 and later years, use 1990-91 data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

Of the total area of Queensland, 87 per cent or 149,520,000 hectares were managed by agricultural establishments during 1992-93. The proportion of this land planted to crops remained constant at 1.5 per cent during 1992-93 and the area under sown pasture increased from 3.6 to 3.7 per cent.

Establishments

Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares made up 43 per cent of Queensland's total of 25,131 agricultural establishments. These were mainly located in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions.

13.7 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1990-91 (a)	1991-92	1992-93
Total area of Queensland (b)	'000 ha	173,270	173,270	173,270
Agricultural establishments	number	23,728	24,493	25,131
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	149,044	150,045	149,520
Area of crops (c)	'000 ha	2,860	2,302	2,316
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	5,168	5,447	5,595
Balance (d)	'000 ha	141,016	142,296	141,610

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope. (b) Area estimates differ from previously published statistics due to a revision in the method of calculation. (c) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (d) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture, etc.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

13.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING MAJOR CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Establishments growing

Statistical division	Sugar cane	Barley	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Maize	Sun- flower	Cotton	Pota- toes	Toma- toes	Pine- apples	Bananas	Any crop
Moreton and Brisbane	188	138	48	161	118	7	1	201	128	173	146	2,409
Wide Bay-Burnett	953	154	174	356	230	7	4	19	108	85	27	2,528
Darling Downs	—	1,871	1,597	1,467	222	251	272	30	84	—	—	4,345
South-West	—	102	267	27	—	2	44	—	—	—	—	518
Fitzroy	—	58	410	371	23	60	89	3	21	41	12	1,138
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mackay	1,264	3	61	73	2	16	2	1	2	8	6	1,455
Northern	1,162	—	—	3	4	—	—	6	52	7	9	1,455
Far North	1,161	—	1	10	108	—	—	72	19	12	282	2,099
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Queensland	4,728	2,326	2,558	2,468	707	343	412	332	414	326	482	15,963

Sources: Fruit (7322.3), Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

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 (75 per cent) of the establishments of 20,000 hectares or more occurred in the of South-West, Central-West, North-West and Far North Statistical Divisions. Average sizes of establishments in the pastoral areas of South-West, Central-West, North-West and Far North Statistical Divisions were 18,600 hectares, 49,200 hectares, 59,300 hectares and 27,000 hectares, respectively.

About 64 per cent of Queensland's agricultural establishments grew crops. Just over 31 per cent of these agricultural establishments grew cereal grains and were concentrated in the Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy and

Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. Sugar cane was grown on 30 per cent of establishments with crops.

13.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a), QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Statistical division	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle (b)	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton and Brisbane	614	1,814	30	138
Wide Bay-Burnett	387	2,645	25	320
Darling Downs	600	4,056	1,066	481
South-West	—	1,323	964	32
Fitzroy	53	2,051	25	61
Central-West	3	599	564	7
Mackay	35	884	1	13
Northern	3	578	—	23
Far North	216	745	—	30
North-West	—	465	165	6
Queensland	1,911	15,160	2,840	1,111

(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: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

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.

Just over 88 per cent of Queensland's 17,148 livestock-carrying establishments ran meat cattle. Like those running milk cattle, the majority 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 per cent being located in these areas. Over 71 per cent of establishments carrying sheep were in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

Employment

13.10 EMPLOYMENT (a) IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Month	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion
				of total employment
	'000	'000	'000	%
1988: November	56.8	23.7	80.5	6.6
1989: November r	64.5	22.8	87.3	6.6
1990: November r	59.0	25.8	84.8	6.4
1991: November r	57.1	27.4	84.4	6.4
1992: February r	53.2	26.5	79.7	6.1
May r	53.4	25.9	79.3	6.0
August r	53.0	23.9	76.9	5.8
November	r 49.5	r 22.7	72.2	5.3
1993: February	51.4	22.3	73.7	5.5
May	53.0	21.0	74.1	5.4
August	53.3	23.9	77.2	5.7
November	58.1	23.4	81.5	5.9

(a) Estimates are derived from the ABS labour force surveys.

As at November 1993, there were 81,463 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 5.9 per cent of all employed persons in Queensland.

Numbers employed in agriculture and services to agriculture were seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. However, 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 8.7 per cent in November 1984 to 5.3 per cent in November 1992, then rising slightly to 5.9 per cent in November 1993.

CROPS

13.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1990-91 (a)</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<i>Area ('000 hectares)</i>				
Sugar cane (b)	311	310	314	312
Barley	177	176	128	189
Grain sorghum	291	290	420	308
Maize	29	29	34	27
Wheat	1,060	1,059	492	669
Soybeans	26	25	16	16
Sunflower seed	106	106	47	32
Tobacco	3	3	3	2
Cotton	77	77	87	82
Peanuts	18	18	21	22
Green forage	427	422	406	384
Hay (c)	54	53	86	51
Potatoes	6	6	5	5
Pumpkins	4	4	3	3
Tomatoes	4	4	4	4
Apples (d)	2	2	2	2
Bananas	4	4	4	5
Pineapples	4	4	3	3
<i>Production ('000 tonnes)</i>				
Sugar cane	23,232	23,222	19,225	26,292
Barley	361	359	70	285
Grain sorghum	558	557	1,045	315
Maize	95	95	141	75
Wheat	1,973	1,971	344	735
Soybeans	34	33	32	18
Sunflower seed	88	88	43	17
Tobacco	7	7	7	6
Cotton (raw)	98	98	113	104
Peanuts	26	26	38	31
Hay	258	244	352	253
Potatoes	119	119	113	125
Pumpkins	36	36	33	36
Tomatoes	101	101	104	115
Apples	37	37	25	29
Bananas	97	97	114	148
Pineapples	126	125	133	142

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope. (b) Cane cut for crushing. (c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (d) Area of trees 6 years and over.

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and subtropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton and ginger. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans and soybeans.

Compared with that of the mid-1950s the area planted to crops in Queensland trebled to a peak of 3,274,000 hectares in 1985-86. It then gradually declined to 2,367,000 hectares in 1992-93. In this period the area planted to cotton increased by a factor of 16 to a peak of 87,000 hectares in 1991-92 then fell slightly to 82,000 hectares in 1992-93. The area of wheat for grain quadrupled to peaks of over one million hectares in 1983-84 and 1990-91. Area harvested in 1992-93 was 669,000 hectares. The area planted to sugar cane doubled over the same period.

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 Ayr 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 Ayr 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.

13.12 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, QUEENSLAND, 1992 SEASON

<i>Sugar district</i>	<i>Area cut for crushing</i>	<i>Cane cut for crushing</i>	<i>Sugar production</i>
	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
Northern	115	9,997	1,384
Burdekin	47	5,868	901
Central	96	6,834	1,052
Southern	64	4,847	680
Queensland	322	27,546	4,016

Sources: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Brisbane. Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

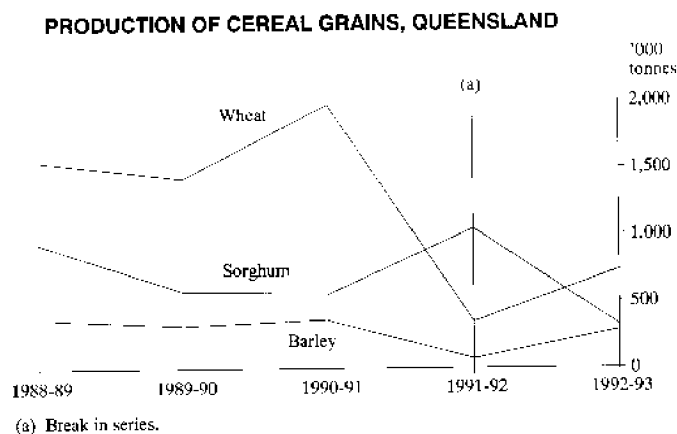
The 1992-93 agricultural census reported a production of 26.3 million tonnes of sugar cane from 312,000 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 84.2 tonnes a hectare for the 1992 season. The area cut for crushing decreased slightly between the 1991 and 1992 seasons. The Mackay Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, 93,400 hectares or 30 per cent of the State total, with half of the sugar growing activities being confined to the Pioneer Shire. The Northern Statistical Division experienced the highest production during

1992, 8,904,100 tonnes or 34 per cent of the State total, with Burdekin Shire achieving over half of this production at a yield of 123 tonnes per hectare.

Cereal Grain Crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland.

During 1992-93, most winter crop growing areas in Queensland had good conditions for planting, but lack of follow-up rain had an adverse effect on yields. Nevertheless, areas sown and yields increased from the low levels of 1991-92 which were severely drought effected. Production of wheat for grain increased by 114 per cent from the previous year's total, to 735,000 tonnes. The area planted increased by 36 per cent to 669,000 hectares. The average yield of 1.1 tonnes per hectare was 0.4 tonnes a hectare above that of the previous year.



The Darling Downs Statistical Division produced 62 per cent of the State's total wheat production with 457,000 tonnes, an increase of 146 per cent over the previous year. Of the major wheat-growing statistical divisions, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs experienced the highest yields with 2.42 and 1.29 tonnes per hectare, respectively.

Grain sorghum plantings in 1992-93 decreased by 27 per cent from the previous year to 308,000 hectares. The corresponding production of 315,000 tonnes was 70 per cent lower than the previous year.

In 1992-93, the four major grain sorghum growing statistical divisions in descending order of production were Darling Downs, Fitzroy, Wide Bay-Burnett and Mackay. The Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the highest production of 187,000 tonnes, a decrease of 75 per cent from the production for 1991-92. This was a yield of 1.2 tonnes per hectare in 1992-93, down 1.8 tonnes per hectare from the previous year.

Barley production increased fourfold from 70,000 tonnes in 1991-92 to 285,000 tonnes in 1992-93 and the area planted increased from 128,000 to 189,000 hectares. Average yield increased from 0.55 tonnes per hectare in 1991-92 to 1.51 tonnes per hectare in 1992-93.

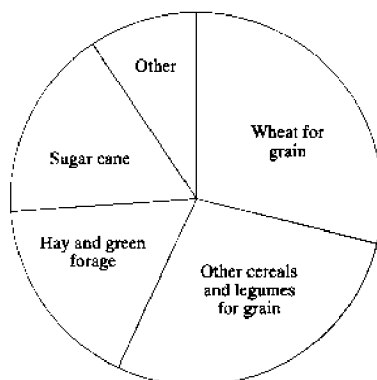
13.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Statistical division	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	1	3	2	9
Wide Bay-Burnett	7	16	14	33
Darling Downs	355	457	151	187
South-West	106	82	5	1
Fitzroy	150	165	100	70
Mackay	51	13	37	15
Northern	—	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	1
Queensland	669	735	308	315

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Other cereal crops grown for grain in Queensland in 1992-93 were canary seed, maize, oats, panicum and millet, rice and triticale. Their combined production of 114,000 tonnes was 47 per cent lower than the total for 1991-92.

AREA OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93



Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 33,900 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1992-93. Over 40 per cent of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane region, with Gatton and Laidley Shires being the main growing areas with 8,000 hectares planted. There were 7,100 hectares planted with vegetables in the Bowen and Burdekin Shires. In quantitative terms, the main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1992-93 were: potatoes, 125,200 tonnes (up 11.2 per cent over the production for the previous year); tomatoes, 114,900 tonnes (up 10.2 per cent); watermelons, 48,300 tonnes (up 7.8 per cent) and pumpkins, 35,600 tonnes (up 6.6 per cent). During 1992-93, Queensland also produced: 19,600 tonnes or 90 per cent of the beetroot in Australia; 16,400 tonnes or 69 per cent of the capsicums, chillies and peppers and 6,500 tonnes or 69 per cent of the zucchinis.

13.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Vegetable</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Beetroot	621	19,572
Broccoli	1,250	7,878
Capsicums, chillies, etc.	934	16,364
Carrots	1,045	28,184
Cauliflowers	493	11,102
Cucumbers	545	6,596
Green beans	4,270	17,780
Lettuce	1,186	30,575
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	1,134	7,359
Onions	707	20,836
Potatoes	5,334	125,230
Pumpkins	3,250	35,627
Rockmelons	1,474	38,534
Tomatoes	4,065	114,926
Watermelons	2,930	48,285

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Fruit

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits, except for bananas where, in 1992-93, it supplied only 69 per cent of the Australian crop. Queensland's pineapple production in 1992-93 was 142,300 tonnes, a rise of 6.8 per cent over the 1991-92 figure. The bearing area increased nominally to 3,400 hectares.

Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of passionfruit, avocados and custard apples.

13.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Bearing area</i>	<i>Production</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Bananas	4,972	147,787
Grapes	908	4,736
Papaws	330	5,084
Passionfruit	106	1,013
Pineapples	3,414	142,336
Strawberries	153	2,027

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Trees aged</i>	<i>Production</i>
	<i>6 years and over</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Apples	515	28,640
Apricots	18	292
Avocados	190	7,253
Custard apples	29	676
Lemons and limes	45	5,234
Macadamia nuts	462	2,861
Mandarins	223	32,840
Mangoes	370	19,318
Nectarines	98	2,027
Oranges	185	20,206
Peaches	114	2,452
Pears	34	1,711
Plums	117	1,750

Source: Fruit (7322.3).

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 push aimed at increasing the demand for these fruits, however, the market in Australia for these products is growing slowly.

The main exotic fruit, lychees, had a production of 854 tonnes in 1992-93, which was an increase of 52 per cent over the total for the previous year. The number of lychee trees aged 6 years and over increased by 29 per cent in 1992-93 to 55,100 and the number of trees under 6 years decreased by 4 per cent to 45,200, with an increase of 12 per cent in total trees.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges. In 1992-93 they accounted for 55 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively, of total citrus production. In 1992-93 mandarin production rose by 31 per cent to 32,800 tonnes, which was 62 per cent of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production fell by 2.6 per cent to 20,200 tonnes in the same period.

Cotton

Plantings of cotton in Queensland decreased 6 per cent from a record 87,000 hectares in 1991-92 to 82,000 hectares in 1992-93. The production of raw cotton for the year fell by 7 per cent, from 113,000 tonnes in 1991-92 to 104,000 in 1992-93.

Irrigated cotton accounted for 71 per cent of total plantings (58,700 hectares) and 91 per cent of total production (95,400 tonnes). The yield of 1.6 tonnes per hectare for irrigated cotton was four times the yield for non-irrigated cotton.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division was the most significant cotton growing area, accounting for 61 per cent of plantings (50,500 hectares) and 50 per cent of production (52,500 tonnes).

In the Fitzroy Statistical Division production increased by 8 per cent to 34,100 tonnes even though plantings were down by 9 per cent to 19,500 hectares.

In the South-West Statistical Division, the area planted decreased by 17 per cent from 12,700 to 10,600 hectares and the production decreased by 23 per cent to 16,900 tonnes.

13.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Raw cotton produced</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Moreton and Brisbane	190	326
Wide Bay-Burnett	343	443
Darling Downs	50,500	52,543
South-West	10,595	16,924
Fitzroy	19,502	34,109
Mackay	1,020	72
Queensland	82,150	104,418

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Tobacco

The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1992-93 was 2,200 hectares, and production was 6.2 million kilograms of dried leaf. Approximately 96 per

cent of this production was from the Shires of Atherton, Herberton and Mareeba.

13.17 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Statistical division	Area		Tobacco produced
	hectares	tonnes	
Moreton and Brisbane	97	212	
Wide Bay-Burnett	20	37	
Darling Downs	—	—	
Far North	2,128	5,934	
Queensland	2,244	6,183	

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Sunflower and Safflower

The sunflower area sown in Queensland during 1992-93 decreased 32 per cent to 32,000 hectares, which was the smallest planting in more than a decade. Production of sunflower in Queensland in 1992-93 was 17,000 tonnes, 61 per cent lower than in the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 14,000 hectares, had the largest area planted, followed by the Darling Downs Statistical Division with 13,000 hectares. Plantings in Mackay Statistical Division were 5,000 hectares.

The average yield for the State was 0.53 tonnes per hectare which was 42 per cent lower than that for the previous year. Of the major production areas, Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the best average yield with 0.71 tonnes per hectare, followed by Fitzroy Statistical Division with 0.40 and Mackay Statistical Division with 0.35 tonnes per hectare.

In 1992-93, 1,300 hectares were planted to safflower, for a production of 600 tonnes. This was 60 per cent lower than production for the previous year.

13.18 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Statistical division	Sunflower		Safflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	79	140	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	228	181	—	—
Darling Downs	12,822	9,112	180	140
South-West	418	312	121	—
Fitzroy	13,915	5,555	972	449
Central-West	—	—	—	—
Mackay	4,547	1,589	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	—
Queensland	32,009	16,889	1,273	589

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Peanuts

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1992-93 was 21,900 hectares, which was 7 per cent higher than the area planted the previous year.

Queensland's peanut production fell dramatically in the years following the 1986-87 peak of 44,500 tonnes. Signs of a recovery became evident in 1990-91 and this trend continued through 1991-92. However, in 1992-93, production of peanuts decreased 19 per cent to 31,000 tonnes, approximately 30 per cent below the 1986-87 total.

The major producing areas in the State were the Kingaroy Shire (within the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division) accounting for 39 per cent and 25 per cent of the total area sown and total production, respectively, and the Atherton Shire (within the Far North Statistical Division) accounting for 9 per cent of total area sown and 20 per cent of total production.

13.19 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Statistical division	Area		Peanuts produced	
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	206	635		
Wide Bay-Burnett	14,482	14,690		
Darling Downs	1,419	306		
South-West	10	31		
Fitzroy	1,825	5,098		
Mackay	250	370		
Far North	3,685	9,883		
Queensland	21,877	31,014		

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Other Crops

Soybeans

The area planted to soybeans in 1992-93 increased 4 per cent to 16,400 hectares, but production decreased 4.2 per cent to 18,300 tonnes per hectare. Yield fell from the 10-year high at 2.0 tonnes per hectare in 1991-92, to 1.1 tonnes per hectare.

Rice

Rice was grown in the Burdekin and Mareeba Shires in 1992-93. The total area sown was 1,800 hectares, a decrease of 59 per cent compared with plantings for the previous year. Total production of 12,300 tonnes was 56 per cent lower than in 1991-92.

Ginger

Production of ginger in Queensland during the 1992-93 season was 6,639 tonnes from 164 hectares which resulted in a yield of 40.5 tonnes per hectare. This was an increase of 7.8 tonnes per hectare over the previous year. Local government areas with the highest production were Maroochy and Noosa Shires and Caloundra City.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

In 1992-93 the area of crops and pastures artificially fertilised in Queensland was 1,001,000 hectares. This total was 2.4 per cent less than the 1,026,000 hectares fertilised in 1991-92.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division accounted for 38 per cent of the 1992-93 total area fertilised having 384,000 hectares fertilised.

The quantity of fertiliser used in 1992-93 was 381,000 tonnes, the same quantity as was used in 1991-92.

Fruit cropping activities tended to have the highest artificial fertiliser application rates, with vegetable growing and sugar cane producing activities also using fairly high rates.

Queensland's average application rates for these industries in 1992-93 were:

- fruit, 1.02 tonnes a hectare,
- vegetables, 0.85 tonnes a hectare and
- sugar cane, 0.66 tonnes a hectare.

Queensland's all industries average application rate in 1992-93 was 0.38 tonnes a hectare.

IRRIGATION

In 1992-93, the total area of crops and pastures irrigated in Queensland was 387,000 hectares. This exceeded the previous year's total by 5.4 per cent. Crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,448 establishments, or 33.6 per cent of all agricultural establishments in the State.

13.20 CROPS AND PASTURE: AREA IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Area irrigated</i>	<i>Total area</i>	<i>Proportion irrigated</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>%</i>
Cereals	46,512	1,505,951	3.1
Sugar cane	154,017	384,314	40.1
Fruit (including grapes)	22,613	36,325	62.3
Vegetables	28,138	33,923	82.9
Other crops	81,252	355,378	22.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,532</i>	<i>2,315,892</i>	<i>14.4</i>
Pasture	54,207	n.a.	n.a.
Total	386,739	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: Crops and Pastures (7321.3). Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3). Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

The sources of water used in irrigation are collected only periodically in the agricultural census. The latest available information is for 1990-91.

The major source of water in 1990-91 was surface water from State irrigation schemes which irrigated 144,000 hectares. Notably, the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division accounted for 29 per cent of this area.

The second largest source of water was underground supplies which irrigated 130,000 hectares of crops and pastures. These two sources were the main contributors to the increase in irrigation area from 1989-90 to 1990-91.

Farm dams were used to irrigate 45,000 hectares and surface water from unregulated streams supplied irrigation to 38,000 hectares. Only 196 hectares were irrigated from a town or country reticulated water supply.

13.21 CROPS AND PASTURE: SOURCE OF WATER, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Source	hectares
Surface water from State irrigation schemes	
Channel and pipeline	90,379
Direct from regulated streams	53,920
Other surface water	
Direct from unregulated streams	38,336
From farm dams	44,890
Underground water supply	
Within State schemes	71,831
Other	58,383
Town or reticulated water supply	196
Total	357,935

Sources: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3). Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

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 25,131 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1992-93, 15,160 carried cattle for meat production (up 3 per cent compared with the total for the previous year), 1,911 carried cattle for milk production, 2,840 carried sheep (down 6.5 per cent) and 1,111 carried pigs (down 9.3 per cent).

13.22 LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH
(*'000*)

Description	1991	1991 (a)	1992	1993
Meat cattle	9,575	9,504	9,730	9,593
Milk cattle	280	280	275	280
Sheep	17,440	17,426	15,273	13,407
Pigs	596	595	560	617
Goats	54	52	44	32
Horses	121	119	120	110

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Cattle

Queensland remains the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1993, 45 per cent of all meat cattle in Australia were located on Queensland establishments.

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland showed annual increases ranging between 6 per cent and 15 per cent in the early 1970s and reached a peak of 11.1 million in 1978.

Meat cattle and calf numbers declined from this peak level to a low of 8.5 million in 1988. The numbers have increased since then to 9.6 million at 31 March 1993.

Milk cattle numbers have declined since the mid-1950s when numbers were more than four times as great.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, although Fitzroy Statistical Division accounts for 18 per cent of the State total and North-West Statistical Division accounts for a further 15 per cent.

13.23 CATTLE NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH (*'000*)

<i>Description</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1991 (a)</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
<i>Meat cattle</i>	9,575	9,504	9,730	9,593
Bulls and bull calves for service	217	215	212	214
Cows and heifers	4,725	4,689	4,787	4,768
Calves and vealers	2,005	1,992	1,952	1,903
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,627	2,607	2,780	2,708
<i>Milk cattle</i>	280	280	275	280
Bulls and bull calves for service	3	3	3	3
Cows, in milk and dry	192	191	184	187
Heifers and heifer calves	86	86	88	90
Total	9,856	9,784	10,005	9,873

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Most areas of the State experienced a drop in meat cattle numbers with the Fitzroy Statistical Division experiencing a drop of 3 per cent from the previous year.

The exceptions were the south-east corner and areas to the north and north-west of the State.

Meat cattle numbers in the North-West Statistical Division increased 7 per cent over the previous year.

13.24 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1993 (*'000*)

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Milk (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Moreton and Brisbane	327	98	425
Wide Bay-Burnett	814	59	873
Darling Downs	1,189	69	1,258
South-West	829	—	829
Fitzroy	1,745	8	1,753
Central-West	822	—	822
Mackay	833	7	840
Northern	872	—	872
Far North	686	39	725
North-West	1,477	—	1,477
Queensland	9,593	280	9,873

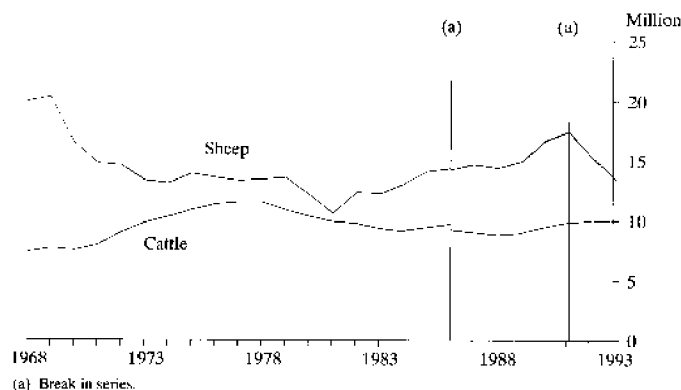
(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

At 31 March 1993, the number of milk cattle, excluding house cows, in Queensland was 279,800. This represents an increase of 1.8 per cent over the 274,800 recorded in the previous year.

Milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland.

CATTLE AND SHEEP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH



Sheep

Although sheep numbers in Queensland are still down on those of the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, there has been a trend over the past decade towards larger flock sizes with the number of sheep at 31 March 1991 being the highest recorded since 1970. However, sheep numbers decreased 1.9 million or 12.2 per cent from the 1992 figure to 13.4 million at 31 March 1993. Of this decrease, 220,000 were lambs, 740,000 were breeding ewes and 850,000 were wethers. Fewer matings and a drop in the proportion of lambs marked in 1991-92 (due to drought) resulted in fewer sheep at 31 March 1993.

13.25 SHEEP NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1991	1991 (a)	1992	1993
Rams	164	164	148	134
Ewes				
Breeding	7,180	7,176	6,762	6,012
Other	226	226	260	233
Lambs and hoggets	3,682	3,679	2,008	1,785
Wethers	6,188	6,181	6,095	5,243
Total	17,440	17,426	15,273	13,407
<i>Statistical division</i>				
Morcton and Brisbane	3	3	2	2
Wide Bay-Burnett	2	2	1	1
Darling Downs	2,741	2,731	2,302	1,961
South-West	7,005	7,002	5,774	4,857
Fitzroy	26	26	26	17
Central-West	6,219	6,219	5,714	5,214
Mackay				
Northern	1	1	5	1
Far North				
North-West	1,443	1,443	1,449	1,354
Queensland	17,440	17,426	15,273	13,407

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

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.

Sheep numbers fell in all areas of the main sheep belt in 1992-93. At 31 March 1993 the Central-West Statistical Division accounted for 5.2 million, 39 per cent of the total number of sheep in Queensland. This represented a fall in the number of sheep of 8.8 per cent compared with the figure a year earlier. Sheep numbers in the South-West Statistical Division fell 15.9 per cent to 4.9 million, 36 per cent of the State total. The Darling Downs Statistical Division fell 14.8 per cent to 2.0 million and the North-West Statistical Division fell 6.5 per cent to 1.4 million during the same period.

Pigs

After four successive years of falls, pig numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1993 rose to 617,000, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the figure at 31 March 1992. 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 50 per cent of the State total, increased by 17.7 per cent between March 1992 and March 1993. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounted for 31 per cent of the State total, rose to 192,000 during the same period.

The two main breeds, with crosses between these breeds, are Large White and Landrace. The other main commercial breeds are Hampshire and Suroc which are coloured and were originally imported from Canada.

13.26 PIG NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

<i>Description</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1991 (a)</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Boars	4,582	4,550	4,455	4,599
Breeding sows and gilts	68,382	68,107	67,073	69,551
All other	523,435	522,650	488,110	543,337
Total	596,399	595,307	559,638	617,487
<i>Statistical division</i>				
Moreton and Brisbane	50,076	49,854	47,888	46,631
Wide Bay-Burnett	177,455	177,188	176,807	191,933
Darling Downs	294,188	293,813	260,180	306,302
South-West	5,494	5,438	5,008	4,826
Fitzroy	44,478	44,467	44,912	44,177
Central-West	99	99	100	144
Mackay	2,877	2,744	3,377	3,123
Northern	9,594	9,575	10,262	10,072
Far North	12,071	12,062	10,903	10,242
North-West	67	67	201	37
Queensland	596,399	595,307	559,638	617,487

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Goats

Queensland has experienced a decline in goat numbers, since the peak of 61,000 at 31 March 1989. In particular, goat numbers have decreased significantly during the last 2 years which were severely affected by drought. Consecutive falls of 15.7 per cent and 27.8 per cent over this period reduced goat numbers to less than 32,000 at 31 March 1993.

The goat industry, which had developed markedly in the last two decades, has a number of elements. Fibre production, which is the main activity in Queensland, has two components. Mohair is produced from Angora goats

and cashmere, the fine undercoat, comes from the dual coated Cashmere animal.

The recent increased demand for goats milk has led to an upsurge in organised production of milk for human consumption. Goats are also kept for meat production as a separate activity or as a by-product of rearing goats for other purposes. The use of fibre and meat goats for weed control is another developing aspect of the industry.

13.27 GOAT NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1991	1991 (a)	1992	1993
For fibre	50,282	48,840	40,508	28,771
Other	3,902	3,514	3,621	3,101
Total	54,184	52,354	44,129	31,872

(a) Data adjusted to the 1991-92 census scope.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

In 1992-93, combined cattle and calf slaughterings increased from the previous year's total by 2 per cent to 3,005,000 head while sheep and lamb slaughterings decreased by 23 per cent compared with the previous year's figure of 2,037,000. Slaughterings of pigs decreased slightly from the 1991-92 figure to a total of 1,155,000 head.

The Livestock and Meat Authority of Queensland is responsible for licensing all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards and public meat markets in Queensland. At 1 July 1993, 35 abattoirs, 106 slaughterhouses, 38 poultry slaughterhouses, 8 knackers' yards and 55 public meat markets were licensed.

13.28 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND ('000)

Description	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (b)
Cattle and calves	2,719	2,956	3,005
Sheep and lambs	1,865	2,650	2,037
Pigs	1,140	1,156	1,155

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only. (b) Excluding livestock slaughtered on holdings.

Source: Livestock Products - Meat (7204.3).

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

During the year ended 31 March 1993, 60,300 tonnes of shorn wool were produced in Queensland. This was a 17 per cent decrease compared with the 1991-92 production of 72,200 tonnes.

The wool industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, north-west and in the western

regions of the Darling Downs. Only a small proportion of the sheep are on agricultural properties.

13.29 WOOL PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Sheep				
Number shorn	'000	14,858	14,729	13,230
Wool produced (b)	tonnes	76,723	68,407	57,995
Average cut per head	kg	5.16	4.64	4.38
Lambs				
Number shorn	'000	2,499	1,821	1,217
Wool produced	tonnes	5,497	3,825	2,295
Average cut per head	kg	2.20	2.10	1.89
Total				
Number shorn	'000	17,357	16,551	14,448
Wool produced	tonnes	82,221	72,232	60,290
Average cut per head	kg	4.74	4.36	4.17

(a) Year ended 31 March. Greasy basis. (b) Including crutchings.

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 1992-93 whole milk production of 702 million litres was an 11 per cent increase over the figure of the previous year.

13.30 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	280	275	280
Whole milk production (b)	million litres	624	635	702
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	2,009	1,926	1,911
Butter produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	3,606	r 3,423	5,873
Cheese produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	12,398	r 11,883	13,278

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) *Source:* Australian Dairy Corporation.

Sales of market milk increased by 2.6 per cent to 348 million litres, and milk used for manufacturing purposes increased by 20 per cent to 354 million litres for 1992-93. Cheese production rose 12 per cent and butter production rose 72 per cent from the respective figures for the previous year.

Meat

13.31 MEAT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)

<i>Type of meat</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 (a)</i>
Beef and veal	687.8	724.2	760.7
Mutton and lamb	35.4	49.3	37.2
Pigmeats (b)	75.8	79.0	79.7
Total	799.1	852.6	877.6

(a) Excluding livestock slaughtered on holdings. (b) Including quantities used to produce bacon and ham.

Source: Livestock Products - Meat (7204.3).

Beef production for 1992-93 increased by 5 per cent and veal production increased by 7 per cent. Mutton production fell by 18 per cent, lamb production fell by 37 per cent and pigmeat production increased by 1 per cent.

Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

13.32 EGG PRODUCTION AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Egg production				
Eggs	'000 doz	33,225	30,890	32,892
Poultry slaughtered				
Chickens				
Number	'000	47,887	49,726	52,313
Dressed weight	'000 kg	60,899	64,601	68,301
Other fowls				
Number	'000	1,959	1,276	1,524
Dressed weight	'000 kg	3,184	2,219	2,712
Ducks and drakes				
Number	'000	7	7	5
Dressed weight	'000 kg	14	15	12
Turkeys				
Number	'000	3	9	9
Dressed weight	'000 kg	12	37	40
Total dressed weight	'000 kg	64,109	66,871	71,064

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to production in 1992-93 of 52.3 million chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 68.3 million kilograms. This represents a 6 per cent increase over the 1991-92 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 kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

Egg production in Queensland was 32.9 million dozen in 1992-93, a 6 per cent increase over production in 1991-92.

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 1991-92 was \$18,576.0m, a decrease of 3.2 per cent from the 1990-91 figure of \$19,190.6m. For 1991-92, the value of turnover for Queensland decreased by 9.5 per cent to \$4,183.1m (from \$4,621.6m in 1990-91).

Queensland agricultural businesses in 1991-92 had an average net worth (assets less indebtedness) of \$940,500, a decrease from \$1,017,500 in 1990-91. This is an important measure of the unencumbered value of assets, as the level of indebtedness continues to be an important factor in Australian agriculture.

Meat cattle businesses in Queensland numbered 6,062, with a turnover of \$1,069.7m for 1991-92. This represented 47 per cent of the Australian turnover for meat cattle of \$2,292.9m for that year. The total net worth of meat cattle businesses in Queensland was \$8,784.3m in 1991-92, compared with \$8,295.1m for the previous year. The Australian figure for net worth in the meat cattle industry for 1991-92 was \$18,547.6m.

13.33 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Queensland			Australia		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Number of farm businesses	23,347	21,850	22,308	114,860	108,304	109,634
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	2,275.5	2,121.8	1,817.5	7,795.2	7,196.7	7,718.3
Sales from livestock	1,572.9	1,465.1	1,478.1	5,519.1	4,864.5	4,905.3
Sales from livestock products	690.2	647.8	582.9	7,157.9	5,853.6	4,753.6
Turnover	4,863.6	4,621.6	4,183.1	21,823.5	19,190.6	18,576.0
Purchases and selected expenses	2,586.1	2,520.5	2,451.7	11,447.8	10,892.5	10,726.3
Value added (a)	2,691.1	2,290.3	1,611.1	10,237.4	7,347.7	8,039.5
Adjusted value added	2,433.2	2,020.1	1,342.7	8,924.4	6,023.1	6,729.1
Gross operating surplus	1,956.9	1,538.2	902.6	6,897.0	4,133.6	4,876.5
Total interest paid	526.1	451.0	399.3	2,227.5	2,066.0	1,820.4
Cash operating surplus (b)	1,125.5	1,005.5	695.5	5,330.6	3,412.8	3,095.0
Total net capital expenditure	415.7	358.5	298.4	1,906.3	1,216.6	1,420.8
Total value of assets	26,214.4	25,524.8	24,489.6	112,757.0	106,941.6	108,193.0
Gross indebtedness	3,235.6	3,292.3	3,508.9	14,518.0	14,140.6	14,819.2
Net indebtedness	1,866.4	1,964.4	1,666.0	9,290.4	9,109.1	8,376.8
Net worth	22,978.8	22,232.5	20,980.7	98,239.0	92,801.1	93,373.9

(a) Including an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (b) Excluding an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.
 Source: Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics (7507.0).

Queensland agriculture accounts for almost all of Australia's sugar. The number of businesses in Australia in the sugar industry in 1991-92 was 4,676. For 1991-92 there were 4,230 businesses in Queensland in the sugar industry. This represented a decrease of 61 or 1.4 per cent from the 1990-91 total of 4,291.

Turnover for sugar in Queensland decreased from \$769.9m in 1990-91 to \$659.8m for 1991-92. The net worth of sugar businesses increased from \$2,866.6m in 1990-91 to \$2,939.9m for 1991-92.

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Chapter 14

MINING



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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.

After three years of virtually stable output in terms of value of production in Queensland, the total at mine value of mineral and energy production in 1992-93 increased 10.7 per cent to \$5,600m from \$5,100m in 1991-92. Furthermore, in excess of \$1,000m is currently dedicated to new development projects.

The *Mineral Resources Act 1989* was introduced on 5 October and made a great impact on the Queensland mining industry. It introduced a new range of permits, claims, licences and leases as well as the Environmental Management Overview Strategy. The Queensland Government together with the mining industry have put into place a new environmental code of practice which covers environmental protection and ongoing rehabilitation during operations through to decommissioning and final rehabilitation. Lower rates of securities are offered as an incentive for miners to follow the code.

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 nickel, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern and central Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends approximately 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the dramatic expansion of Queensland coal mining over the past 20 years.

Other coal deposits currently being exploited include the longstanding Ipswich coal fields and the Tarong, Maryborough and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin remain unexploited.

Significant oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin), and gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin).

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 new 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 1992-93. The large size of many recent discoveries is significant and the area is now ranked as Australia's most prospective exploration province.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1992-93 was \$5,627m, excluding the value of construction materials. On a comparable basis, this was an increase of 10.7 per cent from the 1991-92 production figure of \$5,082m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1992-93 were: black coal, \$3,555m (63.2 per cent); gold bullion, \$475m (8.4 per cent); copper concentrate, ore and precipitate \$673m (12.0 per cent); bauxite, \$218m (3.9 per cent); lead concentrate, \$138m (2.5 per cent); zinc concentrate and middlings, \$125m (2.2 per cent); mineral sands concentrates, \$50m (0.9 per cent) and oil and gas, \$262m (4.7 per cent).

14.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$ million)

Mineral group	Queensland		Australia (a)	
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92
Metal ores	1,724.1	r 1,482.5	1,702.2	(b) 10,957.2
Coal	2,950.4	r 3,256.6	3,555.1	(c) 7,216.4
Oil and gas	286.7	243.8	262.0	7,811.8
Construction materials (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.
Other non-metal ores (d)	91.5	(e) r 98.9	107.5	n.a.
Total (e)	5,052.6	r 5,081.8	5,626.8	25,985.4

(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: Mining Production (8405.0). Department of Minerals and Energy.

Metal Ore Minerals

The value of metal ore minerals produced in Queensland in 1992-93 was \$1,702m, an increase of 14.8 per cent over the total for the previous year.

Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

During 1992-93, production of base metals amounted to 603 tonnes of silver, 233,415 tonnes of lead, 331,940 tonnes of zinc and 229,281 tonnes of copper. Production of silver, zinc and copper increased whilst lead production decreased marginally. Copper production for 1992-93 was valued at approximately \$673m and the value of silver, lead and zinc production was \$278m.

14.2 PRINCIPAL CONTENTS (a) OF METAL ORE MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

<i>Metal</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Cadmium	tonnes	1,199	810	909
Cobalt	tonnes	1,166	687	229
Copper	'000 tonnes	206	194	229
Gold	kilograms	r 27,506	29,111	33,827
Lead	'000 tonnes	241	236	233
Nickel	'000 tonnes	14	11	4
Silver	tonnes	577	589	603
Tin	tonnes	r 63	49	54
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	159	124	134
Zinc	'000 tonnes	303	317	332
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	41	35	35

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

In north-west Queensland, the Mount Isa mine is a major copper producer and, with the nearby Hilton mine, the sole producer of silver, lead and zinc. Production totals from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines for 1992-93 were as follows: silver, 507,693 kg and 31,109 kg; lead, 201,859 tonnes and 17,019 tonnes; zinc, 256,840 tonnes and 22,582 tonnes and copper, 189,555 tonnes and 564 tonnes, respectively.

Of the products from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines, copper anode produced at Mount Isa is refined at Townsville into high grade cathodes, shapes, rods and wire. 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 1992-93, were the Selwyn gold-copper mine (17,029 tonnes of copper) and the Gunpowder copper mine (7,301 tonnes of copper precipitate).

In eastern Queensland, the Thalanga polymetallic mine yielded 30,787 kilograms of silver, 14,536 tonnes of lead, 52,518 tonnes of zinc and 9,200 tonnes of copper. Concentrates are transported by rail to the port of Townsville for bulk shipment to Asian, European, North American and Australian smelters. Metal recoveries at Thalanga improved during 1992-93.

The Red Dome gold-copper mine in far north Queensland produced 5,166 tonnes of copper and 16,085 kilograms of silver during 1992-93.

Silver is also a by-product of the State's gold mines, with the main silver-producing gold mines of Mount Leyshon and Pajingo yielding 5,860 and 5,751 kilograms of silver, respectively, in 1992-93.

Gold

Gold bullion and gold ore production in Queensland in 1992-93 had a gold content of 28,203 kilograms. Gold bullion and gold ore accounted

for 8.4 per cent of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. Copper concentrate and ore contained a further 5,511 kilograms of gold.

14.3 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METAL ORE MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Bauxite				
Beneficiated	'000 tonnes	11,171	8,908	8,591
Calcined	'000 tonnes	230	175	179
Copper concentrate (a)	'000 tonnes	721	r (b) 702	(b) 827
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	43,955	r 41,035	47,194
Lead concentrate (a)	'000 tonnes	419	411	393
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	10	10	6
Upgraded (c)	'000 tonnes	174	120	151
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	74	66	59
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	62	60	53
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	1,124	826	259
Tin concentrate	tonnes	120	71	79
Zinc concentrate (a)	'000 tonnes	442	445	508
Zinc-lead concentrate (d)	'000 tonnes	158	157	114

(a) Mainly comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production. (b) Including gold concentrates. (c) Upgraded by mechanical means. (d) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production.

Production of gold continued from mines at Red Dome, Ravenswood, Pajingo, Belyando, Selwyn and Rishton. In 1992-93, Queensland's largest gold producer was the Kidston mine in far north Queensland. This mine produced 6,979 kilograms of gold. This was followed by the Mount Leyshon mine in the Charters Towers region which produced 6,829 kilograms of gold.

Gold occurs as a by-product resource in many deposits especially in the north-west region. The Selwyn mine, approximately 150 km south of Cloncurry, is a major copper-gold producer. The old Mount Elliot copper-gold mine 18 kilometres north of Selwyn began operations in August 1993. Underground production was planned for commencement in mid-1994.

Mining operations at the Tick Hill mine in the north-west region have ceased, but processing of stockpiled ore is expected to continue during 1994.

Queensland's most recent gold mine is Yandan where mining operations began in September 1993. Proposed mines in the north-west region are at the Ernest Henry prospect and the Osborne and Eloise deposits. Gold mining recommenced in Gympie in southern Queensland in early 1994.

A strong indicator of the strength of Queensland's gold mining industry is the high level of investment. In 1992-93, over \$500m was invested in current and proposed gold projects. In north-west Queensland in particular, developments in infrastructure associated with gold and base metal mining are expected to increase significantly in the next decade.

Bauxite

Queensland has the only fully integrated aluminium industry in Australia with a bauxite mine at Weipa, on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and an aluminium smelter at Boyne

Island, near Gladstone. In 1991-92, 26.1 per cent of Australia's bauxite was produced in Weipa.

Production of beneficiated bauxite from Weipa decreased by about 3.5 per cent to 8.6 million tonnes in 1992-93 from 8.9 million tonnes in 1991-92. Calcined bauxite produced for refractory applications increased from 175,000 tonnes in 1991-92 to 179,000 tonnes in 1992-93.

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 generally restricted to high dune deposits formed under conditions of south-easterly winds, on exposed coastline.

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1992-93 decreased by 24.7 per cent from \$66.4m to \$50.0m. This reflected decreases in production and lower prices for rutile and zircon concentrates.

In 1992-93, production of rutile decreased 10.0 per cent from that of the previous year to 59,181 tonnes, zircon decreased 12.4 per cent to 52,698 tonnes, while production of ilmenite increased 20.8 per cent to 157,374 tonnes. Monazite production ceased in 1992-93.

Nickel and Cobalt

Since the closure of the Greenvale lateritic nickel mine in November 1992, ore supply to the Yabulu plant near Townsville has been augmented by the small Brolga mine which opened in April 1993 north of Rockhampton.

In 1992-93, production of nickel ore decreased 68.6 per cent to 259,000 tonnes. This reflects the closure of the Greenvale mine and the opening of the smaller Brolga mine.

At the Yabulu treatment plant north of Townsville, limonitic lateritic nickel-cobalt ore is processed to produce nickel and cobalt products. In 1992-93, the operation treated 3.2 million tonnes of ore with Brolga supplying 2 per cent of the feed compared with 17 per cent from Greenvale, 55 per cent from New Caledonia and 26 per cent from Indonesia. The Brolga mine has the potential to provide approximately 15 per cent of the feed to Yabulu over 4 years with the remainder continuing to be imported.

A pilot plant has begun operating at Mount Isa to test the viability of recovering cobalt as metal from the Mount Isa copper ore bodies.

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

Black coal is the most important commodity in economic terms in the Queensland mining industry and the State's major export item. During 1992-93, tonnage and industry productivity improved. However, employment decreased and there was continuing downwards pressure on prices.

In 1992-93, black coal accounted for 63.2 per cent of the value, at mine, of total Queensland mineral production. This was a decrease of 0.9 per cent from the 1991-92 figure of 64.1 per cent.

During the period of rapid growth in output in the 1980s, Queensland black coal production reached 68.8 million tonnes in 1986-87. In 1987-88, black coal production declined by 4.4 per cent as the result of an industry downturn and poor prices. This reverse was short-lived and production surged the following year (1988-89) to 74.1 million tonnes. Production has continued to grow, to 78.4 million tonnes in 1990-91, 84.1 million tonnes in 1991-92 and 85.3 million tonnes in 1992-93. The value, at mine, of Queensland coal production has continued to grow, to \$2,950m in 1990-91, \$3,257m in 1991-92 and \$3,555m in 1992-93.

14.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

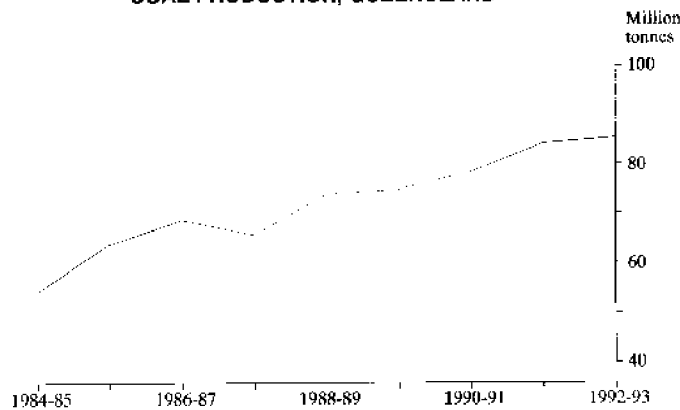
Mineral	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Opencut	'000 tonnes	71,687	76,433	76,817
Underground	'000 tonnes	6,677	7,652	8,484
Total	'000 tonnes	78,364	84,085	85,301
Crude oil	megalitres	1,242	1,180	1,085
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	63	68	95
Natural gas	gigalitres	938	1,093	1,314
Liquefied petroleum gases (b)				
Propane	megalitres	63	66	82
Butane	megalitres	37	39	54

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Queensland Coal Board.

These increases in the value of coal production reflect continuing growth in both thermal and coking coal exports and an increase in the domestic consumption of coal. Although thermal coal exports decreased 10.5 per cent to 22.2 million tonnes in 1992-93 compared with 24.8 million tonnes in 1991-92, the average export price of thermal coal at constant prices increased from \$45.58 a tonne in 1991-92 to \$49.08 a tonne in 1992-93, an increase of 7.7 per cent.

COAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND



Exports of coking coal increased 8.9 per cent to 48.8 million tonnes in 1992-93, up from 44.9 million tonnes in 1991-92. The average export price at constant prices of coking coal increased from \$63.34 a tonne in 1991-92 to \$66.64 a tonne in 1992-93, an increase of 5.2 per cent.

Domestic consumption of coal in Queensland recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent to 14.93 million tonnes in 1992-93, compared with 14.89 million tonnes in 1991-92.

14.5 COAL DISTRIBUTION BY CONSUMER GROUPS (a), QUEENSLAND (*'000 tonnes*)

<i>Consumer group</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Electricity	11,517	12,417	12,434
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,574	1,675	1,692
Cement and concrete products	224	215	226
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	81	79	67
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	75	79	65
Water transport	180	192	198
Other	223	232	243
Total	13,874	14,889	14,925

(a) Prior to 1992-93 figures are based on consumption (burn) rather than distribution.

Source: Queensland Coal Board.

Total overseas exports of Queensland coal increased 2.0 per cent to 71.0 million tonnes in 1992-93 compared with 69.7 million tonnes in 1991-92. The export coal was worth around \$4,379.2m, representing 36.4 per cent of Queensland's total export revenue. Japan remained Queensland's major single export destination, buying 32.1 million tonnes of coal in 1992-93 which represented 45.1 per cent of Queensland's export coal, with the balance sold to 30 other countries. Interstate coal exports in 1992-93 totalled 483,999 tonnes, an increase of 33.2 per cent over the 1991-92 figure of 363,368 tonnes.

The Queensland coal industry has maintained steady growth in coal exports, even though increased international competition is applying downward pressure on prices. At the same time, the depth at which the coal is mined is steadily increasing, which requires producers to seek technological innovations in relation to slope stability and ground conditions. Production from underground operations will also continue to increase as shallow opencut resources are depleted.

14.6 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a) (b), AUSTRALIA

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index No.</i>	<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>
1987-88	86.3	..
1988-89	84.9	-1.6
1989-90	100.0	+17.8
1990-91	102.4	+2.4
1991-92	102.7	+0.3
1992-93	110.3	+7.4

(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 Queensland Coal Board reported that the number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry at 30 June decreased from 10,950 in 1991-92 to 10,469 in 1992-93. The jobs were lost as a result of ongoing industry restructuring and the scaling down of operations at Cook and Aberdare Collieries. Despite job losses, industry productivity increased.

Output per employee rose to 7,981 tonnes, an increase of 244 tonnes, or 3.2 per cent over productivity in the previous year. Opencut operations continued to be the major employer although there was a steady growth in employment in underground mines. This growth is a consequence of the increased attractiveness of establishing new longwall mines to maintain production in the long term. This trend will continue with the further development of longwall mines in Queensland.

Coal mine development and technological advances during 1992-93 included:

- Production has commenced at Yongala, north of the Ensham mining leases. Up to 1.0 million tonnes per annum of thermal coal will be produced via an opencut operation.
- Crinum, an underground operation on the Gregory Mine leases, will produce both coking and thermal coals. Coal production is expected to begin in late 1994. All coals will be sold on the international market.
- The third major new development in the Bowen Basin was the announcement of a commitment to develop the Kenmare underground deposit using longwall technology. This new mine will have the capacity to contribute approximately 2.5 million tonnes of product coal, lifting the long-term production capacity for South Blackwater to 4 million tonnes per year. It is planned to have the longwall in full production by mid-1996. This development has the potential to create a further 150 full-time jobs in the Blackwater area.
- In addition to new mines, companies have continued to invest in more efficient plant and technology. At Curragh Mine near Blackwater, a Marion/Dresser 8750 dragline with 103 a cubic metre bucket was commissioned and at the Oakey Creek opencut mine there were extensive trials, which are continuing, of highwall mining techniques. These techniques include auger punch mining and the use of the Addington method of continuous highwall mining. The technology has the capacity to allow the extraction of coal which would otherwise be uneconomical to mine by conventional methods.
- The closure of the Cook Colliery, during the second quarter of the 1992-93 year, was a major contributor to the reduction in people employed in the industry. Cook Colliery recommenced operations under new ownership on a reduced scale during the fourth quarter of the financial year.
- At Kogan Creek in the Surat Basin, west of Toowoomba, a trial pit has been developed to test a coal deposit which has the potential to produce a high volatility thermal coal suitable for domestic and overseas markets. Testing of trial shipments of the coal has commenced.
- At Callide mine, a large new dragline is being fabricated to expand overburden stripping capabilities at the mine to meet increased coal production requirements resulting from new contracts.
- During the year, the Ebenezer opencut mine (near Ipswich) commenced contract deliveries to a refurbished Swanbank Power Station.
- On 1 March 1993, the Queensland Government released an extensive parcel of previously reserved coal-bearing land in the central Queensland region (the RA55 area). The released area contains extensive resources, largely consisting of thermal coals and low-grade

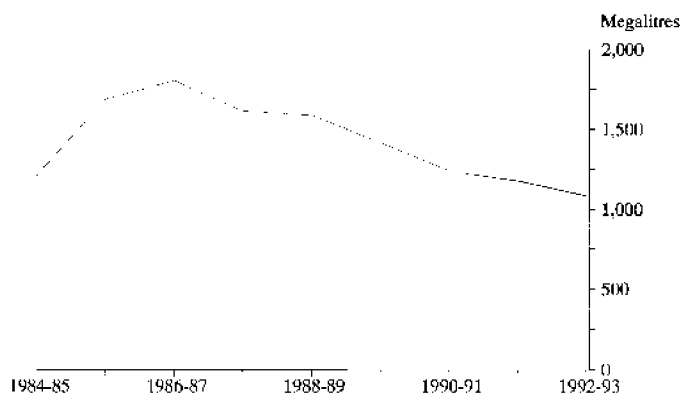
coking coals. The release has attracted international attention and 14 new exploration permits were granted. A Stage II release of 12 other favourable areas were released by a cash bid tender process which closed on 4 January 1994.

Looking to the future, the demand for Queensland's high-grade coking coals is expected to remain stable. These coals will also continue to attract a premium price although probably reduced in real terms. In relation to thermal coals there is broad agreement that growing demand, particularly from emerging and strengthening Asian economies, will not benefit Queensland producers in the shorter term but increased demand around the year 2000 is likely. There will be strong competition from a rapidly expanding Indonesian thermal coal industry. In addition, the European thermal coal market will be eagerly contested by suppliers in South Africa, South America and North America. The high cost of replacing an ageing bulk carrier fleet will be reflected in increased ocean freight rates from Australia. Developments in Eastern Europe where a number of countries move towards market economies may attract growing European Community investment in the energy sectors of these countries.

Crude Oil and Condensate

Production of crude oil in Queensland in 1992-93 was 1,085 megalitres, a decrease of 8.1 per cent from 1,180 megalitres in 1991-92.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND



There were three new field oil discoveries in the Cooper-Eromanga Basin during 1992-93. Overall, these additional reserves and upgrading of existing reserves offset reserve consumption. This resulted in remaining recoverable reserves at 30 June 1993 increasing by 22 per cent to 16,646 megalitres.

Natural gas condensate production in 1992-93 increased by 41.0 per cent to 95.20 megalitres from 67.51 megalitres in 1991-92. The majority of this is still produced from the Bowen-Surat Basin gasfields but an increasing quantity is attributable to production from the Epsilon, Roseneath and Brumby fields in south-west Queensland.

Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

All natural gas produced for sale in Queensland up to 1991-92 comes from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. It is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for pumping and reticulation to industrial, commercial and domestic consumers in Roma, Dalby, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane. Limited

amounts of liquefied petroleum gas are extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla pipeline junction.

Natural gas production in Queensland increased 20.2 per cent to 1,314 gigalitres in 1992-93 compared with 1,093 gigalitres in 1991-92. The production value rose by 23.6 per cent to \$103.6m during 1992-93 from \$83.8m in 1991-92.

Recent years have seen dramatic developments in Queensland for the future exploitation of natural gas as an energy source, and several organisations are actively seeking to develop coal bed methane reserves mainly in the Bowen Basin and Galilee Basin.

The Queensland Government is sponsoring the development of a State-wide strategic natural gas pipeline grid to promote industrial growth and, in turn, to provide for growth of market opportunities for gas exploration and production companies.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1992-93 included the following:

- The south-west Queensland Gas Project remained on target for first production on 1 January 1994. Construction of the central treatment plant, the main pipeline to Moomba and the connecting pipelines was undertaken during the year.
- Gas franchises have continued to develop throughout 1992-93 with substantial progress being made in the Rockhampton and Gladstone franchises. At the end of March 1994, 42.5 km of gas pipe had been laid in Gladstone serving more than 170 consumers and 111 km of main had been laid in Rockhampton serving over 1,200 consumers.
- Development of other franchises has been satisfactory and the project to convert north Brisbane to natural gas is on schedule with an insertion program in progress and significant conversions planned for 1995.
- Additional franchise applications have been received for Gladstone, Maryborough and Townsville to allow for the reticulation of natural gas or LP gas to large industry and major new housing developments.

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 in the early stages of development. Although substantial areas are held under lease, the total production of dimension stone is small. Total value of production of dimension stone in Queensland in 1992-93 was \$2.4m.

Sandstone comprised 85.7 per cent of total Queensland dimension stone value in 1992-93. The majority of sandstone production is centred around the Helidon region to the west of Brisbane. Small amounts are also produced in the Gympie area, approximately 200 km north of Brisbane. Total production from nine producers for 1992-93 was 28,916 tonnes at a value of \$2.0m.

Total production of granite in 1992-93 in Queensland was 650 tonnes at a value of \$152,866. Development works related to a stone processing plant have commenced in Townsville.

Despite there being a large number of leases for marble in Queensland, only one marble producer at Chillagoe operated in 1992-93. Production for 1992-93 was 404 tonnes, which had a value of \$56,109. There is continuing interest in expanding the industry in the Chillagoe district to supply marble to both the domestic and international markets. A processing plant in Cairns processes the marble.

During 1992-93, 542 tonnes of slate was produced at a value of \$129,770 from the Warwick district, Mount Carbine and Anderleigh.

The domestic market is important to the dimension stone industry, however, export opportunities particularly for sandstone 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, kaolin, salt, magnesite, bentonite and gemstones.

14.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METAL ORE MINERALS (a), QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Clays				
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	38	50	56
Brick and shale	'000 tonnes	1,222	1,134	1,250
Cement	'000 tonnes	73	77	76
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	134	112	136
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	9	9	9
Diatomite	tonnes	884	1,241	1,378
Dimension stone				
Granite	tonnes	n.a.	148	650
Marble	tonnes	n.a.	598	404
Sandstone	tonnes	n.a.	38,182	28,916
Slate	tonnes	n.a.	1,065	542
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	36	34	29
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2,309	2,369	2,432
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	157	180	246
Peat	tonnes	2,132	2,050	2,085
Perlite	tonnes	1,927	2,584	3,425
Salt	'000 tonnes	237	247	262
Silica	'000 tonnes	2,113	2,020	2,421

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Silica sand is extracted from deposits at Cape Flattery, North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, Coonarr and Tannum Sands. The Cape Flattery deposit accounted for about 75 per cent of the total Queensland production. Total production in Queensland in 1992-93 was 2.42 million

tonnes (valued at \$25.4m), an increase of 19.9 per cent on the 2.02 million tonnes (valued at \$21.5m) extracted in 1991-92.

The total tonnage of limestone mined in Queensland rose from 2.37 million tonnes (valued at \$23.1m) in 1991-92 to 2.43 million tonnes (valued at \$23.2m) in 1992-93. 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.

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 accounts for about one-third of Australia's total production of kaolin. Kaolin production increased to 136,445 tonnes (valued at \$21.1m) during 1992-93 from 111,777 tonnes (valued at \$15.2m) in 1991-92. The majority of Queensland's kaolin production comes from Weipa and underlies the bauxite. Smaller amounts are produced in south-east Queensland around Kingaroy and Ravensbourne.

Queensland is the main producer of bentonite in Australia. Bentonite production increased from 50,137 tonnes in 1991-92 to 55,684 tonnes in 1992-93. The corresponding value increased from \$4.8m to \$5.1m.

Production of structural and special purpose clays in 1992-93 was 1.3 million tonnes (valued at \$4.2m). This represents an increase of 9.6 per cent from the 1991-92 figure of 1.2 million tonnes (valued at \$3.5m). The production increase was due mainly to increased demand for bricks generated by growth 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 marginally in 1992-93 to 261,722 tonnes (valued at \$11.2m) from 246,845 tonnes (valued at \$12.1m) in 1991-92.

Magnesite production in Queensland grew strongly during 1992-93, rising 36.6 per cent to 245,645 tonnes valued at \$8.3m. 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 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.

During 1993 further development drilling was undertaken, as well as extensive metallurgical testing and product development research programs.

The QMAG project is planned to produce 150,000 tonnes of deadburned magnesia, and 25,000 tonnes of electrofused magnesia per year when working to full capacity. Queensland Magnesia will then be the world's largest natural refractory magnesia producer. The Flamemag joint venture proposal for production of flame retardant and fillers is likely to be signed in 1994.

Design of a pilot plant is continuing for the Magmetal Project to produce magnesium metal. The Cemag Project is researching into magnesium cements, and evaluation of trial products is continuing.

Test results from the Yaamba Magnesite joint venture project confirm that high grade deadburned magnesia can be produced from the deposits, with production possible in 1996. Markets for the product are now being investigated.

Queensland gemstone production in 1992-93 decreased 9.8 per cent to \$4.7m. 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.

Sapphire is produced in Queensland mainly in the Anakie region in central Queensland, and smaller amounts from the Lava Plains in north Queensland. Production in 1992-93 was valued at \$2.2m compared with \$2.0m in 1991-92. Queensland currently produces approximately 30 per cent of Australia's sapphires. The majority of sapphires are destined for the export market, mainly to Thailand.

Queensland production of opal in 1992-93 was valued at \$1.2m. Queensland is Australia's only producer of ironstone boulder opal accounting for approximately 3 per cent of total Australian opal production. Approximately 80 per cent of Australian opal is destined for the export market, mainly to South-East Asia.

All of Australia's chrysoprase is currently mined at Marlborough in central Queensland. Most of this production is also destined for export to South-East Asian markets. Chrysoprase production in 1992-93 was valued at \$1.2m.

Agate is currently produced as part of tourist based operations at Agate Creek, Mount Tambourine, Yandina and Mount Hay. Queensland production of agate in 1992-93 was valued at \$7,800. Other gemstones produced in Queensland in 1992-93 were: garnet (\$2,127), topaz (\$1,300) produced at Mount Surprise, Mount Garnet and Stanthorpe and minor quantities of gem quality zircon.

**14.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)**

Gemstone	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Sapphires	2,279	r 2,045	2,233
Opals	1,278	r 1,240	1,226
Chrysoprase	1,671	1,861	1,209
Other	29	41	13
Total	5,257	r 5,187	4,681

(a) Excluding the production of part-time and itinerant miners and amateur fossickers.
Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

MINING OPERATIONS

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1991-92 increased in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) by 0.9 per cent to \$6,477.5m compared with the 1990-91 turnover figure of \$6,422.5m. Value added decreased by 3.4 per cent from \$3,867.3m in 1990-91 to \$3,735.5m in 1991-92.

Value added for coal mining establishments (\$2,441.8m in 1991-92) increased by \$196.1m (8.7 per cent) compared with 1990-91 figures. Value added for metal ore mining establishments decreased by \$305.4m (22.3 per cent) to \$1,064.3m and for oil and gas extraction establishments decreased by \$22.5m (8.9 per cent) to \$229.5m.

Employment in Queensland mining establishments decreased to 15,667 persons (14,786 males and 881 females) at 30 June 1992, compared with 16,583 at 30 June 1991. Employment in the metal ore sector fell 7.3 per cent from 5,744 persons at 30 June 1991 to 5,325 persons at 30 June 1992. Employment in oil and gas extraction establishments decreased 47 persons to 342 persons. The coal mining sector also recorded a decrease in employment of 450 persons from 10,450 at 30 June 1991 to 10,000 at 30 June 1992.

14.9 MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Establishments at 30 June (a)	Employment at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Queensland					
1989-90	145	17,321	839.4	6,410.0	3,941.3
1990-91	139	16,583	895.3	6,422.5	3,867.3
1991-92	123	15,667	882.7	6,477.5	3,735.5
Metal ore minerals	38	5,325	240.3	1,685.2	1,064.3
Fuel minerals					
Coal	50	10,000	624.2	4,445.9	2,441.8
Oil and gas extraction	35	342	18.2	346.4	229.5
Australia					
1991-92	499	61,644	3,559.4	28,252.8	19,183.0

(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.

Sources: Mining Operations (8402.0). Mining Industry (8402.0).

14.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June (a)	Employment at 30 June (b)	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
NSW and ACT	99	18,277	4,581.8	2,441.3
Victoria	11	1,031	3,630.6	3,475.1
Queensland	123	15,667	6,477.5	3,735.5
South Australia	16	2,269	1,095.1	852.2
Western Australia	202	20,925	10,558.5	7,215.0
Tasmania	11	1,716	382.6	204.1
Northern Territory	37	1,759	1,526.7	1,259.9
Australia	499	61,644	28,252.8	19,183.0

(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-metallic minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Mining Industry (8402.0).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. In 1991-92 it accounted for 63.8 per cent of total employment of metal ore, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, 68.6 per cent of turnover and 65.4 per cent of value added.

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1991-92, Queensland accounted for 24.6 per cent of the total metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments, 25.4 per cent of employment, 22.9 per cent of turnover and 19.5 per cent 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 1992-93 amounted to \$117.9m, an increase of \$8.1m or 7.4 per cent from the \$109.8m expenditure for 1991-92. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of \$348.1m (55.1 per cent of the Australian total of \$631.8m for 1992-93), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second at 18.7 per cent of the Australian total, followed by Northern Territory with \$63.5m or 10.1 per cent.

14.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA (\$ million)

State or Territory	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
New South Wales	60.6	63.3	60.9
Victoria	12.7	12.6	12.2
Queensland	124.1	109.8	117.9
South Australia	15.5	19.7	21.3
Western Australia	324.8	332.8	348.1
Tasmania	9.9	7.9	7.8
Northern Territory	53.9	57.8	63.5
Australia	601.7	604.0	631.8

(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).

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 was realised. The large size of many recent discoveries is significant and the region is now ranked as Australia's most prospective exploration province.

The copper and silver-lead-zinc resource bases of Queensland on major prospects are, respectively, 240 million tonnes of copper mineralisation and 405 million tonnes of silver-lead-zinc mineralisation. They contain about 12 million tonnes of copper, 48,000 tonnes of silver, 18 million tonnes of lead and 38 million tonnes of zinc.

The \$8.1m increase in expenditure on Queensland mineral exploration in 1992-93 reflects an increase in copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt and mineral sands exploration. Exploration expenditure on copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt increased 17.3 per cent from \$49.0m in 1991-92 to \$57.5m in 1992-93 and expenditure on mineral sands exploration increased from \$0.9m in 1991-92 to \$1.5m in 1992-93. Gold exploration expenditure decreased 2.8 per cent from \$36.8m in 1991-92 to \$35.8m in 1992-93.

14.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Mineral	Queensland		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	49.0	57.5	144.9	183.4
Gold	r 36.0	35.8	304.7	320.1
Iron ore	n.p.	—	36.9	24.0
Mineral sands	0.9	1.5	13.9	9.8
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	0.4	n.p.	1.7	0.5
Uranium	n.p.	0.9	12.8	8.8
Coal	r 15.0	15.0	27.5	24.2
Construction materials	—	—	1.6	1.1
Diamonds	n.p.	n.p.	35.7	38.1
Other	6.2	6.6	24.3	21.9
Total	r 109.8	117.9	604.0	631.8

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than \$5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

14.13 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Expenditure	\$'000	62,381	71,414	79,375
Geophysical/geological	\$'000	21,890	23,454	17,016
Exploration drilling	\$'000	19,843	21,028	36,744
Appraisal/development	\$'000	20,648	26,932	25,615
Exploration wells drilled (a)	No.	35	27	41
As oil producers	No.	6	2	3
As gas producers	No.	5	4	9
As oil/gas producers	No.	1	1	—
Abandoned or water wells	No.	23	20	27
Suspended	No.	—	—	2
Total drilling	metres	61,392.7	40,907.1	65,446.1

(a) Onshore.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Petroleum exploration has increased 11.1 per cent to \$79.4m in 1992-93. During 1992-93 there were 12 new discoveries, 3 of oil and 9 of gas. A total

of 64 petroleum wells were drilled in Queensland, 6 more than in 1991-92. Of these, 41 were for exploration, 12 for appraisal and 11 for development purposes. The success rate for exploration was 29.3 per cent.

The majority of exploration activity for coalbed methane is centred on the Bowen Basin with exploration being extended into the Galilee Basin during 1992-93. Exploration activity for coalbed methane increased in 1992-93 with new exploration tenements being granted. A total of 28 wells were drilled during the year and approximately 305 line kilometres of seismic survey were completed.

Other resources as a proportion of reserves and resources on existing mines are 25 per cent for copper, 169 per cent for silver, 100 per cent for lead and 137 per cent for zinc. This reflects the importance of the new silver-lead-zinc discoveries of Cannington, Century and Dugald River. Queensland contains approximately 11 per cent of the world's lead-zinc resources, and 5 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, of the world's silver and copper resources.

MINING TECHNOLOGY

According to the 1991 Survey of Technology conducted by the ABS, the primary reasons given for introducing advanced technology were to improve efficiency and to increase output. The survey shows a strong relationship between the employment size of an establishment and the acquisition of advanced technology. For total mining, as the employment size of establishments increased so did the proportion that had acquired one or more advanced technologies.

14.14 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH TECHNOLOGY BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1991

<i>Industry description</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Metallic minerals	94
Coal	92
Oil and gas	100
Construction materials, n.e.c.	42
Non-metallic minerals	33
Services to mining	40
Total	65

Source: Mining Technology Statistics (8413.0).

14.15 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH TECHNOLOGY BY BROAD CATEGORY, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1991

<i>Broad technology category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Exploration	57	55
Mining	45	44
Mineral processing	45	44
Engineering	31	30
Environmental	51	50

Source: Mining Technology Statistics (8413.0).

In Queensland in 1991, 65 per cent of mining establishments employing more than 10 persons were using at least one advanced technology. All

establishments (100 per cent) in the oil and gas industry subdivision had at least one advanced technology, followed by the metallic minerals sub-division (94 per cent) and the coal sub-division (92 per cent).

Of those mining establishments in Queensland employing more than 10 persons and reporting the use of advanced technology in 1991, 57 per cent had exploration technology, 51 per cent environmental and 45 per cent for both mining and mineral processing technology.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

The 1991 Survey of Mining Technology conducted by the ABS showed that legislative requirements and concern for the environment are the main reasons for introducing environmental monitoring and pollution control techniques.

Total pollution abatement and control expenditure in the Queensland mining industry in 1990-91 was \$46.2m. This was made up of capital expenditure on environment protection of \$30.2m, and current expenditure of \$16.0m.

14.16 CURRENT AND CAPITAL POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONTROL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED MINING INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Industry group	Current expenditure		Capital expenditure	
	Establishments	\$'000	Establishments	\$'000
Ferrous metals	—	—	—	—
Non-ferrous metals	11	n.p.	11	n.p.
Coal	15	8,500	9	21,740
Oil and gas	2	n.p.	1	n.p.
Total	28	15,961	21	30,205

Source: Cost of Environment Protection: Selected Industries (4603.0).

In 1990-91, 51.4 per cent of Queensland mining establishments operated equipment or used a process to reduce, eliminate or control pollutants or wastes. Of those establishments operating pollution abatement equipment in Queensland, 50.0 per cent were in the coal industry.

14.17 ESTABLISHMENTS RECYCLING AND/OR OPERATING POLLUTION ABATEMENT EQUIPMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Industry group	Operating pollution abatement equipment		Recycling	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Metallic minerals	16	11	8	19
Coal	19	12	5	26
Oil and gas	3	13	1	16
Total	38	36	14	61

Source: Cost of Environment Protection: Selected Industries (4603.0).

In 1990-91, 18.7 per cent of Queensland mining establishments indicated that they recycled materials in the mining process; this includes the collection, return or processing and re-use of secondary materials in the production of new materials. The highest rates of recycling were recorded in the metallic minerals industry. Conversely, very low rates of recycling were recorded in the oil and gas industry, reflecting the nature of the product being produced.

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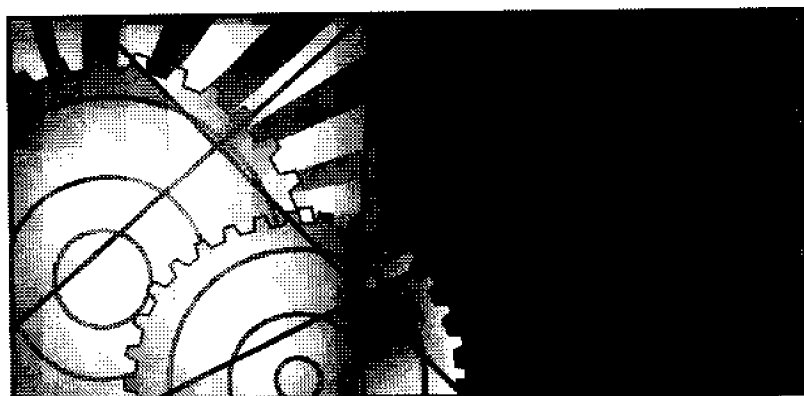
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Chapter 15

MANUFACTURING



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Chapter 15

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is the third largest sector of the Queensland economy. In recent years, the importance of this industry has declined with an overall shift to service-providing industries from manufacturing and goods-producing industries in Queensland and Australia. Despite this trend, the Queensland manufacturing sector has become more technologically oriented and export focused.

Manufacturing, as specified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products.

15.1 MANUFACTURING SECTOR, QUEENSLAND

Item	Units	1989-90	1991-92	Percentage
				change, 1989-90 to 1991-92
Establishments	No.	6,385	(a) 6,573	+2.9
Employment (b)	No.	128,361	122,424	-4.6
Wages and salaries (c)	\$m	3,110.8	3,195.0	+2.7
Turnover	\$m	22,783.0	22,836.9	+0.2

(a) Excluding single-establishment businesses not employing staff at 30 June 1992. (b) At 30 June. Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

There were 6,573 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1992. (An establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business within a State or Territory, although the majority of establishments operate at one location only.) These establishments employed 122,424 persons (at end of June 1992), paid \$3,195.0m in wages and salaries in 1991-92 and recorded \$22,836.9m in turnover in the year to 30 June 1992. During the period 1989-90 to 1991-92, manufacturing employment fell 4.6 per cent, turnover increased 0.2 per cent and wages and salaries increased 2.7 per cent.

15.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

Item	Units	Queensland as a proportion of Australia		
		Queensland	Australia	%
Establishments (a)	No.	6,573	41,480	15.8
Employment at 30 June (b)	No.	122,424	906,938	13.5
Wages and salaries (c)	\$m	3,195	27,068	11.8
Turnover	\$m	22,836.9	168,018.7	13.6

(a) At 30 June. Excluding single-establishment businesses not employing staff at 30 June 1992. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Sources: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0). Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

During the 1991-92 financial year, Queensland manufacturing industry's contribution to Australian manufacturing industry was 13.5 per cent of

employment, 11.8 per cent of wages and salaries paid and 13.6 per cent of turnover.

Over the 10 years 1981-82 to 1991-92, annual manufacturing Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost has increased at an average of 6.8 per cent a year. In 1991-92, the manufacturing industry contributed 11.6 per cent of total GSP at factor cost, 3.5 percentage points lower than 10 years ago. The contribution by manufacturing to Queensland GSP has declined steadily as there has been a relative shift from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries in Queensland from 1981-82 to 1991-92. This trend is also evident in Australian Gross Domestic Product data.

15.3 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	\$m	\$m	%
1981-82	3,191	21,181			15.1
1987-88	4,958	37,306			13.3
1988-89	5,538	43,993			12.6
1989-90	6,165	49,215			12.5
1990-91	6,186	50,629			12.2
1991-92	6,166	53,005			11.6

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Account (\$220.0).

MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the Queensland economy in 1991-92, food, beverages and tobacco was the largest manufacturing sector comprising 12.4 per cent of manufacturing establishments, 27.0 per cent of employment in manufacturing, 26.7 per cent of wages and salaries paid and 30.4 per cent of manufacturing turnover.

15.4 MANUFACTURING, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry subdivision	Establishments at 30 June (a)	Employment at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover
	No.	'000	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	817	33.1	852	6,945
Textiles	115	1.3	28	169
Clothing and footwear	270	4.2	85	306
Wood, wood products and furniture	1,297	14.5	316	1,409
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	650	11.9	320	1,535
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	161	4.5	163	2,886
Non-metallic mineral products	312	7.3	209	1,582
Basic metal products	127	7.7	268	3,109
Fabricated metal products	1,051	14.8	375	1,821
Transport equipment	425	6.6	162	1,091
Other machinery and equipment	728	10.2	272	1,171
Miscellaneous manufacturing	620	6.3	147	812
Total	6,573	122.4	3,195	22,837

(a) Excluding single-establishment businesses not employing staff at 30 June 1992. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Manufacturing

In terms of contribution to the Australian food, beverages and tobacco industry, Queensland accounted for 19.3 per cent of establishments, 19.9 per cent of employment, 18.5 per cent of wages and salaries paid and 19.4 per cent of turnover.

15.5 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry group	Establish- ments	Employ- ment at 30 June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover
	No.	'000	\$m	\$m
Meat products	99	11.4	288.5	2,546.2
Milk products	30	2.0	60.7	722.7
Fruit and vegetable products	25	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Margarine and oils and fats, n.c.c.	5	0.4	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	24	1.1	27.3	257.6
Bread, cakes and biscuits	443	6.8	125.6	557.9
Other food products	150	7.3	224.7	1,704.3
Beverages and malt	39	2.6	80.7	817.3
Tobacco products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	817	33.1	851.8	6,945.4

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

In 1991-92, raw sugar milling and the meat industry classes accounted for 42.8 per cent of turnover for the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision and 38.7 per cent of employment for this subdivision. Together they made up 13.0 per cent of all manufacturing turnover in Queensland. The largest industry class in this subdivision is meat processing with a turnover of \$1,951.4m. In Queensland in 1992, the abattoirs with the highest numbers of beasts slaughtered were in Brisbane, Ipswich, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Oakley.

Queensland sugar mills crushed a record 30.1 million tonnes of harvested cane during the 1993 season. This was an increase of 9.5 per cent over the previous record set in 1992. The record harvest was achieved despite some cane being left in fields where rain disrupted harvesting.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Size of Establishments

Although the manufacturing sector consists of a large number of small establishments, larger manufacturing establishments contribute most to employment and turnover. Of the 6,573 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1992, 216 were large establishments (employing 100 or more persons). While making up 3.3 per cent of all establishments, large establishments accounted for 61.5 per cent of manufacturing turnover for 1991-92 and 44.2 per cent of employment. Although establishments employing 0 to 19 persons comprised 83.1 per cent of manufacturing establishments, they accounted for only 13.2 per cent of turnover and 26.4 per cent of employment. There were only two establishments in Queensland employing more than 1,000 persons at 30 June 1992.

Manufacturing

15.6 DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1992

<i>Establishments employing (a)</i>						
<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>0 to 19 persons</i>	<i>20 to 99 persons</i>	<i>100 to 199 persons</i>	<i>200 to 999 persons</i>	<i>1,000 or more persons</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS						
Food, beverages and tobacco	609	134	32	42	—	817
Textiles	96	18	1	—	—	115
Clothing and footwear	227	37	4	2	—	270
Wood, wood products and furniture	1,134	150	11	2	—	1,297
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	544	84	12	9	1	650
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	121	28	6	6	—	161
Non-metallic mineral products	246	46	13	7	—	312
Basic metal products	80	30	6	10	1	127
Fabricated metal products	878	159	10	4	—	1,051
Transport equipment	356	56	9	4	—	425
Other machinery and equipment	623	89	10	6	—	728
Miscellaneous manufacturing	552	60	7	1	—	620
Total	5,466	891	121	93	2	6,573
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (a)						
Food, beverages and tobacco	4,317	6,019	4,532	18,276	—	33,144
Textiles	505	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	1,315
Clothing and footwear	1,354	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	4,206
Wood, wood products and furniture	6,664	5,502	n.p.	n.p.	—	14,460
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	3,110	3,144	1,734	n.p.	n.p.	11,933
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	813	1,068	836	1,806	—	4,523
Non-metallic mineral products	1,469	1,774	1,847	2,240	—	7,330
Basic metal products	573	1,163	862	n.p.	n.p.	7,689
Fabricated metal products	5,217	6,673	1,311	n.p.	n.p.	14,755
Transport equipment	2,040	2,222	1,206	1,133	—	6,601
Other machinery and equipment	3,523	3,782	1,311	1,586	—	10,202
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,774	2,388	n.p.	n.p.	—	6,266
Total	32,359	35,933	16,918	n.p.	n.p.	122,424
TURNOVER (\$m) (b)						
Food, beverages and tobacco	491	1,421	1,048	3,970	—	6,930
Textiles	46	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	169
Clothing and footwear	71	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	304
Wood, wood products and furniture	514	593	n.p.	n.p.	—	1,392
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	232	366	239	n.p.	n.p.	1,531
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	167	429	174	2,117	—	2,886
Non-metallic mineral products	182	464	461	475	—	1,582
Basic metal products	82	365	232	n.p.	n.p.	3,107
Fabricated metal products	488	869	172	n.p.	—	1,812
Transport equipment	165	259	214	452	—	1,090
Other machinery and equipment	334	437	188	211	—	1,170
Miscellaneous manufacturing	227	343	n.p.	n.p.	—	811
Total	2,999	5,773	3,175	n.p.	n.p.	22,783

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Figures may differ slightly from those presented in other tables, because they exclude those manufacturing establishments which operated during 1991-92 but were not operating at 30 June 1992.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Manufacturing

In some industry subdivisions, smaller establishments contribute a significant share to total production. In the textiles subdivision, 64.0 per cent of turnover is contributed by establishments employing fewer than 50 persons. In the wood, wood products and furniture subdivision, 62.4 per cent of turnover is contributed by these smaller sized establishments. Industries where activity is centred on the largest manufacturing establishments (i.e. those employing 100 or more persons) include basic metal products, food, beverages and tobacco, and paper, paper products, printing and publishing.

Regional Distribution

Although manufacturing activity occurs throughout the State, it is not evenly spread or commensurate with population distribution. The largest centre for manufacturing is the Brisbane Statistical Division. In 1991-92 this region was responsible for 60.0 per cent of total turnover but had 45.7 per cent of the population of Queensland at June 1992. The major industries in this region are food, beverages and tobacco, chemical, petroleum and coal products, fabricated metal products and paper, paper products, printing and publishing.

15.7 SELECTED REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Statistical division	Employment at 30 June (a)		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Brisbane	71,275		13,672.9
Moreton	13,454		1,651.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	6,839		984.6
Darling Downs	7,676		1,209.6
Northern	6,863		1,752.6
Queensland	122,296		22,772.2

(a) Including working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

15.8 MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS IN SELECTED STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry subdivision	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs	Northern	Queensland
Food, beverages and tobacco	327	146	68	82	55	834
Textiles	55	29	10	10	5	119
Clothing and footwear	167	81	5	6	8	278
Wood, wood products and furniture	616	304	108	86	52	1,345
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	368	141	27	32	28	682
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	111	19	11	3	5	168
Non-metallic mineral products	120	71	33	23	21	329
Basic metal products	76	13	7	7	9	132
Fabricated metal products	577	175	57	66	57	1,090
Transport equipment	206	95	22	23	28	436
Other machinery and equipment	430	116	32	57	36	754
Miscellaneous manufacturing	365	134	18	25	24	628
Total	3,418	1,324	398	420	328	6,795

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

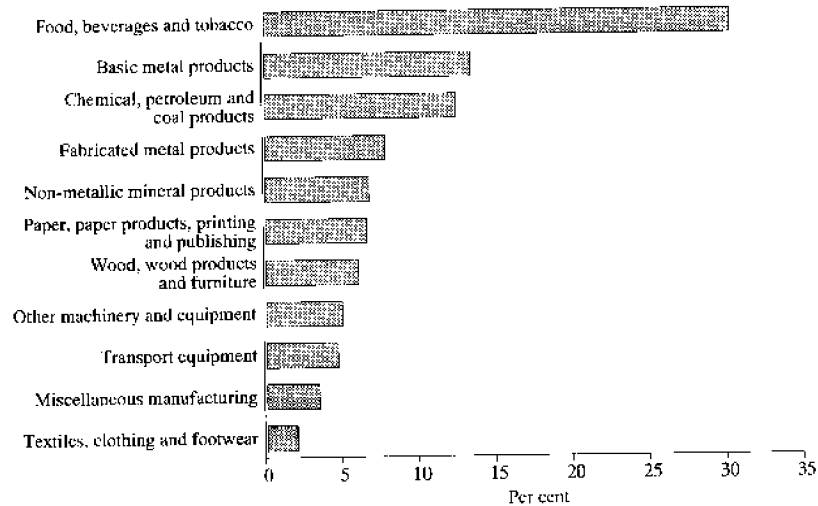
Turnover

Manufacturing turnover in Queensland, at current prices, has fallen \$247.4m or 1.1 per cent from \$23,084m in 1990-91 to \$22,836.9m in 1991-92.

Manufacturing

The largest industry subdivisions in 1991-92 in terms of contribution to total turnover were food, beverages and tobacco (30.4 per cent), basic metal products (13.6 per cent), chemical, petroleum and coal products (12.6 per cent) and fabricated metal products (8.0 per cent).

MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



Operating Ratios

In 1991-92, the Queensland manufacturing industry employed an average of 19 persons per establishment, generated an average turnover of \$186,500 per employee and paid an average of \$26,100 in wages and salaries per employee.

15.9 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry subdivision	Persons employed per establishment (a)	Turnover per person employed (b) (c)	Wages and salaries per employee (d)
	No.	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	41	209.6	25.7
Textiles	11	128.5	21.8
Clothing and footwear	16	72.7	20.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	11	97.5	21.8
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	18	128.6	26.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	28	638.2	36.1
Non-metallic mineral products	23	215.9	28.6
Basic metal products	61	404.4	34.8
Fabricated metal products	14	123.4	25.3
Transport equipment	16	165.2	24.5
Other machinery and equipment	14	114.8	26.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	129.6	23.3
Total	19	186.5	26.1

(a) Number of persons employed at the end of June 1992 (including working proprietors) divided by the number of establishments in operation at 30 June 1992. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Subject to sample error. (d) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Manufacturing

Basic metal products and food, beverages and tobacco were the most labour-intensive industries, recording an average of 61 and 41 employees per establishment, respectively. The chemical, petroleum and coal products industry subdivision recorded the highest average turnover per person employed at \$638,200 and the highest average wages and salaries per employee at \$36,100, reflecting the capital-intensive nature of the industry. Clothing and footwear recorded the lowest average turnover per employee at \$72,700 and average wages and salaries per employee at \$20,300, thus reflecting the labour-intensive nature of this industry.

Employment

At August 1992, manufacturing employment comprised 11.9 per cent of the Queensland employed labour force, compared with the national figure of 14.4 per cent. Between June 1991 and June 1992, employment in the manufacturing sector fell by 2,800 persons (2.2 per cent) to 122,400 persons. The chemical, petroleum and coal products industry (down 10.0 per cent) and the clothing and footwear industry (down 8.7 per cent) showed the largest decreases between June 1991 and June 1992. The transport equipment industry recorded the largest increase with 4.8 per cent during the same period.

15.10 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (*'000*)

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	34.2	33.1
Textiles	1.4	1.3
Clothing and footwear	4.6	4.2
Wood, wood products and furniture	14.5	14.5
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	12.4	11.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5.0	4.5
Non-metallic mineral products	7.2	7.3
Basic metal products	7.7	7.7
Fabricated metal products	15.3	14.8
Transport equipment	6.3	6.6
Other machinery and equipment	10.6	10.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.1	6.3
Total	125.2	122.4

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Labour Costs

In 1991-92, labour costs for Queensland manufacturing industry totalled \$4,042m, with earnings comprising 90.7 per cent of these costs. Overall, the manufacturing industry represented 16.2 per cent of total labour costs for all industries in Queensland. In proportionate terms to total cost, the manufacturing industries recorded higher payroll tax (3.5 per cent) and workers compensation costs (2.2 per cent) than for all industries (2.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively). Superannuation costs, however, were less (3.1 per cent compared with 5.4 per cent).

The average total labour cost per employee for Queensland manufacturing industries was \$30,433 in 1991-92. This was less than that recorded for Australian manufacturing industries (\$35,038), indicating a lower labour cost base for Queensland manufacturers. Queensland's manufacturing industries also recorded lower average on-costs per employee (\$6,781) compared with Australian manufacturing industries (\$9,058). On-costs refer to costs incurred in relation to the employment of labour for which there is no productive return, i.e. annual leave, payroll tax, etc.

Manufacturing

15.11 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Type of labour cost	Percentage distribution of labour costs by type		
	1991-92	Manufacturing	All industries
	\$m	%	%
Earnings	3,668	90.7	90.1
Other labour costs	374	9.3	9.9
Payroll tax	143	3.5	2.8
Superannuation	126	3.1	5.4
Workers compensation	87	2.2	1.1
Fringe benefits tax	19	0.5	0.5
Total	4,042	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Costs, unpublished data.

Across manufacturing industry subdivisions in Queensland, the textiles, clothing and footwear industry recorded the lowest average total labour cost per employee at \$24,235, with the basic metal products industry recording the highest at \$38,877. Textiles, clothing and footwear also recorded the lowest average earnings cost per employee while basic metal products recorded the highest.

15.12 AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER EMPLOYEE, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Industry subdivision	Other		Total
	Earnings	labour costs	
	\$	\$	\$
Food, beverages and tobacco	24,656	2,834	27,491
Textiles	} 22,360	(a) 1,875	24,235
Clothing and footwear			
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	29,723	2,764	32,486
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	34,283	3,161	37,444
Basic metal products	35,515	3,362	38,877
Fabricated metal products	} 26,680	2,759	29,438
Other machinery and equipment			
Transport equipment	28,985	2,595	31,580
Wood, wood products and furniture	} 28,553	2,967	31,520
Non-metallic mineral products			
Miscellaneous manufacturing			
Queensland	27,617	2,816	30,433
Australia	30,883	4,155	35,038

(a) The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should not be regarded as reliable.

Source: Labour Costs, unpublished data.

Industrial Disputes

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 32 industrial disputes in progress in the Queensland manufacturing industry during 1992. These disputes involved nearly

9,000 employees and resulted in the loss of more than 19,000 working days. This compares with a total of 121 industrial disputes in progress for all Queensland industries in 1992, where 45,400 employees were involved and over 66,000 working days were lost. In relation to all disputes that occurred in Queensland during 1992, the manufacturing industry represented 26.4 per cent of disputes in progress, 19.4 per cent of employees involved in disputes and 29.0 per cent of working days lost.

15.13 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN QUEENSLAND, DURING 1992

Industry subdivision	Total industrial disputes in progress (a) (b)	Employees involved (directly or indirectly)	Working days lost
	No.	'000	'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	15	5.4	13.8
Textiles	}	—	—
Clothing and footwear		—	—
Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	n.p.	0.2	0.2
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	n.p.	0.1	0.1
Basic metal products	}	13	4.7
Fabricated metal products			
Transport equipment			
Other machinery and equipment	}	0.6	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	n.p.	0.6	0.4
Total	32	8.8	19.2

(a) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

Within the manufacturing industry, the food, beverages and tobacco, and metal products, machinery and equipment industries accounted for 87.5 per cent of the disputes; comprised 89.9 per cent of the employees involved in the disputes and 96.4 per cent of working days lost. For the metal products, machinery and equipment industry, industrial disputes resulted in 120 working days lost per thousand employees.

Trade Union Membership

Between 1986 and 1988, the number of Queensland manufacturing employees with trade union membership decreased by 7,517 persons (12.0 per cent), with overall employment in the manufacturing industry increasing by 1.8 per cent. The number of Queensland manufacturing industry employees with union membership then rose by 6,335 persons (11.5 per cent) between 1988 and 1992, recovering most of 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.

In comparison with all industries, the manufacturing industry continues to display a higher rate of union membership than the average for all industries. The number of trade union members in all industries increased by 13,684 persons (3.5 per cent) between 1986 and 1992, however, in proportionate terms, union membership also followed a downward trend.

Manufacturing

15.14 EMPLOYEES WITH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: MANUFACTURING AND ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Manufacturing		All industries	
	Number	Proportion of total employment	Number	Proportion of total employment
		'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

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded persons aged 70 years and over.
 Source: Trade Union Members (6325.0), microfiche data.

MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Despite a general manufacturing industry contraction, exports of products produced by the manufacturing industry have increased. Manufacturing exports comprised 40.8 per cent of total Queensland exports in 1992-93 compared with 41.0 per cent in 1991-92. The value of Queensland manufacturing exports for 1992-93 was \$4,902m, an increase of \$377m (8.3 per cent) compared with the 1991-92 figure. Driving the 1992-93 increase in the value of manufactured exports were expanding exports of food, beverages and tobacco products with an increase of \$303.9m over the 1991-92 figures, other machinery and equipment with an increase of \$71.3m and basic metal products, with an increase of \$63.4m.

The food, beverages and tobacco sector accounts for 46.8 per cent of total Queensland manufactured exports, followed by basic metal products (29.3 per cent) and other machinery and equipment (6.0 per cent).

In 1992-93, Queensland's principal manufacturing export industry class was meat, with a value of \$1,974m. This comprised 16.4 per cent of the value of total Queensland exports and 40.3 per cent of the value of Queensland's manufactured exports.

15.15 MANUFACTURING EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Industry subdivision	1991-92	1992-93
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,990,974	2,294,845
Textiles	351,174	288,672
Clothing and footwear	8,972	11,450
Wood, wood products and furniture	23,600	24,469
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	20,275	14,027
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	229,763	206,282
Non-metallic mineral products	29,881	39,626
Basic metal products	1,374,734	1,438,183
Fabricated metal products	59,054	59,104
Transport equipment	122,022	121,044
Other machinery and equipment	222,464	293,752
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91,596	110,265
Total	4,524,511	4,901,719

Source: Foreign Trade Export Statistics, microfiche data.

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT, EXPENDITURE AND TECHNOLOGY

Private New Capital Expenditure

New private capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry at current prices in Queensland rose significantly between 1991-92 and 1992-93 by 25.7 per cent to \$753.3m. This follows a 24.7 per cent fall between 1990-91 and 1991-92. However, care must be taken when analysing the absolute change in capital expenditure between reference years, because of the effects of price changes and because expenditure on capital is subject to individual business decisions on an irregular basis. In December 1992, businesses reported expectations of an increase in capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry of \$322.5m to \$1,075.8m in 1993-94.

In 1992-93, 88.6 per cent of private new capital expenditure on manufacturing was outlaid on equipment, plant and machinery and 11.4 per cent on new buildings and structures.

15.16 ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Year	New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total capital expenditure
<i>Actual—</i>			
1987-88	100.9	660.7	761.6
1988-89	117.5	660.9	778.5
1989-90 r	169.0	852.8	1,021.7
1990-91 r	168.6	626.9	795.6
1991-92 r	78.0	521.5	599.4
1992-93	85.5	667.8	753.3
<i>Expected (a)—</i>			
1993-94 (b)	235.9	839.7	1,075.8
1994-95 (c)	153.7	894.6	1,048.3

(a) As reported by businesses. (b) Actual expenditure for the 6 months to December 1993 plus expected expenditure for the 6 months to June 1994 as reported by businesses in the December 1993 surveys. (c) Expected expenditure for the financial year as reported by businesses in the December 1993 surveys. Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0).

Committed Projects

During 1992-93, three major manufacturing and mineral processing development projects were completed in Queensland, at an estimated total cost of \$141m. This included the Bundaberg sugar refinery upgrade, the ICI ammonium nitrate plant at Gladstone and the MIM lead-zinc concentrator development at Mount Isa.

Over the same period of time, 13 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 \$843m over the life of these projects with the estimated cost of one project yet to be finalised. Of these developments, Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd newspaper printing plant, MIM copper concentrator and smelter development and the Mackay sugar refinery project contributed 54.8 per cent of the total estimated cost.

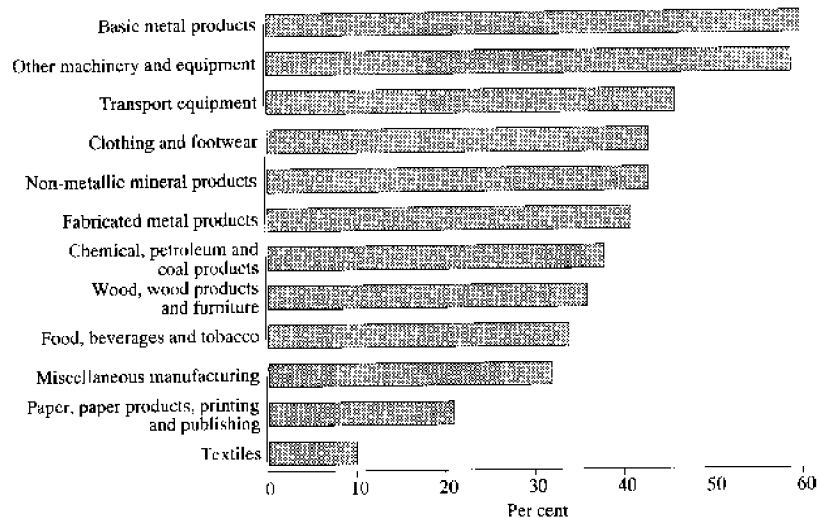
In addition to the above, a further 11 developers are undertaking feasibility studies into new projects in Queensland.

Technology

The international competitiveness of Queensland's manufacturing industry is underpinned by its world-class research and development facilities. Queensland also has strengths in the development and implementation of enabling technology such as computer software.

In 1991, 39 per cent of manufacturing establishments with more than 10 persons employed were using at least one advanced technology. This was an increase of 7 percentage points from the 1988 figure of 32 per cent. The basic metal products subdivision in Queensland had the largest proportion (60 per cent) of establishments with at least one advanced technology, followed by other machinery and equipment (59 per cent) and transport equipment (46 per cent). The textiles subdivision had the smallest proportion (10 per cent) of establishments with advanced technology.

PROPORTION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1991



According to the 1991 Manufacturing Technology Survey conducted by the ABS, the primary reasons given for introducing advanced manufacturing technology were to improve product quality and to increase output. The survey shows a strong relationship between the employment size of an establishment and the acquisition of advanced technology. Larger manufacturers were more likely to be using advanced technology. This relationship consistently applied across all industry subdivisions.

The survey showed that in the manufacturing sector the major uses of advanced technologies were for design and engineering, fabrication and machining and communication and control.

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

In 1990-91, 157 manufacturing establishments spent a total of \$29.7m on capital expenditure for PAC, of which 50.8 per cent (\$15.1m) was spent by six establishments within the basic non-ferrous metal industry. Capital expenditure in Queensland accounted for 11.6 per cent of Australian capital expenditure on PAC. In addition, 691 Queensland manufacturing establishments spent a total of \$22.8m on current expenditure for PAC of which 42.4 per cent (\$9.7m) was spent by 10 establishments within the basic non-ferrous metal industry. Queensland manufacturers' expenditure represented 9.4 per cent of total Australian current expenditure on PAC.

Recycling

In 1990-91, 26 per cent of manufacturing establishments in Queensland reported being involved in recycling activities. These establishments contributed 55 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. The highest proportion of establishments which reported an involvement in recycling activities occurred in the paper, paper products, printing and publishing industry, where 41 per cent of all establishments recycled materials. The lowest incidence of recycling occurred in the clothing and footwear industry (12 per cent).

Establishments which engage in recycling in the chemical, petroleum and coal products industry recorded 80 per cent of total turnover for that industry. Recycling establishments in the paper, paper products, printing and publishing industry recorded the next highest contribution to industry turnover with 74 per cent. The smallest contributor as a proportion of total turnover was wood, wood products and furniture (24 per cent).

15.17 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS THAT RECYCLE, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
		<i>of total establishments</i>	<i>of total turnover</i>
		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	181	23	54
Textiles	16	13	26
Clothing and footwear	33	12	28
Wood, wood products and furniture	222	18	24
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	245	41	74
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	52	37	80
Non-metallic mineral products	68	24	51
Basic metal products	49	40	51
Fabricated metal products	312	30	46
Transport equipment	119	30	63
Other machinery and equipment	182	28	37
Miscellaneous manufacturing	168	29	63
Total	1,647	26	55

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Use of Special Equipment

Fifty-three per cent of all manufacturing establishments reported that they used special equipment or processes designed to protect the environment. Those establishments contributed 86 per cent of total manufacturing turnover. In all manufacturing industry subdivisions, establishments

using special equipment or processes designed to protect the environment contributed a significantly higher percentage of total turnover relative to the proportion of total establishments. This again reflects the incidence of larger establishments engaging in environmental protection. This is shown in the basic metal products industry where 71 per cent of establishments contributed to 99 per cent of turnover for that industry.

**15.18 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS USING SPECIAL EQUIPMENT
OR PROCESSES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BY INDUSTRY
SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of total establishments</i>	<i>Proportion of total turnover</i>
		%	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	376	49	90
Textiles	47	39	59
Clothing and footwear	80	30	34
Wood, wood products and furniture	702	56	73
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	331	56	83
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	93	65	94
Non-metallic mineral products	140	49	87
Basic metal products	86	71	99
Fabricated metal products	601	57	77
Transport equipment	231	57	79
Other machinery and equipment	339	51	70
Miscellaneous manufacturing	276	47	76
Total	3,302	53	86

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity

The electricity supply industry in Queensland is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976*, the principal purpose of which is to provide the administrative framework within which a public supply of electricity is available to consumers. The Act requires that supply is to be properly planned, effectively coordinated, economical and reliable.

The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) is the arm of government through which the above functions are coordinated and has direct responsibility for electrical safety (in its widest sense), planning the electricity system as well as construction and operation of major power stations and the main transmission system. The QEC provides electricity to seven Electricity Boards and to certain special major users of power, determines electricity prices and is responsible for industry financial planning.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. Supply of 98.6 per cent of the energy needs of the industry in 1991-92 came from this source. The Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations produced 1.3 per cent with the remainder being produced by the gas turbine stations connected to the main transmission network and by internal combustion stations supplying isolated townships.

The Queensland electricity supply industry has continued to develop and implement programs which promote the efficient use of electricity. These

have included domestic appliance efficiency labelling, promotion of night-rate water heating and commercial energy auditing.

In 1991-92, a total of 28,923 million kWh of electricity were generated in Queensland. This represents an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year and 14.0 per cent over the 1988-89 level. This was distributed to consumers over 162,503 circuit kilometres of overhead lines and 6,718 circuit kilometres of underground cable. Of this generated electricity, 22,909 million kWh (79.2 per cent of total electricity generated) was consumed by 1,246,424 customers, with industrial use representing 44.9 per cent and residential use accounting for 29.6 per cent.

15.19 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1992

Particulars	Customers	Consumption	Consumption per customer
	No.	m kWh	'000 kWh
Residential	1,073,548	6,773	6.3
Commercial	119,416	5,166	43.3
Industrial	53,327	10,279	192.8
Other	133	691	5,195.5
Total	1,246,424	22,909	18.4

(a) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June.

Source: Electricity and Gas, Australia (8208.0).

The Industry Gross Product (IGP) is derived by subtracting from the gross output of the business its intermediate consumption of goods and services. In 1991-92, the IGP for the electricity industry rose 15.8 per cent from \$905.8m in 1990-91, to \$1,049.1m. This represented an IGP per employee of \$125,060.

15.20 ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Units	1990-91	1991-92
Industry Gross Product (IGP)	\$m	905.8	1,049.1
Net capital expenditure	\$m	261.4	620.7
Employment	No.	8,783	8,389
IGP per employee	\$	103,130	125,060

Source: Electricity and Gas, Australia (8208.0).

The year 1991-92 represented a period of great capital investment for the electricity industry. Net capital expenditure rose 137.5 per cent from \$261.4m in 1990-91 to \$620.7m. This was due to an increase in expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment of \$338.6m for the year.

Gas

All natural gas produced for sale in Queensland up to 1991-92 has come from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. Natural gas from the Surat-Bowen Basin is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for compression and reticulation to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers in Roma, Dalby, Oakey, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane.

Limited amounts of liquefied petroleum gas are extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla pipeline junction.

15.21 UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92

Particulars	Customers	Sales	
		No.	Terajoules
Residential	114,914	1,418	12
Commercial	3,278	829	253
Industrial	454	7,412	16,327
Total	118,646	9,659	81

Source: Electricity and Gas, Australia (8208.0).

In 1991-92, gas availability in Queensland increased 4.8 per cent to 27,634 terajoules (TJ) compared with 26,357 TJ in 1990-91. This also represented a 3.5 per cent increase in gas availability since 1988-89. During the year, 91 kilometres of natural gas reticulation and transmission mains were laid, bringing the total pipeline network to 4,060 kilometres at 30 June 1992. Of the gas available at mains, 9,659 TJ (35.0 per cent of the total available) was sold to 118,646 consumers with industrial use representing 76.7 per cent of this consumption.

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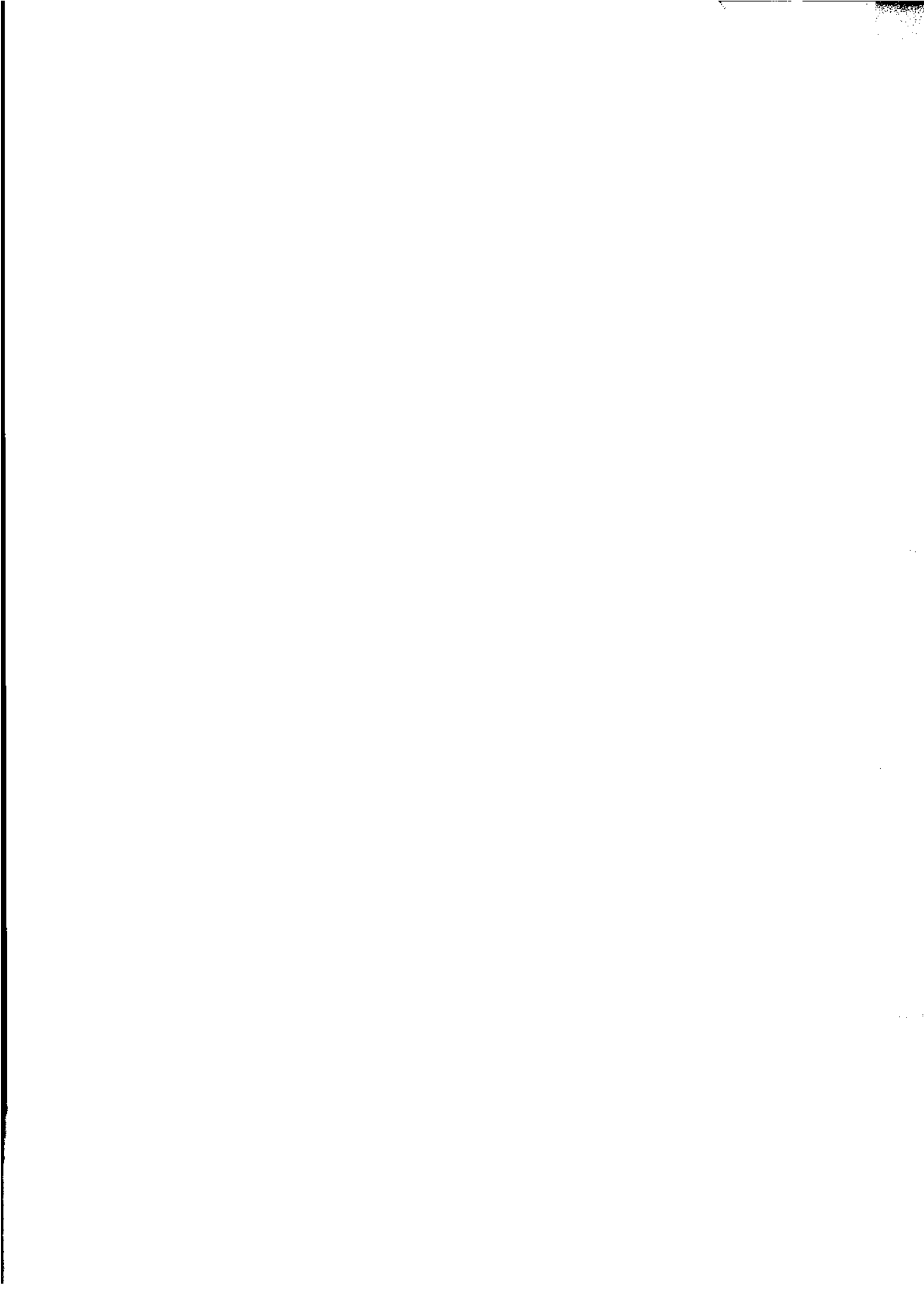
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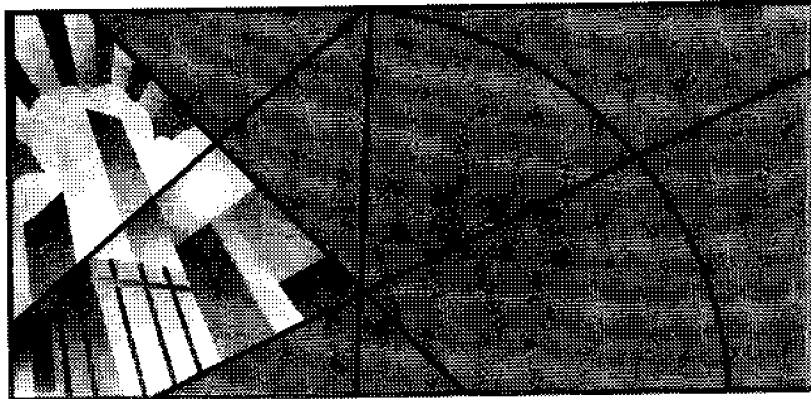
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Chapter 16

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION



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HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed impact on our physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

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 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 24.5 per cent 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 in comparison over the same period.

16.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

Dwellings	1986		1991	
	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.

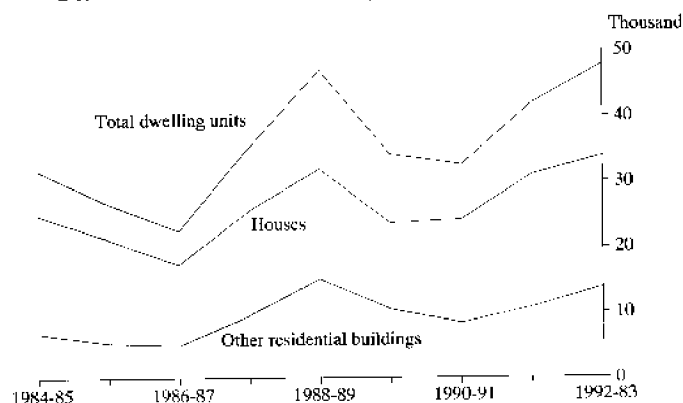
Residential Building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1992-93 totalled 47,785, an increase of 14 per cent over the number for the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was \$3,829.6m, an increase of 18 per cent over the 1991-92 figure.

During 1992-93, the number of commencements of residential buildings in Queensland increased. Although commencements fluctuated throughout the year, both house building and other residential building experienced a period of strong growth.

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DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND



16.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	1987-88	1991-92	1992-93
Houses	22,643	28,682	32,338
Other residential buildings	7,660	9,866	12,561
Total	30,303	38,548	44,899

Source: Building Approvals and Dwelling Unit Commencements: Small Area Statistics (8735.3).

House commencements in 1992-93 increased 13 per cent when compared with those for 1991-92 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) increased by 27 per cent over the same period after an increase of 24 per cent in the previous year.

16.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical division	1991-92			1992-93		
	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane	11,705	4,179	15,884	12,870	5,840	18,710
Moreton	7,137	3,155	10,292	7,756	3,589	11,345
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,722	468	3,190	3,398	539	3,937
Darling Downs	1,572	432	2,004	1,733	370	2,103
South-West	89	24	113	89	16	105
Fitzroy	1,462	326	1,788	1,728	394	2,122
Central-West	21	4	25	30	8	38
Mackay	866	306	1,172	974	264	1,238
Northern	1,324	471	1,795	1,619	633	2,252
Far North	1,764	489	2,253	2,104	872	2,976
North-West	20	12	32	36	36	72
Total	28,682	9,866	38,548	32,337	12,561	44,898

Source: Building Approvals and Dwelling Unit Commencements: Small Area Statistics (8735.3).

While most areas of Queensland reported increased building activity in 1992-93, the majority of commencements occurred in the south-east corner of the State. Dwelling unit commencements in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for 67 per cent of the State total

Housing and Construction

for 1992-93 and this region recorded a 15 per cent increase in commencements over those for 1991-92.

The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Brisbane City with 17 per cent of all reported commencements followed by Albert Shire with 8 per cent and Caboolture Shire with 7 per cent. Away from the south-east corner, most growth occurred in the areas of Mulgrave Shire, Hervey Bay City, Thuringowa City and Toowoomba City.

16.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Area	1990-91	1992-93		Total
		Houses	Other residential buildings	
Albert Shire	3,531	2,647	728	3,375
Brisbane City	5,225	3,984	3,763	7,747
Caboolture Shire	2,327	2,529	387	2,916
Cairns City	429	192	496	688
Caloundra City	1,069	908	484	1,392
Douglas Shire	153	136	68	204
Gold Coast City	1,926	817	1,137	1,954
Hervey Bay City	987	1,078	228	1,306
Logan City	1,997	1,716	373	2,089
Mulgrave Shire	1,019	1,134	236	1,370
Pioneer Shire	664	562	92	654
Redland Shire	2,010	1,313	468	1,781
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	3,154	2,155	1,727	3,882
Thuringowa City	905	989	45	1,034
Toowoomba City	868	607	236	843
Townsville City	620	390	501	891
Whitsunday Shire	101	141	24	165
Queensland	38,548	32,337	12,561	44,898

Source: Building Approvals and Dwelling Unit Commencements: Small Area Statistics (8735.3).

House Building Materials

The types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland have depended on their availability in each region and have changed over time. The transition from temporary to permanent settlements was the earliest change with the first settlers graduating from tents and drays to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

In the late 19th century the Indian bungalow was adapted for Australian use, its high-hipped roof and wide verandahs providing protection against the heat. Between 1880 and 1900, the typical freestanding house in Queensland was built on stilts to allow extra ventilation with shade provided by verandahs. Stilt houses remained a feature of Queensland dwellings until replaced by fully enclosed highset and lowset dwellings and ground level construction on concrete slabs.

By 1901, wood was the most extensively used house building material in Australia and was the most common in Queensland, New South Wales, and the Northern Territory. However, brick and stone dwellings had become dominant in the capital cities except in Brisbane. For people working in remote mining or pastoral areas, tents were still in use, especially in the north-west and south-west corner of Queensland. Iron,

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which could be readily transported to remote, treeless areas, was widely used in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. However, it was only a minor contributor to building in Queensland at this time.

In 1933, 52 per cent of houses in Australia had wooden walls. The use of tents on a national basis had dropped to 2.6 per cent by this time although with the effects of the Great Depression many itinerant workers in Queensland were living under canvas. In Queensland, iron was now dominant throughout the western districts from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the New South Wales border and Cape York Peninsula.

By 1976, 50 per cent of Australia's dwellings had brick or brick veneer walls and in 1975-76, 81 per cent of new houses were made of brick. In Brisbane, brick was common but in most areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn timber was still the usual material. Iron was evident only in the remote northern districts while fibre cement had become prominent since World War II due to its relative cheapness and transportability at a time when building materials were in short supply.

16.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

<i>Material of outer wall</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
NUMBER			
Double brick (a) (b)	1,378	1,531	1,846
Brick veneer (a)	17,503	22,448	25,492
Timber	2,110	2,412	3,085
Fibre cement	1,653	1,798	1,452
Other	373	493	463
Total	23,017	28,682	32,338
PER CENT			
Double brick (a) (b)	6.0	5.3	5.7
Brick veneer (a)	76.0	78.3	78.8
Timber	9.2	8.4	9.5
Fibre cement	7.2	6.3	4.5
Other	1.6	1.7	1.4
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).

By the late 1970s, 83 per cent of new houses commenced in Australia were made of brick. The permanence and insulating qualities of brick and the ability of the average person to afford this material made it the number one choice.

The use of brick as an outer wall material in houses commenced in Queensland increased from 69 per cent in 1982-83, to 85 per cent in 1987-88 and remained steady at 85 per cent in 1992-93. The use of timber and fibre cement as outer wall materials for new house commencements increased from 13 per cent in 1987-88 to 14 per cent in 1992-93.

Steel roofing material accounted for 52 per cent of all roofing for new houses commenced in 1992-93, followed by terracotta and concrete tiles with 47 per cent.

Housing and Construction

16.6 HOUSES COMMENCED BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
NUMBER			
Tiles (a)	10,291	13,896	15,354
Steel (b)	12,609	14,664	16,707
Other	117	122	277
Total	23,017	28,682	32,338
PER CENT			
Tiles (a)	44.7	48.4	47.5
Steel (b)	54.8	51.1	51.7
Other	0.5	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Comprises terracotta and concrete tiles. (b) Including tiles of pressed steel.

Costs of House Building Materials

The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane have risen at a rate slightly above the national average over the last 3 years.

During 1990-91 and 1992-93, building material prices increased more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and in 1991-92 building material prices increased by 2 per cent, which was the same rate of increase as the CPI.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, BRISBANE



16.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI all groups Brisbane
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	
1990-91	+5.8	+4.6	+4.9
1991-92	+2.0	+0.2	+2.0
1992-93	+2.1	+2.0	+1.4

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0). Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

Survey of Housing

In October 1991, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a Queensland-wide survey of households seeking information about housing intentions, preferences and attitudes. The findings of the survey included the following:

- There were 85 per cent of households living in a separate house and 9 per cent in a flat or apartment.
- During the previous 10 years, 67 per cent of households had moved. The main reason given was 'family/personal or health' reasons, followed by 'to build another dwelling or upgrade the standard of their current dwelling'.
- In response to the question about moving in the next two years, 22 per cent of households indicated that they were likely to move. The main reason given was 'to build or upgrade the standard of their current dwelling'.
- There was a fairly uniform response throughout Queensland to the attitudinal questions which sought opinions on such matters as housing options, dwelling density and urban sprawl. Most households (86 per cent) agreed that a variety of housing types and styles should be available.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long-standing policy.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910 when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchase.

Defence Service Homes

The Defence Service Homes Scheme (DSH) provides financial benefits to recognise the contribution of certain men and women who have served Australia in either peace or war.

Benefits include housing loan interest subsidies, comprehensive homeowners' insurance cover at competitive rates and home contents insurance.

The maximum loan available under the DSH scheme is \$25,000 repayable over a term of 25 years. The interest rate is fixed at 6.85 per cent per annum for the term of the loan.

Under an agreement entered into in 1988 between the Commonwealth Government and a bank, the bank provides Defence Service Homes loans to eligible persons and the Commonwealth subsidises the bank for the low-interest loan provided. The subsidy represents the difference between the concessional interest rate paid by the borrower and an agreed benchmark rate. During 1992-93 the interest subsidy paid to the bank was \$54.3m.

Housing and Construction

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. In 1992-93 the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning provided 2,646 public rental dwellings across Queensland for households including families, single people and seniors. The housing types include detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and seniors units. A total of 2,306 dwellings were constructed for the Department in 1992-93. An additional 340 were obtained by spot purchase.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Program allocated 441 dwellings to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In addition 200 building commencements were undertaken in 1992-93.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) supplied 67 dwellings to community organisations providing emergency accommodation. An additional 162 dwellings were provided by the Department to local governments and community organisations for long-term rental to low income people.

In addition to public and community rental accommodation, the Department provides assistance to tenants in the private rental market. Funds were provided to community based organisations under the Community Rent Scheme, which assisted 1,653 households in 1992-93. The Bond Loan Program approved 19,051 Bond Loans in 1992-93. A new Rental Grant Program commenced in 1993-94 to assist people leaving crisis accommodation to establish tenancies in the private rental market. Home ownership assistance is provided by the Department under the H.O.M.E. Loan Program and Rental Purchase Plan which together provided 4,740 loans in 1992-93.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1992-93, the building sector accounted for \$5,467.0m of work done or 68.6 per cent of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

Residential Building

16.8 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1987-88	1991-92	1992-93
New houses	1,295.7	2,351.8	2,920.2
New other residential buildings	382.7	582.5	813.5
Alterations and additions	92.0	201.3	225.5
Total	1,770.4	3,135.6	3,959.2

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 68.3 per cent of the total value of work done on all building during 1992-93. New houses made up 72.8 per cent of the \$3,959.3m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 20.5 per cent of this total. When compared with the value of work done

Housing and Construction

in 1991-92, there was an increase of 24.2 per cent for houses and an increase of 39.7 per cent 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, alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced a downward swing in 1992-93 with the value of work done recording a total of \$1,507.7m which was a decrease of 6 per cent from the 1991-92 figure following a 5 per cent decrease during the previous year.

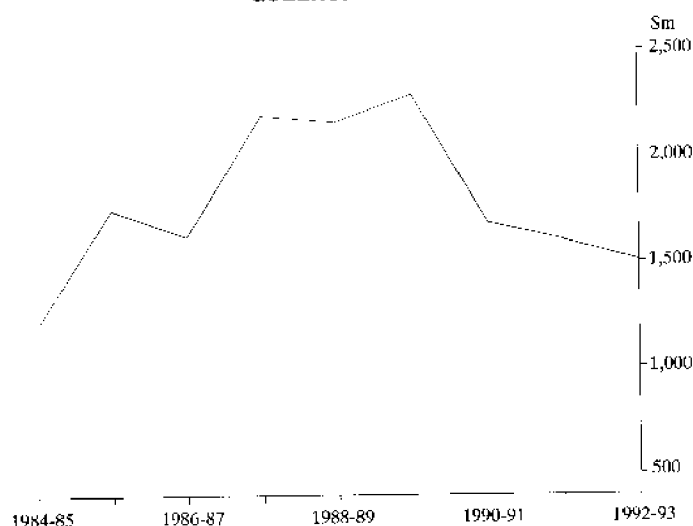
16.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1987-88	1991-92	1992-93
Hotels, etc.	405.7	136.7	72.0
Shops	578.4	275.2	241.6
Factories	143.9	102.9	128.5
Offices	432.2	253.4	229.3
Other business premises	246.1	156.0	224.6
Educational	157.9	255.2	191.4
Health	62.9	158.9	124.4
Other (a)	167.9	263.1	295.9
Total	2,194.9	1,601.3	1,507.7

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND



Private Sector

In 1992-93, the value of work done on non-residential building construction by the private sector was \$1,065.0m or 70.6 per cent of the total. The value was a decrease of 1.1 per cent from the value of work done in 1991-92. Nearly all building work in the hotels, etc. and factories categories was commissioned by private organisations.

16.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	1991-92	1992-93	Change
	\$m	\$m	%
Hotels, etc.	136.3	71.8	-47.3
Shops	266.2	239.0	-10.2
Factories	94.4	124.2	+31.6
Offices	158.2	144.6	-8.6
Other business premises	112.1	168.7	+50.5
Educational	53.5	56.8	+6.2
Health	104.6	82.5	-21.1
Other (a)	151.9	177.4	+16.8
Total	1,077.2	1,065.0	-1.1

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Public Sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled \$442.7m in 1992-93, a decrease of 16 per cent when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (30 per cent), offices (19 per cent), health (9 per cent) and other business premises (13 per cent) were the main categories of activity.

16.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	1991-92	1992-93	Change
	\$m	\$m	%
Offices	95.1	84.7	-10.9
Other business premises	43.9	56.0	+27.6
Educational	201.7	134.6	-33.3
Health	54.3	41.9	-22.8
Other (a)	129.1	125.6	-2.7
Total	524.0	442.7	-15.5

(a) Including the building categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories, entertainment and recreation and miscellaneous.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1992-93, the total value of engineering construction work done was \$2,497.2m, of which 70.9 per cent (\$1,770.3m) was for the public sector and 29.1 per cent (\$726.9m) for the private sector. The three categories which contributed most to the total for 1992-93 were roads, etc. with 36.9 per cent, electricity generation with 17.5 per cent and telecommunications with 12.8 per cent.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1992-93, of the \$2,497.2m work done, 44.6 per cent (\$1,113.1m) was undertaken by the public sector and 55.4 per cent (\$1,384.0m) by the private sector. Of the \$1,384.0m undertaken by the private sector, 47.5 per cent of the work done was for the public sector.

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16.12 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Type of work done	Amount
Roads, highways, etc.	920.8
Telecommunications	318.5
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	436.1
Water storage and supply	126.6
Heavy industry	238.1
Other	457.1
Total	2,497.2

Source: Engineering Construction Survey (8762.0).

In 1992-93 the value of work done by the public sector (\$1,113.1m) was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government, 27.6 per cent by the Commonwealth Government, 37.1 per cent by the State Government and 35.3 per cent by local government.

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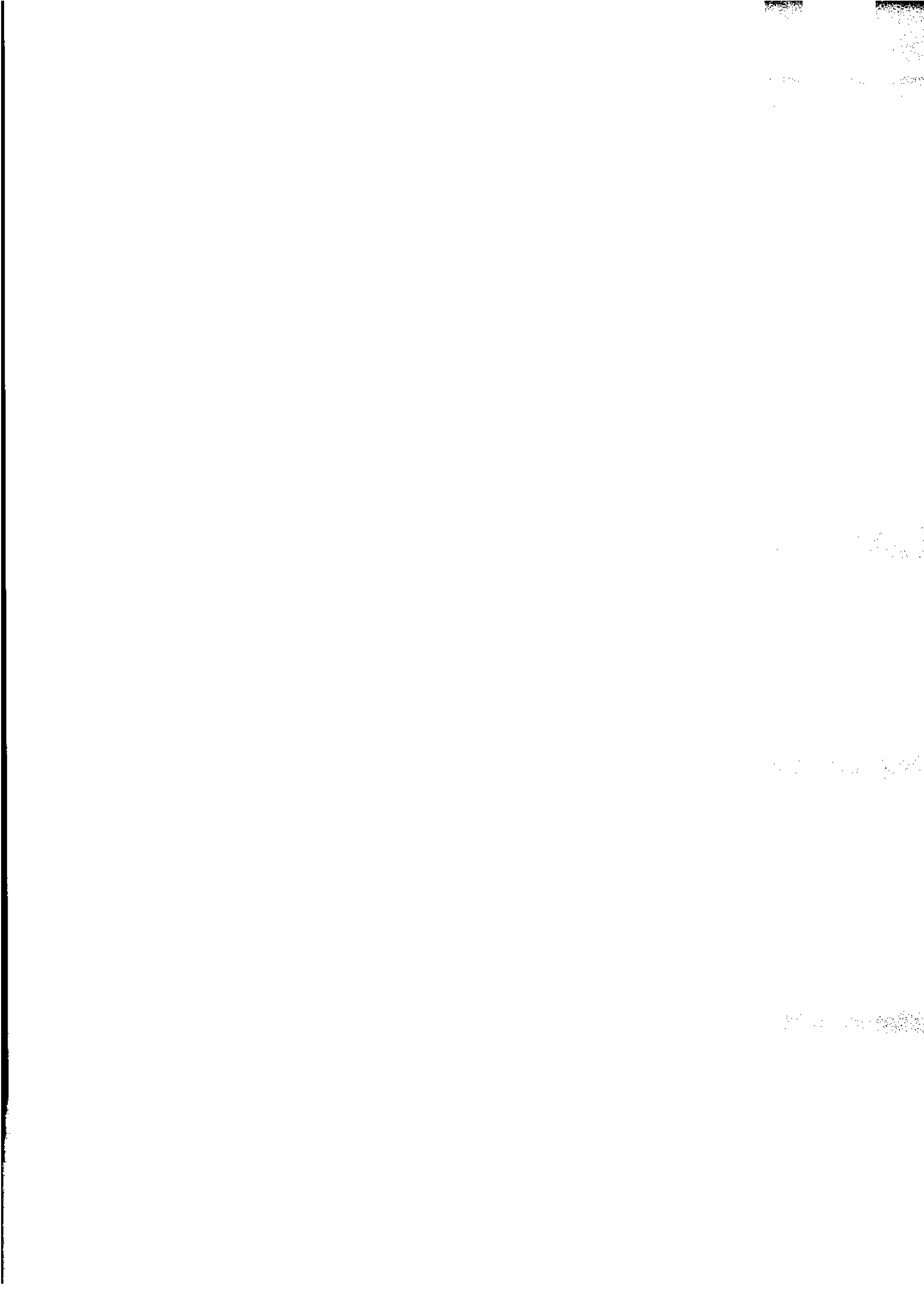
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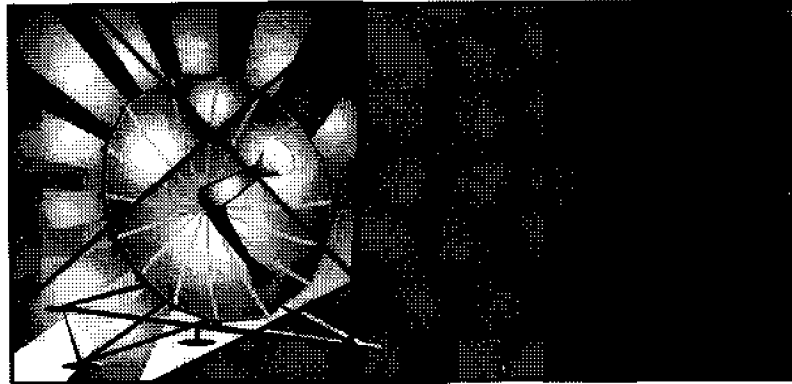
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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1993, 175,020 kilometres of roads were open to the public in Queensland, of these some 33,775 kilometres were declared roads under the control of the Department of Transport. The number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June 1993 was 1,827,643, an increase of 3.4 per cent when compared with the number for the previous year. For 1992-93, cargo loaded at Queensland's major ports increased by 4.7 per cent and cargo discharged increased by 4.8 per cent compared with 1991-92 figures. During 1992-93, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 10 major airports increased by 9.4 per cent when compared with the 1991-92 total. The number of passengers travelling on Queensland railways decreased by 1.7 per cent to 40,392,311 and the amount of freight carried decreased by 0.4 per cent to 90,303,000 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.

While the nineteenth century was the age of railways, other forms of communication also developed. In 1846 the first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published in Brisbane and in 1859 the Postmaster-General's Department was established.

Written communication, carried on horse-back and by sailing ship, was the forerunner to the telegraph introduced in 1861 and, a decade later, telephones. By 1895 there were 1,033 postal offices, 366 telegraph stations and six telephone exchanges with 774 telephones.

Radio telephony, as distinct from telegraphic transmissions, was introduced into Australia with the first public demonstration in Sydney in 1919. The first station to be licensed in Queensland was 4GR (Toowoomba) in 1925. Some 34 years later, pictures were added to sound transmission with the introduction of television in black and white in 1959 and then in colour in 1975.

ROADS

Queensland has 175,020 kilometres of public roads to service the community. The Department of Transport is responsible for 33,775 kilometres of declared roads comprising the major traffic-carrying arterial and linking roads, while local authorities, including Aboriginal and Islander Community Councils, look after the remainder.

At 30 June 1993, 35.2 per cent of the road network in Queensland was sealed.

Transport and Communication

17.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	1991	1992	1993
Sealed	59,567	60,701	61,538
Formed and surfaced	48,353	50,039	50,727
Formed only	49,385	48,611	48,099
Total formed	157,305	159,351	160,364
Unformed	16,684	15,078	14,656
All roads	173,989	174,429	175,020

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 91.6 per cent at 30 June 1993. This compared with 91.4 per cent at 30 June 1992 and 90.4 per cent at 30 June 1991.

The Roads Division of the Queensland Department of Transport controls and has a major financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of roads under the *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991*. This Act was approved by State Parliament in May 1991, and replaced the *Main Roads Act 1920* which had not been subject to a thorough review in 60 years.

The \$790m roads sub-program for 1992-93 provides and manages road infrastructure consistent with community needs. The Roads Division provides strategic direction, coordination and central support, while planning, design, construction, maintenance and management is under the control of the geographic regions.

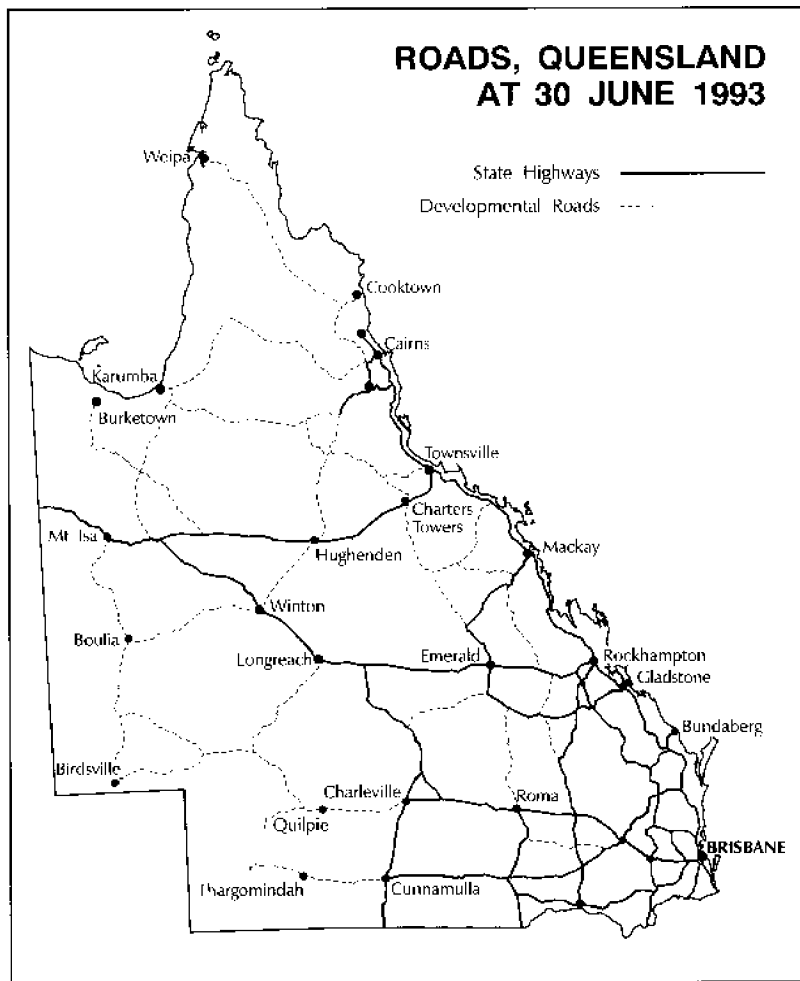
The declared roads under the Department's control consist of the long distance *State Highways: Developmental Roads* that carry low volumes of traffic and that are in an early stage of construction; *Main Roads*, the major trunk roads connecting towns to each other and the highway system; and *Secondary 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.

17.2 QUEENSLAND DECLARED ROADS AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Declared roads	1991	1992	1993
Type			
State highways	10,407	10,402	10,604
Developmental	8,712	8,726	8,726
Main	8,290	8,213	8,023
Secondary	6,385	6,223	6,196
Other	(a) 226	(a) 226	(a) 226
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	25,193	25,305	25,333
Gravelled pavement	3,092	3,102	3,063
Formed only	5,311	4,959	(b) 2,436
Unformed	424	424	(b) 2,943
Total	34,020	33,790	33,775

(a) Including 146 kilometres of urban arterial road and 80 kilometres of urban subarterial road.
(b) From 1 July 1992, definition of road surface changed.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.



New Road Works

In 1992-93, road work was completed on declared roads as follows: 65 kilometres were upgraded to a sealed surface; 579 kilometres which had been previously sealed were widened, realigned or regraded; 128 kilometres which had been previously sealed were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 3,521 kilometres which were already sealed were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 104 kilometres of road works were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.

During the year, 47 new bridges were completed, 10 existing bridges were widened or underwent major repairs, 42 major intersections were provided with traffic signals, 7 pedestrian crossings were provided with traffic signals and 6 railway level crossings were provided with flashing lights.

The Commonwealth Government provides complete funding of approved works on the National Highway. The Commonwealth Minister for Land Transport determines the standard to which the national highways are built and maintained and the order of priority for carrying out work on them.

Transport and Communication

17.3 AUSTRALIAN LAND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Type of road	Allocation	
	\$m	%
National highways	207.7	23.9
National arterial	116.9	20.5
Provincial cities/rural highways	19.4	23.2
State arterial	7.1	56.1
Local roads	—	—

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

17.4 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES (a), 1994 (kilometres)

	Adelaide	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Charleville	Darwin	Mackay	Melbourne	Mount Isa	Perth	Rockhampton	Sydney	Townsville	Winton
Adelaide		2,047	3,753	1,235	1,750	3,027	2,712	724	2,716	2,697	2,378	1,415	3,108	2,440
Brisbane	2,047		1,706	1,322	748	3,414	972	1,673	1,829	4,344	638	977	1,360	1,361
Cairns	3,753	1,706		2,655	1,624	2,857	734	3,070	1,247	5,880	1,068	2,567	346	836
Canberra	1,235	1,322	2,655		1,221	4,078	1,921	646	2,379	3,887	1,587	293	2,309	1,912
Charleville	1,750	748	1,624	1,221		2,777	821	1,637	1,165	3,874	840	1,239	1,044	697
Darwin	3,027	3,414	2,857	4,078	2,777		2,899	3,751	1,613	4,029	2,939	4,006	2,514	2,080
Mackay	2,712	972	734	1,921	821	2,899		2,336	1,227	5,010	334	1,879	388	976
Melbourne	724	1,673	3,070	646	1,637	3,751	2,336		2,801	3,022	2,002	876	2,724	2,334
Mount Isa	2,716	1,829	1,247	2,379	1,165	1,613	1,227	2,801		4,799	1,331	2,393	901	460
Perth	2,697	4,344	5,880	3,887	3,874	4,029	5,010	3,022	4,799		4,676	3,713	5,225	4,571
Rockhampton	2,378	638	1,068	1,587	840	2,939	334	2,002	1,331	4,676		1,486	722	863
Sydney	1,415	977	2,567	293	1,239	4,006	1,879	876	2,393	3,713	1,486		2,208	1,926
Townsville	3,108	1,360	346	2,309	1,044	2,514	388	2,724	901	5,225	772	2,208		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 therefore not necessarily the shortest.

Sources: Queensland Department of Transport, *UBD Street Directory*.

Major national arterial projects completed during 1992-93 in Brisbane include the \$14m duplication of the Gateway Arterial Road between Bicentennial Road and Deagon Deviation and completion of the \$6.3m Bicentennial Road overpass. Work completed on the Cunningham Arterial Road included the \$10.2m Progress Road interchange at Wacol, the \$9.6m reconstruction of the Oxley Flats section of the road and the \$8.8m Riverview interchange and pedestrian overbridge. In the outer northern Brisbane area, the duplication of Anzac Avenue between Petrie and Kallangur including a new rail overbridge was completed at a cost of \$6.1m.

Duplication of the Bundall Road section of Southport-Burleigh Road was completed at a cost of \$8.2m. Stage One reconstruction of the \$3.8 Helensvale interchange, at the intersection of the Gold Coast and Pacific Highways, was finished. Work continued on Stage Two of the Sunshine Motorway between Pacific Paradise and Peregrine.

Major national highway projects completed include the \$4.5m second stage of the \$24m Bruce Highway reconstruction at Babinda. To the north of Cairns, duplication of the Captain Cook Highway between Smithfield and Holloways Beach was completed at a cost of \$18.4m and

is part of major on-going work to reconstruct the link between Cairns and its northern beach suburbs. Reconstruction of the section of the Leichhardt Highway between Banana and Rannes was completed at a cost of \$12.6m and will provide a new flood-free link. On the Queensland-New South Wales border the Goondiwindi Bypass was completed. The \$11m project links the Cunningham Highway in Queensland with highways in New South Wales.

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.

17.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE ('000)

Type of vehicle	1991	1992	1993
Passenger vehicles (b)	1,304.9	1,343.8	1,393.6
Light commercial vehicles	333.1	338.7	348.0
Trucks	72.8	73.4	74.6
Buses	11.0	11.1	11.5
Total	1,721.8	1,767.1	1,827.6
Motor cycles	65.1	65.7	67.3

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs, 2,593 at 30 June 1993.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

The first Main Roads Department Annual Report records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were motor cycles.

17.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND

Type of vehicle	1989-90	1990-91 (b)	1991-92	1992-93
Cars and station wagons	79,824	78,040	76,493	81,656
Utilities and panel vans	18,751	17,680	16,481	18,916
Trucks	4,096	2,935	2,702	2,931
Buses	660	675	810	899
Total	103,331	99,330	96,486	104,402
Motor cycles	4,066	4,023	3,667	3,865

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) From January 1991, data compiled using a new processing system.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1992-93 was 108,267. A new processing system was introduced in January 1991 and previous data is not strictly comparable. Out of scope vehicles and those

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not registered for the first time can now be more accurately identified and are therefore excluded from the statistics.

Annual registration fees payable at July 1993 were:

- *passenger car* — 4 cylinders or rotary (2 rotors), \$144.00, 5 or 6 cylinders, \$223.00, 7 or 8 cylinders, \$313.80, and 9, 10, 11 or 12 cylinders, \$368.50;
- *motor cycle or motor tricycle*, \$46.50;
- *commercial motor vehicle* — gross vehicle mass (G.V.M.) not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$254.50 plus \$97.40 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes;
- *truck tractor, prime mover, B-double or road train* — gross combination mass (G.C.M.) not exceeding 6.67 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, G.C.M. exceeding 6.67 tonnes but not exceeding 7 tonnes, \$487.20, G.C.M. exceeding 7 tonnes but not exceeding 24 tonnes, \$487.20 plus \$82.60 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 7 tonnes, G.C.M. exceeding 24 tonnes but not exceeding 41 tonnes, \$1,891.40 plus \$35.10 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 24 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 41 tonnes but not exceeding 42.5 tonnes, \$2,488.10 plus \$49.50 for each 0.1 of a tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 41 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 42.5 tonnes, \$3,230.60 plus \$23.80 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 42.5 tonnes and
- *omnibus or motorised caravan* — G.V.M. not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$288.00 plus \$62.90 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport conducts compulsory inspections of commercial vehicles and during 1992-93, 85,702 vehicles were inspected and 22,877 defect notices issued.

A program of random roadside inspection of private vehicles was conducted by Department of Transport officers in conjunction with police officers during 1993-94.

17.7 VEHICLE REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED (a), QUEENSLAND, JULY 1993 TO JUNE 1994

Defect	Repairs ordered
Body	527
Brakes	341
Lighting	609
Oil leaks	190
Steering	167
Tyres	564
Wheels	186
Other	716

(a) From the random roadside inspection program.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

In 1922 less than 8 per cent of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, in 1991 this figure had increased dramatically to be more than 88 per cent.

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17.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a), QUEENSLAND

Vehicles	Households (b), 1986 Census	Households (b), 1991 Census
0	94,162	116,300
1	357,271	432,337
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.

Sources: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1986 and 1991.

Drivers' Licences

17.9 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

Age group (years)	Type of licence			Total
	Open	Provisional	Learner's Permit (a) (b)	
Under 17	—	—	12,724	12,724
17	12	17,284	16,146	33,442
18	152	27,369	8,202	35,723
19	702	33,865	4,973	39,540
20	14,791	22,915	3,395	41,101
21-24	147,811	27,012	7,831	182,654
25-29	207,035	7,111	3,689	217,835
30-39	450,210	7,332	3,397	460,939
40-49	407,303	3,559	1,139	412,001
50-59	257,862	1,375	397	259,634
60-69	178,588	526	139	179,253
70 and over	105,707	120	56	105,883
Total	1,770,173	148,468	62,088	1,980,729

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle. (b) A new minimum age for obtaining a learner's permit was set at 16 years 6 months on 6 November 1992.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

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 a normal (open) licence after the provisional period.

In Queensland, a 3-year provisional licence applies to drivers under 25 years of age, while a 1 year provisional licence applies to older drivers.

Motor Vehicle Census and Survey of Motor Vehicle Use

Results of the 1993 motor vehicle census conducted at 30 June 1993 indicated 1,847,189 vehicles were on register in Queensland. This was an increase of 9.0 per cent since the previous census at 30 September 1991. While the average age of the vehicle population in Queensland was 10.2 years, the number of vehicles that were 5 or more years old has increased from 60.5 per cent in 1982 to 75.2 per cent in 1991 but decreased to 74.9 per cent in 1993. Queensland had the largest increase in registrations (9.9 per cent) compared with the census figures at 30 September 1991,

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followed by Western Australia with 4.0 per cent and Victoria with 3.9 per cent.

Since 30 September 1991 the highest relative increase in registrations per thousand population was recorded in Queensland with an increase of 4.9 per cent (28 vehicles per thousand population).

The survey of motor vehicle use conducted for the 12 months ended 30 September 1991, showed that vehicles registered in Queensland travelled an estimated total of 26,562.4 million kilometres in the year, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1988. Vehicles registered in Queensland had the third highest annual average of kilometres travelled (16,000 km) after those in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Business use accounted for 36 per cent of passenger travel and 21.1 per cent was for travel to and from work. Of all travel in the 12-month period, 41.7 per cent was in Brisbane, 25.4 per cent was in provincial urban areas and 28.1 per cent in other areas of the State, this compared with 42.3 per cent, 32.1 per cent and 21.0 per cent, respectively, in 1988.

An estimated 16,893.3 million tonne-kilometres was recorded by freight-carrying vehicles in 1991, an increase of 35.3 per cent over the 1988 total. The amount of freight carried increased from 161.8 million tonnes in 1988 to 215.7 million tonnes in 1991, an increase of 33.3 per cent.

The total distance travelled by buses in 1991 increased 14.9 per cent from the 1988 total to 285.9 million kilometres. The number of passengers carried in 1991 (130.1 million) decreased by 3.7 per cent when compared with the 1988 figure. This may have been influenced by increased bus patronage in 1988 during Expo 88 and to the availability, in 1991, of discounted air fares from a deregulated airline industry.

Road Traffic Accidents

17.10 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Details</i>	<i>1991 r</i>	<i>1992 r</i>	<i>1993</i>
Total accidents (a)	18,158	19,137	19,333
Casualty accidents (b)	6,848	7,537	7,260
Persons killed	395	415	395
Persons injured (c)	8,776	9,444	9,737
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	2.2	2.3	2.2
Persons injured (c)	49.1	51.5	53.3

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage, \$2,500 (\$1,000 prior to December 1991). (b) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (c) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

During 1993 there were 395 fatalities on Queensland roads, a decrease of 4.8 per cent from the 1992 total. The rate of fatalities per 10,000 registered vehicles decreased to 2.2 and the rate per 10,000 population in Queensland decreased to 1.3. Road accidents are required by law to be reported to the police when a person is killed or injured, or when property damage is in excess of \$2,500 (\$1,000 prior to December 1991).

Of the persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1993, 73.2 per cent were males and 26.8 per cent were females. This compares with 69.5 per cent

and 30.5 per cent, respectively, in 1992. The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate with the number of persons killed in this group increasing by 9.1 per cent compared with the 1992 figure. Fatalities in the 30 to 39 years age group and the 60 years and over age group decreased by 20.0 per cent and 19.5 per cent, respectively, compared with fatalities in 1992.

17.11 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND

Road user	1991 r	1992 r	1993
Motor drivers			
Killed	162	167	188
Injured (a)	3,697	4,086	4,381
Motor cyclists			
Killed	41	39	45
Injured (a)	901	977	996
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	16	17	9
Injured (a)	729	748	603
Pedestrians			
Killed	66	73	49
Injured (a)	659	757	693
Passengers (b)			
Killed	110	119	104
Injured (a)	2,790	2,876	3,064

(a) 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 Department of Transport.

The number of pedal cyclists and pedestrians killed in road accidents in 1993 decreased by 47.1 per cent and 32.9 per cent, respectively, when compared with those in 1992 while the fatalities of motor cyclists and motor drivers increased by 15.4 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively, over the same period.

17.12 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	3	4	7	0.3
5-16	16	14	30	0.5
17-20	55	17	72	3.6
21-24	42	8	50	2.4
25-29	33	8	41	1.7
30-39	38	18	56	1.1
40-49	44	8	52	1.2
50-59	19	6	25	0.9
60 and over	39	23	62	1.3
Total	289	106	395	1.3

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

The highest proportion of accidents in 1993 occurred in the 2-hour period between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. (16.4 per cent). The greatest number of accidents occurred on Fridays (17.4 per cent of the total).

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17.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY LOCATION, QUEENSLAND, 1993

<i>Location</i>	<i>Total accidents</i>	<i>Casualty accidents (a)</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>	<i>Persons injured (b)</i>
Brisbane (C)	5,728	1,796	50	2,288
Ipswich (C)	530	186	5	222
Logan (C)	901	332	14	454
Rodcliffe (C)	194	69	2	90
Gold Coast (C)	892	404	16	524
Caloundra (C)	342	133	8	178
Bundaberg (C)	235	108	4	144
Gympie (C)	100	36	1	41
Hervey Bay (C)	184	86	4	111
Maryborough (C)	161	72	—	88
Dalby (T)	44	17	—	18
Goondiwindi (T)	23	8	—	10
Toowoomba (C)	521	191	7	265
Warwick (C)	59	23	—	35
Roma (T)	20	7	—	8
Gladstone (C)	165	64	1	77
Rockhampton (C)	332	117	5	137
Mackay (C)	207	73	—	85
Charters Towers (C)	44	15	1	15
Townsville (C)	631	245	8	307
Thuringowa (C)	188	87	6	109
Cairns (C)	462	159	2	176
Mount Isa (C)	147	64	10	85
<i>Total cities and towns</i>	<i>12,110</i>	<i>4,292</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>5,467</i>
<i>Total shires</i>	<i>7,223</i>	<i>2,968</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>4,270</i>
Queensland	19,333	7,260	395	9,737

(a) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (b) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

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.

17.14 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Rockhampton</i>
Route kilometres		902.0	97.5
Vehicle kilometres	'000	30,408	911
Rolling stock	number	569	30
Passengers carried	'000	43,253	846
Employees at 30 June	number	1,639	39

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

Subsidies totalling \$14.7m were paid during 1992-93 to assist urban passenger services throughout Queensland. The subsidies, provided under the Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act and the Urban Public Passenger Transport Act, were paid to operators of bus passenger services, ferry services and western air services. Municipal passenger

services operate in two Queensland cities. Brisbane residents are provided with bus and ferry services while only bus services operate in Rockhampton.

The number of ferry passengers carried in 1992-93 (1,213,000) was an increase of 26.0 per cent over the 1991-92 total, due in part, to the operation of new services.

17.15 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Year	Brisbane	Rockhampton
1987-88	43,512	980
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

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

The number of municipal bus passengers carried in 1992-93 was 0.9 per cent lower than the figure 5 years ago and 0.1 per cent lower than that in 1991-92. The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses decreased by 2.9 per cent from 31.3 million kilometres in 1991-92 to 30.4 million kilometres in 1992-93.

The average age of the Brisbane City Council bus fleet was reduced to 7.6 years with the addition of 46 new buses during the year. Twelve buses powered by natural gas were trialled during the year to help reduce air pollution.

RAILWAYS

The Queensland Rail system is owned by the State Government and at 30 June 1993 operated a fleet of 538 locomotives, 166 of which were electric. The rail network comprises 9,797 kilometres of line of which 9,686 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge (1,712 kilometres of which were electrified) as well as 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.

Queensland Rail (QR) was restructured in 1990-91 and at present consists of three business groups: Passengers, Coal and Minerals and Freight plus four support groups: Workshops, Corporate Services, Finance and Information Services and Human Resources.

On 1 July 1991, the *Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991* was introduced to allow QR to operate on a sound commercial basis. The Act established a board of directors to oversee QR's commercial direction and a Chief Executive position to lead the management team.

In 1992-93, QR carried over 40 million passengers, hauled 81.4 million tonnes of coal and minerals, almost 4 million tonnes of primary produce and 3 million tonnes of general freight. Labour and asset productivity, up 40 per cent over the last 3 years, has continued to increase, and the financial results show a profit of \$14m for 1992-93.

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During 1992-93, QR increased investment on capital projects to \$303.1m, an increase of 19.7 per cent over the figure for 1991-92. Major expenditure areas included:

- \$63.8m on the Brisbane suburban upgrading and expansion project, suburban rolling stock, tunnel construction on the inner-city quadruplication project, upgrading Mayne control centre, the introduction of automatic ticket machines and land acquisition for the Gold Coast railway.
- \$22.9m for the Driver Only Project for signalling and communications work, crossing loop extensions, locomotive modifications and upgrading of the train control centre in Townsville.
- \$20.4m on the mainline upgrade project which included acquisition of locomotives of a new and more efficient design, container wagons, major track realignment and bridge and track strengthening.
- \$20.1m on the track relaying program which includes replacing rails and replacing timber sleepers with pre-stressed concrete ones on major coal and freight lines.
- \$11.7m on the standard gauge line to Fisherman Islands.
- \$48.9m on the Gordonstone rail infrastructure upgrade, rolling stock acquisition and spur line which was commissioned in September 1992.
- \$115.3m on smaller projects including station upgrading, electrification of line from Ipswich to Rosewood, upgrading of several lines including Mount Isa and West Moreton and the line from the Port of Townsville to the Yabulu nickel refinery.

Coal and Minerals Group

In 1992-93, Queensland Rail hauled 81.4 million tonnes of coal and minerals, 86.6 per cent was export coal, 7.4 per cent coal for domestic use and 6.0 per cent minerals. When compared with 1991-92, the total hauled decreased by 0.3 per cent but in terms of revenue, increased by 3.3 per cent to \$1,010m.

Electric locomotive availability consistently exceeded 94 per cent since September 1992 and wagon availability was greater than 94 per cent since February 1993. Locomotive reliability of 1.5 delays per 100,000 kilometres was achieved from August to November 1992.

The rail line linking North Goonyella coal mine to the Goonyella rail system was completed in July 1993 and the whole track upgrade completed in August 1993.

Also in August 1993, the angle connection on the Gregory spur line was completed and the majority of timber sleepers were replaced with concrete ones on the Coppabella-Hay Point corridor. A new wagon repair depot was opened at Callemondah in May 1993.

During 1992-93, projects were evaluated to develop a heavy haul network to handle new and potential mine projects. A draft copy of the feasibility study for the Newlands-North Goonyella link was forwarded to the Department of Transport.

A record 1,011,114 tonnes of coal was hauled on the Goonyella coal system for the week ended 20 March 1993.

17.16 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Lines open	km	10,015	10,011	9,797
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	31,744	29,509	28,925
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3,170	2,948	2,952
Total earnings	\$'000	1,205,641	1,245,592	1,360,410
Total working expenses (a)	\$'000	986,722	971,446	1,006,092
Net revenue	\$'000	218,919	274,146	354,318
Coaching traffic				
<i>Train-kilometres</i>	'000	9,277	9,528	9,578
Country	'000	2,417	2,449	2,488
Suburban (b)	'000	6,860	7,079	7,090
<i>Passengers carried</i>	'000	42,990	41,076	40,392
Country	'000	923	996	988
Suburban (b)	'000	42,067	40,080	39,404
<i>Passenger earnings collected</i>	\$'000	67,973	82,257	84,740
Country	\$'000	20,164	33,875	(c) 36,037
Suburban (b)	\$'000	47,809	48,382	48,703
Goods traffic (d)				
Train-kilometres	'000	22,467	19,981	19,346
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	82,965	90,658	90,303
Minerals (including coal)	'000 tonnes	73,056	81,702	81,448
Other freight	'000 tonnes	9,909	8,956	8,855
<i>Earnings collected</i>	\$'000	1,124,800	1,154,813	1,192,523
Minerals (including coal)	\$'000	939,635	975,304	1,009,504
Other freight	\$'000	185,165	179,509	183,019
Rents, railway catering services, etc.	\$'000	12,868	8,522	(c) 83,147

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) From 1989-90, 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.

Freight Group

17.17 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<i>Locomotives</i>	591	558	538
Diesel-electric	376	365	355
Diesel-hydraulic	44	22	12
Diesel-mechanical	1	1	1
Electric	166	166	166
Steam (excursion trains)	4	4	4
Locomotive hauled cars	351	340	323
Self propelled cars and trailers (a)	673	662	630
Revenue wagons	..	14,397	12,744
Service wagons and other vehicles	..	2,652	2,469

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3)).

Source: Queensland Rail.

The Freight group consists of three major business divisions, Primary Industries, Express Freight and Q-Link.

During 1992-93, 8.9 million tonnes of freight were carried, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from the 1991-92 total and a decrease of 14.0 per cent since 1989-90. Revenue for 1992-93 increased by 2.0 per cent and a continued improvement was recorded in QR's freight activities despite the effects of severe drought and recession.

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As a result of an agreement between the States and the Federal Government, the National Rail Corporation (NRC) began undertaking interstate freight movements in 1992-93. Queensland Rail transferred responsibility for all management and control of their Acacia Ridge interstate freight terminal to the NRC on 5 April 1993. At this time the NRC also commenced marketing and invoicing interstate traffic.

Rationalisation of the wagon fleet continued during 1992-93, with the scrapping of 1,067 wagons. This left the Freight group with 6,960 wagons in use at 30 June 1993. A new design container wagon was successfully tested, and the first two production units were delivered in July 1993.

The \$526m Mainline Upgrade project continued and will enable freight to be carried more efficiently by eliminating some 600 timber bridges and the insertion of steel and concrete sleepers to allow loading of rolling stock to be increased to 20 tonnes per axle. The project will see the upgrading of the north coast line from Brisbane to Cairns and the south-western lines from Roma to Charleville and from Goondiwindi to Thallon.

Passengers Group

Traveltrain patronage in 1992-93 decreased by 0.8 per cent compared with that in 1991-92 but revenue increased by 6.4 per cent. The Queensland service from Brisbane to Cairns won a Queensland Tourism Award for Transportation in 1993 and recovered 40 per cent of its refurbishment costs in the first full year of operations. Extensive planning took place to allow for the introduction of a Spirit of the Tropics service between Brisbane and Cairns (commenced August 1993), a Spirit of the Outback through-service between Brisbane and Longreach (commenced November 1993) and high-speed tilt trains between Brisbane and Rockhampton (planned to commence November 1996).

Citytrain patronage decreased by 1.7 per cent compared with that of 1991-92. New fare options were introduced in February 1993 to allow a 30 per cent fare discount for travel after 9.00 a.m.. Contracts were awarded for electronic ticketing equipment and fare evasion equipment to be implemented on the Citytrain network in 1994.

The inner-city tunnel duplication project proceeded 6 months ahead of schedule and the construction of the Gold Coast Railway is on schedule with the commissioning of the Helensvale section due in December 1995 and the Robina section in December 1997.

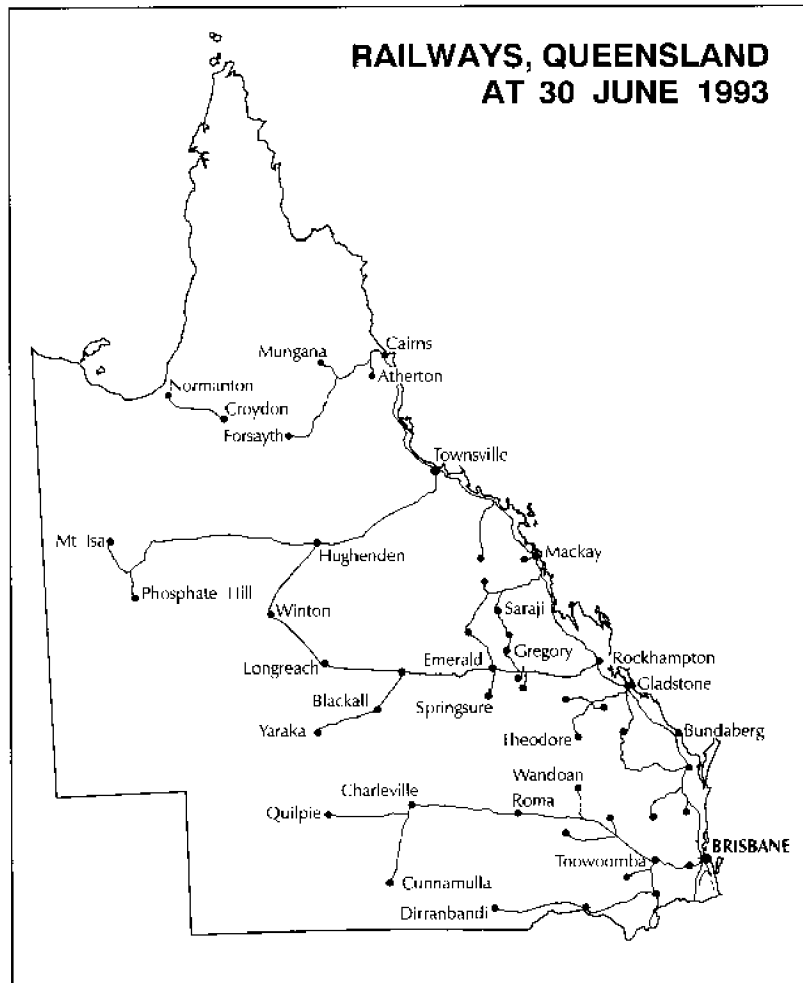
Total passengers carried in 1992-93 decreased by 1.7 per cent compared with the 1991-92 total.

Earnings for 1992-93 were \$1,360.4m, representing an increase of 9.2 per cent over 1991-92, compared with an increase in working expenses of \$34.6m or 3.6 per cent. Freight earnings increased by \$37.7m and represented 87.7 per cent of all earnings. Country passenger earnings increased by 6.4 per cent while suburban passenger earnings increased by 0.7 per cent.

The tonnage of coal and minerals carried in 1992-93 decreased 0.3 per cent when compared with that for 1991-92 and represented 90.2 per cent of all freight traffic. The amount of other freight carried (freight other than coal and minerals) decreased 1.1 per cent compared with 1991-92.

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This continues a downward trend that has shown a decrease of 12.2 per cent since 1989-90.



AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Communications

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. In addition, the Commonwealth Government regulates aviation safety through the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The CAA also has operational responsibility for airspace management, air traffic control, traffic and flight information, navigation and surveillance services, aeronautical information, search and rescue and fire fighting services. Infrastructure services are provided through the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC). In Queensland, the FAC provides airport facilities at Brisbane, Townsville, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Archerfield.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Transport and Communications, 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.

The deregulation of the domestic aviation sector in Australia since 1990 has seen the industry open to market competition. Major events during 1992-93 were the purchase of Australian Airlines by Qantas on 14 September 1992 and the Commonwealth Government's approval to allow Qantas to carry domestic passengers on the domestic legs of its international services from 1 November 1992. A new entrant, Southern Cross Holdings trading as Compass Airlines, operated from August 1992 until its collapse in March 1993.

The multiple designation policy announced in the Prime Minister's 'One Nation' statement on 26 February 1992 allows other Australian carriers as well as Qantas to operate international air services. The designation policy was reviewed during the year and new criteria announced on 22 December 1992.

To give effect to the multiple designation policy, negotiation of bilateral rights continued in 1992-93 to ensure that our air service agreements provide for more than one Australian carrier. A major achievement of the year was the securing of multiple designation on our most important Asian routes as well as increased capacity with Indonesia, Singapore, Japan and Korea.

Negotiations continued with New Zealand to achieve a single aviation market with them by November 1994. With the entry of Australian domestic airlines into the trans-Tasman market and the carriage of domestic passengers on Qantas international sectors within Australia, new passenger processing arrangements are necessary. One of the goals is to have passenger immigration pre-clearance operating at international and domestic airport terminals by October 1994 in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. This will allow trans-Tasman flights to operate from domestic terminals.

A contract was awarded on 23 December 1993 for the Australian Advanced Air Traffic System (TAAATS) project. The project will provide a fully integrated nationwide air traffic control system which will consolidate all en-route air traffic control into two major centres at Brisbane and Melbourne. Terminal area control for Brisbane, Coolangatta, Melbourne and Canberra will be provided from the two centres. Terminal area control units at Cairns, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth will be re-equipped and interim radar display systems installed at Sydney and Brisbane. The complete TAAATS system is expected to be operational by early 1998.

Air services within Queensland are deregulated and open to competition except those subsidised or specially licensed. During 1992, the subsidised routes have been increased to take in Boulia and Bedourie and a new service has been approved between Brisbane and Thargomindah. Subsidised routes are those via designated ports from Brisbane to Winton, Brisbane to Birdsville and Mount Isa to Townsville provided by Flight West Airlines and the remote area services in the channel country provided by Augusta Airlines. Sabair Airlines provides services on the new route from Brisbane to Thargomindah. The services from Cairns to Weipa provided by Ansett and from Cairns to Thursday Island provided

by Sunstate Airlines are subject to special licence conditions, however, in 1992 the Queensland Government decided to allow competition on the latter route.

Services on the main interstate routes are provided by Ansett and Qantas airlines. There are a number of smaller regional airlines which provide regular passenger services in specific geographical areas.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates from Roma and Longreach throughout western Queensland.

Airports

There are three major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia: Commonwealth Government, Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) and locally owned.

The payment of subsidies by the Commonwealth Government to aerodromes under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan (ALOP) ceased on 30 June 1993. In Queensland 12 aerodromes withdrew from the ALOP and three Commonwealth aerodromes (Charleville, Longreach and Thursday Island) and the joint user aerodrome at Oakey were transferred to full local ownership.

17.18 LICENSED AERODROMES (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Ownership	1991	1992	1993
Department of Transport and Communications (DOTC)	7	3	1
Department of Defence/DOTC	1	1	—
Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan	64	12	—
Department of Defence/local government	—	—	1
Department of Defence/Federal Airports Corporation	1	1	1
Federal Airports Corporation	4	4	4
Other	(b) 63	(b) 115	(b) 127
Total	140	(c) 136	(c) 134

(a) Civil Aviation Regulations no longer require aerodromes to be licensed where regular public transport aircraft of over 30 seats do not operate, following amendments promulgated on 23 December 1992. Aerodromes licensed in 1992 will remain licensed until December 1994. (b) Including 32 pastoral properties which have withdrawn from the ALOP. (c) Excluding heliports. From 9 August 1991, heliports no longer require a licence.

At 30 June 1993, the Department of Transport and Communications operated Lockhardt River airport, the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) operated Brisbane, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Archerfield airports. Townsville and Oakey airports are operated by the Department of Defence and the civil operations are controlled by the FAC and the local shire, respectively. The remaining 127 licensed airports were under local ownership.

Brisbane airport is situated 13 kilometres from the city and has provision for 6 international and 43 domestic aircraft. During 1992-93, FAC spent \$9.8m on the development of the new \$272m international terminal complex which is scheduled for completion in January 1996. The terminal is an innovative design with large open spaces and native landscaping aimed to reflect the spirit of Queensland. The design includes seven aerobridges, 54 check-in counters and a wide range of retail outlets. Initial capacity of the terminal will allow 1,065 passengers

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to be processed each hour. The terminal is designed with the ability to be easily expanded to meet passenger requirements for the next 50 years.

Cairns Port Authority owns and operates Cairns airport, which is used as a hub airport by Qantas and Japan Airlines. The amount of international freight moved in 1992-93 was 7,671 tonnes, an increase of 68.0 per cent over the previous year. Notable exports have been mangoes and rockmelons to Hong Kong, frozen lobsters to the United States and tuna to Japan. A \$1.9m international loop taxiway was completed in December 1992 and a sixth international position and extension to the parallel runway were planned. Seven international airlines now service Cairns with the commencement of Cathay Pacific's twice-weekly flights from Hong Kong in October 1993.

Rockhampton City Council owns and operates Rockhampton airport. Mackay airport is owned and operated by the Mackay Port Authority and during 1992-93 direct flights commenced between Mackay and Cairns. The former terminal building was redeveloped and a \$700,000 addition to the control tower complex was completed.

During 1992-93, Garuda Airlines introduced weekly services to Townsville airport. At Coolangatta, airport flight path and operating procedures were amended to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community. Services by the major airlines at Mount Isa were scaled down and replaced with regional airline services.

17.19 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1992-93

<i>Airport</i>	<i>Passengers (b)</i>	<i>Freight</i>	<i>Aircraft movements (c)</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>No.</i>
Brisbane			
Domestic	5,139,481	30,414	58,866
International (d)	1,428,860	41,118	12,690
Cairns			
Domestic	1,183,958	4,202	15,641
International (d)	600,147	7,671	8,437
Coolangatta	1,543,469	1,666	17,323
Hamilton Island	243,027	206	3,153
Mackay	182,558	562	4,417
Maroochydore	165,657	56	2,118
Mount Isa	62,677	148	1,337
Proserpine	59,049	17	1,075
Rockhampton	258,880	528	5,859
Townsville			
Domestic	446,332	2,686	5,312
International (d)	2,874	151	136
Weipa	22,559	203	728

(a) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (b) Uplifts and discharges.
(c) Landings and takeoffs. (d) International data are provisional.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

In 1992-93 the number of domestic passenger movements at Brisbane, Coolangatta and Cairns airports increased by 3.5 per cent, 9.4 per cent and 0.03 per cent, respectively, compared with the 1991-92 totals. The most significant increases over the same period occurred at the regional and tourist airports of Rockhampton (59.1 per cent), Maroochydore (38.9 per

cent), Mount Isa (27.6 per cent), Townsville (27.2 per cent) and Hamilton Island (26.3 per cent).

While Melbourne-Sydney is the top domestic sector in Australia with 19.2 per cent of the traffic, Brisbane-Sydney (12.6 per cent) is ranked second with Coolangatta-Sydney (6.1 per cent) third. The Brisbane-Melbourne sector (4.9 per cent) ranked fifth. The Queensland sectors accounted for 25.1 per cent of all domestic passenger movements in Australia during 1992-93.

Queensland has provision for international services at Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville airports. International passenger movements at Brisbane and Cairns airports increased by 12.4 per cent and 38.0 per cent, respectively, compared with 1991-92 figures.

Townsville recommenced international services in November 1992. During 1992-93, Cairns, Brisbane and Adelaide airports were the major growth centres for international passenger activity in Australia.

17.20 NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT REGISTERED BY CLASS, 30 JUNE 1993

Class	Queensland	Australia
General aviation	1,707	7,451
Transport	406	1,932
Total	2,113	9,383

SHIPPING

Contributed by the Division of Marine and Ports, Department of Transport

Queensland's port system is characterised by the development of modern, efficient ports able to handle all commodities, in particular bulk exports of coal, sugar and bauxite and imports of petroleum products. In 1992-93, Queensland's 15 major ports handled 119.8 million tonnes of cargo, carried by 4,628 ships.

17.21 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS ('000 mass tonnes)

Period	Cargo loaded	Cargo discharged
1988-89	85,463	18,561
1989-90	88,762	19,458
1990-91	90,893	21,049
1991-92	93,235	21,166
1992-93	97,654	22,191

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

Administration of Queensland's decentralised port system is vested, subject to the Minister of Transport, in the Ports Corporation of Queensland and the Port Authorities of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton (Port Alma) and Townsville. The Ports Corporation of Queensland, established on 27 May 1993, is the new authority for the trading ports of Hay Point, Abbot Point, Lucinda, Mourilyan, Cape Flattery and Weipa, the three community ports of

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Thursday Island, Karumba and Quintell Beach, and the non-trading ports of Maryborough, St Lawrence, Cooktown, Margaret Bay and Burketown.

Total cargo through Queensland ports in 1992-93 was 119,845,125 mass tonnes, an increase of 4.8 per cent compared with that in 1991-92. Exports increased 4.7 per cent while imports increased by 4.8 per cent.

Total domestic and international cargo handled through Queensland ports in 1992-93 increased 10.7 per cent when compared with 1989-90.

Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane has 26 berths and handles a diverse variety of liquid and dry bulk cargo, break bulk and containerised cargo. Approximately 95 per cent of containers handled by Queensland Port Authorities are shipped through Brisbane, which handles half of Australia's meat and cotton exports.

Trade throughput in 1992-93 decreased by 6.6 per cent to 15.6 million mass tonnes. Containers throughput was 213,518 twenty foot equivalent units, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the 1991-92 total, while the number of vessels entering the port increased by 0.8 per cent to 1,589 compared with that in 1991-92.

During 1992-93, major works undertaken included completion of works for Terminal One and Terminal Two at Fisherman Islands and construction of a 3,000 metre Superbund to provide an extra 200 hectares of land for reclamation at the northern end of Fisherman Islands. A total of \$13.7m capital expenditure was spent on development work at Fisherman Islands during 1992-93. A \$7.8m redevelopment is planned for the Cairnscross Drydock, with the aim of having the facility operational in 1994 as Australia's only Panamax-width facility targeted towards commercial shipping.

Regional Ports

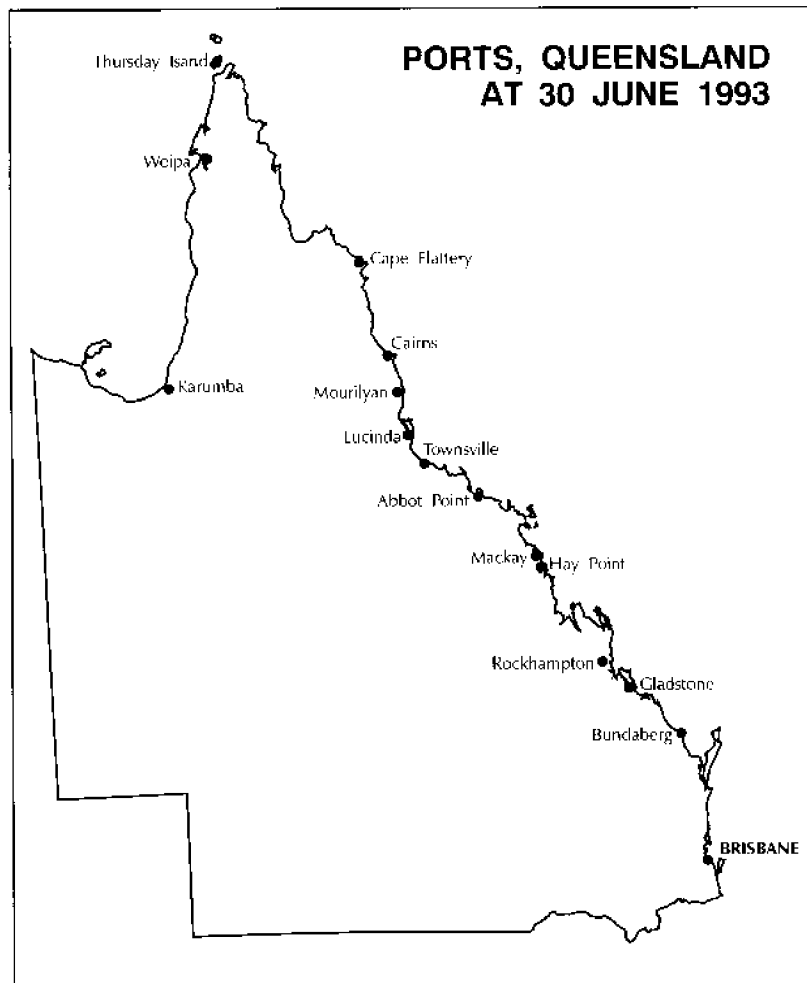
The port of Hay Point is the world's second largest coal export port and comprises the Hay Point Services and Dalrymple Bay Coal terminals. To cater for increased demand, the Ports Corporation is constructing a second \$80m off-shore berth expected for completion by late 1994. Coal exports through the port increased to 42.8 million tonnes during 1992-93, an increase of 5.6 per cent compared with the 1991-92 total.

The port of Abbot Point is located just north of Bowen and is also a dedicated coal port. During 1992-93, 5.9 million tonnes of coal were exported, a decrease of 0.9 per cent compared with that for 1991-92. The amount of coal exported to Japan accounted for 38.0 per cent of the total exports.

Located north of Cooktown, the port of Cape Flattery exports silica sand. The loading facility is operated by Cape Flattery Silica Mines Pty Ltd which exports the sand mined adjacent to the facility principally to Japan and Taiwan. Exports of silica sand have increased 29.6 per cent since 1988-89. For 1992-93, exports were 1.7 million tonnes, an increase of 6.2 per cent compared with the 1991-92 total.

The port of Weipa consists of four wharves for the export of bauxite and kaolin and the import of fuel oil, petroleum and general cargo. The port predominantly serves the Weipa bauxite operations of Comalco Aluminium Ltd. During 1992-93, the cargo throughput increased 16.1 per

cent over that for 1991-92 to reach 10.1 million tonnes, of which 9.9 million tonnes was bauxite.



Sugar and molasses are exported through the port of Mourilyan and in 1992-93 throughput increased by 68.0 per cent over that for 1991-92 to 578,440 tonnes. The principal users of the port are the Mourilyan Bulk Sugar Terminal and the Australian Molasses Pool.

The port of Lucinda is dedicated to the export of sugar and has one off-shore berth connected to Australia's longest jetty. A favourable growing season resulted in a record throughput of 472,700 tonnes of raw sugar in 1992-93. This was a 34.8 per cent increase over the 1991-92 total.

The Cairns Port Authority has 10 major wharves. Total cargo moved through the port was 1.5 million tonnes, an increase of 24.4 per cent over the 1991-92 total and an increase of 33.8 per cent since 1988-89. The major commodities handled are sugar and molasses for export and imported petroleum products. The number of vessels entering the port has

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increased 11.8 per cent from the 1991-92 total to 474. The number of cruise liners increased from 13 to 19, bringing in 7,200 passengers. A total of 2,000 passengers either departed or joined their cruises in Cairns.

The Mackay Port Authority handles the export of sugar and grain whilst petroleum, bulk fertilizers and iron concentrates are the principal commodities imported through the port. The port's throughput has been significantly affected by climatic conditions with the export of raw sugar and grain particularly affected. Total cargo moved through the port was 1.5 million tonnes, an increase of 13.3 per cent over the 1991-92 total.

Trade through the port of Gladstone has increased by 14.0 per cent over the last 5 years, with the major increase being in the export of coal. In addition to being one of the world's largest coal ports, the port also handles significant amounts of bauxite, caustic soda, cement clinker, petroleum products and aluminium. Cargo handled through Gladstone increased by 3.6 per cent over that for the previous year to reach 33.1 million tonnes.

17.22 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS (*000 mass tonnes)

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Brisbane	8,648	7,753	8,023	7,845
Bundaberg	351	443	163	121
Gladstone	23,473	23,864	8,504	9,258
Rockhampton	164	146	103	118
Cairns	510	657	717	869
Mackay	906	1,116	459	430
Townsville	1,834	2,260	3,091	3,409
Lucinda	351	473	—	—
Mourilyan	344	578	—	—
Abbot Point	5,926	5,871	—	—
Cape Flattery	1,574	1,672	—	—
Weipa	8,637	10,012	73	100
Hay Point	40,513	42,777	—	—
Thursday Island	3	2	33	40
Quintell Beach	—	—	—	1
Karumba	—	28	—	—
Total	93,235	97,654	21,166	22,191

Source: Queensland Department of Transport, *Annual Report*.

The predominant export through the port of Bundaberg is bulk sugar. Sugar and molasses exports increased by 26.4 per cent to 443,232 tonnes compared with the total for 1991-92. Petroleum imports also rose by 11.5 per cent to 112,128 tonnes for the same period. Overall, the port's throughput increased by 9.9 per cent to 564,537 tonnes over that for 1991-92.

The Townsville Port Authority has experienced an approximate 97.0 per cent increase in port trade over the last 5 years as nickel ore imports increased as a consequence of the declining production of the Greenvale Nickel Ore Mine. Trade through the port rose by 15.1 per cent during 1992-93 to reach 5.7 million tonnes.

Port Alma is the deepwater port for Rockhampton and lies 60 kilometres south on the delta of the Fitzroy River. The main exports are salt, tallow and frozen beef. During 1992-93, the port of Rockhampton had 55 vessels calling to carry 264,768 tonnes of cargo, a slight decrease of 0.7 per cent from the 1991-92 total. Salt exports decreased 12.9 per cent from the 1991-92 total to 120,154 tonnes and frozen beef exports decreased 57.9 per cent from the 1991-92 figure to 1,449 tonnes, primarily due to United States quota restrictions and the drought.

The Ports Corporation of Queensland recorded total throughput figures for the ports under its control of approximately 61.6 million tonnes for 1992-93. Whilst the Ports Corporation is responsible for the administration of some community ports, its major emphasis is on the handling of bulk commodities such as coal, bauxite, silica sand and sugar.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) was established by the *Telecommunications Act 1989* and commenced operations on 21 June 1989. A later Act, the *Telecommunications Act 1991*, continued its existence as a statutory authority with overall responsibility for maintaining fair competition in the communications industry, for implementation of government telecommunications policies as well as giving advice and assistance to the industry and reports and advice to the Minister.

Telecommunications have made a significant contribution to the development of Queensland since 1861, when operators began sending morse code messages along a line between Brisbane and Ipswich. By 1864, a complex telegraph network had extended as far north as Rockhampton.

But the days of tapping morse keys were numbered when Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 produced the world's first practical telephone. Less than 3 years later, Queensland had its own telephone exchange.

In August 1880, the Postmaster-General ordered that all Government offices were to be placed in telephone communication with each other through a central exchange at the head office at the GPO, Brisbane.

By April 1883 the Central Exchange could provide continuous service around the clock and 175 customers were connected.

The first country exchange in Queensland and Australia opened in 1882 at Maryborough with 32 customers. Townsville's first exchange opened in 1883, with Rockhampton the following year and Bundaberg in 1886. By 30 April 1899, there were 899 telephone customers in Brisbane and a total of 1,558 throughout the State. Less than a century later, over 90 per cent of households in Queensland have a telephone connected.

In November 1991, the Federal Government selected Optus to be the second telecommunications carrier of Australia. Vodaphone, the third carrier, was licensed by the Minister in December 1992. Dealing exclusively in mobile digital telecommunications, Vodaphone commenced operations on 1 October 1993, covering metropolitan Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra. In March 1994, Vodaphone services were extended to all capital cities of Australia. Vodaphone's network is

expected to cover 80 per cent of Australia's population by the end of 1995.

Maintenance of competition in the communications industry has spurred growth of the market. Between June 1992, when Optus started its mobile operations (selling airtime on Telecom's analogue mobile network) and June 1993, Optus signed on over 112,000 subscribers. During the same time Telecom's market grew by nearly 115,000 to over 555,000 mobile subscribers Australia-wide.

Digital GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) mobile services were introduced in April and May 1993 by Telecom and Optus, respectively. The mobile network is to change over progressively from analogue to digital and the analogue service is to cease from 1 January 2000. GSM technology provides built-in scrambling to ensure privacy. This feature is not provided by analogue services.

To maintain fair competition AUSTEL has had to mediate and on two occasions arbitrate between competing carriers. In 1992-93, it also investigated some 166 consumer complaints which had not been resolved by the carriers.

At September 1993 the only enrolled public access cordless telecommunications service (PACTS) provider was Telecom, which commenced offering a trial PACTS service in Brisbane in May 1993.

At 30 June 1993, eight organisations had enrolled as suppliers of eligible international services, under the international service providers class licence (ISPCL).

In June 1992, Telecom was declared by the Minister to be the sole universal service carrier for Australia. This meant that Telecom had a universal service obligation (USO) to ensure that pay phone services 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 Telecom and other carriers (Optus only for 1992-93) in proportion to timed traffic across the telecommunications network.

As digital GSM networks are developed, AUSTEL is concerned to see that customers of one service may roam on the networks of others. This is seen as a desirable feature and in the interests of consumers. International agreements between Australian carriers and their overseas counterparts allow travellers to be connected to use their own cellular mobile telephone while overseas, if this is arranged before departure. Visitors from countries not covered by international roaming agreements may be temporarily connected by an Australian carrier in the same way. To assist this, the telephones of international visitors have been exempted from certain type approval requirements.

One result of the agreements is that calls may be made in another country and billed to the owner's home address. Another is that calls made to the mobile number in the home country may be diverted to wherever in the world the traveller may be.

Telecom operates one of the largest optical fibre networks in the world, with more than 1.6 million kilometres of optical fibre in service, in

Australia. In Queensland, 400,000 kilometres of optical fibre are already installed.

Optus began laying a nationwide fibre optic network in March 1992 and is expected to spend \$2,000m in designing and building its fixed and mobile networks over the 5 years to 1997.

Telecom's Queensland network is its fastest growing State network in Australia with 126,000 new lines installed in 1993-94 to cater for growth and the replacement of older equipment. In a continuation of this investment, Telecom plans to invest approximately \$330m in Queensland, in 1994-95, for extensions and upgrades of the network which already provides fully automatic local and trunk service to 1,531,000 customer lines.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Corporation, trading as Australia Post, is obliged under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989* to provide a domestic and international service at a uniform price for letters within Australia, reasonably accessible to everyone in Australia on an equitable basis, while fulfilling performance standards suited to the needs of the community. The cost of fulfilling these Community Service Obligations for 1992-93 for the whole of Australia was estimated at \$46m.

To fulfil its commercial obligations, Australia Post aims to locate street posting boxes or other lodgement facilities in places where customer demand is sufficient to warrant the cost of establishing, clearing and maintaining them.

In order to meet Community Service Obligations, street posting boxes are also installed in some locations which would not be warranted on a commercial basis. Thus posting facilities are made available in the suburbs to meet the needs of suburban dwellers and near nursing homes or hospitals, to meet the needs of the aged or disabled, .

Of the over 350,000 households in rural and remote Australia, 78 per cent receive five deliveries a week. For more remote areas the cost of deliveries rises and the number is reduced. To operate the 'channel country run' from South Australia to Queensland — the world's longest mail route — costs around \$67,000 annually. It services 88 households.

Reduced rates are charged for private mail boxes or for post restante services for those whose access to delivery service is restricted.

Historically, postal outlets were located to provide a complete set of postal services to the local communities, at a time when commuting to and from larger centres was more limited than today. Australia Post is now adapting to the changing needs of the community and is modifying its network and seeking ways of providing service to better meet current and future needs for postal service at lower cost.

At 30 June 1993, the cost of sending a letter within Australia was the third lowest of 15 developed nations, after New Zealand and the USA.

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During the March and June quarters of 1993, an audit of the efficiency of the domestic postal service was undertaken by KPMG Peat Marwick, using a statistically valid sample of test letters designed by the ABS. A total of 69,392 letters were despatched in March quarter 1993 and an additional 79,644 were sent out in June quarter 1993. The test letters were indistinguishable from other mail and consisted of a mix of plain and window-faced envelopes, some addressed by hand and others by machine.

Results of the audit showed that 92.3 per cent were delivered on time, with 98.3 per cent on time or not more than one day later. Based on the results of other countries, this exceeded expectations by over 10 percentage points.

At 30 June 1993, Australia Post engaged 4,217 persons in full-time employment in Queensland and a further 596 were employed part-time. When post office agents, other agency engagements and mail contractors are added, a total of 6,499 people were engaged in postal services.

There were 225 corporate offices and 488 agencies and licenced post offices in Queensland at 30 June 1993.

Delivery points in Queensland at 30 June 1993 totalled 1,292,365. This represents an increase of 23,621 over the 1991-92 figure.

17.23 DELIVERY POINTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1992		1993	
	Households	Businesses	Households	Businesses
Street delivery	904,146	57,078	919,500	53,774
Private boxes	111,542	62,354	122,341	64,561
Roadside delivery	82,008	3,528	78,533	2,959
Other (a)	43,941	4,147	46,430	4,267
Total	1,141,637	127,107	1,166,804	125,561

(a) Including private, locked and community bags and poste restante.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation, *Annual Reports*.

17.24 POSTAL OUTLETS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Post offices (a)	218	216	214	227	225
Post office agencies (b)	516	511	499	490	488
Total	734	727	713	717	713
Community mail agencies	34	36	47	62	67

(a) Corporate offices, including traditional post offices, retail shops and business centres. (b) Including licenced post offices.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation, *Annual Reports*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

The responsibility for planning radio and television broadcasting in Australia rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority. The National Transmission Agency arranges for the provision of broadcasting services. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation

(ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) provide national broadcasting networks.

There are three different types of radio and television services which operate in Queensland under the Broadcasting Act:

- national radio and television services provided by the ABC and SBS;
- commercial radio and television services transmitted by licensee companies and
- public radio services transmitted by non-profit-making bodies under licence.

Radio Broadcasting Services

At June 1994, there were 21 national broadcasting stations, with broadcast powers ranging between 50 watts and 50 kilowatts, operating throughout Queensland in the AM bands. In the FM bands there were 128 national transmitters with five main programming sources broadcasting throughout Queensland with effective radiative powers ranging from 0.2 watts (Nonda, west of Julia Creek) to 65 kilowatts (Townsville).

17.25 RADIO STATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT AUGUST 1994

Operator	Amplitude modulation (AM)		Frequency modulation (FM)	
	Metropolitan	Rest of State	Metropolitan	Rest of State
Commercial (b)	4	30	2	8
Public	2	—	2	9
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	3	18	2	126
BRACS	—	—	—	28
Total	9	48	6	171

(a) Excluding narrowcasting. (b) Including AM and FM repeater/translator stations.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

A total of 234 transmitters (excluding narrowcasting) were in operation in Queensland, at August 1994. Of this total, 44 were commercially operated, 13 were public broadcasting stations and 177 were operated by the ABC, including the BRACS stations.

The 44 commercial radio transmitters in Queensland, at August 1994, consisted of 34 amplitude modulation stations, including nine repeater/translators and 10 frequency modulation stations of which two were translators from the AM band.

The ABC domestic radio network in Queensland, at 23 September 1993, consisted of 65 metropolitan and regional radio transmitters, 72 radio national transmitters, 10 ABC Fine Music transmitters, 4JJJ (part of the youth network), 4PM (part of the Parliamentary network) and the Broadcasting to Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS), involving 28 transmitters.

The domestic shortwave transmission services in Queensland (VLQ and VLM) were closed on 18 December 1993.

Another service operating in Queensland is Narrowcasting. Examples of Narrowcasting are the TAB information service available to country

centres on relatively low power (100 to 500 watts) in the FM band and tourism information services which are powered to reach a radius of one kilometre around numerous places of interest. Both BRACS and TAB services are delivered by Australia's domestic satellite service, AUSSAT.

Radio Australia is broadcast from 14 transmitters in Australia, two of which are located in Queensland at Townsville. A third transmitter is kept on standby in case of breakdown of the operating transmitters. Their transmission frequencies are variable and are changed in accordance with sunspot activity and the intensity of interference from other broadcasting and may be made in the 11, 9 or the 5 megahertz band. At August 1994, broadcasts were being made to Papua New Guinea on 9,660 kilohertz and to Vanuatu-New Caledonia on 9,580 kilohertz, at a power of 10 kilowatts.

Public Broadcasting Services

The 13 public radio stations operating in Queensland receive their income from various sources including government and non-government grants and subscriptions, as well as from sponsorship announcements. They broadcast a wide variety of programs ranging from classical music to ethnic, cultural and educational material.

Television Broadcasting Services

No new licences for commercial television were let in 1993. Planning is under way for community television.

Brisbane is served by three commercial television channels as well as the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Special Broadcasting Service. These are BTQ-7, QTQ-9, TVQ-10, ABQ-2 and SBS-28.

Overlap of coverage areas has meant that the Gold Coast receives two versions of each commercial network.

Extensive changes have occurred in regional television in recent times. The introduction of UHF television and an aggregated television scheme has allowed viewers in the Queensland coastal regions and some inland areas to have the choice of three commercial television channels, as in the capital cities. These are Sunshine Television (7 Network), WIN (9 Network) and QTV (10 Network). At August 1993, a total of 428 television stations were in operation in Queensland.

Within the QTV group, QQQ, which has the licence for the North East Remote Commercial Television Service, provides television to western Queensland and, like ITQ-8 (Mount Isa), may carry some programs from the 7 and 9 Networks.

ABC television transmitters totalled 138 throughout Queensland in 1992-93, of which 33 were licensed under the Self-help Broadcasting Reception Scheme (SBRs). Under this scheme, transmission facilities are supplied by the licencees, not the National Transmission Agency. These SBRs licences include many remote areas as well as Numimbah Prison and Palen Creek Prison.

The ABC currently uses Optus satellites to broadcast to remote areas. Its network distribution was transferred from the Optus A1 satellite to the Optus B1 satellite in January 1993. Use of digital audio broadcasting and compressed digital video (CDV) technology is expected to increase the number of potential channels available to such an extent that programming rather than carrier capacity may become the limiting factor in radio and television. CDV is expected to become the preferred method

of satellite broadcasting as each channel requires only a fraction of the capacity required by analogue (B-Mac or PAL) transmissions.

17.26 SELECTED NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT AUGUST 1993

<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>
ABQ-2	Brisbane	ABRAQ-7	Roma
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	ABEQ-11	Emerald
ABRQ-9	Rockhampton	ABSGQ-8	St George
ABTQ-3	Townsville	ABCEQ-9	Charleville
ABMQ-8	Mackay	ABAAQ-11	Augathella
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay-Maryborough	ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla
ABNQ-9	Cairns	ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi
ABSQ-1	South Downs-Warwick	ABMIQ-6	Mitchell
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	ABMNQ-7	Morven
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	ABQ-8	Winton
ABJO-10	Julia Creek	ABCTQ-10	Clermont
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	ABSEQ-8	SpringSURE
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	ABAQ-8	Alpha
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	ABBQ-10	Barcaldine
ABMSQ-9	Miles	ABBLO-9	Blackall
ABBQ-6	Longreach		

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

17.27 SELECTED COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, AT AUGUST 1993

<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>
BTQ-7	Brisbane	STQ-31	Rockhampton
QTQ-9	Brisbane	RTQ-7	Rockhampton
TVQ-10	Brisbane	TNQ-34	Rockhampton
STQ-33	Cairns	STQ-33	Southern Downs
RTQ-39	Cairns	RTQ-42	Southern Downs
TNQ-10	Cairns	TNQ-39	Southern Downs
STQ-35	Darling Downs	STQ-34	Townsville
RTQ-0	Darling Downs	RTQ-40	Townsville
TNQ-41	Darling Downs	TNQ-7	Townsville
STQ-6	Mackay	STQ-8	Wide Bay
RTQ-39	Mackay	RTQ-39	Wide Bay
TNQ-33	Mackay	TNQ-33	Wide Bay
ITQ-8	Mount Isa		

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

Licences for pay television (two by satellite, one by cable) have been issued but implementation of the services is yet to take place.

To assist in the interval until pay television commences, multipoint distribution system licences were auctioned in July 1994 for commencement in January 1995. There was not as much interest in taking up these licences as had been anticipated and consequently the prices that were realised were lower than expected.

Multipoint distribution system television is a microwave frequency, line-of-sight system allowing pay television from ground sites to pay television customers.

It is anticipated that multipoint distribution system television will eventually be replaced by satellite and cable pay television. Present plans for cable television entail that distribution will be by fibre optic cable to repeaters within a few hundred metres of users and will enter homes by coaxial cable.

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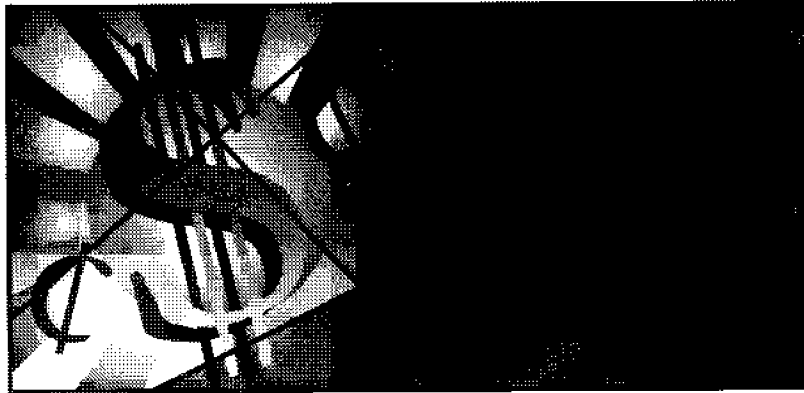
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TRADE AND PRICES



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Chapter 18

TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade situation continues to enjoy the surplus experienced through the 1980s.

Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold — initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

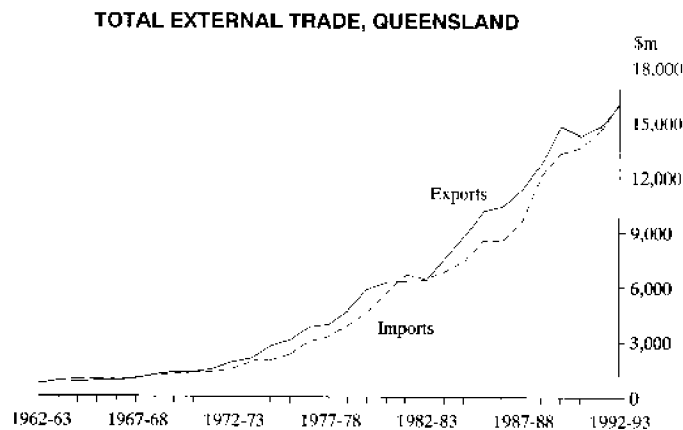
In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

Over the past 5 years or so, Queensland's retail industry has also grown strongly although the rate of growth has slowed in more recent times. Between 1986 and 1991, the total value of retail trade is estimated to have grown 45 per cent at current prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports increased five and a half times from \$773.5m to \$4,261.7m while interstate exports trebled from \$547.8m to \$1,596.7m.

A similar pattern is reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from \$294.1m to \$1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from \$935.7m to \$3,272.3m.



As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this has continued into the 1990s. Compared with 1991-92, foreign exports rose 8.6 per cent to \$11,788.5m

in 1992-93 and foreign imports rose 12.6 per cent to \$6,334.1m. Interstate exports increased 9.8 per cent to \$4,235.4m and interstate imports increased 10.3 per cent to \$9,768.7m.

Queensland's deficit in its balance of total trade during 1992-93 was the result of strong growth in foreign imports for the year. The total trade deficit in 1992-93 was \$78.9m.

18.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

<i>Direction of trade</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Exports				
Foreign (a)	10,664.0	10,645.2	10,857.6	11,788.5
Interstate	4,080.3	3,563.7	3,858.6	4,235.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,744.3</i>	<i>14,208.9</i>	<i>14,716.2</i>	<i>16,023.9</i>
Imports				
Foreign (a)	4,258.2	4,903.5	5,626.7	6,334.1
Interstate	9,018.4	8,678.4	8,856.9	9,768.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,276.6</i>	<i>13,581.9</i>	<i>14,483.6</i>	<i>16,102.8</i>
Balance of trade	+1,467.7	+627.0	+232.6	-78.9

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

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

When the colony of Queensland was established, all trade was directed through the colony of New South Wales. In 1860 this changed when Queensland established its own direct overseas trading links. Initially trade was conducted only with Great Britain but was later extended to other parts of the British Empire and to other destinations such as Germany and South American countries.

During the early years the other Australian colonies and Great Britain not only provided the major commodities of wearing apparel, drapery and food but also took most of Queensland's exports, mainly wool. By 1869, the colony was also exporting gold dust, copper ore and cotton and, in that year, reported its first surplus, a tidy sum of £144,698 (\$289,396).

Up to federation the main imports continued to be flour, metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery), clothes, spirits (including beer) and groceries. Exports had begun to diversify, with meat overtaking sugar as the major item while wool and gold dust continued to be important. The United Kingdom replaced New South Wales as the major source of imports and goods flowed through Brisbane, the main port, as well as through the other major ports of Townsville, Rockhampton and Cairns.

Following federation in 1901, Queensland's economy continued to grow until World War I. By 1915 Queensland's major exports were meat, wool and butter, together with gold dust, sugar, copper and tin. The United Kingdom took 78.5 per cent of all exports in 1915 followed by the United States with just 5.7 per cent. Germany, which had been a major trading partner, was replaced by Japan which took 3.3 per cent. There was little change in the trading pattern for imports during this time, with the exception that Japan had become the State's third largest source of imports, replacing Germany.

Motor vehicles rapidly became the State's third largest item of imports, behind metal manufactures (including machinery) and apparel.

The 1920s saw a strong economic recovery with imports of £13.7m (\$27.4m) and record exports of £26.4m (\$52.8m) being recorded in 1925-26. The Great Depression followed close on the heels of these boom years, however, and imports plummeted to just £3.7m (\$7.4m) in 1932 while exports reached a low of £15.5m (\$31m) in 1932-33.

By 1932 Japan had become the State's second largest export destination after the United Kingdom, taking 10.2 per cent of total exports.

Recovery in imports after the depression was slow with the figure advancing to only £8.7m (\$17.4m) by the outbreak of World War II. Exports, on the other hand, increased more rapidly to reach a new record level of £32.2m (\$64.4m) on the eve of the war.

Following the war, Queensland's trade pattern began to undergo major changes. By 1955 Japan had once again emerged as the State's second most important destination for exports behind the United Kingdom. Wool, sugar and meat remained as major export earners. Imports continued to be obtained predominantly from the United Kingdom. The United States, however, was important for the supply of machinery, metal products and motor vehicles while Indonesia and India were prominent sources of textiles. By 1966 Japan had become the State's major trading partner.

By the end of the 1970s wool had been replaced by coal as the State's single most valuable item of export, ahead of meat, sugar and ores, and concentrates of copper, lead, zinc and alumina. Commodities being imported had changed little, with machinery and transport equipment being the major items.

18.2 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
1993	11,788.5	6,334.1	+5,454.4

(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 from \$479.4m in 1970 to \$2,940.6m in 1980. This trend continued throughout the 1980s and in 1993 the surplus was \$5,454.4m.

In 1993, of the State's total imports, 60.7 per cent 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 1992-93, the State's foreign exports were 20.3 per cent of the Australian total, while foreign imports were 10.6 per cent of the Australian total.

Commodities Traded

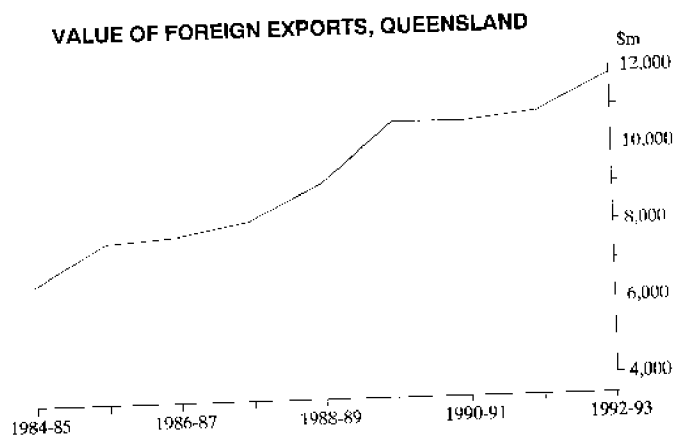
Foreign Exports

Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. The value of coal exported in 1992-93 increased by \$369.9m to \$4,379.2m when compared with 1991-92. Non-ferrous metals, metalliferous ores and metal scrap and non-monetary gold were valued at \$934.6m, \$595.7m and \$149.4m, respectively, and this comprised 14.2 per cent of the value of exports for the year.

18.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value (a)
Coal	4,379.2
Meat and meat preparations	1,779.4
Sugar	986.5
Sugar	934.6
Non-ferrous metals (b)	595.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	408.7
Machinery and transport equipment	233.6
Cotton	169.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	149.4
Non-monetary gold	2,152.2
Other (c)	
Total	11,788.5

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.
(c) Including items for which details are not publishable.



Trade and Prices

The value of meat exports for 1992-93 was \$1,779.4m, an increase of \$167.5m (10.4 per cent) when compared with 1991-92. This was 15.1 per cent of the State's total exports compared with 14.8 per cent in the previous year. Sugar exports increased their proportion of exports by 2.0 per cent to 8.4 per cent during 1992-93.

Interstate Exports

In 1992-93, the major groups of interstate exports comprised food and live animals (28.5 per cent of total exports), manufactured goods classified by material (20.2 per cent), crude materials inedible, except fuels (17.6 per cent) and machinery and transport equipment (15.5 per cent).

The food and live animals group has shown a decline, in percentage terms, over recent years (down from 35.0 per cent of total exports in 1984-85), while crude materials, inedible, except fuels (6.8 per cent in 1984-85) has grown to 17.6 per cent of the total in 1992-93.

18.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

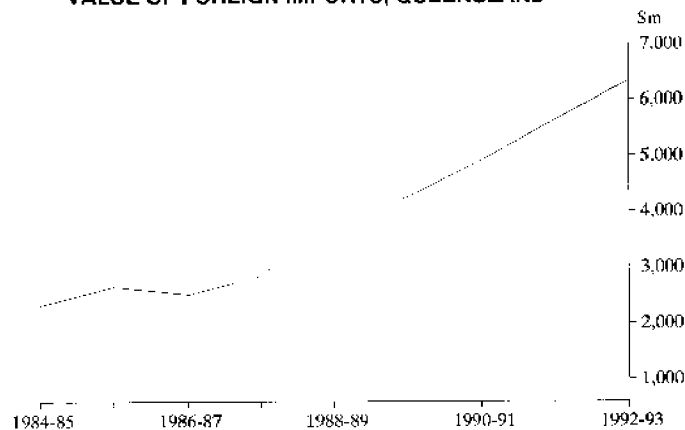
Commodity group	Value
Food and live animals	1,205.9
Manufactured goods classified by material	857.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	743.7
Machinery and transport equipment	656.9
Other (a)	771.7
Total	4,235.4

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Foreign Imports

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1992-93 were valued at \$6,334.1m, a 12.6 per cent rise on the 1991-92 figure. The value of non-monetary gold imported in 1992-93 decreased by \$100.1m to \$783.6m when compared with 1991-92. Petroleum and petroleum products were worth \$686.4m (10.8 per cent of total imports). Machinery specialised for particular industries were worth \$392.9m (6.2 per cent of total imports), power generating machinery and equipment were worth \$279.3m (4.4 per cent) while general industrial machinery and equipment were worth \$241.9m (3.8 per cent).

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND



18.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value (a)
Road vehicles	1,181.2
Non-monetary gold	783.6
Petroleum and petroleum products (b)	686.4
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	392.9
Power generating machinery and equipment (b)	279.3
General industrial machinery and equipment	241.9
Other	2,768.8
Total	6,334.1

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.

Interstate Imports

Interstate imports of road motor vehicles and parts were valued at \$1,413.1m during 1992-93. This represented 14.6 per cent of the total interstate imports and 50.3 per cent of the machinery and transport equipment group, which increased by 7.8 per cent from 1991-92 to \$2,844.2m in 1992-93.

18.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Manufactured goods classified by material	1,912.0
Food and live animals	1,438.2
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,431.1
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	1,413.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,273.4
Chemicals	1,257.3
Other	1,043.5
Total	9,768.7

The value of interstate imports manufactured goods classified by material increased by 9.1 per cent during 1992-93 to \$1,912.0m. Articles made of iron and steel comprised 33.8 per cent (\$645.8m) of this group.

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 14.7 per cent, 13.0 per cent and 12.9 per cent, respectively, of the total value.

Foreign Trading Partners

Foreign Exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports rose from 35.9 per cent in 1991-92 to 36.2 per cent in 1992-93. The European Economic Community (EEC) recorded a fall of 0.9 per cent to 10.1 per cent, the Republic of Korea rose 1.6 per cent to 7.7 per cent and the United States fell 1.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent. Taiwan rose by 0.6 per cent to 4.6 per cent of total foreign exports.

Raw materials, particularly coal (46.3 per cent of total exports) continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 20.5 per cent and 7.8

per cent, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan during the year 1992-93.

18.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Country	Value (a)	
	1991-92	1992-93
Japan	3,895.9	4,267.9
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	1,192.0	1,196.1
Korea, Republic of	665.4	909.6
United States	974.6	849.0
Taiwan	438.8	545.1
Other	3,690.9	4,020.8
Total	10,857.6	11,788.5

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade and re-exports.

18.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Coal	1,974.2
Meat and meat preparations	875.7
Non-ferrous metals (a)	333.4
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	173.1
Other (b)	911.5
Total	4,267.9

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

18.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (a) FROM QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Coal	666.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	180.2
Non-ferrous metals (b)	73.8
Textile fibres (b)	67.0
Other (c)	208.9
Total	1,196.1

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

The value of commodities exported to the EEC in 1992-93 was \$1,196.1m, a marginal increase over the value recorded for 1991-92. Coal rose 2.4 per cent to \$666.2m (55.7 per cent of total exports to the EEC). Metalliferous ores and metal scrap decreased by 19.5 per cent while non-ferrous metals increased 2.1 per cent and textile fibres decreased 16.8 per cent.

The Republic of Korea continued to develop as a major destination for Queensland exports during 1992-93. Coal increased by 51.7 per cent to remain the major commodity group with 48.9 per cent of the value of total

exports to the Republic of Korea. Meat exports decreased by 18.7 per cent to \$82.3m in 1992-93 to be the second largest commodity group.

18.10 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Coal	444.5
Meat and meat preparations	82.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	70.8
Textile fibres (a)	62.5
Other (b)	249.5
Total	909.6

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat which in 1992-93 was valued at \$486.5m or 57.3 per cent of all commodities exported to the United States. This was \$57.1m (10.5 per cent) lower than in 1991-92 and made the United States second, behind Japan, as the most important destination for Queensland meat.

18.11 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Meat and meat preparations	486.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	40.9
Machinery and transport equipment	36.7
Other (b)	284.9
Total	849.0

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Exports to Taiwan rose 24.2 per cent to \$545.1m in 1992-93. The major commodity continues to be coal at 37.9 per cent of total exports.

18.12 EXPORTS TO TAIWAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Coal	206.8
Non-ferrous metals (a)	90.8
Meat and meat preparations	72.8
Other (b)	174.7
Total	545.1

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Foreign Imports

Imports from Japan increased to \$1,499.2m which was 23.7 per cent of the State's total value of imports, 3.1 per cent higher than in 1991-92. The share of imports from the United States rose marginally to 15.4 per cent. The share of Papua New Guinea fell 1.0 per cent to 15.1 per cent to make them the third major source of foreign imports.

18.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND
(\$ million)

Country	Value (a)	
	1991-92	1992-93
Japan	1,160.2	1,499.2
United States	851.6	974.4
Papua New Guinea	908.3	958.4
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	517.4	432.7
New Zealand	315.9	367.0
Other	1,873.3	2,102.4
Total	5,626.7	6,334.1

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

The share of the EEC fell by 2.4 per cent to 6.8 per cent while that of New Zealand rose marginally to 5.8 per cent of total imports.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased by 41.9 per cent to \$961.3m in 1992-93 which was 64.1 per cent of the value of all commodities. Power generating machinery and equipment rose 30.5 per cent to \$123.6m.

18.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1992-93
(\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	961.3
Power generating machinery and equipment (a)	123.6
Rubber manufactures	60.9
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	59.1
General industrial machinery and equipment	47.7
Other (b)	246.6
Total	1,499.2

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

18.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND,
1992-93
(\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	161.8
Road vehicles	78.9
General industrial machinery and equipment	78.9
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	77.2
Other (a)	577.6
Total	974.4

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

The value of machinery, specialised for particular industries, imported from the United States rose 11.3 per cent to \$161.8m. Other major imports comprised road vehicles and general industrial machinery which both recorded 8.1 per cent of total imports. Transport equipment rose 93.5 per cent to \$77.2m.

18.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Non-monetary gold	783.6
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	153.6
Non-ferrous metals (a)	11.4
Other (b)	9.8
Total	958.4

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

During 1992-93, Papua New Guinea provided Queensland with a range of items. The single most significant commodity was non-monetary gold which decreased 11.3 per cent to \$783.6m (81.8 per cent of all commodities). Petroleum and petroleum products were valued at \$153.6m (16.0 per cent of all commodities).

18.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (a) TO QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	60.7
General industrial machinery and equipment	43.7
Road vehicles	38.5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures (b)	34.3
Other (c)	255.5
Total	432.7

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

The European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1992-93. Machinery for particular industries was 14.0 per cent of all items imported during the year.

18.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1992-93 (\$ million)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cork and wood	56.0
Paper and paperboard (a)	48.8
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	30.5
Other (b)	231.7
Total	367.0

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

During 1992-93, cork and wood represented 15.3 per cent of all commodities imported from New Zealand. Paper and paperboard imports were valued at \$48.8m (13.3 per cent of all commodities). Petroleum and petroleum products decreased 46.7 per cent to \$30.5m.

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.

18.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA (Base of Each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Commodity group	1991-92	1992-93
Live animals, animal products	97.6	105.1
Vegetable products	83.1	94.3
Mineral products	103.1	108.2
Products of chemicals or allied industries	89.6	90.1
Wool and cotton fibres	66.6	60.9
Base metals and articles of base metals	79.7	81.0
All groups	89.6	93.5

(a) Selected sections of the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

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 index* items were selected on the basis of their values in 1988-89. They constituted 95 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period.

The index shows that from 1991-92 to 1992-93 export prices rose for all groups except wool and cotton fibres which continued to fall, this year by 8.6 per cent. The *all groups* index rose by 4.4 per cent largely due to the fall of the Australian dollar against most of the major trading currencies; but also was buoyed by higher world demand for the live animals, animal products and vegetable products commodity groups. Large falls in wool prices followed the end of the Reserve Price Support Scheme in February 1991 and prices remained low throughout 1991-92. Prices for most base metals fell significantly in 1991-92 as a result of lower world demand. This situation continued throughout 1992-93 with historic lows being experienced in many metal prices.

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.

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 per cent 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 per cent of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia during 1988-89 and 1989-90. Prices of commodities constituting a further 2 per cent 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.

18.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA (Base of Each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	98.1	104.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	90.8	101.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	92.5	100.1
Chemicals and related products	100.5	106.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	103.3	109.3
Machinery and transport equipment	104.8	116.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	105.7	114.9
All groups	102.7	112.1

(a) Selected sections of the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3, reflecting the most heavily weighted groups.

The index showed increases in import prices in each commodity group, notably in machinery and transport equipment (11.5 per cent) miscellaneous manufactured articles (8.7 per cent) and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (8.2 per cent). In addition, significant import price increases were identified in less heavily weighted groups, e.g. road vehicles (17.6 per cent) and general industrial machinery, equipment and parts (14.2 per cent).

The continuing low value of the Australian dollar against the major trading currencies led to these price increases.

A comparison of the overall rates of change in the export and import price indexes indicated Australia's terms of trade continued to be unfavourable.

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 1992-93 financial year, the wholesale and retail trade sector was the second largest contributor industry to Queensland Gross State Product (GSP), contributing 14.6 per cent of GSP at factor cost. In 1992-93 the Queensland component of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the wholesale and retail trade sector was 13.7 per cent.

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 per cent of total sales of wholesale goods despatched in Australia. The mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group was the

largest contributor (21.3 per cent) to total wholesale trade in Queensland. Persons employed in the wholesale trade industry in Queensland in 1991-92 was estimated to be 59,417 persons which was 17.0 per cent 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.

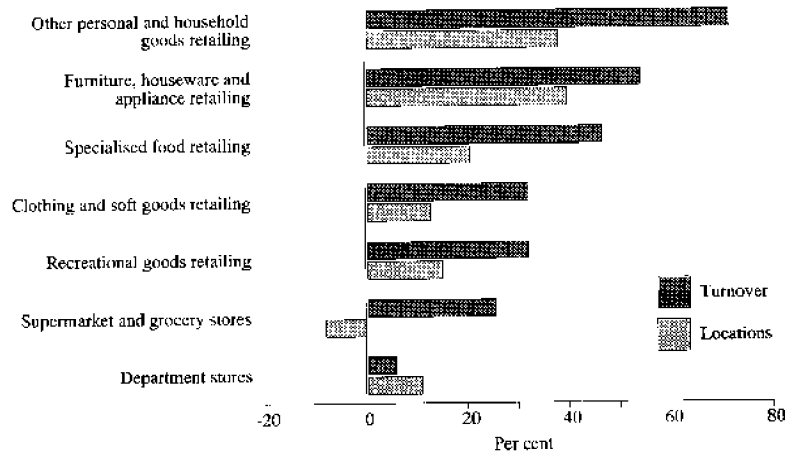
Retail Census

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, supermarket and grocery store locations decreased 8.4 per cent over the 6-year period.

SHOPFRONT RETAILING: CHANGE IN LOCATIONS AND TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86 TO 1991-92



In constant price terms, turnover for personal and household goods retailing recorded an increase of 37.8 per cent 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 per cent and employment increased 32.6 per cent. 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 per cent (\$8,359m) of total shopfront retailing turnover.

The food retailing subdivision recorded a turnover of \$6,943m in 1991-92. This was an increase of 31.9 per cent in constant price terms over the turnover recorded in 1985-86. An increase of 12.6 per cent in number of locations and an increase of 36.4 per cent in persons employed was recorded for the subdivision over the same period.

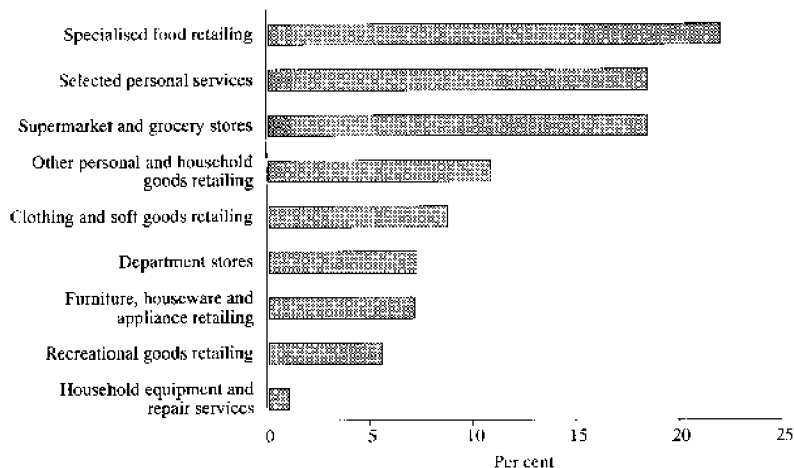
Of the selected personal services classes included in the 1991-92 retail and services census, cafes and restaurants recorded the largest turnover (\$718m) followed by hairdressing and beauty salons (\$218m) and video hire outlets (\$102m). There were 2,225 cafe and restaurant locations employing 20,384 persons throughout Queensland in 1991-92.

At 30 June 1992 there were 29,649 shopfront retailing locations employing 188,331 persons which represented 13.0 per cent 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 per cent of employment in the sector and 21.1 per cent of total employed females. The 70,084 males employed in the

sector represented 9.2 per cent of total employed males in Queensland. Of the 188,331 people employed in shopfront retailing 99,726 (53.0 per cent) were working full-time. The majority of males (64.5 per cent) employed in shopfront retailing worked full-time. In comparison 53.9 per cent of females worked part-time. Department stores (66.0 per cent), supermarket and grocery stores (60.0 per cent) and specialised food retailing outlets (52.2 per cent) were the only groups where part-time employment was greater than full-time employment.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPFRONT RETAILING BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



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 per cent of all private sector employees working in small business were employed in retail trade.

18.21 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, 1991-92 (8623.3).

Brisbane Statistical Division was the major area of shopfront retailing in Queensland, contributing 40.6 per cent (12,034) of the State's shopfront retailing locations, 45.8 per cent (\$7,559.4m) of turnover and 46.0 per cent (86,596) of persons employed in retailing. Although Brisbane

Trade and Prices

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 consistent growth in retail trade turnover from June 1993, with an average monthly growth rate of 0.5 per cent from June 1993 to June 1994. At 30 June 1994, provisional trend estimates of retail trade turnover at current prices was \$1,527.5m.

Prices of goods and services remain a focus of much concern within the community. Virtually all members of society find themselves affected to some extent by changes in retail prices.

Within the food group, a comparison of average prices of certain commodities for the years 1992-93 and 1987-88 reveals quite disparate movements. Dry biscuits, canned peaches and bread increased in price by 37 per cent, 34 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. During the same period, average prices of instant coffee and butter actually declined although meat prices increased.

18.22 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	Unit	1987-88	1992-93	Change
		cents	cents	%
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	101	134	+33
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	93	127	+37
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	550 g pkt	(b) 183	268	..
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	180	234	+30
Peaches	825 g can	139	186	+34
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	149	163	+9
Tea	250 g pkt	134	165	+23
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	483	405	-16
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	(c) 87	102	..
Butter	500 g	171	164	-4
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	61	80	+31
Onions	1 kg	87	104	+20
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	851	1,066	+25
Silverside, corned	1 kg	545	634	+16
Lamb, leg	1 kg	498	556	+12
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	578	681	+18
Pork, leg	1 kg	495	543	+10
Sausages	1 kg	350	453	+29

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the 4 quarters of each financial year. (b) 500 g pkt.
(c) 2 x 600 ml.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Within the heavily weighted beef and veal group, rump steak rose by 25 per cent, while the price of sausages of all types rose by 29 per cent.

Comparable interperiod price rises were noted for fresh vegetables, for example, potatoes, 31 per cent and onions, 20 per cent.

Since 1987-88, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area rose by just under 25 per cent, which is a lower rise than that in all capital cities except Perth, Hobart and Darwin. Between 1991-92 and 1992-93, consumer prices in Brisbane rose by 1.4 per cent, higher than in all the other capital cities except Adelaide and Canberra.

18.23 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

City	1987-88 to 1992-93	1991-92 to 1992-93
Sydney	25.8	0.9
Melbourne	26.0	0.7
Brisbane	24.9	1.4
Adelaide	27.8	2.1
Perth	23.6	0.3
Hobart	23.4	1.3
Darwin	21.9	1.4
Canberra	25.4	1.6

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

In Brisbane, since 1987-88, tobacco and alcohol prices have shown the greatest increase followed by health and personal care. However, between 1991-92 and 1992-93, housing prices fell by 2.3 per cent, continuing the pattern of the previous year. Transportation prices rose by 1.7 per cent, while food prices rose by 2.1 per cent. In the same period the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index was 1.4 per cent.

18.24 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE (per cent)

Group	1987-88 to 1992-93	1991-92 to 1992-93
Food	24.3	+2.1
Clothing	18.9	+0.8
Housing	23.4	-2.3
Household equipment and operation	18.5	-0.7
Transportation	24.0	+1.7
Tobacco and alcohol	50.3	+11.7
Health and personal care	37.5	+1.5
Recreation and education	20.7	+1.3
All groups	24.9	+1.4

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.

Quantitative data on this sector are scarce but a series of surveys in respect of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is addressing this information gap. As service

industries have previously only been surveyed in part, the degree of growth for many of these industries cannot be measured. However, comparable data are available for some industries within the services sector.

Service industries in Queensland (for which comparable data are available) have shown a mixture of growth and decline between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Industry groups showing the greatest growth since 1979-80, in terms of turnover at 1986-87 prices, are hairdressers and beauty salons with an 80 per cent increase and accommodation, up 68 per cent. Strong growth has also been shown in cafes and restaurants with a 26 per cent increase and hotels, etc., with 18 per cent. The industry group which has shown the greatest decline, in terms of 1986-87 prices, is the motion picture theatres where turnover decreased 25 per cent over the period.

18.25 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Turnover in 1986-87 prices</i>		<i>Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1986-87</i>
	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
Motion picture theatres	47.2	35.2	-25
Cafes and restaurants	278.6	r 351.8	+26
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	998.5	r 1,176.2	r +18
Accommodation	293.8	494.8	68
Licensed clubs	232.3	229.6	-1
Laundries and dry cleaners	45.6	44.6	-2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	76.4	137.9	+80
Motor vehicle hire (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	r 41.3	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	27.0	n.a.

(a) Turnover figures by State are not available.

18.26 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND r

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June</i>		<i>Percentage change, 1980 to 1987</i>
	<i>1980</i>	<i>1987</i>	
Motion picture theatres	1,079	663	- 39
Cafes and restaurants	8,080	12,108	+50
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	15,239	16,992	+12
Accommodation	8,227	11,414	+39
Licensed clubs	4,267	4,632	+9
Laundries and dry cleaners	1,624	1,629	
Hairdressers and beauty salons	4,572	6,630	+45
Motor vehicle hire	n.a.	680	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	1,283	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	656	n.a.

Employment in service industries within Queensland showed similar trends between 1979-80 and 1986-87 with cafes and restaurants having the largest increase of 50 per cent. Hairdressers and beauty salons also showed a significant increase of 46 per cent as did the accommodation industry with a 39 per cent increase. Hotels experienced a 12 per cent increase during the period. The motion picture theatre industry was the

only one to show a decrease in employment, dropping by 38 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87.

Professional and business services were first surveyed in 1987-88 and therefore no comparable data are available.

18.27 PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Industry group	Turnover	Persons employed at 30 June
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>
Real estate agents	384	5,296
Architectural services	113	2,415
Surveying services	74	1,882
Engineering and technical services	282	4,895
Legal services	474	5,781
Accounting services	278	3,974
Computing services	94	1,722
Advertising services	392	1,688
Debt collecting and credit reporting services	15	290
Pest control services	19	463
Cleaning services	69	5,368
Security/protection and business services, n.e.c.	88	2,725

Source: Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics (8662.0).

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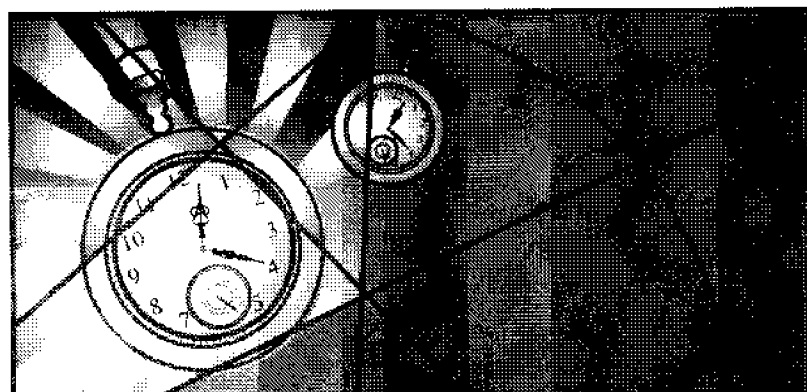
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Since 1860

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PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (\$m)

Year	Trading banks deposits (a) (b) (c)	Savings banks deposits (a) (c)	All banks (b) (c)		Type of financial commitment			
			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.	2,083.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	7,645.1	5,238.4	n.a.	n.a.	1,561.1	2,358.6	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	1,096.0
1988-89	10,197.0	9,687.0	n.a.	n.a.	3,442.1	3,438.5	12,738.5	1,470.7
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	22,862	20,503	3,150.0	3,603.9	8,693.2	1,325.4
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	22,686	24,033	3,860.0	3,535.7	7,572.8	953.0
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	26,601	25,205	5,805.4	3,665.9	9,142.9	891.3
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	27,846	30,677	7,754.9	3,918.6	10,871.2	1,103.1

(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.

Queensland Statistical Summary

LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police force at end of year (a)	Prisoners in jail at end of year (b)		Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (e)	Higher education students (f)
		Males	Females					
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
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,808	1,667	357,576	14,821
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,806	1,649	368,385	15,253
1968-69	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,822	1,606	375,741	15,317
1969-70	3,221	1,185	22	1,402	1,882	1,590	383,234	15,773
1970-71	3,197	1,218	18	1,727	1,969	1,578	387,745	17,584
1971-72	3,353	1,410	29	1,758	2,026	1,573	392,883	18,949
1972-73	3,518	1,547	27	1,812	2,085	1,568	399,569	18,591
1973-74	3,770	1,376	25	1,610	2,155	1,567	407,582	18,815
1974-75	3,949	1,462	21	1,803	2,214	1,562	414,179	20,701
1975-76	4,034	1,536	30	1,966	2,250	1,540	422,522	20,047
1976-77	4,230	1,498	23	1,008	2,289	1,540	429,694	20,904
1977-78	4,233	1,597	37	891	2,346	1,554	437,941	21,513
1978-79	4,132	1,697	43	946	2,446	1,584	444,045	21,958
1979-80	4,387	1,686	53	1,143	2,518	1,597	450,575	21,721
1980-81	4,554	1,733	49	1,243	2,605	1,617	460,927	22,249
1981-82	4,543	1,661	45	1,263	2,719	1,626	472,840	22,392
1982-83	4,869	1,728	45	1,434	2,830	1,636	481,568	22,528
1983-84	4,899	1,850	38	1,784	2,928	1,669	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	r 3,054	1,694	491,160	23,996
1986-87	5,381	2,261	88	2,619	r 3,173	1,708	495,059	25,359
1987-88	5,322	2,304	114	2,795	r 3,295	1,704	503,080	25,495
1988-89	5,573	2,335	119	2,836	r 3,447	1,694	513,856	27,816
1989-90	5,882	2,367	115	3,032	r 3,572	1,707	521,306	77,325
1990-91	6,302	2,102	84	2,916	r 3,625	1,715	530,816	85,021
1991-92	6,413	1,941	76	3,509	r 3,673	1,730	536,959	90,190
1992-93	6,504	1,989	79	n.a.	3,864	1,729	543,731	93,955

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; wine-sellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms and theatres from 1970-71; caterers' licences from 1976-77; airport licences from 1977-78; vigneron-vintners and tourist park licences from 1980-81; cultural centres from 1982-83 and historic inn licences from 1983-84. (d) From 1983-84 including non-government special schools. (e) 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; reclassification of Colleges of Advanced Education to higher education. From 1991 amalgamated with universities. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.

Queensland Statistical Summary

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	—	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.

Queensland Statistical Summary

POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

Particulars	At 30 June				At 6 August	
	1966	1971	1976 (a)	1981	1986	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			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1987	1991	1992 p		1987	1991	1992 p
Albert Shire	103,245	145,184	153,652	Fitzroy Shire	6,857	8,281	8,554
Allora Shire	3,125	2,269	2,264	Flinders Shire	2,869	2,666	2,651
Aramac Shire	1,058	949	949	Gatton Shire	12,964	14,170	14,584
Atherton Shire	8,660	9,318	9,441	Gayndah Shire	2,927	2,928	2,940
Aurukun Shire	841	800	798	Gladstone City	23,639	24,983	25,289
Balonne Shire	5,164	5,346	5,405	Glengallan Shire	3,879	4,117	4,157
Banana Shire	16,841	14,997	15,121	Gold Coast City	122,445	137,262	139,615
Bareakine Shire	1,813	1,755	1,751	Gooburrum Shire	6,065	7,188	7,402
Barcoo Shire	501	501	498	Guondiwindi Town	4,151	4,403	4,489
Bauhinia Shire	2,437	2,367	2,362	Gympie City	11,392	11,536	11,611
Beaudesert Shire	27,941	36,306	38,610	Herberton Shire	4,504	4,713	4,756
Belyando Shire	11,639	11,297	11,333	Hervey Bay City	20,019	27,787	29,811
Bendemere Shire	1,160	1,125	1,122	Hinchinbrook Shire	13,601	13,404	13,341
Biggenden Shire	1,622	1,643	1,652	Ilfracombe Shire	332	357	354
Blackall Shire	2,177	2,146	2,133	Inglewood Shire	3,050	3,036	3,008
Boonab Shire	6,246	6,654	6,728	Ipswich City	74,418	75,424	76,007
Booringa Shire	2,273	2,151	2,149	Isis Shire	4,108	4,730	4,859
Boulia Shire	554	557	550	Isisford Shire	371	336	333
Bowen Shire	13,836	13,492	13,468	Jericho Shire	1,116	1,110	1,112
Brisbane City	734,003	763,038	767,324	Johnstone Shire	17,409	18,196	18,384
Broadsound Shire	8,608	8,571	8,556	Jondaryan Shire	10,009	10,753	11,015
Bulloo Shire	592	599	595	Kilcoy Shire	2,741	3,032	3,070
Bundaberg City	32,813	33,642	33,977	Kilkivan Shire	2,801	2,944	3,000
Bungil Shire	2,094	2,085	2,074	Kingaroy Shire	10,330	10,863	11,014
Burdekin Shire	18,583	18,477	18,463	Kolan Shire	2,749	3,098	3,242
Burke Shire	1,367	1,385	1,387	Laidley Shire	7,455	8,734	9,503
Caboolture Shire	52,112	70,724	76,218	Livingstone Shire	15,736	18,042	19,091
Cairns City	39,660	41,257	41,763	Logan City	125,740	144,762	149,510
Calliope Shire	9,999	11,133	11,435	Longreach Shire	3,990	4,080	4,099
Caloundra City (a)	38,655	53,137	55,143	Mackay City	22,799	22,832	23,249
Cambooya Shire	2,649	2,999	3,143	Mareeba Shire	15,867	17,032	17,172
Cardwell Shire	7,948	8,352	8,420	Maroochy Shire	64,149	81,764	86,524
Carpentaria Shire	3,184	3,376	3,398	Maryborough City	23,040	23,494	23,691
Charters Towers City	8,521	9,231	9,353	McKinlay Shire	1,328	1,219	1,214
Chinchilla Shire	5,899	5,913	5,967	Millmerran Shire	3,211	3,192	3,191
Clifton Shire	2,430	2,436	2,434	Mirani Shire	4,906	4,770	4,810
Cloncurry Shire	3,133	3,168	3,159	Miriam Vale Shire	2,027	2,861	2,969
Cook Shire (b)	7,040	7,489	7,578	Monto Shire	3,224	3,138	3,115
Crow's Nest Shire	5,783	6,806	7,127	Moreton Shire	40,547	47,868	49,916
Croydon Shire	290	236	235	Murrumbidgee Shire	859	729	727
Dalby Town	9,905	9,980	9,992	Mount Isa City	24,275	24,474	24,310
Dalrymple Shire	3,852	3,431	3,462	Mount Morgan Shire	3,285	3,278	3,265
Diamantina Shire	262	246	247	Mulgrave Shire	42,100	51,306	53,602
Douglas Shire	6,531	7,783	8,033	Mundubbera Shire	2,322	2,337	2,333
Duaringa Shire	10,879	10,553	10,513	Murgon Shire	4,717	4,663	4,671
Eacham Shire	5,260	5,777	5,899	Murilla Shire	3,138	3,026	2,999
Eidsvold Shire	1,203	1,052	1,041	Murweh Shire	5,576	5,855	5,850
Emerald Shire	9,421	9,842	10,611	Nanango Shire	5,662	7,052	7,447
Esk Shire	9,639	11,248	11,486	Neco Shire	2,295	2,532	2,499
Etheridge Shire	1,070	1,037	1,034	Noosa Shire	19,622	26,399	27,724

Queensland Statistical Summary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1987	1991	1992 p		1987	1991	1992 p
Paroo Shire	2,708	2,667	2,675	Tiaro Shire	2,732	3,327	3,486
Peak Downs Shire	3,103	3,722	3,726	Toowoomba City	80,080	84,614	86,583
Perry Shire	341	386	384	Torres Shire	7,049	8,103	8,302
Pine Rivers Shire	78,382	90,453	94,067	Townsville City	82,777	86,134	86,549
Pioneer Shire	36,882	40,725	41,988	Waggamba Shire	2,744	2,833	2,838
Pittsworth Shire	4,194	4,378	4,447	Wambo Shire	5,515	5,359	5,299
Quilpie Shire	1,357	1,397	1,396	Warroo Shire	1,236	1,205	1,195
Redcliffe City	46,118	48,631	48,819	Warwick City	10,394	10,969	11,120
Redland Shire	64,083	82,818	87,153	Whitsunday Shire (c)	9,921	11,429	11,570
Richmond Shire	1,207	1,204	1,194	Widgee Shire	14,265	16,793	17,584
Rockhampton City	58,285	60,067	60,691	Winton Shire	1,744	1,758	1,759
Roma Town	6,768	6,752	6,813	Wondai Shire	3,936	4,059	4,105
Rosalie Shire	7,021	7,589	7,884	Wooool Shire	2,912	3,463	3,588
Rosenthal Shire	1,976	2,292	2,403	Woongarra Shire	12,349	16,579	17,518
Sarina Shire	7,754	8,145	8,329				
Stanthorpe Shire	9,743	10,166	10,322				
Tambo Shire	697	641	640				
Tara Shire	3,808	3,790	3,795				
Taroom Shire	3,287	3,216	3,198				
Thuringowa City	33,062	38,412	40,644	Queensland (d)	2,675,107	2,960,951	3,030,456

(a) Prior to 1988-89, Landsborough Shire. (b) Including Weipa Town. (c) Prior to 1988-89, Proserpine Shire. (d) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.

Queensland Statistical Summary

POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	Mean for year ended 31 December		Population at 31 December				Year ended 31 December			
	At 30 June	December	Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio (b)	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (c)	Annual increase rate (d)
	1860	n.a.	25,788	28,056	16,817	11,239	149.6	758	3,778	4,536
1865	n.a.	80,250	86,921	53,292	33,629	158.5	1,799	11,544	13,343	25.4
1870	n.a.	112,217	115,272	69,221	46,051	150.3	3,260	2,851	6,111	5.8
1875	n.a.	161,724	169,105	102,161	66,944	152.6	2,602	12,160	14,762	8.0
1880	n.a.	208,130	211,040	124,013	87,027	142.5	5,179	641	5,820	4.5
1885	n.a.	309,134	316,681	186,866	129,815	143.9	5,437	9,657	15,094	8.5
1890	n.a.	386,803	392,116	223,252	168,864	132.2	9,769	858	10,627	4.4
1895	n.a.	436,528	443,064	248,865	194,199	128.1	9,722	3,351	13,073	2.5
1900	n.a.	490,081	493,847	274,684	219,163	125.3	9,054	-1,522	7,532	2.2
1905	529,454	528,928	531,482	291,807	239,675	121.8	8,123	-1,576	6,547	1.5
1910	594,734	591,591	599,016	325,513	273,503	119.0	10,425	10,746	21,171	2.4
1915	696,222	692,699	685,067	366,047	319,020	114.7	12,604	-9,336	3,268	2.7
1920	748,660	745,957	750,624	396,555	354,069	112.0	12,309	2,177	14,486	1.8
1925	840,621	836,844	844,842	444,330	400,512	110.9	12,758	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	1,715,805	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	r 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	r 21,798	23,976	50,022	2.0
1986 r	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 r	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 r	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 r	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 r	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 r	2,960,951	2,962,237	2,994,046	1,500,171	1,493,875	100.4	24,985	42,125	65,333	2.2
1992	3,030,456	3,032,297	3,068,090	1,537,153	1,530,937	100.4	(e) 25,756	48,288	74,044	2.5

(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) Number of males per 100 females. (c) After 1970, discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (d) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months; for the years prior to 1951, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous 5 years. (e) Calculated at a more preliminary stage of processing in order to compile the population estimates at the end of the period. Figures may therefore vary from the difference between registered births and deaths shown separately in the publication.

Queensland Statistical Summary

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS (a)

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 mean population				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	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
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392	779	24.16	8.41	6.85	0.51	733	20.01
1962	35,776	13,286	10,665	920	23.06	8.56	6.88	0.59	763	21.33
1963	36,012	13,348	11,443	910	22.82	8.46	7.25	0.58	733	20.35
1964	35,049	14,588	11,766	981	21.76	9.06	7.30	0.61	679	19.37
1965	33,615	14,182	13,007	1,052	20.45	8.63	7.91	0.64	599	17.82
1966	32,903	14,900	13,339	1,031	19.65	8.90	7.97	0.62	587	17.84
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634	1,074	20.39	8.66	8.02	0.63	678	19.54
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860	1,135	20.33	9.29	8.59	0.66	716	20.35
1969	36,576	15,786	15,669	1,236	20.73	8.95	8.88	0.70	691	18.89
1970	37,530	17,055	16,082	1,507	20.90	9.50	8.96	0.84	672	17.91
1971	39,970	16,339	16,538	1,404	21.67	8.86	8.97	0.76	766	19.16
1972	39,251	16,598	16,066	1,731	20.67	8.74	8.46	0.91	697	17.76
1973	38,067	16,732	16,490	1,694	19.50	8.57	8.45	0.87	666	17.50
1974	37,852	18,128	16,086	1,833	18.86	9.03	8.01	0.91	606	16.01
1975	36,403	16,421	15,230	2,684	17.74	8.00	7.42	1.31	547	15.03
1976	35,243	17,239	16,703	9,611	16.85	8.24	7.99	4.59	535	15.18
1977	34,935	16,408	15,737	7,293	16.40	7.70	7.39	3.42	478	13.68
1978	34,530	16,567	15,431	6,106	15.90	7.63	7.10	2.81	439	12.71
1979	35,220	16,363	16,082	5,811	15.90	7.39	7.26	2.62	377	10.70
1980	35,001	16,396	17,157	6,219	15.44	7.23	7.57	2.74	383	10.94
1981	38,955	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	r 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	8.26
1989	42,071	20,445	19,088	7,123	r 14.89	7.23	6.75	2.52	357	8.49
1990	44,868	19,321	19,671	8,509	r 15.48	r 6.67	r 6.79	r 2.94	345	7.69
1991	44,160	19,175	19,844	8,934	r 14.91	r 6.47	r 6.70	r 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

(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.

Queensland Statistical Summary

LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a)				Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Award rate of pay index (b) adult males
	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over			
	'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
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6
1966	666.4	9.9	676.2	1,165.1	1.5	58.0	15.3
1967	679.0	13.2	692.2	1,192.9	1.9	58.0	15.8
1968	689.0	14.8	703.8	1,222.7	2.1	57.6	16.5
1969	712.1	15.5	727.6	1,256.1	2.1	57.9	17.7
1970	731.7	15.6	747.2	1,283.4	2.1	58.2	18.8
1971	742.8	15.3	758.1	1,301.2	2.0	58.3	21.2
1972	765.2	18.2	783.4	1,304.5	2.3	58.4	23.3
1973	795.9	15.0	810.9	1,387.3	1.9	58.5	26.9
1974	821.3	21.8	843.1	1,435.7	2.6	58.7	34.5
1975	840.0	42.3	882.3	1,474.8	4.8	59.8	41.3
1976	847.3	48.1	895.4	1,512.2	5.4	59.2	47.6
1977	876.0	57.4	933.4	1,549.3	6.2	60.2	52.6
1978	881.5	63.0	944.6	1,580.1	6.7	59.8	56.1
1979	906.4	55.3	961.7	1,624.8	5.7	59.2	60.5
1980	942.2	60.1	1,002.2	1,673.4	6.0	59.9	64.9
1981	978.9	59.9	1,038.7	1,732.5	5.8	60.0	73.9
1982	988.1	68.8	1,056.8	1,789.7	6.5	59.1	85.6
1983	980.3	110.2	1,090.5	1,839.0	10.1	59.3	89.5
1984	1,008.1	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 r	1,277.5	89.7	1,367.2	2,173.3	6.6	62.9	122.8
1990 r	1,314.4	115.8	1,430.2	2,231.8	8.1	64.1	130.4
1991 r	1,299.7	134.6	1,434.3	2,285.0	9.4	62.8	134.5
1992 r	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

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0.

Queensland Statistical Summary

WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a)		Public hospitals and nursing homes (b)				Psychiatric unit patients (b)		
	Age	Invalid	Number	Staff (c)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expenditure (d)	Admissions	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
1961-62	93,657	14,650	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272
1962-63	96,148	15,876	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199
1963-64	98,408	16,893	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005
1964-65	100,054	17,402	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022
1965-66	101,608	17,818	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978
1966-67	103,981	18,408	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910
1967-68	108,070	19,621	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736
1968-69	110,989	21,370	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828
1969-70	122,547	23,984	139	13,645	12,331	273,377	52,336	2,646	3,470
1970-71	128,817	21,772	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364
1971-72	132,000	22,825	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001
1972-73	145,036	24,945	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778
1973-74	158,628	25,827	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018
1974-75	166,454	27,464	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056
1975-76	175,603	29,856	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938
1976-77	183,992	32,592	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891
1977-78	193,268	32,453	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	275,538	7,985	3,261
1978-79	198,017	34,706	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	322,879	7,954	2,992
1979-80	202,487	36,818	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	361,029	5,191	2,664
1980-81	207,089	35,555	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	454,846	5,394	2,433
1981-82	210,317	33,492	158	23,743	14,613	406,218	565,572	5,735	2,323
1982-83	213,844	32,390	163	25,128	15,289	419,610	669,750	5,736	2,282
1983-84	211,205	34,896	163	25,846	15,219	420,554	749,327	5,543	2,112
1984-85	207,583	36,977	163	26,399	14,920	420,661	797,551	4,591	1,941
1985-86	207,328	39,144	161	26,074	14,806	412,969	807,541	5,668	1,455
1986-87	208,356	41,689	160	26,374	14,806	423,641	883,082	6,252	1,447
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	(e) 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.

(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) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. (d) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure. (e) From November 1991, Disability Support Pension.

AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize (a) (c)		Wheat (a)	
	Area cut for crushing (a)	Cane produced (a)	Sugar mills (b)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	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

(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 and \$22,500 or more from 1991-92.
 (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 earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended 6 months

Queensland Statistical Summary

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (a) (d)	Cotton (a) (c)		Bananas (a)		Pineapples (a)		Total area under crop (a) (f)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced (e)	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1875-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,254	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

later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (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.

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year (a) (b)				
	Alienated	Leased	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
1961	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
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

(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 and \$22,500 or more from 1991-92. (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

Queensland Statistical Summary

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses (d)	Wool (e) (greasy equivalent)		Butter production (f)		Cheese production (f)		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
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
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,066	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	3,606	n.a.	12,398	n.a.	1990
120	77,778	257,542	r 3,423	n.a.	r 11,883	n.a.	1991
110	65,856	192,667	5,873	n.a.	13,278	n.a.	1992

are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are 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			Proportion of Queensland production exported	Wool (b)	
	Average net price a tonne (a)		Total pooled sugar		Quantity sold	Average price a kilogram greasy (c)
	Australian sales	Overseas sales				
	\$	\$	\$	%	tonnes	cents
1860	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	11.18
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	18.17
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	18.67
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	21.58
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	22.27
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	30.67
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	68,988	17.04
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	56,499	25.60
1940-41	45.57	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

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar. (b) Wool sold at auction by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. (c) Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kilograms prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. From 1992-93, excluding livestock slaughtered on holdings. (e) Up to 1990-91.

Queensland Statistical Summary

STATISTICS

<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Livestock slaughtered (d)</i>				<i>Average price of steers, bullocks and bulls (e)</i>		<i>Year</i>
<i>Cattle (including calves)</i>	<i>Sheep (including lambs)</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Chickens</i>			
<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>\$</i>		
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

average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87, prices shown are for bullocks only. From 1991-92, average value of Queensland slaughtering. (f) Excluding government assistance of \$20,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.

MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Mineral and quarrying production (a)

Year	Approximate metal content						Coal '000 tonnes	Mineral sands concentrates tonnes
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	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	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873
1974-75	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452
1975-76	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826
1976-77	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099
1977-78	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018
1978-79	635	476,217	157,629	173,839	2,030	127,956	26,507	128,319
1979-80	480	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954
1980-81	901	405,775	139,656	169,953	2,999	115,593	32,356	161,810
1981-82	824	454,876	170,914	175,236	3,147	152,122	34,276	142,395
1982-83	766	501,274	185,423	147,298	2,041	182,541	35,812	163,680
1983-84	1,801	522,666	196,368	159,648	1,975	211,934	44,036	183,509
1984-85	4,394	532,165	193,179	180,251	1,952	223,796	54,288	273,457
1985-86	10,936	570,281	208,149	168,549	1,227	229,563	63,997	378,750
1986-87	13,107	490,255	195,488	182,853	700	264,551	68,820	509,370
1987-88	19,211	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	33,827	603,106	233,415	229,281	54	331,940	85,301	269,253

(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

Queensland Statistical Summary

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

<i>Timber production (b)</i>								
<i>Bauxite</i>	<i>Total value at mine</i>	<i>Sawn timber (c)</i>				<i>Plywood and veneer</i>	<i>Fisheries production (b) (d)</i>	<i>Year</i>
		<i>Pine</i>		<i>Other</i>				
<i>\$ '000 tonnes</i>	<i>\$ '000</i>	<i>cubic metres</i>	<i>\$ '000</i>	<i>cubic metres</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	
..	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	5,058,560	293,002	n.a.	217,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1989-90
11,401	5,053,212	293,161	n.a.	210,501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1990-91
9,083	5,081,770	(j)(k) 399,651	n.a.	(j) 222,979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1991-92
8,770	5,626,789	(j) 440,038	n.a.	200,889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1992-93

prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. (i) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989. (j) Data compiled by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries Forestry Service. Prior to 1991-92 data was compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. (k) The large increase between 1990-91 and 1991-92 is partly attributable to the harvesting of a number of new private pine plantations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing (b)

Year	Estab- lishments (c)	Employment (d)			Salaries and wages paid (e)	Capital values (f)	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
					\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(j) 10,856	(j)
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71 (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	3,555	99,429	23,288	122,717	1,700,379	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	3,440	92,389	22,257	114,646	1,786,294	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	3,451	88,760	21,678	110,438	1,812,786	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	3,392	87,593	22,347	109,940	1,933,881	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86 (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	5,960	91,713	26,222	117,935	2,263,306	n.a.	n.a.
1987-88	6,568	97,335	30,209	127,544	2,545,442	n.a.	n.a.
1988-89	6,470	102,501	31,242	133,743	2,848,618	n.a.	n.a.
1989-90	6,385	97,713	30,648	128,361	3,110,768	n.a.	n.a.
1990-91	6,232	n.a.	n.a.	r 125,166	r 3,225,262	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92	6,573	n.a.	n.a.	122,424	3,195,001	n.a.	n.a.

(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) Book values, less any depreciation reserve.

Queensland Statistical Summary

STATISTICS (a)

Electricity and gas works

Turnover (g)	Value added	Establish- ments (c)	Employment (d) (h)	Salaries and wages paid (e)	Machinery and plant (f)	Land and buildings (f)	Sales of electricity and gas (i)	Year
\$'000	\$'000			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(j) 551	(j)	132	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803	659,897	30	8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	157,816	1968-69
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(k) 1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	1979-80
9,666,541	3,049,245	18	12,482	187,207	n.a.	n.a.	887,159	1980-81
10,590,192	3,448,170	18	13,297	226,426	n.a.	n.a.	1,010,448	1981-82
10,715,479	3,445,095	19	13,541	268,233	n.a.	n.a.	1,277,638	1982-83
11,706,491	3,700,629	19	13,581	292,816	n.a.	n.a.	1,569,131	1983-84
12,920,648	4,385,491	18	13,171	308,756	n.a.	n.a.	1,795,950	1984-85
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(k) 1985-86
14,848,481	5,052,912	20	11,505	344,584	n.a.	n.a.	2,281,968	1986-87
17,254,681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1987-88
20,090,906	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1988-89
22,782,958	8,521,148	17	9,300	360,635	n.a.	n.a.	2,913,795	1989-90
r 23,084,298	n.a.	11	8,783	289,122	n.a.	n.a.	2,947,566	(m) 1990-91
22,836,909	n.a.	11	8,389	300,445	n.a.	n.a.	2,886,796	1991-92

(g) Prior to 1968-69, output, i.e. selling value of the finished articles at the factory. (h) Number on payroll on payday nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (i) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (j) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (k) Manufacturing census not conducted. (l) Census of Electricity and Gas was not conducted. (m) From 1990-91, data for electricity and gas works refers to electricity only.

TRANSPORT AND

Year	Railways						Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers)	
	Lines open kilometres	Passenger journeys (a) '000	Goods and livestock carried (b) '000 tonnes	Earnings \$'000	Working expenses \$'000	Capital account (c) \$'000	Rail	Municipal buses
							'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
1966-67	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543	23,703	29,225
1967-68	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095	24,065	29,973
1968-69	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494	25,771	42,307
1969-70	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271	26,317	71,297
1970-71	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957	27,621	65,220
1971-72	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529	30,184	58,724
1972-73	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671	30,500	58,656
1973-74	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538	32,003	55,915
1974-75	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097	34,821	49,078
1975-76	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393	32,448	48,052
1976-77	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961	29,296	47,830
1977-78	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	428,732	27,526	48,708
1978-79	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	465,184	25,850	47,978
1979-80	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435	28,006	46,446
1980-81	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052	30,330	41,341
1981-82	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	558,449	32,592	42,525
1982-83	9,979	34,749	43,706	549,859	664,548	592,348	33,135	44,556
1983-84	10,231	37,602	53,113	717,956	725,049	641,999	35,833	42,753
1984-85	10,231	38,897	65,452	882,540	774,755	687,105	37,432	41,725
1985-86	10,225	41,504	73,599	965,963	848,125	728,580	40,246	41,751
1986-87	10,210	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

(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 until 30 June 1957. From July 1957 only accidents causing death

Queensland Statistical Summary

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e)	Road traffic accidents (f)				Motor vehicles (j)		Postal and telecomm-unications revenue (l)	Year
	Total accidents (g)	Casualty accidents (h)	Persons killed	Persons injured (i)	On register at end of year	Revenue collected (k)		
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
(n) 125,315	29,961	6,909	481	9,801	588.5	30,519	54,762	1966-67
(n) 124,883	31,397	7,125	476	9,811	620.9	35,228	62,308	1967-68
126,713	30,507	7,212	525	10,252	649.9	37,650	74,678	1968-69
127,232	28,113	7,501	527	10,350	686.1	40,166	81,638	1969-70
128,759	31,168	8,194	580	11,440	726.5	41,892	94,353	1970-71
129,171	31,468	8,105	579	11,295	774.0	44,278	110,428	1971-72
130,500	29,889	8,043	625	10,903	827.0	48,579	127,475	1972-73
131,412	30,486	8,469	603	11,276	889.7	53,622	150,157	1973-74
132,364	29,829	8,120	583	10,835	918.0	55,157	183,071	1974-75
132,897	29,201	8,183	600	10,950	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	1975-76
134,175	24,303	7,609	587	9,940	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	1976-77
133,295	26,613	7,968	560	10,444	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	1977-78
134,586	18,726	7,866	641	10,605	1,183.4	106,603	365,461	1978-79
137,785	17,396	7,688	605	10,037	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	1979-80
138,405	16,485	7,724	559	9,951	1,355.6	113,521	490,050	1980-81
141,211	16,759	7,795	609	9,970	1,439.5	169,197	575,006	1981-82
142,195	15,492	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	r 18,158	r 6,848	395	r 8,776	1,787.0	496,885	n.a.	1990-91
159,351	r 19,137	r 7,537	r 415	r 9,444	1,832.8	r 518,550	n.a.	1991-92
160,364	19,333	7,260	395	9,737	1,894.9	570,120	n.a.	1992-93

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. (n) Decrease due to re-survey.

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)		Wool (d)	
	Foreign	Interstate	Foreign (b) (c)	Interstate	'000 kg	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
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	10,663,975	4,080,271	38,768	227,050
1990-91	4,903,467	8,678,424	10,645,175	3,563,710	40,396	157,451
1991-92	5,626,691	8,856,882	10,857,561	3,858,636	53,399	213,106
1992-93	6,334,148	9,768,709	11,788,512	4,235,353	39,141	154,362

(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 exported after scouring

Queensland Statistical Summary

TRADE STATISTICS

<i>Foreign exports (b)</i>								
<i>Butter</i>		<i>Meat</i>		<i>Sugar</i>		<i>Coal</i>		<i>Year</i>
<i>'000 kg</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>		
..	..	..	..	..	226	—		1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—		1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1		1870
..	..	5	(e) 314	18	2,843	4		1875
..	..	46	(c) 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
2,379	6,561	1,375,581	3,288,239	1,050,372	56,844,528	3,216,485		1989-90
2,080	5,989	1,529,276	2,884,123	879,350	56,070,220	3,258,324		1990-91
3,395	9,173	1,611,917	2,428,338	697,685	69,847,400	4,009,251		1991-92
2,501	8,449	1,779,444	3,127,112	986,462	71,737,948	4,379,097		1992-93

or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (e) Chiefly refined sugar.

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials)		Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing
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	134.1	(e) 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	141.9	104.8	104.9	103.4	105.3	104.1
1991-92	144.7	107.4	107.0	105.6	106.0	102.0
1992-93	147.8	108.9	108.5	107.8	106.8	99.7

(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.

Queensland Statistical Summary

STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)

<i>Household equipment and operation</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>Year</i>
..	..	..	..	..	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

(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 1979-80 = 100.0.

Queensland Statistical Summary

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
1951-52	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	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.	3,735,539	n.a.
1992-93	2,293,395	1,961,253	505,630	4,760,278	n.a.	3,983,785	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 and from 1991-92 based on a minimum EVAO of \$22,500. (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.

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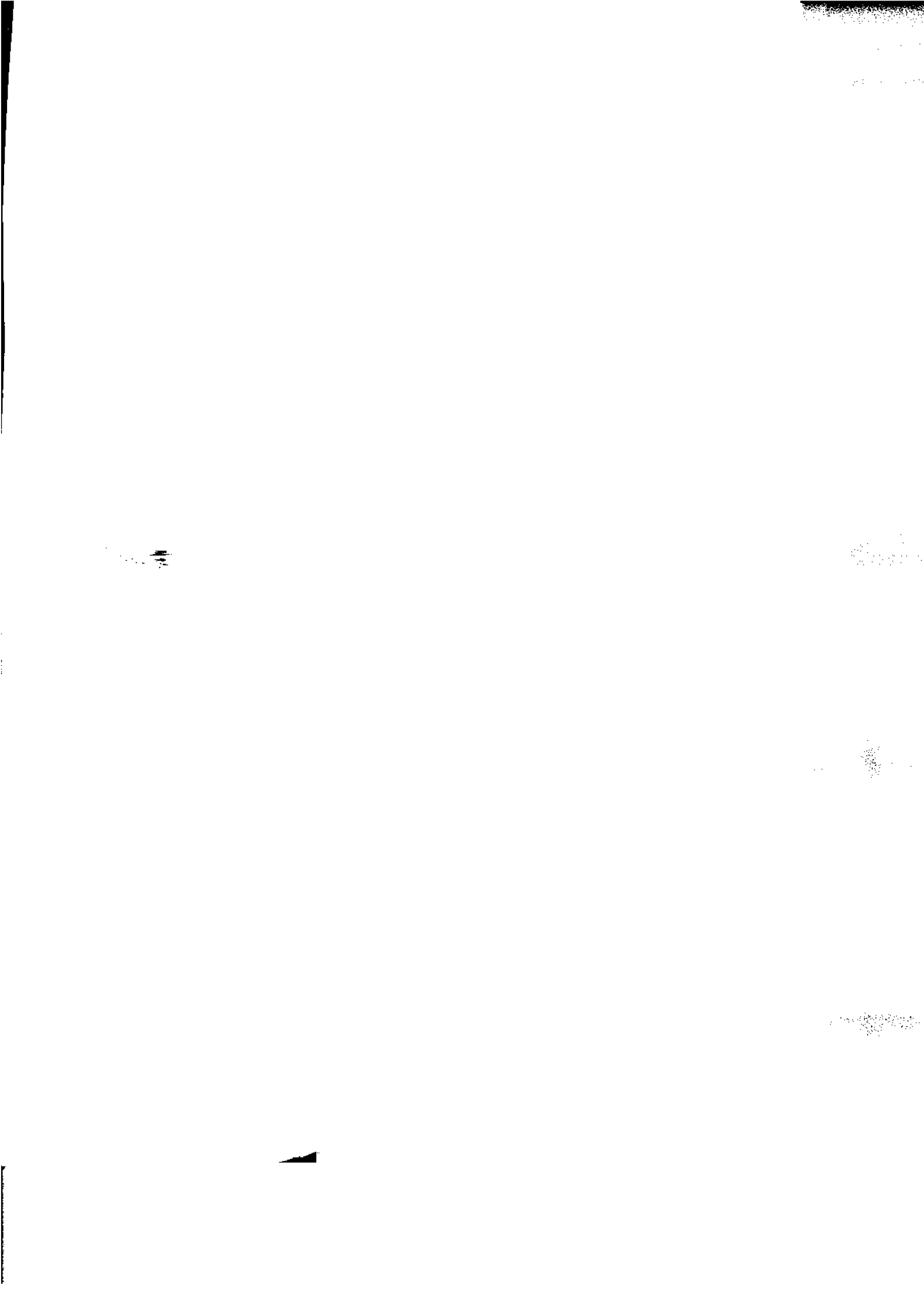
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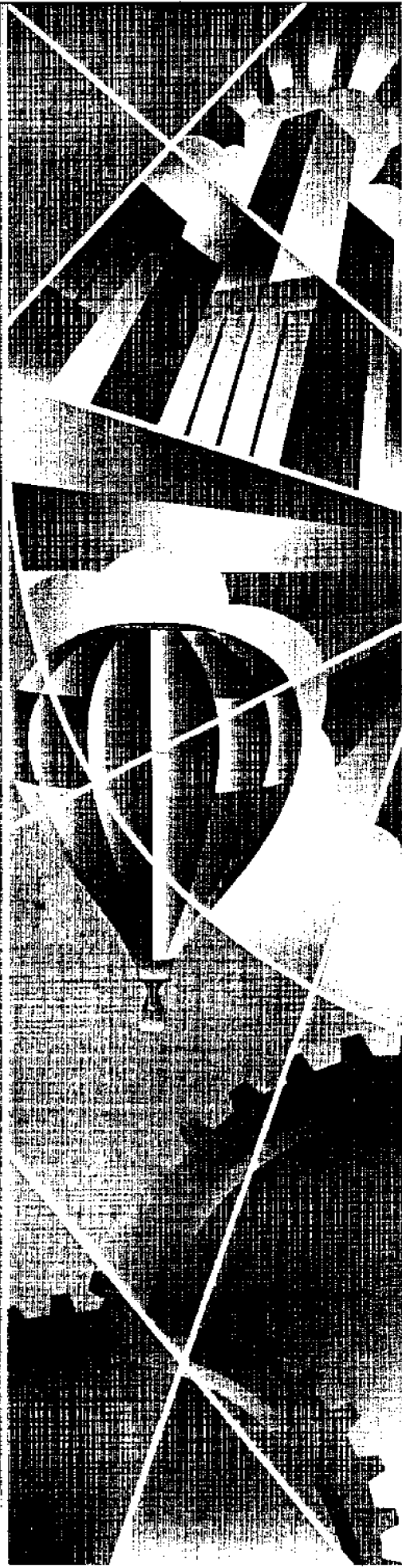
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