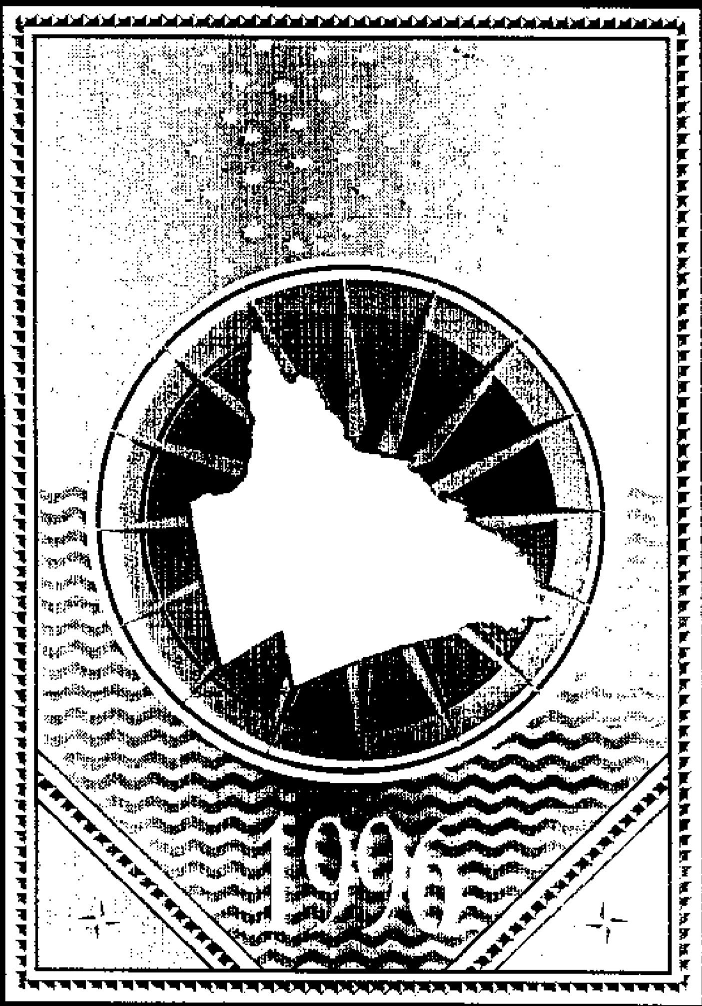
Australian Bureau of Statistics

QUEENSLAND



YEAR BOOK

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Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK
1996

Australian Bureau of Statistics

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1996

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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Preface

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book providing a comprehensive statistical view of the social and economic conditions in Queensland. I have much pleasure in introducing the 1996 edition of this book.

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, for use by the public, in many different mediums. The ABS also draws on the data of other agencies in the interests of providing more comprehensive information solutions for its clients.

This book provides an indication of the vast range of information available from the ABS on request. Many people work cooperatively with the ABS in enabling it to provide this information. I wish to thank all of those people for their continuing support.

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 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

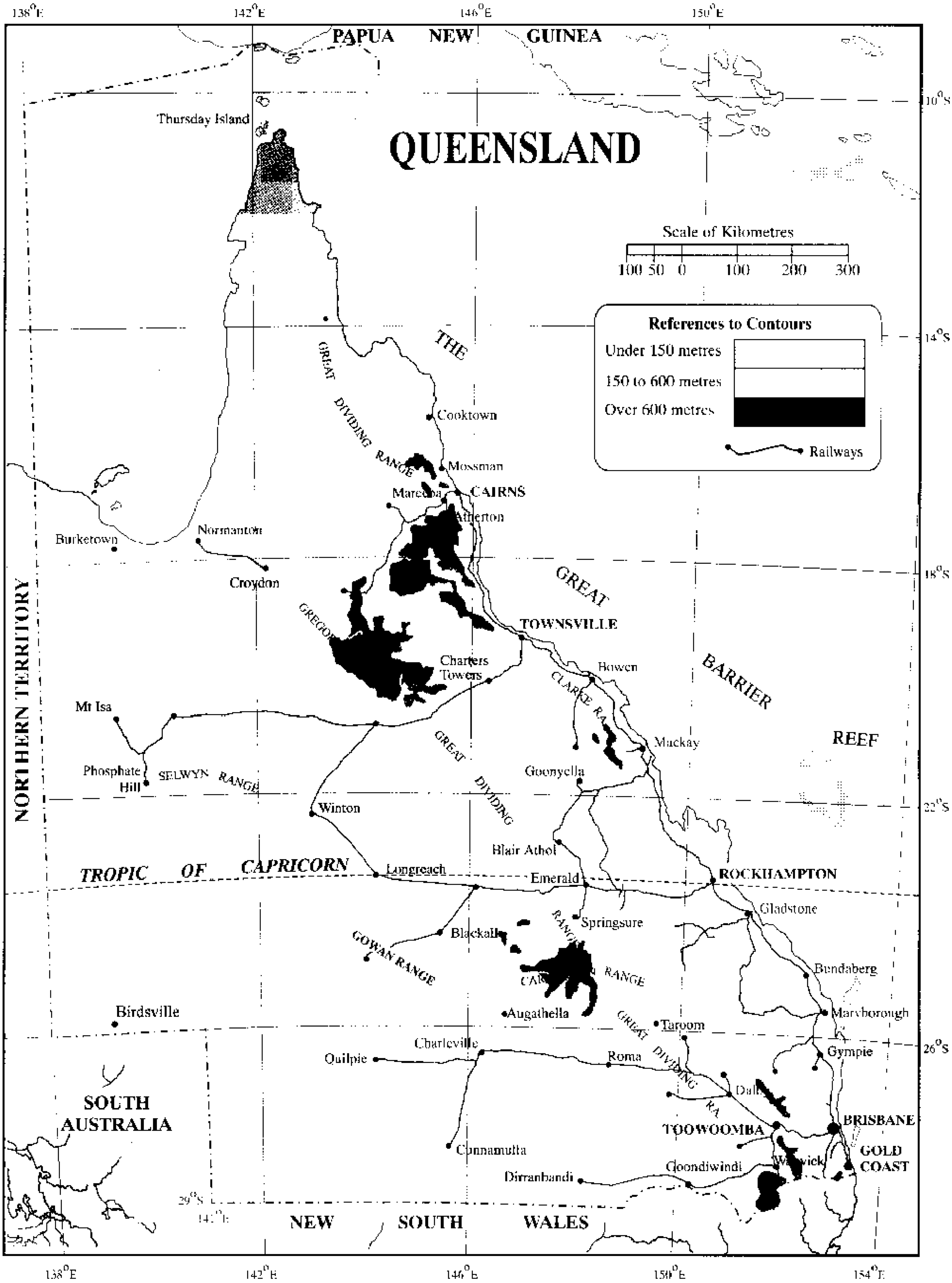
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brisbane

1996

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

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

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



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

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Special Articles Included in this Issue

Explanatory Notes

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols mean:

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

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

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

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

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

Further references

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

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

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

Local government areas

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

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

Statistical divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on local government areas. For convenience of comparison, the areas are grouped into statistical divisions. The maps between pages 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 18th Floor, 313 Adelaide Street BRISBANE Q 4000 (GPO Box 9817 BRISBANE Q 4001)
Telephone inquires:	**(07) 3222 6351** **Fax No. (07) 3229 6042**

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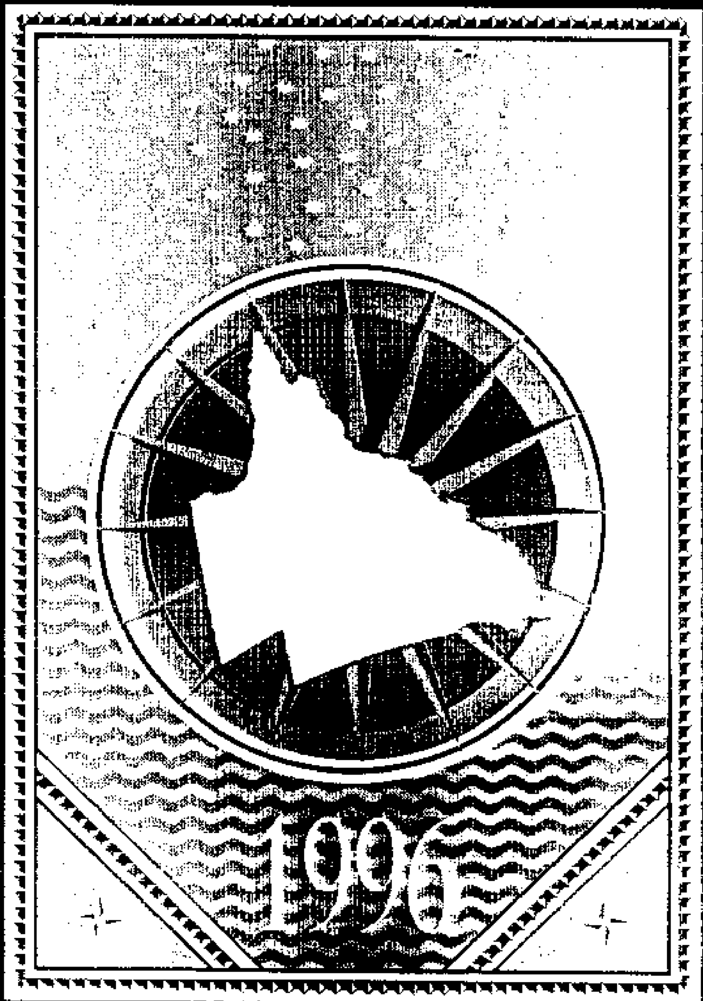
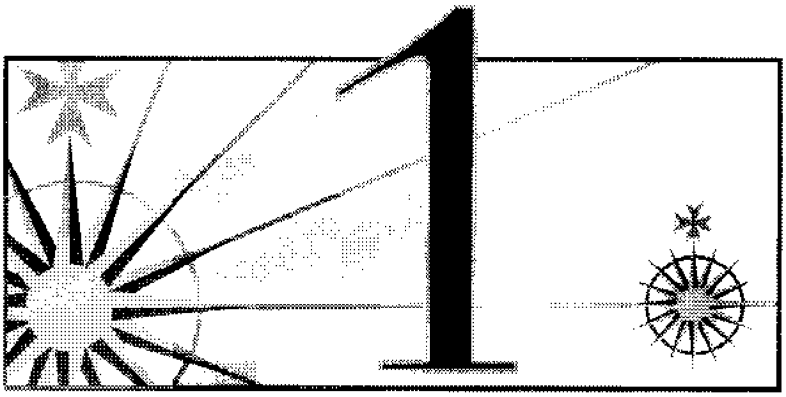
QUEENSLAND



YEAR BOOK

Chapter 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT



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Chapter 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

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

EARLY EXPLORATION

Exploration of Queensland began in the early 17th century when European voyagers such as Willem Jansz in 1606 and Jan Carstens in 1623 visited and explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula. Later, in 1644, Abel Tasman also explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land. Lieutenant James Cook is widely recognised as first discovering Queensland when he sailed up the eastern Queensland coast in 1770 in the Endeavour. Cook was followed by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders in 1799 who explored Moreton and Hervey Bays. In 1818, John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting 'terror back into transportation'. He reported in 1822 that penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

The Beginnings of Queensland Railways

Railway construction began in Queensland in 1864 with the ceremony of the turning of the first sod by Lady Bowen, wife of the first Governor of Queensland.

The fledging colony of little over 45,000 settlers had decided that the railway was the best way to open up the land and to promote trade. The first line was to be built from Ipswich, then a river port, to the Darling Downs, a pastoral district.

Although railways were the most sophisticated technology of the day, they required massive engineering and construction works.

The British firm of Peto, Brassey and Betts won the contract for the construction of the first line. Their agent in Great Britain was Sir Charles Fox, the builder of the Crystal Palace, which was seen in its time as a symbol of the future of technology.

The navvies who constructed the first section of railway line in Queensland were recruited from the ranks of British navvies. They worked and lived together in encampments by the line.

Much excavating was done by hand with pick and shovel, a day's work for a navvy was to shovel nearly 20 tons of earth into a wagon.

The first section of line was opened to Grandchester on 31 July 1865 and the original Grandchester Station is still standing today.

SEPARATION

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

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

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

1860 TO FEDERATION

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

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

FEDERATION TO THE PRESENT

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

The election in 1915 of the Labor Party to office under T.J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957. The second period of long, unbroken government of the twentieth century began in 1957 when the Labor government lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition. The Country-Liberal coalition and the National Party held office for 32 years. In the State election of 2 December 1989 the Australian Labor Party was voted into government.

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

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

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

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

Victory in the Pacific

On 15 August, 1945, the streets of Brisbane and the rest of Australia resounded with the sounds of celebration that World War II was over and the Allies were victorious in the Pacific. On Tuesday 15 August 1995, Brisbane was the focal point of national commemorations marking the 50th anniversary of Victory in the Pacific (VP Day) and the end of World War II.

Brisbane was chosen as the centre of Australia's VP Day commemorations in 1995 because of the city's pre-eminent role in the fighting of the war.

During World War II the United States' General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, South West Pacific and Australia's Commander in Chief, General Sir Thomas Blamey, made Brisbane their headquarters. The city saw an unprecedented military build-up in the latter part of the war.

The whole of south-east Queensland became an armed camp and hundreds of thousands of Australian and Allied servicemen and women passed through Brisbane. At the war's peak in December 1943 there were 75,000 Americans in Brisbane.

The ticker-tape street parade on 15 August 1995, was one of the largest ever through Central Brisbane. Victoria Cross winner, Sir Roden Cutler led the parade of 15,000 which included veterans, servicemen and women, bands and schoolchildren, as well as contemporary and historical military vehicles. It is estimated that more than 100,000 people participated in the VP Day celebrations in Brisbane in 1995.

A saluting dais was erected on the steps of King George Square, and those present included the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and Queensland's Premier. At noon an air raid siren signalled two minutes silence.

Following the parade, a commemorative service was held at the shrine in Anzac Square followed by a Street Party in the heart of the City with various entertainments.

Townsville, which was a former garrison city during World War II also marked the day with a Peace Parade, Mardi Gras and Street Party. Towns all over Queensland marked the day with dawn services, wreath-laying, parades and parties.

RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS

- Queensland's first Sheffield Shield cricket victory,
- Opening of Brisbane's Treasury Casino,
- Opening of the Brisbane Convention Centre,
- Centenary of Waltzing Matilda,
- 50th Anniversary of QANTAS overseas flights,
- 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Pacific,
- Opening of the new Brisbane International Airport,
- First standard gauge passenger train to cross Australia arrived in Brisbane,
- First standard gauge freight train to cross Australia left Brisbane and
- Opening of Skyrail cableway between Cairns and Kuranda.

GOVERNMENT

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

The principal events in Queensland in the period under review were the local government elections of Gold Coast, Ipswich and Cairns Cities, all held on 11 March 1995 and the State Government election, held on 15 July 1995.

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. Sir William Patrick Deane is expected to take office as Governor-General on 15 February 1996.

Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament is made up of the 147-member House of Representatives and the Senate which has 76 Senators. From the next federal election (1995 or 1996), the Commonwealth Parliament will be made up of a 148-member House of Representatives and a Senate of 76 Senators.

Queensland Representation in the House of Representatives

Following a redistribution in Queensland, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory in 1994, the number of House of Representatives Divisions increased from 147 to 148, with Queensland increasing its representation to 26 Divisions.

At the March 1993 election, 13 of the 25 Queensland seats were won by the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party won seven and the National Party won five. This representation remained unchanged at 21 September 1995.

At 9 May 1995, four Queensland members were included in the Commonwealth ministry:

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

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

Special Minister of State (Vice President of the Executive Council), Assistant Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters
Hon. G.T. Johns, MHR

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

On 4 March 1994, the then Electoral Commissioner, Brian Cox determined that Queensland would gain an additional seat. The new Queensland Division has been named Longman in honour of Mrs Irene Longman who was elected as the State Member for Bulimba in 1929. The Division of Longman is located to the north and west of Brisbane and incorporates much of the Caboolture Shire to the north through to Laidley Shire in the south.

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.

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.

The Australian Labor Party (ALP), led by W.K. Goss was elected to govern Queensland on 2 December 1989. The 15 July 1995 election returned the ALP Government for a third term with a majority of one seat. Subsequent to a High Court challenge of the results of the election, the High Court ordered a by-election for the seat of Mundingburra. The by-election is expected to be held in February 1996.

1.1 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

Party	*1986*	*1989*	*1992*	*1995*
Labor	30	54	54	45
National	49	26	26	29
Liberal	10	9	9	14
Other	—	—	—	1
Total	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**

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.

The Cabinet at 2 August 1995

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

Deputy Premier, Minister for Tourism, Sport and Youth
Hon. Thomas James Burns

Treasurer
Hon. Keith Ernest De Lacy

Minister for Primary Industries and Minister for Racing
Hon. Robert James Gibbs

Minister for Housing, Local Government and Planning, Minister for Rural Communities and Minister for Provision of Infrastructure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities
Hon. Terence Michael Mackenroth

Minister for Education
Hon. David John Hamill

Minister for Transport and Minister Assisting the Premier on Economic and Trade Development
Hon. James Peter Elder

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

Minister for Health
Hon. Peter Douglas Beattie

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Minister for the Arts and Minister for Industrial Relations
Hon. Matthew Joseph Foley

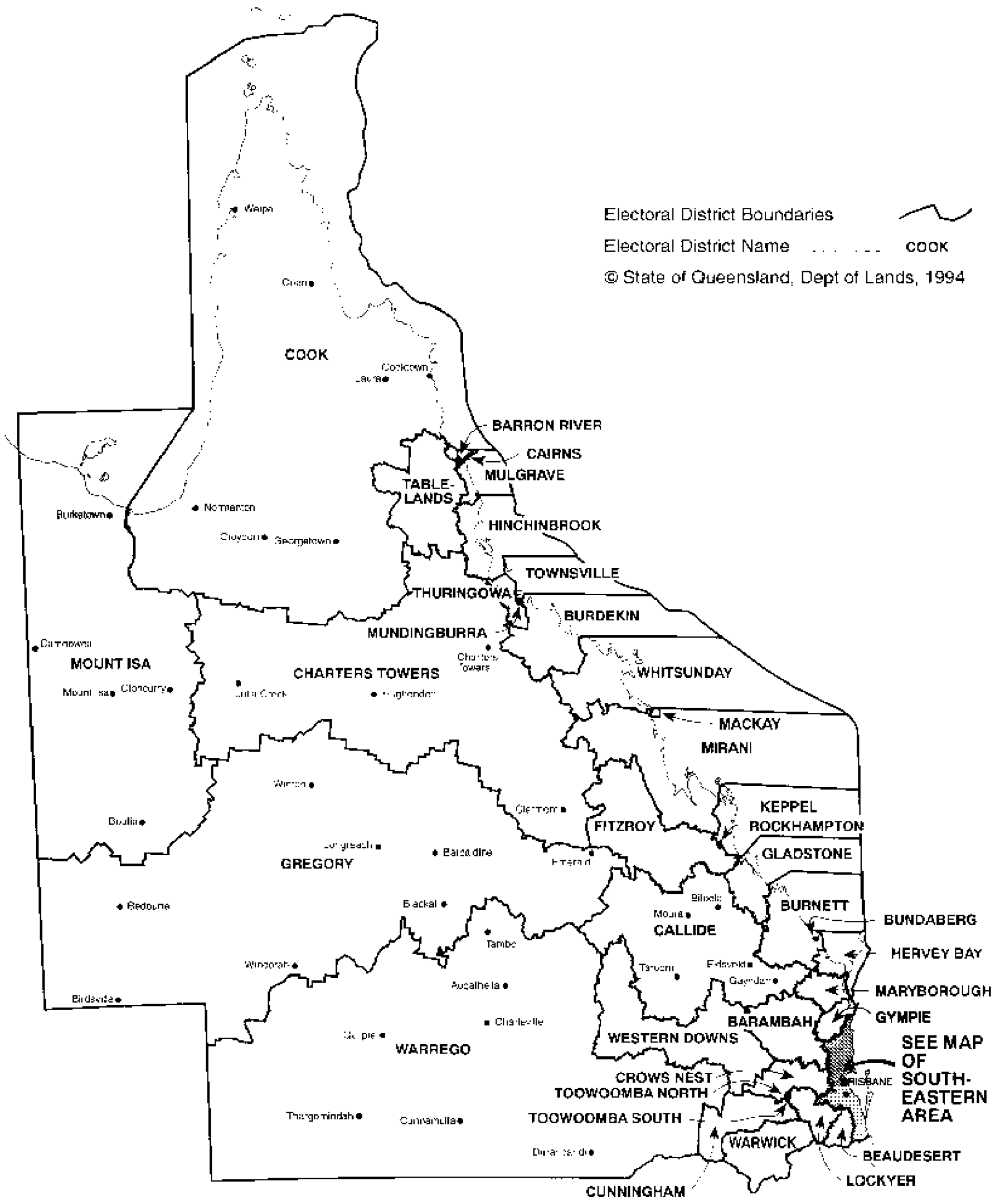
Minister for Administrative Services
Hon. Glen Richard Milliner

Minister for Business, Industry and Regional Development
Hon. Kenneth William Hayward

Minister for Minerals and Energy
Hon. Anthony McGrady

Minister for Environment and Heritage
Hon. Thomas Alfred Barton

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

Minister for Employment and Training and Minister Assisting the Premier on Public Service Matters
Hon. Wendy Marjorie Edmond

Minister for Lands
Hon. Kenneth Victor McElligott

Minister for Family and Community Services and Minister Assisting the Premier on the Status of Women
Hon. Margaret Rosemary Woodgate

Minister for Emergency Services and Minister for Consumer Affairs
Hon. Kenneth Henry Davies

1.2 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS SINCE 1952

Premier	*Appointed*
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.

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 July 1995 election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 45; National Party, 29; Liberal Party, 14 and Independent, 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 22 March 1995, 18 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and 3 other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 104 shire councils.

In Queensland, the provision of water, sewerage and other cleansing services is generally undertaken by local government. Facilities for recreational activities, including public parks and gardens, sporting venues and libraries are also maintained. Many 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.

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.

Amalgamation of Local Government Areas

On the recommendation of the EARC Report of September 1990, particular local authorities have been abolished and other new authorities created through amalgamation with adjoining shires and/or cities.

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 Cooloola from 2 December 1993. Elections for the new shire took place on 27 November 1993 and the swearing in of the newly elected Cooloola Shire Council occurred on 7 December 1993.

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. Mackay City and Pioneer Shire were amalgamated to form the new Mackay City. Date of effect was 8 April 1994. 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.

The most recent amalgamations of local government areas through the EARC process resulted in the merging of Gold Coast City and Albert Shire to form the new Gold Coast City, Cairns City and Mulgrave Shire to form the new Cairns City and Ipswich City and Moreton Shire to form the new Ipswich City. Elections for the newly formed city councils took place on 11 March 1995 and the date of effect of the mergers was 22 March 1995.

Local Government By-elections

By-elections for Gold Coast City, Ipswich City and Cairns City were held on 11 March 1995.

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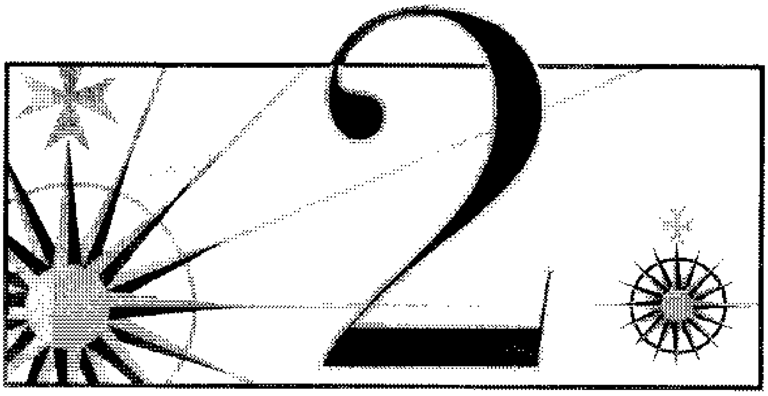
Chapter 2

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° and 29° south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	*Area*	*Proportion of total*
	'000 sq km	*%*
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1,727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2,525	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°C in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December.

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

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

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

	1993		*1994*	
Station	*Mean maximum*	*Mean minimum*	*Mean maximum*	*Mean minimum*
Brisbane (a)	25.4	15.8	25.1	14.7
Rockhampton	28.6	17.5	28.8	16.2
Cairns	28.7	20.9	29.1	20.6
Charleville	28.5	15.3	28.1	12.5
Longreach	32.0	17.4	31.2	15.2
Mount Isa	31.9	18.0	32.1	17.3

(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%, while it rises to about 40% along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and subtropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August and September are relatively dry months.

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

Variability of Rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay and Cape York areas.

2.3 RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND
(millimetres)

Locality	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*Long-term average (a)*
Coastal				
Brisbane airport	1,274	726	840	1,201
Bundaberg	1,465	743	548	1,066
Gladstone	1,135	689	904	929
Rockhampton	490	590	518	846
Mackay	1,044	1,347	1,156	1,637
Townsville	598	496	470	1,152
Cardwell	1,801	1,433	1,946	2,129
Cairns	1,547	1,574	1,988	2,006
Thursday Island	1,681	1,514	1,212	1,743
Normanton	566	858	763	915
Subcoastal				
Warwick	753	459	418	706
Toowoomba	724	476	464	967
Kingaroy	830	647	501	782
Gayndah	877	669	503	774
Emerald	488	425	458	641
Charters Towers	433	263	365	662
Atherton	n.a.	858	931	1,389
Coen	1,448	1,135	664	1,171
Western				
Cunnamulla	413	326	241	372
Charleville	290	383	390	485
Blackall	410	457	418	525
Longreach	292	335	256	459
Boulia	361	238	139	263
Winton	338	356	484	404
Hughenden	408	425	330	490
Mount Isa	421	431	260	422
Georgetown	588	656	367	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.

Sunshine

Both Queenslanders and Western Australians share the distinction of having sunny areas of their State with the highest annual daily average sunshine for Australia. The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest, but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11 hours daily average in the south-west corner of the State in the Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah area. During October, 5% of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder recording at least 8 hours.

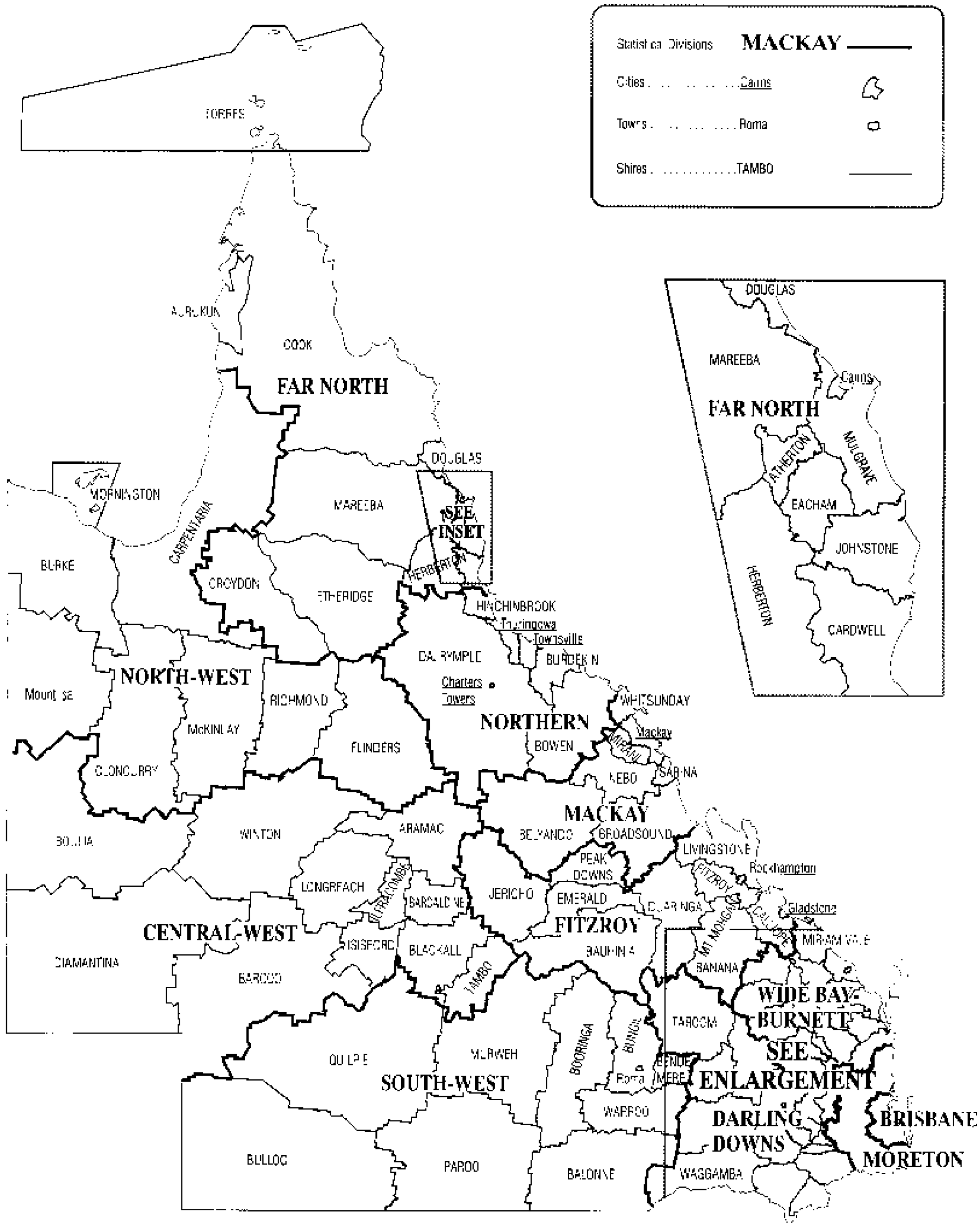
July is the month with the least average sunshine. During this month the maximum area is based on Camooweal where the daily average is at least 10 hours. The minimum area is the Innisfail-Cairns-Atherton Tableland region where slightly less than 7 hours is the daily average.

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during the June

The Sphinx, Girraween National Park — Photo: *Department of Environment and Heritage*

Bald Rock, Girraween National Park — Photo: *Peter Robey*

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1995



SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1995

Statistical Divisions . . MORETON

Cities . . . . Ipswich

Towns . . . . Dalby

Shires . . . . WONDA

Rainforest and waterfall, Springbrook National Park Photo: *Clinton Nalder* to August period, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Hobart, 4.4; Melbourne, 4.6; Adelaide, 5.1; Perth, 5.6; Canberra, 5.7; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.7 and Darwin, 10.0.

ENVIRONMENT

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

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

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

The Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage is responsible for implementing the *Environmental Protection Act* and developing environmental protection policies. Since 1993, the Department has been the 'lead agency' in Queensland for all environmental management matters.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air Quality

A Government initiative for a clean air plan for the Greater Brisbane region began a major air quality study in late 1992. The study has provided an analysis of meteorological factors controlling pollutant transport and dispersion around the region and provided an inventory of emissions. The air quality monitoring network has been expanded from three to nine stations.

The expanded monitoring network will provide further information on the extent and location of smog formation in south-east Queensland. The air quality data obtained from the network will provide input for computer modelling of future air quality in the region, and provide a sound basis for developing a strategy to maintain good air quality in the future.

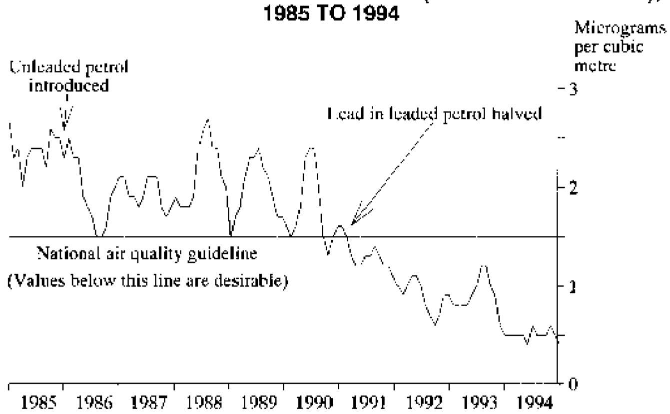
An air quality monitoring system called Airtrak was commissioned with the expanded network. Airtrak is a sophisticated system based on measurements of nitrogen oxides, ozone and reactive hydrocarbons. It is possible to assess potential levels of photochemical smog from Airtrak data.

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

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

Levels of lead in the air have continued to decrease in Brisbane and are well within existing national standards. The decline is a result of the introduction of unleaded petrol in 1986 and the lowering of the lead content in super grade petrol from 0.8 to 0.4 grams a litre in February 1991 (Brisbane) and July 1993 (the rest of Queensland). The level of lead in super grade petrol was reduced to 0.3 grams a litre in January 1994.

AIRBORNE LEAD AT WOOLLOONGABBA (HIGH TRAFFIC AREA), 1985 TO 1994



Proposals to reduce the lead content to 0.2 grams a litre by the end of 1995 and a continuing decline in the number of vehicles using leaded petrol are likely to further reduce lead levels in air.

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

Smoke and dust from bushfires, motor vehicle exhausts, industry, construction and agricultural activity make up the airborne particles observed over Brisbane. The fine particle index, which relates to the particles in the air we breathe, reached medium or high classifications on 84 days in 1994, compared to 29 days in 1993. The bushfires that occurred across Queensland during the summer of 1993–94 caused the fine particle index to reach medium or high classifications on many days.

Nitrogen dioxide is another pollutant that occasionally reaches high values in Brisbane. However, during 1994, levels were within the ANZECC guideline.

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

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

During 1994, the photochemical pollution index recorded medium or high values on 19 days, compared with seven days in 1993.

Water Quality

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

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

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

Contaminated Land

Queensland has about 2 million parcels of land. By 1996, a register of lands considered to be contaminated is expected to contain more than 30,000 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 Queensland 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.

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

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

The draft strategy also proposes that cleaner production practices should be adopted, realistic charges would be imposed, wastes would be tracked to prevent illegal dumping, an adequate number and range of waste treatment facilities would be encouraged and criteria would be set for siting, designing and operating waste management facilities including landfills. Major sections of the strategy are expected to be implemented during 1995–96.

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 of 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 obtain a comprehensive sample of biodiversity 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.

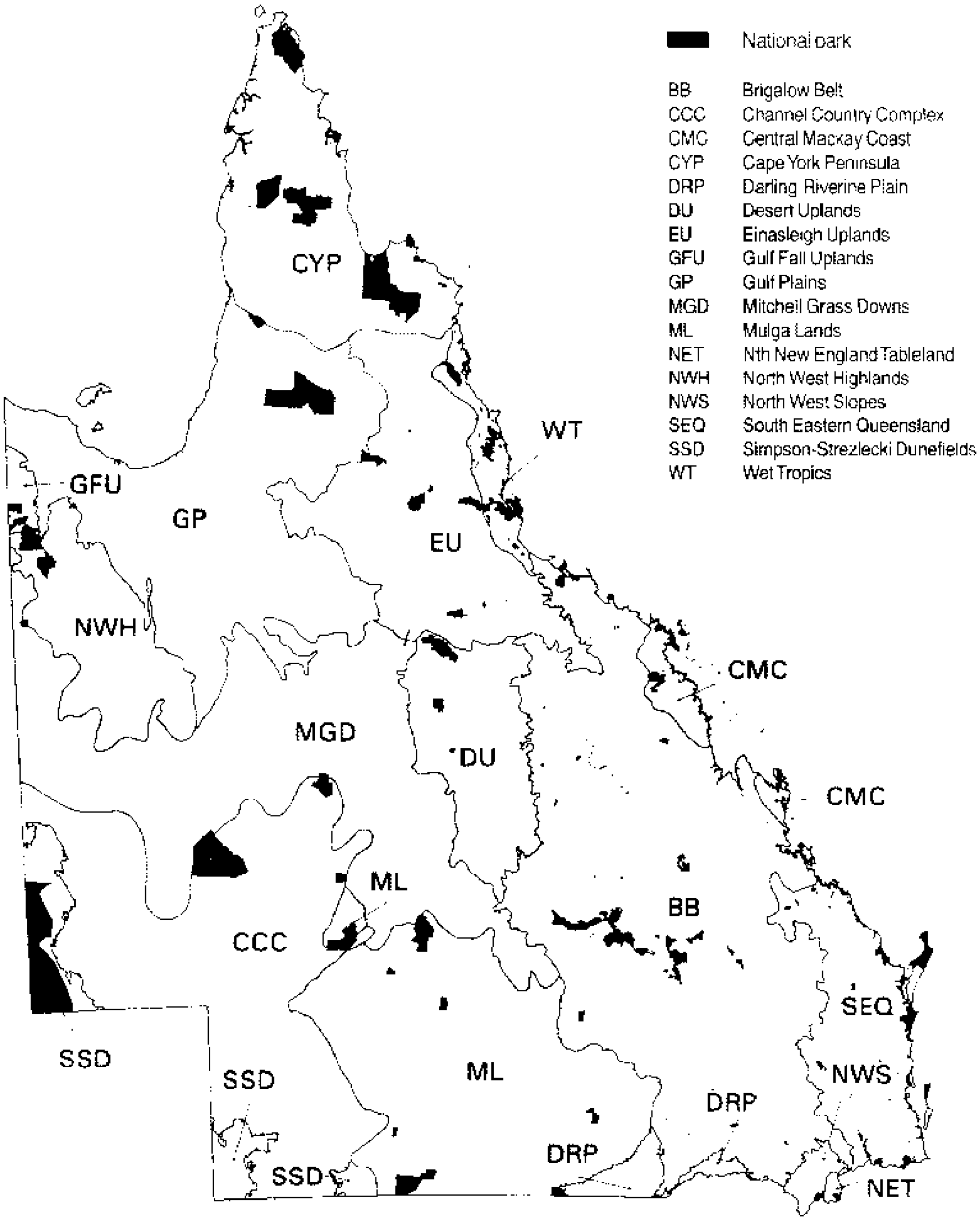
At 31 December 1994, Queensland had 207 national parks covering 6,018,378 hectares, seven national parks (scientific), covering 52,167 hectares and 141 conservation parks covering 25,365 hectares. In addition, 34 resources reserves covered 301,770 hectares.

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 the reservation of adequate samples are 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% of ecosystems are represented, a considerable increase from an estimated 44% 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% of their ecosystems in national parks. While the extent of national park and proposed national park land has increased substantially to more than 3.7% of Queensland, representation of the natural regions of the Gulf Plains, Mitchell Grass Downs and Einasleigh Uplands remains low.

Conservation of ecosystems in more than one reserve is important to avoid destruction of particular ecosystems by natural causes such as fire. The importance of replication was emphasised by the effects of bushfires in national parks and other reserves in New South Wales in January 1994.

BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND



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 the ecosystem.

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

2.4 AREA AND ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES (a) BY BIOGEOGRAPHIC AREA (b), QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1995

Biogeographic region	*Regional area*	*Park area*	*Representation of ecosystems (c)*
	hectares	*hectares*	*%*
North West Highlands	6,967,510	378,300	73
Gulf Plains	21,304,680	507,100	43
Cape York Peninsula	11,531,360	1,655,600	74
Mitchell Grass Downs	23,788,550	14,700	41
Channel Country Complex	23,705,800	1,616,000	78
Mulga Lands	21,764,650	535,200	73
Wet Tropics	1,901,850	390,500	78
Central Mackay Coast	1,151,720	130,800	95
Einasleigh Uplands	12,923,100	325,750	50
Desert Uplands	6,881,790	38,500	67
Brigalow Belt	32,352,480	648,000	76
South Eastern Queensland	8,104,020	326,800	95
North New England Tableland	342,490	25,500	55
Total	**172,720,000**	**6,592,750**	**68**

(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.

Wildlife

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

Data released in 1995 by the Queensland Museum records 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) in Queensland. The number of species is rising slowly as more definitive descriptions, particularly of reptiles, become accepted.

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

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

In 1994, Queensland's flora comprised 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% of the 1,324 species have been recorded from nature conservation reserves in Queensland with another 1% recorded from other reserves in Australia. Most rare species occur in such reserves whereas about 57% of endangered and/or vulnerable species are not recorded from reserves.

Protected Areas

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

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

National parks are the protected areas most familiar to the public. They are usually large tracts of land set aside for their conservation value, while consideration is also given to their educational, scientific, recreational and landscape values. Large numbers of people visit Queensland's national parks (an estimated 10 million visits each year). The parks are also popular for overnight camping. In 1994, a total of 151,780 people camped in Queensland's national parks for an average stay of 2.5 nights.

Recreation Areas

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

Girraween National Park

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

Girraween is on the northern end of the New England Tableland 26 kilometres south of Stanthorpe, at an average elevation of 900 metres. Adjacent to the Queensland border, it joins Bald Rock National Park in New South Wales.

Millions of years ago, ocean sediments lying offshore from present-day Coffs Harbour were thrust towards the New England region. Molten rock (magma) from volcanic eruptions slowly invaded these ancient sediments. Granite formed as the magma cooled over millions of years. Girraween's granite consists mainly of Stanthorpe adamellite and Ruby Creek granite.

Over time, weathering and erosion removed hundreds of metres of the original bedrock. As the weight of the overlying bedrock was removed from the granite, the granitic rocks tried to expand, fracturing as a result. The fractures, known as joint lines, formed in regular patterns at constant angles to each other. As the joints are places of weakness, they have had a strong influence on the development of landforms in the park.

Today, the Girraween landscape features deeply dissected hills with watercourses in some valleys. Remaining bedrock boulders sit high on granite hills or pavements. Granite columns and boulders, exposed by erosion, form isolated tors, boulder clusters, balancing rocks and hills. Erosion continues, especially along joint lines.

Girraween's climate has tropical and temperate influences. Average rainfall at park headquarters is about 850 millimetres, but eastern parts of the park receive considerably more. While most rain falls in summer and early autumn, winter rainfall is relatively high.

Girraween's winters are cold, with average daily temperatures ranging from 3°C to 15°C. Heavy frosts occur from April to November, when night temperatures can drop as low as –8°C. Sleet and snow occur most years, although heavy snowfalls are rare. Summer temperatures are not extreme, with maximums seldom above 30°C.

Girraween's landscape is substantially intact and wild in character. Clear streams, extensive wildflower displays, open swampy valleys, granite tors, balancing rocks, occasional snow falls, heath, swamps and cascading creeks combine to produce an attractive natural landscape not found elsewhere in Queensland.

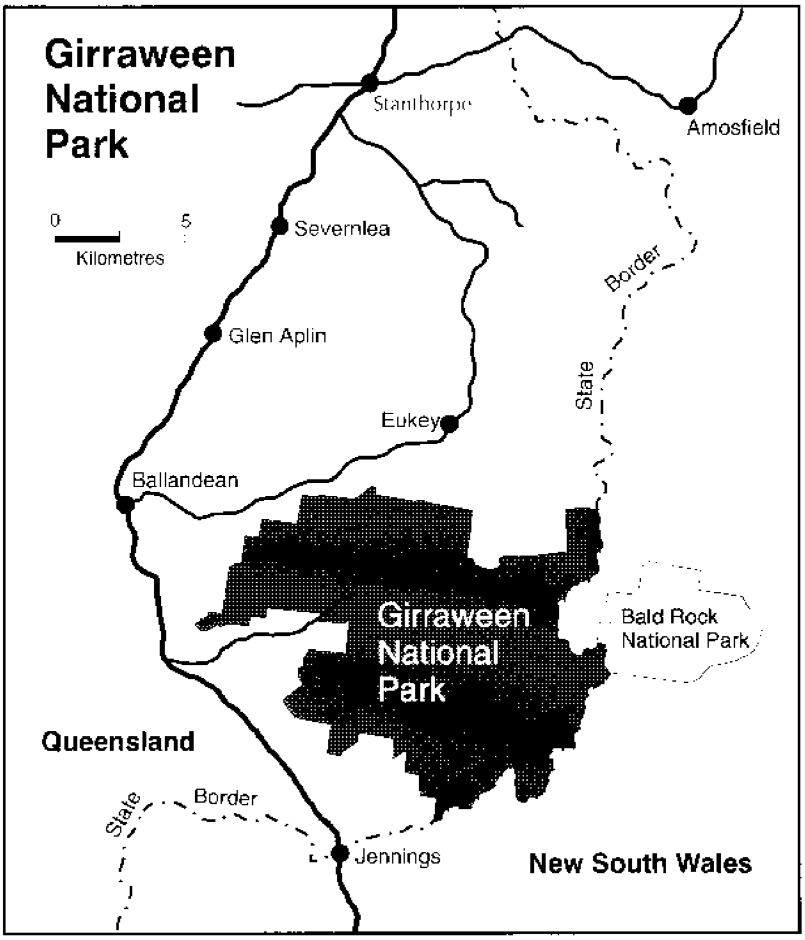
More than 650 species of native plants have been recorded in Girraween and the adjacent Bald Rock National Park. Girraween contains the most diverse range of plant communities found in the Granite Belt region and new plants are still being discovered.

Girraween lives up to the Aboriginal meaning of its name 'place of flowers'. In spring, golden wattles, purple peaflowers and delicate white heath bells bloom, while summer brings creamy flannel flowers, blue lobelias, yellow daisies and rust red fruits.

The park's varied landscape and climate also support a mosaic of other plants. Shrubby forests and woodlands grow on well-drained slopes and ridges, while well-drained valleys support grassy open forests and woodlands. In damper gullies, tree ferns, vines, mutton wood and possum wood flourish among rocks covered with ferns, mosses and orchids.

Large swamps of sedges, grasses and shrubs occur in broad shallow valleys in eastern and southern Girraween.

Open eucalypt forests grow above sheltered gullies, while lower eucalypts populate rocky outcrops. A total of 25 eucalypt species grow in the park, the most common being New England blackbutt, broad-leaved stringybark, round-leaved gum, yellow box, Blakely's red gum, Youman's stringybark and orange gum.



Girraween is home to many native animals, some seen rarely elsewhere in Queensland. Animals in the park typically have more in common with wildlife from southern areas. Today, several typically southern species are at the northern extent of their range in and around Girraween. These include common wombats, superb lyrebirds, flame robins and chestnut-rumped hylacolas.

Around 150 species of birds have been recorded at Girraween. Many can be readily seen around the picnic and camping areas — superb fairy-wrens, yellow-tailed thornbills, scarlet robins, crimson rosellas and common bronzewings.

Grey kangaroos, wallaroos, red-necked wallabies, whiptail wallabies and swamp wallabies live in Girraween, along with gliders, possums and the carnivorous spotted-tail quoll. Unfortunately, brush-tailed rock wallabies and rufous bettongs seen by early settlers are now gone. Koalas are seen occasionally but their numbers have declined markedly since European settlement.

Girraween's renowned wildflowers attract many animals — bees, beetles, butterflies, birds and even mammals. The park is also home to skinks, geckos, tree frogs, snakes and larger lizards.

The Girraween/Wallangarra district was a meeting place for Aborigines, probably because its woodlands and waterholes offered a plentiful food supply. Bora rings were located in the Girraween, Ballandean and Maryland areas. An Aboriginal pathway lay on the Granite Belt from northern New South Wales to the Bunya Mountains, site of a triennial bunya nut festival.

Explorer Allan Cunningham and his party passed through the upper Bald Rock Creek valley in 1827. Farming excluded Aboriginal people from waterholes and traditional food sources, while European diseases and armed conflicts took their toll. In a relatively short period, Aborigines disappeared from the Girraween area.

The first squatter to legally occupy land around Girraween, took up a pasture licence in the early 1840s. Other squatters soon took up more runs in the area. Parts of Tenterfield, Ballandean and Maryland/Folkestone Runs lay within what is now national park, all three joining east of Mount Norman. In the later part of the century, new lands legislation saw pastoral holdings around Ballandean begin to break up into smaller properties, or 'selections'.

The first selectors to farm the rugged Girraween country took up their blocks in 1898, farming sheep and then cattle and vegetables. In the 1920s and 1930s orchards and small crop farms became well established in the Wyberba valley, while sheep and cattle grazing continued to the east and south.

As early as the 1880s a pit saw was operating east of Wyberba near Bald Rock Creek, and selective logging for mill timber, especially stringybark and New England blackbutt, occurred in many of the eastern, moister forests. A steam mill operated during the 1920s, when blackbutt felled near Dr Roberts' Waterhole, Underground Creek and further east was sold as house timber. From 1944 to 1958, cordwood from Racecourse Creek and Palingyard Creek forests was used to fire abattoir boilers in Wallangarra.

In 1932, Bald Rock Creek National Park and Castle Rock National Park were declared. They occupied 4,184 hectares of previously vacant Crown land. Farming continued in the valley separating the parks.

In 1966, Girraween National Park was formed when an orchard was purchased to join the two parks. Between 1977 and 1980, major additions were made to bring the park to its present 11,700 hectares.

Several old orchard sites have provided public recreation areas and campgrounds. Others have been replanted with local vegetation. Grazing no longer occurs in the park and, as Girraween's once-farmed tracts revert to a natural state, the effects of sheep, cattle, goats and rabbits are diminishing.

Only three hours drive from Brisbane, Girraween is perennially popular with campers and local daytrippers. They travel by road, turning off the New England Highway between Ballandean and Wallangarra and driving 9 kilometres to reach the park.

In 1994, Girraween attracted 45,000 day visitors and 8,500 campers. Drought and fire in the park meant fewer people came than in 1993, when the park drew 62,000 day visitors and 11,500 campers. Day trippers enjoy barbecue facilities at the Bald Rock Creek picnic ground, taking in excellent views of Castle Rock and Pyramid Rock as they dine. The park information centre is also nearby. Most overnight visitors stay at Bald Rock or Castle Rock campgrounds, each of which accommodates 200 campers. Small groups can bush camp away from roads and walking tracks. Campers obtain permits for a fee.

Extensive tracks give visitors a chance to see the park's diverse plants and animals. Birdwatching opportunities are particularly good, especially in spring and summer when wildflowers are abundant.

As Dr Roberts and the Queensland Government realised in 1932, Girraween is a special place. With its spectacular granite landscape and distinctive plants and animals, it is like nowhere else. Today, weeds and feral animals are being removed, bushland is regenerating, wildlife is protected and environmental education is fostered. This careful management will protect the park's native plants and animals, and ensure visitors continue to enjoy and appreciate Girraween's special qualities.

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 by eroding in storms and then resuming their former condition in calmer weather.

The Queensland Government proposes to introduce new coastal protection and management legislation. This will replace the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Canals Act* and sections of the *Harbours Act* dealing with works below high water mark.

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

The Beach Protection Authority maintains a Sand Dune Research Station on South Stradbroke Island to develop and improve practical and cost-effective methods of sand dune stabilisation and 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 are areas that are permanently or intermittently flooded and that generally support plants or animals that need to spend some time in water to complete their lifecycle. Typical wetlands include lakes, swamps, marshes, springs, mangroves, mud flats and shallow seagrass beds.

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

Wetlands are commonly found on or near the coast but are more widespread in Queensland, because of the State's diverse climate and topography. Wetland areas cover approximately 4.3% of Queensland. Seasonally or intermittently flooded areas account for about 70% of this. More than 142 major wetland aggregations have been identified in Queensland, ranging from Gulf Country lowlands, Channel Country watercourses, mound springs and internal drainage systems in Central Queensland, to extensive intertidal and adjacent freshwater swamp forests on the eastern seaboard.

Coastal wetlands will be protected by new coastal legislation. Some significant wetlands have already been included in national parks and other reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, gazetted as Fish Habitat Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, or included in World Heritage areas. Two outstanding wetlands, Moreton Bay near Brisbane and Bowling Green Bay near Townsville, have been listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention).

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 16 June 1995, the Register contained 952 permanent entries. Another 37 places were provisionally entered. A further 246 nominated places awaited consideration of entry. Of the nominated places that had been assessed for entry in the Heritage Register, 19 were not entered.

The *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* provides for the protection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage places. Information about such places is recorded on a computerised inventory. Such places are protected automatically and penalties apply for interference or disturbance without approval. At 16 June 1995, a total of 7,207 places were recorded in the inventory, compared with 6,865 at 31 March 1994.

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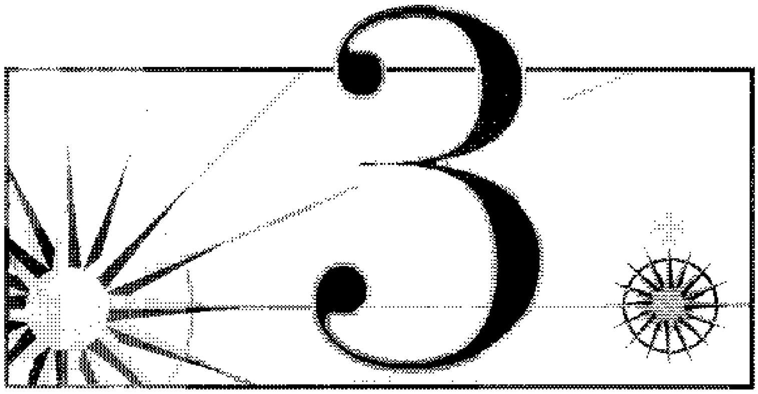
Chapter 3

QUEENSLAND – AN OVERVIEW



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Chapter 3

QUEENSLAND – AN 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 3,196,934 at 30 June 1994 represented approximately 18% of the total population of Australia. Queensland experienced strong population growth in 1993–94, increasing 2.6%, compared with 1.1% for Australia.

The greatest impetus to population growth was net interstate and overseas migration which provided 67.6% of the population increase from June 1993 to June 1994. On a regional basis, almost two-thirds of the population of Queensland is located in the south-east of the State.

In 1994–95 Queensland's Gross State Product at average 1989–90 prices was $68,400m, an increase of 5.1% from the previous year's Gross State Product of $65,100m. This was a slower rate of growth than that of the previous 2 years in Queensland. In comparison, from 1993–94 to 1994–95, Australia's Gross Domestic Product (A) at average 1989–90 prices experienced an increase of 4.8%, a higher rate of economic growth than that of the previous 3 years.

Over the year to February 1995, 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 trend estimate unemployment rate from 9.9% in February 1994 to 8.6 % in February 1995.

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. Tourism to Queensland also experienced strong growth. In 1993–94, the major contributions to Queensland's Gross State Product were wholesale and retail trade (14.8%), manufacturing (12.1%), ownership of dwellings (9.6%) and construction (7.8%).

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 176,635 kilometres of roads, 9,357 kilometres of rail, 10 major airports and 15 major ports connect and service Queensland.

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Queensland was 3,196,934 at 30 June 1994. Of this, 50.1% were males and 49.9% were females. In recent years, Queensland's population has experienced significant growth. The increasing importance of net migration as the major

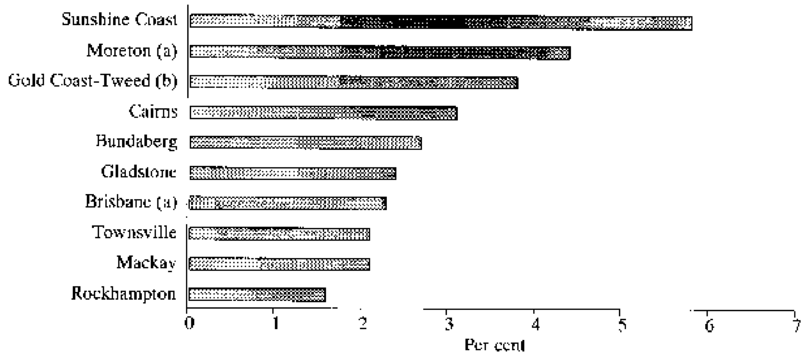
contributor to Queensland's growth is shown by its rise from 31.8% of the total population increase for the year ending 30 June 1984, to 67.6% of net increase for the year to 30 June 1994.

Queensland's population has become progressively older, with the proportion of the population 65 years or older increasing from 9.9% at June 1984 to 11.2% at June 1994. The median age of the Queensland population has increased correspondingly over this period from 29.6 years to 32.7 years.

Queensland's population is concentrated in the south-east corner of the State, with 63% of the population residing in the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton, at 30 June 1994. Despite this, Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 54.5% of the population living outside the Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1994.

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 58,339 persons from 30 June 1993 to 30 June 1994. This represented 72.1% of the total population increase in Queensland over this period. Within south-east Queensland, statistical local areas (suburbs) with the greatest annual increase in population from 30 June 1993 to 30 June 1994 were Doolandella-Forest Lake (75.8%), Parkwood (52.5%), Parkinson-Drewvale (48.3%), Ellen Grove (39.1%) and Tanah Merah (28.7%).

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1989 TO 1994 BY QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICT AND SELECTED STATISTICAL DIVISION



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

Ethnicity

At the time of the 1991 census, 17.0% of the Queensland population had been born overseas compared with 16.4% in 1986 and 14.4% in 1981. The comparative figure for Australia at the time of the 1991 census was 22.3%. People born in the United Kingdom and Ireland represented the largest immigrant group, accounting for 6.2% 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% of the total Queensland population. In comparison, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented 1.6% 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.	%
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	'000	%
Couple family	*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
One-parent family	*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% were living with at least one other family member in the same household. Just under 8% were living alone, 4.3% 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 1994, 36.9% of persons aged 15 years or older had attained post-school qualifications, with 9.6% having a degree. These figures are higher than those recorded in February 1989 (36.8% and 5.7%, respectively).

In Queensland in 1994, there were 337,722 children enrolled in primary school and 210,809 persons enrolled in secondary school.

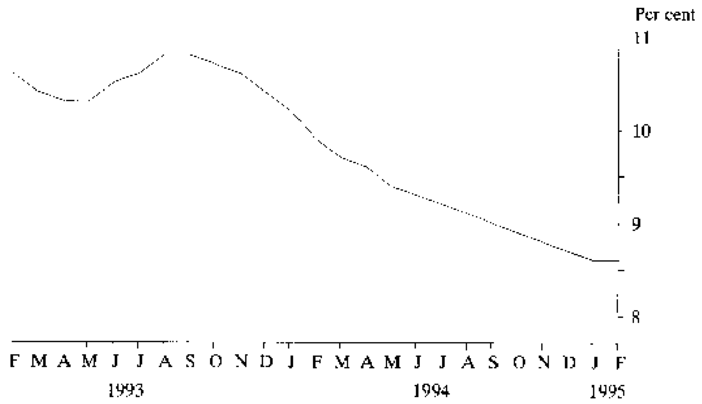
The apparent retention rate — the extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12) — increased from 79.6% in 1991 to 85.0% in 1992, but decreased to 79% in 1994.

In 1994, 97,037 students were enrolled in higher education institutions, a 3.3% increase since 1993. Of these students 9,622 were undertaking a higher degree.

LABOUR FORCE

In trend estimate terms, the labour force in Queensland experienced strong growth over the year to February 1995, increasing 57,600 to 1,620,800 persons. Employment increased by 74,100 to 1,481,900 persons over the same period, while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 16,400 to 139,000 persons.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND



This resulted in a trend estimate unemployment rate of 8.6% in February 1995, compared with 9.9% in February 1994. The trend estimate unemployment rate for Australia fell from 10.4% to 8.9% over the same period. The labour force participation rate in Queensland increased 0.5 percentage points to 64.3% over the 12 months to February 1995.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

In Queensland over the 10 years ending 1993–94, 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 1983–84 to 1993–94, goods-producing industries recorded proportional decreases in contribution to GSP(fc). The mining sector recorded the greatest decline, falling from 7.6% of GSP(fc) in 1983–84 to 5.4% in 1993–94.

Other sectors whose proportional contributions declined over the period 1983–84 to 1993–94 were: construction (decreasing 1.7 percentage points), mining, agriculture, forestry and fishing (decreasing 1.9 percentage points) and manufacturing (decreasing 1.9 percentage points).

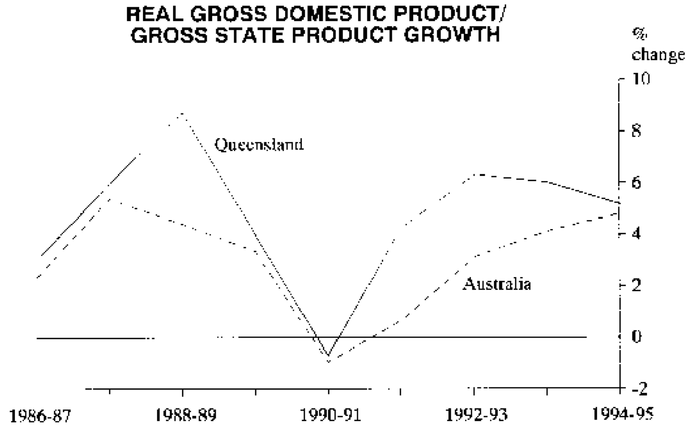
In contrast to the goods-producing industries, all the service-providing sectors recorded increases in their contributions to GSP(fc) over the period 1983–84 to 1993–94, with the exception of electricity, gas and water (decreasing 0.2 percentage points) and the general government sector contribution (which decreased 0.6 percentage points). The highest increase was recorded in finance and insurance 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 1993-94*	*Contribution to GSP(fc)* 1983-84	1993-94
	$m	*%*	*%*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,095	7.0	5.1
Mining	3,218	7.6	5.4
Manufacturing	7,400	14.0	12.1
Electricity, gas and water	2,170	3.8	3.6
Construction	4,768	9.1	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	9,033	13.2	14.8
Transport and storage	3,699	6.5	6.1
Finance and insurance	1,714	1.2	2.8
Property and business services	4,029	5.4	
Government administration and defence	2,560	3.9	4.2
Communication	1,611	2.5	2.6
Health and community services	3,557	5.1	5.8
Cultural and recreational services	813	1.2	1.3
Education	3,135	4.5	5.1
Personal and other services	1,142	1.7	1.9
Ownership of dwellings	5,845	8.4	9.6
General government	1,348	2.8	2.2
Total	**61,118**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: State Accounts (5220.0).

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT/ GROSS STATE PRODUCT GROWTH



The Queensland economy grew strongly over most of the 1980s, recording an average annual growth rate in GSP at average 1989–90 prices of 4.6% for the 10 years from 1984–85 to 1994–95. In comparison, Australia recorded an average annual growth in GDP at average 1989–90 prices of

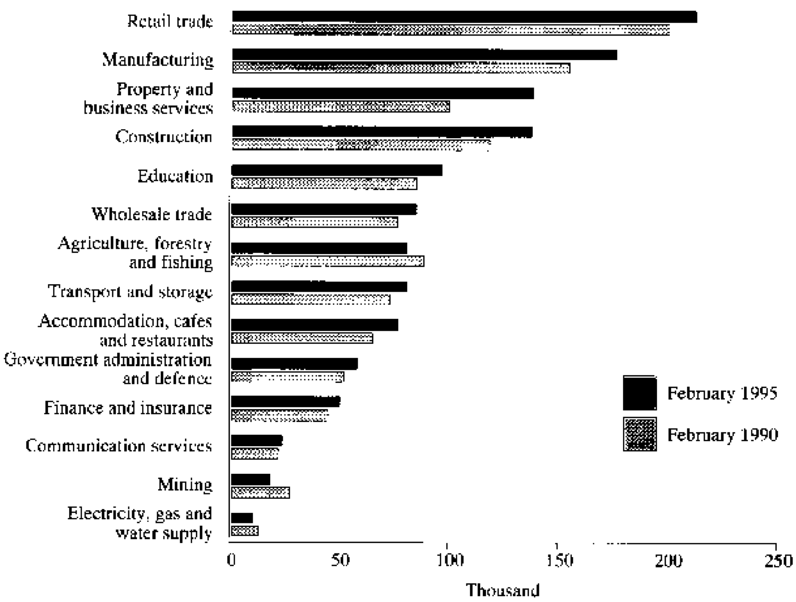
3.1% over the same period. From 1986–87 to 1989–90, growth in the Queensland economy was well above the rest of Australia combined, partly as a result of the above-average growth in its population. In the 1990–91 recession, growth in the economy virtually halted. In the 3 years, 1991–92 to 1993–94, growth was again substantially above the Australian average, but was about the same in 1994–95 as for Australia.

INDUSTRY

During the 5 years to February 1995, the largest percentage increases in employment were in property and business services which increased 37.9% to 139,000 persons, health and community services which grew 31.7% to 128,800 and personal and other services grew 27.9% to 59,100.

Mining recorded the largest percentage decrease in employment falling 30.7% over the 5 years to February 1995 to 19,200, a decrease of 8,500 persons. Decreases in employment over the 5 years to February 1995 occurred in electricity, gas and water supply (decreasing 15.6%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (decreasing 8.8%). Overall total employment in Queensland rose 13.6% to 1,480,600 over the 5 years to February 1995, an average annual growth of 2.6%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND



Although adverse seasonal conditions continued to prevail in many regions throughout Queensland during 1993–94, the gross value of agricultural commodities continued to increase, rising 8.8% ($419.8m) to $5,180.1m from the previous year. The main reason for this increase was a rise of $249.6m in the value of crops.

Queensland mineral production decreased from 1992-93 to 1993-94 in line with the depressed world markets in the metals and energy sectors. The total at mine value of mineral and energy production in Queensland in 1993-94 decreased 7% to $5,248.9m from $5,624.0m in 1992-93.

In 1993–94, the total value of mineral production decreased 7.0% ($385.4m) to $5,133.9m. The largest contributors to this total were coal, $3,317m (64.6%); copper, $578m (11.3%) and gold, $478m (9.3%).

There were 6,068 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1993. These establishments paid $3,435m in wages and salaries and recorded $23,642m in turnover in the year to 30 June 1993. During 1992–93, Queensland manufacturing industries contributed 14.3% of total Australian manufacturing turnover.

In 1994–95, the value of retail turnover in Queensland was $20,813.5m, an increase of $1,877.5m from the 1993–94 figure. This represented 18.5% of total Australian retailing turnover in 1994–95. In the 10 years to 1994–95, estimated retail turnover in Queensland increased at an average annual growth rate of 9.4%. The food retailing industry was the largest contributor, generating $7,936.2m (38.1%) of Queensland's turnover during 1994–95, followed by the hospitality and services industry which contributed $3,596.4m (17.3%).

During 1993–94, construction commenced on 50,012 new dwelling units in Queensland with a total value of $4,103.7m. This represents an increase of 6.4% in the number of new dwelling commencements over the previous year's total and 26.5% of the total value of new dwelling unit commencements in Australia.

RETAIL TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND

The value of large engineering construction projects such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours, power stations and production and distribution facilities done in Queensland in 1993-94 was $2,803.8m, an increase of 12.3% from the previous year. Of the total value of engineering construction work done in 1993-94, 73.1% ($2,048.7m) was for the public sector and 26.9% ($755.1m) was for the private sector. The 3 categories which contributed most to total value of large engineering construction projects for 1993-94 were roads, etc. with 34.6%, electricity generation with 15.4% and telecommunications with 14.2%.

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 5 years, however, international visitor numbers to Australia have increased 61.9% from 2.1 million in 1989 to a record 3.4 million in 1994 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 924,800 in 1994 (21.3% and 27.9% of the Australian total, respectively).

According to the Bureau of Tourism Research *Domestic Tourism Monitor*, the total number of visitor nights in Queensland rose from 48.7 million in 1989–90 to 54.7 million in 1993–94. Queensland's share of total Australian visitor nights increased from 22% to 26% over this same period. In the 4 years to 31 December 1994, accommodation capacity available in Queensland has grown 4.8% for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities to 40,760 rooms and 14.7% for holiday flats, units and houses to 18,030 units. Over this same period of time, annual takings from accommodation for hotels, motels and guest houses increased 58.8% to $829m and increased 61.9% to $230m for holiday flats, units and houses.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND

New motor vehicle registrations in Queensland rose to 119,190 in 1994–95, an increase of 7.7% from the previous year. This follows rises of 8.2% from 1991–92 to 1992–93 and 6.0% from 1992–93 to 1993–94. Passenger vehicles accounted for 77.7% of all new motor vehicles registrations in 1994–95. Queensland motor vehicle registrations represented 18.7% of total Australian registrations in 1994–95.

New capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Queensland in 1994 totalled $4,716.5m, an increase of 26.7% from the expenditure for the previous year. In comparison, new capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Australia increased 18.5% from $26,768.5m to $31,726.6m over the same period. Investment in new buildings and structures in Queensland increased 37.5% to $1,744m and investment in plant, machinery and equipment increased 21.1% to $2,972.4m.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Total outlays of the Queensland State Government for 1993–94 were $11,355m, a slight decrease from outlays in 1992–93. Total revenue generated in 1993–94 was $13,092m, resulting in a budget surplus of $1,737m.

Of total outlays, $3,355m or 29.5%, was spent on education, $1,852m (16.3%) on health and $1,727m (15.2%) on transport and communication. These represented 17.6%, 15.3% and 24.7%, respectively, of the Australian totals for these purposes.

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 totalled 1,079, an increase of 4.7% from the previous year. Of these, 383 establishments provided substitute family or home care, 90 provided hostel care and 606 provided accommodation only.

4.4 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF SELECTED WELFARE PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES AND PAYMENTS, 30 JUNE 1994

	Queensland		*Australia*
Type of pension	*Number*	*% (a)*	*% (a)*
Age pension (b)	263,585	8.2	8.9
Disability support pension	75,133	2.4	2.4
Rehabilitation allowance	32	—	—
Sickness allowance	(c) 10,443	0.3	0.3
Mobility allowance	(d) 4,089	0.1	0.1
Child disability allowance	(d) (e) 12,505	0.4	0.4
Job search allowance	(c) 87,240	2.7	2.5
Newstart allowance	(c) 65,105	2.0	2.4
Basic family payment	(f) 176,210	5.5	5.5
Sole parent pension	60,767	1.9	1.8
Class B widow pension	7,358	0.2	0.3

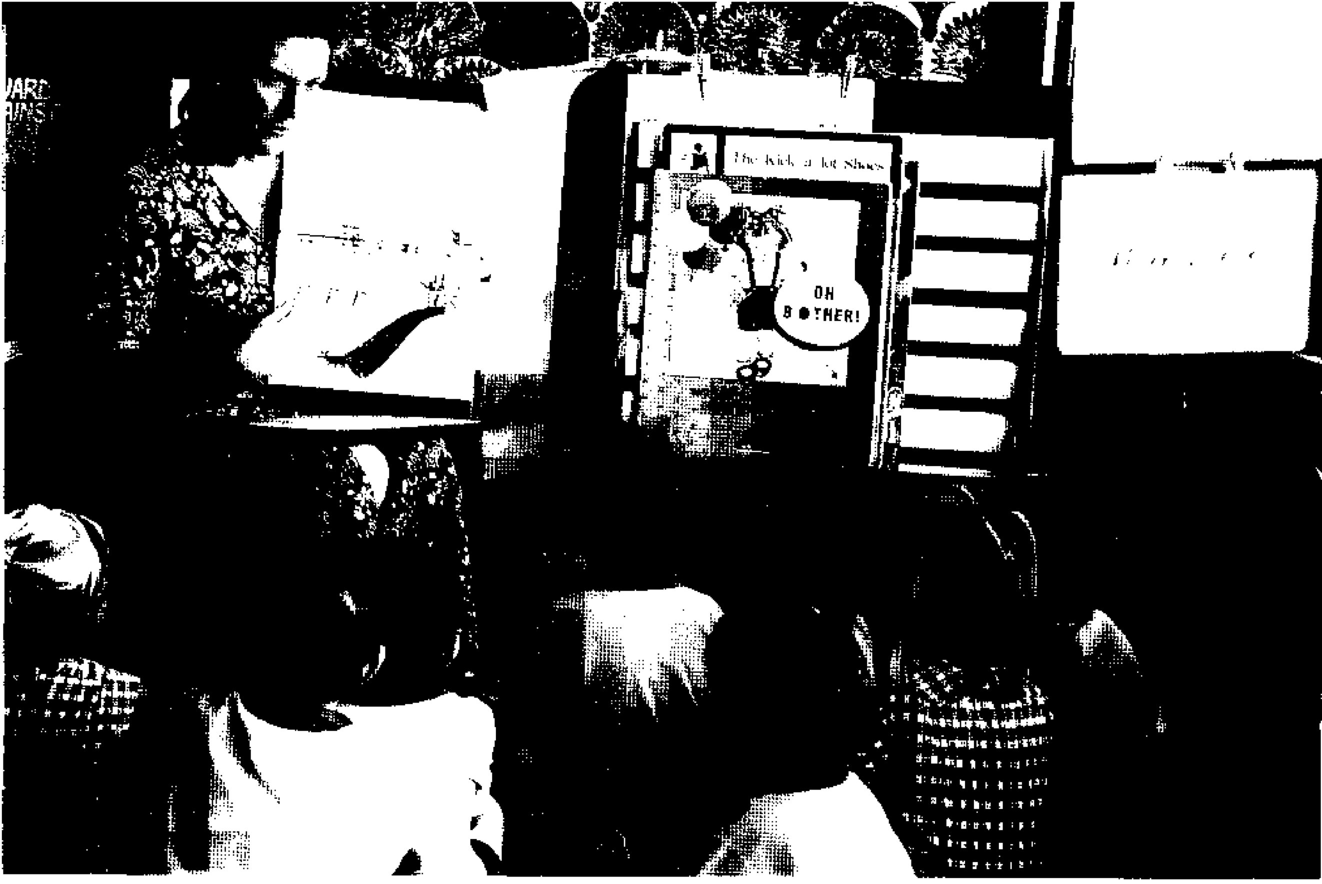
(a) Number of recipients as a percentage of the respective estimated resident population at 30 June 1993. (b) Including wife/carer pension. (c) Annual average number. (d) Including Northern Territory. (e) Number of recipients current at end of year. (f) Number of persons.

Sources: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0). Department of Social Security, *Social Security Statistics, Social Security Journal, December 1994.*

At 30 June 1994, there were 263,585 age pensioners in Queensland, an increase of 4.8% from the previous year. In addition to this, 75,133 persons received the disability support pension and 152,345 persons were recipients of 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.

50th Anniversary celebrations of Victory in the Pacific, Brisbane

Photos: *Brisbane City Council*



Coolnwynpin Primary School — Photo: *Peta Madsen*

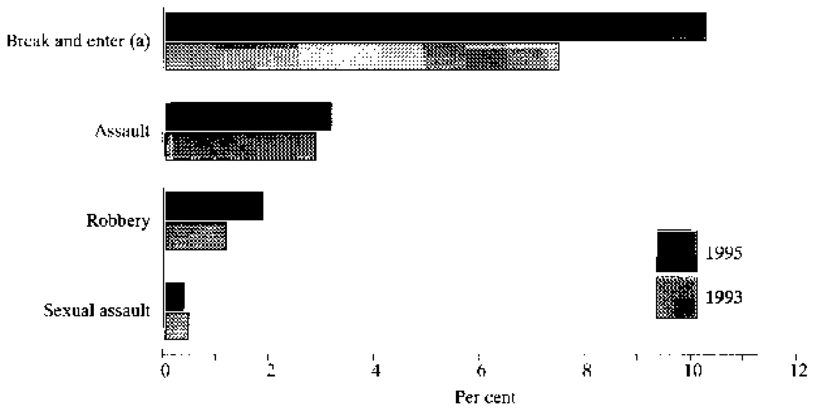
The recently restored 'Dame Nellie' Melba House, Lloyd Park, Marian — Photo: *Mirani Shire Council*

CRIME

According to the ABS Queensland Crime and Safety Survey during the 12 months to April 1995, an estimated 10.3% of households in Queensland were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter offence. This compares with an estimated 7.5% for the 12 months to April 1993.

An estimated 1.9% of persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland were victims of at least one robbery in the 12 months to April 1995, which is the same as the Australian rate over the same period.

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



(a) Actual and attempted.

4.5 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a), QUEENSLAND, 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1995

Age group (years)	*Victims*	*Non-victims*	*Total*	*Victimisation rate (b)*
	'000	'000	'000	%
15-24	43.9	457.5	501.3	8.7
25-34	26.9	467.5	494.4	5.4
35-44	22.4	457.2	479.6	4.7
45-54	14.6	379.1	393.7	3.7
55-64	*4.3	251.5	255.8	*1.7
65 and over	*4.0	332.9	337.0	*1.2
Total	**116.1**	**2,345.7**	**2,461.8**	**4.7**

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons in the same age group.

Source: Crime and Safety, April 1995 (4509.3).

Personal crime in Queensland over the 12 months to April 1995 was highest for the 15 to 24 year old age group, with 8.7% of people in this age group reporting themselves 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 1.2%.

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Non-ABS source:

Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor*

Department of Employment, Education and Training, *Selected TAFE and Higher Education Statistics*

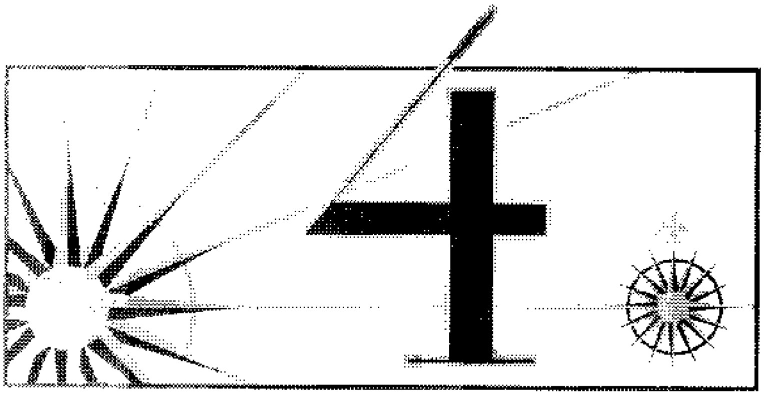
Department of Social Security, *Social Security Statistics*

Queensland Coal Board, *Monthly Statistics*

Queensland Department of Minerals and Energy, *unpublished data*

Chapter 4

POPULATION



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Chapter 4

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 3,196,934 at 30 June 1994. On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520, at that time the second smallest colony exceeding only Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II, Queensland's population has increased each year.

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

In 1867 the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed that of South Australia to become the third largest colony, a position which has been maintained. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5% of the Australian total. At June 1994, Queensland accounted for 17.9% of the Australian total.

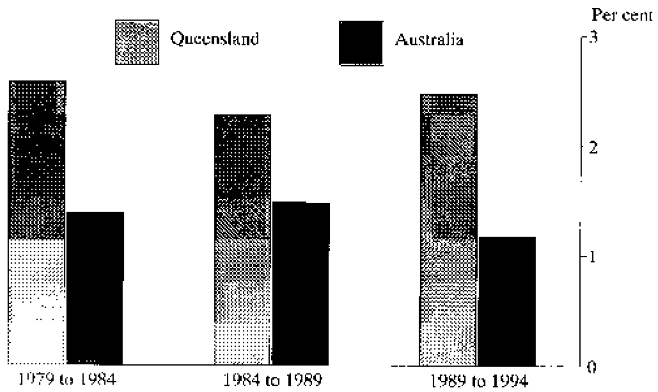
Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, 1 million in 1938 and 2 million in 1974. It took only another 18 years for the Queensland population to exceed 3 million, in March 1992. Growth in the 5-year period to June 1994 averaged 2.5% annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.3%.

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

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

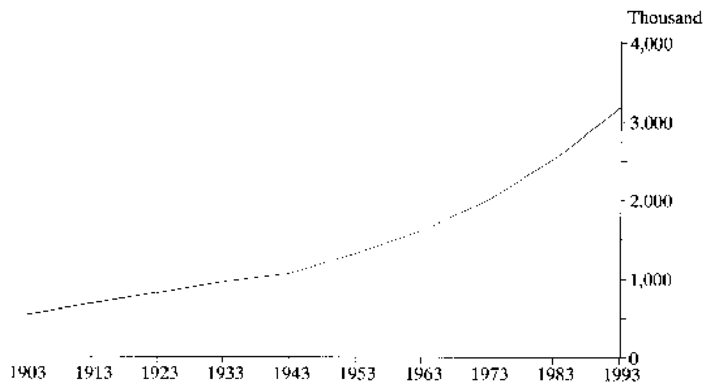
The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF THE QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATIONS



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

POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Estimated resident population at 31 December.

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

A general lowering of the crude birth rate, to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The slight increase in the number of births, coupled with an increase in the number of deaths, resulted in a minor reduction in the level of natural increase. Net migration over the 20 years to 1994 has fluctuated, with peaks in 1981, 1989 and 1993.

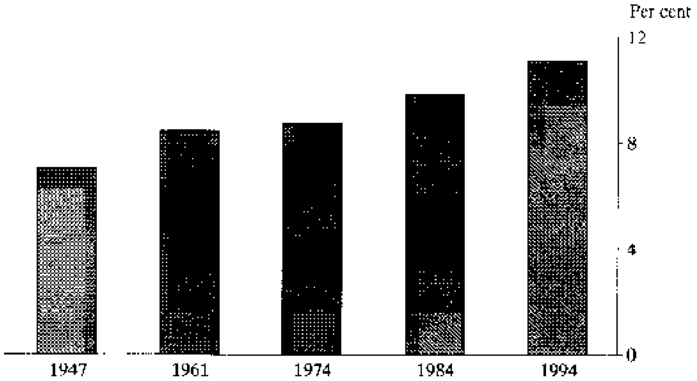
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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 1974, the median age of the Queensland population was 27.2 years. By June 1994 the median age had risen progressively to 32.7 years. The median age of males at June 1994 was 32.1 years and that of females was 33.3 years, reflecting the longer life span of females.

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



(a) Census count to 1961: estimated resident population from 1974.

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

Ethnicity

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

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born, with an increasing proportion of settlers to Queensland arriving from Asian countries and New Zealand.

In the 1991 Census, 188,168 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the most common being Italian (14.6%) followed by Chinese languages (11.1%) and German (9.9%).

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

4.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

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

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

4.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN OVERSEAS
(per cent)

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

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Religion

4.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

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

(a) Including inadequately described.
Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

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

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

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

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

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

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

4.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND

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

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, increased to 616,707 by 1991, with 117,642 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 45.5% of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1994.

Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 63.0% of the population resided in the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton in the south-eastern corner of the State, at 30 June 1994.

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1994

		Capital City (a)	
State	*Total*	*Population*	*Proportion of total*
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6,051.4	3,738.5	61.8
Victoria	4,476.1	3,198.2	71.5
Queensland	3,196.9	1,454.8	45.5
South Australia	1,469.8	1,076.4	73.2
Western Australia	1,701.9	1,239.4	72.8
Tasmania	472.4	194.2	41.1

(a) The capital city populations shown are those of the respective statistical divisions.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

4.6 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1994 p

Statistical division	*Estimated resident population*	*Proportion of Queensland*	*Average annual growth rate, 1989 to 1994*
	No.	%	%
Brisbane and Moreton	2,013,582	63.0	2.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	216,140	6.8	3.4
Darling Downs	203,591	6.4	1.6
South-West	28,776	0.9	-0.2
Fitzroy	179,215	5.6	1.9
Central-West	13,083	0.4	-0.6
Mackay	116,317	3.6	1.6
Northern	192,432	6.0	1.6
Far North	195,763	6.1	2.2
North-West	37,776	1.2	-0.3
Queensland (a)	**3,196,934**	**100.0**	**2.5**

(a) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.
Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area, Preliminary (3201.3).

In 1994, the population growth rate in Brisbane City continued to be below the Queensland average. However, local government areas on the periphery of the Brisbane Statistical Division (Logan City, Pine Rivers Shire, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture and Moreton) have all experienced strong growth, with young families moving to outer suburban and semi-rural areas to take advantage of the greater availability of suitable land at lower prices.

In 1994, Moreton Statistical Division continued to experience the highest growth rate in Queensland. The Gold and Sunshine Coast hinterlands are the major growth areas although areas near the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have also grown strongly in recent years.

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

	Estimated resident population		
Statistical district	*1989*	*1994 p*	*Average annual growth rate, 1989 to 1994*
	No.	*No.*	*%*
Gold Coast-Tweed (a)	260,999	314,036	3.8
Sunshine Coast	106,815	141,403	5.8
Bundaberg	46,815	53,384	2.7
Rockhampton	61,989	67,082	1.6
Gladstone	32,021	36,062	2.4
Mackay	51,591	57,169	2.1
Townsville	110,560	122,525	2.1
Cairns	83,148	96,940	3.1

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

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

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

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

Births

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

4.8 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1971 to 1980 (a)*	*1981 to 1990 (a)*	*1992*	*1993*
Males	18,819	21,091	23,600	24,055
Females	17,828	19,882	22,640	22,723
Total	**36,647**	**40,974**	**46,240**	**46,778**
Sex ratio of births (b)	105.6	106.1	104.2	105.9
Crude birth rate (c)	17.9	15.7	15.2	15.0

(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.

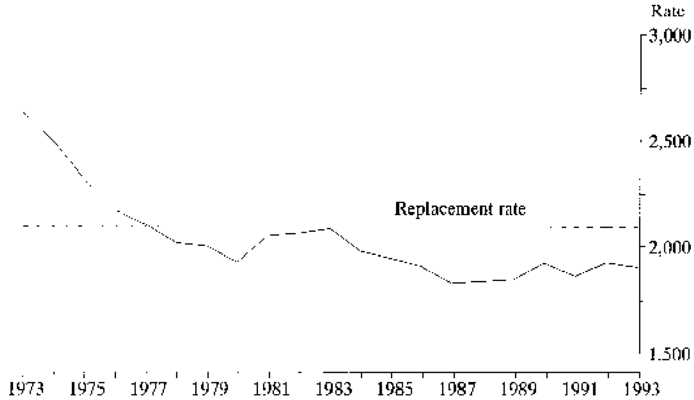
Source: Demography (3311.3).

Apart from minor fluctuations, crude birth rates for Queensland have declined 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 decreased over the past 25 years. This rate, which measures the total number of children 1,000 women would be expected to bear in their lifetimes, has now been consistently below the long-term replacement level of 2,100 since 1978. There is no immediate danger of population decline due to the high fertility of previous generations and net migration gain. However, the age distribution of the population is altering substantially because the proportion of elderly people in the population is continually growing and the proportion of children is continually decreasing.

FERTILITY RATE, QUEENSLAND



4.9 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1976 to 1980 (a)*	*1981 to 1985 (a)*	*1986 to 1990 (a)*	*1993*
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15-19	38.1	34.2	25.4	26.0
20-24	127.5	115.2	90.9	80.4
25-29	143.5	147.5	138.2	132.5
30-34	71.1	79.0	88.1	101.7
35-39	24.3	25.0	27.4	35.3
40-44	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.4
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total fertility rate	2,051	2,029	1,873	1,907
Net reproduction rate	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.91

(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 14% of the married mothers in 1973 had three or more children, only 8% were in this category in 1993. 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 1.7 years in 1973 to 2.4 years in 1993.

In 1993 approximately 14 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue.

Deaths

There were 19,972 deaths of Queensland residents during 1993. This was 2.6% lower than the total for 1992. 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 1993 was 7.0 per 1,000 live births registered, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

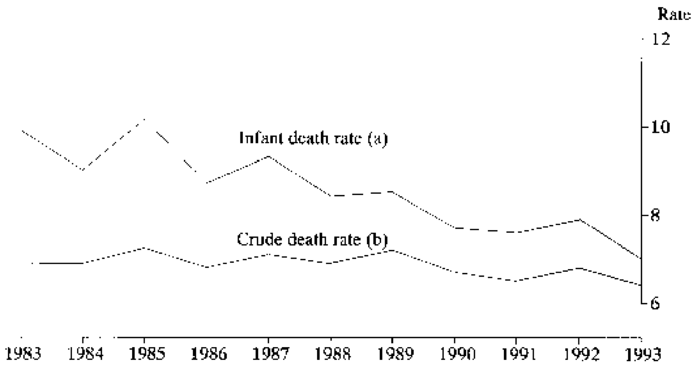
4.10 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Crude death rate (a)*
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	
1983	9,725	7,331	17,056	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
1993	11,058	8,914	19,972	6.4

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.

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

Particulars	*Never married*	*Married*	*Widowed or divorced*
Males			
15-44	1.7	1.1	2.6
45-54	9.9	3.2	6.7
55-64	24.6	9.6	18.0
65 +	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.

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.

4.12 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1993

At age (years)	*Males*	*Females*
0	75.07	81.02
1	74.63	80.56
10	65.86	71.70
20	56.15	61.90
30	46.75	52.11
40	37.30	42.41
50	28.09	32.94
60	19.68	23.99
65	15.97	19.83
70	12.62	15.86
80	7.18	9.04

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1993 have a life expectancy of over 5 years more than boys born in the same year.

4.13 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
1992	72.1	78.7
1993	72.6	79.0

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. Over the 20 years between 1974 and 1993 the number of people settling in Queensland reached a low of 4,700 in 1976. From 1984 to 1993, settler arrivals in Queensland fluctuated between a low of 8,750 in 1984 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

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

Asian countries provided the largest number of settlers to Queensland in 1993 (33% of all settlers). Of all Asian countries Hong Kong contributed the largest number of settlers. Oceania provided a further 32% of all settlers in 1993.

4.14 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND

		Departures		
Year	*Settlers arriving*	*Former settlers*	*Total*	*Net gain*
1970	11,470	2,190	3,550	7,920
1980	12,500	1,620	2,970	9,530
1990	15,390	3,090	6,420	8,970
1991	16,420	2,960	5,530	10,890
1992	13,220	2,820	5,340	7,880
1993	9,670	2,580	5,170	4,500

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

4.15 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	*1993*	*1994*
Oceania and Antarctica	3,096	3,975
Europe and former USSR	2,562	3,247
Middle East and North Africa	136	179
South-East Asia	1,264	1,492
North-East Asia	1,657	1,550
Southern Asia	266	347
Northern America	383	401
South America, Central America and Caribbean	118	130
Africa (excluding North Africa)	185	399
Total (a)	**9,670**	**11,725**

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, unpublished data.

New Zealand was the largest source country of all settlers to Queensland in 1993 (27.1% of all settlers). New Zealand overtook the United Kingdom and Ireland, which was the largest source in 1991.

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

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

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

Source: Census of Housing.

In 1991, the south-east corner of the State had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons (20.6%). The Far North, Northern and North-West

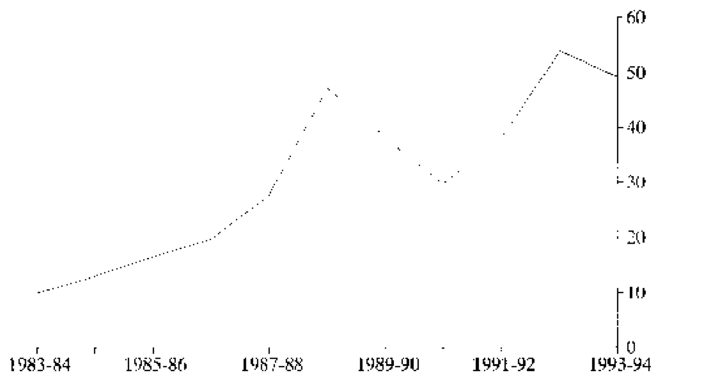
Statistical Divisions also had relatively high porportions of overseas-born persons compared with the inland Statistical Divisions of South-West and Central-West.

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.

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 fluctuated.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN, QUEENSLAND



MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 1993 the Queensland marriage rate and the divorce rate remained stable. The trend towards marrying at an older age has continued.

Marriages

There were 20,704 marriages registered in Queensland during 1993. This is the highest number ever recorded and represents the eighth successive year in which the number of marriages increased.

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

4.17 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

	Number		*Crude rate (a)*	
Period	*Queensland*	*Australia*	*Queensland*	*Australia*
1980	17,157	109,240	7.6	7.4
1985	17,810	113,751	6.9	7.2
1990	19,671	116,959	6.8	6.9
1991	19,844	113,869	6.7	6.6
1992	20,316	114,752	6.7	6.6
1993	20,704	113,255	6.6	6.4

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

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

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms, since 1966, is partly due to the postponement of first marriages with many people preferring to further their education, establish careers and to pursue a more independent lifestyle before taking on the responsibility of marriage. The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.

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

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

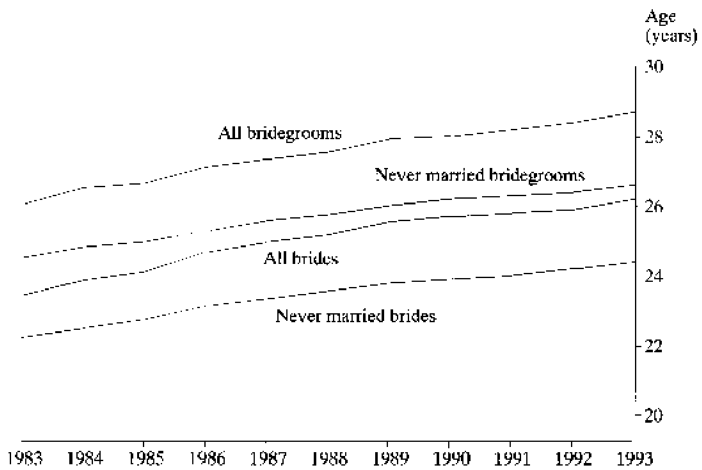
(a) Per 1,000 of the population previously never married.
Sources: Demography (3311.3) and Censuses of Population and Housing.

4.19 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
1992	74.5	2.7	22.8
1993	74.7	2.7	22.7

Source: Demography (3311.3).

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND



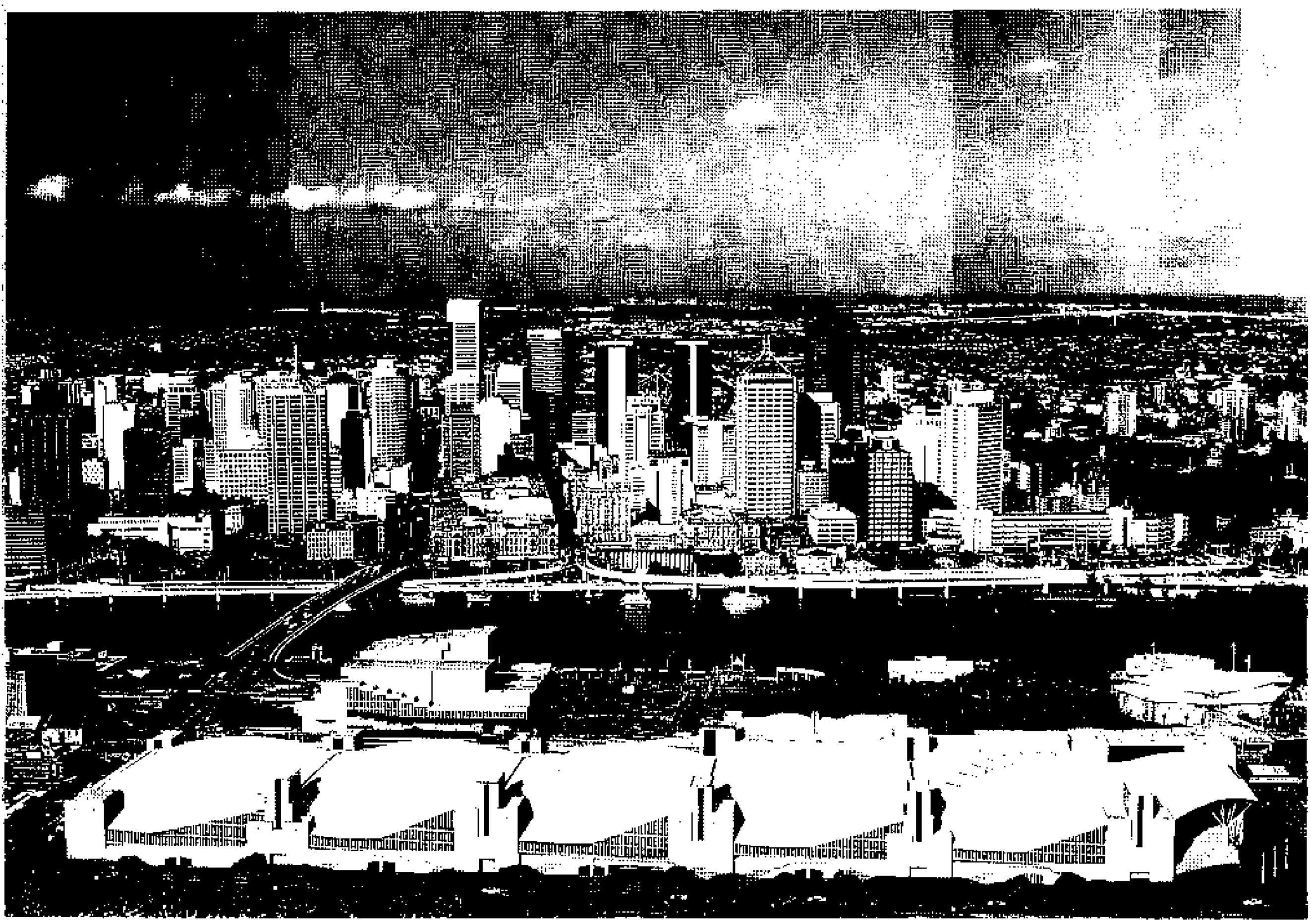
The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1973, 6.9% of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 22.7% in 1993. One of the main factors

State Emergency Service exercises

Photos: *Henri van Noordenburg*

Conrad Treasury Casino, Brisbane — Photo: *Conrad Treasury Casino*

Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre — Photo: *Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre*



influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the Family Law Act which reduced the grounds for divorce to one — irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This subsequently resulted in an increase in the numbers of people divorcing and hence a corresponding increase in the number of divorcees remarrying.

Over the last 10 years, males have shown a slightly higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1983 and 1993, 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 decreased since then but were still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act rather than under the earlier Matrimonial Causes legislation.

The median age at divorce has been increasing for several years. The tendency towards deferral of marriage by younger persons, and the growing proportions of people divorcing more than once, are contributing factors which have led to this increase. The median age of husbands who divorced in 1993 was 40.0 years at the time of their divorce compared with 37.0 years for wives.

4.20 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Divorces granted	8,509	8,934	8,984	9,935
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.3
Divorces involving children	5,058	5,322	5,176	5,544

(a) Including cases heard at Lismore (New South Wales).
Source: Demography (3311.3).

In 1992, 19.2% of males and 18.4% of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1988, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were lower at 15.9% and 14.3%, respectively.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from approximately 3.2 million in 1994 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 2.6% from 1993 to 1994, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.5% and 1.8% in the period 1994 to 2011 and between 0.9% and 1.2% 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.

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

State or Territory	*1994*	*2011*	*2041*
New South Wales	33.9	33.0–33.5	31.9–33.2
Victoria	25.1	23.6–24.0	21.2–22.7
Queensland	17.9	19.7–20.2	21.8–23.5
South Australia	8.2	7.5–7.6	6.4–6.8
Western Australia	9.5	10.0–10.2	10.7–11.2
Tasmania	2.6	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) and Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

Distribution of the population between the States and Territories of Australia is projected to change, with Queensland, Western Australia and the two Territories each expected to increase their share of the population.

4.22 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

	Expectation of life at age (years)			
Particulars	*0*	*20*	*65*	*85*
Males				
1993 (actual)	75.1	56.2	16.0	5.2
2031	78.9	59.3	17.7	5.8
2041	79.6	60.0	18.1	5.9
Females				
1993 (actual)	81.0	61.9	19.8	6.4
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) and Deaths (3312.3).

Although Queensland's population is projected to continue growing, there will be an increasing reliance on migration to maintain this growth. With decreasing birth rates and increases in the elderly population, Queensland's natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to decrease from 26,191 in 1994 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 11% 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 50.0 in 1994 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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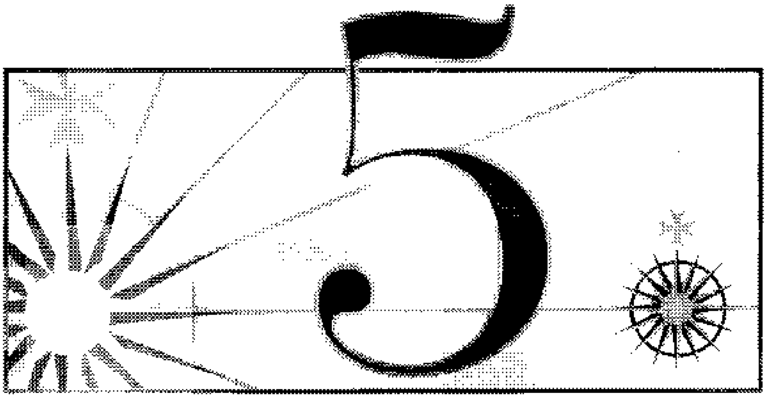
Chapter 5

LABOUR



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Chapter 5

LABOUR

Since mid-1991, in trend estimate terms, Queensland has experienced continued employment growth. This has been particularly strong over the period from September 1993 to February 1995. As the labour force increased at a faster rate than employment for much of the early 1990s, unemployment and the unemployment rates increased until late 1993. Since late 1993, employment growth increased and unemployment and the unemployment rate decreased.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Characteristics of the Labour Force

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

Over the 12 months to February 1995, Queensland, in trend terms experienced strong labour force growth, increasing by 57,600 to 1,620,800 persons. In trend terms employment increased by 74,100 to 1,481,900 in the same period, while the number of unemployed persons decreased 16,400 to 139,000 persons. This resulted in a trend estimate of the unemployment rate of 8.6% in February 1995, 1.3% lower than in February 1994. The Queensland labour force participation rate increased slightly from 63.9% to 64.4% over the 12 months to February 1995.

5.1 LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

At February	*Persons*	*Participation rate*
	'000	%
1990	1,415.4	64.2
1991	1,436.6	63.6
1992	1,471.5	63.5
1993	1,518.8	63.8
1994	1,563.2	63.9
1995	1,620.8	64.4

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

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

At February	*Employed*	*Unemployed*	*Unemployment rate*
	'000	*'000*	%
1990	1,315.8	99.6	7.0
1991	1,295.6	141.0	9.8
1992	1,323.1	148.4	10.1
1993	1,358.1	160.6	10.6
1994	1,407.8	155.4	9.9
1995	1,481.9	139.0	8.6

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Participation Rate

The participation rate measures the number of people who are participating in the labour force by either working or looking for work. In trend terms the proportion of civilians aged 15 years and over who participated in the labour force in Queensland for February 1995 was 64.4%, compared with 63.9% for February 1994.

In February 1995 the male participation rate in trend terms was 74.4% compared with the female participation rate of 54.5%. The female rate of participation rose 1.3% over the 12 months to February 1995, compared to a marginal decrease in the male participation rate.

In February 1995 the participation rate for married females in original terms was 55.2%. Unmarried females had a slightly higher participation rate of 55.7%. Married males had a participation rate of 76.5% compared with unmarried males who had a participation rate of 72.9%.

Employment

The total number of employed persons in trend terms in February 1995 was 1,481,900, an increase of 74,100 compared with the figure recorded in February 1994. The number of males employed increased by 32,500 over the 12 months to February 1995 and the number of females employed increased by 41,600.

In Queensland, approximately 44.2% of employed females worked part-time compared with 10.3% of males. The number of males working part-time decreased slightly over the 12 months to reach 87,100 and the number of women working part-time rose by 35,600 to 280,000. Of married women working, 46.4% were working part-time and 53.6% were working full-time.

5.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

	Males		*Females*	
Industry division	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
	'000		*'000*	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.8	6.6	25.4	4.0
Mining	17.4	2.1	*1.8	*0.3
Manufacturing	131.5	15.5	45.6	7.2
Electricity, gas and water	9.9	1.2	*1.5	*0.2
Construction	116.2	13.7	22.2	3.5
Wholesale trade	59.3	7.0	26.4	4.2
Retail trade	94.2	11.1	119.1	18.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	35.4	4.2	42.0	6.6
Transports and storage	64.4	7.6	16.8	2.6
Communication services	16.4	1.9	8.2	1.3
Finance and Insurance	19.8	2.3	30.9	4.9
Property and business services	78.1	9.2	60.9	9.6
Government administration and defence	37.6	4.4	21.0	3.3
Education	33.9	4.0	63.3	10.0
Health and community services	27.6	3.3	101.2	16.0
Cultural and recreational services	19.4	2.3	18.6	2.9
Personal and other services	29.8	3.5	29.2	4.6
Total	**846.5**	**100**	**634.2**	**100**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The retail trade industry division provided the highest number of jobs in February 1995. This industry division was the largest employer of females with 119,100 (18.8%) and the third largest employer of males with 94,200 (11.2%). In the retail trade industry average hours worked for February 1995 were 39.4 hours a week for males compared with 25.6 hours for females.

Of all industry divisions the greatest number of males, 131,500 (15.5%) were employed in manufacturing industry division. Construction was the second highest source of jobs for males, employing 116,200.

Since February 1994 there has been some change in the distribution of employment across industries. Most industry divisions have had increases in employment in the 12 months to February 1995 with the most significant increases in cultural and recreational services (23.4%), property and business services (18.5%), personal and other services (17.3%) and transport and storage (16.7%). Decreases occurred in the electricity, gas and water (8.8%), retail trade (4.1%) and education (2.5%) industry divisions.

5.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

	Males		*Females*	
Occupation group	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
	'000		*'000*	
Managers and administrators	94.8	11.2	36.1	5.7
Professionals	100.4	11.9	69.1	10.9
Paraprofessionals	48.1	5.7	34.7	5.5
Tradespersons	193.4	22.8	20.7	3.3
Clerks	58.4	6.9	203.8	32.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	93.8	11.1	171.0	27.0
Plant and machine operators and drivers	95.3	11.3	11.5	1.8
Labourers and related workers	162.3	19.2	87.3	13.8
Total	**846.5**	**100.0**	**634.2**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

In February 1995, 193,400 (22%) employed males were classified as tradespersons compared with 20,700 (3.3%) females. Labouring and related occupations made up the next highest occupation category for employed males with 162,300. Females worked predominantly as clerks (203,800), and salespersons and personal service workers (171,000). The proportion of females who were managers or administrators was 5.7% compared with 11.2% of males.

Unemployment

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

The number of unemployed persons in Queensland, in trend terms decreased steadily over the 12 months to February 1995 to 139,000. The number of unemployed males decreased 11.4% to 80,200 and the number of unemployed females decreased 9.4% to 58,800. Of the unemployed, in original terms, 88.5% of males and 68.2% of females were looking for full-time work in February 1995.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. The 12 months to February 1995 saw a fall, in trend terms, of 1.3 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 8.6%. The unemployment rate for males in February 1995 was 8.6% compared with 8.5% for females.

For those in the labour force who were born overseas, the unemployment rate in original terms in February 1995 was 11.5% in comparison with 9.4% 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 21.9%. Males who arrived in Australia in 1994–95 had the highest level of unemployment at 33.2%.

Underemployment

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

5.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED PART TIME, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1990 TO FEBRUARY 1995

At February	*Preferred not to work more hours*	*Preferred to work more hours*	*Actively looking for full-time work*
1990	212,900	60,100	22,800
1991	215,600	74,000	31,200
1992	226,400	87,500	36,200
1993	216,200	95,800	40,700
1994	231,700	102,400	48,200
1995	259,900	108,100	46,800

Source: Labour Force, unpublished data.

In Queensland for February 1995, 259,000 persons worked part-time and did not want to work any more hours. Another 108,100 persons, or 29.4% of part-time workers, were employed part-time but would have preferred to work more hours. Of those who would have preferred to work more hours, Queensland had 43.3% and Australia had 40.8% who were actively looking for full-time work.

The number of persons employed in Queensland who would have preferred to work more hours increased 23.1% from February 1994 to February 1995, and increased 79.9% from February 1990 to February 1995. The percentage increase for Australia was 80.2% from February 1990 to February 1995.

Youth Unemployment

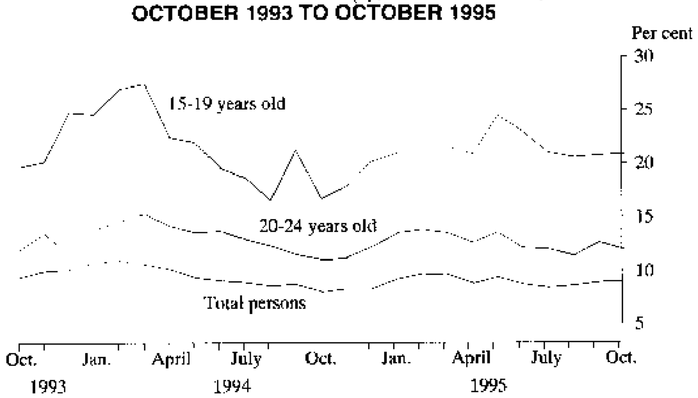
Youth unemployment continues to remain high with 15-19 year olds having the highest rate of unemployment at 23.4% and the 20-24 year age group having the second highest level of unemployment with 13.8%. Female unemployment was 2.1 percentage points higher in the 15-19 year old age group and 3.1% higher in the 20-24 year old age group compared to male unemployment. Of the unemployed 10% of 15-19 year olds and 18% of 20-24 year olds were long-term unemployed.

5.6 UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Age	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)			
15-19 years	22.3	24.4	23.4
20-24 years	12.4	15.5	13.8
All persons	9.6	10.0	9.7
MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)			
15-19 years	9	6	8
20-24 years	10	11	11
All persons	16	9	13

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), QUEENSLAND, OCTOBER 1993 TO OCTOBER 1995



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

Long-term Unemployment

Long-term unemployed persons are those who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more. In February 1995 there were 24,800 males and 14,200 females long-term unemployed, a decrease of 7,700 for males and a decrease of 5,100 for females for the 12 months ending February 1995.

5.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
('000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	*February 1994*		*February 1995*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Under 4	13.4	15.9	13.2	19.6
4 and under 8	13.8	12.4	13.4	12.2
8 and under 13	12.8	9.4	12.0	8.6
13 and under 26	13.5	9.2	13.7	9.7
26 and under 52	13.9	6.5	12.4	6.0
52 and over	32.5	19.3	24.8	14.2
Total	**99.9**	**72.7**	**89.5**	**70.4**
Median duration of unemployment	21	11	16	9

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The highest number of long-term unemployed was in the males 25-34 year old age group with 6,200, accounting for 16.0% of the total long-term unemployed. Females accounted for 36.4% of the total long-term unemployed.

The median duration of unemployment decreased from 16 weeks to 13 weeks in the 12 months to February 1995, with males median decreasing from 21 to 16 weeks and females decreasing from 11 weeks to 9 weeks. The median duration of unemployment was the highest for the 55-59 year age group at 60 weeks and the lowest for the 15-19 year old age group at 8 weeks.

Regional Labour Force Characteristics

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

Brisbane Major Statistical Region, for February 1995, contributed 772,900 persons to the labour force, whereas the Balance of Queensland contributed 867,600 persons. The labour force participation rate of 66.5% for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 2.5 percentage points higher than for the Balance of Queensland. Far North had the highest participation rate of 72.2% and Wide Bay-Burnett had the lowest participation rate of 60.3%.

In February 1995 the Brisbane Major Statistical Region accounted for 706,600, or 47.7%, of the 1,480,600 employed persons in Queensland. Unemployment in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in February 1995 was 8.6% compared to 10.8% for the Balance of Queensland. The lowest level of unemployment was in the Brisbane City Outer Ring with 6.8% and the highest was in Wide Bay-Burnett with 16.7% unemployment.

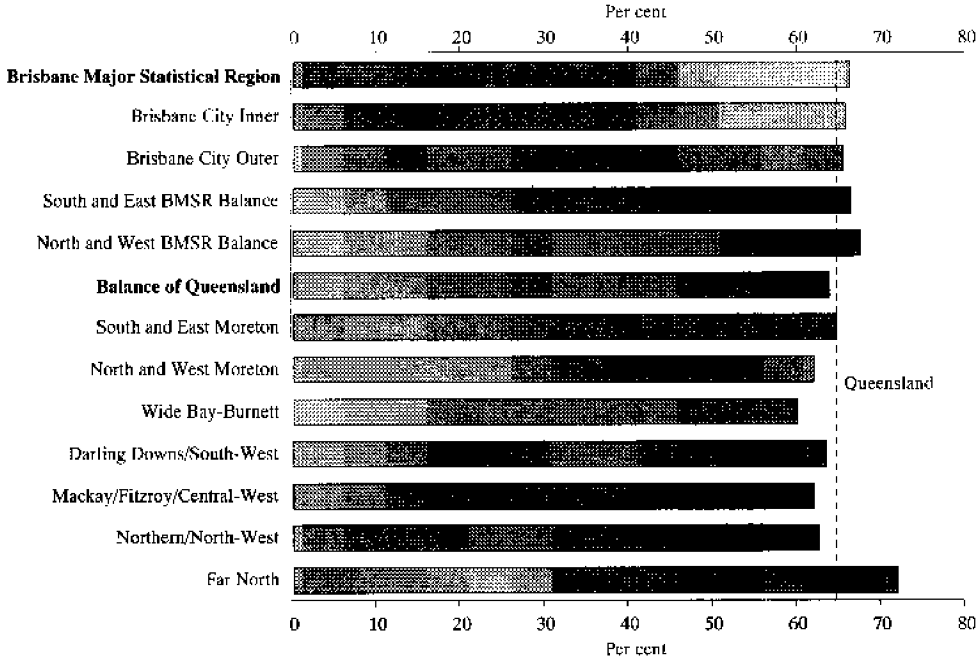
5.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Region	*Employed*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate (a)*	*Participation rate (b)*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	*%*
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	*706.6*	*66.3*	*772.9*	*8.6*	*66.5*
Brisbane City Inner Ring	180.8	19.8	200.6	9.9	65.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	225.0	16.3	241.3	6.8	65.7
South and East BSD Balance	107.6	11.8	119.3	9.9	66.6
North and West BSD Balance	193.2	18.5	211.7	8.7	67.7
Balance of Queensland	*774.1*	*93.5*	*867.6*	*10.8*	*64.0*
South and East Moreton	152.1	19.1	171.2	11.2	64.9
North and West Moreton	114.4	15.0	129.4	11.6	62.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	81.7	16.4	98.1	16.7	60.3
Darling Downs and South-West	109.6	9.4	119.0	7.9	63.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	118.5	15.6	134.1	11.7	62.2
Northern and North-West	82.2	8.5	90.7	9.3	62.8
Far North	115.5	9.5	125.1	7.6	72.2
Queensland	**1,480.6**	**159.9**	**1,640.5**	**9.7**	**65.1**

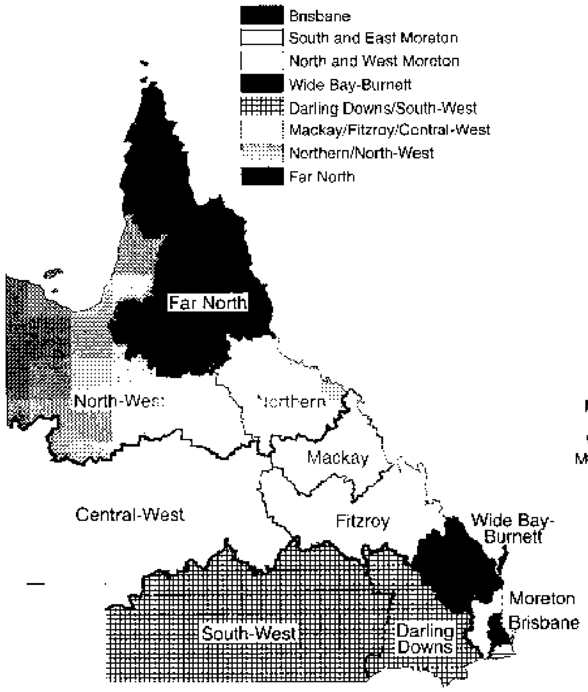
(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

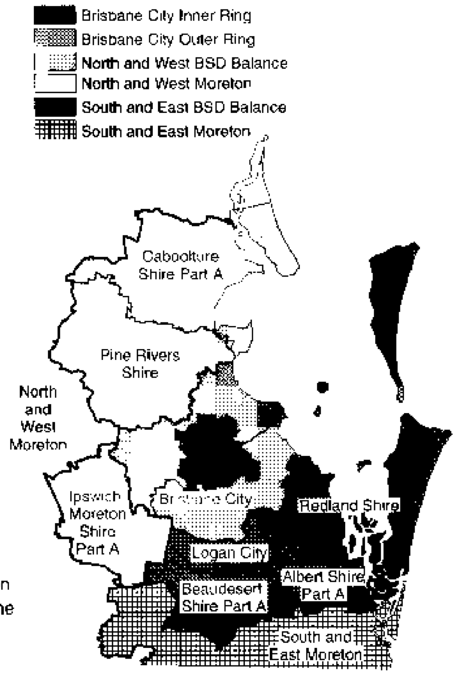
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



Median duration of unemployment in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 10 weeks compared with 14 weeks for the Balance of Queensland. Males in the Balance of Queensland had a median duration of unemployment of 21 weeks compared with males in the Brisbane Statistical Region who had a median of 14 weeks. The median duration of unemployment for females in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 8 weeks, 4 weeks shorter than for females in the Balance of Queensland.

WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Average Weekly Earnings

Average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland for February 1995 was $633.10, the second lowest figure for Australian States and Territories.

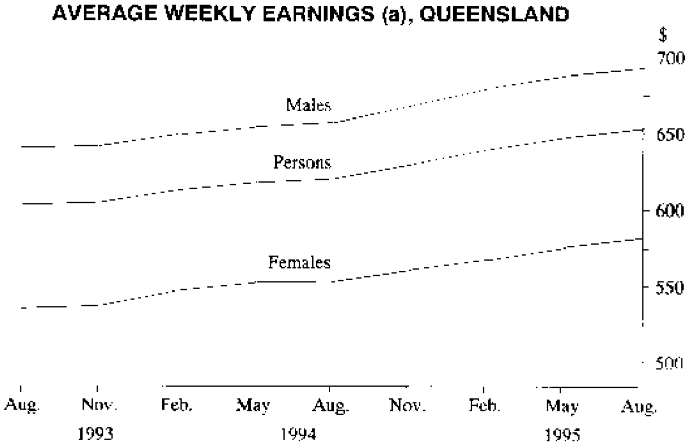
During the 12 months to February 1995, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased 2.5% in comparison with a national increase of 4.8%.

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

State or Territory	*February* 1994	*February* 1995	*Percentage change*
	$	$	
New South Wales	671.40	708.30	5.5
Victoria	638.20	676.60	6.0
Queensland	617.70	633.10	2.5
South Australia	631.50	658.50	4.3
Western Australia	644.40	683.60	6.1
Tasmania	626.00	631.30	0.9
Northern Territory	670.50	701.50	4.6
ACT	736.30	742.80	0.9
Australia	648.90	680.00	4.8

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (a), QUEENSLAND



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

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of $682.00 a week in February 1995, compared with the Australian average of $735.40 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of $541.90 a week was $39.60 less than the Australian figure of $581.50. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in February 1995 was $496.00 which was $52.20 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in February 1995 was $595.50 a week which was 2.5% above the February 1994 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose 4.4%.

Labour Costs

In 1991–92, for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid to 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.

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

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

	Cost per employee		
State or Territory	*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).

Trade Unions

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

June	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1989	49	36	44
1990	51	36	45
1991	50	40	46
1992	47	37	42
1993	44	39	42
1994	42	36	39

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

The number of unions in Queensland has decreased since 1987 when there were 137 unions with 456,300 members, and has fallen significantly since

1990 when 126 unions had a membership of 473,100. In 1994 there were 57 unions with 457,400 members. Many unions have been going through a process of amalgamation which accounts for the relatively stable number of members in contrast to the decrease in the number of unions.

The proportion of employees in Queensland who were members of a trade union was 39% for June 1994, a decrease of 3% since June 1993. Male membership fell by 2% to 42% in 1994. Female membership was lower at 36%, decreasing 3% since 1993.

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.

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

Period	*Queensland*	*Australia*
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	140.1
November	140.5	140.2
1994—		
February	141.1	141.1
May	142.3	141.8
August	142.5	141.9
November	142.9	142.2
1995 —		
February	143.0	142.4

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 76 for the 12 months ended December 1994. Queensland lost more working days than any other state (115) followed by New South Wales (99). In contrast to this, Western Australia had 42, South Australia had 35 and Tasmania 29 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

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

State	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
New South Wales	274	494	80	83	99
Victoria	219	123	359	157	5
Queensland	100	101	61	117	115
South Australia	230	111	24	50	35
Western Australia	177	196	89	48	42
Tasmania	63	27	271	28	29
Australia (b)	207	248	147	100	76

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

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Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0), annual

Labour Costs (6348.0), annual

Chapter 6

HEALTH

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Chapter 6

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.

In 1993–94 health expenditure by local governments in Queensland totalled $35m and health expenditure by the State Government and public trading enterprises totalled $1,851m.

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 81.9% of deaths of Queenslanders in 1994.

During 1993–94, there were 864,109 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals. The average length of stay was 4.7 days. The number of people being treated in hospitals continues to increase but the length of the average stay is decreasing.

A variety of treatments are provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. These include separate Outpatient Centres, Day Centres, Domiciliary Nursing Services and Ambulance Services. As well, over 31 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 1994.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

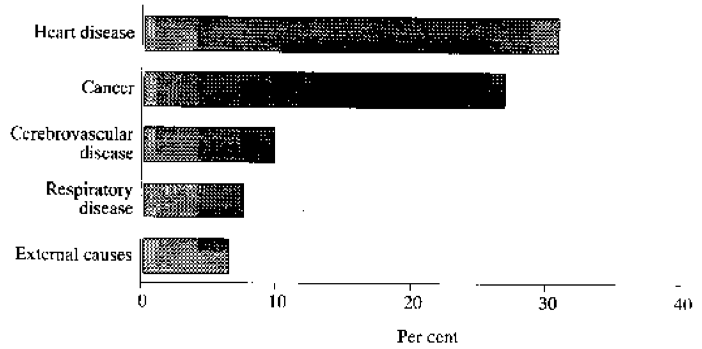
Indicators are signs that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases can provide authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain an outbreak 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 19,972 Queenslanders who died in 1993. 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, 1993



Since the mid-1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 30.4%, from an average rate of 296 deaths per 100,000 population for the period 1974 to 1976 to 206 for the period 1991 to 1993 and the rate for cerebrovascular disease has dropped even more markedly, by 45.8%, from 120 to 65. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rate which fell by 22.2% between the same periods (from a rate of 842 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 655). In contrast, the death rate for cancer has risen from 139 to 171, an increase of 23.0%.

The significance of the various causes of death differs greatly according to sex. For example, 13.0% of deaths of females in 1993 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.3% for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1993, 8.8% of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 3.9%. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

6.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1993

		Percentage of total deaths	
Underlying cause	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
Heart disease	6,176	30.4	31.5
Cancer	5,364	28.5	24.8
Cerebrovascular disease	1,971	7.3	13.0
Respiratory system disease	1,523	8.5	6.5
External causes	1,317	8.8	3.9

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1993, the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was almost five 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 four 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 48% of the deaths in 1993. Other significant causes of death were congenital anomalies and 'cot death'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life. In 1993 there were almost 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.

6.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1993

Cause	*Males*	*Females*	*Rate (a)*
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	85	71	3
Congenital anomalies	49	37	2
SuddenInfant Death	23	19	1
Other	21	22	1
All causes	**178**	**149**	**7**
1–14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	49	25	11
Cancer	15	11	4
Other	36	30	10
All causes	**100**	**66**	**26**
15–24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	100	32	26
Suicide	63	12	15
Other	92	49	28
All causes	**255**	**93**	**69**
25–44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	337	83	44
Cancer	118	142	27
Circulatory system diseases	105	43	15
Other	128	61	20
All causes	**688**	**329**	**106**
45–64 YEARS			
Cancer	863	622	241
Circulatory system diseases	738	269	164
Accidents and violence	191	48	39
Other	368	218	95
All causes	**2,160**	**1,157**	**539**
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3,654	3,946	2,205
Cancer	2,147	1,428	1,037
Respiratory system diseases	785	504	374
Other	1,089	1,242	676
All causes	**7,675**	**7,120**	**4,293**

(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 1993, accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 79% 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 863,716 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1993–94, an increase of 10.7% over the number separated during 1992–93.

Separations of females are considerably higher than for males each year mainly because of the large numbers of females treated for pregnancy, childbirth and complications of these conditions.

Although approximately 54% of all separations in 1993–94 were of females, this proportion reduces to around 49% when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

6.3 PATIENT SEPARATIONS (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Patient separations	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Males	358,671	401,663
Females	421,551	462,053
Persons	**780,222**	**863,716**
From public hospitals	527,075	583,994
From private hospitals	253,147	279,722
Rate (b)		
Males	2,360	2,572
Females	2,786	2,972
Persons	2,573	2,772

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

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Between 1983–84 and 1993–94, hospital separations increased 61.4%. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with private hospital separations increasing 102.5%.

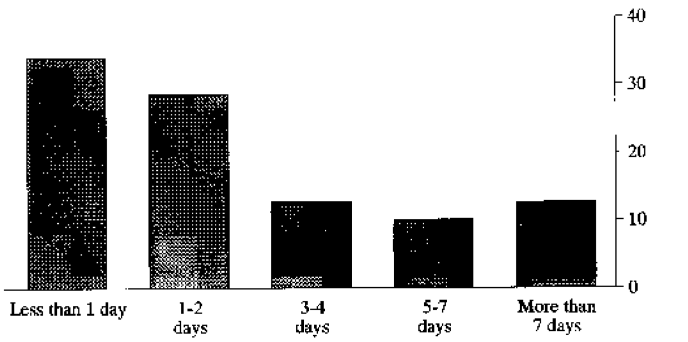
Hospitalisation rates have been increasing over the last several years. During 1983–84, there were 2,150 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1993–94 this rate had grown to 2,772.

Period of Hospitalisation

Just under 4 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1993–94, resulting in an average length of stay of 4.5 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 4.6 days compared with 4.4 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1993–94, more than half (64%) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; of the remainder, more than one-third (13% of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.

PERIOD OF HOSPITALISATION, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94



Age Distribution

Just under 40% of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1993–94 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.

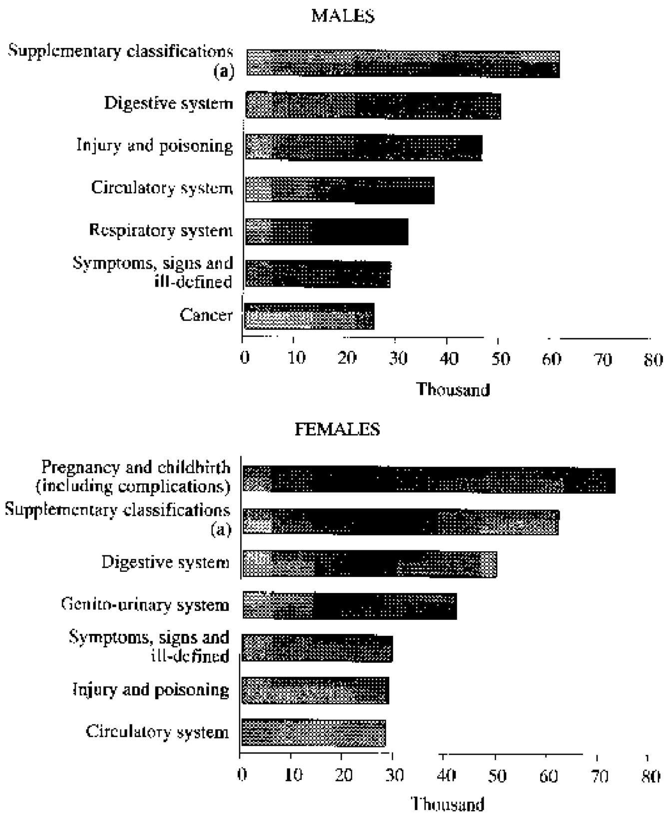
6.4 PATIENT SEPARATIONS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

	1983-84		1993-94	
Age group (years)	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
0–14	85,030	15.8	104,544	12.1
15–44	226,867	42.3	327,360	37.9
45–64	117,538	21.9	199,297	23.1
65 and over	107,066	20.0	232,515	26.9
Total	**536,501**	**100.0**	**863,716**	**100.0**

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Comparison of the age distributions of patient separations in 1983–84 and 1993–94 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 19.9% in 1983–84 to 26.9% in 1993–94, while the proportions for the 0 to 14 and 15 to 44 years age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITION TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94



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

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 1993–94, diseases of the digestive system and injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 12.5% and 11.6% of separations, respectively. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 15.8% of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised 36.5% of this group of conditions.

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 (15.8% of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (11.3%) and treatment of mental disorders (9.4%). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 12.0% of total hospitalisation while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 13.0%. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for another 10.0% of total hospitalisation while injury and poisoning accounted for 9.1%.

6.5 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

	Males		*Females*	
Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 Revision)	*Percentage of total in-patient days*	*Average period (days)*	*Percentage of total in-patient days*	*Average period (days)*
Infectious and parasitic	1.8	4.1	1.6	4.0
Cancer	6.4	6.3	3.8	7.1
Non-malignant neoplasms	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.1	6.5	1.2	7.0
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.8	3.2	0.7	3.8
Mental disorders	4.0	10.3	3.8	11.5
Nervous system and sense organs	5.2	3.3	4.8	3.6
Circulatory system	9.3	7.6	6.2	9.0
Respiratory system	8.0	4.7	5.8	4.7
Digestive system	12.5	2.9	10.8	3.0
Genito-urinary system (a)	4.7	3.8	9.1	2.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	15.8	4.0
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.5	4.7	1.7	5.8
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6.0	4.8	4.7	6.3
Congenital anomalies	0.9	3.9	0.6	4.8
Certain perinatal conditions	1.1	9.3	0.8	10.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	7.2	2.8	6.4	3.1
Injury and poisoning	11.6	4.4	6.3	7.0
Supplementary classifications (b)	15.3	2.2	13.4	2.4
All causes	**100.0**	**4.4**	**100.0**	**4.6**

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

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

Excluding hospitalisation for certain perinatal conditions, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders, for both males and females. In 1993–94, the average length of stay for these patients was 10.4 days for males and 13.1 days for females. The high average length of stay for all perinatal conditions (9.3 days for males and 10.4 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 1993–94. 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 1993–94 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 53.5% were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity. Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 14.8% of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised 28.9% of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 13.1% of surgical operations for females. Of all deliveries, caesarean sections accounted for 20.8% of the method of delivery.

For males separated from hospital in 1993–94, surgical operations on the digestive system accounted for 21.4% of all surgical cases, while those performed on the musculoskeletal system accounted for 12.9% of cases.

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

Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In 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% of all such admissions.

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

Major diagnostic category	*Number of persons*
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 Pavilion psychiatric hospitals. Psychiatric patients at general hospitals are included in the previous section.

Source: Queensland Health, Census of Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities.

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.

6.7 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

Type of service	*Number*	*%*	*Average (a)*
	'000		
General practitioner	16,746	53.5	5.3
Pathology	7,890	25.2	2.5
Medical specialist	2,501	8.0	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1,558	5.0	0.5
Operations	1,076	3.4	0.3
Anaesthetics	300	1.0	0.1
Optometry	577	1.8	0.2
Obstetrics	90	0.3	—
Radio and nuclear therapy	42	0.1	—
Other	534	1.7	0.2
Total	**31,313**	**100.0**	**9.9**

(a) Number of services per head of population. *Source:* Health Insurance Commission.

General practitioner attendances comprised 53.5% of these services and pathology tests accounted for around 25.2%. The average number of services provided per head of population increased from 9.6 in 1992–93 to 9.9 in 1993–94.

Medical and Hospital Benefits

The average Medicare payments for all services, per head of population in Queensland, increased from $272.70 in 1992–93 to $288.71 in 1993–94.

6.8 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

Type of service	*Payment*	*Proportion*	*Average payment (b)*
	$'000	*%*	*$*
General practitioner	363,750	39.9	115.29
Specialist	119,307	13.1	37.81
Pathology	133,984	14.7	42.46
Operations	104,586	11.5	33.15
Diagnostic imaging	112,105	12.3	35.53
Anaesthetics	19,362	2.1	6.14
Optometry	22,451	2.5	7.12
Obstetrics	8,993	1.0	2.85
Radio and nuclear therapy	2,886	0.3	0.91
Other	23,502	2.6	7.45
Total	**910,927**	**100.0**	**288.71**

(a) Not applicable to services for treatment as a public hospital patient as such services are provided free of charge to the patient. (b) Per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Communicable and Other Infectious Diseases

One of the most important notifiable infectious diseases is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A patient is diagnosed as having AIDS when one or more indicator diseases develop as a result of damage to the immune system following the infection of specific immunity cells by HIV.

As the latency period for HIV infection is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections. During 1994, 221 new notifications were received.

Other sexually transmissible diseases for which notifications are required are: chancroid, chlamydia, donovanosis, genital herpes, gonorrhoea, lymphogranuloma venereum and syphilis. Of the 4,264 sexually transmissible disease notifications during 1994, 2,535 were received for chlamydia, 465 for genital herpes, 550 for syphilis (all forms) and 714 for gonorrhoea.

There were 234 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1994. When the atypical cases and those persons who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 109 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1994. 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.

In 1994, rubella, measles and pertussis activity increased over the already epidemic conditions prevalent in 1993. The continuation and worsening of these epidemics provided solid justification for the initiatives described below.

- Queensland's new quality controlled, outsourced, vaccine distribution system.
- The free availability of all childhood vaccines to all service providers.
- The introduction of second dose measles, mumps and rubella vaccination for schoolboys and schoolgirls in place of rubella vaccination for schoolgirls alone.
- The development of a computerised vaccination information and vaccination administration system (VIVAS) that will enable Queensland Health authorities and divisions of general practice to send vaccination reminders to parents and to record vaccination rates.

It is hoped that these initiatives will succeed in preventing future major outbreaks of vaccine preventable disease.

A notable success, already evident in 1994 was the dramatic fall in the incidence of a fourth vaccine preventable disease, that caused by Haemophilus influenza Type B (Hib). This was the consequence of the free availability of Hib vaccine for all children aged less than 5 years that commenced in July 1993.

6.9 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

		1994	
Selected notifiable disease	*1993*	*Number*	*Rate (a)*
AIDS	r 108	107	3.3
Barmah Forest virus	327	442	17.4
Campylobacter enteritis	2,483	2,131	77.3
Dengue fever	663	3	1.3
Epidemic polyarthritis (Ross River fever)	r 2,387	3,144	97.2
Haemophilus influenzae B	70	33	2.0
Hepatitis A	r 904	806	24.9
Hepatitis B	r 1,514	1,164	36.0
Hepatitis C	3,046	3,003	111.3
HIV	r 191	221	6.8
Leptospirosis	r 50	59	6.8
Malaria	295	297	9.2
Measles	998	2,361	84.9
Meningitis	r 87	94	2.9
Pertussis	689	1,923	71.2
Q-fever	r 429	286	8.8
Rubella	r 1,433	2,054	63.5
Salmonellosis	r 1,367	1,451	44.9
Shigellosis	r 186	148	4.6
Tuberculosis (b)	r 112	109	3.4
Venereal diseases	r 4,568	4,264	131.9
Yersiniosis	321	288	11.8

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

Another improvement was the fall in the incidence of Q-fever that was related to the increased vaccination of those who are occupationally at risk. It is clear, however, that still greater cooperation from both employers and employees in occupationally at risk industries is needed.

Yet other significant changes from 1993 were increases in both Barmah Forest and Ross River virus disease. In both cases that was attributable to greater mosquito activity as a consequence of environmental conditions more conducive to mosquito breeding.

The changes recorded in the various categories of hepatitis are not significant. They are the result of improved notifiable disease coding practices.

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 69,300 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1994.

Public Psychiatric Hospitals

The five public psychiatric hospitals in Queensland provided 385,949 days of care to inpatients during 1993–94. The average length of stay in public psychiatric hospitals was 242.6 days compared with 4.6 days in public acute hospitals.

Public Acute Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics

In 1993–94, there were 146 public acute hospitals in Queensland providing 2.7 million days of care to inpatients. These acute public hospitals had over 9,900 beds available for patient care, on average, during 1993–94. In addition, there were 30 separate public outpatient clinics. The acute hospitals and outpatient clinics provided 6.1 million occasions of service to non-inpatients in 1993–94.

6.10 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Hospitals (including outpatient clinics)	No.	176	176
Beds	No.	9,836	9906
Separations	'000	529.4	(a) 592.6
Occupied bed days	'000	2,592.6	2,706.1
Average length of stay	days	4.9	4.6
Average annual occupancy rate	%	72.2	74.8

(a) Admissions.

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

The 176 acute hospitals and outpatient clinics employed the equivalent of 27,212 full-time staff, on average, in 1993–94. Of these, 45.4% were nursing staff, 19.4% were domestic and other staff, 11.6% were administrative and clerical staff and 7.2% were medical officers. Labour related costs accounted for 74.5% of the total costs of $1,481m for these establishments in 1993–94. Other expenses included; clinical supplies and services (7.6%), drug supplies (5.0%) and administration expenses (3.9%).

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

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Nursing staff	12,569.2	12,184.3
Salaried medical officers	1,771.2	1,772.7
Diagnostic health professionals	1,770.8	2,806.6
Administrative and clerical	2,541.4	2,804.4
Domestic and other staff	7,182.6	6,429.8
Total	**25,835.2**	**25,997.9**

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

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

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Operating revenue	*149,050.9*	*97,076.0*
Patient payments	141,594.2	86,756.5
Other	7,456.7	10,319.5
Operating expenditure	*1,332,220.6*	*1,443,280.3*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	967,823.3	1,044,931.6
Drug supplies	68,912.6	66,378.7
Food supplies	18,498.2	18,595.2
Surgical/clinical supplies and services	83,457.4	104,124.5
Administrative expenses	62,183.7	61,066.0
Other	131,345.4	148,184.3

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

Private Acute and Psychiatric Hospitals

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

In 1992–93, there were 46 private acute and three private psychiatric hospitals in Queensland with 4,193 beds available, on average, for inpatient care.

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

6.13 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Hospitals	*No.*	*49*	*49*
Acute	No.	46	46
Psychiatric	No.	3	3
Available beds	*No.*	*4,090*	*4,193*
Acute	No.	3,868	3,972
Psychiatric	No.	222	221
Separations	'000	227.0	236.9
Occupied bed days	'000	1,014.8	1,033.4
Average length of stay	days	4.5	4.4
Occupancy rate	%	67.8	67.5

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

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

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Nursing staff	*3,844.4*	*4,154.5*
Registered	2,816.4	3,131.2
Other	1,028.0	1,023.3
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	90.0	127.4
Administrative and clerical	633.3	709.1
Domestic and other staff	1,533.3	1,632.3
Total	**6,101.0**	**6,623.4**

(a) Full-time equivalent.
Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

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

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Operating revenue	*382,633*	*417,253*
Patient revenue	366,766	400,511
Recoveries	5,755	5,861
Other	10,111	10,880
Operating expenditure	*334,511*	*351,022*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	208,900	222,361
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	29,171	33,831
Administrative expenses	26,718	25,396
Other	69,722	69,433

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and paramedical workers and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards. Registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland, merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

6.16 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

Profession	*Number on register at 28 February 1994*
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	6,601
Medical specialists	2,895
Dentists	1,670
Dental technicians	860
Dental specialists	162
Optometrists	567
Pharmacists	3,077
Psychologists	1,567
Physiotherapists	2,269
Podiatrists	263
Chiropractors and osteopaths	477
Occupational therapists	985
Speech pathologists	591
Registered nurses	38,221
Enrolled nurses	9,144

Source: Health Professional Registration Board.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group with 38,221 registered in Queensland at 28 February 1995. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group with 9,144 registered at 28 February 1995.

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

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

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

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

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

Local authorities are responsible for food hygiene and environmental sanitation, which includes rodent control and mosquito eradication. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps mainly in children and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and schoolboys and schoolgirls against measles, mumps and rubella. Serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination are supplied by the State Government free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

REFERENCES

ABS publications Queensland Office: *Deaths, Queensland* (3312.3), annual

ABS publications Canberra Office: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (4390.0), annual

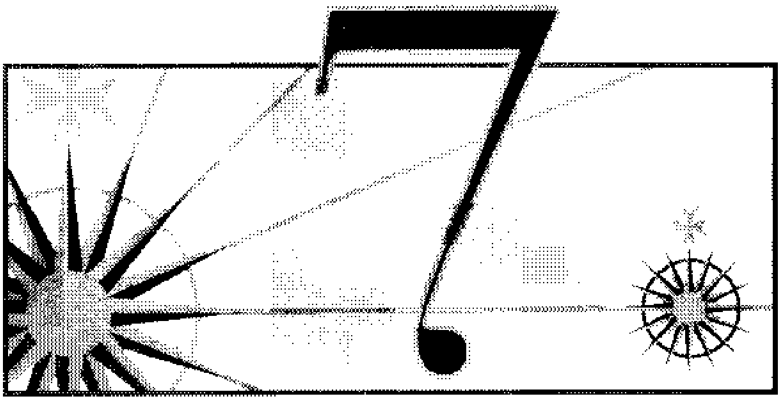
Non-ABS source: Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report*

Queensland Health, *Annual Report*

Queensland Health, *Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities*

Chapter 7

SOCIAL WELFARE



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Chapter 7

SOCIAL WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and social welfare services is essential to protect people with special needs from economic hardship. These benefits and services may be provided by the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government or voluntary welfare organisations.

Most payments for living expenses to those unable to earn income because of their incapacity, unemployment, age or because they are caring full-time for other family members, are made by the Commonwealth Government in the form of pensions or benefits. A number of charitable institutions also provide emergency monetary grants to people in need.

In addition to income maintenance, there are a number of welfare services carried out in the community, such as child welfare, accommodation for the aged and those in need and special services for minority groups in the community. There is considerable government involvement in this activity both directly and indirectly through funding but a number of religious and charitable institutions also provide welfare services.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

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

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

Age and Service Pensions

Age Pensions

7.1 AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
	AT 30 JUNE		
Age pensioners	211,205	251,557	263,585
Wife and carer pensioners	4,118	7,050	7,762
Total	**215,323**	**258,607**	**271,347**
Number per 1,000 population	85	83	85
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000) (a)	831,183	1,814,853	2,022,151

(a) Including supplementary payments.
Source: Department of Social Security.

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

The number of age pensioners in Queensland increased 4.8% between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994. During the year ended 30 June 1994, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased 4.4%.

Service Pensions

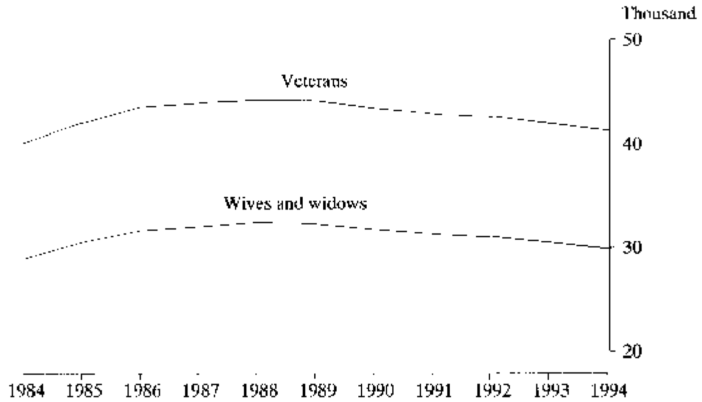
7.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	*68,847*	*72,377*	*71,043*
Veterans	40,006	41,930	41,199
Wives and widows	28,841	30,447	29,844
Pensioners per 1,000 population	27	23	22
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	238,616	481,929	483,483

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Service pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 55 years (female) or 60 years (male) or who are permanently incapacitated for work. Service pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and Allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. The Department of Veterans' Affairs pays a carer's pension where an eligible veteran receives constant care from a person other than their spouse. It is not possible to receive a service pension at the same time as a benefit or allowance from the Department of Social Security.

SERVICE PENSIONERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



The number of service pensioners in Queensland decreased 1.8% in the year to 30 June 1994. At that date, 58.0% of pensioners were veterans, the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1984, 58.1% of the total number were veterans. Service pensions paid increased 0.3% between 1992–93 and 1993–94.

Disability Pensions

Disability Support Pensions

7.3 INVALID/DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
	AT 30 JUNE		
Invalid/Disability support pensioners	34,896	68,459	75,133
Wife and carer pensioners	8,483	19,548	21,571
Total	**43,379**	**88,007**	**96,704**
Number per 1,000 population	17	28	30
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000) (a)	183,828	692,189	789,914

(a) Including supplementary payments.
Source: Department of Social Security.

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 target payment to those people who have a significant disability setting a limit on their employment prospects or their wives or carers.

Disability Pensions

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

7.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
	AT 30 JUNE		
Disability pensioners	*72,202*	*66,117*	*66,468*
Veterans	29,782	32,670	33,283
Dependants	42,420	33,447	33,185
Pensioners per 1,000 population	29	21	21
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid ($'000)	118,274	262,927	280,710

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994, the number of veterans receiving disability pensions in Queensland increased 1.9%, while the number of dependants decreased 0.8%.

Disability pension payments increased 6.8% between 1992–93 and 1993-94.

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 7,358 women in receipt of the Widow B pension in Queensland in June 1994. Expenditure on Widow B pension for 1993–94 was $70.6m.

Sole Parent Pension

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

Year	*Recipients*	*Amount paid*
	No.	*$'000*
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
1993-94	68,136	583,367

(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, introduced in March 1989, replaced the former Class A widow 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 60,767 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in Queensland in June 1994. Expenditure on sole parent pensions for 1993–94 was $512.5m.

Widowed Persons Allowance

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

There were 96 recipients of widowed persons allowance in Australia in June 1994, of which 11 were in Queensland. Actual expenditure on widowed persons allowance in Queensland for 1993–94 was $213,000.

Job Search, Newstart and Sickness Allowance and Special Benefits

Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance

Job search allowance 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.

Job search allowance recipients approaching 12 months unemployment are advised of the need to apply and be assessed for newstart allowance, the allowance payable to people aged 18 years to age pension age who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

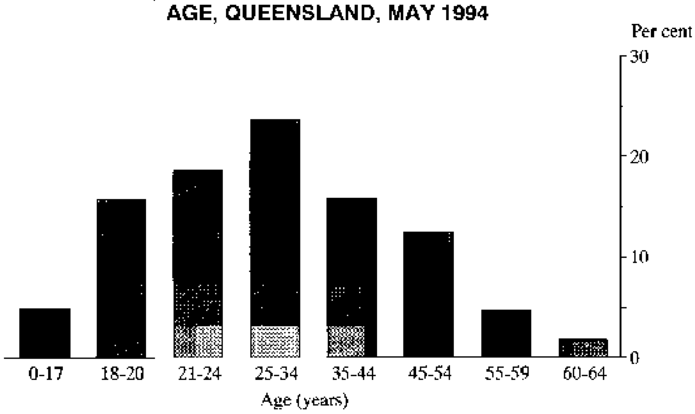
7.6 JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCE/NEWSTART ALLOWANCE BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
AT 30 JUNE			
Job search allowance/new start allowance beneficiaries	147,108	159,036	152,345
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	49	51	48
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000) (a)	1,229,537	1,359,324	1,373,682

(a) Including supplementary payments.
Source: Department of Social Security.

The number of job search allowance and newstart allowance beneficiaries in Queensland decreased by 4.2% between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994. The value of benefits paid during this period increased by 1.1% compared with the total for the previous year. Over the same period the total number of beneficiaries in Australia decreased by 3.9%.

JOB SEARCH/NEWSTART ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1994



Sickness Allowance

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

To be eligible for sickness allowance a claimant must 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.

The number of sickness allowance/benefit recipients increased marginally by 0.3% in the 12 months to 30 June 1994, while the value of benefits increased 10.3% compared with the total for the previous year.

7.7 SICKNESS ALLOWANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
AT 30 JUNE			
Sickness allowance/benefit recipients	9,876	10,415	(a) 10,443
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	4	3	3
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	50,874	85,858	94,714

(a) Average of weekly totals, month ending June.
Source: Department of Social Security.

Special Benefits

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

7.8 SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
AT 30 JUNE			
Special benefits recipients	2,533	3,230	2,391
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	1	1	1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	12,592	34,102	24,094

Source: Department of Social Security.

Family Payment

Basic Family Payment

7.9 BASIC FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
AT 30 JUNE			
Children and students	680,362	688,742	669,213
Families	350,889	356,043	344,246
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	446,903	400,832	404,270

Source: Department of Social Security.

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

At 30 June 1994 there were 344,246 families in Queensland receiving basic family payment in respect of 669,213 children. Expenditure for Queensland on basic family payment for 1993–94 was $404.3m.

Additional Family Payment

Additional family payment provides additional assistance to low income families with children. To be eligible to receive this payment the claimant must be qualified to receive basic family payment.

7.10 FAMILY PAYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
	AT 30 JUNE		
Recipients	*55,097*	*64,592*	*(a) 68,299*
Sole mothers	3,825	6,685	6,582
Sole fathers	747	1,165	1,252
Married couples	50,525	56,742	60,179
Eligible dependent children	130,971	149,461	156,522

(a) Including recipients not classified.
Source: Department of Social Security.

At 30 June 1994 there were 68,299 families in Queensland receiving additional family payment in respect of 156,522 children.

Other Payments

Carer Pension

The carer pension is paid to people who are not eligible for an alternative pension, allowance or benefit and are providing full-time care on a long-term basis to a severely disabled pensioner or recipient of an allowance. In Queensland in 1993–94, 3,169 persons received a carer pension.

Mobility Allowance

In Queensland in 1993–94, $5.3m 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 1993–94 a total of $30.0m was paid in child disability allowance in Queensland.

SERVICES

Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of residential and non-residential welfare services in the community. A significant contribution to welfare services is also made by family members and friends of people in need of assistance.

Child Welfare

Child Protection

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 established in 1992 incorporates the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse.

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 1993–94 financial year were $209,643 and grants provided under ACISP were $9.2m.

Under CAPP in the 1993–94 financial year, 18 services including five 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 were also provided to community organisations to develop resources and programs in the area of child abuse prevention, 22 projects in 1993–94.

7.11 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Notifications (a)	5,906	5,669	7,355
Cases (b)	9,296	8,496	11,100
Distinct children (c)	7,809	7,070	8,923
Substantiations			
Cases	3,027	2,743	3,127
Distinct children	2,471	2,232	2,457

(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 1993–94 financial year, funds were provided for nine new or enhanced shared family care services. There are 22 of these services in the State. In addition, there are six foster care services operated by Aboriginal and Islander Child Care agencies which receive funding through this program. Under the ACISP program, a number of community and church organisations are funded to provide a range of services including family group homes, assessment therapeutic services and day attendance centres.

7.12 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94

Type of maltreatment	*Children*		
	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Abuse			
Physical	643	613	1,256
Emotional	233	263	496
Sexual	27	182	209
Neglect	622	544	1,166
Total	**1,525**	**1,602**	**3,127**

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

In 1993–94 there were 7,355 child protection notifications recorded, which was an increase of 29.7% from the number of notifications for 1992–93.

These notifications were in respect of 8,923 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 2,457 of these children the cases were substantiated.

Of the 11,100 child protection cases notified in 1993–94, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 3,127 (28.2%) cases and suspected in a further 1,336 (12.0%). Other findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (3,580), no investigation possible (518) and under investigation (2,083). Physical abuse was the most common type of maltreatment (40.2%) 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 1992	1993	1994
Protective Orders	2,916	2,883	(a) 2,903
Care and protection	2,580	2,557	2,601
Care and control	31	20	13
Protective supervision	294	302	345
Supervision	11	4	6
Juvenile Justice Orders	1,235	1,241	(a) 1,130
Care and control	504	432	167
Community service	—	—	345
Detention	—	—	69
Immediate release	—	—	12
Fixed release	—	—	6
Imprisonment	—	7	2
Probation	—	—	693
Detention at Queen's Pleasure	5	7	6
Supervision	726	795	198
Total	**4,151**	**4,124**	**(a) 3,918**

(a) In 1994, children under more than one type of order have been counted once for each type of order but once only in the totals. In previous years, children were counted once only, and classified to the most serious order.

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, supervision and all new juvenile justice orders.

At 30 June 1994, there were 3,918 children under orders. 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 1994, there were 2,789 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 types 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*.

CHILDREN ADOPTED, QUEENSLAND

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 7,988 applications for identifying information and 3,491 objections to the release of information and/or contact.

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

The number of children adopted in 1993–94 was 206 compared with 222 for the previous year and 517 in 1983–84. Of the 206 orders, 103 children were adopted by a relative and 103 children were adopted by non-relatives. These figures include 26 children from overseas and 27 children with special needs. There were 52 adoption orders made for babies during 1993–94, while 128 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.

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

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

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

Supported Accommodation Services

In 1993–94 there were 181 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 jointly 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.

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, emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

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

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

- job search assistance,
- activity therapy,
- training,
- respite care,
- recreation and rehabilitation,
- aids and appliances and
- production and provision of audio and braille material.

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

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

There are some other government-run welfare services, such as the Translating and Interpreting Service of the Department of Immigration 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 interpreter and translator services and community organisations.

Informal Network

The role of family and friends is vital to the welfare of many people in need of assistance in Queensland and Australia. This assistance may take the form of money, such as gifts to help with major purchases or every day living costs, or services, such as providing assistance in getting to such things as doctors' appointments or outings.

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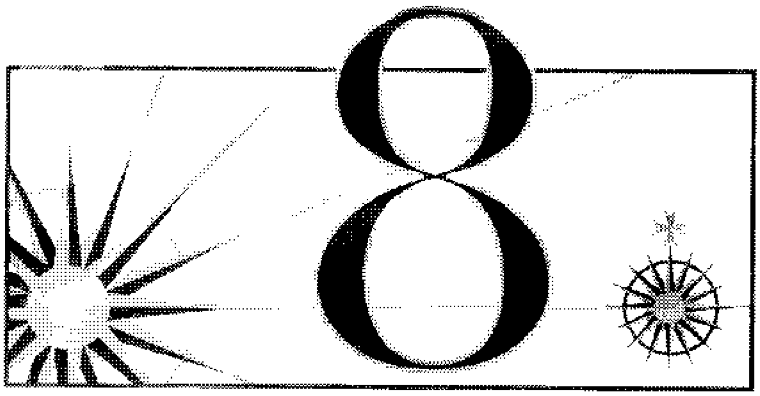
Chapter 8

EDUCATION AND TRAINING



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EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

The Queensland Department of Education administers State preschool, primary, secondary and special education.

The Commonwealth Government contribution of funding to the State education system is around 9% and is the major funding source of non-government schools. The Commonwealth Government is also responsible for the total funding of non-private universities and colleges of further education. A Commonwealth Government program provides grants to non-profit community groups and local government authorities to enable them to provide a range of child care services.

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

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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

In Queensland, secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 or 13 years of age and extends over 5 years. Students completing Year 10 are issued with a Junior Certificate, which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to some forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education (TAFE), rural training schools and some certificate courses at higher education centres. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 63 government and three non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate setting.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students.

Primary Enrolments

Primary enrolments in the government sector declined from 78.3% in 1993 to 77.7% in 1994. In 1994, Catholic schools accounted for 71.5% of primary enrolments in non-government schools, Anglican schools accounted for 5.6% and other denominations 22.9%.

8.1 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	24,665	23,241	47,906
2	24,039	22,449	46,488
3	24,327	22,973	47,300
4	24,506	23,118	47,624
5	24,581	23,265	47,846
6	25,635	24,192	49,827
7	24,834	23,322	48,156
Ungraded (a)	1,561	1,014	2,575
Total	**174,148**	**163,574**	**337,722**

(a) Including students at special schools.
Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

8.2 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
Government	*239,349*	*260,493*	*262,499*
Males	123,058	134,806	135,543
Females	116,291	125,687	126,956
Non-government	*58,324*	*72,343*	*75,223*
Males	29,927	37,187	38,605
Females	28,397	35,156	36,618
Total	**297,673**	**332,836**	**337,722**
Males	**152,985**	**171,993**	**174,148**
Females	**144,688**	**160,843**	**163,574**

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

Secondary Enrolments

Education is compulsory to age 15 and successful completion of Year 10 provides students with educational qualifications which allow entry to some forms of employment and some courses at post-secondary colleges.

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

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

The proportion of enrolments in government schools has fallen from 71% in 1984 to 67% in 1994. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period is 32% compared with 8% for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 54% of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1994. The proportions of enrolments for Anglican schools was 13% and for all other denominations, 33%.

8.3 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
8	24,328	22,734	47,062
9	23,128	21,807	44,935
10	22,468	21,803	44,271
11	18,621	19,249	37,870
12	16,865	17,816	34,681
Ungraded	1,154	836	1,990
Total	**106,564**	**104,245**	**210,809**

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

8.4 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Age (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Under 12	17	18	35
12	7,308	7,955	15,263
13	22,523	21,625	44,148
14	23,318	22,072	45,390
15	21,136	20,539	41,675
16	17,921	18,506	36,427
17	11,111	10,680	21,791
18	2,050	1,617	3,667
19 and over	1,180	1,233	2,413
Total	**106,564**	**104,245**	**210,809**

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

8.5 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Controlling authority	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
Government	*130,531*	*143,770*	*140,735*
Males	64,927	72,044	70,752
Females	65,604	71,726	69,983
Non-government	*53,056*	*67,125*	*70,074*
Males	27,566	34,476	35,812
Females	25,490	32,649	34,262
Total	**183,587**	**210,895**	**210,809**
Males	**92,493**	**106,520**	**106,564**
Females	**91,094**	**104,375**	**104,245**

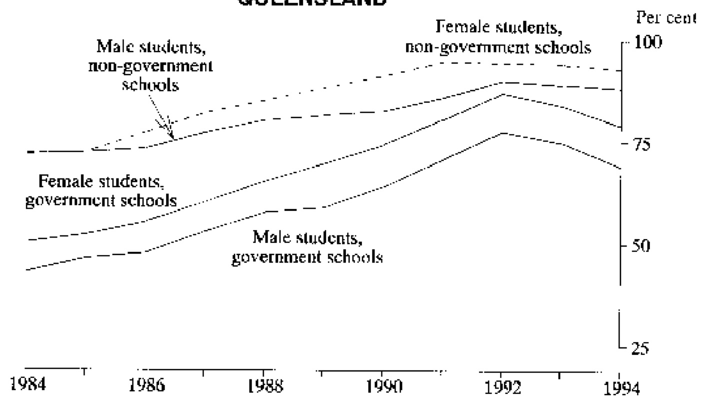
Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

Retention Rates in Secondary Schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), the apparent retention rate, has increased significantly in recent years from 64% (Year 11) and 53% (Year 12) in 1984 to 87% (Year 11) and 79% (Year 12) in 1994.

In 1994 the apparent retention rate to Year 12 in non-government schools (90%) was considerably higher than that for government schools (74%). The retention rates for females increased from 56% in 1984 to 83% in 1994, compared with retention rates of males which were 51% and 75%, respectively.

PROPORTION OF STUDENTS REMAINING TO YEAR 12, QUEENSLAND

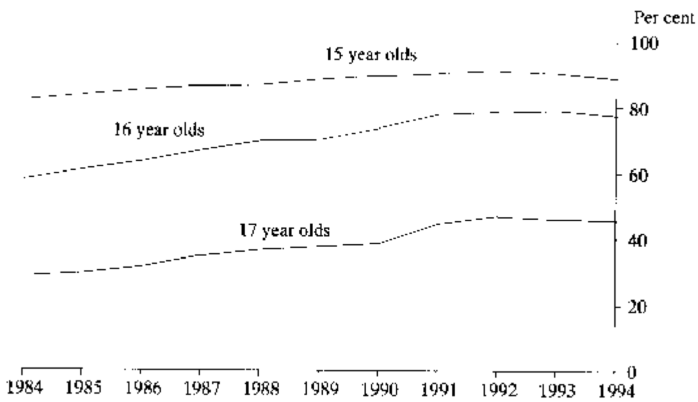


Age Participation Rates

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

As education is compulsory in Queensland until a person attains the age of 15 years, the participation rate for this age group is very high, being 87% for males and 90% for females aged 15 years in 1994. This participation rate is lower than 100%, as the census date of the schools collection is in July and some students with birth dates prior to the census date leave school immediately upon attaining 15 years of age.

AGE PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND



Between 1984 and 1994, participation rates increased significantly, although declining slightly from 1993 figures. The greatest increase in the age participation rate has been for 16 year old females, having increased from 59% in 1984 to 80% in 1994, an increase of 21 percentage points. The age participation rate for 16 year old males has increased to 75%, an increase of 18 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 17 year olds has increased to 46% for females, an increase of 18 percentage points while the participation rate for males increased to 45%, an increase of 16 percentage points since 1984. The rate for 15 year olds has shown the smallest increase, having risen from 83% for females and 81% for males in 1984 to 90% for females and 87% for males in 1994.

Schools and Staffing

There has been a net increase of 4% in the number of schools in Queensland between 1984 and 1994.

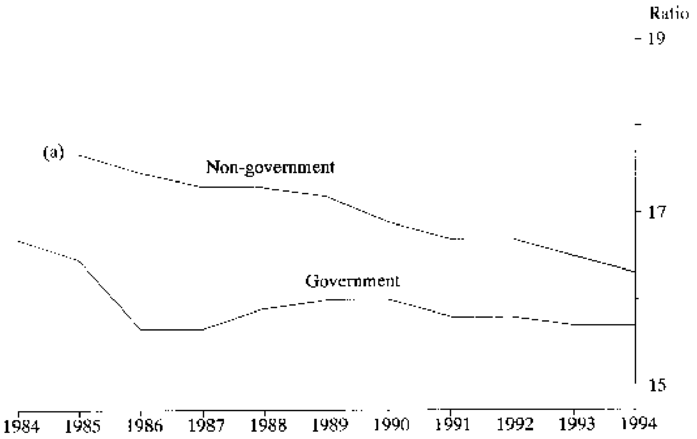
8.6 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1984*	*1993*	*1994*
Government			
Schools	1,273	1,326	1,323
Staff			
Teaching	22,328	25,782	25,718
Non-teaching	5,069	8,320	8,215
Non-government			
Schools	396	403	406
Staff			
Teaching	6,186	8,477	8,933
Non-teaching	1,925	2,616	2,839
Total			
Schools	**1,669**	**1,729**	**1,729**
Staff			
Teaching	**28,514**	**34,259**	**34,651**
Non-Teaching	**6,994**	**10,936**	**11,054**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO, QUEENSLAND



(a) Break in continuity of series.

The student to teacher ratio for government schools was 15.7 in 1994 and 16.3 for non-government schools.

As the State has major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland in relation to population with almost 72% located outside Brisbane in 1993. 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 283,000 students during 1993, 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 1995 the HECS contribution for students undertaking a full-time study load was $2,409 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.

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, over 270,000 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.

8.7 TAFE STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND, 1993

Field of study	*Commencing students*	*All students*
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	5,025	7,789
Architecture, building	9,118	15,115
Art, humanities and social sciences	5,676	8,222
Business administration, economics	44,982	68,661
Education	7,347	11,642
Engineering, surveying	14,523	27,462
Health, community services	6,051	10,062
Law, legal studies	876	1,837
Science	2,742	4,520
Veterinary science, animal care	189	318
Services, hospitality, transportation	16,526	25,054
TAFE multi-field education	32,739	47,468

(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.

8.8 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

	1992		*1993*	
Type of attendance	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Full-time	10,992	12,148	8,150	8,653
Part-time	88,163	61,980	60,826	46,484
Total	**99,155**	**74,128**	**68,976**	**55,137**

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

Source: Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics.

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).

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

Type of appointment	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Full-time duty hours	*3,463.1*	*3,216.5*	*3,437.5*	*3,058.6*
Teaching	1,473.8	1,443.8	1,599.5	1,615.5
Non-teaching	1,989.3	1,772.7	1,838.1	1,443.0
Part-time duty hours	*638.5*	*640.7*	*724.9*	*640.0*
Teaching	562.5	564.5	692.4	623.5
Non-teaching	76.0	76.2	32.5	16.5
All duty hours	*4,101.6*	*3,857.2*	*4,162.4*	*3,698.5*
Teaching	2,036.3	2,008.4	2,291.9	2,239.0
Non-teaching	2,065.3	1,848.9	1,870.5	1,459.5

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

Higher Education Policy

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

Policy developments have resulted in institutions being provided with the flexibility to charge fees for Australian students in postgraduate courses and an increase in the number of fee-paying overseas students. The greater use of technology has increased the importance of Open Learning, a broadcasted educational television program.

Higher Education

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

In 1994, 24,590 students were enrolled at the University of Queensland in 15 faculties. The largest number of students were enrolled in the Arts faculty (24%), followed by Science (12.9%) and Medicine (11.5%).

8.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Higher degree	7,345	8,801	9,622
Postgraduate	5,936	6,857	6,431
Bachelor	69,746	71,974	75,173
Other	7,163	6,323	5,811
Total	**90,190**	**93,955**	**97,037**

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

In May 1990, the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) amalgamated with the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. The institution resulting from this amalgamation retained the title Queensland University of Technology. In 1994, QUT had 25,874 students.

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

Field of study	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Agriculture and animal husbandry	1,891	2,015	2,002
Architecture and building	1,813	1,988	2,094
Arts, humanities and social sciences	17,015	17,661	19,307
Business, administration and economics	22,602	22,703	22,467
Education	13,136	12,852	12,494
Engineering and surveying	7,578	7,985	8,244
Health	8,219	9,652	10,120
Law and legal studies	3,664	3,971	4,099
Science	12,374	13,203	13,937
Veterinary science	517	538	532
Non-award	1,381	1,387	1,741
Total	**90,190**	**93,955**	**97,037**

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

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Griffith University, established in 1971 has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of 17,415 students in 1994.

The James Cook University of North Queensland, originally established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, became autonomous in 1970. In 1982, the former Townsville College of Advanced Education was amalgamated with James Cook University and in 1994 James Cook University had a total of 7,847 students.

The University of Central Queensland was founded in 1967 as the Queensland Institute of Technology (Capricornia). It had 8,354 students in 1994 and is one of Australia's eight National Distance Education Centres.

The University of Southern Queensland is also one of Australia's major providers of external studies. Located in Toowoomba, this university had 12,957 students in 1994.

8.12 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992 (b)*	*1993 (c)*	*1994 (c)*
Males			
Teaching only	258	349	416
Research only	555	617	683
Teaching and research	2,756	2,783	2,758
Other functions	2,721	2,947	3,063
Females			
Teaching only	126	345	409
Research only	487	499	576
Teaching and research	1,167	1,203	1,207
Other functions	3,497	3,883	4,101
Persons	**11,567**	**12,626**	**13,213**

(a) Excluding teaching staff at 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.

8.13 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY UNIVERSITY, QUEENSLAND, 1994

University	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
QUT	12,017	13,857	25,874
Queensland	12,304	12,286	24,590
Griffith	7,581	9,834	17,415
Southern Queensland	6,932	6,025	12,957
Central Queensland	4,293	4,061	8,354
James Cook	3,243	4,604	7,847
Total	**46,370**	**50,667**	**97,037**

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

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

8.14 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% of employees in Queensland, who had attended a training course or studied for an educational qualification within the last 12 months, had been given some assistance by their current employer, compared with the Australian average of 89.4%.

The survey showed that fewer female employees had been given training assistance by their current employers than their male colleagues. In Queensland, 84.7% of female employees undertaking training had received assistance from their current employers compared with a national average of 87.3%.

Apprentices

In May 1994, there was a total of 23,400 apprentices in Queensland, an overall increase of 4,200 from the figure for May 1993. There was a substantial rise in the number of first year apprentices, by 2,300 to 7,600. The total number of second, third, fourth and fifth year apprentices rose by 1,900 to 15,800 over the same period.

While the number of apprentices in the vehicle, food and hairdressing trades fell over the year to May 1994, building trade apprentices rose by 1,600 to 6,600.

8.15 APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	May 1992	May 1993	May 1994
Year of apprenticeship			
First	4,300	5,300	7,600
Second	5,900	5,700	6,200
Third	7,500	*3,700	4,800
Fourth and fifth	7,300	4,500	4,800
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	7,400	*3,000	5,900
Electrical and electronic	3,200	*2,100	*2,100
Building	4,000	5,000	6,600
Vehicle	3,100	*2,600	*2,300
Food	2,800	*3,700	*2,300
Hairdressing	*2,000	*1,600	*1,400
Other	*2,600	*1,200	*2,800
Total	**25,000**	**19,200**	**23,400**

Source: Transition From Education to Work, unpublished data.

Group Training Schemes are funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments to employ apprentices and trainees who are provided to businesses on an as-needed basis. There were six industry-based Group Training Schemes and 15 regional Group Training Schemes, collectively employing 3,217 apprentices and 259 trainees in 1993–94.

The 'Tradeswomen on the Move' program is a joint Commonwealth and State initiative aimed at increasing the participation of women in trades by creating an awareness of the diverse employment and training opportunitites available through the vocational education and training system. In 1993–94, 3,045 women were contacted through the delivery of marketing and education programs in 55 schools.

Educational Attainment

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In May 1994, 41% of the Queensland labour force aged 15 to 64 years had obtained some form of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 45% for the total Australian labour force. A skilled vocational qualification was the most common type held.

Transition from Education to Work

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

8.16 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 69 (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1994

Educational attainment	*Employed*	*Unem-ployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour force*	*Total*	*Unemploy-ment rate*	*Partici-pation rate*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications	615.5	45.7	661.3	142.9	804.1	6.9	82.2
Bachelor degree	133.2	9.1	142.4	20.2	162.6	6.4	87.6
Skilled vocational qualification	234.0	14.6	248.7	53.6	302.3	5.9	82.3
Basic vocational qualification	83.1	10.0	93.1	32.5	125.6	10.8	74.2
Associate diploma	80.4	8.0	88.4	15.8	104.2	9.0	84.8
Other	84.8	3.9	88.7	20.7	109.5	4.4	81.1
Without post-school qualifications (b)	734.9	113.4	848.3	436.0	1,284.3	13.4	66.0
Completed highest level of secondary school available	250.1	36.9	287.0	93.4	380.3	12.9	75.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	484.6	76.5	561.1	340.4	901.5	13.6	62.2
Left at age							
16 years or over	*171.3*	*33.8*	*205.1*	*84.0*	*289.0*	*16.5*	*71.0*
18 years or over	4.4	* 1.6	6.0	* 2.6	8.6	* 26.5	70.0
16 or 17 years	166.9	32.2	199.1	81.4	280.5	16.2	71.0
15 years or under	*313.3*	*42.8*	*356.0*	*256.5*	*612.5*	*12.0*	*58.1*
14 or 15 years	285.2	35.6	320.9	211.1	532.0	11.1	60.3
13 years or under	28.1	7.1	35.2	45.3	80.5	20.2	43.7
Never attended school	* 0.2	* 0.0	* 0.2	* 2.2	*2.4	*0.0	* 9.2
Still at school	24.2	10.6	34.9	55.6	90.5	30.5	38.5
Total	**1,374.7**	**169.8**	**1,544.4**	**634.4**	**2,178.9**	**11.0**	**70.9**

(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, unpublished data.

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

Attendance in 1993	*Attendance in May 1994*	*Employed*	*Unem-ployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour force*	*Total*	*Unem-ployment rate*	*Partici-pation rate*
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Full-time	Full-time	64.3	18.0	82.3	112.1	194.3	21.8	42.3
	Part-time	8.3	*1.6	9.9	* 0.9	10.8	*16.3	91.8
	Not attending	42.8	10.8	53.5	7.1	60.7	20.1	88.2
	Total	*115.4*	*30.3*	*145.7*	*120.1*	*265.8*	*20.8*	*54.8*
Part-time	Full-time	* 1.9	* 0.7	* 2.7	* 2.5	5.1	* 27.0	*52.0
	Part-time	49.7	* 0.7	50.4	* 2.2	52.7	* 1.4	95.8
	Not attending	46.8	5.4	52.2	*4.1	56.3	10.3	92.7
	Total	*98.5*	*6.8*	*105.3*	*8.7*	*114.0*	*6.5*	*92.3*
Did not attend	Full-time	4.7	* 2.9	7.6	9.4	17.0	* 38.7	44.6
	Part-time	23.3	* 2.0	25.2	4.7	29.9	* 7.8	84.3
	Not attending	1,162.0	105.0	1,267.0	404.0	1,671.0	8.3	75.8
	Total	*1,189.9*	*109.9*	*1,299.8*	*418.1*	*1,718.0*	*8.5*	*75.7*
Total	Full-time	70.9	21.6	92.5	124.0	216.5	23.4	42.7
	Part-time	81.3	* 4.3	85.6	7.8	93.4	* 5.0	91.7
	Not attending	1,251.6	121.1	1,372.7	415.2	1,788.0	8.8	76.8
	Total	**1,403.8**	**147.0**	**1,550.8**	**547.0**	**2,097.8**	**9.5**	**73.9**

Source: Transition from Education to Work, unpublished data.

Education and Training

There were 265,800 persons who attended an educational institution full-time in Queensland at some time in 1993. Of these, in May 1994, 194,300 (73.1%) were still attending full-time, 10,800 (4.1%) were attending part-time, while a further 60,700 (22.8%) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 42,800 (70.5%) who were employed, 10,800 (17.8%) unemployed and 7,100 (11.7%) who were not in the labour force.

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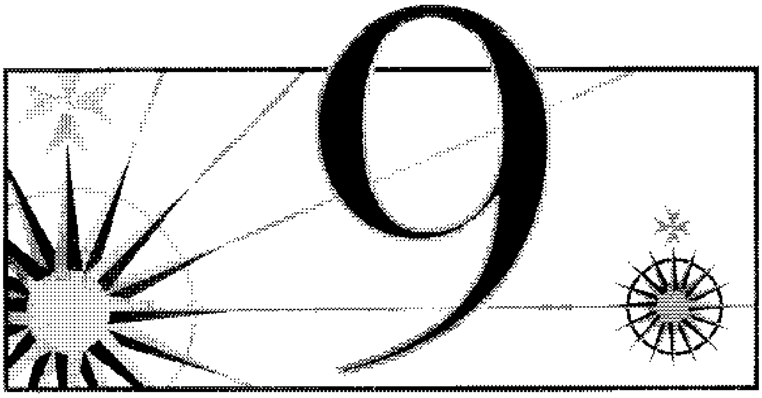
Chapter 9

LAW AND ORDER



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Chapter 9

LAW AND ORDER

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

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

Queensland moved away from common law in the criminal field with the passing of the *Criminal Code Act 1899*. However, not all the statutory criminal law that applies in Queensland today is contained in the Criminal Code. Some statutes, both Imperial (English) and local, which were enacted before 1899 remain in force and additional legislation relating to crimes has been passed since the introduction of the Criminal Code. Also, the Commonwealth Government has powers under the Constitution to make laws relating to criminal offences involving Commonwealth agencies, and can enact overriding legislation where the Commonwealth and States have concurrent powers. The *Crimes Act 1914* is the major piece of Commonwealth legislation relating to criminal offences.

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

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

POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

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

Police Strength

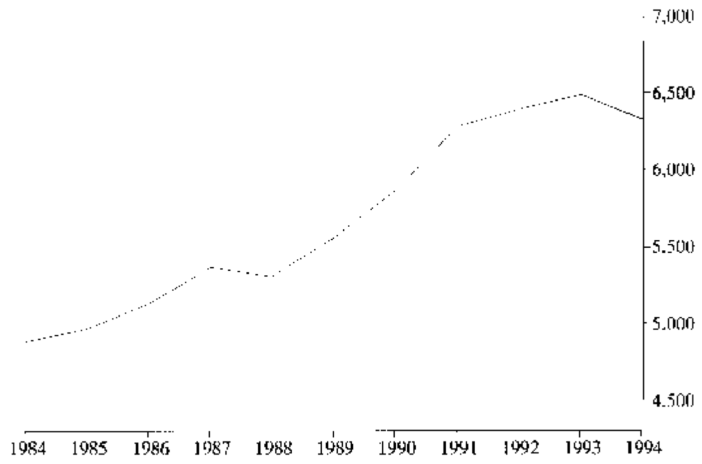
The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner responsible for operations and an Executive Director, Corporate Services controlling the corporate support services.

The State is divided into eight geographical regions each headed by an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The regions are divided into districts and divisions. A State Crime Operations

Command and an Operations Support Command support police operations State-wide.

There was a net decrease of 195 sworn-in police officers between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994, a 3% decrease.

QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH, AT 30 JUNE



9.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

Rank	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	11	11	11
Chief Superintendent	3	14	12
Superintendent	39	28	24
Inspector	203	226	200
Senior Sergeant	301	376	383
Sergeant	1,385	1,531	1,522
Senior constable	1,771	1,604	1,632
Constable	2,555	2,585	2,396
Total sworn-in officers	*6,271*	*6,377*	*6,182*
Sworn-in officers per 100,000 population (a)	207	205	193
Probationers	1	—	—
Recruits	141	127	162
Total police strength	**6,413**	**6,504**	**6,344**

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Crime

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

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

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

Within the scope of the collection, the most frequently reported offence category in Queensland in 1994 was that of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI). In 1994, 73,399 UEWI's were reported, representing a rate of 2,295.94 per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 16,528 stolen motor vehicles reported to police, a rate of 517.00 per 100,000 population.

Among the violent crimes within the collection, the most common types of crime reported to Queensland police in 1994 were sexual assault and robbery. There were 2,009 sexual assault victims, which represents 62.84 per 100,000 population. Robbery comprised 863 reports for armed robbery representing a rate of 26.99 per 100,000 population, and 1,072 reports of unarmed robbery, a rate of 33.53 per 100,000 population.

The majority of violent offences against the person in Queensland occurred in residential locations (54.8% of murders, 54.3% of attempted murders and 65.3% of sexual assaults). In contrast, 33.5% of armed robberies were carried out in retail establishments, whilst 51.1% of unarmed robberies occurred in streets/footpaths. The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent were residential (53.0% of UEWI's), followed by retail establishments (12.3% of UEWI's).

In Queensland a weapon was involved in 91.4% of reported attempted murders, 57.1% of murders and 44.6% of robberies. The use of a weapon was uncommon in sexual assaults with 0.2% involving a weapon.

9.2 VICTIMS (a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, QUEENSLAND

	1993		*1994 (b)*	
Offence category	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Homicide				
Murder	47	1.51	42	1.31
Attempted murder	143	4.59	140	4.38
Manslaughter	8	0.26	6	0.19
Driving causing death	37	1.19	17	0.53
Sexual assault	2,322	74.52	2,009	62.84
Kidnapping/abduction	121	3.88	86	2.69
Robbery				
Armed robbery	944	30.30	863	26.99
Unarmed robbery	997	32.00	1072	33.53
Blackmail/extortion	42	1.35	34	1.06
Unlawful entry with intent	75,582	2,425.61	73,399	2,295.94
Motor vehicle theft	15,746	505.33	16,528	517.00

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

Source: National Crime Statistics (4510.0).

Queensland had a higher than average rate of attempted murder, 4.4 per 100,000 population compared with 1.9 per 100,000 population nationally. Unlawful entry with intent was 2,259.9 per 100,000 population which was higher than the national average of 2,130.50 per 100,000 population. Most of the remaining offence categories had rates which were below the national average.

9.3 VICTIMS (a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994
(rate per 100,000 population)

Offence category	*NSW (b)*	*Vic.*	*Qld (c)*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*
Homicide									
Murder	1.77	1.25	1.31	1.77	2.29	1.06	5.84	1.00	1.61
Attempted murder	1.02	1.25	4.38	2.45	1.65	1.27	2.34	0.66	1.87
Manslaughter	0.17	0.11	0.19	—	0.65	..	—	—	0.18
Driving causing death									
Sexual assault	76.15	75.69	62.84	100.76	80.62	29.64	105.20	32.90	74.41
Kidnapping/abduction	3.73	2.21	2.69	4.69	2.41	3.60	5.26	0.33	3.07
Robbery									
Armed robbery	36.65	17.60	26.99	31.77	34.31	13.12	8.18	21.27	28.36
Unarmed robbery	84.77	18.97	33.53	71.30	37.25	17.99	22.79	21.93	50.01
Blackmail/extortion	0.15	1.90	1.06	1.09	1.23	0.21	0.58	0.33	0.94
Unlawful entry									
with intent	1,983.14	1,614.35	2,295.94	2,437.20	3,285.21	2,803.34	2,637.05	1,660.68	2,130.50
Motor vehicle theft	751.51	618.86	517.00	636.14	976.85	361.13	448.28	533.73	671.18

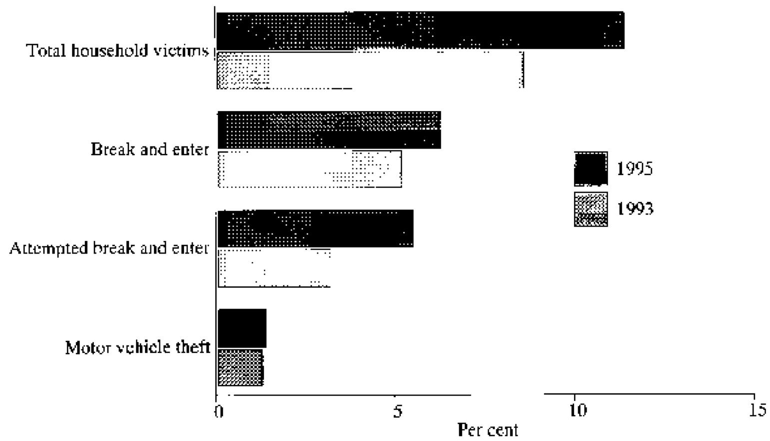
(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) NSW introduced a new incident reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

Source: National Crime Statistics (4510.0).

Queensland Crime and Safety Survey

The Queensland Crime and Safety Survey was conducted by the ABS at the request of the Queensland Police Service. The Survey collected information from individuals and households about their perceptions of having been the victim of an offence.

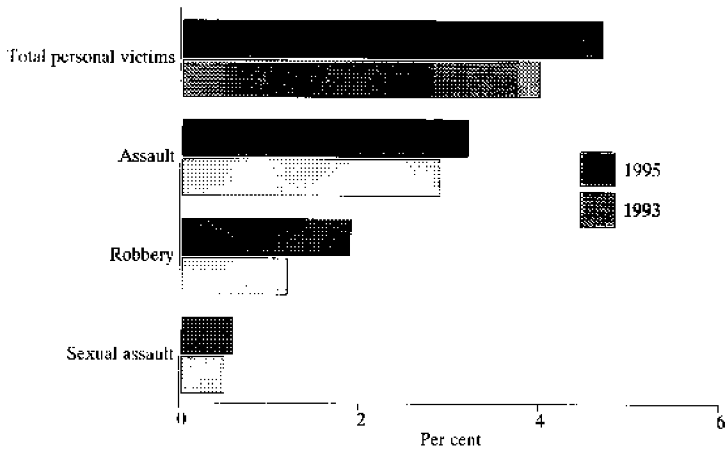
VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, 12 MONTHS TO APRIL



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

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

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



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

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

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

COURTS

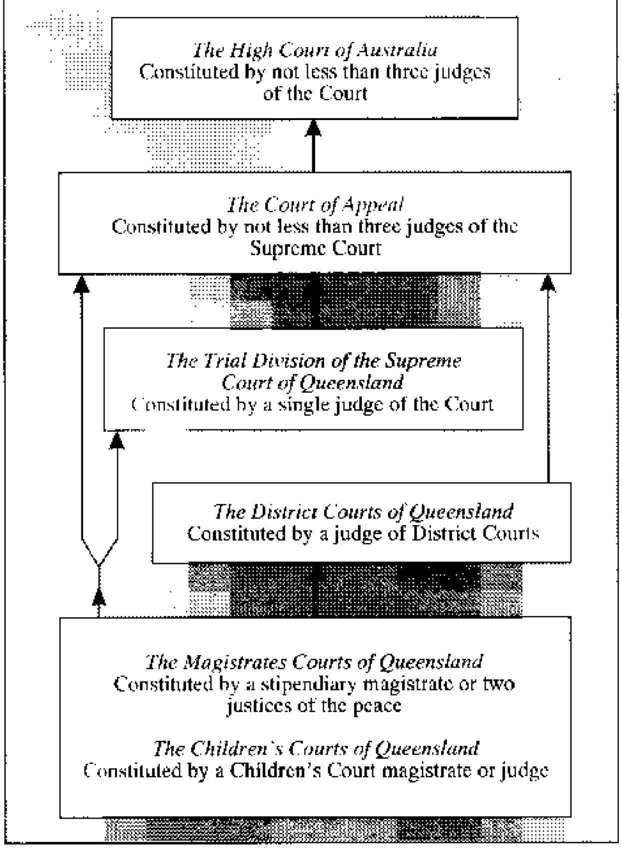
Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's Courts for both civil and criminal cases.

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. The matter is then dealt with or proceeded with in the District Court 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 20 judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton and one in Townsville. The *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* created the State's permanent Court of Appeal and an independent Litigation Reform Commission. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville when necessary.

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



The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. The Trial Division of the Supreme Court deals with matters where the amount in issue is in excess of $200,000, matters arising under the cross-vesting legislation and under the Corporations Law and a multiplicity of other matters including declarations of rights, status of persons and administrative review.

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

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

The District Court of Queensland comprises 32 District Court judges, including three in Southport, one in Rockhampton, two in Townsville, two in Cairns and one in Maroochydore. In addition to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Maroochydore, District Courts may be convened in 23 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 125 places where Magistrates Courts convene. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. There are 71 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in various districts.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed $40,000. A Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear claims where the title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest or limitation under a will or settlement is in question. In the criminal area, stipendiary magistrates can deal only with those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

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

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

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

The Children's Court deals with all matters relating to children under the age of 17 years. The matters may be indictable offences, other than those for which (were they not of such age) the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life with hard labour, simple offences or breaches of duty, applications for care and control of children and the admission to care and protection of neglected children. In metropolitan and near country areas, the Court is presided over by a magistrate specially appointed to the Children's Courts, or judge, sitting alone, while in country areas that duty is performed by a local stipendiary magistrate or, in the absence of a magistrate, by two justices of the peace.

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

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

The Family Court is a federal body and has jurisdiction in matrimonial cases and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage. Bankruptcy is also a federal matter; the Federal Court of Australia exercises jurisdiction in the southern district of Queensland while the Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in the central and northern districts.

Magistrates Courts

In Magistrates Courts there were 166,274 appearances (at which 249,758 charges were heard) in 1992–93, which represented a decrease of 8% from 1991-92 and a decrease of 8% from 1987–88. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1992–93, 124,191 (74.7%) resulted in convictions.

A further 2,026 appearances were dealt with by SETONS (at which 2,122 charges were heard) in 1992–93, which represented an overall decrease of 6.5% from 1991–92 and an overall decrease of 6.5% from 1987–88. (SETONS came into operation in November 1992, however, the capacity is not reflected in these figures for 1992–93. Figures for the SETONS were provided by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland.)

9.4 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	*1987-88*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Homicide, etc.	167	193	185
Assault, etc.	5,006	6,354	7,148
Robbery and extortion	178	284	400
Fraud and misappropriation	2,682	2,679	2,967
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	9,986	11,632	11,626
Property damage	1,991	2,414	2,654
Driving, traffic, etc.	110,033	108,420	89,624
Other (a)	50,261	48,200	51,670
Total	**180,304**	**180,176**	**166,274**

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (12,334 and 17,432, respectively, in 1992-93).

Source: ABS unpublished data.

In 1992–93, females made up 17% of appearances before Magistrates Courts, an increase of 1% compared to 1991–92, having increased from 14% in 1987–88.

9.5 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

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.	358	769	246	2,601	2	339	40	4,355
Fraud and misappropriation	151	458	225	1,127	3	85	9	2,058
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	790	1,893	893	4,138	37	226	21	7,998
Property damage	136	443	200	1,284	3	36	6	2,108
Driving, traffic, etc.	643	4,293	302	61,427	15,608	30	76	82,379
Other	916	3,433	719	19,316	15	336	558	25,293
Total	**2,994**	**11,289**	**2,585**	**89,893**	**15,668**	**1,052**	**710**	**124,191**

Source: ABS unpublished data.

Although driving and traffic offences decreased by 17%, they still made up 54% of appearances in 1992–93. 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% in 1992–93, unchanged from 1991–92.

9.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: OFFENCE WITH MOST SERIOUS OUTCOME BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

	Most serious offence								
	Theft								
Statistical division	*Breaking and entering*	*Unlawful use of motor vehicle*	*Other stealing*	*Drink driving offences*	*Other driving, traffic, etc. offences*	*Drug offences*	*All other offences*	*Total*	*Estimated resident population (a)*
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*%*
Brisbane	1,077	500	3,638	6,151	39,352	5,026	21,101	76,845	45.6
Moreton	331	165	1,381	3,965	12,368	2,667	7,568	28,445	17.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	165	50	363	907	3,241	553	1,852	7,131	6.7
Darling Downs	123	53	469	714	3,712	446	2,270	7,787	6.5
South-West	27	7	95	204	472	78	775	1,658	0.9
Fitzroy	182	47	355	884	2,260	489	2,450	6,667	5.6
Central-West	6	5	22	84	236	28	192	573	0.4
Mackay	95	35	230	578	1,590	520	1,552	4,600	3.7
Northern	210	52	468	1,252	4,427	735	3,423	10,567	6.1
Far North	299	118	625	1,948	4,019	1,656	9,185	17,850	6.1
North-West	159	61	213	333	927	136	2,322	4,151	1.2
Total	**2,674**	**1,093**	**7,859**	**17,020**	**72,604**	**12,334**	**52,690**	**166,274**	**100.0**

(a) Based on estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1993.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

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

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences was 7,148 in 1992–93, compared with the 1987–88 and 1991–92 figures of 5,006 and 6,354, 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 1992–93, 143 of the 165 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1992–93, there were 2,572 appearances for major assault and 3,751 for minor assault compared with 2,431 and 3,151, respectively, for 1991–92.

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% of 1992–93 appearances), bail can be forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (11%) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (3%).

In 1992–93, Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 46% of appearances before Magistrates Courts, consistent with the proportion of Queensland's population living there. Brisbane Statistical Division had 51% of appearances for driving/traffic offences in Queensland. The Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions had 9% and 3.7%, respectively, of Queensland appearances on theft offences, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 6.1% and 1.2%, respectively.

Children in Courts

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

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* and *Children's Court Act 1992* reflect a greater emphasis on the accountability of children found guilty of offences, while providing the opportunity to develop in responsible, beneficial and socially acceptable ways. The *Juvenile Justice Act* provides a wide range of new sentencing options for the courts, including Reprimand, Good Behaviour, Probation, Community Service and Detention orders. The *Children's Court Act* established the jurisdiction of the Children's Court of Queensland, which is presided over by specially appointed District Court Judges, one of whom was also appointed as the President of the Children's Court.

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

In 1993–94, there were 661 appearances in courts for child protection matters involving 650 distinct children. At these appearances, 404 Care and Protection, 115 Protective Supervision and two Care and Control orders were made. A total of 134 applications were dismissed and an existing order was substituted with another at six appearances.

The number of finalised appearances in the Children's Court for criminal matters in 1993–94 was 4,508. This involved 3,117 distinct children, of whom 83% were males. Almost half (46%) of the children who appeared in court were aged 16 years or older and a further 24% were aged 15 years. The rate of appearances in lower courts by young offenders per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years rose from 14 in 1988–89 to a peak of 16 in 1990–91 and decreased to 14 in 1993–94.

In addition, there were 152 appearances before Children's Court Judges and another 305 in District or Supreme Courts, where the child had previously been committed from a lower court.

9.7 ALL COURT APPEARANCES INVOLVING YOUNG OFFENDERS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	*Appearances* 1988-89	1992-93	1993-94 (a)	*Percentage proven 1993-94*
Homicide, etc.	2	11	6	33
Assault, etc.	290	394	718	85
Robbery and extortion	20	58	160	58
Fraud and misappropriation	53	58	83	88
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2,485	2,678	2,441	92
Property damage	257	254	279	86
Driving, traffic, etc.	595	341	354	94
Other	662	745	924	89
Total	**4,364**	**4,539**	**4,965**	**89**

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

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

Court appearances are categorised according to the most serious offence charged. In 1993–94 theft and breaking and entering offences accounted for 49% of appearances in the Children's Court for criminal matters, compared with 59% for 1992–93. Appearances in the Children's Court for offences against the person, including assault and robbery and extortion accounted for approximately 16% of appearances compared with 10% in the previous year.

Of the 4,422 appearances where the charges were proven, 85% resulted in no conviction being recorded.

With the introduction of the *Juvenile Justice Act*, children have the right to appeal their sentence or to make an application to have the sentence reviewed. Also, a child may be breached for non-compliance with an order made by a court. During 1993–94, there were 140 finalised appearances by children for these types of offence related matters, including 65 for breaches of orders.

9.8 OUTCOME OF APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Outcome of most serious offence charged	*1988-89*	*1992-93*	*1993-94 (a)*
Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.	68	90	344
Committed to another court	44	155	199
Reprimand/admonished and discharged	2,217	1,987	1,492
Good behaviour	—	—	701
Fined/restitution/compensation	341	126	211
Supervision	833	1,646	306
Probation	—	—	993
Community service	—	—	442
Care and Control	807	530	104
Detention	—	—	168
Other	54	5	5
Total	**4,364**	**4,539**	**4,965**
Conviction recorded	764	555	654
Conviction rate (%)	18.0	12.9	14.8

(a) Change in series. Included are appearances which are double counted as they were finalised in the lower court as well as in the higher court.

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

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 1991–92 and 1992–93 the number of appearances before higher courts increased by 1.5% to 5,228; only 11% of these appearances were by females. Of the total appearances, 35% were for theft and related offences and a further 26% for assaults. Of appearances before higher courts in 1992–93, 537 were before the Supreme Court and the remaining 4,691 before the District Court.

9.9 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93

Offence	*Imprisoned*	*Community service*	*Placed on probation*	*Fined and/or ordered to pay money*	*Good behaviour bond*	*Children's Services order*	*Total*
Homicide, etc.	51	4	3	5	2	1	66
Assault, etc.	455	183	112	35	57	30	872
Robbery and extortion	176	24	20	8	—	28	256
Fraud and misappropriation	117	76	45	43	24	—	305
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	493	305	260	50	43	45	(a) 1,197
Property damage	56	37	14	23	5	6	141
Driving, traffic, etc.	14	2	2	9	1	—	28
Other offences	317	148	41	69	17	3	(a) 671
Total	**1,679**	**779**	**497**	**242**	**149**	**113**	**(a) 3,536**

(a) Including convictions recorded without punishment.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 68% in 1992–93 compared with 74% in 1991–92. In 1992–93, 80% of appearances for drug offences resulted in conviction, compared with 57% of homicide, etc. appearances.

9.10 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances 1987-88	1991-92	1992-93	Percentage convicted 1992-93
Homicide, etc.	120	150	116	57
Assault, etc.	1,094	1,391	1,337	65
Robbery and extortion	178	323	345	74
Fraud and misappropriation	358	424	451	68
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,414	1,725	1,849	65
Property damage	210	251	238	59
Driving, traffic, etc.	53	19	35	80
Other offences	384	866	857	78
Total	**3,811**	**5,149**	**5,228**	**68**

Source: ABS unpublished data.

Of the 1,692 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1992–93, 708 resulted in an acquittal and 984 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. These are Arthur Gorrie, Moreton, Sir David Longland and Wacol (in Wacol), Borallon, Brisbane Women's, Lotus Glen (Walkamin), Numinbah, Palen Creek (via Rathdowney), Rockhampton and Townsville. Female prisoners are accommodated at Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and in a unit at the Townsville Correctional Centre.

Prisoners in Confinement

There were 2,491 prisoners in confinement at 30 June 1994 (2,391 males and 100 females).

9.11 CONVICTED PRISONERS ON HAND BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Age (years)	1992	1993	1994
Under 20	206	200	254
20-24	550	555	674
25-29	377	401	481
30-39	528	565	627
40-49	237	237	304
50 and over	119	110	151
Total	**2,017**	**2,068**	**2,491**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

Prisoners in confinement aged less than 30 years at 30 June 1994 accounted for 56.6% of all prisoners. This proportion has changed little in recent years although the figure for prisoners aged under 20 years dropped from 15.5% in 1991 to 10.2% in 1994. Prisoners aged 40 years or more continue to be a relatively small minority (18.3% in 1994).

9.12 CONVICTED PRISONERS ON HAND BY OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Most serious offence	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Homicide, etc.	315	281	308
Assault, etc.	535	631	791
Robbery and extortion	243	295	370
Theft	482	500	602
Property damage	42	29	36
Drug offences	141	92	125
Driving, traffic, etc.	110	86	113
Other	149	154	146
Total	**2,017**	**2,068**	**2,491**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

At 30 June 1994, 59.0% of prisoners in confinement had been convicted of homicide, assault or robbery/extortion offences. This proportion has risen steadily from 45.1% in 1990. The proportion of prisoners in confinement for theft offences has increased from 23.9% in 1992 to 24.2% in 1994.

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.

9.13 PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE: ORDERS MADE AND TERMINATED, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Particulars	*Probation*	*Prison/ probation*	*Parole*	*Community service*	*Fine option*	*Home detention*	*Orders supervised*	*Leave of absence*	*Total (a)*
Number of orders at 1 July 1993	7,887	807	1,394	3,174	4,890	121	419	85	18,862
Orders made during year	4,533	259	995	4,061	17,154	576	368	319	28,469
Orders terminated during year	5,401	411	945	4,626	14,817	576	380	301	27,633
Number of orders at 30 June 1994	6,749	612	1,407	2,422	7,012	104	404	98	18,917

(a) Including transfers to Community Corrections Centres.

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

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

The courts made 4,059 community service orders during 1993–94 (32% fewer than in 1992–93) which represented 499,188 hours of community work. Fine option orders increased by 54.9% to 17,155 in 1993-94 resulting in 1,136,324 hours of community service.

Work Outreach Camps Program

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

In 1993–94, the total number of hours spent in community service was 125,712, and the average monthly number of offenders in the program was 193. The corresponding figures for 1992–93 were 207,810 hours worked and an average monthly number of offenders of 240.

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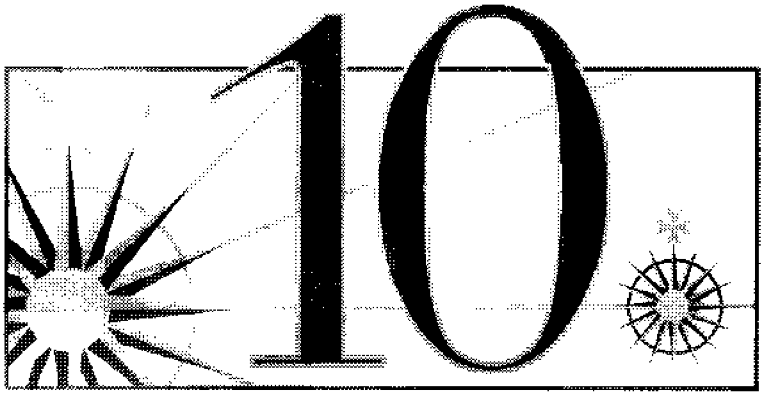
Chapter 10

FINANCE



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Chapter 10

FINANCE

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

PUBLIC FINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.1 OUTLAYS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Current expenditure	*4,946*	*5,453*	*5,967*	*6,683*	*7,303*	*7,801*
less Sales of goods and services	602	723	840	914	1,211	1,504
equals Final consumption expenditure	4,344	4,730	5,127	5,768	6,092	6,297
Interest payments	1,450	1,890	1,787	1,406	1,475	1,490
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	29	31	55	45	41	237
Current grants to other governments	116	126	129	212	222	216
Other transfer payments	547	636	735	889	981	1,107
Total current outlays	*6,486*	*7,412*	*7,834*	*8,321*	*8,811*	*9,347*
Expenditure on new fixed assets	1,727	1,922	2,052	2,521	2,636	2,827
plus Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	–59	17	35	59	–27	–877
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,668	1,905	2,087	2,580	2,609	1,950
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	18	44	43	19	–75	–101
Capital grants to other governments	145	163	193	85	76	77
Other capital outlays	71	38	–108	-113	31	82
Total capital outlays	*1,902*	*2,150*	*2,214*	*2,571*	*2,641*	*2,008*
Total	**8,388**	**9,562**	**10,048**	**10,892**	**11,451**	**11,355**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

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 1993–94 were $11,355m. This compares with $11,451m in 1992–93, a decrease of 0.8 %.

Current Outlays

In 1993–94, current outlays were $9,347m or 82.3% of total outlays. The major components of current outlays are general government final consumption expenditure, interest payments and other transfer payments.

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

In 1993–94, final consumption expenditure amounted to $6,297m, an increase of 3.4% over the corresponding figure for 1992–93. Salaries, wages and related payments constituted the greater part of this expenditure. These figures are all net of receipts from sales and reimbursements.

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

Purpose	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
General public services	254	300	328	414	r 363	327
Public order and safety	503	623	656	721	740	749
Education	1,672	1,763	2,010	r 2,276	r 2,422	2,590
Primary and secondary education	966	1,017	1,151	r 1,367	1,449	1,487
Tertiary education	506	545	585	r 696	r 764	887
Other	200	202	274	r 214	r 209	216
Health	1,188	1,274	1,311	r 1,475	r 1,597	1,626
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	1,032	1,120	1,158	1,038	1,134	1,133
Other	156	154	154	r 437	463	493
Social security and welfare	101	96	116	r 144	r 157	173
Housing and community amenities	6	27	15	18	17	27
Recreation and culture	55	42	60	104	r 120	111
Fuel and energy	—	3	–6	14	11	8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	177	188	201	r 202	r 192	200
Mining, manufacturing and construction	36	35	29	35	r 32	31
Transport and communications	257	297	309	264	r 319	308
Road transport	229	283	301	250	r 300	287
Other	28	14	8	14	19	21
Other economic affairs	93	81	98	r 92	111	145
Other purposes	2	2	—	9	11	—
Total	**4,344**	**4,730**	**5,127**	**r 5,768**	**r 6,092**	**6,297**

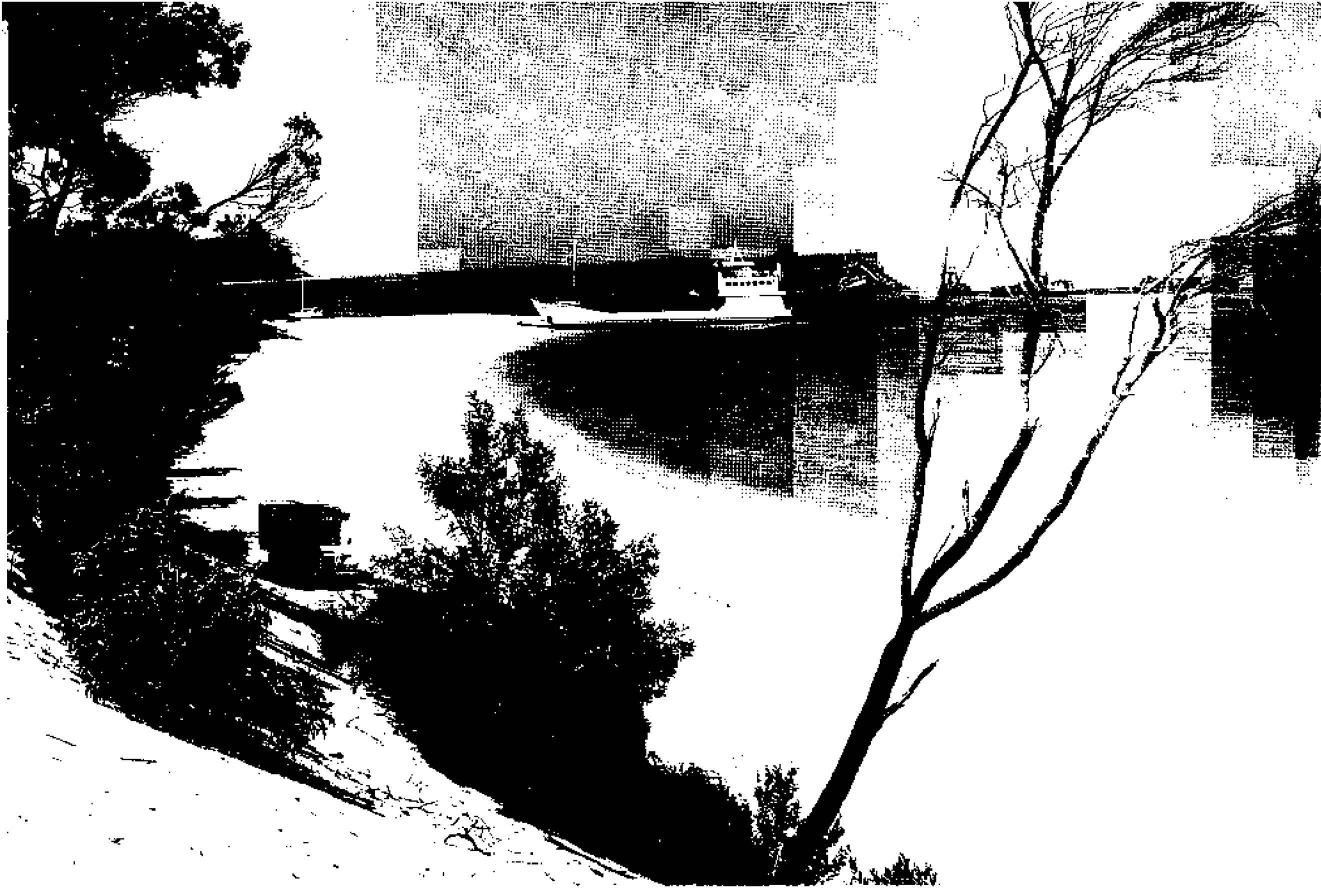
Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

The major item of general government final consumption expenditure in 1993–94 was outlay for educational purposes. Expenditure on primary and secondary education was $1,487m and on tertiary education $887m. Other expenditure on education includes outlays on preschools, adult education and special education. In 1993–94, outlays on education represented 41.1% of all government final consumption. Outlays on health ($1,626m) constituted 25.8% of the total.

Interest payments include interest paid to service loans and advances. They also encompass interest earned on investments made on behalf of certain other enterprises and funds and then passed on to those enterprises. In 1993–94, the total value of all interest payments was $1,490m, an increase of 1.0% over the amount for 1992–93. Interest payments should be considered in conjunction with movements in both interest receipts and indebtedness.

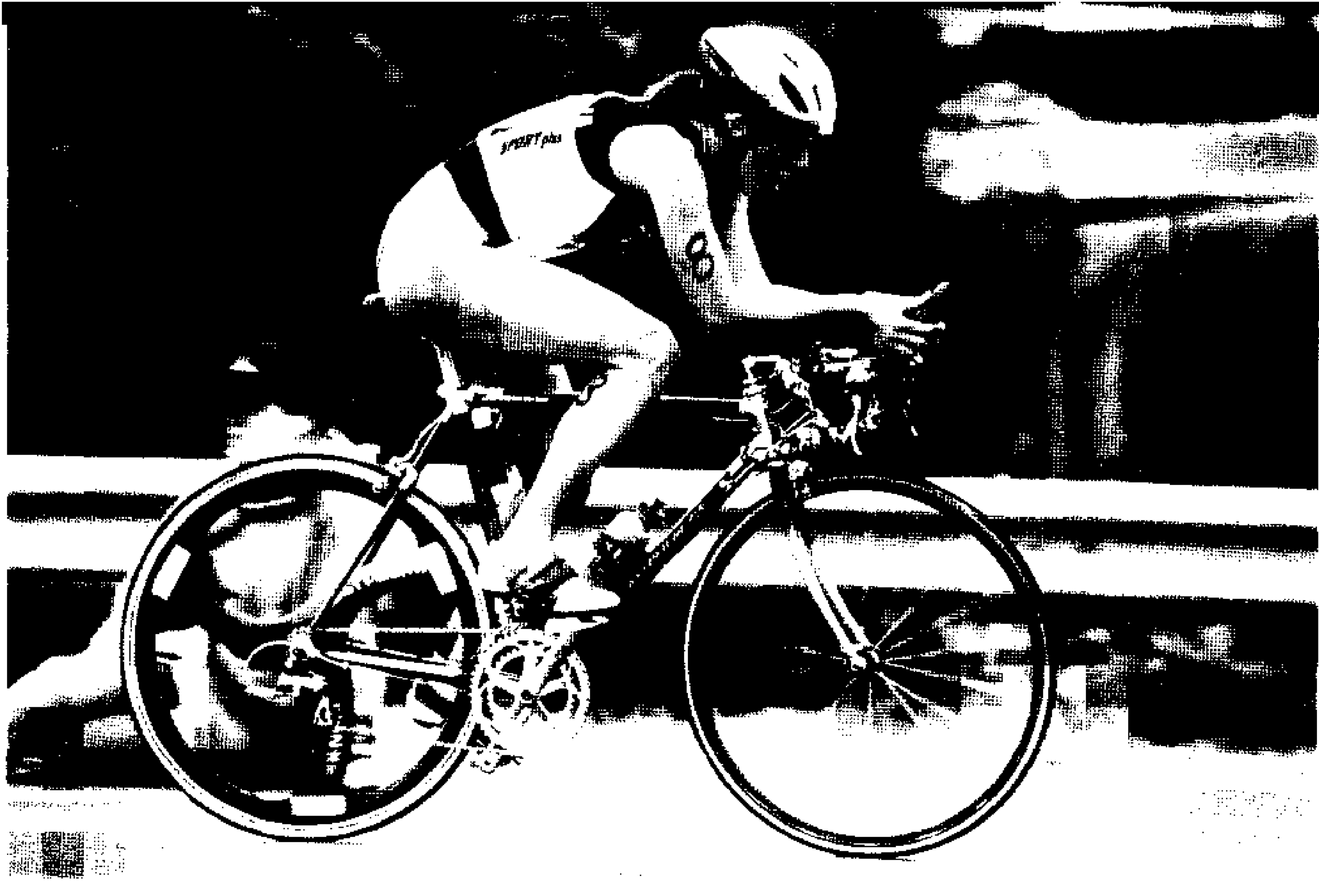
Other current transfer payments comprise transfers of income which are made without receiving goods or services in return and which are not contractual in nature. These include grants to non-profit organisations, especially to private schools and welfare organisations, personal benefit payments, subsidies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

In the context of these statistics *personal benefit payments* are payments from general government for the benefit of individuals or households, paid either directly to the beneficiary or to public or commercial bodies to recompense them for providing goods or services at concessionary rates.



Moreton Venture, unloading at Tangalooma Wrecks — Photo: *Peter Robey*

Manly Boat Harbour, Brisbane — Photo: *Annie Hogan*



Queensland's Jackie Gallagher [illegible] getter in the 1995 World Triathlon titles Photo: *Lizel Moore*

Action in the pits, Gold Coast Indy Photo: *Henri van Noordenburg*

In Queensland, rebates on rates and electricity are provided to eligible pensioners and subsidies are paid to transport companies for taxi use by eligible disabled persons.

Other transfer payments in 1993–94 were $1,107m or 11.8% of all current outlays, a 12.8% increase over the value of other transfer payments in 1992–93.

Capital Outlays

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

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

Purpose	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
General public services	75	26	20	151	155	124
Public order and safety	123	119	117	100	58	65
Education	144	252	284	271	301	230
Primary and secondary education	80	145	157	137	145	138
Tertiary education	57	82	94	104	132	82
Other	7	26	32	29	24	11
Health	39	87	93	110	117	167
Social security and welfare	3	6	11	9	15	13
Housing and community amenities	160	256	272	290	312	229
Recreation and culture	41	24	45	141	99	52
Fuel and energy	349	390	493	667	568	–208
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	99	126	121	125	119	104
Mining, manufacturing and construction	9	17	19	22	16	11
Transport and communications	599	583	585	685	834	1,094
Road transport	287	313	289	352	476	402
Water transport	52	50	61	55	99	117
Other	260	220	235	277	259	575
Other economic affairs	42	13	20	5	17	68
Other purposes	2	6	6	3	–1	—
Total	**1,668**	**1,905**	**2,087**	**2,580**	**2,609**	**1,950**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Total capital outlays amounted to $2,008m in 1993–94, a decrease of 24.0% over the corresponding amount for 1992–93.

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

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

By far the most important of these elements is the net expenditure on new fixed assets. This category, together with the net purchases of second-hand assets is known as gross fixed capital expenditure. In 1993–94 gross fixed capital expenditure totalled $1,950m, a decrease of 25.3% over the corresponding expenditure for the previous year. This expenditure represented 97.1% of all capital outlays.

The major components of gross fixed capital expenditure in 1993–94 were transport and communications ($1,094m), education ($230m), housing and community amenities ($229m), health ($167m), general public services ($124m) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ($104m). Included in the gross fixed capital expenditure for transport and communications are outlays of $402m on road transport and $117m on water transport. Included in the category of 'other' transport and communications are rail transport, multimode urban transport systems, air transport and pipelines.

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.

10.4 RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Revenue and grants received						
Taxes, fees and fines	2,424	2,628	2,759	2,937	3,288	3,630
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,171	1,161	1,215	1,400	1,318	1,521
Interest received	1,123	1,286	1,165	1,235	1,270	1,482
Grants received–	4,093	4,475	4,835	5,215	5,785	5,869
for own use	3,468	3,813	4,083	4,336	4,814	4,821
for onpassing	625	662	752	879	971	1,048
Other revenue	363	448	488	616	629	590
Total revenue	**9,175**	**9,999**	**10,462**	**11,402**	**12,289**	**13,092**
Financing items						
Increase in provisions–	319	355	336	320	421	653
for depreciation	292	318	336	330	423	645
other	26	37	1	-10	-3	8
Advances received (net)	–34	–60	–175	–273	–311	–291
Borrowing (net)	–19	–17	358	742	1,578	–1,817
Other financing transactions	–1,052	–715	–934	–1,300	–2,526	–281
Total financing	**–787**	**–437**	**–414**	**–511**	**–838**	**–1,737**
Total	**8,388**	**9,562**	**10,048**	**10,892**	**11,451**	**11,355**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

The major sources of revenue for the State are grants from the Commonwealth and taxation revenue. These items accounted for 44.8% and 27.7%, respectively, of total revenue and grants received in 1993–94.

Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises of $1,521m and interest receipts of $1,482m 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.

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 constitute the major part of this assistance and are the largest Commonwealth payments received by the State, representing 46.6% of total grants received by Queensland from the Commonwealth in 1993–94. The level and distribution of Financial Assistance Grants are determined at the annual Premiers' Conference. At the 1994 Premiers' Conference the Commonwealth agreed to maintain Financial Assistance Grants in real per capita terms for the period from 1994–95 to 1996–97. The Commonwealth Grants Commission recommends per capita relativities for distribution of these grants amongst the States. The recommendations are made in accordance with the principle of Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation. This principle is intended to ensure that each State has the capacity to provide an average level and range of public services if it makes the same effort to raise revenue as the States on average and it operates at an average level of efficiency. Also included in this category of assistance are: Special Revenue Assistance, which in Queensland comprises only the Medicare Guarantee Payment, and the Identified Road Grants.
- *General purpose capital payments*, which are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. Originally they comprised the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. The Loan Council capital grants program was abolished from 1 July 1994. The remaining part of this assistance is paid under the Building Better Cities program and now forms a minor proportion of Commonwealth financial assistance to Queensland.
- *Specific purpose payments*, which are payments to meet expenditure, the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or the States agreeing to undertake particular actions. These payments may be made (i) to the State Government to fund State expenditures, (ii) to the State to be on-passed to local government or other bodies such as non-government schools or (iii) directly to local government authorities. The amount and distribution of specific purpose payments are usually determined during the Commonwealth's Budget deliberations. Arrangements regarding the implementation of these programs are made by discussion between the Commonwealth and the States.

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

Of the grants from the Commonwealth for current purposes in 1993–94, the most significant payments are the general purpose Financial Assistance Grants, representing 52.5% of the total, and specific purpose grants for education and health which account for 20.1% and 16.1%, respectively, of the total.

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

Purpose	*1993-94*
General public services	41
Public order and safety	19
Education	1,045
Primary and secondary	446
University	524
Technical and further	63
Other	11
Health	839
Social security and welfare	150
Housing and community amenities	2
Recreation and culture	11
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36
Transport and communications	96
Financial Assistance Grant	2,735
Financial Assistance – local	131
Other, n.e.c.	103
Total	**5,207**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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

Purpose	*1993-94*
Education	114
Primary and secondary	58
University	25
Technical and further	31
Health	1
Social security and welfare	9
Housing and community amenities	182
Recreation and culture	3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6
Transport and communications	208
Other, n.e.c.	140
Total	**663**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Grants from the Commonwealth to Queensland to be used for capital purposes during 1993–94 included grants for road transport ($208m), housing and community amenities ($182m) and education ($114m).

Taxation Revenue

Total taxation receipts by Queensland State authorities in 1993–94 were $3,630m, an increase of 10% over the corresponding amount in 1992–93. The major forms of State taxation are employers' payroll tax, taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes. These taxes represent 56% of total taxation collections by Queensland authorities.

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

Type of tax	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Employers' payroll taxes	654	691
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	209	203
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	100	104
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	662	730
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises and levies	27	24
Taxes on government lotteries	158	171
Poker machine taxes	85	127
Casino taxes	42	49
Race betting taxes	80	86
Taxes on insurance	105	121
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	393	413
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	108	126
Drivers' licences	23	24
Road transport and maintenance	47	55
Tobacco franchise taxes	271	367
Liquor franchise taxes	108	112
Other	6	6
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	154	165
Fines	57	54
Total	**3,288**	**3,630**

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. In Queensland, stamp duty is no longer payable on bank cheques.

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

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

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

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

Indebtedness

The gross debt of the State and its more significant instrumentalities was $13,443m at 30 June 1994. 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 1994 was $13,685m, giving net financial assets of $242m at this time.

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

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

Particulars	*1993*	*1994*
Liabilities	*16,388*	*13,443*
Cash and deposits	712	552
Advances	2,781	2,364
Other borrowing	12,895	10,528
Financial assets	*13,740*	*13,685*
Cash and deposits	196	198
Advances	1,396	1,200
Other lending	12,149	12,287
Net debt (a)	**2,648**	**-242**
Unfunded employee entitlements	6,321	6,244

(a) Total liabilities less total financial assets.
Source: Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities (5513.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's 18 city councils, three town councils and 107 shire councils collectively had outlays of $1,778m in 1993–94. This represented a decrease of 0.8% from that for 1992–93.

Outlays

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

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

10.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

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

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

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

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Receipts

Local authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from taxes (rates), sales and charges for services and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

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

Grants and subsidies are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments. The main Commonwealth funding provided to local authorities is paid through the State Government for general purpose assistance. The amount allocated under this arrangement for 1993–94 was $128m.

From 1 July 1991 Commonwealth funding of local authority roads has been paid as 'identified' general purpose grants and recorded as current grants. The amount received by Queensland local authorities under this arrangement in 1993–94 was $62m. Prior to 1991–92 the equivalent grants were classified as capital.

10.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Economic type	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Revenue and grants received		
Taxes, fees and fines	879	934
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	400	401
Interest received	62	58
Grants received	405	349
Other revenue	129	154
Total revenue	**1,875**	**1,897**
Financing items		
Increase in provisions for depreciation	—	—
Borrowing (net)	104	–119
Other financing transactions	–187	—
Total financing	**–83**	**–119**
Total	**1,792**	**1,778**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and 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.

Taxation Revenue

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities. The main fees and fines collected in 1993–94 were building fees ($48m) and parking fines ($8m). Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

10.13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Tax	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Taxes on property (rates)	771	802
Fees and fines	107	132
Total	**879**	**934**

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions. The non-banking sector includes building societies, credit unions, money market corporations ('merchant banks'), finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

The mechanism by which these financial institutions enable funds, or value, to be exchanged between parties is termed the *Australian payments system*. The essential elements of this system are payment for goods or services, clearing of payment instructions and settlement. Clearing is the sorting, accounting and transporting process between institutions, while settlement refers to the exchange of final value between institutions to extinguish net obligations after clearing.

Banks

As at April 1995, 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, two State Government owned banks and 39 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, as at June 1994, banks and their subsidiaries controlled about 51.3% of the assets of the financial system and 65.5% of the banking assets of Australia are on the books of the four major national banks.

In recent years the State and Federal Governments have sought to decrease the degree of regulation imposed on the financial sector and the banks in particular, such that controls on most bank interest rates and foreign exchange rates have been relaxed. Consumers of financial services have benefited from these developments.

Significant amendments were made to the 1959 Banking Act in January 1990 which formalised supervision requirements and restructured the banking industry. These changes effectively removed the distinction between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement and gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers in respect of prudential supervision of banks.

The cash rate – the key policy interest rate – was reduced by half of one percentage point in July 1993. This was the last in a long period of interest rate reductions which began in January 1990 involving total reduction in cash rates of 13 percentage points.

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 1993–94 further expansion occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The number of EFTPOS terminals in Australia at June 1994 was 42,371, an increase of 38.4% over the June 1993 figure of 30,624. 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 1992.

10.14 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*June 1993 (a)*	*June 1994 (a)*
Deposits	27,846	30,548
Current	7,387	8,681
Term (b)	12,479	13,612
Investment savings	4,194	4,480
Other	3,786	3,775
Other lending (c) (d)	30,677	36,867

(a) Average of weekly figures for June. (b) Including certificates of deposit. (c) Excluding public sector securities held by banks and commercial lending through intermediaries. (d) Excluding non-resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Total stock of bank deposits in Queensland averaged $30,548m per week for June 1994, an increase of 9.7% on the June 1993 figure. Lending increased by 20.2% from $30,677m for the average weekly figure for June 1993 to $36,877m in June 1994.

Building Societies

10.15 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
	$m	*$m*
Liabilities	*4,260.0*	*5,207.3*
Share capital	42.8	61.7
Reserves	146.5	244.9
Deposits	3,831.1	4,607.3
Loans	63.2	183.9
Other liabilities	176.4	109.6
Assets	*4,260.0*	*5,207.3*
Amount owing on loans	3,393.3	4,222.6
Bills, bonds, other securities	467.5	591.5
Other	399.2	393.2
Expenditure	338.8	360.4
Income	380.3	408.5

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

10.16 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Number of societies	430	413
	$m	*$m*
Liabilities	*90.9*	*99.5*
Loans		
Banks	38.9	57.2
Government	29.5	24.1
Other	13.5	10.1
Other liabilities	9.0	8.1
Assets	*90.9*	*99.5*
Amount owing on loans	80.3	90.2
Other	10.6	9.2
Expenditure	8.9	9.7
Income	9.6	10.1

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Building societies are established under State or Territory legislation, primarily to raise funds to assist members by granting loans, secured on mortgage, to build or acquire homes. These societies are either permanent or terminating (cooperative housing) societies.

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

Other Financial Institutions

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.

10.17 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND (a)
($ million)

Particulars	*1993*	*1994*
Finance lease receivables	1,477.6	1,597.7
Loans outstanding to individuals		
For housing	68.7	53.1
For other purposes	1,346.6	1,459.5
Other loans and advances	2,462.1	2,710.1

(a) At June of each year.
Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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.

10.18 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
	$m	*$m*
Income		
Interest on loans	147.7	143.8
Other	41.0	44.2
Total	*188.7*	*188.0*
Expenditure		
Interest on		
Deposits	78.1	71.4
Loans	0.5	0.3
Wages and salaries	34.6	35.8
Administrative expenses	26.6	29.0
Other	32.4	32.8
Total	*172.2*	*169.3*
Liabilities		
Reserves	112.8	132.5
Deposits	1,363.3	1,529.6
Loans	5.0	3.6
Other liabilities	26.8	27.1
Total	*1,507.8*	*1,692.9*
Assets		
Amount owing on loans	1,120.7	1,261.2
Bills, bonds, etc.	239.2	271.4
Other	148.0	160.2
Total	*1,507.8*	*1,692.9*

Source: Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

In 1993–94, total financial commitments for housing finance for owner occupation in Queensland increased 25.4% from the total for 1992–93. Commercial finance commitments increased 13.8% and personal finance commitments increased 25.3% whilst lease finance was up 26.1%. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance, which was dominated by finance companies.

10.19 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1993–94
($ million)

Lender	*Housing finance for owner occupation*	*Personal finance*	*Commercial finance*	*Lease finance*
Banks	7,949.8	3,337.4	10,263.9	327.8
Permanent building societies	1,537.2	—	—	..
Credit cooperatives	—	396.8	—	
Finance companies	—	1,053.6	1,669.8	802.7
Money market corporations	—	—	—	125.0
Other	(a) 240.9	122.4	730.5	135.4
Total	**9,727.8**	**4,910.2**	**12,664.2**	**1,391.0**

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

Sources: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0) and Private Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

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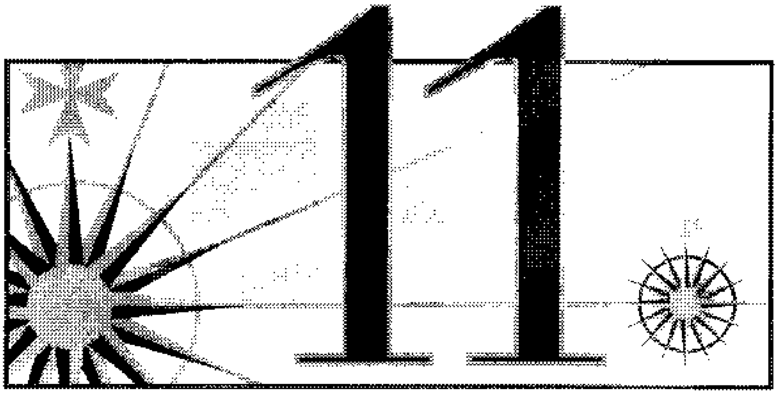
Chapter 11

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT



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Chapter 11

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities are enjoyed by Queensland residents and by visitors from interstate and overseas and are also the means by which an increasing number of Queenslanders earn their living. Expansion in many leisure related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more organisations to have a commercial involvement.

Queensland has led the way in tourism growth that has been experienced in Australia throughout the 1980s and 1990s. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism growth promises opportunity for increasing economic benefits for the future.

TOURISM

In the period 1984 to 1988, the number of international visitors to Australia doubled, with an annual growth rate of 25% 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.

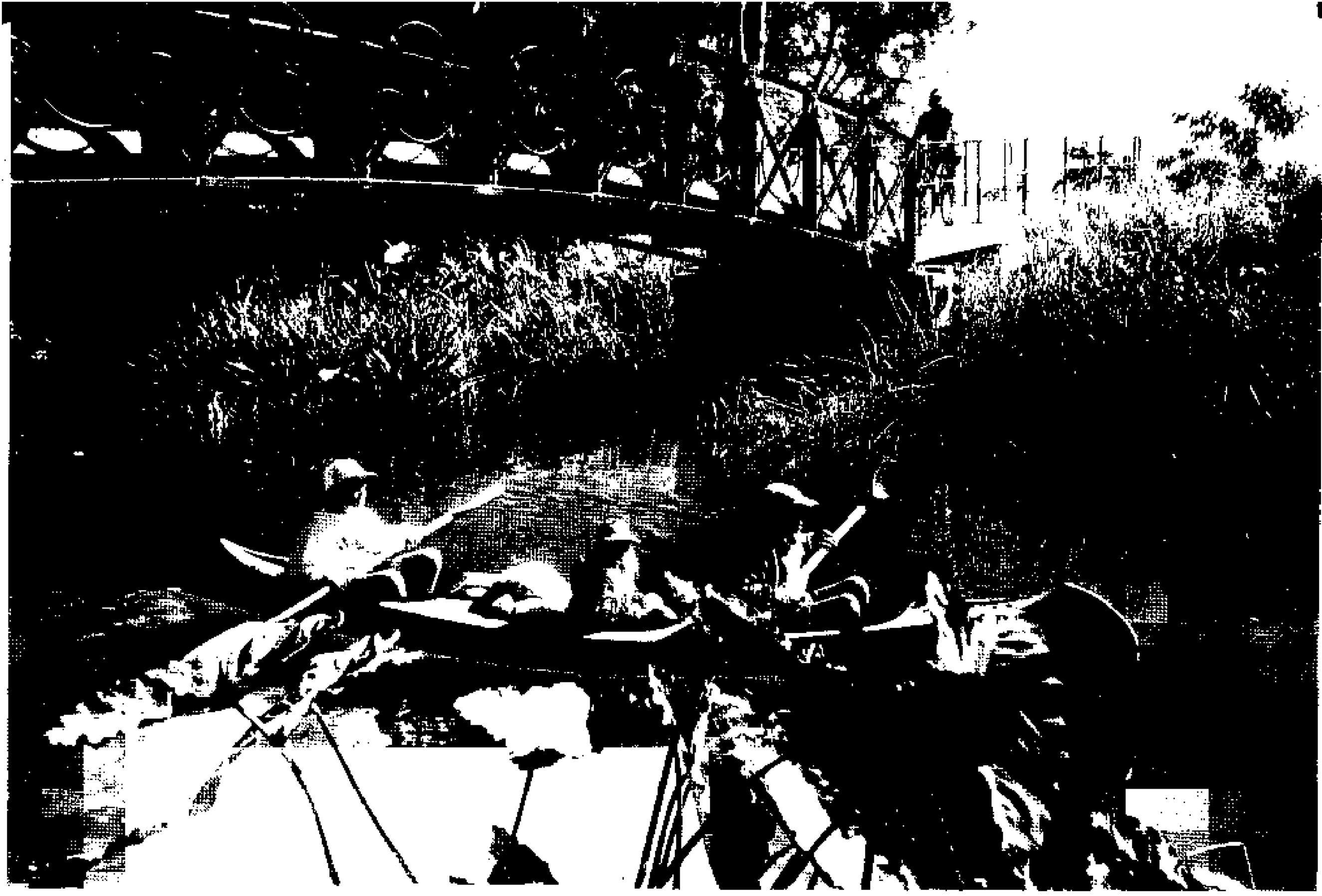
In 1989, the number of overseas visitors to Australia decreased following World Expo 88 and the Bicentenary celebrations. The domestic airline pilots dispute further reduced the visitor intake in the latter half of 1989 and early 1990, particularly in north Queensland. As 1990 progressed, however, recovery was achieved with annual growth in overseas visitor numbers to Australia of 6.5% in 1990, followed by increases of 7.0% in 1991, 9.8% in 1992 and 15.1% in 1993. In 1994, the number of overseas visitors to Australia passed the 3 million mark for the first time, with an increase of 12.2% 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% of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights. In 1993–94, domestic tourism visitor nights spent in Queensland accounted for 26% of the total Australian domestic tourism market.

The Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) has estimated that during 1993–94, Australian residents spent a total of $33 billion on tourism activity (approximately $19 billion on overnight trips, approximately $13 billion on day trips and $700m on the domestic component of overseas trips) and international visitors spent $10.6 billion, giving total tourism expenditure of $44 billion. Expenditure by tourists contributed 6.6% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1993–94. Tourist expenditure by Australian residents is estimated to have contributed 4.8% to GDP and international visitor expenditure, including a proportion of expenditure by foreign airlines, 1.8%. Tourism directly accounted for about 500,000 or 6.6% of persons employed in 1993–94.

Clown, Brisbane Exhibition

Photo: *Annie Hogan*



[illegible] Creek Canoe Trail — Photo: *Yolanda Burke*

Peregrine Lookout, Blackdown — Photo: *Duaringa Shire Council*

BTR estimates that international visitors spent $1.9 billion in Queensland in 1993 including a component of expenditure on pre-paid fully inclusive package tours.

The Commonwealth funded Tourism Forecasting Council (TFC) has forecast growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 11% a year until the turn of the century and growth in domestic tourism visitor nights of 1.6% per year.

International Tourism

By 1988, the annual number of overseas visitors to Australia had reached 2.25 million after increases of around 25% a year for 3 successive years. With the exception of a decrease of 7.5% in 1989, the annual number of overseas visitors has increased every year. In 1994, the number of overseas visitors to Australia reached 3,361,700, an increase of 12.2% from 1993.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	*1993* '000	*1994* '000	*1994* %	*Percentage change, 1993 to 1994*
Japan	670.8	721.1	21.5	7.5
Other Asia	682.7	902.7	26.9	32.2
UK and Ireland	321.3	350.5	10.4	9.1
Other Europe (a)	310.7	363.4	10.8	17.0
New Zealand	499.3	480.4	14.3	-3.8
USA and Canada	331.8	344.0	10.2	3.7
Other countries	179.7	199.7	5.9	11.1
Total	**2,996.2**	**3,361.7**	**100.0**	**12.2**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

11.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY

State or Territory	*1993* '000	*1994* '000	*1994* %	*Percentage change, 1993 to 1994*
New South Wales	1,311.6	1,468.0	43.7	11.9
Victoria	398.0	438.7	13.0	10.2
Queensland	857.1	970.6	28.9	13.2
South Australia	67.1	69.9	2.1	4.2
Western Australia	263.6	329.2	9.8	24.9
Tasmania	18.9	18.0	0.5	-4.8
NT	27.6	42.2	1.3	52.9
ACT	23.6	25.0	0.7	5.9
Not stated	28.6	—	—	—
Australia	**2,996.2**	**3,361.7**	**100.0**	**12.2**

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' has continued to increase and was 23.7% in 1990, 26.0% in 1991, 27.1% in 1992, 28.6% in 1993 and 28.9% in 1994.

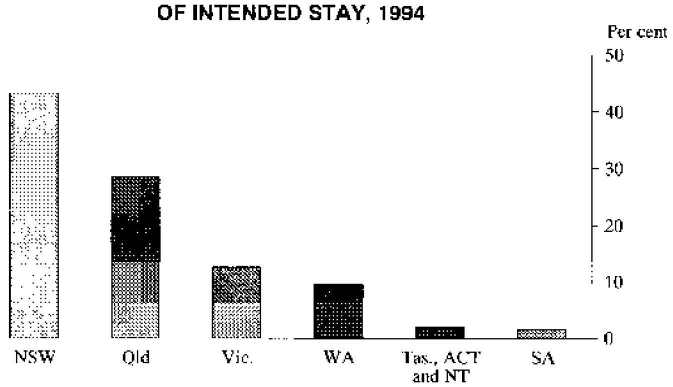
In 1994, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their 'main State of intended stay' as Queensland, was Japan with 36.3% of the State visitor total, followed by other Asia with 25.3%, New Zealand with 15.4%, United Kingdom and Ireland and other Europe, 10.7% and North America, 6.4%.

The fastest growing origin market in 1994 for international tourism to Queensland was other Asia (principally South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong) with 37.2% growth in 'main State of intended stay' visitor numbers, followed by Europe other than the UK and Ireland with 21.3% growth.

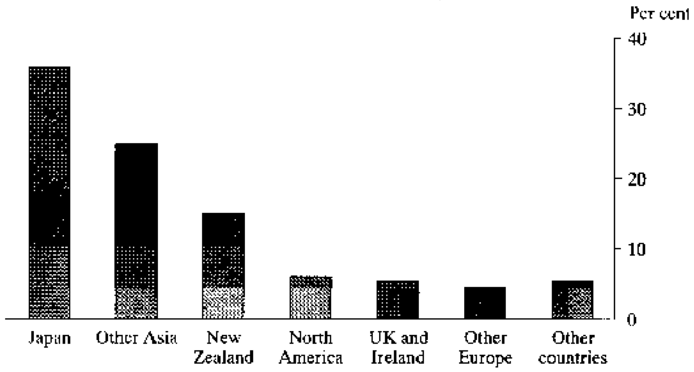
The prime focus of most international visitors is a holiday. This is illustrated by the fact that 77.1% of arrivals state 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 11.4% 'visiting relatives' and 4.4% 'business'.

Although 28.9% of overseas visitors specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' in 1994, compared with 43.7% for New South Wales, the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually is much greater. According to the BTR's International Visitor Survey (IVS), 52% of visitors to Australia in 1994 spent at least one night in Queensland.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY, 1994



PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND (MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY) BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1994



11.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	*1992* '000	*1993* '000	*1994* '000	*1994* %	*Percentage change, 1993 to 1994*
Asia					
Japan	289.0	328.5	351.9	36.3	7.1
Other	105.5	178.9	245.5	25.3	37.2
Europe					
United Kingdom and Ireland	44.5	49.6	56.1	5.8	13.1
Other (a)	32.1	39.4	47.8	4.9	21.3
New Zealand	137.0	150.7	149.7	15.4	–0.7
North America					
Canada	9.7	10.0	11.0	1.1	10.0
United States	43.5	50.7	51.4	5.3	1.4
Other	43.6	49.4	57.3	5.9	16.0
Total	**704.8**	**857.1**	**970.6**	**100.0**	**13.2**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

In terms of visitor nights for 1994, the major origin market for overseas visitors to Queensland was Europe with 39%, of which just under half were from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Asia was the source for 28% (of which Japan accounted for 45%), and the United States and Canada 13%.

11.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

Reason for journey	*1992* '000	*1993* '000	*1994* '000	*1994* %
Holiday	530.9	661.0	748.2	77.1
Visiting relatives	88.3	100.0	110.8	11.4
Business	29.6	33.0	42.8	4.4
Other	56.0	63.0	68.8	7.1
Total	**704.8**	**857.1**	**970.6**	**100.0**

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

Information for 1993 from BTR's International Visitor Survey also reveals that, of total visitors to Australia, 18% visited Brisbane, 25% visited the Gold Coast, 21% travelled to the Great Barrier Reef region and 18% visited Cairns. The proportion of travellers to Australia from various countries who visited Queensland varies from country to country. For Japan, the proportion was 76%, for Taiwan (71%), Germany (61%), Canada (59%), Scandinavia (57%) and the United States (50%).

Average expenditure in Australia by overseas visitors in 1994 was $1,886; ranging from $1,027 for New Zealanders to $2,600 for continental European visitors. Average expenditure a day ranged from $43 for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland to $197 for Japanese visitors. Average length of stay in 1994 by overseas visitors was 24 nights. Japanese visitors spent an average of eight nights in Australia followed by 17 nights for New Zealanders and up to 45 nights for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

11.5 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	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
	$	$	No.	No.	$	$
Japan	1,388	1,645	7	8	188	197
Other Asia	2,089	2,191	25	24	84	90
UK and Ireland	1,909	1,952	41	45	47	43
Other Europe	2,627	2,600	40	38	65	69
New Zealand	1,119	1,027	17	17	67	60
USA and Canada	2,043	1,939	28	25	73	77
Other countries	1,830	1,934	29	28	64	68
All visitors	1,785	1,886	23	24	76	79

(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 two — Brisbane and Cairns. Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased in October 1994 after recommencing in November 1992. The number of inbound passenger movements to Queensland's international airports grew 7.8% in 1994 compared with an Australian total increase of 8.9% for the year.

11.6 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	1992	1993	1994	Percentage change, 1993 to 1994
	PASSENGERS (a)			
Brisbane	678,475	795,414	876,986	10.3
Cairns	286,926	356,161	365,688	2.7
Townsville (b)	362	2,435	1,737	–28.7
Queensland	**965,763**	**1,154,010**	**1,244,411**	**7.8**
Australia	4,670,465	5,127,845	5,586,239	8.9
	AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS			
Brisbane	6,040	6,727	7,323	8.9
Cairns	3,838	4,430	4,722	6.6
Townsville (b)	18	104	58	–44.2
Queensland	**9,896**	**11,261**	**12,103**	**7.5**
Australia	40,560	43,677	44,070	0.9

(a) Revenue passengers. (b) Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased in October 1994 after recommencing in November 1992.

Source: Department of Transport.

Cairns is the fifth busiest international airport in Australia after Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. The annual increase in overseas passenger arrivals to Cairns was 2.7% in 1994 compared with 10.3% for Brisbane. In 1992, Queensland overtook Victoria as Australia's second major gateway after Sydney.

Domestic Tourism

Total domestic visitor nights undertaken by Australian residents increased 0.5%, from 210.4 million in 1992–93 to 211.4 million in 1993–94. Domestic tourism in Queensland increased 1.4% from 54.0 million visitor nights in 1992–93 to 54.7 million visitor nights in 1993–94. In terms of visitor nights, New South Wales accounted for 30.3% of the total Australian market, followed by Queensland with 25.9% and Victoria with a 17.8% share of the total market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland increased 8.7% to 25.2 million in 1993–94, while intrastate visitor nights decreased 4.2% to 29.5 million.

11.7 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Source of visitor	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*Percentage change, 1992-93 to 1993-94*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	
Interstate	25,194	23,233	25,244	8.7
Intrastate	33,638	30,766	29,486	–4.2
Total	**58,832**	**53,999**	**54,729**	**1.4**

(a) Australian residents aged 14 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor.

Of total domestic tourism in Queensland in 1993–94, 44% of visitor nights were spent in the dwellings of friends or relatives compared with 18% in hotels and motels with facilities, 11% in rented flats, units and houses, 8% in caravan parks, 4% other camping or caravanning and 3% in own holiday house or flat.

11.8 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS TO REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND

Region	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*Percentage change, 1992-93 to 1993-94*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	
Brisbane	12,619	10,511	10,926	3.9
Gold Coast	10,759	10,541	11,016	4.5
Sunshine Coast	7,333	5,906	6,467	9.5
Gympie/Maryborough	3,227	2,958	2,981	0.8
Brisbane Valley and Hinterland	1,581	1,628	2,235	37.3
Darling Downs	3,113	3,102	3,065	–1.2
Bundaberg	1,633	1,273	994	–21.9
Fitzroy	3,652	3,627	3,509	–3.3
Mackay	2,122	2,480	1,449	–41.6
Whitsunday Islands	758	999	779	–22.0
Northern	3,499	2,855	2,863	0.3
Far North	6,482	5,975	6,177	3.4
North Reef Islands	171	295	269	–8.8
North-West	686	766	740	–3.4
Central/South-West	1,198	1,084	1,261	16.3
Queensland	**58,832**	**53,999**	**54,729**	**1.4**

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Visitors to Regions of Queensland.

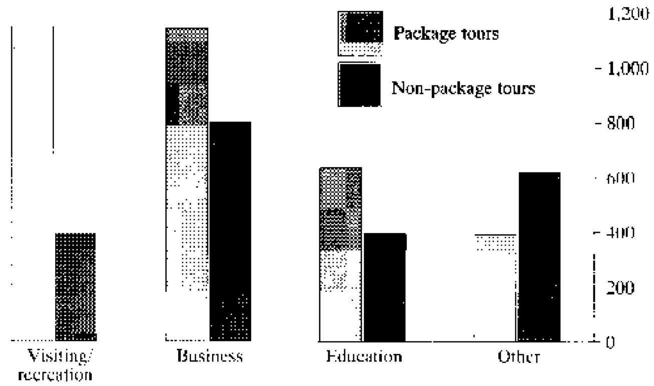
In 1993–94, visiting friends or relatives accounted for approximately 26% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland, while the pleasure/holiday component constituted almost 50% of domestic visitor nights. Over the same period, 13% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland were for business reasons.

The Gold Coast region had the highest number of domestic visitor nights (11 million) in Queensland in 1993–94, representing over 20% of total domestic visitor nights in Queensland. Brisbane also recorded a high number of domestic visitor nights with 10.9 million, along with the Sunshine Coast (6.5 million) and the Far North (6.2 million). The Brisbane Valley and Hinterland region had the largest increase (37%) in domestic visitor nights between 1992–93 and 1993–94, while the Mackay and Whitsunday regions recorded the greatest decreases in domestic visitor nights (42% and 22%, respectively).

Interstate Trips by Queensland Residents

A total of 547,900 interstate trips were made by Queensland residents in September quarter 1994. Almost two-thirds (65%) of these trips were made for visiting friends or relatives or for recreation purposes. Half as many trips (32%) were made for business purposes and a small proportion of trips (1.4%) were made for educational purposes.

AVERAGE COST PER PERSON OF MOST RECENT INTERSTATE TRIP BY PURPOSE OF TRIP, QUEENSLAND, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1994



The average cost per person of interstate package tours by Queensland residents was $1,116 compared with $498 for a non-package trip. For interstate trips made for visiting friends or relatives or for recreational purposes, the average cost per person for package tours was $1,156, almost three times the $404 for non-package trips.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, rooms available for short-term accommodation in hotels, motels and guest houses in Queensland increased 2.3% from 40,062 to 40,977 and bed spaces increased 2.4% to 124,706. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 18,425 rooms, and motels and guest houses with facilities had 22,552 rooms. The number of holiday units, flats and houses available for short-term letting increased 9.2%, from 16,321 to 17,824. In addition, visitor hostels (backpacker establishments) provided 7,876 bed spaces and caravan parks provided 54,443 powered and

unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc. in March quarter 1995 in Queensland.

11.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, MARCH QUARTER

Particulars	*Unit*	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	No.	258	266	3.1
Guest rooms	No.	17,914	18,425	2.9
Bed spaces	No.	53,344	54,986	3.1
Room occupancy rates	%	63.8	63.9	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	40.5	40.1	..
Gross takings from accommodation	$'000	119,446	129,401	8.3
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	No.	835	840	0.6
Guest rooms	No.	22,148	22,552	1.8
Bed spaces	No.	68,414	69,720	1.9
Room occupancy rates	%	55.9	55.8	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	34.5	33.5	..
Gross takings from accommodation	$'000	71,158	74,635	4.9
TOTAL CARAVAN PARKS				
Establishments	No.	629	629	—
On-site vans	No.	5,825	5,781	–0.8
Other powered sites	No.	32,255	32,186	–0.2
Unpowered sites	No.	13,423	12,715	–5.3
Cabins, etc.	No.	3,551	3,761	5.9
Total capacity	No.	55,054	54,443	–1.1
Site occupancy rates	%	43.1	42.5	..
Gross takings from accommodation	$'000	21,878	22,331	2.1
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES				
Single bedroom	No.	3,497	3,595	2.8
Multiple bedroom	No.	12,824	14,229	11.0
Total bedrooms	No.	16,321	17,824	9.2
Bed spaces	No.	65,990	72,628	10.1
Unit occupancy rates	%	58.8	57.3	..
Gross takings from accommodation	$'000	55,714	62,127	11.5
VISITOR HOSTELS				
Establishments	No.	122	114	–6.6
Bed spaces	No.	8,233	7,876	–4.3
Bed occupancy rates	%	46.3	46.2	..
Gross takings from accommodation	$'000	3,871	4,044	4.5

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

In March quarter 1995, Queensland had 24.5% of the rooms available in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities in Australia, 46.9% of the available commercial holiday units, flats and houses, 30.7% of bed spaces available in visitor hostels and 18.9% of powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc. available at caravan parks.

11.10 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY, MARCH QUARTER 1995

State or Territory	*Hotels, motels and guest houses*	*Holiday flats, units and houses*	*Caravan parks*	*Visitor hostels*
New South Wales	1,714	10,854	789	(a) 86
Victoria	1,003	3,744	599	56
Queensland	1,106	17,824	629	114
South Australia	342	1,337	215	40
Western Australia	335	2,414	313	54
Tasmania	177	867	75	43
Northern Territory	95	224	81	34
ACT	45	745	5	(a)
Australia	**4,817**	**38,009**	**2,706**	**427**

(a) ACT included with New South Wales.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

Conrad Treasury Casino and Hotel

Contributed by Conrad Teasury Casino

The transformation of the former Treasury building and the Lands Administration building into the Conrad Treasury Casino and Hotel has been the State's largest and most ambitious heritage conservation project. The original buildings are among Australia's oldest heritage buildings and have been painstakingly restored to retain historical integrity. They were constructed between 1886 and 1928. Guided by the Heritage Act, the $330m restoration on the 4.5 hectare site created employment during construction for 1,700 persons and after construction for 2,000 persons. Construction began in 1993 and finished in April 1995.

The Victorian-era Treasury building is described as an outstanding example of Italian Renaissance-style architecture in a 19th century public building. The sandstone facade, almost a century old, leads to the rooms designed as ministerial suites which have a range of elaborate decorative elements including marble fireplaces, cedar joinery and plaster ceiling details. Included as decorative features are ornate columns in the external walls facing the street, as well as on the interior walls facing the courtyard. Present also are a six storey atrium, balcony access, french polished wood panelling and ornate cornice work, characteristic of turn of the century opulence.

The Lands Administration building is the finest example of Edwardian Baroque architecture in Queensland. The Minister's Room on the first floor displays exceptional decorative ceiling rosettes and French polished cedar dados. The imposing fireplace has ornate plaster surrounds and a circular lead light rose. On the third floor in the former Queensland National Art Gallery, the ceiling has a central decorative plaster rose and cornice, and pitched timber panelling with clerestory lighting at each end. The Court's lounge on the third floor has a high ceiling divided by segmental arches and coffered beams, ornate plaster work, timber panelling and a large lunette window opening onto Queens Park.

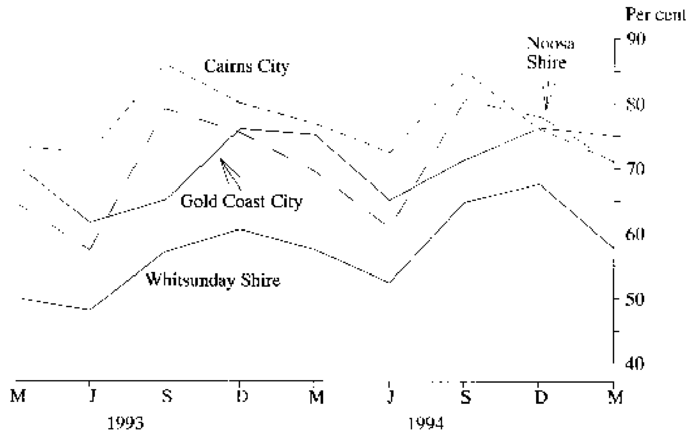
Renovations to convert Brisbane's historic Treasury building, built in 1888, into the Conrad Treasury Casino were completed in April 1995. The adjacent Lands Administration building, built in 1905, was also renovated, converting it to a 115-room boutique hotel (completion date was April 1995).

Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses

Of the total Queensland hotel, motel and guest house stock for short-term accommodation in March quarter 1995, 17% of guest rooms were located on the Gold Coast, 14% in Brisbane City, 11% in Cairns City and 6% each on the Sunshine Coast and Whitsunday Shire. Room nights occupied in Queensland increased 2.2% from 2,140,797 in March quarter 1994 to 2,188,428 in March quarter 1995, with licensed hotels recording an increase of 2.9% and motels and guest houses an increase of 1.6%.

Queensland's room occupancy rate continues to rise, increasing from 61.3% for the year ended March 1994 to 63.2% for the year ended March 1995. In March quarter 1995, Gold Coast City had the highest room occupancy rate in Queensland with 75%, followed by Cairns City with 71%. These rates compare with an average room occupancy rate of 59% for Queensland and 58% for Australia. For five star rated establishments, the room occupancy rate for March quarter 1995 in Queensland was 77% compared with 67% for four star rated establishments and 60% for three star rated establishments.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES OF HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY SELECTED QUEENSLAND REGIONS



The number of guest nights recorded for the year ended March 1995 was 17,436,931, an increase of 727,292 (4.4%) from the year ended March 1994. Guest nights increased from 4,067,005 in March quarter 1994 to 4,083,458 in March quarter 1995, while guest arrivals decreased 0.5% over the same period. Average length of stay ranged from 3.2 days for five star rated establishments to 1.8 days for two star rated establishments.

Takings from accommodation increased 11% from the figure for the year ended March 1994 to $842.4m for the year ended March 1995. Queensland takings from accommodation represented 28% of the total takings from accommodation for Australia for the year ended March 1995. Takings from accommodation in Queensland increased 7% from $190.6m in March quarter 1994 to $204.0m in March quarter 1995 while average takings per room night occupied increased from $89 to $93.

11.11 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY SELECTED REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MARCH QUARTER

Particulars	*1994*	*1995*	*Percentage change, 1994 to 1995*
GUEST ROOMS (No.)			
Brisbane City	5,701	5,811	1.9
Gold Coast City	7,038	7,138	1.4
Caloundra City	465	467	0.4
Maroochy Shire	1,629	1,641	0.7
Noosa Shire	622	550	−11.6
Hervey Bay City	627	665	6.1
Toowoomba City	700	706	0.9
Rockhampton City	1,064	1,077	1.2
Mackay City (a)	1,472	1,483	0.7
Whitsunday Shire	2,462	2,484	0.9
Cairns City	4,069	4,417	8.6
Queensland	40,062	40,977	2.3
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (%)			
Brisbane City	69.7	70.1	..
Gold Coast City	75.1	75.0	..
Caloundra City	44.0	47.9	..
Maroochy Shire	51.3	48.6	..
Noosa Shire	69.5	70.9	..
Hervey Bay City	41.9	49.5	..
Toowoomba City	52.9	53.0	..
Rockhampton City	57.9	55.0	..
Mackay City (a)	54.5	55.7	..
Whitsunday Shire	57.4	57.7	..
Cairns City	76.8	71.1	..
Queensland	59.4	59.4	..
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)			
Brisbane City	29,342	33,283	13.4
Gold Coast City	48,155	51,674	7.3
Caloundra City	1,000	1,224	22.4
Maroochy Shire	7,395	7,743	4.7
Noosa Shire	4,870	4,643	−4.7
Hervey Bay City	1,558	1,800	15.5
Toowoomba City	1,881	1,931	2.7
Rockhampton City	2,931	2,963	1.1
Mackay City (a)	4,599	4,768	3.7
Whitsunday Shire	17,240	17,646	2.4
Cairns City	24,530	26,341	7.4
Queensland	190,605	204,036	7.0

(a) Figures relate to the new Mackay City boundaries which include the old Pioneer Shire.
Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Holiday Flats, Units and Houses

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, the number of holiday flats, units and houses available for short-term letting in Queensland increased 9.2% from 16,321 to 17,824, while unit nights occupied increased 6.5% from 862,883 to 918,795. Although unit lettings increased 10.9% from 134,177 to 148,765, the unit occupancy rate decreased from 58.8% in March quarter 1994 to 57.3% in March quarter 1995. Accommodation takings increased 11.5% from $55.7m in March quarter 1994 to $62.1m in March quarter 1995. These accommodation takings represented almost 50% of the total takings from holiday flats, units and houses for all of Australia.

11.12 SUMMARY OF HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES BY SELECTED REGION, QUEENSLAND, MARCH QUARTER 1995

Particulars	*Unit*	*Gold Coast City*	*Sunshine Coast (a)*	*Whitsunday Shire*	*Townsville City*	*Cairns City*	*Qld*
Flats, Units & Houses	No.	8,342	5,163	103	216	749	17,824
Bed spaces	No.	31,442	22,762	415	991	2,713	72,628
Employment (b)	No.	1,102	489	36	37	109	2,384
Unit nights occupied	No.	474,639	255,400	4,312	8,981	35,855	918,795
Unit occupancy rate	%	63.3	55.0	46.5	46.2	53.2	57.3
Average length of stay	days	6.7	6.3	3.3	4.6	4.2	6.2
Takings from accommodation	$'000	33,666	16,969	294	504	2,136	62,127

(a) Sunshine Coast Statistical District. (b) Excluding real estate agents and their employees.
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Queensland (8635.3).

In terms of takings from accommodation, Gold Coast City was the dominant tourism market leader in Queensland in March Quarter 1995, with takings of $33.7m. This was almost twice the amount recorded for the Sunshine Coast Statistical District (S17.0m).

Caravan Parks

For March quarter 1995, there were over two million site nights occupied in the 629 Queensland caravan parks. The site occupancy rate was 42.5%, similar to the Australian rate of 45.4% for the same period. Takings from Queensland caravan parks for accommodation amounted to $100.1m in the year to March 1995, accounting for 22.4% of Australian takings.

Visitor Hostels

Both the number of guest nights and guest arrivals decreased (0.4% and 4.3%, respectively) between the year ended March 1994 and the year ended March 1995. In March quarter 1995, there were 114 visitor hostel establishments and 7,876 bed spaces available in Queensland, compared with 122 establishments and 8,233 bed spaces in March quarter 1994. The bed occupancy rate was unchanged at 46%, while accommodation takings increased 4.5% from $3.9m in March quarter 1994 to $4.0m in March quarter 1995.

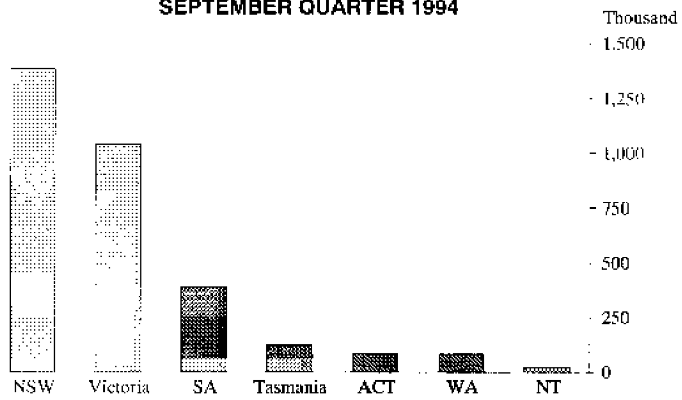
The Far North Statistical Division (mainly the Cairns region) accounted for 3,034 bed spaces in March quarter 1995, 39% of the Queensland total and 37% of Queensland guest nights. Of takings from accommodation in Queensland in March quarter 1995, the Far North Statistical Division accounted for 39%, Moreton Statistical Division (which takes in the Gold and Sunshine Coasts) 15% and Mackay and Brisbane Statistical Divisions each 13%.

Visitors to Queensland Households

The Survey of Overseas and Interstate Visitors to Queensland showed that for September quarter 1994, an estimated total of 3,811,400 interstate and overseas visitor nights were spent in households within Queensland. The majority, 67%, were from interstate visits with the remaining 33% from overseas visits. By far the majority of visitor nights were made to visit friends or relatives or for recreation. This was irrespective of whether the visitors were from interstate (93%) or overseas (84%).

For September quarter 1994, the majority of the 2,570,500 interstate visitor nights in Queensland households (1,116,100 or 43%), originated from New South Wales with a further 839,700 or 33% originating from Victoria.

INTERSTATE VISITOR NIGHTS TO QUEENSLAND HOUSEHOLDS (a) BY STATE/TERRITORY OF ORIGIN, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1994



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.

11.13 THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

State or Territory	*Total 30 June 1989*	*At 30 June 1994*				
		Aboriginal	*Historic*	*Natural*	*Total*	*%*
New South Wales	2,816	209	2,668	411	3,288	29.8
Victoria	1,649	100	2,129	200	2,429	22.0
Queensland	828	136	585	265	986	8.9
South Australia	1,109	143	723	360	1,226	11.1
Western Australia	997	74	839	305	1,218	11.0
Tasmania	1,299	76	1,145	234	1,455	13.2
Northern Territory	209	85	97	60	242	2.2
ACT	128	10	115	27	152	1.4
External Territories	21	—	15	16	31	0.3
Total	**9,056**	**833**	**8,316**	**1,878**	**11,027**	**100.0**
Registered list	*8,824*	*793*	*8,252*	*1,728*	*10,773*	*97.7*
Interim list	*232*	*40*	*64*	*150*	*254*	*2.3*

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89* and *1993-94*.

Of the 11,027 natural, Aboriginal and historic places listed or waiting to be listed on the register, 8.9% were in Queensland.

Within Queensland the number of places of historical significance listed rose from 494 at 30 June 1989 to 585 at 30 June 1994, while Queensland places of recreation registered in the National Estate rose from 20 to 24.

11.14 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 AND 1994

Particulars	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Ext. Terr.*	*Australia*
30 June 1989										
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
30 June 1994										
Number listed	*2,668*	*2,129*	*585*	*723*	*839*	*1,145*	*97*	*115*	*15*	*8,316*
Government functions	385	193	61	91	88	61	27	13	1	920
Places of recreation	66	84	24	22	38	24	—	5	—	263
Transport and communication	242	149	67	95	95	61	19	2	—	730
Churches and other places of religion	205	156	75	84	59	116	4	10	1	710
Monuments and memorials	23	8	14	7	9	2	—	5	—	68
Historic landscapes	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Other buildings	1,102	1,161	238	262	376	627	16	30	3	3,815
Other historic places	637	378	105	162	174	254	31	50	10	1,801

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89* and *1993-94*.

11.15 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 and 1994

Particulars	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Australia*
30 June 1989									
Number listed	163	96	115	107	67	55	74	9	686
30 June 1994									
Number listed	*209*	*100*	*136*	*143*	*74*	*76*	*85*	*10*	*833*
Aboriginal art sites	64	16	26	42	25	6	15	2	196
Sites of spiritual or mythological significance	21		10	21	8	—	37	1	98
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	87	69	56	70	36	67	33	5	423

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89* and *1993-94*.

New South Wales had the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places listed (25.1%), followed by South Australia (17.2%), Queensland (16.3%), Victoria (12.0%), the Northern Territory (10.2%), Tasmania (9.1%), Western Australia (8.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.2%).

Of the 833 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places listed in Australia, 196 were Aboriginal art sites, 98 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 32.7% located in New South Wales, 21.4% in South Australia and 13.3% located in Queensland.

Within Queensland, the number of natural places listed increased from 213 at 30 June 1989 to 265 at 30 June 1994. The major place types of the natural places listed on the register, nationally, were other reserves, national parks and landscapes. The number of national parks in Queensland listed on the register (168) was greater than all other States and Territories and represented 31.0% of the national parks on the list of natural places.

11.16 NUMBER OF NATURAL PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (a), 1989 AND 1994

Particulars	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Ext. Terr.*	*Australia*
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 1994										
Number listed	*411*	*200*	*265*	*360*	*305*	*234*	*60*	*27*	*16*	*1,878*
National parks	70	44	168	152	48	45	12	2	1	542
Other reserves	168	88	48	68	147	74	16	5	7	621
Wilderness areas	23	13	18	23	6	19	3	2	—	107
Marine regions	8	7	18	20	14	19	2	—	3	91
Geological monuments	88	13	29	66	21	40	5	9	2	273
Wetlands	55	22	49	68	57	35	9	—	—	295
Arid regions	6	2	5	39	42	—	10	—	—	104
Alpine regions	1	32	—	—	—	19	—	1	—	53
Endangered species habitat	70	35	24	68	67	65	14	6	3	352
Landscapes	180	44	48	50	42	54	3	3	3	427
Remnant bushland	2	4	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	23

(a) Including both places listed on the register and places on the interim list.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Reports, 1988-89* and *1993-94*.

THE ARTS

The primary purpose of the Queensland Office of Arts and Cultural Development (Arts Queensland) is to assist in the creation and ongoing maintenance of vibrant, successful and respected arts and cultural industries in Queensland.

Arts Queensland is the State Government's major arts and cultural development agency. It 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 February 1995, the National Cultural and Leisure Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics undertook a study titled *Queensland Cultural Industry – An Economic Profile*. This study found:

- The Queensland domestic market for arts, cultural and entertainment goods and services was estimated to be $1,387m in 1993–94,
- Between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, the arts, cultural and entertainment industries experienced a growth in employment of 19.3% compared with a 19.4% increase for all industries in the State,
- At the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, 2.3% (27,881) of Queensland's employed persons worked in the arts and cultural industries,
- The total personal income for workers in these industries in 1993–94 was estimated to be $723m,
- The total value of culturally derived goods and services to the Australian economy in 1993–94 was estimated to be $23,223m. It is estimated that Queensland contributed $3,384m to this figure,
- Arts and cultural industries contribute more to the Australian economy than some other industries such as electricity, clothing and alcoholic beverages,
- In the 12 months ended March 1993, an estimated 301,400 people in Queensland reported some paid or unpaid involvement in culture and leisure activities (12.8% of the population). Females were more likely to participate in cultural and leisure activities than males, but males were more likely to receive payment than females and
- Libraries were the most popular cultural venue/activity in Queensland with more than 1 in 3 people visiting a library during a 12 month period.

Cultural Focus

In February 1995 Arts Queensland, in partnership with the Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development, launched the Queensland Cultural Industries Development Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to promote export development, strengthen business and marketing skills and enhance international competitiveness.

During 1994–95, Arts Queensland engaged in a thorough research and consultative process with ethnic communities throughout Queensland. Its purpose was to identify barriers to its professional arts development programs experienced by non-English speaking background artists and communities.

In 1995, Arts Queensland, in partnership with the Australia Council, published the *Cultural Planning Handbook: An Essential Australian Guide*. The handbook provides professionals with direction in conducting cultural planning at the local government level and helps communities to come to terms with the breadth of any cultural planning project.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts

There were 18 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander applications funded in 1995, totalling $302,661 or approximately 16% of the total program budget.

Writing

During 1994 and 1995 Queensland writers and publishers enjoyed national prominence buoyed by the continued development of a vibrant local writing community. Funding, which focussed on support for individual writers, publishers and writing organisations increased from $630,000 in 1993–94 to nearly $700,000 in 1994–95. The funding included $140,000 support in 1995 for the Queensland Writers Centre which has over 1,300 members.

Capital Works

In 1994 over $400,000 was provided as assistance to arts/cultural organisations throughout the state through the Cultural Facilities Program.

Visual Arts, Craft, Design and Museums

In 1994–95, 114 individuals and 63 organisations were funded across Arts Queensland programs in the visual arts, craft, design and museum sectors. The allocation to museums almost doubled in 1995 to $80,000 reflecting the increasing commitment to this sector.

Performing Arts

In 1994, a total of 23 grant requests were funded totalling $1,192,828. In addition, 11 organisations across Theatre, Music and Dance received recurrent funding of $5,192,771. During 1995 a total of 40 grants were funded totalling $1,702,479, while maintaining recurrent funding to the same 11 organisations.

Regional Arts Development

The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) program, operates as a partnership between State and local governments which resources the professional employment and development of regional artists and communities. RADF operates on the basis of local communities assessing applications against locally determined council cultural policy.

During 1994–95 a total of 672 activities received funding of $669,000 from the State Government, with local government contributing $290,000 towards the successful applicants.

Regional Touring and Arts Access

The Arts Regional Touring Service (ARTS) is a collaboration between Arts Queensland, Northern Regional Performing Arts Centres Association and Queensland Arts Council. It is managed by Queensland Arts Council and is designed to ensure a balanced performing arts touring circuit with tours visiting both large centres and remote areas of Queensland.

In 1995, the State Government provided $660,000 to ensure widespread regional touring of dance, music and theatre through the ARTS. This was in addition to a grant of $876,050 to the Queensland Arts Council and a further $200,000 in performing arts touring projects through the grants program of Arts Queensland.

Film

The Government's objectives to develop film in Queensland are met through the operation of 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 $147m in 1993–94. 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.

SPORT AND RECREATION

The Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing provides 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 Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing. The survey was conducted throughout Queensland and was a supplement to the national monthly population survey.

Some of the main findings of the survey were:

- Of persons in Queensland aged 15 years and over, 63.1% (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% of all people who participated), swimming (13.8%) and fishing (12.8%). Males were most likely to nominate walking (19.0%), fishing (18.7%) or golf (17.5%) as one of their main sports/physical recreational activities, while the most common sports/physical recreational activities for females were walking (44.2%), aerobics or aquarobics (22.3%) and swimming (14.8%).
- 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%), 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%) were involved in at least one sport/physical recreational activity for personal fitness or as a social participant. However, 388,000 people (26.7%) participated in at least one sport/physical recreational activity as a formal competitor and 9.1% 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% compared with 19.3%, respectively).
- Almost 610,000 people (41.9% 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%), rugby league (83.8%) and touch football (76.7%). However, 74.2% 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 a year), golf ($640 a year) and tenpin bowling ($630 a year).

11.17 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, QUEENSLAND, OCTOBER 1993

	Participated		*Did not participate*		
Selected characteristics	*'000*	*%*	*'000*	*%*	*Total '000*
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					
Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD)	*699.5*	*64.2*	*390.6*	*35.8*	*1,090.1*
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
Moreton Statistical Division	*256.7*	*65.3*	*136.3*	*34.7*	*393.0*
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
Balance of Queensland	*495.5*	*60.7*	*321.3*	*39.3*	*816.8*
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).

- Netball (64.2%), touch football (61.7%) and indoor cricket (60.9%) had the highest proportion of participants who were formal competitors. Rugby league (32.7%), cricket (25.4%) and soccer (23.3%) had the highest proportion of persons involved in a coaching, official or administrative role.

- There were 720,400 people (31.3% 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 recreational activity).

11.18 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

	Males		*Females*		*Persons*	
Type of participation	*'000*	*% (a)*	*'000*	*% (b)*	*'000*	*% (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 develops sport and recreation programs and facilities which provide access and improved performance for all Queenslanders. Some of these programs include:

Community Sports Programs

The Community Sports Development Program, which has an annual budget of $1m, aims to assist community based organisations across Queensland to develop and enhance provision of sporting services. Under the 1995 program, funds were provided for the employment of coaches involved in junior development programs, as well as for coach, administration and technical official education and projects aimed at assisting Equity target groups.

Of a total of 457 applications, 400 applications (across 11 regions) were eligible to receive funds up to $3,000. Recommendations for funding covered 45 sports (33 in 1994), with the majority of funds (56%) going to tennis, gymnastics and swimming.

The Minor Facilities Program provided assistance for capital works projects for sport, recreation and youth facilities which cater primarily for local and community focussed activities. Approximately $1.9m worth of approved subsidies were allocated for 86 projects.

Queensland Academy of Sport

The Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) is working with the Olympic 2000 Task Force Sport Sub-Committee to develop strategies to maximise opportunities for Queenslanders to be selected in Olympic teams. The Academy is keen to use the period leading up to the 2000 Olympics to develop a structure for the delivery of high performance sport that will endure past the year 2000.

Under the Australian Sports Commission's (ASC) Olympic Athletic Program (OAP), QAS included two new programs in 1994–95 — Softball and Volleyball. In 1995–96 the QAS will receive new initiative funding of $365,000 from the State Government for the inclusion of Water polo, Baseball and Triathlon.

The QAS is investigating the feasibility of a regional academy to provide support for regionally based athletes. The Academy has requested the ASC to devolve more funding to the State based Institutes/Academies, who are now preparing more athletes and achieving greater international success than the Australian Insitute of Sport.

State Coaching Centre

The State Coaching Centre (SCC) is a joint initiative of and is funded by the Australian Coaching Council (ACC) and the Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing. Its major objective is to improve the education, development, promotion and networking of sports coaches in Queensland.

In conjunction with ACC and QAS, the SCC was involved in establishing lecture based and open learning Graduate Diploma in Sports Coaching Courses at the University of Queensland. Six coaches completed the requirements for the Graduate Diploma of Sports Coaching in 1994.

The ongoing programs and services of the SCC have resulted in 30,000 coaches throughout Queensland receiving the most up-to-date information relating to sports coaching.

State Wide Sports Development Program

The State Wide Sports Development Program (SWSDP) is designed to assist State sporting organisations (SSOs) and Lead Agencies (LAs) to effectively and efficiently administer and develop sport at all levels in Queensland.

Under the 1995 SWSDP, 93 organisations (97 in 1994) requested assistance totalling approximately $10.4m. Following evaluation of the development plans and funding applications, allocations to these organisations totalled almost $6.9m. Funded organisations employed 267 leadership personnel in administrative, coaching and technical positions.

The 29 Olympic sports and associated LAs have been allocated total funding of almost $3.7m which is approximately 52% of the total 1995 SWSDP allocation.

Brisbane City Council, Sport and Recreation

Contributed by Brisbane City Council

The Brisbane City Council is responsible for promoting and enhancing the lifestyles of Brisbane residents and visitors by providing services and facilities for recreation and sport. It also has a cultural development program which aims at stimulating the social and cultural values and energies of the City's people.

Recreation Branch

The Council's Department of Recreation and Health is responsible for sporting and recreational facilities ranging from major complexes such as the Boondall Entertainment Centre to tiny park areas. The extensive network of sporting and recreation facilities and services include 16 swimming pools, around 600 leases of Council land by local sporting clubs and community groups, skateboarding facilities and two public golf courses, at St. Lucia and Victoria Park.

Major Venues

To improve the administration of both the ANZ Stadium at Nathan and the Sleeman Sports Complex at Chandler, the two facilities have been brought under the control of a newly formed Major Venues Branch.

Major events held in Brisbane in 1994 were the World Gymnastics Championships, held at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre at Boondall, and the Australian University Games, with athletics and field events decided at the ANZ Stadium and swimming at the Sleeman Sports Complex. The Council contributed $350,000 towards the staging of the World Masters Games in Brisbane in October 1994.

Community Sport and Recreation

In a major regionalisation program, Community Development Teams were established in four regional offices (Chermside, Toowong, Coorparoo and Mt. Gravatt).

A Regional Sports Assistance Scheme is aimed at encouraging more participation in sport by improving and expanding playing facilities on sports fields throughout the city. In 1994, the scheme dispersed almost $250,000 to 81 applicants covering a wide range of sports.

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.

Canoe Trails

The Brisbane City Council's three Canoe Trails provide many opportunities to appreciate the wildlife, vegetation and history of the Brisbane River catchment.

The Boondall Wetlands Reserve Canoe Trail is a 5 kilometre trail which winds through parts of Brisbane's largest wetlands reserve. The Boondall Wetlands are home to many species of native wildlife and are an important habitat for migratory wading birds. The Bulimba Creek Canoe Trail is a scenic 10.5 kilometre trail which winds through low lying swamplands, rainforest and mangroves, and is rich with birdlife. The Oxley Creek Canoe Trail is a 9.6 kilometre trail winding past houses, parks and farmland.

Cultural Activities

The Council administers an art gallery and museum, libraries and community centres. To foster the City's cultural life, it offers its own free concerts as well as grants to community groups with cultural objectives.

Funding to support community-based cultural activities increased by about 15% to $400,000 in 1993–94. More than 100 community groups were assisted in planning and implementing their own activities. The Brisbane Arts Board and the Performing Arts and Visual Arts Advisory Committee was established in 1994.

Sculptures

A number of significant sculptures are included in the City's public art collection. These include 'The Rock' located in Captain Burke Park at Kangaroo Point and 'Totems' in the Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens. The city owns and maintains more than 90 pieces of sculpture.

City Hall Art Gallery and Museum

In 1994 the art gallery and museum held 15 exhibitions, including the highly successful Charles Blackman's *School Girls and Angels* and Hans

Heysen's *The Creative Journey*. A refurbishment of the art gallery and museum is also planned.

Libraries

Work is progressing on the computerisation of the Council's network of 32 libraries. The $4m automation program is planned to be operating in all Council libraries by the end of 1996. New libraries are now operating at both Inala and Central City, with the Central City library now operating on Sundays.

Halls and Community Centres

Brisbane City Hall is a significant heritage building. Officially opened in 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. These include dancing, jiujitsu, discos, toddler kindy gym, aerobics, fund raising events, creative learning and development courses, family cinema evenings, theatre productions, meetings and workshops.

REFERENCES

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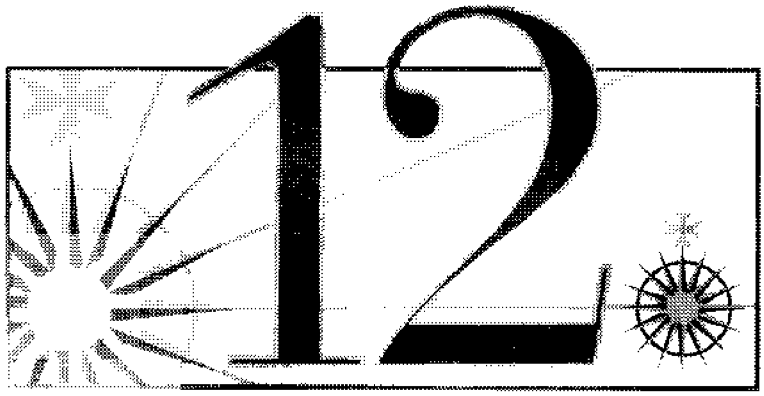
Chapter 12

AGRICULTURE



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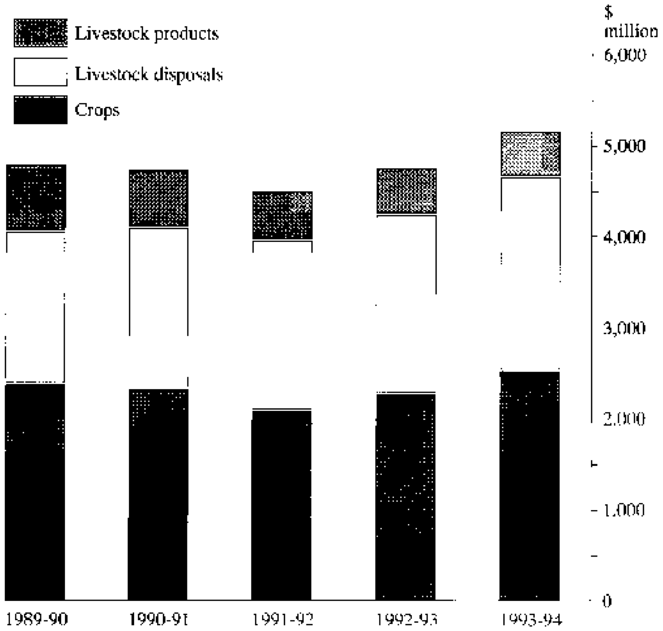
Chapter 12

AGRICULTURE

Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the census. In 1991–92 and 1992–93, the census included all establishments which were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $22,500 or more. For 1993–94 the agricultural census included establishments which had an EVAO of $5,000 or more.

In sections of this chapter, where tables are so noted, comparisons between 1993–94 and earlier years use 1992–93 data adjusted to the 1993–94 census scope of $5,000 minimum EVAO.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND



The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement, is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

In 1993–94, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production was $5,180m, 8% more than the comparable figure for 1992–93. The gross value of all crops was $2,543m, with major crops of sugar cane, bananas, cotton and grain sorghum. The gross value of livestock disposals continued its rising trend, evident since 1983–84, to reach a record $2,124m. The value of livestock products rose to $513m, due to an increase in the value of milk.

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.

12.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Particulars	*Unit*	*Queensland* *Total*	*Queensland* *Proportion of Australia*
			%
Establishments, at 31 March 1994			
Number		34,268	22.8
Total area	'000 hectares	152,569	32.5
Area under crops (excl. pastures), year ending 31 March 1994	'000 hectares	2,394	13.3
Selected crop production, year ending 31 March 1994			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	29,638	94.7
Wheat	'000 tonnes	555	3.4
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	852	78.6
Barley	'000 tonnes	261	3.9
Tobacco	tonnes	3,930	47.0
Cotton (raw)	tonnes	81,249	28.4
Peanuts	tonnes	43,639	96.9
Pineapples	tonnes	157,395	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	153,256	46.5
Citrus fruit	tonnes	63,876	9.2
Apples	tonnes	26,305	8.6
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1994			
Sheep and lambs	'000	11,547	8.7
Cattle for meat production	'000	9,656	41.8
Cattle for milk production	'000	286	10.7
Pigs	'000	682	24.6
Livestock products, 1993-94			
Total wool production	tonnes	59,566	7.2
Milk (total intake)	million litres	764	9.5
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1993-94			
Crops	$m	2,543.0	22.0
Livestock disposals	$m	2,123.7	31.5
Livestock products	$m	513.5	9.9

In 1993–94, Queensland was the main Australian producer of aloe vera, coffee, ginger, grain sorghum, lablab purpureus, millet and panicum, mung beans, navy beans, peanuts, sugar cane, sunflower, tea, avocados, carambola, custard apples, longans, lychees, mandarins, mangoes, papaws, persimmons, pineapples, rambutans, beetroot, capsicums and chillies, chokos, cucumbers, eggplant, french beans, marrows and squashes, okra, pumpkins, rockmelons, snow peas, spring onions, sweet potatoes, watermelons and zucchinis.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. In 1993–94, crop production contributed $2,543m or 49% of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock production was valued at $2,637m.

12.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Crops	2,097	2,293	2,543
Livestock disposals	1,874	1,961	2,124
Livestock products	537	506	513
Total	**4,507**	**4,760**	**5,180**

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 1993–94, from the traditional level of about 15% to just over 13%. The value of Queensland crops was down from its usual average of about 25% of the Australian total to 22%.

12.3 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Commodity	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94 (a)*	*1993-1994*
Sugar cane	573	762	911	915
Barley	13	41	35	37
Grain sorghum	139	47	130	134
Wheat	68	135	101	102
Other cereals	40	25	32	34
Cotton	226	208	169	169
Peanuts	40	32	32	33
Sunflower	12	6	20	21
Tobacco (dried leaf)	44	39	24	24
Vegetables	360	350	410	413
Bananas	173	211	134	134
Pineapples	39	42	45	45
Other fruit	156	168	185	191
All other	215	228	279	291
Total	**2,097**	**2,293**	**2,507**	**2,543**

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The 1993–94 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at $2,543m, was 9% more than the value for 1992–93. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was $901m, 20% more than the value in 1992–93. Compared with 1992–93, the gross value of wheat decreased 25% to $102m, while the gross value of grain sorghum increased 177% to $134m. Cotton, which was valued at $169m, decreased $39m, or 19%, from 1992–93. The gross value of vegetables, $413m in 1993–94, was $60m or 17% more than in 1992–93. From 1992–93 to 1993–94 tomatoes, onions, beans, lettuce, broccoli, celery, sweet corn, watermelons and capsicums showed increased gross value, while carrots, mushrooms, potatoes, pumpkins and rockmelons decreased in gross value. The gross value of fruit for 1993–94 was $370m, a decrease of 14% from 1992–93 to 1993-94. Bananas, valued at $134m in 1993–94 decreased by $78m, or 37%, from the value for the previous year. Pineapples increased 7% to $45m over the same period.

Livestock Disposals

In 1993–94, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals continued to rise, reaching $2,124m. This represented an increase of $162m above the previous record set in 1992–93. The gross value of cattle disposals was up $144m to $1,805m, but sheep disposals fell 6% to $27m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef-producing State in Australia, supplying about 40% of Australia's beef and veal.

12.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS (a), QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Particulars	*1991-92 (b)*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Cattle and calves	1,580	1,661	1,805
Sheep and lambs	35	29	27
Pigs	152	162	163
Poultry	106	109	128
Total	**1,874**	**1,961**	**2,124**

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) Including livestock slaughtered on holdings.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The gross value of pig disposals, $163m, was a slight increase on the 1992–93 figure while the value of poultry slaughtered, $128m, reflects the continuing demand for poultry meat.

Livestock Products

12.5 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Commodity	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Wool			
Shorn	248	189	177
Wool on skins	10	4	2
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	64	87	100
Market milk sales	168	174	182
Eggs	44	47	48
Honey and beeswax	3	6	4
Total	**537**	**506**	**513**

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1993-94 was $513m, an increase of 2% from the value for the previous year. Wool production was valued at $180m, 7% lower than in 1992–93. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at $282m, 9% more than the value in 1992–93.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Of the total area of Queensland, 88% or 152,569,000 hectares were managed by agricultural establishments during 1993–94. The proportion of this agricultural land which was planted to crops increased from 1.5% to 1.6% during 1993–94 and the area under sown pasture remained constant at 3.7%.

Regions

Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares made up 52% of Queensland's total of 34,268 agricultural establishments. These were mainly located in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions.

12.6 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1994

	Size of establishment (hectares)									
Statistical division	*Under 10*	*10-19*	*20-49*	*50-99*	*100-199*	*200-499*	*500-1,999*	*2,000-19,999*	*20,000 and over*	*Total*
Moreton and Brisbane	1,099	581	1,257	1,197	978	768	343	68	—	6,291
Wide Bay-Burnett	177	299	743	1,070	1,160	1,247	929	459	4	6,088
Darling Downs	147	157	540	788	1,278	1,982	1,858	991	23	7,764
South-West	13	5	12	23	27	87	297	977	367	1,808
Fitzroy	69	85	205	261	317	538	775	1,020	100	3,370
Central-West	1	—		1	2	6	14	418	279	721
Mackay	34	30	212	478	519	402	164	327	86	2,252
Northern	84	53	415	552	379	256	109	212	156	2,216
Far North	127	164	696	972	617	320	85	89	174	3,244
North-West	2	—	2	2	1	2	6	248	251	514
Queensland	**1,753**	**1,374**	**4,082**	**5,344**	**5,278**	**5,608**	**4,580**	**4,809**	**1,440**	**34,268**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

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 (74%) of the establishments of 20,000 hectares or more were located in the South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions. Average sizes of establishments in the pastoral areas of South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions were 16,400 hectares, 47,800 hectares and 57,500 hectares, respectively.

12.7 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992-93*	*1993-94 (a)*	*1993-94*
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	173,270	173,270	173,270
Agricultural establishments	No.	25,131	25,131	34,268
Area of agricultural establishments	*'000 ha*	*149,520*	*148,164*	*152,569*
Area of crops (b)	'000 ha	2,316	2,325	2,394
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	5,595	5,553	5,676
Balance (c)	'000 ha	141,610	140,285	144,499

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope. (b) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (c) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture, etc.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

12.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING CROPS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

	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	196	182	44	174	100	19	1	199	143	180	155	3,286
Wide Bay-Burnett	922	208	175	396	245	8	4	27	102	86	41	2,960
Darling Downs	—	2,190	1,622	1,851	220	308	313	32	82	—	—	5,162
South-West	—	132	285	95	1	16	40	—	—	—	—	587
Fitzroy	—	69	220	421	20	113	92	4	20	38	12	1,297
Central-West	—	—	—		—	—	—	—			—	8
Mackay	1,298	3	21	82	3	43	1	1	2	8	12	1,551
Northern	1,252	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	46	5	8	1,637
Far North	1,219	2	3	19	117	—	—	60	24	13	282	2,331
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Queensland	**4,887**	**2,786**	**2,370**	**3,042**	**708**	**507**	**451**	**327**	**419**	**330**	**510**	**18,828**

(a) Establishments may be included in more than one category.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

About 55% of Queensland's agricultural establishments grew crops. Just over 29% of these agricultural establishments grew cereal grains and were concentrated in the Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. Sugar cane was grown on 26% of establishments with crops.

12.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a), QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

	Establishments carrying			
Statistical division	*Milk cattle (b)*	*Meat cattle*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*
Moreton and Brisbane	629	3,396	29	159
Wide Bay-Burnett	409	4,192	27	312
Darling Downs	627	5,469	1,142	467
South-West	—	1,496	975	31
Fitzroy	66	2,710	21	54
Central-West	4	619	556	6
Mackay	35	1,131	2	9
Northern	4	722	1	19
Far North	229	1,045	1	21
North-West	—	473	151	3
Queensland	**2,003**	**21,253**	**2,905**	**1,081**

(a) Establishments carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts. (b) Excluding those carrying house cows only.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Vegetable and fruit growing activities were undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State although a significant number of establishments growing these crops were in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

The majority of Queensland's meat cattle and milk cattle carrying establishments were located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution was also broadly reflected for establishments with pigs, 87% being located in these areas. Over 73% of establishments carrying sheep were in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

Employment

12.10 EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Month	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion of total employment*
	'000	'000	'000	%
1989: November	64.5	22.8	87.3	6.6
1990: November	59.0	25.8	84.8	6.4
1991: November	57.1	27.4	84.4	6.4
1992: November	49.5	22.7	72.2	5.3
1993: February r	51.3	22.5	73.9	5.5
May r	52.9	21.2	74.1	5.5
August r	53.0	24.1	77.1	5.7
November r	57.9	23.6	81.6	5.9
1994: February	49.6	23.3	72.9	5.2
May	52.7	25.2	77.9	5.5
August	57.1	24.9	81.9	5.7
November	55.6	26.3	81.8	5.6

Source: ABS labour force surveys.

At November 1994, there were 81,839 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 5.6% of all employed persons in Queensland.

Numbers employed in agriculture and services to agriculture 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% in November 1984 to 5.3% in November 1992, then fluctuating to 5.6% in November 1994.

CROPS

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia as a greater proportion of crops suited to tropical and subtropical climates are grown. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton and ginger. Moreover, the normally moist summer conditions in Queensland, compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans and soybeans. However, drought conditions over recent seasons have caused production levels to fluctuate.

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 2,394,000 hectares in 1993–94. 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 83,600 hectares in 1993–94. The area of wheat for grain quadrupled to peaks of over 1 million hectares in 1983–84 and 1990–91, while the area harvested in 1993–94 was 556,000 hectares. The area planted to sugar cane doubled over the same period.

12.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94 (a)*	*1993-94*
	AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Sugar cane (b)	314	312	321	323
Barley	128	189	220	232
Grain sorghum	420	308	387	399
Maize	34	27	26	28
Wheat	492	669	548	556
Soybeans	16	16	16	17
Sunflower seed	47	32	69	70
Tobacco	3	2	1	1
Cotton	87	82	83	84
Peanuts	21	22	21	21
Green forage	406	384	363	384
Hay (c)	86	51	51	57
Potatoes	5	5	5	5
Pumpkins	3	3	3	3
Tomatoes	4	4	4	4
Apples (d)	2	2	2	2
Bananas	4	5	5	5
Pineapples	3	3	4	4
	PRODUCTION ('000 TONNES)			
Sugar cane	19,225	26,292	29,535	29,638
Barley	70	285	248	261
Grain sorghum	1,045	315	826	852
Maize	141	75	84	87
Wheat	344	735	549	555
Soybeans	32	18	28	29
Sunflower seed	43	17	51	52
Tobacco	7	6	4	4
Cotton (raw)	113	104	81	81
Peanuts	38	31	43	44
Hay	352	253	261	290
Potatoes	113	125	118	118
Pumpkins	33	36	32	33
Tomatoes	104	115	102	102
Apples	25	29	26	26
Bananas	114	148	153	153
Pineapples	133	142	156	157

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope. (b) Cane cut for crushing. (c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (d) Area of trees 6 years and over.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Sugar

Production of sugar cane is a major component of Queensland agriculture and is carried out in most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Burdekin and Bundaberg areas.

The Queensland sugar country can be grouped into five main areas. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south. The Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville and Burdekin districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, including Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and the surrounding districts and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of

Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined with cane growing. Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is nearly all done mechanically.

12.12 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, QUEENSLAND, 1993 SEASON

Sugar district	*Area cut for crushing*	*Cane cut for crushing*	*Sugar production*
	'000 hectares	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 tonnes*
Northern	118	10,835	1,368
Burdekin	49	6,105	936
Central	97	8,220	1,171
Southern	59	4,960	675
Queensland	**324**	**30,119**	**4,150**

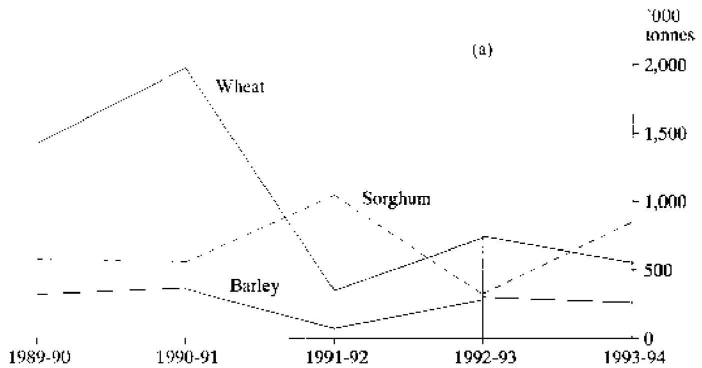
Source: Canegrowers.

The 1993–94 agricultural census reported a production of 29.6 million tonnes of sugar cane from 323,000 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 92 tonnes a hectare for the 1993 season. The Mackay Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, 97,200 hectares or 30% of the State total, with almost half of the sugar growing activities being confined to the Pioneer Shire. The Northern Statistical Division experienced the highest production during 1993, 9,910,500 tonnes or 33% of the State total, with Burdekin Shire achieving over half of this production at a yield of 123 tonnes a hectare.

Cereal Grain Crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland. During 1993–94, most winter crop growing areas in Queensland had good conditions for planting, but lack of follow-up rain again adversely affected yields. Production of wheat for grain decreased 25% from the previous year's total, to 555,000 tonnes. The area planted decreased 18% to 556,000 hectares. The average yield of 1.0 tonnes a hectare was down slightly on that of the previous year.

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL GRAINS, QUEENSLAND



(a) Break in series.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division produced 75% of the State's total wheat production with 414,000 tonnes, a decrease of 10% from the previous year. Of the major wheat-growing statistical divisions, Darling Downs experienced the highest yield with 1.12 tonnes a hectare.

Grain sorghum plantings in 1993–94 increased 26% from the previous year to 399,000 hectares. The corresponding production of 852,000 tonnes was 162% higher than the previous year.

In 1993–94, the four major grain sorghum growing statistical divisions, in descending order of production, were Darling Downs, Fitzroy, Mackay and Wide Bay-Burnett. The Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the highest production of 503,000 tonnes, an increase of 162% from the production for 1992–93. This was a yield of 2.4 tonnes a hectare in 1993–94, up 1.1 tonnes a hectare on the previous year.

Barley production decreased 13% from the 1992–93 figure to 261,000 tonnes in 1993–94, although the area planted increased from 199,000 to 232,000 hectares. Average yield decreased from 1.51 tonnes a hectare in 1992–93 to 1.12 tonnes a hectare in 1993–94.

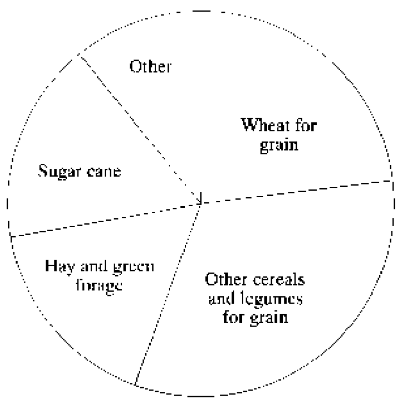
Other cereal crops grown for grain in Queensland in 1993–94 were canary seed, maize, oats, panicum and millet and triticale. Their combined production was 133,000 tonnes.

12.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

	Wheat		*Grain sorghum*	
Statistical division	*Area*	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*
	'000 hectares	*'000 tonnes*	*'000 hectares*	*'000 tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	1	1	2	8
Wide Bay-Burnett	6	11	15	41
Darling Downs	371	414	211	503
South-West	124	98	18	30
Fitzroy	44	29	105	191
Mackay	10	2	47	75
Northern	—		—	1
Far North	—	—	1	2
Queensland	**556**	**555**	**399**	**852**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

AREA OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94



Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 33,400 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1993–94. Over 38% of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane region, with Gatton and Laidley Shires being the main growing areas with 7,100 hectares planted. In quantitative terms, the main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1993–94 were: potatoes, 118,000 tonnes (down 6% from the production for the previous year); tomatoes, 102,100 tonnes (down 11%); watermelons, 45,100 tonnes (down 8%) and pumpkins, 32,900 tonnes (down 11%). During 1993–94, Queensland also produced: 23,100 tonnes or 89% of the beetroot in Australia; 18,600 tonnes or 72% of the capsicums, chillies and peppers and 8,000 tonnes or 73% of the zucchinis.

12.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Vegetable	*Area*	*Production*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Beetroot	679	23,052
Broccoli	1,379	8,273
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	1,021	18,592
Carrots	1,039	26,856
Cauliflowers	444	9,743
Cucumbers	486	6,765
Green beans	3,950	18,004
Lettuce	1,021	25,820
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	243	1,019
Onions	793	25,711
Potatoes	5,034	118,002
Pumpkins	3,385	32,882
Rockmelons	1,323	32,318
Tomatoes	3,609	102,124
Watermelons	3,205	45,077

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Fruit

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits, except for bananas where, in 1993–94, it supplied only 46% of the Australian crop. Queensland's pineapple production in 1993–94 was 157,400 tonnes, a rise of 10% over the 1992–93 figure. The bearing area increased nominally to 3,700 hectares.

Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of avocados, custard apples, lychees, mangoes and persimmons.

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 1,100 tonnes in 1993–94, which was an increase of 26% over the total for the previous year. The number of lychee trees aged 6 years and over increased 20% in 1993–94 to 70,300, while the number of trees under 6 years decreased 33% to 34,100, with a decrease of 4% in total trees.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges. In 1993–94 they accounted for 57% and 32%, respectively, of total citrus production. In 1993–94 mandarin production increased 10%

to 36,100 tonnes, which was 63% of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production rose 2% to 20,700 tonnes in the same period.

12.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Crop	*Bearing area*	*Production*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Bananas	5,130	153,256
Grapes	1,001	4,049
Papaws	380	5,962
Passionfruit	112	964
Pineapples	3,663	157,395
Strawberries	147	2,350
Crop	*No. of trees aged 6 years and over*	*Production*
	'000	*tonnes*
Apples	475	26,305
Apricots	20	311
Avocados	236	10,946
Custard apples	37	974
Lemons and limes	59	5,980
Macadamia nuts	533	4,172
Mandarins	257	36,148
Mangoes	425	15,769
Nectarines	119	2,434
Oranges	182	20,695
Peaches	133	2,423
Pears	30	1,516
Plums	159	1,799

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Cotton

Plantings of cotton in Queensland increased slightly to 83,600 hectares in 1993–94. The production of raw cotton for the year fell 22% to 81,000 tonnes in 1993–94.

12.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Statistical division	*Area*	*Raw cotton produced*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	120	119
Wide Bay-Burnett	382	178
Darling Downs	54,384	38,877
South-West	7,207	10,261
Fitzroy	21,464	31,813
Mackay	50	—
Queensland	**83,606**	**81,249**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Irrigated cotton accounted for 57% of total plantings (47,500 hectares) and 83% of total production (67,300 tonnes). The yield of 1.4 tonnes a hectare for irrigated cotton was almost four times the yield for non-irrigated cotton.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division was the most significant cotton growing area, accounting for 65% of plantings (54,400 hectares) and 48% of production (38,900 tonnes).

In the Fitzroy Statistical Division, production decreased 7% to 31,800 tonnes in 1993–94 even though plantings increased 10% to 21,500 hectares.

In the South-West Statistical Division, the area planted decreased 32% from 10,600 hectares to 7,200 hectares and the production decreased 39% to 10,300 tonnes.

Tobacco

The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1993–94 was 1,500 hectares and production was 3.9 million kilograms of dried leaf. Approximately 95% of this production was from the Shires of Atherton and Mareeba.

12.17 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Statistical division	*Area*	*Tobacco produced*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	85	170
Wide Bay-Burnett	8	17
Darling Downs	—	—
Far North	1,388	3,743
Queensland	**1,481**	**3,930**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Sunflower and Safflower

The sunflower area sown in Queensland during 1993–94 increased 115% to over 70,000 hectares. This was a solid recovery from the previous season which had recorded the smallest planting in more than a decade. Production of sunflower in Queensland in 1993–94 was 52,000 tonnes, 204% higher than for the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 34,000 hectares, had the largest area planted, followed by the Mackay Statistical Division with 18,000 hectares. Plantings in the Darling Downs Statistical Division were 15,000 hectares.

12.18 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

	Sunflower		*Safflower*	
Statistical division	*Area*	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*
	hectares	*tonnes*	*hectares*	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	358	650	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	240	322	—	—
Darling Downs	15,269	13,513	32	23
South-West	2,981	950	—	—
Fitzroy	33,514	25,103	574	174
Central-West	—	—	—	..
Mackay	18,047	11,676	200	25
Northern	—	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	—
Queensland	**70,410**	**52,214**	**806**	**222**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The average yield for sunflower for the State was 0.74 tonnes a hectare which was 42% higher than that for the previous year. Of the major production areas, Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the best average yield with 0.89 tonnes a hectare, followed by Fitzroy Statistical

Division with 0.75 tonnes a hectare and Mackay Statistical Division with 0.65 tonnes a hectare.

In 1993–94, 800 hectares were planted to safflower, for a production of 200 tonnes. This was 62% lower than production for the previous year.

Peanuts

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1993–94 was 21,000 hectares, which was 6% lower than the area planted in 1992–93.

Queensland's peanut production decreased significantly in the years following the 1986–87 peak of 44,500 tonnes. Signs of a recovery became evident in 1990-91 and this trend continues. In 1993–94, production of peanuts increased 38% to 44,000 tonnes, just below the 1986–87 total.

The major producing areas in the State were the Kingaroy Shire (within the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division) which accounted for 39% of the total area sown and 34% of the total production, and the Atherton Shire (within the Far North Statistical Division) which accounted for 9% of total area sown and 13% of total production.

12.19 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Statistical division	*Area*	*Peanuts produced*
	hectares	*tonnes*
Moreton and Brisbane	234	569
Wide Bay-Burnett	13,416	24,662
Darling Downs	1,078	1,463
South-West	271	522
Fitzroy	2,240	7,169
Mackay	134	317
Northern	50	233
Far North	3,645	8,705
Queensland	**21,067**	**43,639**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Other Crops

Soybeans

The area planted to soybeans in 1993–94 decreased 5% to 16,500 hectares, but production increased 52% to 29,200 tonnes. The yield, at 1.8 tonnes a hectare, was below the 10-year high of 2.0 tonnes a hectare recorded in 1991–92.

Ginger

Production of ginger in Queensland during the 1993–94 season was 6,569 tonnes from 156 hectares, a yield of 42.2 tonnes a hectare. Local government areas with the highest production were Maroochy and Noosa Shires and Caloundra City.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

In 1993–94 the area of crops and pastures artificially fertilised in Queensland was 1,032,000 hectares. This total was slightly less than the area fertilised in 1992–93.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division, with 407,000 hectares fertilised, accounted for 39% of the total area fertilised for 1993–94.

The quantity of fertiliser used in 1993–94 was 407,000 tonnes, a 5% increase on the quantity used in 1992–93.

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 all industries average application rate in 1993–94 was 0.39 tonnes a hectare.

IRRIGATION

In 1993–94, the total area of crops and pastures irrigated in Queensland was 409,000 hectares. This exceeded the total for the previous year by 2%. Crops or pastures were irrigated on 10,463 establishments, or 31% of all agricultural establishments in the State.

12.20 CROPS AND PASTURE: AREA IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Particulars	*Area irrigated*	*Total area*	*Proportion irrigated*
	hectares	*hectares*	*%*
Cereals	45,322	1,511,449	3.0
Sugar cane	168,132	404,123	41.6
Fruit (including grapes)	25,110	39,525	63.5
Vegetables	27,483	33,400	82.3
Other crops	73,027	405,601	18.0
Total	*339,073*	*2,394,098*	*14.2*
Pasture	69,802	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**408,875**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

Sources: Agriculture (7113.3) and Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

The major source of water used in irrigation in 1993–94 was surface water from State irrigation schemes, which irrigated 172,000 hectares. Notably, the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division accounted for 30% of this area.

12.21 CROPS AND PASTURE: SOURCE OF WATER, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Source	*Hectares*
Surface water from State irrigation schemes	
Channel and pipeline	96,602
Direct from regulated streams	75,394
Other surface water	
Direct from unregulated streams	34,576
From farm dams	39,096
Underground water supply	
Within State schemes	97,405
Other	65,535
Town or reticulated water supply	265
Total	**408,875**

Sources: Agriculture (7113.3) and Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

The second largest source of water was underground supplies, which irrigated 163,000 hectares of crops and pastures. These two sources were the main contributors to the increase in irrigation area from 1990–91 to 1993–94.

Farm dams were used to irrigate 39,000 hectares and surface water from unregulated streams supplied irrigation to 35,000 hectares. Only 265 hectares were irrigated from a town or country reticulated water supply.

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 34,268 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1993–94, 21,253 carried cattle for meat production (down 1% compared with the total for the previous year), 2,003 carried cattle for milk production (slightly less), 2,905 carried sheep (down 9%) and 1,081 carried pigs (down 14%).

12.22 LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994 (a)*	*1994*
Meat cattle	9,730	9,593	9,247	9,656
Milk cattle	275	280	283	286
Sheep	15,273	13,407	11,413	11,547
Pigs	560	617	678	682
Goats	44	32	21	32
Horses	120	110	105	120

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.
Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Cattle

Queensland remains the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1994, 42% of all meat cattle in Australia were located on Queensland establishments.

12.23 CATTLE NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994 (a)*	*1994*
Meat cattle	*9,730*	*9,593*	*9,247*	*9,656*
Bulls and bull calves for service	212	214	206	218
Cows and heifers	4,787	4,768	4,666	4,884
Calves and vealers	1,952	1,903	1,786	1,867
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,780	2,708	2,589	2,686
Milk cattle	*275*	*280*	*283*	*286*
Bulls and bull calves for service	3	3	3	3
Cows, in milk and dry	184	187	187	189
Heifers and heifer calves	88	90	93	95
Total	**10,005**	**9,873**	**9,530**	**9,942**

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.
Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland showed annual increases ranging between 6% and 15% 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 9.7 million at 31 March 1994.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, although Fitzroy Statistical Division accounts for 17% of the State total and North-West Statistical Division accounts for a further 15%. The central areas of the State experienced a drop in meat cattle numbers over the year, while in the southern, far north and north-west areas numbers increased.

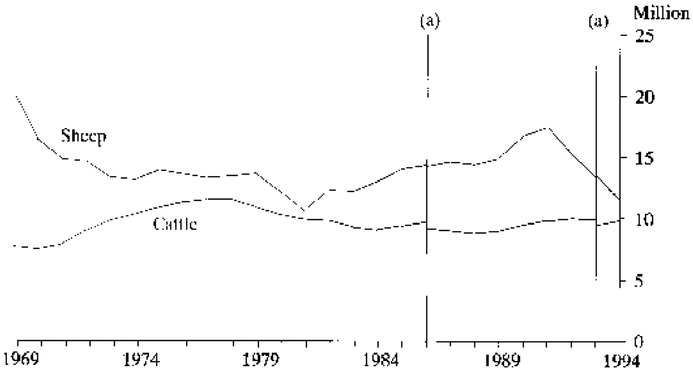
12.24 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1994
('000)

Statistical division	*Meat*	*Milk (a)*	*Total*
Moreton and Brisbane	407	98	506
Wide Bay-Burnett	918	61	979
Darling Downs	1,255	69	1,324
South-West	886	—	886
Fitzroy	1,657	9	1,666
Central-West	744	—	744
Mackay	790	7	796
Northern	769	—	769
Far North	738	42	780
North-West	1,492	—	1,492
Queensland	**9,656**	**286**	**9,942**

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.
Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

At 31 March 1994, the number of milk cattle, excluding house cows, in Queensland was 286,000. This represents an increase of 1% over the number recorded for the previous year. Milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland. Milk cattle numbers have declined since the mid-1950s when numbers were more than four times as great.

CATTLE AND SHEEP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH



(a) Break in series.

Sheep

Although sheep numbers in Queensland are still down on those of the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, there was a trend in recent years towards larger flock sizes. The number of sheep at 31 March 1991 was the highest recorded since 1970. At 31 March 1994 sheep numbers decreased 2 million or 15%

from the 1993 figure to 11.5 million. Of this decrease, 1.1 million were wethers and 646,000 were breeding and maiden ewes. Fewer matings and a drop in the proportion of lambs marked in 1992–93 (due to drought) resulted in fewer sheep at 31 March 1994.

12.25 SHEEP NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994 (a)*	*1994*
Rams	148	134	127	128
Ewes				
Breeding	6,762	6,012	5,373	5,421
Other	260	233	143	147
Lambs and hoggets	2,008	1,785	1,620	1,631
Wethers	6,095	5,243	4,151	4,221
Total	**15,273**	**13,407**	**11,413**	**11,547**
Statistical division				
Moreton and Brisbane	2	2	n.a.	2
Wide Bay-Burnett	1	1	n.a.	2
Darling Downs	2,302	1,961	n.a.	1,628
South-West	5,774	4,857	n.a.	4,501
Fitzroy	26	17	n.a.	12
Central-West	5,714	5,214	n.a.	4,296
Mackay Northern Far North	5	1	n.a.	1
North-West	1,449	1,354	n.a.	1,106
Queensland	**15,273**	**13,407**	**11,413**	**11,547**

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.
Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running through the centre of Queensland, extending north-west from the New South Wales border to the Shires of Flinders, McKinlay and Richmond.

Sheep numbers fell in all areas of the main sheep belt in 1993–94. At 31 March 1994 the Central-West Statistical Division accounted for 4.3 million, 37% of the total number of sheep in Queensland. This represented a fall in the number of sheep of 19% compared with the figure a year earlier. Sheep numbers in the South-West Statistical Division fell 8% to 4.5 million, 39% of the State total. The Darling Downs Statistical Division fell 18% to 1.6 million and the North-West Statistical Division fell 19% to 1.1 million during the same period.

Pigs

Queensland has experienced fluctuating pig numbers over recent years. At 31 March 1994, there were 682,000 pigs in Queensland, an increase of 10% over the figure at 31 March 1993. This is the highest number ever recorded. Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounted for 52% of the State total, increased by 15% between March 1993 and March 1994. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounted for 29% of the State total, rose to 195,000 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.

12.26 PIG NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994 (a)*	*1994*
Boars	4,455	4,599	4,802	4,906
Breeding sows and gilts	67,073	69,551	74,344	74,978
All other	488,110	543,337	598,923	602,012
Total	**559,638**	**617,487**	**678,069**	**681,896**
Statistical division				
Moreton and Brisbane	47,888	46,631	n.a.	63,841
Wide Bay-Burnett	176,807	191,933	n.a.	195,012
Darling Downs	260,180	306,302	n.a.	354,107
South-West	5,008	4,826	n.a.	4,947
Fitzroy	44,912	44,177	n.a.	41,597
Central-West	100	144	n.a.	112
Mackay	3,377	3,123	n.a.	3,096
Northern	10,262	10,072	n.a.	9,881
Far North	10,903	10,242	n.a.	9,259
North-West	201	37	n.a.	44
Queensland	**559,638**	**617,487**	**678,069**	**681,896**

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

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 28% and 34% over this period reduced goat numbers to less than 32,000 at 31 March 1994.

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.

12.27 GOAT NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	*1992*	*1993*	*1994 (a)*	*1994*
For fibre	40,508	28,771	17,765	26,574
Other	3,621	3,101	3,359	4,991
Total	**44,129**	**31,872**	**21,124**	**31,565**

(a) Data adjusted to the 1992-93 census scope.

Source: Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

Total cattle slaughterings in 1993–94 decreased from the previous year's total by 2% to 2,781,800 head, while calf slaughterings decreased 3% compared with the previous year's figure of 153,800. Sheep slaughterings, at 856,600 head, decreased 38%, but lamb slaughterings increased 3% to 669,600 head over the year. Slaughterings of pigs increased by 5% from the 1992–93 figure to a total of 1,207,900 head.

12.28 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND
('000)

Description	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Bulls, bullocks and steers	1,680	1,713	1,701
Cows and heifers	1,119	1,138	1,081
Calves	157	154	149
Sheep	1,634	1,389	857
Lambs	1,016	648	670
Pigs	1,156	1,155	1,208

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.
Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, meat, dairy and egg production, livestock and poultry slaughterings and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

Wool

During the year ended 31 March 1994, 53,200 tonnes of shorn wool were produced in Queensland. This was a 12% decrease compared with the 1992–93 production.

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.

12.29 WOOL PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Sheep				
Number shorn	'000	14,729	13,230	11,280
Wool produced (b)	tonnes	68,407	57,995	50,911
Average cut per head	kg	4.64	4.38	4.42
Lambs				
Number shorn	'000	1,821	1,217	1,150
Wool produced	tonnes	3,825	2,295	2,339
Average cut per head	kg	2.10	1.89	2.03
Total				
Number shorn	**'000**	**16,551**	**14,448**	**12,430**
Wool produced	**tonnes**	**72,232**	**60,290**	**53,249**
Average cut per head	**kg**	**4.36**	**4.17**	**4.28**

(a) Year ended 31 March. Greasy basis. (b) Including crutchings.
Source: Agricultural Census, unpublished data.

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 1993–94 whole milk production increased 9% over the figure for the previous year to 764 million litres.

12.30 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	275	280	286
Whole milk production (b)	million litres	635	702	764
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	1,926	1,911	2,003
Butter produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	3,423	5,873	6,773
Cheese produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	11,883	13,278	15,897

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) *Source:* Australian Dairy Corporation.

Sales of market milk increased 2% to 356 million litres, and milk used for manufacturing purposes increased 15% to 407 million litres for 1993–94. Cheese production rose 20% and butter production rose 15% from the respective figures for the previous year.

Meat

12.31 MEAT PRODUCTION, (a) QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Type of meat	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Beef	717,477	753,477	742,701
Veal	6,737	7,179	6,352
Mutton	32,519	26,656	17,326
Lamb	16,812	10,570	11,072
Pigmeats	79,013	79,749	84,553

(a) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.
Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

Compared with 1992–93, beef production for 1993–94 decreased slightly and veal production decreased by 12%. Mutton production fell by 35%, while lamb production and pigmeat production increased by 5% and 6%, respectively.

Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to production in 1993–94 of 54.1 million chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 72.0 million kilograms. This represents a 5% increase over the 1992–93 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 34.0 million dozen in 1993–94, a 3% increase over production in 1992–93.

12.32 EGG PRODUCTION AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Egg production				
Eggs	'000 doz.	30,890	32,892	33,986
Poultry slaughtered				
Chickens				
Number	'000	49,726	52,313	54,113
Dressed weight	'000 kg	64,601	68,301	71,971
Other fowls				
Number	'000	1,276	1,524	1,826
Dressed weight	'000 kg	2,219	2,712	3,159
Ducks and drakes				
Number	'000	7	5	4
Dressed weight	'000 kg	15	12	9
Turkeys				
Number	'000	9	9	5
Dressed weight	'000 kg	37	40	22
Total dressed weight	**'000 kg**	**66,871**	**71,064**	**75,162**

Sources: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3) and unpublished data.

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 1992–93 was $20,043.2m, an increase of 8% from the 1991–92 figure of $18,576.0m. For 1992–93, the value of turnover for Queensland increased 10% to $4,595.3m (from $4,183.1m in 1991–92).

Queensland agricultural businesses in 1992–93 had an average net worth (assets less indebtedness) of $1,051,700, an increase from $940,500 in 1991–92. 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 5,965, with a turnover of $1,275.0m for 1992–93. This represented 52% of the Australian turnover for meat cattle of $2,469.3m for that year. The total net worth of meat cattle businesses in Queensland was $9,613.6m in 1992–93, compared with $8,784.3m for the previous year. The Australian figure for net worth in the meat cattle industry for 1992–93 was $19,168.8m.

Queensland agriculture accounts for almost all of Australia's sugar. The number of businesses in Australia in the sugar industry in 1992–93 was 4,662. For 1992–93 there were 4,253 businesses in Queensland in the sugar industry. This represented an increase of 23 or 0.5% from the 1991–92 total of 4,230.

Turnover for sugar in Queensland increased from $659.8m in 1991–92 to $799.9m for 1992–93. The net worth of sugar businesses increased from $2,939.9m in 1991–92 to $3,720.6m for 1992–93.

12.33 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

	Queensland			Australia		
Particulars	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Number of farm businesses	21,850	22,308	21,370	108,304	109,634	106,057
	$m	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Sales from crops	2,121.8	1,817.5	2,090.5	7,196.7	7,718.3	8,572.8
Sales from livestock	1,465.1	1,478.1	1,678.3	4,864.5	4,905.3	5,430.9
Sales from livestock products	647.8	582.9	471.4	5,853.6	4,753.6	4,768.2
Turnover	4,621.6	4,183.1	4,595.3	19,190.6	18,576.0	20,043.2
Purchases and selected expenses	2,520.5	2,451.7	2,598.2	10,892.5	10,726.3	11,381.5
Value added (a)	r 2,271.6	1,611.1	1,942.1	r 7,329.0	r 8,048.2	9,085.0
Adjusted value added	r 2,001.4	1,342.7	1,661.6	r 6,004.4	r 6,737.8	7,740.9
Gross operating surplus	r 1,519.5	902.6	1,237.5	r 4,114.9	r 4,885.2	5,828.0
Total interest paid	451.0	399.3	340.8	2,066.0	1,820.4	1,497.7
Cash operating surplus (b)	1,005.5	695.5	987.1	3,412.8	3,095.0	4,080.7
Total net capital expenditure	358.5	298.4	358.2	1,216.6	1,420.8	1,659.6
Total value of assets	r 25,288.6	24,489.6	26,081.3	r 106,908.8	r 108,417.5	111,191.1
Gross indebtedness	3,292.3	3,508.9	3,606.9	14,140.6	14,819.2	15,377.8
Net indebtedness	1,964.4	1,666.0	2,085.8	9,109.1	8,376.8	8,953.3
Net worth	r 21,996.3	20,980.7	22,474.4	r 92,768.3	r 93,598.4	95,813.2

(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).

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Chapter 13

MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. Queensland has an abundance of mineral and energy resources. The deposits of coal, oil shale, base metals, bauxite, kaolin and magnesite are world class. The industry is currently the State's major export income earner, a large investor and a significant employer. Mining has further major economic impact in supporting minerals processing, smelting and refining industries, transport and related industries and a wide range of service industries.

The increase in value of mineral production in 1992–93 was reversed in 1993–94 in line with the depressed world markets in the metals and energy sectors. The total at mine value of mineral and energy production in Queensland in 1993–94 decreased 7% to $5,248.9m from $5,624.0m in 1992–93.

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 base metals, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, while the coastal sand accumulations of southern and central Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

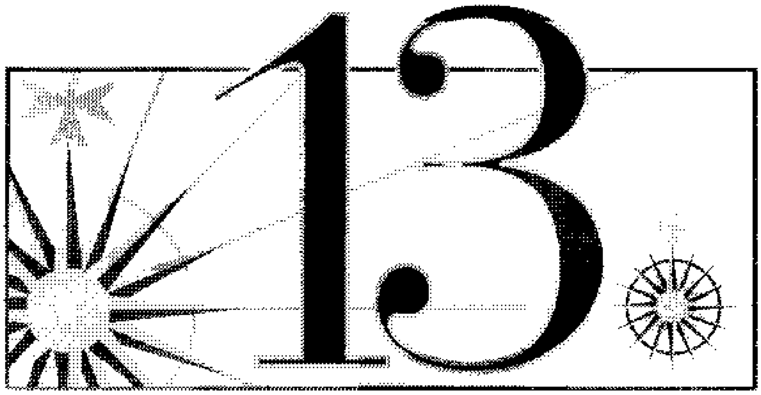
The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends approximately 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the expansion of Queensland coal mining over the past 20 years.

Other coal deposits currently being exploited include the longstanding Ipswich coal fields and the Tarong, Maryborough, Surat and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin, including the extensive Wandoan field, remain unexploited.

Large oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin) with gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin).

Chapter 13

MINING



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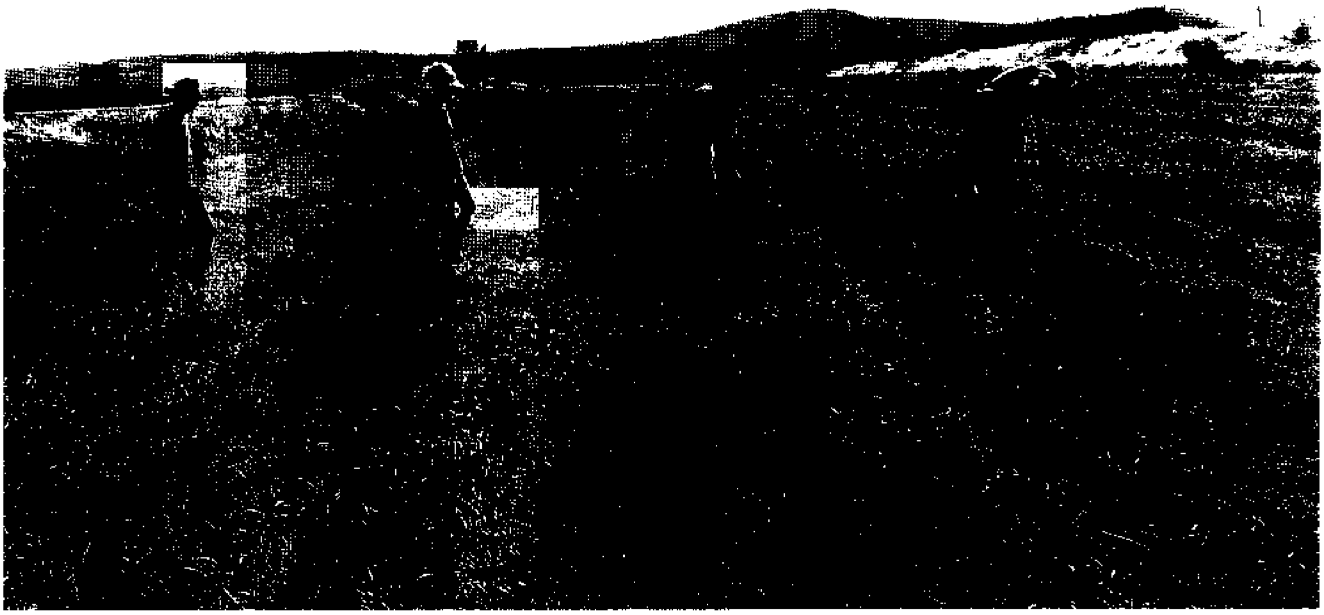


Asparagus farming

Photos: *Karen Kindt*

Orange farming

Pregnancy testing heifers, Stanthorpe Photo: *Peter Robey*

Significant potential now exists in coal bed methane gas in the Bowen and Galilee Basins.

The known reserves of silver, lead and zinc resources in north-west Queensland have few precedents and exceed the total amount of these metals mined to date in Queensland. Development of these resources should ensure Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of these metals for the foreseeable future. Similarly, further development of the deep copper ore bodies at Mount Isa and the mining of the 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 1993–94. The large size of many recent discoveries is significant and the area is ranked as Australia's most prospective exploration province.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1993–94 was $5,248.9m, excluding the value of construction materials. On a comparable basis, this was a decrease of 6.7% from the 1992–93 production figure of $5,624.0m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1993–94 were: black coal, $3,316.7m (63.2%); gold bullion, $478.5m (9.1%); copper concentrate, ore and precipitate, $578.5m (11.0%); bauxite, $208.2m (4.0%); lead concentrate, $151.6m (2.9%); zinc concentrate and middlings, $102.0m (1.9%); mineral sands concentrates, $47.7m (0.9%) and oil and gas, $234.4m (4.5%).

13.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
($ million)

	Queensland			*Australia (a)*
Mineral group	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1992-93*
Metal ores	1,482.5	1,702.2	1,582.8	(b) 10,920.3
Coal	3,256.6	3,555.1	3,316.7	(c) 7,584.8
Oil and gas	243.8	262.0	234.4	8,216.2
Construction materials (d)	n.a.	252.2	n.a.	1,404.8
Other non-metal ores (d)	(e) 98.9	r 105.1	115.0	1,065.4
Total (e)	**5,081.8**	**r 5,876.6**	**5,248.9**	**29,191.4**

(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) and Department of Minerals and Energy.

Metal Ore Minerals

The value of metal ore minerals produced in Queensland in 1993–94 was $1,582.8m, a decrease of 7.0% from the total for the previous year.

13.2 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METAL ORE MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Bauxite (a)	'000 tonnes	9,083	8,770	8,616
Copper concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	702	827	838
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	41,035	r 47,230	44,011
Lead concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	411	393	413
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	10	6	6
Upgraded (c)	'000 tonnes	120	151	140
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	66	59	58
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	60	53	51
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	826	259	200
Tin concentrate	tonnes	71	r 83	79
Zinc concentrate (b)	'000 tonnes	445	508	525
Zinc-lead concentrate (d)	'000 tonnes	157	114	95

(a) Including beneficiated and calcined bauxite. (b) Mainly comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production. (c) Upgraded by mechanical means. (d) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production.

Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

During 1993–94, production of base metals in Queensland amounted to 608,927 kilograms of silver, 230,294 tonnes of lead, 338,878 tonnes of zinc and 224,226 tonnes of copper. Production of silver and zinc increased whilst lead and copper production decreased marginally. Copper production for 1993–94 was valued at approximately $578.5m and the value of silver, lead and zinc production was $260.2m.

13.3 PRINCIPAL CONTENTS (a) OF METAL ORE MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

Metal	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Antimony	tonnes	..	350	379
Cadmium	tonnes	810	909	886
Cobalt	tonnes	687	229	275
Copper	'000 tonnes	194	229	224
Gold	kilograms	29,111	33,827	31,436
Lead	'000 tonnes	236	233	230
Nickel	'000 tonnes	11	4	3
Silver	tonnes	589	603	609
Sulphur	'000 tonnes	155	159	161
Tin	tonnes	49	54	55
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	124	134	127
Zinc	'000 tonnes	317	332	339
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	35	35	34

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.
Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

The major producers of copper, silver, lead and zinc in north-west Queensland are the Mount Isa mine and the nearby Hilton mine. Combined production totals from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines for 1993–94 were as follows: silver, 557,886 kg; lead, 216,425 tonnes; zinc, 287,055 tonnes and copper, 188,597 tonnes.

Of the products from the Mount Isa and Hilton mines, copper anode produced at Mount Isa is refined at Townsville into high grade cathodes, 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 1993–94, were the Selwyn gold-copper mine (15,097 tonnes of copper) and the Gunpowder copper mine (5,907 tonnes of copper).

In eastern Queensland, the Thalanga polymetallic mine yielded 30,109 kilograms of silver, 13,869 tonnes of lead, 51,823 tonnes of zinc and 9,594 tonnes of copper. Concentrates are transported by rail to the port of Townsville for bulk shipment to Asian, European, North American and Australian smelters.

The Red Dome gold-copper mine in far north Queensland produced 4,744 tonnes of copper and 5,450 kilograms of silver during 1993–94.

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 6,296 and 3,214 kilograms of silver, respectively, in 1993–94.

Gold

Gold bullion production in Queensland in 1993–94 had a gold content of 26,852 kilograms. Gold bullion accounted for 9.1% of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. Copper concentrate and lead concentrate contained a further 4,478 and 106 kilograms of gold, respectively.

Queensland's largest gold producer during 1993–94 was the Mount Leyshon mine in the Charters Towers region. This mine produced 7,128 kilograms of gold. The second largest mine was the Kidston mine in far north Queensland which produced 6,639 kilograms of gold. Significant production of gold continues also from mines at Red Dome, Ravenswood, Pajingo, Yandan, Camel Creek, Gympie, Mount Hogan and Rishton. Mining operations at the Tick Hill mine in the north-west region have ceased.

Gold occurs as a by-product resource in many deposits especially in the north-west region. The Selwyn mine, approximately 150 kilometres south of Cloncurry, is a major copper-gold producer. Production from a new underground development at the old Mount Elliot copper-gold mine 18 kilometres north of Selwyn commenced in mid-1994.

Queensland's newest gold mine is the Nolan's mine at Ravenswood where mining operations began in 1995 while development of the Osborne copper-gold deposit has commenced. Proposed mines in the north-west region are Ernest Henry and Eloise, from which copper and gold will be recovered.

Gold exploration and mining development activity has increased in the past year, following the growth of new capital raised from floats of exploration companies listed on the stock exchange. This growth has arisen from investment confidence in the profitability of gold projects and the excellent outlook for gold prices. Exploration expenditure increased from $35.8m during 1992–93 to $48m in 1993–94.

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. The refinery at Gladstone is the world's largest with a capacity of 3.325 million tonnes a year. Comalco is now advancing plans to expand the Boyne smelter to a capacity of 450,000 tonnes a year with the installation of a new pot line and has assured the supply of electric power by purchasing the Gladstone power station.

In 1992–93, 21.4% of Australia's bauxite was produced in Weipa. Production of bauxite from Weipa decreased 1.8% to 8.6 million tonnes in 1993–94 from 8.8 million 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 currently restricted to high dune deposits on North Stradbroke Island.

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1993–94 decreased by 4.6% from $50.0m to $47.7m. This reflected decreases in production and lower prices for rutile and zircon concentrates.

In 1993–94, production of rutile decreased 1.5% from that of the previous year to 58,306 tonnes, zircon decreased 3.4% to 50,920 tonnes and production of ilmenite decreased 7.2% to 146,075 tonnes.

Nickel and Cobalt

At the Yabulu plant north of Townsville, limonitic lateritic nickel-cobalt ore is processed to produce nickel and cobalt products. Ore supply to the Yabulu plant is almost totally from overseas, augmented by the small Brolga mine north of Rockhampton. In 1993–94, production of nickel ore from the Brolga deposit amounted to 200,504 tonnes and was expected to continue at a rate of approximately 250,000 tonnes a year until the end of 1995.

The Yabulu plant operated at capacity in 1993–94 and a total of 3.3 million wet tonnes of ore were treated. Almost 90% of the ore was imported from New Caledonia and Indonesia with the remainder obtained from the Brolga deposit (7.7%) and a residual stockpile of Greenvale ore (3.0%).

A cobalt pilot plant is in operation at Yabulu to investigate the further processing of cobalt sulphide while a $4.6m capital works project is also being carried out to improve cobalt recovery. Investigations are under way for a joint venture to commercially exploit tailings dumps at the old Mount Cobalt mine.

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

Coal continues to maintain its dominant position as Queensland's most valuable mineral commodity. Significant industry achievements for 1993–94 include record raw coal and saleable coal production, with corresponding record tonnages exported or sold on the domestic market. A modest increase in industry productivity was also achieved as a result of ongoing restructuring in the industry.

Production of saleable coal increased from 85.3 million tonnes in 1992–93 to 85.7 million tonnes in 1993–94. Of that total some 9.9 million tonnes was extracted from underground mines, 16.5% more than the previous year's total of 8.5 million tonnes.

The value at mine of black coal produced in 1993–94 was $3,316.7m and represented 63.2% of the total value of Queensland mineral production. This is the same proportion achieved by the industry in 1992–93.

Total coal exports from Queensland increased from 71.0 million tonnes in 1992–93 to 71.4 million tonnes in 1993–94. When assessed on a coal type basis, exports of hard coking coal decreased by 2.4% to 41.7 million tonnes, while exports of other coking coals increased 8.3% to 6.5 million tonnes and exports of thermal coals increased 4.2% to 23.1 million tonnes. The decreased demand for hard coking coal reflected reduced imports by Queensland's largest coal purchaser, the Japanese steel mills, which were adversely affected by recession. The reduction would have been greater had it not been partly offset by an increase in sales to Korea, Taiwan and Europe.

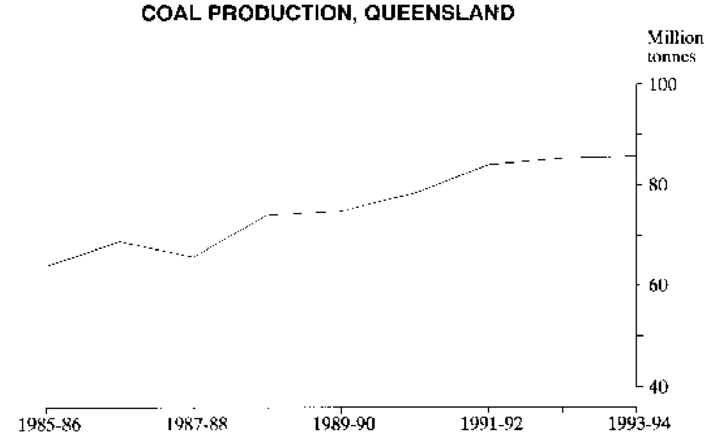
13.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	76,433	76,817	75,859
Underground	'000 tonnes	7,652	8,484	9,880
Total	**'000 tonnes**	**84,085**	**85,301**	**85,739**
Crude oil	megalitres	1,180	r 1,056	936
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	68	95	172
Natural gas	gigalitres	1,093	1,314	1,616
Liquefied petroleum gases (b)				
Propane	megalitres	66	r 90	150
Butane	megalitres	39	r 58	86

(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.

COAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND



The average export price (f.o.b.) of hard coking coal dropped from $66.64 a tonne in 1992–93 to $63.50 a tonne in 1993–94. Average export thermal coal prices (f.o.b.) followed a similar trend with the average price falling from $49.08 a tonne in 1992–93 to $46.66 a tonne in 1993–94.

The growth in domestic sales was due primarily to increased coal purchases by the electricity industry. Total domestic sales rose by 3.9% to

15.8 million tonnes with usage for electricity generation increasing by 4.9% to 13.4 million tonnes.

13.5 COAL DISTRIBUTION BY CONSUMER GROUPS (a), QUEENSLAND
('000 tonnes)

Consumer group	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Electricity	12,417	12,434	13,371
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,675	1,692	1,698
Cement and concrete products	215	226	238
Sugar	43	49	81
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	79	65	68
Water transport	192	198	134
Other	268	261	242
Total	**14,889**	**14,925**	**15,832**

(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 0.6% to 71.4 million tonnes in 1993–94 compared with 71.0 million tonnes in 1992–93. The export coal was worth around $4,144.2m, representing 33.8% of Queensland's total export revenue.

Japan remained Queensland's major single export destination, buying 29.5 million tonnes of coal in 1993–94 which represented 41.4% of Queensland's export coal, with the balance sold to 30 other countries. Interstate coal exports in 1993–94 totalled 204,303 tonnes, a decrease of 57.8% from the 1992–93 figure of 483,999 tonnes.

13.6 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a) (b), AUSTRALIA

Period	*Index No.*	*Percentage change from previous year*
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
1993-94	106.3	-3.6

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency. (b) Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0.
Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

The Queensland Coal Board reported that the number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry at 30 June decreased marginally from 10,469 at 30 June 1993 to 10,462 at 30 June 1994. Despite this decrease in the number of people employed, the production of saleable coal increased, reflecting a rise of 1.4% in coal industry productivity for the State during 1993–94. Output of saleable coal per employee rose to 8,092 tonnes, an increase of 111 tonnes. These gains illustrate the benefits of ongoing restructuring and training in the Queensland coal industry, particularly with respect to maintaining its competitiveness and ability to sell quality coals on the world market.

Coal mine development and technological advances during 1993–94 included:

- Production from the main Ensham mine, located 10 kilometres south of the existing Yongala operation, commenced in November 1994. At this stage production from the combined operation is approximately 1.5 million tonnes a year. Construction of a second dragline is planned to commence in late 1995 for completion in 1997 as part of the scaling up of operations.
- Crinum, south-east of the Gregory open cut, commenced production in early 1995. Output from the mine is transported overland and treated at the Gregory mine washplant which has just been upgraded to produce a very low ash hard coking coal.
- Construction work is well advanced and underground development is progressing at the Kenmare mine on the leases at South Blackwater. The proposed longwall mine is currently being developed from one of the highwalls at South Blackwater. The washplant at the open cut has been substantially upgraded to handle the increased throughput.
- In the Surat Basin, west of Toowoomba, the Wilkie Creek open-cut mine, with a planned production of 700,000 tonnes a year, commenced operations in March 1995.
- At Ipswich, west of Brisbane, construction has commenced on the New Hill underground mine which is to produce thermal coal for domestic and export markets using convential board and pillar methods. Anticipated full scale production will be approximately 250,000 tonnes a year.
- Development work continued at North Goonyella prior to the installation and commissioning of the longwall in February 1994 with production planned to increase 3 million tonnes a year by late 1995.
- The new Marion-Dresser 8750 dragline under construction at Callide mine was commissioned in April 1994 and will support the increase in production capacity to 6 million tonnes a year of saleable coal.
- Deposits at Eastern Creek South are being developed to supplement production of the Newlands open-cut mine.
- Exploratory underground mining is currently being undertaken near the existing highwall at Newlands mine to evaluate the local geological and mining conditions ahead of the proposed development of a single unit longwall operation.
- Port facilities at Dalrymple Bay coal terminal were expanded to cater for the output from the new North Goonyella mine and an anticipated 4 million tonnes a year increase from expansions of existing central Queensland mines.
- Blair Athol became the first mine in Queensland to exceed 9 million tonnes a year of saleable coal production and in August 1993 exports of coking coal from the Goonyella mine exceeded 100 million tonnes.

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. Strong competition is expected 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 1993–94 was 936.0 megalitres, a decrease of 11.3% from 1,055.6 megalitres in 1992–93.

Discoveries in the Cooper-Eromanga Basins at Bargie No.1 and Inland No.1 were important but did not replace reserve consumption and hence crude oil reserves are decreasing.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Natural gas condensate production in 1993–94 increased strongly by 80.5% to 172.1 megalitres from 95.3 megalitres in 1992–93. This increase was the result of new gas fields in south-west Queensland starting production to service the contract to supply South Australia with 300 petajoules of natural gas over the next 10 years.

Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Natural gas production in Queensland increased 22.9% to 1,616.1 gigalitres in 1993–94 compared with 1,314.4 gigalitres in 1992–93. The production value rose by 17.8% to $122.0m during 1993–94 from $103.6m in 1992–93.

Prior to 1991–92 the main gas producing areas in Queensland were the Roma-Surat and Dennison Trough areas but in recent years production from the Cooper Basin in south-west Queensland has far outstripped that from the original fields and now contributes over 75% of the State's natural gas production. It has been estimated that the annual demand for natural gas in this State will at least double in the next few years to 80 petajoules in line with the overall rate of commercial and industrial growth. Areas of growth not only include Brisbane and the coastal strip but also the mineral rich north-west. Potential uses of south-west Queensland gas in this latter area include:

- Conversion of the Mount Isa Mines power station from coal to gas.
- Use of natural gas at existing and potential mining operations such as Ernest Henry, Cannington and Century.

- Use of natural gas as feedstock for ammonia production in a fertiliser plant at Phosphate Hill.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1993–94 included the following:

- Construction of the south-west Queensland Gas Centre at Ballera, 60 kilometres north-west of Jackson, and the 180 kilometre pipeline from Ballera to the Moomba processing plant in South Australia were completed and in operation in late 1993.
- Preliminary planning was done for the south-west Queensland to Wallumbilla (near Roma) pipeline, to be developed by December 1996. Construction of the south-west Queensland to Mount Isa pipeline moved a step closer with the selection of a preferred developer. When completed these two pipelines will add more than 1,500 kilometres to the existing Queensland grid.
- Development of the Gilmore gas field to supply, by pipeline, the nearly completed gas-fired power station at Barcaldine.

In line with the significant developments in the natural gas sector was the increase in liquefied petroleum gas production. Propane and butane volumes in 1993–94 increased 67.0% and 49.2% to 150.4 megalitres and 86.5 megalitres, respectively.

Construction Materials and Other Non-metal Ore Minerals

Construction Materials

Production of construction materials — sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, dimension stone (shaped marble, sandstone, etc. slabs), fill, etc. — caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions, particularly the state of the building industry.

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large-scale operators throughout the State, but it is dominated by three or four major companies.

The dimension stone industry (granite, marble, sandstone and slate) in Queensland is 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 1993–94 was $2.4m.

Sandstone comprised 87.9% of total Queensland dimension stone value in 1993–94. The majority of sandstone production is centred around the Helidon region to the west of Brisbane. Small amounts are also produced in the Gympie and Rockhampton areas. Total production from nine producers for 1993–94 was 23,277 tonnes at a value of $2.1m.

Total production of granite in 1993–94 in Queensland decreased to 164 tonnes at a value of $72,496. A processing site in Townsville has commenced cutting and polishing operations and further development work is planned.

Despite there being a large number of leases for marble in Queensland, only two marble producers at Chillagoe operated in 1993–94. Production quantity for 1993–94 more than doubled to 953 tonnes, which had a value of $60,956. There is continuing interest in expanding the industry in the Chillagoe district to supply marble to both the domestic and international markets.

Slate production in 1993–94 increased by 54% to 836 tonnes with a value of $155,969. The majority of this material came from the Mareeba area with smaller quantities coming from Anderleigh, near Gympie and the Warwick district.

The domestic market is important to the dimension stone industry, however, export opportunities particularly for sandstone and granite are being pursued in Asia and Europe.

Other Non-metal Ore Minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant (in value terms) of the non-metal ore minerals currently produced in Queensland are silica, limestone, clays, salt, magnesite and gemstones.

13.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METAL ORE MINERALS (a), QUEENSLAND

Mineral	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Clays				
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	50	56	61
Brick and shale	'000 tonnes	1,134	1,250	1,306
Cement	'000 tonnes	77	76	85
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	9	9	13
Other types	'000 tonnes	112	138	140
Diatomite	tonnes	1,241	1,378	840
Dimension stone				
Granite	tonnes	148	650	164
Marble	tonnes	598	404	953
Sandstone	tonnes	38,182	28,916	23,277
Slate	tonnes	1,065	542	836
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	34	29	25
Gypsum	tonnes	—	—	3,757
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2,369	2,432	2,485
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	180	246	284
Peat	tonnes	2,050	2,085	1,358
Perlite	tonnes	2,584	3,425	4,229
Phosphate rock	tonnes	—	—	17,590
Salt	'000 tonnes	247	262	238
Silica	'000 tonnes	2,020	2,421	2,494

(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 with almost 90% of State production being exported to Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. Deposits in north Queensland continued to be the major supplier for the State, accounting for nearly 70% of the total silica production in 1993–94. Production in Queensland in 1993–94 maintained its upward trend with a 3.0% increase to 2.5 million tonnes valued at $25.1m.

The total tonnage of limestone mined in Queensland rose from 2.4 million tonnes (valued at $23.2m) in 1992–93 to 2.5 million tonnes (valued at $27.0m) in 1993–94. Limestone mined in Queensland is used in a wide variety of applications, though by far the largest single consumer is the cement industry. Queensland currently supports three cement plants, at Rockhampton, Gladstone and Brisbane. The

Rockhampton (Parkhurst) plant is supplied from the Mount Etna deposit and the Gladstone (Fishermans Landing) plant draws limestone from a major mining operation at East End near Mount Larcom. Other significant limestone users are the alumina refinery at Gladstone, copper and lead smelters at Mount Isa, glass works in Brisbane, sugar mills along the coast, the State's agricultural and pastoral industries and the coal industry. Future developments for this mineral include plans for a major cement and lime plant at Mount Isa to service the major base metal mining developments expected in the future.

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. 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. Future developments include exploitation of large deposits of kaolin at Skardon River on northern Cape York Peninsula and establishment of a plant in the Kingaroy area to process between 10,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes a year of refined product.

Queensland is the main producer of bentonite in Australia. Bentonite production increased from 55,684 tonnes in 1992–93 to 60,998 tonnes in 1993–94. The corresponding value increased from $5.1m to $5.8m.

Production of structural and special purpose clays in 1993–94 was 1.5 million tonnes (valued at $27.0m). This represents an increase of 4.8% from the 1992–93 figure of 1.5 million tonnes (valued at $25.3m). The production increase was due mainly to increased demand for bricks generated by growth in the building industry and continued international demand for kaolin from north Queensland deposits.

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 decreased in 1993–94 to 237,656 tonnes (valued at $10.7m) from 261,722 tonnes (valued at $11.2m) in 1992–93. Development of a new production operation in the Rockhampton area is well advanced.

Magnesite production in Queensland in 1993–94 continued to grow strongly with a 15.8% increase in quantity following on the 36.6% increase in the previous year. The quantity produced in 1993–94 reached 284,390 tonnes, valued at $8.7m. 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.

Resource evaluation, as well as extensive metallurgical testing and product development research programs, continue to be undertaken. The QMAG project produces deadburned magnesia and electrofused magnesia. Production in 1993–94 amounted to 82,468 tonnes of deadburned magnesia and 17,070 tonnes of electrofused magnesia for use in both domestic and international markets in the manufacture of refractory products. The Flamemag joint venture is progressing with agreements being signed to produce magnesium hydroxide flame retardant products for the polymer industry.

The Magmetal project is continuing and has reached the stage where a major industry partner is being sought to assist in establishing a commercial plant for the production of magnesium metal. Expenditure on the research project, called the Australian Magnesium Research and Development Project, totals over $28m to date. The Cemag Project is researching into magnesium cements and fire retardant building products and evaluation of trial products is continuing.

Queensland gemstone production in 1993–94 increased 39.9% to $6.6m. 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.

Increased exploration activity for sapphires mainly in the Anakie region in central Queensland has shown benefits. Production in 1993–94 was valued at $4.1m compared with $2.2m in 1992–93. The majority of sapphires are destined for the export market, mainly to Thailand.

Queensland production of opal in 1993–94 was valued at $1.2m. Queensland is Australia's only producer of ironstone boulder opal which accounts for approximately 1% of total Australian opal production. Approximately 80% of Australian opal is destined for the export market, mainly to South-East Asia.

All of Queensland's and approximately half of Australia's chrysoprase is currently mined at Marlborough in central Queensland. Most of this production is also destined for export to South-East Asian markets. Chrysoprase production in 1993–94 was valued at $1.2m.

Agate is currently produced as part of tourist based operations at Agate Creek, Mount Tamborine, Yandina and Mount Hay. Queensland production of agate in 1993–94 was valued at $1,268. Other gemstones produced in Queensland in 1993–94 were: garnet ($5,637) and topaz ($750) produced at Mount Surprise, Mount Garnet and Stanthorpe, aquamarine ($500) and minor quantities of gem quality zircon.

13.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND
($'000)

Gemstone	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Sapphires	2,045	r 2,242	4,124
Opals	1,240	r 1,233	1,175
Chrysoprase	1,861	1,209	1,179
Other	41	13	91
Total	**5,187**	**r 4,697**	**6,569**

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Gypsum was produced in Queensland for the first time in 1993–94 with a total of 3,757 tonnes valued at $64,188 being mined in the Winton district. This mineral is used for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of building materials.

MINING OPERATIONS

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1992–93 increased 4.2% in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) to $6,751.2m compared with the 1991–92 turnover figure of $6,477.5m. Value added increased 10.8% from $3,630.2m in 1991–92 to $4,022.2m in 1992–93.

Value added for coal mining establishments ($2,626.6m in 1992–93) increased by $290.2m (12.4 %) compared with 1991–92 figures. Value added for metal ore mining establishments increased by $113.7m (10.7%) to $1,178.0m and for oil and gas extraction establishments decreased by $11.9m (5.2%) to $217.6m.

Employment in Queensland mining establishments decreased to 15,432 persons (14,600 males and 832 females) at 30 June 1993, compared with 15,667 at 30 June 1992. Employment in the metal ore sector fell 7.2 % from 5,325 persons at 30 June 1992 to 4,966 persons at 30 June 1993. Employment in oil and gas extraction establishments increased 36 persons to 378 persons. The coal mining sector also recorded an increase in employment of 88 persons from 10,000 at 30 June 1992 to 10,088 at 30 June 1993.

13.9 MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	*Establishments at 30 June*	*Employment at 30 June (b)*	*Wages and salaries (c)*	*Turnover*	*Value added*
	No.	*No.*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Queensland					
1990-91	139	16,583	895.3	6,422.5	3,867.3
1991-92	123	15,667	882.7	6,477.5	r 3,630.2
1992-93	*126*	*15,432*	*920.0*	*6,751.2*	*4,022.2*
Metal ore minerals	41	4,966	226.6	1,745.1	1,178.0
Fuel minerals					
Coal	51	10,088	671.1	4,676.8	2,626.6
Oil and gas	34	378	22.3	329.4	217.6
Australia					
1992-93	493	58,047	3,530.1	28,980.9	19,509.3

(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) and Mining Industry (8402.0).

13.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1992–93

State or Territory	*Establishments at 30 June*	*Employment at 30 June (b)*	*Turnover*	*Value added*
	No.	*No.*	*$m*	*$m*
NSW and ACT	102	16,833	4,662.5	2,488.4
Victoria	16	1,082	4,073.6	3,860.4
Queensland	126	15,432	6,751.2	4,022.2
South Australia	16	2,237	1,093.4	888.4
Western Australia	189	19,543	10,575.9	6,938.5
Tasmania	9	1,526	330.4	147.1
Northern Territory	35	1,394	1,493.9	1,164.3
Australia	**493**	**58,047**	**28,980.9**	**19,509.3**

(a) Including metal ore and coal mining establishments. All States except NSW and Tasmania include oil and gas extraction establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Mining Industry (8402.0).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. In 1992–93 it accounted for 65.4% of total employment of metal ore, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, 69.3% of turnover and 65.3% of value added.

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1992–93, Queensland accounted for 25.6% of the total metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments, 26.6% of employment, 23.3% of turnover and 20.6% 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 1993–94 amounted to $140.2m, an increase of $22.3m or 18.9% from the $117.9m expenditure for 1992–93. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of $453.7m (57.2% of the Australian total of $792.6m for 1993–94), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second at 17.7% of the Australian total, followed by New South Wales with $73.7m or 9.3% of the total.

13.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
($ million)

State or Territory	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
New South Wales	63.3	60.9	73.7
Victoria	12.6	12.2	20.7
Queensland	r 109.9	117.9	140.2
South Australia	19.7	21.3	24.7
Western Australia	332.8	348.1	453.7
Tasmania	7.9	7.8	10.1
Northern Territory	57.8	63.5	69.5
Australia	**604.0**	**631.8**	**792.6**

(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 $22.3m increase in expenditure on Queensland mineral exploration in 1993–94 reflects an increase in copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, coal and mineral sands exploration. Exploration expenditure on copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt increased 16.3% from $57.5m in 1992–93 to $66.9m in 1993–94, gold exploration expenditure increased 34.1% from $35.8m in 1992–93 to $48.0m in 1993–94, uranium exploration increased from $0.9m in 1992–93 to $1.6m in 1993–94, coal exploration increased from $15.0m in 1992–93 to $17.0m in 1993–94 and expenditure on mineral sands exploration increased from $1.5m in 1992–93 to $1.9m in 1993–94.

13.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
($ million)

	Queensland		*Australia*	
Mineral	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	57.5	66.9	183.4	191.6
Gold	35.8	48.0	320.1	453.8
Iron ore		n.p.	24.0	18.7
Mineral sands	1.5	1.9	9.8	8.5
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	n.p.	0.4	0.5	1.1
Uranium	0.9	1.6	8.8	7.6
Coal	15.0	17.0	24.2	27.7
Construction materials	—	0.1	1.1	1.3
Diamonds	n.p.	n.p.	38.1	58.7
Other	6.6	4.0	21.9	23.5
Total	**117.9**	**140.2**	**631.8**	**792.6**

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.
Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

13.13 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Expenditure	*$'000*	*71,414*	*79,375*	*69,961*
Geophysical/geological	$'000	23,454	17,016	17,261
Exploration drilling	$'000	21,028	36,744	31,608
Appraisal/development	$'000	26,932	25,615	21,092
Exploration wells drilled (a)	*No.*	*27*	*41*	*37*
As oil producers	No.	2	3	2
As gas producers	No.	4	9	6
As oil/gas producers	No.	1	—	—
Abandoned or water wells	No.	20	27	26
Suspended	No.	—	2	3
Total drilling	metres	40,907.1	65,446.1	59,218.0

(a) Onshore.
Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Petroleum exploration has decreased 11.9% to $70.0m in 1993–94. During 1993–94 there were eight new discoveries, two of oil and four of gas. A total of 60 petroleum wells were drilled in Queensland, four fewer than in 1992–93. Of these, 37 were for exploration, 16 for appraisal and seven for development purposes. The success rate for exploration was 21.6%.

The majority of exploration activity for coal bed methane is centred on the Bowen Basin with exploration being extended into the Galilee Basin.

Total expenditure by the petroleum industry on exploration, excluding overheads, in 1993–94 is estimated to be $62.3m, slightly lower than the 1992–93 figure of $67.1m. This drop was due to lower oil prices and general economic conditions restricting the availability of exploration funds. A significant proportion of this exploration expenditure was directed to the evaluation of the commercial viability of extracting methane gas from coal seams, with a total of 19 coal seam wells being drilled in 1993–94.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Queensland recorded the largest total expenditure (capital and current) by mining industry on environment protection of all States and Territories in 1992–93, with $59.3m or 1.9% of total capital expenditure by establishments in the Queensland mining industry. In 1992–93 in Queensland, capital expenditure on environment protection recorded $16.2m and current expenditure recorded $43.0m.

13.14 EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BY MINING INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1992–93

Expenditure type	*$ million*
Current	*43.0*
Government fees, charges and taxes	0.8
Purchased services	9.1
Other	33.2
Capital	*16.2*
End-of-line techniques	
Land rehabilitaton and other pollutants	3.1
Water pollutants	6.1
Non-hazardous solid waste pollutants	3.4
Air pollutants	2.0
Noise pollutants	0.2
Change-in-production processes	
Land rehabilitation and other pollutants	0.4
Water pollutants	0.1
Air pollutants	1.0
Total	**59.3**

Source: Mining Industry, Australia (8402.0).

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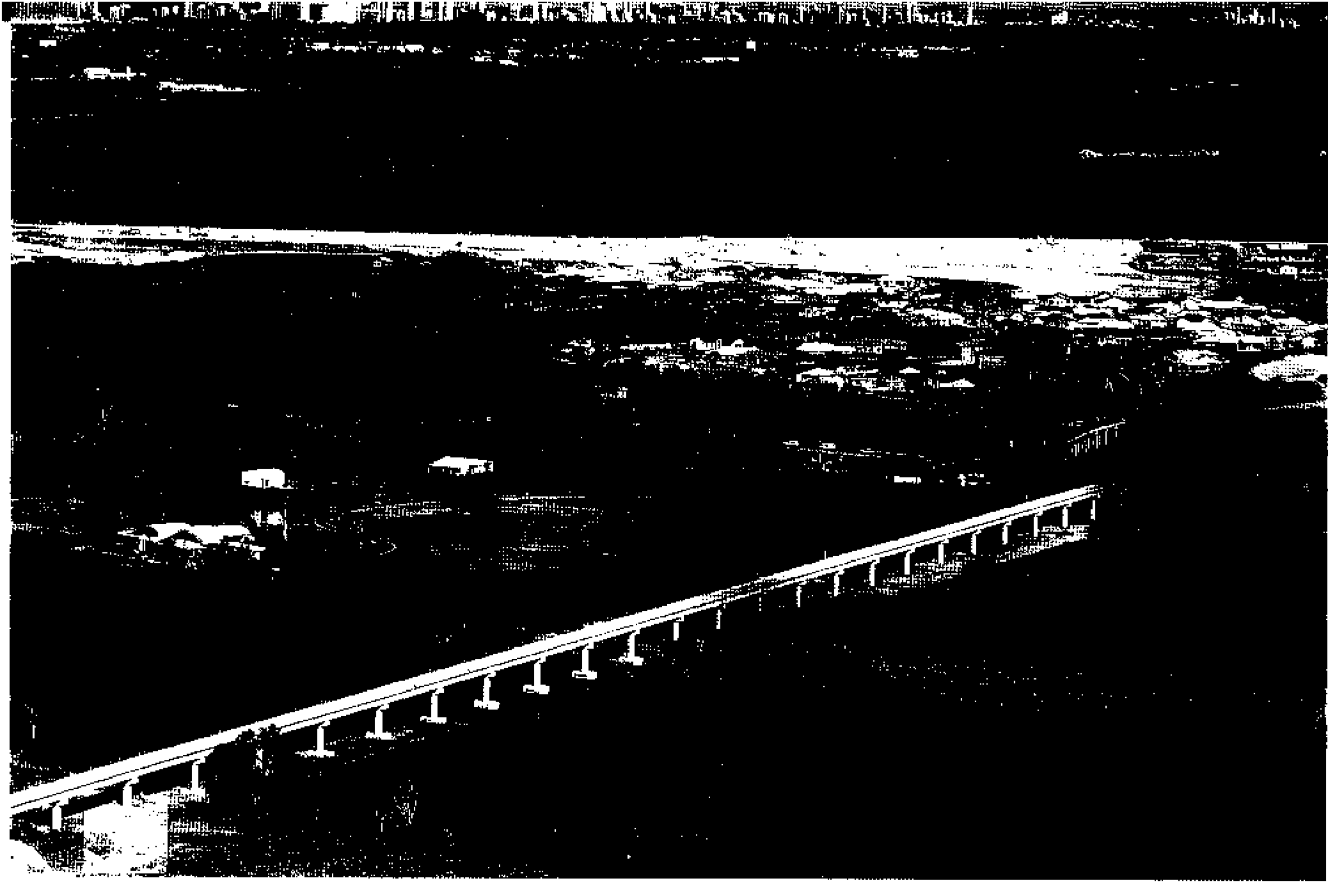
Mining Operations, Australia (8402.0), annual

Sheep at Stonehenge Station — Photo: *Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

The largest coal hauler in the world. Curragh Mine — Photo: *Duaringa Shire Council*



The Gold Coast railway crossing the Coomera River Photo: *Queensland Rail*

Hail and Ride bus, Brisbane Photo: *Queensland Transport*

Mining Production, Australia (8405.0), annual

Non-ABS source: Queensland Coal Board, *Annual Report*

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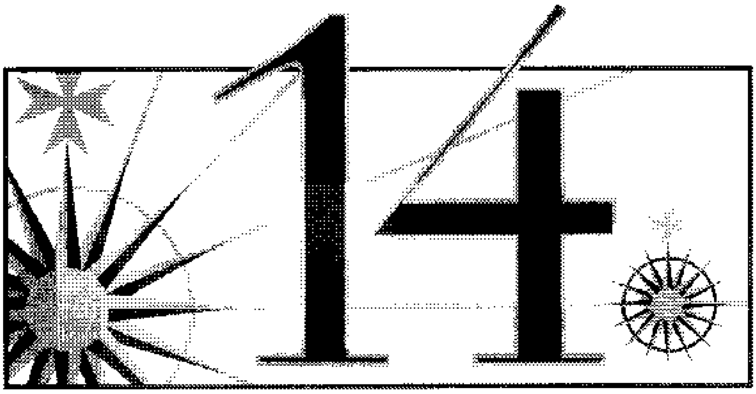
Chapter 14

MANUFACTURING



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Chapter 14

MANUFACTURING

In 1992–93 the manufacturing sector was the third largest contributor to Gross State Product in Queensland. In recent years, the importance of this industry has declined with an overall shift to service-providing industries from goods-producing industries in Queensland and Australia. Despite this trend, the Queensland manufacturing sector has become more technologically oriented and export focused.

Manufacturing, as specified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products. The ANZSIC recently superseded the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the first time this chapter uses data classified according to the ANZSIC system.

There were 6,068 manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland at 30 June 1993. (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 124,300 persons (at end of June 1993), paid $3,435.0m in wages and salaries in 1992–93, recorded $23,642m in turnover and $8,292m in value added.

14.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1992–93 p

Item	*Unit*	*Queensland*	*Australia*	*Queensland as a proportion of Australia*
				%
Establishments (a)	No.	6,068	37,861	16.0
Employment at 30 June (b)	'000	124.3	866.9	14.3
Wages and salaries (c)	$m	3,435	26,866	12.8
Turnover	$m	23,642	170,214	13.9
Value added	$m	8,292	67,890	12.2

(a) At 30 June. Excluding single-establishment businesses not employing staff at 30 June 1993. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

During the 1992–93 financial year, Queensland manufacturing industry's contribution to Australian manufacturing industry was 14.3% of employment, 12.8% of wages and salaries paid, 13.9% of turnover and 12.2% of value added.

Over the 10 years 1982–83 to 1992–93, annual manufacturing Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost has increased at an average of 7.7% a year. In 1992–93, the manufacturing industry contributed 12.2% of total GSP at factor cost, 2.5 percentage points lower than 10 years ago. The contribution by manufacturing to Queensland GSP has generally declined as there has been a relative shift from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries in Queensland although in 1992–93 it rose marginally by 0.9 percentage points. A similar trend is also evident in

Australian Gross Domestic Product data where the contribution of manufacturing also rose marginally in 1992–93.

14.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST: MANUFACTURING AS A PROPORTION OF ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	*Manufacturing*	*All industries*	*Manufacturing as a proportion of all industries*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
1982-83	3,378	22,894	14.7
1988-89 r	5,529	44,424	12.4
1989-90 r	6,196	49,648	12.5
1990-91 r	6,143	51,187	12.0
1991-92 r	6,101	54,088	11.3
1992-93	7,074	58,052	12.2

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

MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the Queensland economy in 1992–93, food, beverages and tobacco was the largest manufacturing sector comprising 9.1% of manufacturing establishments, 25.9% of employment in manufacturing, 26.4% of wages and salaries paid, 31.2% of manufacturing turnover and 29.9% of value added.

14.3 MANUFACTURING, QUEENSLAND, 1992–93 p

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Establishments at 30 June (a)*	*Employment at end of June (b)*	*Wages and salaries (c)*	*Turnover*	*Value added*
	No.	*'000*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Food, beverages and tobacco	554	32.2	906	7,372	2,478
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products	444	5.8	125	546	238
Wood and paper products	660	10.1	267	1,606	686
Printing, publishing and recorded media	530	10.1	296	1,134	648
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	363	7.9	250	3,454	936
Non-metallic mineral products	287	7.8	233	1,586	663
Metal products	1,141	21.7	626	4,810	1,312
Machinery and equipment	1,058	19.3	537	2,306	973
Other manufacturing	1,032	9.4	194	828	359
Total	**6,068**	**124.3**	**3,435**	**23,642**	**8,292**

(a) Excluding single-establishment businesses not employing staff at 30 June 1993. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

In terms of contribution to the Australian food, beverages and tobacco industry, Queensland accounted for 17.2% of establishments, 20.8% of employment, 19.2% of wages and salaries paid, 20.0% of turnover and 17.2% of value added.

In recent years raw sugar milling and the meat industry classes accounted for over 42% of turnover for the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision and over 38% of employment for this subdivision.

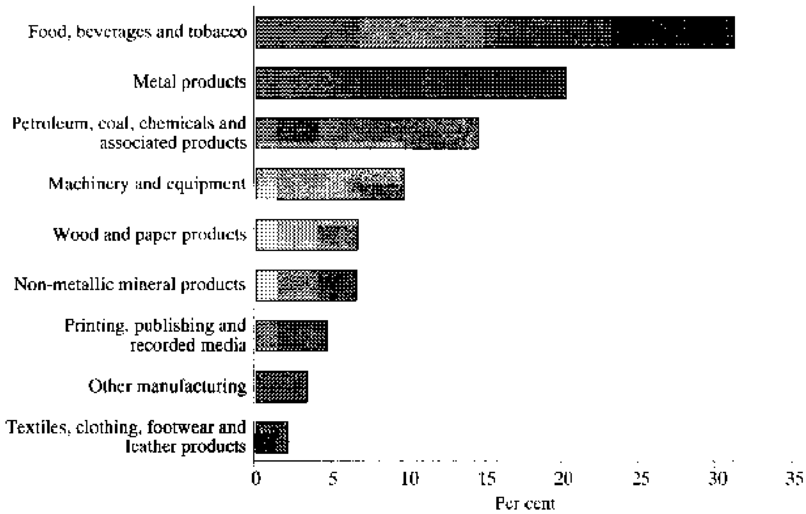
Queensland sugar mills crushed a record 32.8 million tonnes of harvested cane during the 1994 season. This was an increase of 9.1% over the previous record set in 1993. The continued expansion in sugar cane land and good growing and harvesting conditions in 1994 contributed to making Australia the world's largest raw sugar exporter for the first time.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Turnover

The largest industry subdivisions in 1992–93 in terms of contribution to total turnover were food, beverages and tobacco (31.2%), metal products (20.3%), petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products (14.6%) and machinery and equipment (9.8%).

MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1992-93



Operating Ratios

In 1992–93, the Queensland manufacturing industry employed an average of 20 persons per establishment, generated an average turnover of $190,200 per employee and paid an average of $27,600 in wages and salaries per employee. Value added per person employed in Queensland's manufacturing industry in 1992–93 was $66,700. The highest value added per employee was in the petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products industry ($118,500), while other manufacturing had the lowest value added per employee at $38,200.

Food, beverages and tobacco and non-metallic mineral products had the largest average employment per establishment, recording averages of 58 and 27 employees per establishment, respectively. The petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products industry subdivision recorded the highest average turnover per person employed at $437,200 and the highest average wages and salaries per employee at $31,600, reflecting the capital-intensive nature of the industry. Other manufacturing recorded the lowest average turnover per employee at $88,100 and average wages and salaries per employee at $20,600, thus reflecting the labour-intensive nature of this industry group.

14.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, 1992–93 p

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Persons employed per establishment (a)*	*Turnover per person employed (b) (c)*	*Wages and salaries per employee (d)*	*Value added per employee*
	No.	*$'000*	*$'000*	*$'000*
Food, beverages and tobacco	58	228.9	28.1	77.0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products	13	94.1	21.6	41.0
Wood and paper products	15	159.0	26.4	67.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	19	112.3	29.3	64.2
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	22	437.2	31.6	118.5
Non-metallic mineral products	27	203.3	29.9	85.0
Metal products	19	221.7	28.8	60.5
Machinery and equipment	18	119.5	27.8	50.4
Other manufacturing	9	88.1	20.6	38.2
Total	**20**	**190.2**	**27.6**	**66.7**

(a) Number of persons employed at the end of June 1993 (including working proprietors) divided by the number of establishments in operation at 30 June 1993. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Subject to sample error. (d) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

Employment

At August 1993, the labour force survey showed that manufacturing employment comprised 11.7% of Queensland employed persons, compared with the national figure of 13.8%. Between June 1992 and June 1993, employment in the manufacturing sector rose 4% in Queensland. The machinery and equipment industry registered the largest increase with an employment rise of 16% followed by other manufacturing where employment rose 6%. The largest decrease occurred in the textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products industry where employment fell 3%.

14.5 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE p
('000)

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*1992*	*1993*	*Percentage change, 1992 to 1993*
Food, beverages and tobacco	31.8	32.2	3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products	6.0	5.8	–3
Wood and paper products	10.2	10.1	–1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	10.0	10.1	2
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	7.6	7.9	3
Non-metallic mineral products	7.5	7.8	3
Metal products	21.8	21.7	
Machinery and equipment	16.6	19.3	16
Other manufacturing	8.8	9.4	6
Total	**120.2**	**124.3**	**4**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

Value Added

Value added as a measure of the production attributable to each industry is derived as follows: turnover less purchases and selected expenses plus the value of closing stock less the value of opening stock.

In 1992–93, total value added for the Queensland manufacturing industry was $8,292m. The industry subdivisions contributing the largest proportions to total value added in Queensland were food, beverages and tobacco (29.9%) and metal products (15.8%).

The ratio of wages and salaries to value added for Queensland's manufacturing industry in 1992–93 was 0.41, that is, it required 41 cents paid in wages and salaries to produce one dollar of value added. Within Queensland's manufacturing industry, the lowest ratio was recorded in the petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products subdivision (0.27) whereas the machinery and equipment subdivision recorded the highest ratio of wages and salaries to value added (0.55).

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 26 industrial disputes in the Queensland manufacturing industry during 1994. These disputes involved over 11,000 employees and resulted in the loss of 29,500 working days. This compares with a total of 139 industrial disputes for all Queensland industries in 1994, where 55,200 employees were involved and over 133,000 working days were lost. In relation to all disputes that occurred in Queensland during 1994, the manufacturing industry represented 18.7% of disputes, 20.3% of employees involved in disputes and 22.1% of working days lost.

14.6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED IN QUEENSLAND, DURING 1994

ANZSIC industry subdivision	*Total industrial disputes occurring (a) (b)*	*Employees involved (directly or indirectly)*	*Working days lost*
	No.	*'000*	*'000*
Food, beverages and tobacco	9	9.2	25.4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products	—	. .	—
Wood and paper products	—	. .	—
Printing, publishing and recorded media	n.p.	0.5	1.1
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	5	0.2	0.6
Metal products } Machinery and equipment }	7	1.4	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products } Other manufacturing }	n.p.	—	—
Total	**26**	**11.2**	**29.5**

(a) Refers to all disputes occurring during the period regardless of year of commencement or termination.
(b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry.
Source: Industrial Disputes, unpublished data.

Within the manufacturing industry, the food, beverages and tobacco, and metal products, machinery and equipment industries accounted for 61.5%

of disputes; comprising 94.6% of employees involved in disputes and 93.9% of working days lost. For the metal products, machinery and equipment group, industrial disputes resulted in 41 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%), with overall employment in the manufacturing industry increasing by 1.8%. The number of Queensland manufacturing industry employees with union membership then rose by 10,795 persons (19.7%) between 1988 and 1994, recovering the loss in membership that occurred between 1986 and 1988. Despite this rise, the proportion of Queensland manufacturing industry employees with union membership increased only marginally over that recorded in 1988.

The manufacturing industry continues to display a higher rate of union membership when compared with the proportion of union membership for all industries. The number of trade union members in all industries increased by 26,061 persons (7.0%) between 1988 and 1994, however, in proportionate terms, union membership has declined 4.9 percentage points.

14.7 EMPLOYEES WITH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: MANUFACTURING AND ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

	Manufacturing		*All industries*	
Year	*Number*	*Proportion of total employment*	*Number*	*Proportion of total employment*
	'000	%	'000	%
August 1986	62.4	48.2	396.0	45.5
August 1988	54.9	41.6	369.9	39.2
August 1990 (a)	67.3	45.5	410.1	38.5
August 1992	61.2	42.5	409.7	38.1
August 1994	65.7	42.5	395.9	34.3

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded persons aged 70 years and over.

Source: Trade Union Members (6325.0), microfiche data.

MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Despite a general manufacturing industry contraction, exports of products produced by the manufacturing industry have increased. Manufacturing exports comprised 41.0% of total Queensland exports in 1993–94 compared with 41.6% in 1992–93. The value of manufactured goods exported from Queensland for 1993–94 was $4,915m, an increase of $13m (0.3%) compared with the 1992–93 figure. Increases in the value of exports for food, beverages and tobacco products ($113.0m), chemical, petroleum and coal products ($82.8m) and other machinery and equipment ($55.8m) helped sustain export growth despite substantial falls in the value of exports for basic metal products, decreasing $298.4m and miscellaneous manufacturing, decreasing $31.8m.

The food, beverages and tobacco sector accounts for 49.0% of total manufactured goods exported from Queensland, followed by basic metal products (23.2%) and other machinery and equipment (7.1%).

In 1993–94, Queensland's principal manufacturing export industry class was meat, with a value of $2,008m. This comprised 16.7% of the value of total Queensland exports and 40.9% of the value of the manufactured goods exported from Queensland.

14.8 MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED FROM QUEENSLAND
($'000)

ASIC industry subdivision	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,294,845	2,407,864
Textiles	288,672	338,517
Clothing and footwear	11,450	13,486
Wood, wood products and furniture	24,469	45,317
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	14,027	22,531
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	206,282	289,120
Non-metallic mineral products	39,626	34,016
Basic metal products	1,438,183	1,139,818
Fabricated metal products	59,104	73,259
Transport equipment	121,044	123,023
Other machinery and equipment	293,752	349,574
Miscellaneous manufacturing	110,265	78,420
Total	**4,901,719**	**4,914,945**

Source: Foreign Trade Export Statistics, unpublished data.

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT

Private New Capital Expenditure

14.9 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*
Actual—			
1988-89	117.5	660.9	778.5
1989-90	164.7	875.4	1,040.1
1990-91	160.9	628.3	789.2
1991-92	73.6	502.8	576.4
1992-93	81.7	656.8	738.5
1993-94	188.2	788.8	977.0
Expected (a)—			
1994-95 (b)	134.1	1,051.1	1,185.2
1995-96 (c)	85.8	857.7	943.5

(a) As reported by businesses. (b) Actual expenditure for the 6 months to December 1994 plus expected expenditure for the 6 months to June 1995 as reported by businesses in the December 1994 surveys. (c) Expected expenditure for the financial year as reported by businesses in the December 1994 surveys.

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, unpublished data.

New private capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry at current prices in Queensland rose significantly between 1992–93 and 1993–94 by 32.3% to $977.0m. This follows a 28.1% rise between 1991–92 and 1992–93 after a fall of 27% between 1990–91 and 1991–92. 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 1993, businesses reported expectations of an increase in capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry of $208.2m to $1,185.2m in 1994–95.

In 1993–94, 80.7% of private new capital expenditure on manufacturing was outlayed on equipment, plant and machinery and 19.3% on new buildings and structures.

Committed Projects

During 1993–94, six major manufacturing and mineral processing development projects were completed in Queensland, at an estimated total cost of $191m. This included expansion of cement operations at Gladstone and Townsville, expansion of a brewery at Yatala and the rebuild and upgrade of a paper facility in Brisbane.

Over the same period of time, 14 manufacturing and mineral processing developers had projects on which development is proceeding or they had announced a definite commitment to proceed with the project. This represents a total estimated cost of $1,781m 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, Boyne Island Aluminium smelter's third potline expansion and a mill expansion by Burdekin Sugar Mills contributed 72.2% of the total estimated cost.

In addition to the above, a further 13 developers are undertaking feasibility studies into new projects in Queensland.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Expenditure on pollution abatement and control (PAC) is either of a capital or current nature. Capital expenditure refers to expenditure on facilities, processes or improvements to equipment that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants. Current expenditure refers to payments made to contractors to remove or dispose of waste, levies and fees paid to local governments or other agencies for waste treatment or solid waste disposal and other operational maintenance costs incurred by the establishment for the protection of the environment from pollution.

Pollution Abatement and Control

Reported total capital expenditure by manufacturers to abate pollution in 1991–92 was $39.3m. Of this total expenditure, 84.5% was spent by manufacturers in the three industry subdivisions spending most on ongoing environmental protection – basic metal products ($19.3m), chemical, petroleum and coal products ($7.7m) and food, beverages and tobacco ($6.3m).

Expenditure on Environment Protection

In 1991–92 manufacturing establishments in Queensland spent a total of $51.4m on environmental protection. This represented 0.2% of total manufacturing industry turnover for the year. In the paper, paper products, printing and publishing industry subdivision, expenditure on environmental protection accounted for 0.4% of the manufacturing industry's turnover for the year. Of the total current expenditure on environmental protection, 59.7% was spent by manufacturers in the food, beverages and tobacco, basic metal products and chemical, petroleum and coal products subdivisions.

14.10 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991–92

ASIC industry subdivision	*Expenditure*	*Proportion of total turnover (b)*
	$'000	*%*
Food, beverages and tobacco	14,126	0.2
Textiles	146	0.1
Clothing and footwear	216	0.1
Wood, wood products and furniture	3,413	0.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,424	0.4
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	7,085	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	3,736	0.2
Basic metal products	9,460	0.3
Fabricated metal products	3,239	0.2
Transport equipment	1,004	0.1
Other machinery and equipment	1,712	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,796	0.2
Total	**51,357**	**0.2**

(a) Excluding expenditure by single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed. Establishments which did not respond to questions were treated as having nil expenditure. (b) The proportion of total reported turnover of establishments that had current expenditure on environmental protection.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

Return of Containers and Packaging

In 1991–92, 1,376 establishments in the manufacturing industry (21% of all establishments) encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging. The highest incidence of the return of containers or packaging was in the chemical, petroleum and coal products industry where 39% of all establishments took part.

14.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS ENCOURAGING THE RETURN OF THEIR OWN CONTAINERS OR PACKAGING (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1991–92

ASIC industry subdivision	*Number*	*Proportion of total establishments (b)*	*Proportion of total turnover (c)*
		%	*%*
Food, beverages and tobacco	183	22	33
Textiles	17	15	20
Clothing and footwear	64	23	22
Wood, wood products and furniture	162	12	14
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	195	30	47
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	65	39	21
Non-metallic mineral products	95	30	46
Basic metal products	35	27	25
Fabricated metal products	207	20	22
Transport equipment	76	18	9
Other machinery and equipment	141	19	23
Miscellaneous manufacturing	136	22	23
Total	**1,376**	**21**	**28**

(a) Establishments which did not respond to this question were treated as if they had responded 'no'. (b) Proportion of total establishments which operated at any time during 1991-92. (c) The proportion of total manufacturing industry turnover attributed to establishments that gave positive responses on this issue.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Queensland (8221.3).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity

The *Electricity Act 1994* provides the administrative framework within which a public electricity supply is made available to consumers in Queensland. The objectives of the Act are to promote the efficient, economical and environmentally sound provision of electricity supply and electrical safety and to regulate the electricity industry and electrical use.

The electricity industry was restructured and corporatised on 1 January 1995. Supply to customers is coordinated by a government corporation, the Queensland Transmission and Supply Corporation (QTSC). As well as a coordinating role, QTSC is responsible for planning for future electricity demand in Queensland.

QTSC operates as a holding company and has eight subsidiaries that are responsible for the Statewide electricity grid and for the provision of electricity to customers.

Another government-owned corporation, the Queensland Generation Corporation, builds, owns and operates most of Queensland's power generating installations. At present it supplies more than 80% of Queensland's electricity needs, with the remaining demand being met by private generators.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. In 1992–93, 93.1% of electricity generated came from this source. The Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations produced 0.9% 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.

14.12 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (a), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1993

Particulars	*Customers*	*Consumption*	*Consumption per customer*
	No.	*m kWh*	*'000 kWh*
Residential	1,123,671	7,077	6.3
Commercial	121,972	5,414	44.4
Industrial	53,686	10,724	199.8
Other	133	704	5,293.2
Total	**1,299,462**	**23,920**	**18.4**

(a) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June.

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (8208.0).

In 1992–93, a total of 30,404 million kWh of electricity were generated in Queensland. This represents an increase of 5.1% over the previous year and 12.5% over the 1989–90 level. This was distributed to consumers over 163,942 circuit kilometres of overhead lines and 7,132 circuit kilometres of underground cable. Of this generated electricity, 23,920 million kWh (78.7% of total electricity generated) was consumed by

1,299,462 customers, with industrial use representing 44.8% and residential use accounting for 29.6% of electricity consumed.

The Industry Gross Product (IGP) is derived by subtracting from the gross output of the business its intermediate consumption of goods and services. In 1992–93, the IGP for the electricity industry rose 31.6% from $1,252.6m in 1991–92, to $1,648.3m. In 1992–93 the IGP per employee was $192,420.

14.13 ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Units*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Industry Gross Product (IGP)	$m	r 1,252.6	1,648.3
Net capital expenditure	$m	620.7	580.2
Employment	No.	8,389	8,566
IGP per employee	$	r 149,310	192,420

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (8208.0).

In 1992–93 net capital expenditure decreased 6.5% to $580.2m. This followed a year of strong capital investment in 1991–92 when net capital expenditure increased 137.5% over that recorded in 1990–91.

Gas

Until 1991–92, the Roma-Surat and Dennison Trough areas were the main gas producing areas in Queensland. However, in recent years production from the Cooper Basin in south-west Queensland has increased, and it is this field that is now the largest producer of gas in the State.

In line with anticipated growth in the commercial and industrial sectors in Queensland it is estimated that annual demand for natural gas in this State could double in the next few years. This demand will come not only from Brisbane and the coastal strip, but from the mineral rich north-west with the increased availability of natural gas as an alternative energy source.

14.14 UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1992–93

Particulars	*Customers*	*Sales*	*Gas sales per customer*
	No.	*Terajoules*	*Gigajoules*
Residential	116,084	1,449	12
Commercial	3,375	921	273
Industrial	470	7,578	16,124
Total	**119,929**	**9,948**	**83**

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (8208.0).

In 1992–93, gas availability in Queensland decreased 3.2% to 26,746 terajoules (TJ) after an increase between 1990–91 and 1991–92 of 4.8%. Availability of gas in 1992–93 was marginally more than in 1989–90. During the year, 105 kilometres of natural gas reticulation and transmission mains were laid, bringing the total pipeline network to 4,169 kilometres at 30 June 1993. Of the gas available at mains, 9,948 TJ (37.2% of the total available) was sold to 119,929 consumers with industrial use representing 76.2% of this consumption.

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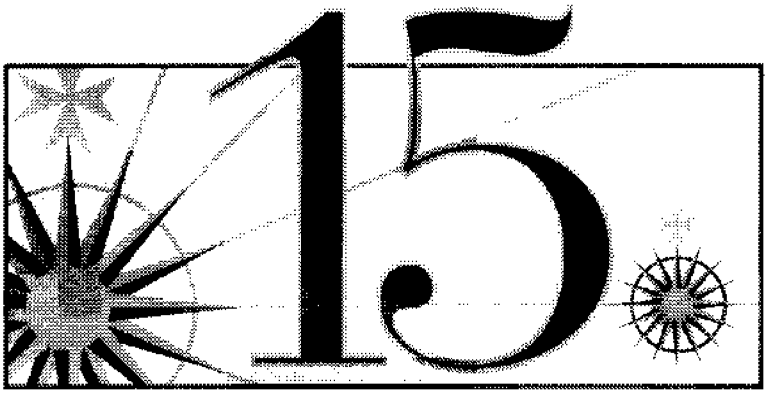
Chapter 15

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION



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Chapter 15

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the Queensland economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed impact on the physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

Engineering construction, which includes bridges, roads, airports, water storage and reticulation and other non-building works, represents part of Queensland's infrastructure in which other economic activities are able to develop.

HOUSING

With just under two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be a desired aim of Queenslanders.

Figures derived from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that 40.5% of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 24.5% were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1986 Census, these figures represent an increase of 1.4 percentage points in ownership and a decrease of 4.1 percentage points in the proportion of dwellings being purchased. Homes rented increased 1.6 percentage points in comparison over the same period.

15.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

	1986		*1991*	
Dwellings	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Owned	325,581	39.1	399,730	40.5
Being purchased	238,442	28.6	241,843	24.5
Rented	223,148	26.8	279,731	28.4
Other	46,332	5.6	64,655	6.6
Total	**833,503**	**100.0**	**985,959**	**100.0**

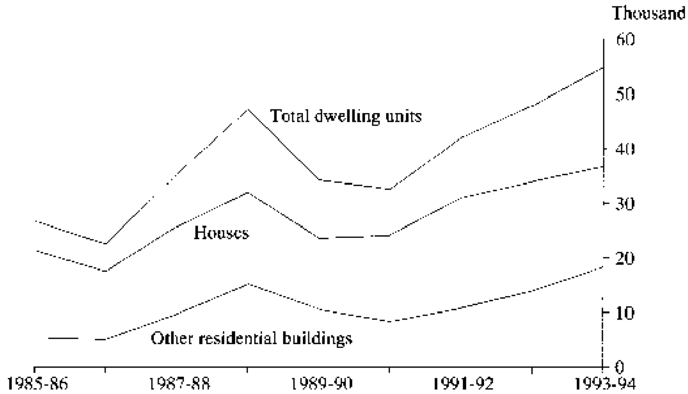
(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks.
Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Residential Building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1993–94 totalled 54,927, an increase of 15% over the number for the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was $4,591.0m, an increase of 20% over the 1992–93 figure.

During 1993–94, the number of commencements of residential buildings in Queensland increased. Although the number of commencements fluctuated throughout the year, house building increased slightly and other residential building experienced a period of strong growth.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND



15.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	*1988-89*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Houses	28,669	32,338	34,497
Other residential buildings	12,825	12,561	15,515
Total	**41,494**	**44,899**	**50,012**

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, Queensland (8741.3).

House commencements in 1993–94 increased 7% when compared with those for 1992–93 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) increased by 24% over the same period.

15.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

	1992-93			*1993-94*		
Statistical division	*Houses*	*Other residential buildings*	*Total*	*Houses*	*Other residential buildings*	*Total*
Brisbane	12,874	5,840	18,714	13,744	6,280	20,024
Moreton	7,755	3,589	11,344	8,522	5,647	14,169
Wide Bay-Burnett	3,398	539	3,937	3,468	450	3,918
Darling Downs	1,732	370	2,102	1,575	283	1,858
South-West	89	16	105	77	6	83
Fitzroy	1,728	394	2,122	1,889	302	2,191
Central-West	30	8	38	32	6	38
Mackay	974	264	1,238	1,076	348	1,424
Northern	1,619	633	2,252	1,773	476	2,249
Far North	2,103	872	2,975	2,297	1,657	3,954
North-West	36	36	72	44	60	104
Total	**32,338**	**12,561**	**44,899**	**34,497**	**15,515**	**50,012**

Source: Building Commencements Microfiche Service, Queensland (8744.3).

While most areas of Queensland reported increased building activity in 1993–94, 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 68% of the State total for

1993–94 and this region recorded a 14% increase in commencements over those for 1992–93.

The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Brisbane City with 17% of all reported commencements followed by Albert Shire with 10% and Gold Coast City with 7%. Apart from the south-east corner, most growth occurred in the areas of Mulgrave Shire, Hervey Bay City, Thuringowa City and Cairns City.

15.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

		1993-94		
Area	*1992-93*	*Houses*	*Other residential buildings*	*Total*
Albert Shire	3,375	3,461	1,317	4,778
Brisbane City	7,747	4,711	3,804	8,515
Caboolture Shire	2,916	2,239	381	2,620
Cairns City	687	206	772	978
Caloundra City	1,392	882	372	1,254
Douglas Shire	204	158	224	382
Gold Coast City	1,954	1,170	2,368	3,538
Hervey Bay City	1,306	1,041	178	1,219
Logan City	2,089	1,641	853	2,494
Maroochy Shire	2,659	1,496	1,304	2,800
Mulgrave Shire	1,370	1,272	518	1,790
Pioneer Shire	654	680	54	734
Redland Shire	1,781	1,237	619	1,856
Rockhampton City	577	419	153	572
Thuringowa City	1,034	1,010	13	1,023
Toowoomba City	843	547	235	782
Townsville City	891	489	395	884
Whitsunday Shire	165	167	84	251
Queensland	**44,898**	**34,497**	**15,515**	**50,012**

Sources: Building Approvals and Dwelling Unit Commencements: Small Area Statistics (8735.3) and unpublished data.

House Building Materials

Regional availability has a bearing on the types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland, and they have changed over time. The first settlers graduated from tents to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

In the late nineteenth century, the typical Queenslander was built on stilts to allow extra ventilation with extra shade provided by verandahs. By Federation, wood was the most extensively used house building material in Queensland while brick and stone dwellings were dominant in the southern capitals.

By the mid-1970s, brick was becoming more common in Queensland because of its permanence and insulating qualities, and the affordability of this material made it the number one choice. Stilt houses remain a feature of Queensland housing, however, fully enclosed high-set and low-set dwellings and ground level construction on concrete slabs are now predominant. Steel roofing material is most common, followed by terracotta and concrete tiles.

Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre
Contributed by Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre

The site of 1988 World Expo, less than 10 minutes walk from Brisbane's CBD, has been redeveloped as a 16 hectare 'place for people', complete with gardens, waterways, rainforests, restaurants and a range of entertainment facilities including the Queensland Cultural Centre. The latest addition to this area is the $200m Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, which was officially opened on 6 June 1995, with a gala concert.

The spectacular design is the world's first large-scale hyperbolic paraboloid structure. The design simultaneously enhances the building strength while enabling large areas of column-free space. The Centre's eye-catching signature roof-line of white sails forms part of the new vista for the South Brisbane precinct. It consists of five hyperbolic paraboloids, each capable of holding up to 100 tonnes, allowing exhibitors to suspend almost anything for display and exhibition purposes.

The Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre has had a significant impact on the economy of Brisbane and Queensland. Construction of the Centre provided 3,600 jobs and more than 440 jobs have been created on a continuing basis. More than 600 events are already booked ahead as far as 2004. Queensland materials have been used wherever possible, for example, the walls in the lobby are extensively panelled in Queensland Maple timber. Modern food preparation and serving techniques are used in the extensive kitchens and food service areas which enable guests to experience flexible catering styles from silver service to buffet style food presentations. The Centre's car park holds 1,600 cars, with elevators to all levels of the Centre.

The Great Hall has a capacity for up to 4,000 delegates to be seated theatre style and up to 9,000 with the adjacent Exhibition Hall. In the Great Hall, the lower tiers of seating can be retracted into the ceiling so that the area converts into a multi-functional space. The Centre's massive exhibition halls and Great Hall can be configured as 24,000 square metres of column-free space, or four separate exhibition halls each of 5,000 square metres and the Great Hall of 4,000 square metres. There are 15 separate meeting rooms upstairs.

Communications systems are truly 'state of the art', with sophisticated touch-screen controlled audio/visual, lighting, staging and communications equipment. There are eight sound-proof translator's booths handling up to seven languages, which can transmit to any area of the Centre. The facilities installed enable a diverse range of events to be accommodated. Some of the advanced technology installed throughout the Centre include: integrated voice and data cabling, broadband networking, an audio/video editing suite, a pre-production and post-production video facility, video graphics, laser lighting, multi-screen projection and satellite conferencing connections and simultaneous interpretation facilities. Security services using the latest electronic surveillance systems provide 24-hour security, 7 days a week.

15.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer wall	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
	NUMBER		
Double brick (a) (b)	1,531	1,846	1,962
Brick veneer (a)	22,448	25,492	27,391
Timber	2,412	3,085	2,959
Fibre cement	1,798	1,452	1,455
Other	493	463	730
Total	**28,682**	**32,338**	**34,497**
	PER CENT		
Double brick (a) (b)	5.3	5.7	5.7
Brick veneer (a)	78.3	78.8	79.4
Timber	8.4	9.5	8.6
Fibre cement	6.3	4.5	4.2
Other	1.7	1.4	2.1
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).

15.6 HOUSES COMMENCED BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
	NUMBER		
Tiles (a)	13,896	15,354	16,676
Steel (b)	14,664	16,707	17,518
Other	122	277	303
Total	**28,682**	**32,338**	**34,497**
	PER CENT		
Tiles (a)	48.4	47.5	48.3
Steel (b)	51.1	51.7	50.8
Other	0.5	0.9	0.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Comprises terracotta and concrete tiles. (b) Including tiles of pressed steel.

Source: Building Commencements Microfiche Service, Queensland (8744.3)

Costs of House Building Materials

15.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

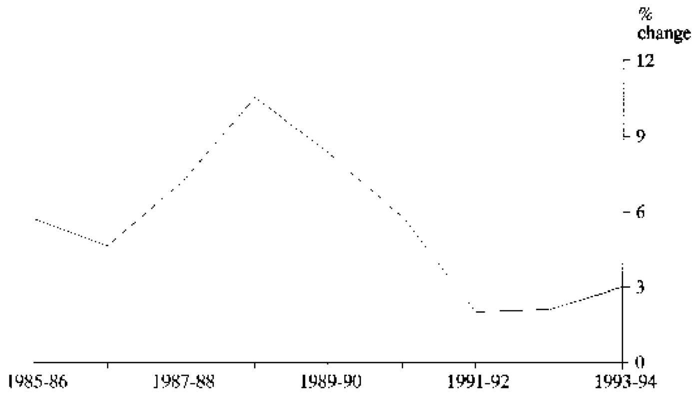
	Price index of materials used in house building		
Year	*Brisbane*	*Weighted average of six State capital cities*	*CPI all groups Brisbane*
1991-92	+2.0	+0.2	+2.0
1992-93	+2.1	+2.0	+1.4
1993-94	+3.0	+4.8	+1.9

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0). Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane rose at a rate significantly below the national average over the period 1993–94.

During 1991–92 building material prices increased at the same rate as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) but in 1992–93 and 1993–94 building material prices increased more than the CPI.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, BRISBANE



Survey of Housing

The 1994 Australian Housing Survey collected information on the physical condition and characteristics of dwellings, as well as information on the characteristics of householders, housing costs, housing preferences, access to services and housing history. There were 1,194,100 households in Queensland, making up 18% of all Australian households, of which 39% were owners, 28% purchasers and 30% renters.

- There were 82% of households living in separate houses and 5% in semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouses.
- 29% of dwellings in Queensland were aged 10 years or less.
- 61% of semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouses were aged 10 years or less.
- 71% of Queenslanders had lived in their own dwellings for 10 years or less. 43% of Queensland owners and 94% of renters had lived in their dwellings for 10 years or less.
- 199,300 Queensland householders purchased their dwelling during the period January 1992 to August 1994, and of these 59% were established homes.
- In Queensland, 40% of homes had insulation.
- Of all States of Australia, Queensland had the second highest reported incidence of infestation by pests (excluding white ants) at 36%.

Survey of Rental Tenants

In April 1994, the Survey of Rental Tenants collected data on renters and boarders, including their demographic and financial characteristics, their rental history and housing costs, as well as information on their rental dwellings. Among the findings from the survey were:

- Queensland had the second highest proportion of rental/boarders in Australia, with 29% of the adult population renting or boarding.

- The median weekly rent for households in Queensland in April 1994 was $124. In Brisbane it was $129 and for the rest of the State it was $121.
- Brisbane had the third highest median weekly rent paid by households in the capital cities.
- For income units renting in Queensland, the median proportion of income spent on rent was 22%.
- 8% of all renting income units in Queensland were rented from the State housing authority.
- There were 25,200 renting income units on the waiting lists for public housing. This represented 4% of all renting income units in Queensland.
- For every 100 income units renting from the State housing authority in Queensland, there were an additional 48 income units on the waiting lists.

Survey of Rental Investors

In 1993, a survey of Rental Investors collected information on the demographic and financial characteristics of people who invest in residential rental property in Australia, the characteristics of their most recently acquired property as well as reasons for investment. The following are some of the findings:

- In July 1993, there were 158,300 rental investors in Queensland.
- 21% of all Australian rental investors lived in Queensland.
- At the time of the survey, 7.2% of the adult population in Queensland were rental investors.
- Queensland had the third highest incidence of rental investment in Australia.
- Queensland had the highest number of persons (27.2%), intending to invest in residential rental property during the 2 years following July 1993.
- 33% of current rental investors in Queensland intended to invest in additional rental property within the next 2 years.
- 30% of Queensland rental investors (slightly more than investors in other States) acquired their most recent rental investment property in the same postcode as their usual residence.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income groups and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long standing policy, for both rental and purchase of homes.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910, when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchases.

Defence Service Homes

The Defence Service Homes Scheme (DSH) provides financial benefits to recognise the contribution of 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 on initial loans is fixed at 6.25% per annum for the term of the loan.

According to the terms of a 1988 agreement, a 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 1993–94, the interest subsidy paid to the bank was $37.5m.

Defence HomeOwner

The Defence HomeOwner is a home loans assistance scheme for members of the Australian Defence Force. It is a subsidised loan for a maximum of $40,000 and may be used for the purchase of a house, renovations or repairs, or for discharging or refinancing a loan used for these purposes.

The Scheme is for members who enlisted on or after 15 May 1985 and who have completed 6 years effective full-time service or have had operational or warlike service, or members who enlisted prior to that date and elected in 1991 to revoke their entitlement under the Defence Service Homes Scheme.

For the year 1993–94, the Commonwealth paid a total of $529,856 in subsidies.

Defence Housing Authority

The function of the Defence Housing Authority is to provide adequate and suitable housing for members of the Defence Force and their families, and officers and employees of the Department and their families.

In Queensland, the Authority has offices in Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Canungra. They manage 5,600 homes in order to meet the operational needs of the Defence Force and the requirements of the Department of Defence.

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. At June 1994, the total public housing stock managed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning was 44,404, servicing a clientele of families, single people and seniors. The housing types include detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and seniors units. In 1993–94, a total of 1,668 dwellings were constructed by the Department and an additional 305 dwellings were obtained by spot purchase.

The Aboriginal Rental Housing Program allocated 564 dwellings in 1993–94 to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In addition, 183 building commencements were undertaken in 1993–94.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) supplied 59 dwellings to community organisations providing emergency accommodation. The Community Housing Program supplied 160 dwellings to community organisations and local governments for long-term rental to persons with low income.

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 2,339 households in 1993–94. The Bond Loan Program approved 16,563 Bond Loans in 1993–94 and the Rental Grant Program allocated 392 rental grants. Home ownership initiatives were provided by the Department under the H.O.M.E. Loan Program (this Program was replaced by the Queensland Housing Loan in September 1994) and the Rental Purchase Plan. In 1993–94, there were 729 H.O.M.E. Loan approvals and 1,030 Rental Purchase Plan approvals.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1993–94, the building sector accounted for $5,993.1m of work done or 68.1% of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

Residential Building

15.8 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Type of building	*1988-89*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
New houses	2,092.5	2,920.2	3,075.8
New other residential buildings	846.6	813.5	1,120.1
Alterations and additions	123.5	225.5	229.5
Total	**3,062.6**	**3,959.2**	**4,425.4**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 70.0% of the total value of work done on all building during 1993–94. New houses made up 69.5% of the $4,425.4m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 25.3% of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1992–93, there was an increase of 5.3% for houses and an increase of 37.7% for other residential building.

Non-residential Building

Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs and alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced an upward swing in 1993–94 with the value of work done recording a total of $1,567.6m, an increase of 4% over the 1992–93 figure following a 6% decrease during the previous year.

15.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Type of building	*1988-89*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Hotels, etc.	400.2	72.0	113.0
Shops	403.2	241.6	314.6
Factories	185.4	128.5	122.8
Offices	410.2	229.3	239.3
Other business premises	254.8	224.6	228.3
Educational	194.0	191.4	200.0
Health	103.3	124.4	69.8
Other (a)	213.0	295.9	279.8
Total	**2,164.1**	**1,507.7**	**1,567.6**

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.
Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

Private Sector

In 1993–94, the value of work done on non-residential building construction by the private sector was $1,167.3m or 74.5% of the total. The value was an increase of 9.6% over the value of work done in 1992–93. Nearly all building work in the hotels, etc., shops and factories categories was commissioned by private organisations.

15.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*Change*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
Hotels, etc.	71.8	112.3	+56.4
Shops	239.0	310.0	+29.7
Factories	124.2	117.2	–5.6
Offices	144.6	143.3	–0.9
Other business premises	168.7	161.3	–4.4
Educational	56.8	90.6	+59.5
Health	82.5	55.6	–32.6
Other (a)	177.4	177.0	–0.2
Total	**1,065.0**	**1,167.3**	**+9.6**

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.
Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

Public Sector

15.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

Type of building	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*Change*
	$m	*$m*	*%*
Offices	84.7	96.0	+13.3
Other business premises	56.0	67.0	+19.6
Educational	134.6	109.4	–18.7
Health	41.9	14.2	–66.1
Entertainment and recreational	24.3	80.8	+232.5
Other (a)	101.3	32.8	–67.6
Total	**442.7**	**400.3**	**–9.6**

(a) Including the building categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories and miscellaneous.
Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled $400.3m in 1993–94, a decrease of 9.6% when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (27.3%), offices (24.0%), other business premises (16.7%) and health (3.6%) were the main categories of activity.

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1993–94, the total value of engineering construction work done was $2,803.8m, of which 73.1% ($2,048.7m) was for the public sector and 26.9% ($755.1m) for the private sector. The three categories which contributed most to the total for 1993–94 were roads, etc. with 34.6%, electricity generation with 15.4% and telecommunications with 14.2%.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1993–94, of the $2,803.8m work done, 45.0% ($1,260.9m) was undertaken by the public sector and 55.0% ($1,542.9m) by the private sector. Of the $1,542.9m undertaken by the private sector, 51.1% of the work done was for the public sector.

15.12 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Type of work done	*Amount*
Roads, highways, etc.	969.3
Telecommunications	397.7
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	432.2
Water storage and supply	97.5
Heavy industry	282.0
Other	625.1
Total	**2,803.8**

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (8762.0.40.001).

In 1993–94 the value of work done by the public sector ($1,260.9m) was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government, 31.2% by the Commonwealth Government, 37.7% by the State Government and 31.0% by local government.

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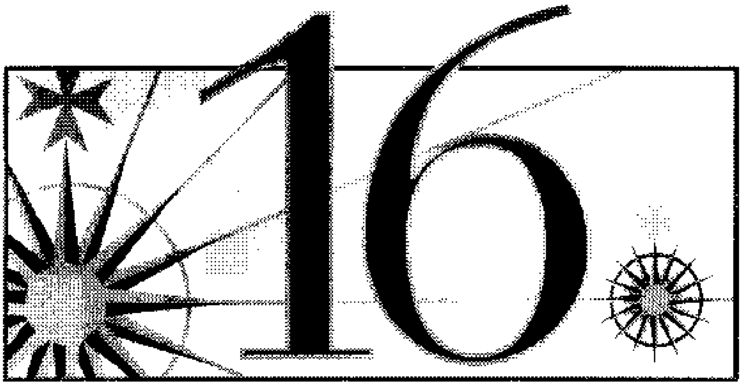
Chapter 16

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



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Chapter 16

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1994, 176,635 kilometres of roads were open to the public in Queensland, of these some 34,321 kilometres were State controlled (declared). The number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June 1994 was 1,905,771, an increase of 4.3% when compared with the number for the previous year. For 1993–94, trade at Queensland's major ports increased 1.8% compared with 1992–93 figures. During 1993–94, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 10 major airports increased 17.8% compared with the 1992–93 total. The number of passengers travelling on Queensland railways decreased 2.6% to 39,393,000 and the amount of freight carried increased 2.0% to 92,092,000 tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport handles all transport-related management functions of the Queensland Government. It was formed in December 1989 as a result of the amalgamation of the former Departments of Transport, Harbours and Marine and Main Roads. Queensland Rail was included as part of the structure of the Department of Transport up until 30 June 1991, after this time it was restructured on a commercial basis as a separate organisation. On 15 April 1994, the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act* was proclaimed which provides umbrella transport legislation.

Following a Federal Government decision in 1991 to deregulate the communications industry, Optus was selected to be the second telecommunications carrier in November 1991 and Optus Telecommunications Pty Ltd began operations in January 1992. Prior to this, the industry had been a Government-controlled monopoly under Telecom (Telstra). Vodafone was licensed by the Minister to be the third telecommunications carrier in December 1992. Fair competition between carriers is ensured by the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) under the *Telecommunications Act 1991*.

During the 5 years to 1994, as well as improving customer service, Australia Post has achieved steady increases in revenue, profit before tax and abnormal items, return on assets, productivity and revenue per full-time employee and a spectacular leap in dividend from $1m in 1990 to $90m in 1994.

ROADS

Queensland has 176,635 kilometres of public roads to service the community. The Department of Transport is responsible for 34,321 kilometres of State controlled (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 1994, 35.7% of the road network in Queensland was sealed. The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 91.7% at 30 June 1994. This compared with 91.6% at 30 June 1993 and 91.4% at 30 June 1992.

16.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

Nature of construction	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Sealed	60,701	61,538	63,025
Formed and surfaced	50,039	50,727	51,201
Formed only	48,611	48,099	47,736
Total formed	*159,351*	*160,364*	*161,962*
Unformed	15,078	14,656	14,673
All roads	**174,429**	**175,020**	**176,635**

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

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 Planning and Coordination Act 1994* which was proclaimed on 15 April 1994.

The $727m roads sub-program for 1993–94 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.

State controlled (declared) roads consist of the long distance *State Highways*; *Developmental Roads* that carry low volumes of traffic and that are in an early stage of construction; *Main Roads*, the major trunk roads connecting towns to each other and the highway system; and *Secondary Roads* carrying high volumes of local traffic. In the urban areas, *Urban Arterial Roads* are the main arteries for through traffic and *Urban Subarterial Roads* supplement these and distribute traffic to the local street system.

16.2 QUEENSLAND STATE CONTROLLED ROADS AT 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

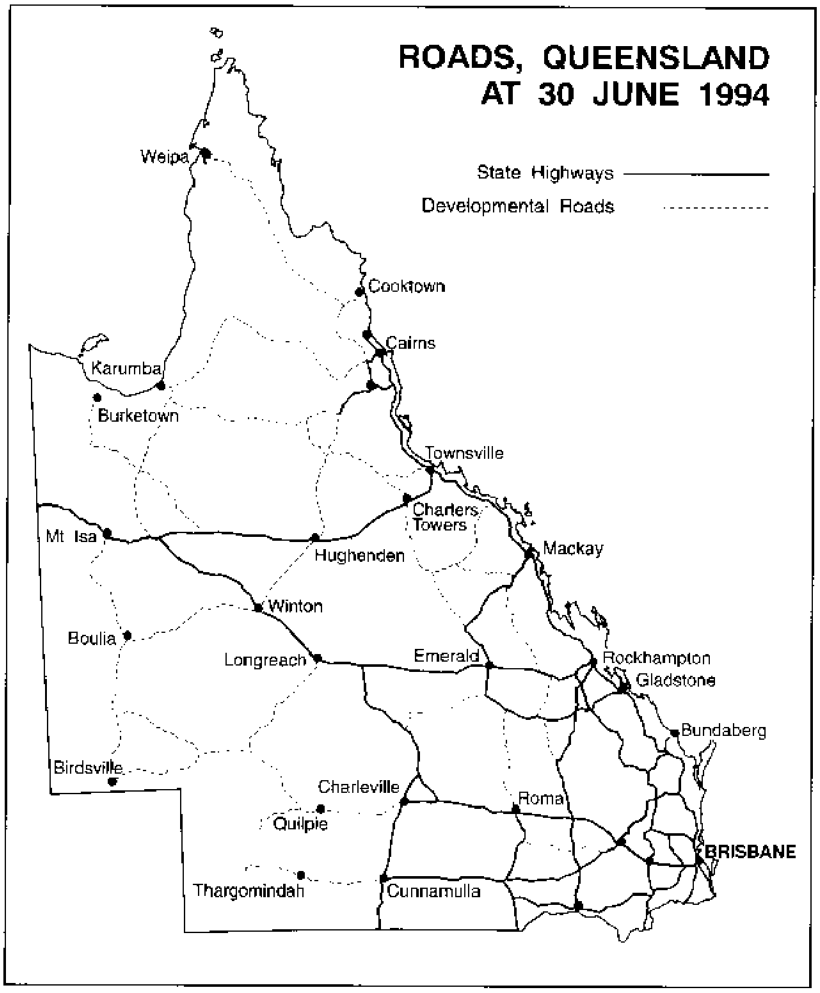
Declared roads	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Type			
State highways	10,402	10,604	10,970
Developmental	8,726	8,726	8,732
Main	8,213	8,023	8,126
Secondary	6,223	6,196	6,159
Other	(a) 226	(a) 226	(a) 334
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	25,305	25,333	26,149
Gravelled pavement	3,102	3,063	2,819
Formed only	4,959	(b) 2,436	2,388
Unformed	424	(b) 2,943	2,965
Total	**33,790**	**33,775**	**34,321**

(a) Including urban arterial road and urban subarterial road (229 kilometres and 105 kilometres, respectively, in 1994). (b) From 1 July 1992, definition of road surface changed.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

New Road Works

In 1993–94, road work was completed on State controlled (declared) roads as follows: 208 kilometres were upgraded to a sealed surface; 788 kilometres which had been previously sealed were widened, realigned or regraded; 232 kilometres which had been previously sealed were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 4,307 kilometres which were already sealed were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 30 kilometres of road works were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.



During the year, 42 new bridges were completed, five existing bridges were widened or underwent major repairs, 42 major intersections were provided with traffic signals, five pedestrian crossings were provided with traffic signals and three railway level crossings were provided with flashing lights.

The following major road projects were completed in Queensland in 1993–94. Federally-funded National Highway Projects included the following:

- The Bohle River Bridge, a high level duplication with four lane approaches from the Bruce Highway, north of Townsville, was completed at a cost of $10m. The Cloncurry River bridges and approaches, high level crossings of the Cloncurry River on the Barkley Highway were completed at a cost of $8m. The Yaamba flood mitigation project – three new bridges and 10.5 kilometres of high level highway – were completed on the Bruce Highway, north of Rockhampton at a cost of $11m. Also on the Bruce Highway, the Cooroy Bypass, a 7 kilometre bypass of Cooroy township, was completed at a cost of $20m. On the Warrego Highway, Ipswich, the River Road Interchange comprising a new overpass, upgraded local access and a 2.5 kilometre four-lane section on the Brisbane-Toowoomba link was completed at a cost of $12m. On the Landsborough Highway near Winton, the Jessamine Creek Deviation, a 17 kilometre deviation to bypass a section of narrow, single-lane highway and a local flood spot, was completed at a cost of $12m.

- The Federally-funded National Arterial Roads Project completed in Queensland in 1993–94 was the Toombul Road Overpass on the Gateway Arterial Road, Brisbane, which comprised an overpass and on-off ramps to replace a roundabout at a cost of $9.2m.
- The Ipswich Motorway between Riverview and Rocklea was Federally funded under various programs including One Nation and was the completion of various projects to upgrade the road to motorway standard. This involved the expenditure of $116m over 6 years.
- The Reedy Creek Interchange and four-lane project between Mudgeeraba and Reedy Creek on the Pacific Highway, Gold Coast, was completed at a cost of $19m. Its funding was Federal, State and private.
- The Enoggera Rail Overpass at Enoggera which takes traffic from Wardell Street, a major western Brisbane arterial road, over the Ferny Grove railway line and Pickering Street was completed at a cost of $10m. It was State funded. Another State-funded project completed in 1993–94 was the $53m Sunshine Motorway Stage III, an extension of the road from Maroochy River to Peregian, plus the new 10 kilometre Emu Mountain Arterial Road, linking the motorway terminus with the Cooroy-Noosa Road. Stages I and II provided a 33.5 kilometre toll road from the Bruce Highway near Tanawha to south of Noosa.

16.3 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 and *UBD Street Directory*.

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.

16.4 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
('000)

Type of vehicle	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Passenger vehicles (b)	1,343.8	1,393.6	1,454.4
Light commercial vehicles	338.7	348.0	361.2
Trucks	73.4	74.6	78.1
Buses	11.1	11.5	12.1
Total	**1,767.1**	**1,827.6**	**1,905.8**
Motor cycles	65.7	67.3	69.2

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs.
Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

The first Annual Report of the Main Roads Department (now Queensland Transport) records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were motor cycles.

16.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND

Type of vehicle	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Cars and station wagons	76,493	81,656	86,045
Utilities and panel vans	16,481	18,916	20,489
Trucks	2,702	2,931	3,371
Buses	810	899	778
Total	**96,486**	**104,402**	**110,683**
Motor cycles	3,667	3,865	3,522

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.
Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

16.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a), QUEENSLAND

Vehicles	*Households (b), 1986 Census*	*Households (b), 1991 Census*
0	94,162	116,300
1	357,271	432,337
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.

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1993–94 was 114,205. Out of scope vehicles and those not registered for the first time are excluded from the statistics.

In 1922 less than 8% of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, at the last Census, conducted in 1991, this figure had increased to more than 88%.

Drivers' Licences

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949*, all drivers of motor vehicles must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and after qualifying is issued with a provisional licence, at minimum age 17 years and then an open licence after the provisional period.

In Queensland, a 3-year provisional licence period applies to drivers under 25 years of age, while a 1-year provisional licence period applies to older drivers.

16.7 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

	Type of licence			
Age group (years)	*Open*	*Provisional*	*Learner's permit (a)*	*Total*
Under 17	—	—	12,814	12,814
17	(b) 7	18,354	18,161	36,522
18	(b) 141	28,852	10,026	39,019
19	(b) 750	32,204	7,445	40,399
20	8,453	29,087	6,216	43,756
21-24	145,983	29,951	18,008	193,942
25-29	210,716	7,540	11,263	229,519
30-39	460,471	7,478	10,079	478,028
40-49	421,958	3,907	3,733	429,598
50-59	274,635	1,455	1,218	277,308
60-69	183,418	494	337	184,249
70 and over	112,740	127	119	112,986
Total	**1,819,272**	**159,449**	**99,419**	**2,078,140**

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle. (b) Issued to holders of interstate and international open licences.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

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% over the figure for the previous census conducted on 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% in 1982 to 75.2% in 1991 but decreased to 74.9% in 1993. At the 1993 Census, Queensland had the largest increase in registrations (9.9%) compared with the census figures at 30 September 1991, followed by Western Australia with 4.0% and Victoria with 3.9%.

Since 30 September 1991 the highest relative increase in registrations per thousand population was recorded in Queensland with an increase of 4.9% (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% over the 1988 figure. Vehicles registered in Queensland had the third highest annual average of kilometres travelled (16,000 kilometres) after those in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Business use accounted for 36% of passenger travel and 21.1% was for travel to and from work. Of all travel in the 12-month period, 41.7% was in Brisbane, 25.4% was in provincial urban areas and 28.1% in other areas of the State, this compared with 42.3%, 32.1% and 21.0%, respectively, in 1988.

An estimated 16,893.3 million tonne-kilometres was recorded in 1991 by freight-carrying vehicles, an increase of 35.3% 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%.

The total distance travelled by buses in 1991 increased 14.9% from the 1988 total to 285.9 million kilometres. The number of passengers carried in 1991 (130.1 million) decreased by 3.7% 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.

Freight Movements Survey

The ABS Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, provides a measure of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by each of the major modes of transport (road, rail, sea and air). Both interstate and intrastate movements were collected but urban (short distance) movements were excluded.

The survey includes freight movements by all industries and sectors of the Australian economy whether they were carried by transport (hire and reward) operators or moved by ancillary operators (i.e. manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, etc. moving goods on their own account). Freight moved by vehicles belonging to the defence forces and by pipeline was excluded from the survey.

All movements within urban areas or those of less than 25 kilometres in rural areas, except those that cross State or urban boundaries, were excluded from the survey. Freight movements involving tools of trade were also excluded.

Survey respondents were asked to provide information on the movements of freight for a specified 2-week period in the middle of the quarter. Information for longer periods up to 3 months was obtained from some operators. Additionally, some respondents were asked to provide information for a sample of movements within the reporting period. Where necessary, the data were expanded to represent freight movements for the quarter.

Since the estimates for road freight are based on data obtained from a sample rather than a complete enumeration, the data are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all units had been included.

16.8 ROAD FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1994
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			Destination		
Statistical division	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*
Brisbane	6,201	*7,458	*5,188	6,437	*6,632	5,107
Moreton	1,014	*1,170	*1,345	1,637	*2,254	*1,656
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,156	*1,047	*1,092	*950	*1,397	*1,059
Darling Downs	1,037	*1,282	1,135	*1,861	1,099	900
South-West	*204	*189	*397	*203	*248	*438
Fitzroy	*969	606	755	727	529	743
Central-West	*33	*96	n.p.	53	*79	*66
Mackay	*716	*1,558	*1,049	*721	*1,490	n.p.
Northern	*903	*594	800	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Far North	n.p.	n.p.	*1,496	*1,124	*2,082	1,463
North-West	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	100
Queensland	**13,497**	**15,898**	**13,388**	**15,207**	**16,587**	**13,492**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

Road Traffic Accidents

During 1994 there were 422 fatalities on Queensland roads, an increase of 6.6% from the 1993 total. The rate of fatalities per 10,000 registered vehicles decreased to 2.1 and the rate per 10,000 population in Queensland remained at 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.

16.9 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Details	*1992 r*	*1993 r*	*1994*
Total accidents (a)	19,156	19,546	20,714
Casualty accidents (b)	7,561	7,718	8,375
Persons killed	416	396	422
Persons injured (c)	9,466	9,905	10,686
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	2.3	2.2	2.1
Persons injured (c)	51.6	53.6	55.9

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than $2,500 worth of damage. (b) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (c) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

Of those persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1994, 69.9% were males and 30.1% were females. This compares with 73.2% and 26.8%, respectively, in 1993. The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate during 1994 despite the number of fatalities decreasing by 13.9% in that age group. Fatalities in the 30 to 39 year age group increased 23.2% in 1994 when compared with fatalities in that age group for 1993.

The number of motor drivers and motor cyclists killed in road accidents in 1994 decreased 6.3% and 4.4%, respectively, when compared with those killed in 1993. The number of pedestrians killed in 1994 increased 61.2% when compared with 1993 and increased 6.8% when compared with 1992.

16.10 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Age group (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Rate per 10,000 persons*
Under 5	6	4	10	0.4
5-16	20	10	30	0.5
17-20	45	17	62	3.1
21-24	29	12	41	1.9
25-29	32	10	42	1.7
30-39	54	15	69	1.4
40-49	39	13	52	1.1
50-59	23	8	31	1.0
60 and over	47	38	85	1.8
Total	**295**	**127**	**422**	**1.3**

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

The highest proportion of accidents in 1994 occurred in the 2-hour period between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. (12.5%). The greatest proportion of fatal accidents occurred on Fridays (17.6% of the total).

16.11 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY LOCATION, QUEENSLAND, 1994

Location	*Total accidents*	*Casualty accidents (a)*	*Persons killed*	*Persons injured (b)*
Brisbane (C)	6,228	2,152	67	2,622
Ipswich (C)	588	214	10	277
Logan (C)	908	372	18	492
Redcliffe (C)	217	65	1	83
Gold Coast (C)	901	457	24	568
Caloundra (C)	416	186	8	231
Bundaberg (C)	247	100	1	121
Gympie (C)	104	38	1	54
Hervey Bay (C)	184	81	1	118
Maryborough (C)	193	74	5	99
Dalby (T)	58	21	—	23
Goondiwindi (T)	18	8	—	12
Toowoomba (C)	579	235	13	291
Warwick (C)	61	21	—	28
Roma (T)	22	3	—	4
Gladstone (C)	134	50	—	58
Rockhampton (C)	370	135	2	162
Mackay (C)	186	76	1	89
Charters Towers (C)	45	22	—	27
Townsville (C)	602	249	5	306
Thuringowa (C)	212	97	10	145
Cairns (C)	534	203	5	241
Mount Isa (C)	108	51	2	65
Total cities and towns	*12,915*	*4,910*	*174*	*6,116*
Total shires	*7,799*	*3,465*	*248*	*4,570*
Queensland	**20,714**	**8,375**	**422**	**10,686**

(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.

16.12 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND

Road user	*1992 r*	*1993 r*	*1994*
Motor drivers			
Killed	168	189	177
Injured (a)	4,102	4,465	4,987
Motor cyclists			
Killed	39	45	43
Injured (a)	980	1,015	1,056
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	17	10	12
Injured (a)	749	608	610
Pedestrians			
Killed	74	49	79
Injured (a)	761	708	775
Passengers (b)			
Killed	118	103	111
Injured (a)	2,875	3,106	3,258

(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.

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.

16.13 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94

Particulars	*Unit*	*Brisbane*	*Rockhampton*
Route kilometres	number	(a) 3,754.6	106.0
Vehicle kilometres	'000	30,749	930
Rolling stock	number	568	31
Passengers carried	'000	45,900	781
Employees at 30 June	number	1,579	39

(a) Revised using a one way no variations model.

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

Subsidies totalling $13.9m were paid during 1993–94 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 1993–94 (1,390,000) was an increase of 14.6% over the 1992–93 total.

The number of municipal bus passengers carried in 1993–94 was 4.6% lower than the figure 5 years ago when a large number of passengers to World Expo 88 were included, but 5.9% higher than 1992–93. The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased 1.0% from 30.4 million kilometres in 1992–93 to 30.7 million kilometres in 1993–94.

16.14 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND
('000)

Year	*Brisbane*	*Rockhampton*
1988-89	47,985	940
1989-90	42,500	911
1990-91	42,258	943
1991-92	43,185	942
1992-93	43,253	846
1993-94	45,900	781

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

RAILWAYS

At 30 June 1994, Queensland Rail (QR) operated a fleet of 526 locomotives, 166 of which were electric. The rail network comprises 9,357 kilometres of line of which 9,246 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge (1,749 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 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 1993–94, QR carried over 39.3 million passengers, hauled 83.6 million tonnes of coal and minerals, 3 million tonnes of primary produce and 5.5 million tonnes of other freight. Labour and asset productivity, up 54% over the past 4 years, continued to increase.

The year under review was a record one for capital investment in Queensland Rail, with expenditure of $602m compared with an original budget estimate of $635m.

- During 1993–94 the Ipswich-Rosewood electrification project, the spur line for the North Goonyella coal mine and the Fairhill siding for the Yongala coal project were completed.
- Major progress was made on the Brisbane suburban upgrade program and on the Gold Coast Railway. A key development to both – construction of new tunnels between Central and Brunswick Street stations – was completed 3 months ahead of schedule. The new tunnels will allow four tracks between Roma Street and Bowen Hills in Brisbane and will increase the capacity of the inner-city rail system by 80%.
- Significant progress was made on the Brisbane-Cairns main line upgrade project, with expenditure for the year amounting to $151m. A total of 326 timber bridges were replaced with either pre-stressed

concrete bridges or culverts and 126 high-capacity container wagons were completed. A contract valued at $110m was awarded for the manufacture of 40 new generation diesel-electric locomotives.

16.15 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	*Unit*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Lines open	km	10,011	9,797	9,357
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	29,509	28,925	29,106
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	2,948	2,952	3,111
Total earnings	$'000	1,245,592	1,360,410	1,359,128
Total working expenses (a)	$'000	971,446	1,006,092	1,022,528
Net revenue	$'000	274,146	354,318	336,600
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	*'000*	*9,528*	*9,578*	*8,932*
Country	'000	2,449	2,488	2,286
Suburban (b)	'000	7,079	7,090	6,646
Passengers carried	*'000*	*41,076*	*40,392*	*39,340*
Country	'000	996	988	947
Suburban (b)	'000	40,080	39,404	38,393
Passenger earnings collected	*$'000*	*82,257*	*84,740*	*94,697*
Country	$'000	33,875	(c) 36,037	42,175
Suburban (b)	$'000	48,382	48,703	52,522
Goods traffic (d)				
Train-kilometres	'000	19,981	19,346	20,175
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	90,658	90,303	92,092
Minerals (including coal)	'000 tonnes	81,702	81,448	83,579
Other freight	'000 tonnes	8,956	8,855	8,513
Earnings collected	*$'000*	*1,154,813*	*1,192,523*	*1,213,199*
Minerals (including coal)	$'000	975,304	1,009,504	1,025,392
Other freight	$'000	179,509	183,019	187,807
Rents, railway catering services, etc.	$'000	8,522	(e) 83,147	51,232

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) From 1992-93, including catering. (d) Excluding departmental traffic. (e) For 1992-93 including Commonwealth Government capital grants of $51,647,000 and payments from developers.

Source: Queensland Rail.

16.16 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Locomotives	*558*	*538*	*526*
Diesel-electric	365	355	352
Diesel-hydraulic	22	12	2
Diesel-mechanical	1	1	1
Electric	166	166	166
Steam (excursion trains)	4	4	5
Locomotive hauled cars	340	323	293
Self propelled cars and trailers (a)	662	630	583
Revenue wagons	14,397	12,744	12,212
Service wagons and other vehicles	2,652	2,469	1,626

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3)).

Source: Queensland Rail.

Passengers Group

Traveltrain patronage in 1993–94 decreased by 0.4% compared with that in 1992–93 but revenue increased by 18.7%. The *Spirit of the Tropics* service incorporating *Club Loco,* the world's first disco on rails, was introduced in August 1993. The *Spirit of the Outback* service commenced operation on 19 November 1993 between Brisbane and Longreach, replacing the *Capricornian* (Brisbane-Rockhampton) and the *Midlander*

(Rockhampton-Winton) services. New Travel Centres opened in Rockhampton and Townsville during 1993–94, bringing the number of Travel Centres to five. In recognition of its contribution to the travel industry, Queensland Rail won two prizes in the 1994 Queensland Tourism Awards. The *Spirit of the Outback* won the award for Tourism Development projects, while the *Gulflander* won the award for Heritage Tourism.

Citytrain patronage in 1993–94 decreased 2.6% compared with 1992–93 but revenue increased by 7.8%. On 21 December 1993, railmotor services were replaced by air-conditioned electric rail services between Ipswich and Rosewood, linking with buses beyond Rosewood and Helidon. In the first full 12 months operation, patronage west of Ipswich was up 73% compared with the same period in the previous year. Several programs to enhance customer satisfaction were commenced in 1993–94, including the electric passenger information displays to provide timetable and running pattern information, public address system modifications to improve in-train and platform announcements, the universal Train Control system to provide computer-assisted control of points and signalling and the implementation of electronic ticketing.

Coal and Minerals Group

Queensland Rail hauled a record 83.5 million tonnes of coal and minerals in 1993–94, including 72.1 million tonnes of export coal, 6.6 million tonnes of coal for the domestic market and 4.8 million tonnes of minerals and processed minerals. When compared with 1992–93, the total coal and minerals hauled increased by 2.6% and revenue increased by 1.6% to $1,025m.

The North Goonyella spur line was commissioned in late 1993, giving direct transport access to this mining area. Also commissioned was the Fairhill coal loading facility for the Yongala project.

Track duplication was completed between Mount Miller and Callemondah yard at Gladstone, and between Callemondah and the Clinton coal unloading facility. Concrete sleeper track upgrading was completed between Rocklands, south of Rockhampton and Gladstone on the North Coast line. In this area, earthworks and drainage works were completed in readiness for track duplication on the Midgee-Archer-Bajool section on the North Coast line.

Freight Group

The Freight group consists of three major business divisions, Primary Industries, Express Freight and Q-Link.

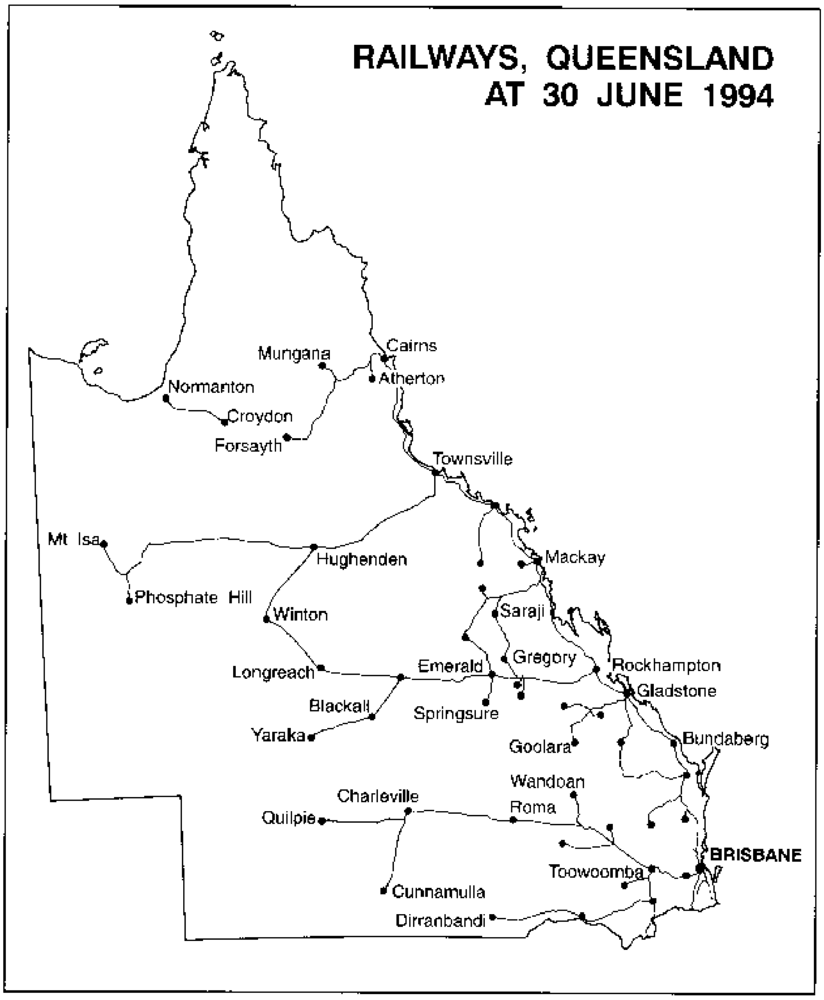
A record 1,482,500 tonnes of raw sugar were hauled to port by Queensland Rail during the 1993 sugar season. This comprised 569,000 tonnes from the Mackay region and 914,500 tonnes from the Burdekin region.

Both centralised Traffic Control between Mackay and Townsville and the Bowen Bypass became fully operational. Driver Only Operations for shunting were introduced at Mayne/Normanby, Toowoomba, Clapham, Moolabin, Townsville and Rockhampton with implementation at other locations around the State during 1994–95.

The Express Freight division provides a commercial freight distribution service to the export/import, transportation, petroleum and general manufacturing industries. Express Freight moved 3.2 million tonnes of goods in 1993–94, including 618,000 tonnes of bulk petroleum bitumen and liquid petroleum gas. During the year, Express Freight commenced work on a $10m State-wide container terminal upgrade program.

In conjunction with the development of the standard gauge rail link to the Port of Brisbane at Fisherman Islands, construction of a new rail container facility commenced. This facility will allow the consolidation of the eight major container loading and unloading points, presently scattered throughout the Brisbane area, into one central location.

The Q-Link division is Queensland Rail's specialist general freight business, providing a door-to-door freight service. During 1993–94 Q-Link transported over 250,000 tonnes of general freight, generating almost $26m for Queensland Rail.



Freight Movements Survey

The rail component of the ABS Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994 is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia and its territories by rail transport. Interstate and intrastate movements are collected from both public and private railways. Care should be used in interpreting quarterly changes as freight movements can be influenced by seasonal fluctuations. In a new survey the extent of seasonality is unknown.

16.17 RAIL FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1994
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			*Destination*		
Statistical division	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*
Brisbane	978	1,334	962	1,610	1,667	1,416
Moreton	392	716	599	20	365	215
Wide Bay-Burnett	262	2,684	1,229	250	2,707	1,277
Darling Downs	235	208	105	119	153	170
South-West	51	34	27	18	21	16
Fitzroy	9,263	8,616	9,310	6,937	6,803	7,024
Central-West	24	26	16	7	24	16
Mackay	4,405	8,952	12,342	6,675	10,705	14,578
Northern	(a) 4,731	8,380	6,869	3,367	8,690	6,966
Far North	n.p.	5,848	4,594	1,682	6,009	4,717
North-West	277	281	233	205	243	188
Queensland	**(b) 20,629**	**(b) 37,083**	**36,286**	**20,891**	**37,388**	**36,583**

(a) Including Far North Statistical Division. (b) Including rail movements for which no origin at statistical division level was supplied.
Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

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, is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international air service arrangements and the fostering of a competitive environment for domestic air transport in Australia.

Departure tax increased from $20 to $25 on 1 January 1994 and since 1 July 1994 has been administered by the Australian Customs Service. The Government announced in its 1993–94 budget that departure tax would be replaced from 1 January 1995 by a $27 passenger movement charge.

The Remote Air Services Subsidy Scheme provides subsidies for air services where there are no suitable alternative forms of transport to remote areas. The Government provided more than $1.1m in direct subsidies to five operators in Queensland, the Northern Territory, South

Australia and Western Australia to cover the shortfall of revenue against costs of operating the services in 1993–94.

Airports

There are three major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia: Commonwealth Government, Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) and locally owned.

At 30 June 1994, the Department of Transport 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 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. Construction of the new $250m international terminal complex at Brisbane airport officially commenced in July 1993. During 1993–94, $46.2m was expended on the project. The terminal, completed in September 1995, 3 months ahead of schedule, will be the first terminal in Australia to be purpose-built to operate in the new aviation environment which has evolved from the Government's aviation reforms announced in 1992. The new terminal has 11 parking positions, eight with aerobridges and design flexibility enables expansion of the terminal to meet demand as the need arises.

16.18 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1993-94

Airport	*Passengers (b)*	*Freight*	*Aircraft movements (c)*
	No.	*tonnes*	*No.*
Brisbane			
Domestic	6,033,292	53,216	62,543
International (d)	1,599,086	49,407	13,841
Cairns			
Domestic	1,890,645	21,093	19,832
International (d)	688,115	8,260	9,143
Coolangatta	1,682,179	1,798	17,377
Hamilton Island	284,015	285	3,944
Mackay	192,797	978	4,582
Maroochydore	186,701	113	2,260
Mount Isa	63,252	173	1,326
Proserpine	72,101	29	1,454
Rockhampton	240,309	766	5,648
Townsville			
Domestic	389,410	2,516	4,660
International (d)	5,557	429	188
Weipa	24,223	219	731

(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.

Cairns Port Authority owns and operates Cairns airport, which is used as a hub airport by Qantas and Japan Airlines, with Cathay Pacific commencing Cairns operations for the first time. Both Cathay Pacific and Qantas commenced Hong Kong services during the year. The amount of international freight moved in 1993–94 was 8,260 tonnes, an increase of 7.7% over the previous year. Notable exports were live cattle to Bangkok, tropical fruits to Japan and Hong Kong and organically grown bananas and fresh tuna to Japan. Major capital works undertaken during the year included the completion of international apron bay 5 in December 1993 at a cost of $3.4m. Earthworks for the sixth international parking position were completed in January 1994 and the parallel taxiway extensions were completed in February 1994 at a total cost of $4.9m.

There are now six international carriers operating scheduled services into Cairns – Qantas Airlines, Japan Airlines, Air Nuigini, Air New Zealand, Garuda Indonesia Airlines and Cathay Pacific.

Rockhampton City Council owns and operates Rockhampton airport.

Townsville airport is situated 6 kilometres from the city and has provision for two international and four domestic aircraft. Garuda Indonesia Airlines ceased operations to Townsville airport in October 1994.

From October 1993, Sunstate took over the fleet and route network of Australian Regional Airlines. Air Cairns, which operated from November 1993 to February 1994 over routes in Torres Strait was replaced by Uzu Air, a Cairns based operator, in February 1994. Majestic Airways commenced services from Brisbane to Hervey Bay and Bundaberg in May 1994.

In 1993–94 the number of domestic passenger movements at Brisbane, Cairns and Coolangatta airports increased by 17.4%, 59.7% and 9.0%, respectively, compared with the 1992–93 totals. Other increases occurring at regional and tourist airports were Prosperine (22.1%), Hamilton Island (16.9%), Maroochydore (12.7%), Weipa (7.4%) and Mackay (5.6%). Rockhampton and Townsville domestic airports recorded decreases of 7.2% and 12.8%, respectively.

The Melbourne-Sydney sector is the busiest domestic sector in Australia with 18.2% of total traffic. Brisbane-Sydney (12.1%) is ranked second with Coolangatta-Sydney (6.1%) third. The Brisbane-Melbourne sector (5.3%) ranked fifth. The Queensland sectors, combined both interstate and intrastate traffic and accounted for 41.1% of all domestic passengers in Australia during 1993–94, an increase from 40.8% in 1992–93.

16.19 NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT REGISTERED BY CLASS, 30 JUNE 1994

Class	*Queensland*	*Australia*
General aviation	1,741	7,544
Transport	389	1,875
Total	**2,130**	**9,419**

Source: Department of Transport.

Queensland has provision for international services at Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville airports. International passenger movements at Brisbane and Cairns airports in 1993–94 increased 11.9% and 14.7%, respectively, compared with 1992–93 figures. Passenger movements at Townsville International Airport, which recommenced international services in November 1992, increased 93.4% in 1993–94 when compared with the 1992–93 total.

SHIPPING

Contributed by the Maritime Division, Queensland 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 1993–94, Queensland's 15 major ports handled 122 million tonnes of cargo, carried by 4,855 ships.

16.20 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
('000 mass tonnes)

Period	*Trade exports*	*Trade imports*	*Trade throughput*
1989-90	88,713	19,295	108,008
1990-91	90,885	21,000	111,885
1991-92	93,275	21,166	114,441
1992-93	97,666	22,178	119,845
1993-94	98,318	23,634	121,952

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 Thursday Island, Karumba and Quintell Beach, and the non-trading ports of Maryborough, St Lawrence, Cooktown, Margaret Bay and Burketown.

Three port authorities were corporatised on 1 July 1994. They are the Port of Brisbane Corporation, Gladstone Port Authority and the Ports Corporation of Queensland. The other five port authorities were corporatised on 1 July 1995.

Total cargo through Queensland ports in 1993–94 was 121,952,113 mass tonnes, an increase of 1.8% compared with that in 1992–93. Exports increased 0.7% while imports increased by 6.6%.

Total domestic and international cargo handled through Queensland ports in 1993–94 increased 12.9% 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% of containers handled by Queensland Port Authorities are shipped through Brisbane, which handles half of Australia's meat and cotton exports.

Trade throughput in 1993–94 increased 12.7% to 17.6 million mass tonnes. Containers throughput was 228,055 twenty foot equivalent units, an increase of 6.8% over the 1992–93 total, while the number of vessels entering the port increased 7.8% compared with that in 1992–93 to 1,714.

Work began in March on the Rail Intermodal Terminal at Fisherman Islands and was completed in late 1994. Cairncross Dockyard reopened in late 1994. The Port Drive Overpass was completed in May. The Pinkenba wharf replacement was completed in October 1994.

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. Work is due for completion in late 1994 on a berth extension, a 30% increase in on-shore storage capacity and duplication of the rail inloader facility and rail loop at Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal. Coal exports through the port increased to 44 million tonnes during 1993–94, an increase of 2.8% over the previous year.

The port of Abbot Point is located just north of Bowen and is also a dedicated coal port. During 1993–94, 4.8 million tonnes of coal were exported, a decrease of 18.6% from the previous year.

Cape Flattery, located north of Cooktown, exports silica sand. In 1993–94, exports increased by 4.3% to 1,743,802 tonnes.

The port of Weipa is dedicated to the export of bauxite and kaolin. There are also general purpose wharves. Exports fell 5.7% from 1992–93 to 9.5 million tonnes in 1993–94.

The port of Mourilyan, south of Cairns, is dedicated to the export of raw sugar and molasses. During 1993–94, total exports fell by less than 1%, due to a fall in molasses exports. Total exports were 576,815 tonnes.

The port of Lucinda is dedicated to the export of raw sugar. Exports increased in 1993–94 by 7.6% over 1992–93 to a total of 508,743 tonnes.

16.21 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
('000 mass tonnes)

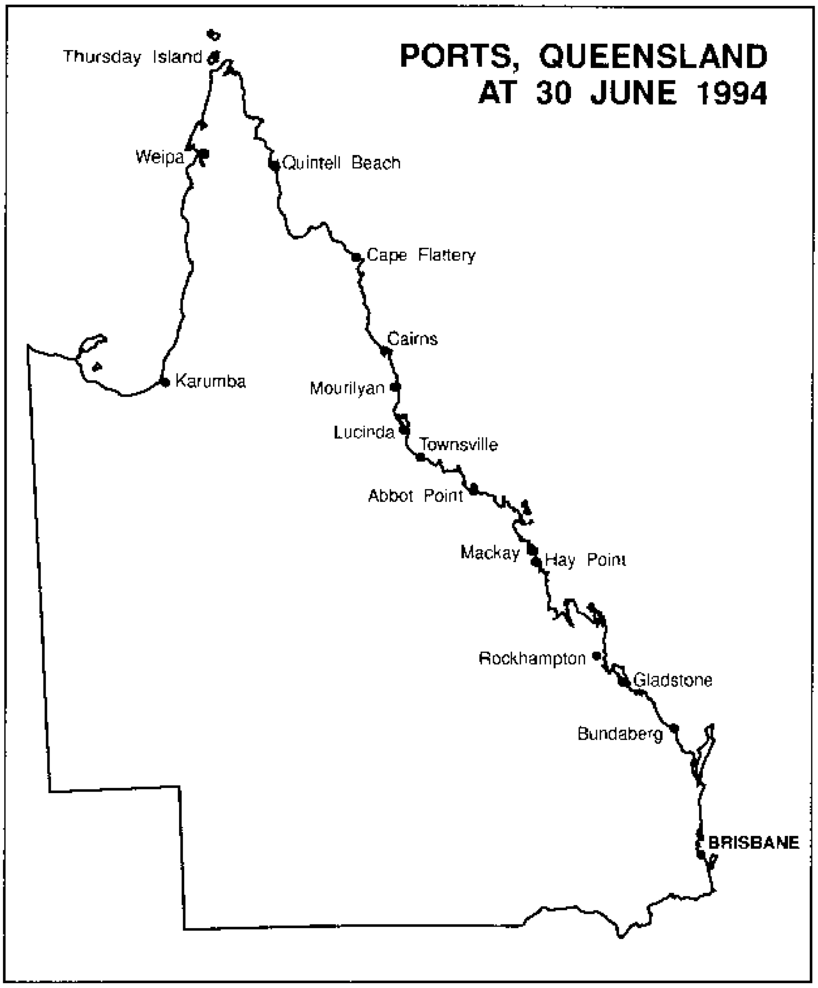
	Cargo loaded		*Cargo discharged*	
Port	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Brisbane	7,753	8,541	7,845	9,044
Bundaberg	443	437	121	120
Gladstone	23,864	23,731	9,258	8,825
Rockhampton	146	153	118	102
Cairns	657	649	869	902
Mackay	1,116	1,192	430	505
Townsville	2,260	2,537	3,409	4,020
Lucinda	473	509	—	—
Mourilyan	578	577	—	—
Abbot Point	5,871	4,760	—	—
Cape Flattery	1,672	1,744	—	—
Weipa	10,024	9,456	87	80
Hay Point	42,777	43,999	—	—
Thursday Island	2	2	40	34
Quintell Beach	—	—	1	2
Karumba	28	32	—	—
Total	**97,666**	**98,318**	**22,178**	**23,634**

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

The Cairns Port Authority has 10 major wharves. Total cargo moved through the port increased marginally over 1992–93 figures, to 1,551,551 tonnes. This was carried by 431 vessels, a slight reduction from the previous year. Cruise liner vessels have increased from 18 in 1992–93 to 28 in 1993–94.

The port of Mackay exports sugar and grain and handles the import of petroleum, bulk fertilisers and iron concentrate. In 1993–94 the total throughput increased by 9.9% to 1.7 million tonnes.

Gladstone is one of the world's largest coal ports and also handles significant quantities of bauxite, caustic soda, cement clinker, petroleum products and aluminium. The total throughput fell slightly from 1992–93 to 32.6 million tonnes.



The port of Bundaberg is mainly concerned with the export of raw sugar and molasses and the import of petroleum products. Total throughput fell by 1.4% from 1992–93, to a total of 556,669 tonnes.

The Townsville Port Authority has experienced continuing growth in trade over the last 7 years. Total throughput is up 15.7% from 1992–93 to a total of almost 6.6 million tonnes. An important aspect of this increase is a 29% rise in container tonnage.

Port Alma is the deepwater port for Rockhampton. Its main cargo is salt, beef products, explosives and petroleum products. In 1993–94, total throughput fell by 3.8% from 1992–93 to a total of 254,616 tonnes.

The other ports controlled by the Ports Corporation of Queensland include Karumba, Thursday Island and Quintell Beach. Karumba handles general cargo, petroleum, fisheries products and live cattle. Thursday Island handles a mixture of general cargo. Quintell Beach is a barge facility. Between them, these three ports handled 297 vessels with a total cargo throughput of 69,800 tonnes in 1993–94.

Freight Movements Survey

The sea component of the ABS Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia and its territories by sea transport. Both interstate and intrastate movements data are collected and are provided by the port authorities. Care should be used in interpreting quarterly changes as freight movements can be influenced by seasonal fluctuations. In a new survey the extent of seasonality is unknown.

16.22 SEA FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1994
('000 tonnes)

	Origin			*Destination*		
Statistical division	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*
Brisbane	483	417	481	890	1,138	1,198
Wide Bay-Burnett	89	67	68	26	34	35
Fitzroy	376	381	372	2,040	2,113	2,464
Mackay	34	44	59	77	64	39
Northern	3	17	25	309	255	203
Far North	2,044	1,906	2,299	168	105	200
North-West	—	13	7	3	1	3
Off-shore areas	4	1	1	30	4	2
Queensland	**3,034**	**2,846**	**3,313**	**3,543**	**3,712**	**4,145**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Rollout of Optus' telecommunications network was rapid, allowing an analogue mobile telephone service within 6 months and a long distance service within the first 12 months of operations. At June 1995, Optus had around 14% of the long distance call market (around 1.5 million customers) and 36% of the mobile telephone market (measured by handset sales).

In June 1992, Telstra (then Telecom) was declared to be the sole universal carrier for Australia. This meant that Telstra had a Universal Service Obligation (USO) to ensure that pay phones and a standard telephone service are reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on a reasonably equitable basis. Costs incurred by these USO obligations are shared between Telstra and other carriers in proportion to timed traffic across the telecommunications network.

Within Australia, approximately 95.5% of homes are connected to the telephone network, with an average of 36 million calls made daily.

During 1993–94, payphone services were available from 84,000 payphones nationwide, including 38,000 public payphones, with at least 94% in working order at any time. Approximately 75% of payphones are fitted with phonecard facilities. The cards are sold through some 16,000 registered outlets throughout Australia. Collecting phonecards has become a popular hobby, with over 20,000 persons listed in the database of Telstra's Phonecard Collector Service.

During 1993–94, Telstra introduced the Homelink 1800 service which enables family members to call home from any telephone, with the call charged to the home telephone account, so that coins or phonecards are unnecessary if calling from a public telephone.

Optus has built its own SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy) network stretching across Australia; this incorporates national fibre optic cable links, digital exchanges and fibre optic rings in all main capital cities.

Mobile telephone usage has grown to about one mobile telephone per eight population, and connections to Telstra's 018/015/019/014 analogue system passed two million in June 1995. Connections to the three digital networks (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone) are estimated to total around 300,000 to 350,000.

At 30 June 1995, Telstra's analogue mobile network had 1,138 base stations and 2,728 cells and covered 87% of the population. Its digital GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) network had 881 base stations and 1,852 cells and covered 82% of Australia's population. Telstra's analogue mobile network covers about 87% of the population in Queensland and its digital mobile network covers about 85%.

Optus is building its own cellular digital mobile telephone system based on the GSM standard. At June 1995 this network provided coverage of more than 75% of the population of Australia, with automatic roaming to 21 other countries. About 4% of the Australian land mass is covered by the cellular mobile telephone networks.

With the advent of Optus and Vodafone into the mobile telephone market, Austel (the regulatory body for telecommunications) has found that Telstra is no longer dominant in mobile telecommunications and has lifted price controls on Telstra in that market, increasing its ability to compete.

Optus is a participant in the Intelsat international satellite consortium and in the controlling bodies of the Pacrim East and Pacrim West international submarine cables and is working with Telstra in a joint venture to link Western Australia with Indonesia via a new high capacity submarine cable to be known as JASURAUS. This cable, 2,800 kilometres long and costing $120m, will connect with the Asia Pacific Cable Network currently under construction.

A feature of the Optus network is incorporation of four communications satellites, providing mobile coverage of the entire Australian continent and 200 kilometres out to sea (anywhere with line of sight to one of the satellites). In August 1994, Optus launched MobileSat, the first truly mobile satellite communications service in the world. A vehicle equipped with MobileSat requires only about 1 metre of external aerial and out of vehicle systems are being developed. MobileSat provides mobile telephone, facsimile and data services from anywhere in Australia to anywhere in the world.

Telstra operates one of the largest optical fibre networks in the world with over 1.6 million kilometres of optical fibre in service in Australia. Its Queensland network continues to be the fastest growing State network with 168,665 new lines installed in 1994–95.

Within Queensland, Telstra employs over 11,000 staff and spending and investment in Queensland totals around $3,000m annually. New digital switching equipment is being installed in exchanges in Brisbane, the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast areas. Telstra has over 400,000 kilometres of optical fibre in service in Queensland. During 1994–95, an additional 1,500 kilometres of optical fibre cable (with multiple optical fibres) were laid, including the completion of a second $70m cable from Brisbane to Cairns as well as provision of optical fibre cables to dozens of small Queensland communities. Equipment at over 180 exchanges was replaced and capital expenditure was around $345m. An optical fibre cable is to be laid from Mackay to Longreach via the Bowen Basin coalfields and Emerald at a cost of $14.6m.

Construction of the fibre optic/coaxial access network to hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses in south-east Queensland has begun. The fibre optic/coaxial network will be extended to 1.1 million homes in Australia by the end of 1996 to enable pay television to begin operations. This network will also provide the foundation of interactive multi-media services and the information superhighway. Telstra's target is for the network to connect four million homes by 1999.

In Queensland, Optus has a satellite facility at Rochedale, the Queensland exchange at Moorooka and the Queensland Corporate Headquarters at Waterfront Place (Brisbane City) and Albion. Plans have been announced to build a second (regional) exchange at Townsville at a cost of $70m and to extend its digital fibre optic and microwave network from Brisbane to Cairns. Optus will spend an additional $29m to extend its mobile digital telephone network westward into regional Queensland.

Another service, Optus Vision, is expected to begin offering pay TV and competitive local calls in Brisbane in 1996.

POSTAL SERVICES

Over the 5 years to 1994, improvements in industrial relations between Australia Post and the unions have resulted in a dramatic fall in time lost in industrial stoppages, from almost 1.5 hours per full-time employee in 1989 to less than 1 minute per full-time employee in 1994. This has also facilitated introduction of electronic sorting machines. In 1989 letters were sorted manually at around 1,300 an hour per sorter. By 1994, 30 electronic machines each capable of sorting 35,000 standard letters an hour and 16 similar machines for larger letters had been installed at a cost of $50m without one day lost to disputation.

Australia Post has a Community Service Obligation to provide a standard letter service at good standards of performance at a uniform price within Australia. To achieve this, 35% of postal outlets are located in rural and remote areas where 14% of Australia's population lives. Of the 7.5 million addresses in Australia served in 1994, 99% received five deliveries a week, including 80% of 364,000 addresses in rural and remote areas. The basic postage rate has remained unchanged since January 1992 at 45 cents, and is frozen until 1997. The 6.00 p.m. standard closing time for mail is among the latest in the world, but mail delivery audit shows that 93.3% of mail is delivered early or on time with 98.5% delivered not more than one day late.

At 30 June 1994, Australia Post employed a total of 4,988 staff in Queensland, including 4,192 full-time and 796 part-time or casual staff. When agency engagements and mail contractors are added to this there were 6,230 persons involved in providing postal services. In Queensland there were 9 mail centres, 33 delivery centres and 753 postal outlets. There were 1,001,265 households receiving mail by street delivery, 83,733 by roadside delivery, 141,175 by box or bag delivery and 35,470 by counter delivery. Businesses in Queensland tended to favour box or bag delivery; 73,010 received their mail this way, 57,278 received mail by street delivery, 3,365 by roadside delivery and 2,282 by counter delivery, giving a grand total of 1,397,578 delivery points in Queensland.

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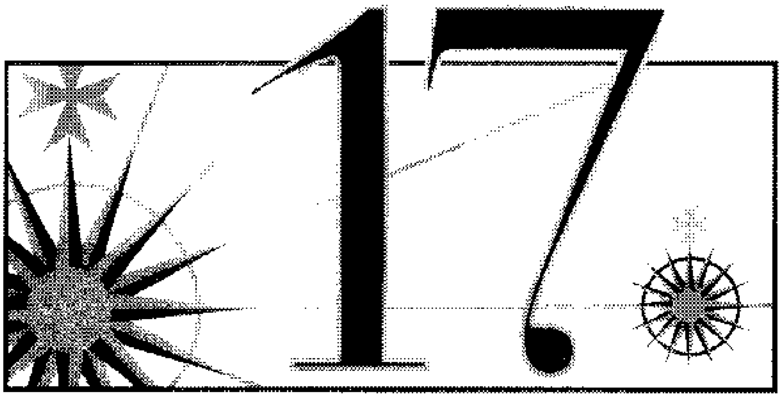
Chapter 17

TRADE AND PRICES



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Chapter 17

TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade, including both interstate and foreign trade, experienced deficits in 1992–93 and 1993–94.

Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold — initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

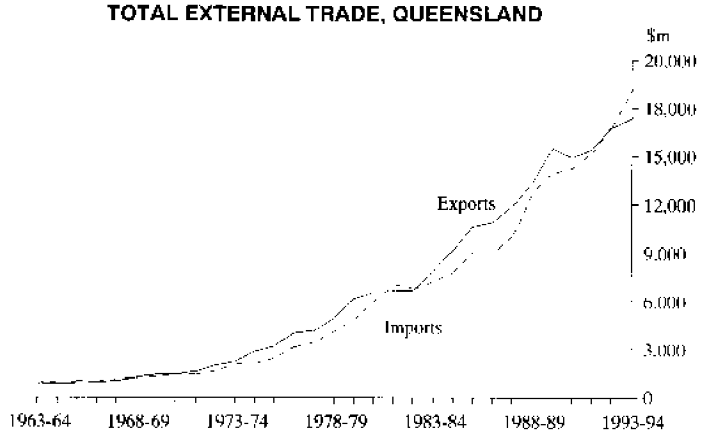
Between 1986 and 1991, the total value of retail trade was estimated to have grown 45% at current prices. Over the past 5 years, Queensland's retail industry has also grown consistently although the rate of growth has slowed in more recent years.

EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports increased five and a half times from $773.5m to $4,261.7m while interstate exports trebled from $547.8m to $1,596.7m.

A similar pattern was reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from $294.1m to $1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from $935.7m to $3,272.3m.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND



As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this continued into the 1990s. Compared with 1992–93, foreign exports rose 1.7% to $11,992.5m in 1993–94. Over the same period foreign imports rose 8.4% to $6,869.2m. Interstate exports increased 9.3% to $4,627.3m and interstate imports increased 17.0% to $11,426.3m.

Queensland's deficit in its balance of total trade during 1993–94 was the result of strong growth in interstate imports for the year. The total trade deficit in 1993–94 was $1,675.7m.

17.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
($ million)

Direction of trade	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Exports				
Foreign (a)	10,645.2	10,857.6	11,788.5	11,992.5
Interstate	3,563.7	3,858.6	4,235.4	4,627.3
Total	*14,208.9*	*14,716.2*	*16,023.9*	*16,619.8*
Imports				
Foreign (a)	4,903.5	5,626.7	6,334.1	6,869.2
Interstate	8,678.4	8,856.9	9,768.7	11,426.3
Total	*13,581.9*	*14,483.6*	*16,102.8*	*18,295.5*
Balance of trade	**+627.0**	**+232.6**	**–78.9**	**–1,675.7**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.
Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Coal continues to be the State's single most valuable export item, while as a group, machinery and transport equipment is the main import.

History

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 1994 the surplus was $5,123.3m.

17.2 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
1994	11,992.5	6,869.2	+5,123.3

(a) Before 1910, including intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade.
Source: Statistics of Queensland.

In 1993–94, of the State's total imports, 62.5% 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 1993–94, the State's foreign exports were 18.6% of the Australian total, while foreign imports were 10.7% of the Australian total.

Commodities Traded

Foreign Exports

Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items, although the value of coal exported in 1993–94 decreased by $235.6m to $4,143.6m when compared with 1992–93. Non-ferrous metals and metalliferous ores and metal scrap were valued at $853.7m and $564.5m, respectively, and this comprised 11.8% of the value of exports for the year.

VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

17.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value (a)*
Coal	4,143.6
Meat and meat preparations	1,854.5
Sugar	1,231.1
Non-ferrous metals (b)	853.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	564.5
Machinery and transport equipment	457.9
Cotton	275.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	211.2
Other (c)	2,400.4
Total	**11,992.5**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The value of meat exports for 1993–94 was $1,854.5m, an increase of $75.1m (4.2%) when compared with 1992–93. This was 15.5% of the State's total exports compared with 15.1% in the previous year. The proportion of sugar exports increased 1.9 percentage points to 10.3% during 1993–94.

Interstate Exports

In 1993–94, the major groups of interstate exports comprised food and live animals (27.6% of total exports), manufactured goods classified by material (20.0%), machinery and transport equipment (18.8%) and crude materials, inedible, except fuels (16.4%).

The food and live animals group has shown a decline, in percentage terms, over recent years (down from 33.7% of total exports in 1983–84 to 27.6% in 1993–94), while crude materials, inedible, except fuels (6.8% in 1984–85) has grown to 16.4% of the total in 1993–94.

17.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

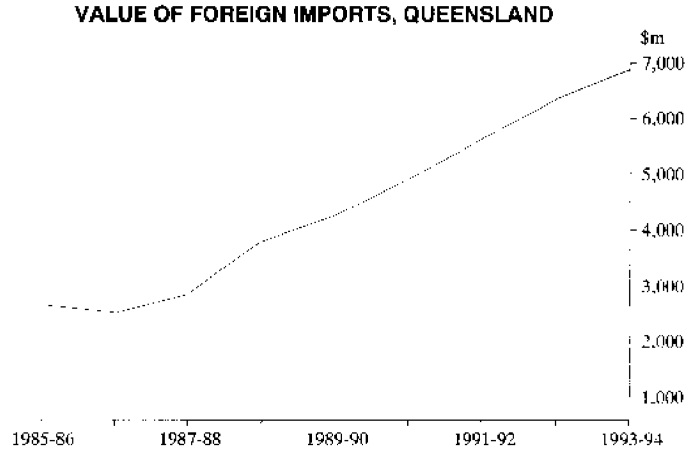
Commodity group	*Value*
Food and live animals	1,276.8
Manufactured goods classified by material	925.9
Machinery and transport equipment	868.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	758.0
Other (a)	798.0
Total	**4,627.3**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.
Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Foreign Imports

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1993–94 were valued at $6,869.2m, an 8.4% rise on the 1992–93 figure. The value of non-monetary gold imported in 1993–94 decreased by $87.0m to $696.6m when compared with 1992–93. Petroleum and petroleum products were worth $770.3m (11.2% of total imports). Machinery specialised for particular industries were worth $421.7m (6.1% of total imports), general industrial machinery and equipment were worth $307.6m (4.5%) while power generating machinery and equipment were worth $227.8m (3.3%).

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND



17.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value (a)*
Road vehicles	1,326.8
Petroleum and petroleum products (b)	770.3
Non-monetary gold	696.6
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	421.7
General industrial machinery and equipment	307.6
Power generating machinery and equipment (b)	227.8
Other	3,118.4
Total	**6,869.2**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.
Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Interstate Imports

Interstate imports of machinery and transport equipment were valued at $3,368.7m during 1993–94, representing 29.5% of total interstate imports. The value of interstate imports manufactured goods classified by material increased 11.8% during 1993–94 to $2,137.2m. Articles made of iron and steel comprised 35.2% ($752.4m) of this group.

17.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Machinery and transport equipment	3,368.7
Manufactured goods classified by material	2,137.2
Food and live animals	1,781.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,559.8
Chemicals	1,387.7
Other	1,191.5
Total	**11,426.3**

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

As groups, food and live animals, miscellaneous manufactured articles and chemicals made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 15.6%, 13.7% and 12.1%, respectively, of the total value.

Foreign Trading Partners

Foreign Exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports decreased from 36.2% in 1992–93 to 33.7% in 1993–94. Queensland's share of foreign exports for the period 1992-93 to 1993-94 to the Republic of Korea rose 0.3% to 8.0%, the United States rose 0.3% to 7.5%, and Taiwan fell 0.2% to 4.4% of total foreign exports.

One of the selected economic groups with which Australia trades is the European Union, which comprises Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. In 1993-94 the European Union's share of Queensland exports was 13.0% with a total value of commodities exported to the European Union of $1,557.0m.

Raw materials, particularly coal (41.8% of total exports) continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 24.8% and 8.2%, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan during the year 1993–94.

17.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM QUEENSLAND
($ million)

	Value (a)	
Country	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Japan	4,267.9	4,044.3
European Union (b)	1,196.1	1,557.0
Korea, Republic of	909.6	961.6
United States	849.0	895.0
Taiwan	545.1	531.1
Other	4,020.8	4,003.5
Total	**11,788.5**	**11,992.5**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade and re-exports. (b) For 1992-93, figures are for the European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom).

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

17.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	1,690.7
Meat and meat preparations	1,002.9
Non-ferrous metals (a)	333.6
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	169.2
Other (b)	847.9
Total	**4,044.3**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

17.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	803.2
Non-ferrous metals (a)	227.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	183.6
Textile fibres (a)	49.6
Other (b)	292.8
Total	**1,557.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The Republic of Korea continued to develop as a major destination for Queensland exports during 1993–94. Coal decreased 8.4% but still remains the major commodity group with 42.3% ($407.1m) of the value of total exports to the Republic of Korea. Meat exports increased 10.6% to $91.0m in 1993–94 to be the second largest commodity group.

17.10 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	407.1
Meat and meat preparations	91.0
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	84.4
Textile fibres (a)	67.1
Other (b)	311.9
Total	**961.6**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat, which in 1993–94 was valued at $526.7m or 58.8% of all commodities exported to the United States. This was $40.2m (8.3%) higher than in 1992–93 and made the United States second, behind Japan, as the most important destination for Queensland meat.

17.11 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Meat and meat preparations	526.7
Machinery and transport equipment	70.1
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	32.5
Other (b)	265.7
Total	**895.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Exports to Taiwan declined 2.6% to $531.1m in 1993–94. The major commodity continues to be coal at 36.2% of total exports.

17.12 EXPORTS TO TAIWAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Coal	192.0
Non-ferrous metals (a)	93.2
Meat and meat preparations	57.6
Other (b)	188.3
Total	**531.1**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Foreign Imports

Imports from Japan increased to $1,532.0m which was 22.3% of the State's total value of imports, 1.4% lower than in 1992–93. The share of imports from the United States rose marginally to 15.7%. The share of Papua New Guinea fell 0.9% to 14.2% to make them the third major source of foreign imports. The share of New Zealand rose marginally to 7.2% of total imports.

17.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND
($ million)

	Value (a)	
Country	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Japan	1,499.2	1,532.0
United States	974.4	1,079.3
Papua New Guinea	958.4	974.7
European Union (b)	432.7	769.2
New Zealand	367.0	491.2
Other	2,102.4	2,022.8
Total	**6,334.1**	**6,869.2**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) For 1992-93, figures are for the European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom).

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased 4.6% to $1,005.9m in 1993–94 which was 65.7% of the value of all commodities. Power generating machinery and equipment fell 30.1% to $86.4m.

17.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Road vehicles	1,005.9
Power generating machinery and equipment (a)	86.4
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	75.4
Rubber manufactures	72.4
Other (b)	291.9
Total	**1,532.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

17.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	158.8
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	140.3
General industrial machinery and equipment	93.2
Road vehicles	88.2
Other (a)	598.8
Total	**1,079.3**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The value of machinery, specialised for particular industries, imported from the United States in 1993–94 fell 1.8% to $158.8m (14.7% of total imports) while transport equipment rose 81.7% to $140.3m (13.0%).

Other major imports comprised general industrial machinery and equipment (8.6%) and road vehicles (8.2%).

During 1993–94, Papua New Guinea provided Queensland with a range of items. The single most significant commodity was non-monetary gold which decreased 11.1% to $696.5m (71.5% of all commodities). Petroleum and petroleum products were valued at $256.2m (26.3% of all commodities).

17.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Non-monetary gold	696.5
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	256.2
Non-ferrous metals (a)	10.8
Other (b)	11.2
Total	**974.7**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

The European Union supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1993–94. Machinery, specialised for particular industries accounted for 17.1% of all items imported during the year.

17.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	131.6
Road vehicles	76.4
General industrial machinery and equipment	72.9
Non-metallic mineral manufactures (a)	45.0
Other (b)	443.3
Total	**769.2**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

17.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1993-94
($ million)

Commodity	*Value*
Cork and wood	71.7
Petroleum and petroleum products (a)	68.1
Paper and paperboard (a)	63.6
Other (b)	287.8
Total	**491.2**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

During 1993–94, cork and wood represented 14.6% of all commodities imported from New Zealand. Petroleum and petroleum products increased 123.3% to $68.1m and paper and paperboard imports were valued at $63.6m (12.9% of all commodities).

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.

17.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Commodity group	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Live animals, animal products	105.1	110.3
Vegetable products	94.3	88.6
Mineral products	108.2	100.9
Products of chemicals or allied industries	90.1	87.5
Wool and cotton fibres	60.9	59.0
Base metals and articles of base metals	81.0	76.3
All groups	93.5	91.8

(a) Selected sections of the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.
Source: Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0).

All prices used in the derivation of the indexes are expressed in Australian currency. Changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities sold or purchased in other than Australian dollars.

The *export price index* items were selected on the basis of their values in 1988–89. They constituted 95% of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period.

From 1992–93 to 1993–94 the *all groups* export index fell 1.8%. Falls in world prices contributed to the decline in export indexes for all commodity groups except 'live animals, animal products'.

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% of imports of merchandise trade in those years. The index items, i.e. the commodities whose prices are directly represented in the index, constituted 93% of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia during 1988–89 and 1989–90. Prices of commodities constituting a further 2% of merchandise imports in those years are assumed to move in a similar manner to those of the directly represented commodities which therefore carry appropriately increased weights in respect of indirectly represented commodities.

17.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Commodity	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	104.7	106.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	101.1	116.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	100.1	93.5
Chemicals and related products	106.2	103.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	109.3	112.1
Machinery and transport equipment	116.8	123.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	114.9	117.0
All groups	112.1	115.6

(a) Selected sections of the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3, reflecting the most heavily weighted groups.

Source: Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0).

The *import price index* showed increases in import prices of most commodity groups in 1993–94, the largest rise being recorded in crude materials, inedible, except fuels (15.0%). However, the mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials group recorded a decline (6.6%) due predominantly to falling crude oil prices. A substantial decline in the price of sodium hydroxide was responsible for a fall in the chemicals and related products group (2.7%).

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 1993–94 financial year, the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 14.8% of Queensland Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. In 1993–94 the Queensland component of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the wholesale and retail trade sector was 16.8%.

Wholesale Trade

The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991–92 financial year. The results of the survey show that sales of wholesale goods despatched in Queensland for 1991–92 were valued at $20,560.2m. This was 15.2% of total sales of wholesale goods despatched in Australia. The mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group was the largest contributor (21.3%) to total wholesale trade in Queensland. Persons employed in the wholesale trade industry in Queensland in 1991–92 were estimated to be 59,417 which was 17.0% of total persons employed in the wholesale industry in Australia.

Retail Trade

Retailing in Queensland has experienced many social, economic and technological changes over the past 50 years. The competitive nature of the industry has ensured its ready adaptability to changing conditions.

History

One of the features of settlement in Queensland is decentralisation. There have long been well developed provincial population centres in this State, e.g. Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns. Most had their own local department stores during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. By the late 1950s, however, large national companies began taking over these establishments, and rationalisation (closing of some stores mainly in regional centres) began in the late 1960s, with the big wave of rationalisation occurring in the mid-1970s.

Prior to the 1950s, shopping centres in Queensland were of the 'strip type' with shops fronting directly on to a roadway. This began to change when the first 'drive-in' shopping centre in Australia was established at Chermside in 1957. Development continued and accelerated with a spate of new suburban shopping centres being built during the 1970s.

Discount department stores appeared during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and this trend has continued. Shopping malls have also developed in recent years, contributing to a resurgence of specialised stores retailing items such as food, clothing and jewellery. The 1980s, in particular, have seen the emergence of a number of small 'chains' which have opened stores in the larger shopping centres.

Self-service came into being during the 1940s when there was still a labour shortage after World War II and the cost of available labour was beginning to rise rapidly. 'Check-outs' were introduced at least 30 years ago, initially in food stores, and their use increased considerably with the growth of discount department stores in the 1970s. Check-out facilities can now be encountered in almost any type of store, although there are many specialty stores offering more personalised service to their customers.

Technological changes in the retail industry over recent years have included computerised ordering of stocks, scientific merchandise control, electronic cash registers and bar code readers, with electronic funds transfer (EFT) also being introduced.

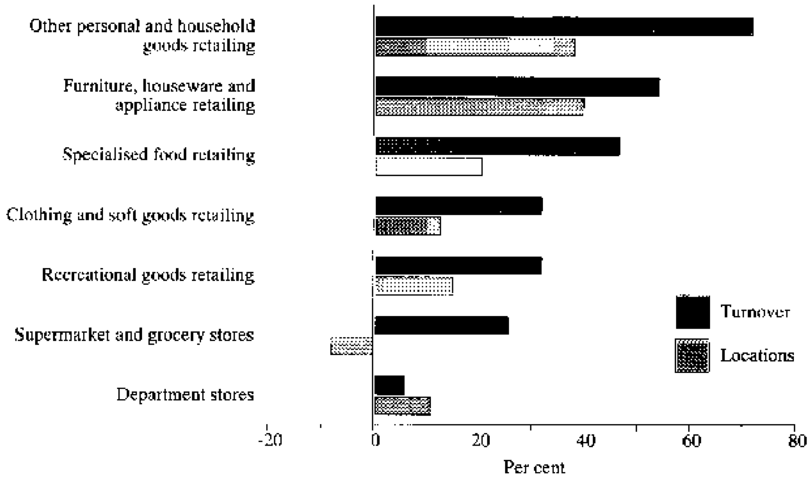
Retail Census

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% over the 6-year period.

In constant price terms, turnover for personal and household goods retailing recorded an increase of 37.8% from the 1985–86 retail census to the 1991–92 retail and services census. Over the same period, the number of locations for the subdivision increased 26.4% and employment increased 32.6%. In terms of turnover, personal and household goods retailing (which includes retailers such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture stores, newsagents, florists and pharmacies) was the largest subdivision in Queensland in 1991–92, representing 50.6% ($8,359m) of total shopfront retailing turnover.

SHOPFRONT RETAILING: CHANGE IN LOCATIONS AND TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86 TO 1991-92



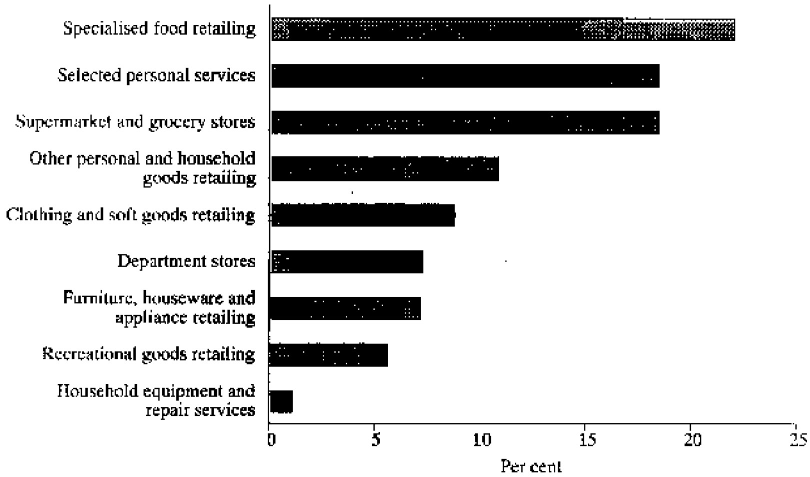
The food retailing subdivision recorded a turnover of $6,943m in 1991–92. This was an increase of 31.9% in constant price terms over the turnover recorded in 1985–86. An increase of 12.6% in number of locations and an increase of 36.4% in persons employed was recorded for the subdivision over the same period.

Of the selected personal services classes included in the 1991–92 retail and services census, cafes and restaurants recorded the largest turnover ($718m) followed by hairdressing and beauty salons ($218m) and video hire outlets ($102m). There were 2,225 cafe and restaurant locations employing 20,384 persons throughout Queensland in 1991–92.

At 30 June 1992 there were 29,649 shopfront retailing locations employing 188,331 persons which represented 13.0% of Queensland's total employment. Persons employed in shopfront retailing were paid $1,894m in wages and salaries during 1991–92. The $16,518m turnover by shopfront retailing represented $87,709 per person employed, which was the lowest of all States and Territories.

At 30 June 1992 there were 118,247 females employed in shopfront retailing representing 62.8% of employment in the sector and 21.1% of total employed females. The 70,084 males employed in the sector represented 9.2% of total employed males in Queensland. Of the 188,331 people employed in shopfront retailing 99,726 (53.0%) were working full-time. The majority of males (64.5%) employed in shopfront retailing worked full-time. In comparison 53.9% of females worked part-time.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPFRONT RETAILING BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1991-92



Department stores (66.0%), supermarket and grocery stores (60.0%) and specialised food retailing outlets (52.2%) were the only groups where part-time employment was greater than full-time employment.

17.21 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).

The relationship between retailing and small business employment is significant. Small business as defined for non-manufacturing industries, comprises businesses employing fewer than 20 persons. In Queensland in 1991–92, just over 21% of all private sector employees working in small business were employed in retail trade.

Brisbane Statistical Division was the major area of shopfront retailing in Queensland, contributing 40.6% (12,034) of the State's shopfront retailing locations, 45.8% ($7,559.4m) of turnover and 46.0% (86,596) of persons employed in retailing. Although Brisbane Statistical Division was the major area of shopfront retailing in Queensland, turnover per person employed was highest in North-West Statistical Division ($107,124). This compares with $87,296 in Brisbane Statistical Division.

Between retail censuses, which are conducted on a 5-year cycle, retail statistics are estimated from a monthly survey of employing businesses.

These estimates are not directly comparable with retail census statistics, but provide an indication of current activity in the retail sector. The latest available statistics show consistent growth in retail trade turnover from June 1993, with an average monthly growth rate of 0.5% from June 1993 to June 1994. At 30 June 1994, the provisional trend estimate of retail trade turnover at current prices was $1,527.5m.

Retail Prices

Prices of goods and services remain a focus of much concern within the community. Virtually all members of society find themselves affected to some extent by changes in retail prices.

Within the food group, a comparison of average prices of certain commodities for the years 1993–94 and 1988–89 reveals quite disparate movements. Dry biscuits, bread and tea increased in price by 34%, 33% and 28%, respectively. During the same period, average prices of instant coffee and butter actually declined although meat prices increased.

Within the meat group, rump steak rose 21%, while the price of lamb loin chops rose 24%. Comparable interperiod price falls were noted for fresh vegetables, for example, potatoes, 17% and onions, 4%.

17.22 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	*Unit*	*1988-89*	*1993-94*	*Change*
		cents	*cents*	*%*
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	109	145	+33
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	102	137	+34
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	550 g pkt	(b) 200	309	..
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	196	234	+19
Peaches	825 g can	158	198	+25
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	160	194	+21
Tea	250 g pkt	139	178	+28
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	467	399	–15
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	90	105	+17
Butter	500 g	174	155	–11
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	91	76	–17
Onions	1 kg	143	138	–4
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	924	1,120	+21
Silverside, corned	1 kg	589	648	+10
Lamb, leg	1 kg	528	592	+12
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	629	779	+24
Pork, leg	1 kg	550	561	+2
Sausages	1 kg	396	450	+14

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the 4 quarters of each financial year. (b) 500 g pkt.
Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Since 1988–89, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area rose by just under 19%, which is a smaller rise than that in all capital cities except Sydney, Perth and Darwin. Between 1992–93 and 1993–94, consumer prices in Brisbane rose 1.9%, lower than in all the other capital cities except Sydney, Darwin and Canberra.

17.23 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA
(per cent)

City	*1988-89 to 1993-94*	*1992-93 to 1993-94*
Sydney	18.0	1.4
Melbourne	20.4	2.0
Brisbane	18.9	1.9
Adelaide	21.5	2.0
Perth	17.6	2.2
Hobart	19.6	2.9
Darwin	18.4	1.8
Canberra	19.7	1.7

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

In Brisbane, since 1988–89, tobacco and alcohol prices have shown the greatest increase followed by health and personal care. Between 1992–93 and 1993–94, housing prices rose 0.6%, reversing the pattern of the previous years. Transportation prices rose 1.6%, while food prices rose 2.2%. In the same period the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index was 1.9%.

17.24 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE
(per cent)

Group	*1988-89 to 1993-94*	*1992-93 to 1993-94*
Food	17.1	+2.2
Clothing	10.7	-1.0
Housing	13.6	+0.6
Household equipment and operation	12.2	+0.5
Transportation	20.8	+1.6
Tobacco and alcohol	46.1	+7.1
Health and personal care	31.7	+3.3
Recreation and education	17.7	+3.5
All groups	18.9	+1.9

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 1987–88 and 1991–92 are addressing this information gap. As service industries have previously been surveyed only 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.

Between June 1987 and June 1992, the motor vehicle hire industry in Queensland showed an 18% decrease in the total number of businesses operating. There was, however, an increase of 4% in the number of vehicle rental days. Takings per rental day increased 42%.

17.25 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY, PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1986-87 TO 1991-92, AUSTRALIA

State	*Businesses*	*Employ-ment*	*Takings from rentals*	*Number of rental days*	*Takings per rental day*
New South Wales	–2	2	21	–16	43
Victoria	–44	–15	–9	–36	43
Queensland	–18	–1	47	4	42
South Australia	–17	–48	–13	–36	37
Western Australia	–15	23	88	23	53
Tasmania	6	57	129	10	108
Northern Territory and ACT	–27	–29	3	–59	148
Australia	**–19**	**–2**	**31**	**–13**	**51**

Source: Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0).

For 1991–92, hospitality businesses in Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian total of selected income, compared with New South Wales which had the highest at 41%. Pubs, bars and taverns had the highest selected income per business at $1.87m compared with $596,000 for cafes and restaurants. However, the cafes and restaurants industry employed 5,719 more people than the pubs, bars and taverns industry.

17.26 SELECTED INCOME PER BUSINESS OPERATING, HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY, 1991-92 (*$'000*)

State	*Accommodation*	*Pubs, bars and taverns*	*Cafes and restaurants*	*Licensed clubs*
New South Wales	725	1,236	464	1,796
Victoria	623	1,299	584	458
Queensland	941	1,869	596	461
South Australia	567	1,070	557	259
Western Australia	885	1,345	549	332
Tasmania	510	835	311	274
Northern Territory	1,287	2,471	553	882
ACT	1,609	766	575	1,694

Source: Hospitality Industries, Australia (8674.0).

17.27 AMUSEMENT AND THEME PARKS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1991-92

State	*Businesses at end of June 1992*	*Total visitors*	*Employment at end of June 1992*	*Wages and salaries*	*Rent leasing, and hiring income*	*Gross income*
	No.	*'000*	*No.*	*$'000*	*$'000*	*$'000*
New South Wales	25	3,313	1,624	24,030	270	66,955
Victoria	18	1,948	588	7,631	426	19,215
Queensland	17	4,588	2,181	37,886	1,172	139,713
Other States and Territories	12	1,182	221	2,905	66	10,554
Australia	**72**	**11,031**	**4,614**	**72,451**	**1,934**	**236,437**

Source: Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia (8675.0).

Amusement and theme parks in Queensland were significantly larger than those in other States in terms of gross income, number of visitors and employment. Many of Queensland's amusement and theme parks are located on or near the Gold and Sunshine Coasts. These major Australian tourism areas attract large numbers of domestic and overseas visitors.

Although Queensland, with 17 amusement and theme parks, had fewer than both New South Wales (25) and Victoria (18), Queensland's amusement and theme parks attracted the highest number of visitors (4.6 million). Queensland accounted for almost half of the 4,164 persons employed in amusement and theme parks.

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Import Price Index (6414.0), quarterly

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Wholesale Industry, Australia (8638.0), irregular

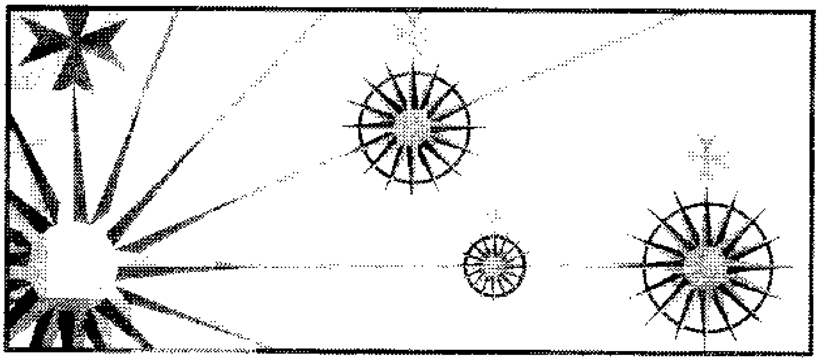
Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0), irregular

Hospitality Industries, Australia (8674.0), irregular

Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia (8675.0), irregular

Since 1860

QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL SUMMARY



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PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS
($m)

Year	Trading banks deposits (a) (b) (c)	Savings banks deposits (a) (c)	All banks (b) (c): Total deposits	All banks (b) (c): Loans (d) (e)	Type of financial commitment: Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
1859-60	0.4	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	1.6	(f) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2.2	(f) 0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	5.8	(f) 1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	7.2	(f) 1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	14.4	(f) 2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	19.7	(f) 3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	21.6	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	26.3	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06	26.6	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11	39.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16	48.3	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	57.8	37.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	86.3	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31	87.5	44.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36	87.0	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41	106.9	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46	215.8	180.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51	351.0	197.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56	397.6	265.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-61	476.7	374.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965-66	710.0	637.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966-67	754.5	700.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967-68	805.5	757.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	871.8	819.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	917.3	875.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	979.1	943.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	1,120.8	1,052.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	1,566.6	1,319.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	1,845.9	1,428.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	2,148.9	1,618.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	2,335.5	1,940.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	2,712.6	2,148.7	n.a.	n.a.	641.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	2,969.1	2,446.5	n.a.	n.a.	698.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	3,393.0	2,713.3	n.a.	n.a.	905.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	3,934.8	2,884.6	n.a.	n.a.	976.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	4,896.3	3,232.3	n.a.	n.a.	1,106.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	5,590.3	3,463.3	n.a.	n.a.	1,135.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	5,886.6	4,136.1	n.a.	n.a.	1,232.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	6,067.8	4,708.6	n.a.	n.a.	1,794.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	6,833.6	5,029.3	n.a.	n.a.	2,084.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	7,645.1	5,238.4	n.a.	n.a.	1,561.1	2,360.0	6,463.2	990.4
1986-87	7,949.8	5,813.3	n.a.	n.a.	1,666.3	2,336.9	7,576.8	904.8
1987-88	8,672.1	7,129.2	n.a.	n.a.	2,917.2	3,015.1	10,655.2	1,096.9
1988-89	10,197.0	9,687.0	n.a.	n.a.	3,442.1	3,438.5	12,708.5	1,470.8
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	22,862	20,503	3,150.0	3,604.4	8,696.0	1,325.1
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	22,686	24,033	3,863.0	3,535.7	7,573.2	953.0
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	26,601	25,205	5,802.0	3,665.9	9,152.8	891.3
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	27,846	30,677	7,754.9	3,918.6	11,127.4	1,103.1
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	30,548	36,867	9,727.8	4,910.2	12,664.2	1,391.0

(a) From January 1990, changes to the *Banking Act 1959* removed the distinction between savings and trading banks. (b) Average weekly balances in month of June. (c) From January 1989 data are not comparable with those for previous periods due to changes in reporting arrangements. (d) Excluding loans to non-residents. (e) Excluding loans to, and holdings of securities issued by financial institutions and securities issued by public sector borrowers. (f) Calendar year ended 6 months later than the financial year shown.

LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police force at end of year (a)	Prisoners in jail at end of year (b) Males	Females	Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (e)	Higher education students (f)
1860	n.a.	28	6	30	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n.a.	206	17	89	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1915	(g) 1,293	416	34	351	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1920	(g) 1,215	329	16	203	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	1,661	1,925	174,319	1,090
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	1,625	1,914	163,396	1,902
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,623	1,746	164,365	2,224
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	1,686	1,810	198,755	4,245
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	1,789	1,845	249,335	4,527
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	1,789	1,827	308,998	8,700
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,798	1,686	347,380	13,581
1970-71	3,197	1,218	18	1,727	1,969	1,578	387,745	17,584
1971-72	3,353	1,410	29	1,758	2,026	1,573	392,883	18,949
1972-73	3,518	1,547	27	1,812	2,085	1,568	399,569	18,591
1973-74	3,770	1,376	25	1,610	2,155	1,567	407,582	18,815
1974-75	3,949	1,462	21	1,803	2,214	1,562	414,179	20,701
1975-76	4,034	1,536	30	1,966	2,250	1,540	422,522	20,047
1976-77	4,230	1,498	23	1,008	2,289	1,540	429,694	20,904
1977-78	4,233	1,597	37	891	2,346	1,554	437,941	21,513
1978-79	4,132	1,697	43	946	2,446	1,584	444,045	21,958
1979-80	4,387	1,686	53	1,143	2,518	1,597	450,575	21,721
1980-81	4,554	1,733	49	1,243	2,605	1,617	460,927	22,249
1981-82	4,543	1,661	45	1,263	2,719	1,626	472,840	22,392
1982-83	4,869	1,728	45	1,434	2,830	1,636	481,568	22,528
1983-84	4,899	1,850	38	1,784	2,928	1,669	486,297	22,867
1984-85	4,984	1,925	74	2,177	2,968	1,687	489,600	23,670
1985-86	5,145	2,126	79	2,538	3,054	1,694	491,160	23,996
1986-87	5,381	2,261	88	2,619	3,173	1,708	495,059	25,359
1987-88	5,322	2,304	114	2,795	3,295	1,704	503,080	25,495
1988-89	5,573	2,335	119	2,836	3,447	1,694	513,856	27,816
1989-90	5,882	2,367	115	3,032	3,572	1,707	521,306	77,325
1990-91	6,302	2,162	84	2,916	3,625	1,715	530,816	85,021
1991-92	6,413	1,941	76	3,509	3,673	1,730	536,959	90,190
1992-93	6,504	1,989	79	3,536	r 3,900	1,729	543,731	93,955
1993-94	6,344	2,391	100	n.a.	4,172	1,729	548,531	97,037

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms and theatres from 1970-71; caterers' licences from 1976-77; airport licences from 1977-78; vigneron-vintners and tourist park licences from 1980-81; cultural centres from 1982-83 and historic inn licences from 1983-84. (d) From 1983-84 including non-government special schools. (e) Excluding enrolments at preschools; including students at business colleges until 1931-32; net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at August from 1951 and at July from 1980; full-time students only from 1983-84. (f) University students only until 1988-89. Including students at Colleges of Advanced Education amalgamated with universities from 1991. Excluding students attending Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.

POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	April 1861	March 1901	At 30 June 1933	1947	1954	1961
Persons	**30,059**	**503,266**	**947,534**	**1,106,415**	**1,318,259**	**1,518,828**
Males	18,121	280,092	497,217	567,471	676,252	774,579
Females	11,938	223,174	450,317	538,944	642,007	744,249
Sex ratio (b)	151.8	125.5	110.4	105.3	105.3	104.1
Age distribution (years) (c)						
0-9	8,677	126,163	178,568	214,301	286,456	324,056
10-19	4,230	106,136	183,460	171,038	200,006	274,029
20-29	7,295	90,499	163,358	176,983	190,278	191,874
30-39	5,215	76,199	140,485	167,648	192,618	204,271
40-49	3,040	50,613	120,760	137,727	166,570	189,037
50-59	1,235	29,667	78,051	116,014	126,197	146,276
60-69	295	17,560	52,336	75,493	96,441	109,051
70 and over	72	6,429	30,516	47,211	59,693	80,234
Religion						
Christian						
Anglican (d)	13,419	185,023	331,972	388,621	454,095	486,315
Baptist	7	12,252	14,991	16,399	20,113	22,254
Catholic (e)	7,676	120,663	209,315	254,988	316,962	372,350
Church of Christ	..	—	5,020	5,717	6,751	7,627
Congregational	700	9,763	8,669	8,546	9,086	9,166
Methodist	1,435	46,556	87,909	124,322	146,456	165,556
Presbyterian	3,700	57,615	106,813	121,604	151,586	173,316
Protestant (undefined)	2,319	2,994	10,179	9,543	10,175	10,149
Salvation Army	—	5,540	4,497	5,734	7,124	8,318
Uniting Church (f)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	—	31,369	32,307	39,853	61,337	78,112
Total	*29,249*	*471,775*	*811,672*	*975,327*	*1,183,685*	*1,333,163*
Non-Christian	454	19,861	2,201	1,915	2,409	2,694
Indefinite	43	2,967	1,896	2,959	2,397	3,084
No religion	—	7,718	1,932	4,104	3,777	4,546
Not stated	313	945	129,833	122,110	125,991	175,341
Marital status						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	10,792	184,486	271,433	297,800	394,021	475,858
15 years and over	8,716	155,789	271,479	253,095	255,767	282,206
Total	*19,508*	*340,275*	*542,912*	*550,895*	*649,788*	*758,064*
Married	9,891	145,081	356,445	473,404	577,780	656,088
Separated not divorced	—	..	—	17,551	17,902	21,406
Divorced	—	145	1,601	5,613	7,677	9,585
Widowed	647	17,188	42,104	55,515	63,497	73,685
Not stated	13	577	4,472	3,437	1,615	..
Birthplace						
Australia	9,785	328,573	787,718	992,178	1,160,595	1,341,069
New Zealand	31	1,571	4,033	3,905	4,612	5,770
United Kingdom and Ireland	16,700	126,159	120,482	82,463	92,951	93,329
Netherlands	—	62	307	351	5,232	9,556
Germany	2,124	13,163	6,983	3,839	6,785	8,470
Italy	—	845	8,355	8,541	16,795	20,000
Other Europe	56	8,044	10,738	8,826	21,962	26,895
Asia	657	13,499	4,883	2,925	4,963	7,412
Other	706	11,350	4,035	3,387	4,364	6,327
Not stated (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (g) Included with Australian born.

POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

Particulars	At 30 June 1966	1971	1976 (a)	1981	1986	At 6 August 1991
Persons	**1,682,688**	**1,827,065**	**2,037,194**	**2,295,123**	**2,587,315**	**2,977,810**
Males	853,541	921,665	1,024,609	1,153,404	1,295,630	1,482,406
Females	829,147	905,400	1,012,584	1,141,719	1,291,685	1,495,404
Sex ratio (b)	102.9	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.3	99.1
Age distribution (years) (c)						
0-9	349,385	358,004	380,173	382,362	399,060	448,359
10-19	318,567	343,266	375,481	403,434	442,150	464,930
20-29	226,676	277,540	329,776	381,794	424,195	463,626
30-39	199,008	207,719	255,090	333,645	398,503	458,408
40-49	202,863	213,142	212,290	232,911	296,203	400,365
50-59	171,507	185,368	202,894	225,689	231,268	267,944
60-69	119,987	136,603	161,638	188,178	214,867	248,998
70 and over	94,695	105,423	119,853	147,110	181,069	225,180
Religion						
Christian						
Anglican (d)	529,257	544,432	560,873	601,537	640,867	751,304
Baptist	26,870	28,329	29,919	34,323	39,099	56,425
Catholic (e)	427,859	467,203	494,344	554,912	628,906	756,298
Church of Christ (f)	9,062	10,196	10,542	12,842	15,067	13,599
Congregational	9,949	9,627	8,045	3,616	2,878	1,191
Methodist	180,160	182,887	179,344	86,750	(g)	(g)
Presbyterian (h)	190,343	192,079	179,074	132,525	120,239	161,050
Protestant (undefined) (i)	10,957	23,190	20,693	24,343	24,955	5,827
Salvation Army	9,044	10,608	11,164	12,952	14,907	14,838
Uniting Church (j)	..	..	..	146,898	255,287	309,617
Other	93,305	113,260	131,759	163,259	210,419	224,028
Total	*1,486,806*	*1,581,811*	*1,625,757*	*1,773,957*	*1,952,624*	*2,294,177*
Non-Christian	3,325	4,066	6,142	9,989	17,544	30,559
Indefinite/inadequately described	4,895	3,945	7,238	11,299	10,088	11,224
No religion	11,101	110,629	154,548	229,629	303,090	344,189
Not stated	176,561	126,614	243,508	270,249	303,969	297,661
Marital status						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	513,322	540,080	571,963	587,357	620,574	674,173
15 years and over	320,470	327,469	367,018	453,506	551,703	666,513
Total	*833,792*	*867,549*	*938,981*	*1,040,863*	*1,172,277*	*1,340,686*
Married	727,999	820,826	926,398	1,029,825	1,140,431	1,297,270
Separated not divorced	23,879	27,003	38,501	45,950	55,290	69,695
Divorced	11,859	16,231	30,022	60,245	91,566	126,116
Widowed	85,159	95,456	103,291	118,240	127,751	144,043
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birthplace						
Australia	1,480,832	1,595,572	1,771,115	1,932,810	2,162,995	2,402,689
New Zealand	7,608	13,333	17,753	48,073	61,246	92,068
United Kingdom and Ireland	106,112	120,595	135,435	147,083	158,949	185,545
Netherlands	9,868	9,935	10,683	12,914	14,272	16,613
Germany	9,026	9,496	10,896	12,767	15,780	18,683
Italy	20,272	19,280	18,875	17,956	17,418	17,844
Other Europe	29,027	31,847	34,473	38,240	43,472	52,919
Asia	9,330	12,052	15,818	24,196	37,917	64,820
Other	10,613	14,955	22,146	28,943	39,655	59,227
Not stated (k)	..	..	..	32,141	35,611	67,402

(a) This Census was processed on a sample basis and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) Until 1986 including Church of Christ (Non-Denominational). (g) Included with Uniting Church. (h) Until 1986 including Presbyterian Reformed. (i) Variation between 1986 and 1991 caused by change in coding classifications. (j) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (k) Prior to 1981 included with Australian born.

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1989	1993	1994 p
Albert Shire	128,975	161,620	171,748
Aramac Shire	993	920	901
Atherton Shire	8,977	9,605	9,729
Aurukun Shire	832	788	826
Balonne Shire	5,244	5,413	5,352
Banana Shire	15,965	15,008	14,867
Barcaldine Shire	1,778	1,745	1,739
Barcoo Shire	500	488	473
Bauhinia Shire	2,415	2,342	2,322
Beaudesert Shire	31,849	41,174	43,280
Belyando Shire	11,549	11,315	11,078
Bendemere Shire	1,145	1,103	1,077
Biggenden Shire	1,629	1,642	1,652
Blackall Shire	2,168	2,118	2,091
Boonah Shire	6,381	6,828	6,907
Booringa Shire	2,218	2,115	2,090
Boulia Shire	560	540	526
Bowen Shire	13,639	13,459	13,414
Brisbane City	748,192	776,930	786,442
Broadsound Shire	8,591	8,505	8,379
Bulloo Shire	599	585	579
Bundaberg City (b)	40,051	43,312	43,963
Bungil Shire	2,065	2,040	1,984
Burdekin Shire	19,233	19,235	19,231
Burke Shire	1,369	1,391	1,416
Burnett Shire (b)	14,086	17,568	18,678
Caboolture Shire	61,024	84,033	90,772
Cairns City	40,915	42,487	43,129
Calliope Shire	10,493	11,897	12,287
Caloundra City	46,644	58,213	60,574
Cambooya Shire	2,797	3,385	3,618
Cardwell Shire	8,162	8,462	8,665
Carpentaria Shire	3,292	3,448	3,507
Charters Towers City	8,841	9,436	9,555
Chinchilla Shire	5,892	6,026	6,036
Clifton Shire	2,398	2,463	2,438
Cloncurry Shire	3,243	3,223	3,198
Cook Shire (c)	7,287	7,578	7,587
Cooloola Shire (d)	26,765	30,085	30,767
Crow's Nest Shire	6,283	7,671	8,053
Croydon Shire	281	221	214
Dalby Town	9,931	10,089	10,158
Dalrymple Shire	3,753	3,546	3,502
Diamantina Shire	257	242	237
Douglas Shire	7,644	8,248	8,692
Duaringa Shire	10,571	10,454	10,253
Eacham Shire	5,566	5,932	5,977
Eidsvold Shire	1,127	1,007	977
Emerald Shire	9,143	11,062	11,742
Esk Shire	10,214	11,901	12,148

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1989	1993	1994 p
Etheridge Shire	1,073	1,010	998
Fitzroy Shire	7,340	9,159	9,707
Flinders Shire	2,782	2,612	2,557
Gatton Shire	13,384	15,034	15,286
Gayndah Shire	2,910	2,960	2,985
Gladstone City	24,119	25,888	26,461
Gold Coast City	133,960	141,788	145,770
Goondiwindi Town	4,210	4,553	4,598
Herberton Shire	4,582	4,805	4,884
Hervey Bay City	23,860	32,941	35,683
Hinchinbrook Shire	15,513	15,406	15,365
Ilfracombe Shire	339	344	335
Inglewood Shire	3,022	2,974	2,944
Ipswich City	74,430	77,010	77,619
Isis Shire	4,349	5,045	5,248
Isisford Shire	352	328	317
Jericho Shire	1,107	1,107	1,087
Johnstone Shire	17,756	18,671	18,932
Jondaryan Shire	10,267	11,244	11,442
Kilcoy Shire	2,842	3,120	3,174
Kilkivan Shire	2,856	3,050	3,144
Kingaroy Shire	10,499	11,314	11,532
Kolan Shire	2,847	3,388	3,526
Laidley Shire	7,946	10,563	11,373
Livingstone Shire	16,847	20,269	21,256
Logan City	137,092	154,441	158,794
Longreach Shire	4,096	4,137	4,156
Mackay City (e)	61,310	66,967	68,607
Mareeba Shire	16,540	17,259	17,289
Maroochy Shire	73,179	92,368	97,605
Maryborough City	24,014	25,125	25,395
McKinlay Shire	1,275	1,190	1,149
Millmerran Shire	3,197	3,171	3,146
Mirani Shire	4,838	4,803	4,835
Miriam Vale Shire	2,415	3,115	3,278
Monto Shire	3,176	3,066	3,005
Moreton Shire	44,095	52,622	55,264
Mornington Shire	793	717	722
Mount Isa City	24,345	24,254	24,072
Mount Morgan Shire	3,273	3,235	3,205
Mulgrave Shire	48,272	56,921	60,281
Mundubbera Shire	2,305	2,313	2,313
Murgon Shire	4,656	4,655	4,609
Murilla Shire	3,058	2,965	2,904
Murweh Shire	5,703	5,858	5,787
Nanango Shire	6,272	7,824	8,121
Nebo Shire	2,311	2,469	2,439
Noosa Shire	23,585	29,537	31,686
Paroo Shire	2,680	2,645	2,579
Peak Downs Shire	2,993	3,730	3,695

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (a)

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1989	1993	1994 p	Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1989	1993	1994 p
Perry Shire	364	384	404	Thuringowa City	32,930	40,062	42,510
Pine Rivers Shire	84,098	97,030	100,093	Tiaro Shire	2,976	3,749	4,051
Pittsworth Shire	4,219	4,496	4,516	Toowoomba City	81,946	88,116	89,455
Quilpie Shire	1,381	1,372	1,352	Torres Shire	7,545	8,451	8,560
Redcliffe City	47,549	49,307	49,519	Townsville City	84,277	87,974	88,855
Redland Shire	74,651	91,724	95,528	Waggamba Shire	2,771	2,818	2,762
Richmond Shire	1,213	1,175	1,155	Wambo Shire	5,442	5,235	5,149
Rockhampton City	59,146	61,631	62,333	Warroo Shire	1,209	1,176	1,145
Roma Town	6,750	6,862	6,831	Warwick Shire (f)	18,914	20,316	20,583
Rosalie Shire	7,142	8,175	8,433	Whitsunday Shire	11,044	11,829	12,252
Sarina Shire	7,950	8,528	8,727	Winton Shire	1,751	1,753	1,708
Stanthorpe Shire	9,916	10,450	10,554	Wondai Shire	3,993	4,125	4,135
Tambo Shire	672	621	600	Woocoo Shire	2,158	2,593	2,674
Tara Shire	3,793	3,785	3,729				
Taroom Shire	3,243	3,154	3,073	**Queensland (g)**	**2,827,637**	**3,116,018**	**3,196,934**

(a) Based on 1994 boundaries presented according to the Australian Geographical Classification 2.4. (b) For 1993 and 1994 including part of Gooburrum (S) and Woongarra (S). (c) Including Weipa Town. (d) Comprises Gympie City and Widgee Shire. (e) Including Pioneer Shire. (f) Including Allora (S), Glengallan (S) and Rosenthal (S). (g) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.

POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	At 30 June	Mean estimated resident population (b)	Population at 31 December: Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio (c)	Year ended 31 December: Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (d)	Annual increase rate (e)
1860	n.a.	25,788	28,056	16,817	11,239	149.6	758	3,778	4,536	..
1865	n.a.	80,250	86,921	53,292	33,629	158.5	1,799	11,544	13,343	25.4
1870	n.a.	112,217	115,272	69,221	46,051	150.3	3,260	2,851	6,111	5.8
1875	n.a.	161,724	169,105	102,161	66,944	152.6	2,602	12,160	14,762	8.0
1880	n.a.	208,130	211,040	124,013	87,027	142.5	5,179	641	5,820	4.5
1885	n.a.	309,134	316,681	186,866	129,815	143.9	5,437	9,657	15,094	8.5
1890	n.a.	386,803	392,116	223,252	168,864	132.2	9,769	858	10,627	4.4
1895	n.a.	436,528	443,064	248,865	194,199	128.1	9,722	3,351	13,073	2.5
1900	n.a.	490,081	493,847	274,684	219,163	125.3	9,054	–1,522	7,532	2.2
1905	529,454	528,928	531,482	291,807	239,675	121.8	8,123	–1,576	6,547	1.5
1910	594,734	591,591	599,016	325,513	273,503	119.0	10,425	10,746	21,171	2.4
1915	696,222	692,699	685,067	366,047	319,020	114.7	12,604	–9,336	3,268	2.7
1920	748,660	745,957	750,624	396,555	354,069	112.0	12,309	2,177	14,486	1.8
1925	840,621	836,844	844,842	444,330	400,512	110.9	12,738	10,020	22,758	2.4
1930	912,112	910,319	916,736	481,559	435,177	110.7	11,484	3,116	14,600	1.6
1935	968,401	966,654	971,297	508,348	462,949	109.8	8,837	2,616	11,453	1.2
1940	1,027,961	1,026,541	1,031,452	536,712	494,740	108.5	11,209	148	11,357	1.2
1945	1,077,124	1,076,610	1,084,864	556,829	528,035	105.5	17,254	–645	16,609	1.0
1950	1,196,185	1,191,081	1,205,418	620,329	585,089	106.0	18,629	16,470	35,099	2.1
1955	1,350,017	1,344,445	1,358,858	696,544	662,314	105.2	21,045	12,332	33,377	2.5
1960	1,495,927	1,491,114	1,502,286	766,448	735,838	104.2	22,843	2,282	25,125	1.7
1965	1,644,534	1,644,028	1,659,423	841,926	817,497	103.0	19,433	13,465	32,898	2.0
1966	1,674,324	1,674,151	1,687,062	854,986	832,076	102.8	18,003	9,636	27,639	1.7
1967	1,699,982	1,701,047	1,715,803	868,549	847,254	102.5	19,956	8,785	28,741	1.7
1968	1,728,996	1,730,614	1,747,724	883,587	864,137	102.3	19,112	12,809	31,921	1.9
1969	1,763,087	1,764,206	1,779,690	898,857	880,833	102.0	20,790	11,176	31,966	1.8
1970	1,792,743	1,795,394	1,812,784	914,631	898,153	101.8	20,475	12,619	33,094	1.9
1971	1,851,485	1,844,386	1,874,930	944,899	930,031	101.6	23,631	34,844	62,146	3.4
1972	1,898,478	1,898,942	1,924,658	970,145	954,513	101.6	22,653	19,729	49,728	2.7
1973	1,951,951	1,952,285	1,981,634	998,847	982,787	101.6	21,335	27,829	56,976	3.0
1974	2,008,340	2,007,472	2,032,973	1,024,704	1,008,269	101.6	19,724	23,565	51,339	2.6
1975	2,051,362	2,051,820	2,072,325	1,043,639	1,028,686	101.5	19,982	11,279	39,352	1.9
1976	2,092,375	2,091,743	2,110,431	1,061,986	1,048,445	101.3	18,004	13,738	38,106	1.8
1977	2,129,839	2,130,182	2,151,026	1,081,423	1,069,603	101.1	18,527	17,451	40,595	1.9
1978	2,172,047	2,172,269	2,191,586	1,101,246	1,090,340	101.0	17,963	17,770	40,560	1.9
1979	2,214,771	2,215,258	2,239,699	1,124,997	1,114,702	100.9	18,857	23,858	48,113	2.2
1980	2,265,935	2,267,615	2,301,702	1,156,231	1,145,471	100.9	18,605	37,632	62,003	2.8
1981	2,345,208	2,345,236	2,387,943	1,200,504	1,187,439	101.1	21,898	59,376	86,241	3.7
1982	2,424,586	2,424,221	2,456,475	1,235,548	1,220,927	101.2	22,589	41,665	68,532	2.9
1983	2,482,282	2,481,388	2,503,285	1,259,140	1,244,145	101.2	25,029	17,507	46,810	1.9
1984	2,523,859	2,524,646	2,547,078	1,281,035	1,266,043	101.2	23,051	16,360	43,793	1.7
1985	2,571,218	2,571,491	2,597,100	1,306,321	1,290,779	101.2	21,798	23,976	50,022	2.0
1986	2,624,595	2,623,483	2,648,778	1,331,718	1,317,060	101.1	22,510	29,526	51,678	2.0
1987	2,675,107	2,675,470	2,703,516	1,357,083	1,346,433	100.8	20,504	38,220	54,738	2.1
1988	2,739,907	2,741,810	2,780,869	1,394,568	1,386,301	100.6	21,758	59,225	77,353	2.9
1989	2,827,637	2,826,309	2,864,007	1,435,984	1,428,023	100.6	21,626	64,838	83,138	3.0
1990	2,899,283	2,898,510	2,928,713	1,468,021	1,460,692	100.5	25,547	41,819	64,706	2.3
1991	2,960,951	2,962,410	2,995,060	1,500,733	1,494,327	100.4	25,178	42,946	66,347	2.3
1992	3,032,834	3,034,703	3,071,837	1,539,261	1,532,576	100.4	25,521	51,256	76,777	2.6
1993	3,116,018	3,117,246	3,155,494	1,581,520	1,573,974	100.5	26,454	57,203	83,657	2.7
1994	3,196,134	3,196,433	3,232,937	1,620,537	1,612,400	100.5	24,589	52,854	77,443	2.5

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1961 except for 'natural increase' which excludes Aboriginal people prior to 1962. Estimated population changed in 1971 from a census count basis to a usual residence basis. (b) For year ended 31 December. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) After 1970, discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (e) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months; for the years prior to 1951, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous 5 years.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS (a)

	Number				Rate per 1,000 mean population				Deaths under 1 year of age	
Year	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
1860	1,236	478	278	n.a.	47.93	18.54	10.78	n.a.	141	114.08
1865	3,532	1,733	1,074	n.a.	44.01	21.60	13.38	n.a.	580	164.21
1870	4,905	1,645	879	n.a.	43.71	14.66	7.83	n.a.	526	107.24
1875	6,706	4,104	1,487	n.a.	41.47	25.38	9.19	n.a.	1,025	152.85
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547	2	39.38	14.50	7.43	0.01	865	105.54
1885	11,672	6,235	2,842	1	37.76	20.17	9.19	—	1,733	148.47
1890	15,407	5,638	3,195	8	39.83	14.58	8.26	0.02	1,548	100.47
1895	14,874	5,152	2,821	4	34.07	11.80	6.46	0.01	1,356	91.17
1900	14,801	5,747	3,371	12	30.20	11.73	6.88	0.02	1,456	98.37
1905	13,626	5,503	3,173	4	25.76	10.40	6.00	0.01	1,029	75.52
1910	16,169	5,744	4,768	20	27.33	9.71	8.06	0.03	1,017	62.90
1915	20,163	7,559	6,135	28	29.11	10.91	8.86	0.04	1,297	64.33
1920	20,256	7,947	6,667	45	27.15	10.65	8.94	0.06	1,281	63.24
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471	85	24.24	9.02	7.73	0.10	917	45.21
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199	119	20.80	8.19	6.81	0.13	757	39.97
1935	17,688	8,851	8,280	149	18.30	9.16	8.57	0.15	659	37.26
1940	20,412	9,203	10,287	240	19.88	8.97	10.02	0.23	721	35.32
1945	26,713	9,459	9,905	897	24.81	8.79	9.20	0.83	795	29.76
1950	29,028	10,399	10,304	784	24.37	8.73	8.65	0.66	719	24.77
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098	801	24.06	8.41	7.51	0.60	656	20.28
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227	696	23.62	8.30	6.86	0.47	740	21.01
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392	779	24.16	8.41	6.85	0.51	733	20.01
1962	35,776	13,286	10,665	920	23.06	8.56	6.88	0.59	763	21.33
1963	36,012	13,348	11,443	910	22.82	8.46	7.25	0.58	733	20.35
1964	35,049	14,588	11,766	981	21.76	9.06	7.30	0.61	679	19.37
1965	33,615	14,182	13,007	1,052	20.45	8.63	7.91	0.64	599	17.82
1966	32,903	14,900	13,339	1,031	19.65	8.90	7.97	0.62	587	17.84
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634	1,074	20.39	8.66	8.02	0.63	678	19.54
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860	1,135	20.33	9.29	8.59	0.66	716	20.35
1969	36,576	15,786	15,669	1,236	20.73	8.95	8.88	0.70	691	18.89
1970	37,530	17,055	16,082	1,507	20.90	9.50	8.96	0.84	672	17.91
1971	39,970	16,339	16,538	1,404	21.67	8.86	8.97	0.76	766	19.16
1972	39,251	16,598	16,066	1,731	20.67	8.74	8.46	0.91	697	17.76
1973	38,067	16,732	16,490	1,694	19.50	8.57	8.45	0.87	666	17.50
1974	37,852	18,128	16,086	1,833	18.86	9.03	8.01	0.91	606	16.01
1975	36,403	16,421	15,230	2,684	17.74	8.00	7.42	1.31	547	15.03
1976	35,243	17,239	16,703	9,611	16.85	8.24	7.99	4.59	535	15.18
1977	34,935	16,408	15,737	7,293	16.40	7.70	7.39	3.42	478	13.68
1978	34,530	16,567	15,431	6,106	15.90	7.63	7.10	2.81	439	12.71
1979	35,220	16,363	16,082	5,811	15.90	7.39	7.26	2.62	377	10.70
1980	35,001	16,396	17,157	6,219	15.44	7.23	7.57	2.74	383	10.94
1981	38,935	17,037	18,305	6,470	16.60	7.26	7.81	2.76	406	10.43
1982	40,599	18,010	18,928	6,770	16.75	7.43	7.81	2.79	425	10.47
1983	42,085	17,056	18,645	7,474	16.96	6.87	7.51	3.01	417	9.91
1984	40,446	17,405	19,039	8,056	16.02	6.89	7.54	3.19	364	9.00
1985	40,437	18,629	17,810	6,816	15.73	7.24	6.93	2.65	411	10.16
1986	40,371	17,861	18,030	7,042	15.39	6.81	6.87	2.68	351	8.69
1987	39,365	18,861	18,265	6,918	14.71	7.05	6.83	2.59	366	9.30
1988	40,561	18,803	18,850	7,690	14.79	6.86	6.88	2.80	339	8.36
1989	42,071	20,445	19,088	7,123	14.89	7.23	6.75	2.52	357	8.49
1990	44,868	19,321	19,671	8,509	15.48	6.67	6.79	2.94	345	7.69
1991	44,160	19,175	19,844	8,934	14.91	6.47	6.70	3.02	335	7.59
1992	46,240	20,496	20,316	8,984	15.25	6.76	6.70	2.96	365	7.89
1993	46,778	19,972	20,704	8,501	15.01	6.41	6.64	2.73	327	6.99

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1962. (b) Prior to 1978 births and deaths were on a State of registration basis; from 1978 a State of usual residence basis. (c) Including nullities for 1914 to 1934 and 1940 to 1943.

LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a): Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Award rate of pay index (b) adult males
	'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	1,277.5	89.7	1,367.2	2,173.3	6.6	62.9	122.8
1990	1,314.4	115.8	1,430.2	2,231.8	8.1	64.1	130.4
1991	1,299.7	134.6	1,434.3	2,285.0	9.4	62.8	134.5
1992	1,336.2	142.5	1,478.6	2,345.5	9.6	63.0	138.4
1993	1,353.7	159.5	1,513.2	2,414.2	10.5	62.7	139.8
1994	1,433.7	135.5	1,569.2	2,481.8	8.6	63.2	141.6

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0.

WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a)		Public hospitals and nursing homes (b)					Psychiatric unit patients (b)	
	Age	Invalid (c)	Number	Staff (d)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expenditure (e)	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
1965-66	101,608	17,818	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978
1966-67	103,981	18,408	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910
1967-68	108,070	19,621	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736
1968-69	110,989	21,370	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828
1969-70	122,547	23,984	139	13,645	12,331	273,377	52,336	2,646	3,470
1970-71	128,817	21,772	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364
1971-72	132,000	22,825	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001
1972-73	145,036	24,945	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778
1973-74	158,628	25,827	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018
1974-75	166,454	27,464	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056
1975-76	175,603	29,856	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938
1976-77	183,992	32,592	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891
1977-78	193,268	32,453	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	275,538	7,985	3,261
1978-79	198,017	34,706	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	322,879	7,954	2,992
1979-80	202,487	36,818	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	361,029	5,191	2,664
1980-81	207,089	35,555	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	454,846	5,394	2,433
1981-82	210,317	33,492	158	23,743	14,613	406,218	565,572	5,735	2,323
1982-83	213,844	32,390	163	25,128	15,289	419,610	669,750	5,736	2,282
1983-84	211,205	34,896	163	25,846	15,219	420,554	749,327	5,543	2,112
1984-85	207,583	36,977	163	26,399	14,920	420,661	797,551	4,591	1,941
1985-86	207,328	39,144	161	26,074	14,806	412,969	807,541	5,668	1,455
1986-87	208,356	41,689	160	26,374	14,806	423,641	883,082	6,252	1,447
1987-88	210,818	44,313	160	26,628	14,903	438,949	1,142,876	6,958	1,409
1988-89	205,605	46,463	161	27,698	14,825	457,407	1,085,759	6,277	1,317
1989-90	208,654	49,785	164	28,230	14,984	487,872	1,195,383	6,258	1,339
1990-91	215,729	53,000	164	28,245	14,674	511,394	1,397,071	6,411	1,380
1991-92	239,066	62,089	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992-93	251,557	68,459	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1993-94	263,585	75,133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (b) From 1969-70, new series. (c) From November 1991, Disability Support Pension. (d) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. (e) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure.

AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar: Area cut for crushing (a)	Sugar: Cane produced (a)	Sugar: Sugar mills (b)	Sugar: Raw sugar made	Maize (a) (c): Area harvested	Maize (a) (c): Grain produced	Wheat (a): Area harvested	Wheat (a): Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n.a.	64	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830
1976-77	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794
1977-78	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962
1979-80	255,358	19,860	30	2,807	41,205	98	733,287	846
1980-81	274,259	22,540	30	3,149	42,566	123	726,964	485
1981-82	301,658	23,588	30	3,250	47,548	151	941,113	1,482
1982-83	302,503	23,115	30	3,325	50,923	87	767,043	754
1983-84	291,973	22,723	30	3,012	55,081	175	1,005,879	1,922
1984-85	297,765	23,910	30	3,349	81,151	207	921,007	1,579
1985-86	288,325	22,003	30	3,209	63,222	176	972,727	1,691
1986-87	286,967	23,466	29	3,209	38,348	118	794,582	833
1987-88	291,169	23,200	28	3,246	36,930	124	646,140	718
1988-89	298,205	25,586	28	3,483	36,482	132	768,230	1,550
1989-90	307,391	25,552	27	3,618	34,218	115	894,335	1,420
1990-91	310,521	23,232	27	3,354	29,304	95	1,060,268	1,973
1991-92	314,048	19,225	26	2,931	33,676	141	491,651	344
1992-93	312,123	26,292	25	4,016	27,156	75	669,150	735
1993-94	322,767	29,638	25	4,150	27,618	87	555,539	555

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of $1,500 or more from 1976-77, $2,500 or more from 1981-82, $20,000 or more from 1986-87, $22,500 or more from 1991-92 and $5,000 or more from 1993-94. (b) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (c) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69

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	1,234	1960-61
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	1975-76
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	1976-77
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	1978-79
383,011	20,550	19,786	2,647	44,746	6,755	123,050	2,440	1979-80
438,454	24,182	22,548	2,817	53,761	6,543	123,220	2,614	1980-81
362,682	28,809	27,234	3,154	57,146	6,324	125,422	2,805	1981-82
421,871	26,805	28,602	3,183	61,362	5,961	110,941	2,690	1982-83
366,438	32,903	38,580	3,264	67,714	5,959	114,734	3,042	1983-84
377,933	51,895	51,932	3,553	72,856	6,246	124,344	3,091	1984-85
488,688	41,230	51,039	4,041	61,795	6,302	131,473	3,274	1985-86
635,341	30,996	40,248	4,521	64,298	6,325	142,288	3,087	1986-87
648,147	80,918	72,099	4,265	79,183	6,266	146,463	2,928	1987-88
570,862	53,280	71,259	4,256	104,795	6,653	154,419	2,896	1988-89
535,221	64,786	70,207	4,503	106,750	6,458	141,584	2,642	1989-90
485,838	76,968	97,813	4,797	96,547	5,922	125,939	2,935	1990-91
497,706	87,188	112,545	5,441	113,544	5,740	133,218	2,381	1991-92
440,348	82,150	104,418	5,897	147,787	5,850	142,336	2,367	1992-93
447,195	83,606	81,249	5,130	153,256	3,663	157,395	2,468	1993-94

for the calendar year ended 6 months later than the year shown. (d) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (e) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (f) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

Year	Land: Alienated	Land: Leased	Livestock at end of year (a) (b): Meat cattle (c)	Milk cattle (c)	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,595	15
1870	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	5,132	20,332	152
1915	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1950	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1955	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1960	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1965	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978	35,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487
1979	32,476	128,465	9,957	375	10,332	12,163	510
1980	33,353	127,476	9,561	364	9,925	10,620	502
1981	33,923	125,462	9,416	366	9,782	12,344	513
1982	n.a.	n.a.	8,981	369	9,349	12,225	551
1983	n.a.	n.a.	8,783	372	9,154	13,033	556
1984	n.a.	n.a.	9,051	362	9,413	14,042	563
1985	n.a.	n.a.	9,303	359	9,662	14,311	585
1986	n.a.	n.a.	8,675	337	9,011	14,627	579
1987	n.a.	n.a.	8,504	322	8,825	14,367	617
1988	n.a.	n.a.	8,682	312	8,994	14,880	611
1989	n.a.	n.a.	9,180	309	9,489	16,675	600
1990	n.a.	n.a.	9,575	280	9,856	17,440	596
1991	n.a.	n.a.	9,730	275	10,005	15,273	560
1992	n.a.	n.a.	9,593	280	9,873	13,407	617
1993	n.a.	n.a.	9,656	286	9,942	11,547	682

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$1,500 or more from 1976-77, \$2,500 or more from 1981-82, \$20,000 or more from 1986-87, \$22,500 or more from 1991-92 and \$5,000 or more from 1993-94. (b) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (c) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (d) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (e) From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941,

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

	Wool (e) (greasy equivalent)		Butter production (f)		Cheese production (f)		
Horses (d)	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Year
'000	'000 kg	$'000	'000 kg	$'000	'000 kg	$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	7,140	12,562	12,951	1978
176	59,001	138,554	3,520	4,647	11,328	16,471	1979
178	46,480	116,970	2,795	4,369	10,676	15,363	1980
164	60,674	150,829	3,209	6,043	12,778	21,327	1981
165	54,015	136,725	3,881	7,820	12,483	22,320	1982
166	65,607	184,059	5,371	10,355	13,507	23,826	1983
162	67,791	216,554	4,415	7,841	13,418	24,112	1984
160	65,524	220,062	3,320	5,840	14,684	27,327	1985
126	74,973	292,449	3,703	n.a.	13,946	n.a.	1986
137	78,204	476,902	3,487	n.a.	15,198	n.a.	1987
130	76,294	455,241	3,687	n.a.	14,434	n.a.	1988
126	90,362	466,677	4,195	n.a.	12,842	n.a.	1989
121	105,915	355,133	3,606	n.a.	12,398	n.a.	1990
120	77,778	257,542	3,423	n.a.	11,883	n.a.	1991
110	65,856	192,667	5,873	n.a.	13,278	n.a.	1992
120	59,566	179,583	6,773	n.a.	15,897	n.a.	1993

figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. (f) From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production: Average net price a tonne (a): Australian sales	Raw sugar production: Average net price a tonne (a): Overseas sales	Raw sugar production: Average net price a tonne (a): Total pooled sugar	Raw sugar production: Proportion of Queensland production exported	Wool (b): Quantity sold	Wool (b): Average price a kilogram greasy (c)
	$	$	$	%	'000 kg	cents
1860	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	11.18
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	18.17
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	18.67
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	21.58
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	22.27
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	30.67
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	68,988	17.04
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	56,499	25.60
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	89,738	24.36
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	87,938	29.17
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	77,427	260.39
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	86,655	122.79
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	110,410	98.12
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	90,042	106.92
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	92,316	103.47
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	101,780	95.89
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	111,483	99.71
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	87,305	82.68
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	72,857	60.84
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	79,176	73.37
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	61,610	178.30
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	54,761	176.43
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	61,220	126.80
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	58,387	139.91
1976-77	136.20	242.89	218.15	76	57,551	174.73
1977-78	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	51,352	185.76
1978-79	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	51,443	205.51
1979-80	236.60	302.44	285.25	74	48,509	239.06
1980-81	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	38,823	264.26
1981-82	264.60	278.40	275.29	77	56,818	259.02
1982-83	293.10	201.92	222.61	77	55,105	265.25
1983-84	315.40	241.75	258.76	77	62,851	290.48
1984-85	335.30	195.77	225.84	78	65,230	323.51
1985-86	341.50	190.20	(f) 223.06	81	63,805	341.44
1986-87	373.80	244.24	275.21	86	70,041	399.40
1987-88	400.10	254.12	287.42	79	71,564	617.57
1988-89	420.20	307.58	333.48	78	67,255	620.81
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	369.94	80	91,179	529.08
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	340.91	81	99,462	354.04
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	302.84	77	69,310	341.40
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	301.39	82	57,517	304.93
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	344.62	85	54,233	318.68

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar. (b) Wool sold at auction by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. (c) Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kilograms prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughterings in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Up to 1990-91, average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87,

STATISTICS

Meat					
Livestock slaughtered (d)					
Cattle (including calves)	*Sheep (including lambs)*	*Pigs*	*Chickens*	*Average price of steers, bullocks and bulls (e)*	*Year*
'000	'000	'000	'000	$	
18	57	2	n.a.	n.a.	1860
61	178	5	n.a.	n.a.	1865
67	529	7	n.a.	n.a.	1870
89	342	10	n.a.	n.a.	1875-76
128	454	13	n.a.	n.a.	1880-81
195	711	20	n.a.	n.a.	1885-86
216	951	29	n.a.	n.a.	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n.a.	n.a.	1895-96
503	861	129	n.a.	n.a.	1900-01
219	598	187	n.a.	n.a.	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n.a.	n.a.	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n.a.	n.a.	1915-16
449	461	158	n.a.	n.a.	1920-21
776	635	310	n.a.	n.a.	1925-26
647	1,671	408	n.a.	n.a.	1930-31
857	971	552	n.a.	15.78	1935-36
1,117	1,273	703	n.a.	22.14	1940-41
798	1,465	472	n.a.	30.03	1945-46
1,181	745	460	n.a.	61.52	1950-51
1,502	1,186	459	n.a.	72.92	1955-56
1,469	2,924	554	n.a.	118.24	1960-61
1,888	2,769	640	9,272	133.11	1965-66
1,677	2,154	666	10,635	141.68	1966-67
1,664	2,491	735	12,190	149.65	1967-68
1,823	2,724	800	12,952	152.58	1968-69
1,680	2,937	757	14,175	156.05	1969-70
1,590	2,906	742	15,689	163.57	1970-71
1,708	3,418	794	15,525	172.69	1971-72
2,004	2,453	964	16,546	206.73	1972-73
1,740	1,321	829	19,055	211.03	1973-74
2,046	1,279	634	17,764	97.61	1974-75
2,521	1,400	667	19,044	124.90	1975-76
2,829	1,506	703	21,166	150.46	1976-77
3,148	1,480	747	24,962	147.76	1977-78
3,296	1,442	721	28,414	322.02	1978-79
2,606	1,378	813	33,577	409.28	1979-80
2,148	1,332	838	32,390	393.42	1980-81
2,610	1,300	812	31,068	332.41	1981-82
2,454	1,359	863	34,781	412.75	1982-83
2,384	1,310	921	33,614	470.79	1983-84
2,311	1,225	965	36,804	511.79	1984-85
2,428	1,412	1,009	41,709	530.38	1985-86
2,663	1,542	1,075	46,375	449.30	1986-87
2,673	1,610	1,114	46,340	456.06	1987-88
2,320	1,594	1,157	46,914	524.62	1988-89
2,479	1,715	1,119	48,232	525.22	1989-90
2,719	1,865	1,140	47,887	518.65	1990-91
2,956	2,650	1,156	49,726	664.29	1991-92
3,005	2,037	1,155	52,313	698.98	1992-93
2,931	1,526	1,208	54,113	800.38	1993-94

prices shown are for bullocks only. From 1991-92, average value of Queensland slaughterings. (f) Excluding government assistance of $20,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.

MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Year	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc	Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Mineral and quarrying production (a)							
	Approximate metal content							
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	—	1,112	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1945	1,966	3,506	—	15,248	661	—	1,661	13,629
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	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
1993-94	31,436	608,927	230,294	224,226	55	338,878	85,739	255,301

(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

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production (b)					Fisheries production (b) (d)	Year
		Sawn timber (c)				Plywood and veneer		
		Pine		Other				
'000 tonnes	$ '000	cubic metres	$ '000	cubic metres	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
(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	r 5,624,002	(j) 440,038	n.a.	200,889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1992-93
8,616	5,248,895	(j) 520,862	n.a.	214,444	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1993-94

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 were 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)			
		Employment (d)			*Salaries and wages paid (e)*
Year	*Establishments (c)*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	
					$'000
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a..
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a..
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a..
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768
1968-69	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119
1970-71 (l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419
1974-75	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213
1981-82	3,555	99,429	23,288	122,717	1,700,379
1982-83	3,440	92,389	22,257	114,646	1,786,294
1983-84	3,451	88,760	21,678	110,438	1,812,786
1984-85	3,392	87,593	22,347	109,940	1,933,881
1985-86 (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	5,960	91,713	26,222	117,935	2,263,306
1987-88	6,568	97,335	30,209	127,544	2,545,442
1988-89	6,470	102,501	31,242	133,743	2,848,618
1989-90	6,385	97,713	30,648	128,361	3,110,768
1990-91	r 6,236	n.a.	n.a.	125,166	3,225,262
1991-92	6,573	n.a.	n.a.	122,424	3,195,001
1992-93 (l)	p 6,068	n.a.	n.a.	p 124,300	p 3,435,000

(a) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses and data items. (b) From 1975-76 to 1986-87 excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Excluding electricity and gas works. (c) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1988-89 are not possible due to establishment definition changes. (d) Until 1964-65, average number employed during operating period; 1965-66 to 1986-87, average number employed during whole year; and from 1986-87, employment at 30 June. (e) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (f) Prior to 1968-69, output, i.e. selling value of the finished articles at the factory. (g) Number on payroll on payday nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff.

STATISTICS (a)

		Electricity and gas works				
Turnover (f)	*Value added*	*Establish-ments (c)*	*Employment (d) (g)*	*Salaries and wages paid (e)*	*Sales of electricity and gas (h)*	*Year*
$'000	*$'000*			*$'000*	*$'000*	
n.a.	n.a	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	132	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	231	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	337	1905
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	2,658	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	3,072	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	3,159	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	5,072	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	7,474	1945-46
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	16,784	1950-51
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	35,446	1955-56
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	55,118	1960-61
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803	659,897	30	8,996	31,758	157,816	1968-69
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	167,571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(i) 1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	205,939	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	335,789	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	652,748	1977-78
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	912,129	1979-80
9,666,541	3,049,245	18	12,482	187,207	887,159	1980-81
10,590,192	3,448,170	18	13,297	226,426	1,010,448	1981-82
10,715,479	3,445,095	19	13,541	268,233	1,277,638	1982-83
11,706,491	3,700,629	19	13,581	292,816	1,569,131	1983-84
12,920,648	4,385,491	18	13,171	308,756	1,795,950	1984-85
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(i) 1985-86
14,848,481	5,052,912	20	11,505	344,584	2,281,968	1986-87
17,254,681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(j) 1987-88
20,090,906	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(j) 1988-89
22,782,958	8,521,148	17	9,300	360,635	2,913,795	1989-90
r 23,084,298	n.a.	11	8,783	289,122	2,947,566	(k) 1990-91
22,836,909	n.a.	11	8,389	300,445	2,886,796	1991-92
p 23,642,000	p 8,292,000	10	8,566	318,679	3,254,225	1992-93

(h) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (i) Manufacturing census not conducted. (j) Census of Electricity and Gas was not conducted. (k) From 1990-91, data for electricity and gas works refers to electricity only. (l) Classified according to Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Prior to 1992-93, figures classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Figures prior to 1992-93 are therefore not strictly comparable with figures for 1992-93.

TRANSPORT AND

Year	Railways: Lines open	Railways: Passenger journeys (a)	Railways: Goods and livestock carried (b)	Railways: Earnings	Railways: Working expenses	Railways: Capital account (c)	Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers): Rail	Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers): Municipal buses
	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	$'000	$'000	$'000	'000	'000
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	34	17	3	11	7	536	..	..
1870	333	36	25	143	137	4,385	..	..
1875	428	138	52	322	184	5,859	..	..
1880	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991	n.a.	..
1885	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532	n.a.	..
1890-91	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203	n.a.	..
1895-96	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519	n.a.	..
1900-01	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479	n.a.	..
1905-06	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482	n.a.	..
1910-11	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798	n.a.	..
1915-16	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677	n.a.	..
1920-21	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114	n.a.	..
1925-26	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224	22,170	..
1930-31	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872	17,118	..
1935-36	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106	20,229	..
1940-41	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806	21,055	1,651
1945-46	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092	28,799	5,464
1950-51	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520	27,601	23,765
1955-56	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690	29,748	35,428
1960-61	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755	24,582	33,200
1965-66	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699	23,227	33,864
1970-71	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957	27,621	65,220
1971-72	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529	30,184	58,724
1972-73	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671	30,500	58,656
1973-74	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538	32,003	55,915
1974-75	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097	34,821	49,078
1975-76	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393	32,448	48,052
1976-77	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961	29,296	47,830
1977-78	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	428,732	27,526	48,708
1978-79	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	465,184	25,850	47,978
1979-80	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435	28,006	46,446
1980-81	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052	30,330	41,341
1981-82	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	558,449	32,592	42,525
1982-83	9,979	34,749	43,706	549,859	664,548	592,348	33,135	44,556
1983-84	10,231	37,602	53,113	717,956	725,049	641,999	35,833	42,753
1984-85	10,231	38,897	65,452	882,540	774,755	687,105	37,432	41,725
1985-86	10,225	41,504	73,599	965,963	848,125	728,580	40,246	41,751
1986-87	10,210	39,950	75,169	1,028,871	900,254	770,879	38,886	41,066
1987-88	10,089	46,228	74,893	991,422	894,656	799,275	44,953	43,512
1988-89	10,094	50,943	80,508	1,107,125	931,236	832,093	49,971	47,985
1989-90	10,107	44,141	82,543	1,145,416	977,468	869,366	43,248	42,500
1990-91	10,015	42,990	82,965	1,205,641	986,722	n.a.	42,067	42,258
1991-92	10,011	41,076	90,658	1,245,592	971,446	n.a.	40,080	43,185
1992-93	9,797	40,392	90,303	1,360,410	1,006,092	n.a.	39,404	43,253
1993-94	9,357	39,340	92,092	1,359,128	1,022,528	n.a.	38,393	45,900

(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

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e)	Road traffic accidents (f)				Motor vehicles (j)		Postal and telecom-munications 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
128,759	31,168	8,194	580	11,440	726.5	41,892	94,353	1970-71
129,171	31,468	8,105	579	11,295	774.0	44,278	110,428	1971-72
130,500	29,889	8,043	625	10,903	827.0	48,579	127,475	1972-73
131,412	30,486	8,469	603	11,276	889.7	53,622	150,157	1973-74
132,364	29,829	8,120	583	10,835	918.0	55,157	183,071	1974-75
132,897	29,201	8,183	600	10,950	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	1975-76
134,175	24,303	7,609	587	9,940	1,067.2	83.871	310,596	1976-77
133,295	26,613	7,968	560	10,444	1,129.6	88.177	326,611	1977-78
134,586	18,726	7,866	641	10,605	1,183.4	106,603	365,461	1978-79
137,785	17,396	7,688	605	10,037	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	1979-80
138.405	16,485	7,724	559	9,951	1,355.6	113,521	490,050	1980-81
141,211	16,759	7,795	609	9,970	1,439.5	169,197	575,006	1981-82
142,195	15,492	7,043	510	9,010	1,496.1	194,740	691,847	1982-83
143,728	16,209	7,222	505	9,186	1,533.5	211,158	784,928	1983-84
148.136	17,207	7,528	502	9,694	1,546.1	253,933	885.146	1984-85
150,188	16,294	7,183	481	9,333	1,567.4	266,089	1,024.630	1985-86
151,761	15,740	6,912	442	8,868	1,575.3	280,435	1,132,270	1986-87
152,952	16,879	7,301	539	9,505	1,616.2	344,468	1,347,926	1987-88
154,195	17,038	7,212	428	9,240	1,693.4	403,039	n.a.	1988-89
156,148	17,916	7,576	399	9,726	1,751.9	463,868	n.a.	1989-90
157.305	18,158	6,848	395	8,776	1,787.0	496,885	n.a.	1990-91
159,351	r 19,156	r 7,561	r 416	r 9,466	1,832.8	518,550	n.a.	1991-92
160,364	r 19,546	r 7,718	r 396	r 9,905	1,894.9	570,120	n.a.	1992-93
161,962	20,714	8,375	422	10,686	1,975.0	617,508	n.a.	1993-94

or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage are included; the value of damage being $50 from July 1957, $100 from May 1969, $300 from January 1976, $1,000 from October 1978 and $2,500 from December 1991. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all accidents involving death or any injury; from 1 July 1957, accidents involving death or injury requiring medical treatment. (i) Prior to 1957-58 all cases of injury are included. From 1957-58 only cases of injury requiring medical treatment are included. (j) Including motor cycles. (k) From 1980-81, motor vehicle taxes excluding fines and fees for service. (l) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (m) Calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown.

EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a) Foreign	Imports (a) Interstate	Exports (a) Foreign (b) (c)	Exports (a) Interstate	Wool (d)	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	'000 kg	$'000
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	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	r 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
1993-94	6,869,174	11,426,272	11,992,530	4,627,314	32,594	119,075

(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

TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign exports (b)							
Butter		Meat	Sugar		Coal		Year
'000 kg	$'000	$'000	tonnes	$'000	tonnes	$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(e) 314	18	2,843	4	1875
..	..	46	(e) 161	8	2,735	4	1880
..	..	85	(e) 1,533	56	18,094	22	1885
2	—	278	(e) 2,048	74	43,639	63	1890
16	2	1,922	(e) 7,710	229	1,185	5	1895
469	78	2,697	(e) 5,056	137	12,759	20	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	—	35	—	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	—	98,365	243	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	1945-46
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	1950-51
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	1955-56
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	51,915	358	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	303,384	2,334	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	233,709	2,008	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	816,697	7,450	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1,201,447	10,684	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1,648,387	14,523	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1,702,578	14,822	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	2,307,245	21,336	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	3,959,705	33,700	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	5,569,019	53,194	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	6,862,875	73,228	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	8,993,729	99,534	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	14,503,770	159,751	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	15,420,141	193,758	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	17,443,235	374,715	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	15,423,983	586,432	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	18,526,027	749,651	1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	20,177,112	848,201	1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	19,296,373	814,935	1978-79
1,771	2,429	664,362	2,188,121	661,387	20,972,102	920,502	1979-80
609	1,130	553,898	2,545,586	1,136,206	23,210,246	1,059,506	1980-81
1,850	5,566	553,095	2,496,840	758,026	24,133,591	1,239,237	1981-82
1,725	5,324	621,851	2,541,843	554,668	25,853,432	1,563,687	1982-83
2,384	7,641	685,216	2,353,917	619,481	32,090,341	1,839,638	1983-84
2,696	8,052	679,268	2,520,148	572,862	46,446,291	2,707,162	1984-85
2,341	7,228	832,005	2,597,407	600,719	51,638,032	3,130,233	1985-86
1,932	6,002	1,005,376	2,464,590	632,978	55,257,464	3,246,974	1986-87
2,367	7,199	1,104,440	2,703,148	667,687	58,320,995	2,882,619	1987-88
2,316	5,929	1,069,864	3,165,151	852,930	55,254,392	2,742,751	1988-89
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
4,964	12,370	1,854,500	3,455,564	1,231,063	71,338,889	4,143,580	1993-94

or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (e) Chiefly refined sugar.

PRICE INDEX

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials): Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b): All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing
1915-16	..	..	7.8	7.6	5.8	..
1920-21	..	..	11.3	9.8	10.6	..
1925-26	..	..	10.0	8.5	8.7	..
1930-31	..	..	8.7	6.9	7.4	..
1935-36	..	..	8.4	6.9	6.4	..
1940-41	..	..	10.0	7.9	8.7	..
1945-46	..	..	11.6	8.5	12.2	..
1950-51	..	..	16.9	14.1	20.4	15.2
1955-56	..	..	23.9	22.2	26.6	20.9
1956-57	..	..	25.2	22.9	27.3	22.4
1957-58	..	..	25.7	23.3	28.1	23.5
1958-59	..	..	26.5	24.7	28.5	24.3
1959-60	..	..	27.2	25.6	29.2	25.1
1960-61	..	..	28.2	26.8	30.0	26.1
1961-62	..	..	28.6	26.9	30.4	26.6
1962-63	..	..	28.7	26.7	30.5	27.3
1963-64	..	..	29.0	27.4	30.7	27.5
1964-65	..	..	30.1	29.1	31.1	28.2
1965-66	..	..	31.5	31.1	31.5	30.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	32.3	31.6	32.2	30.8
1967-68	103.4	102.2	33.4	32.7	33.0	32.6
1968-69	105.6	105.1	34.1	33.1	33.6	33.8
1969-70	109.4	110.3	35.1	34.0	34.6	34.9
1970-71	115.2	116.4	36.9	35.8	36.0	36.4
1971-72	124.8	124.4	39.3	37.6	38.0	39.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	41.6	40.3	40.4	42.1
1973-74	152.2	149.0	47.3	48.1	45.7	46.3
1974-75	187.0	186.6	54.6	52.0	55.2	54.4
1975-76	218.5	216.3	61.7	57.1	64.4	62.5
1976-77	243.5	241.2	70.5	63.7	74.2	72.7
1977-78	265.1	260.9	77.1	70.3	82.0	80.4
1978-79	281.3	278.6	83.4	77.6	87.8	85.8
1979-80	315.0	(c) 100.0	91.5	89.8	93.8	91.6
1980-81	363.7	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	407.2	126.3	110.7	109.2	108.2	113.0
1982-83	447.1	141.4	122.9	119.6	116.3	128.0
1983-84	482.8	151.7	131.7	128.7	122.6	135.9
1984-85	514.6	159.4	137.9	134.9	128.9	143.6
1985-86	(d) 100.0	169.6	149.0	145.3	139.9	150.3
1986-87	104.6	179.7	161.8	156.8	153.0	156.8
1987-88	112.0	194.4	173.1	162.9	165.0	164.0
1988-89	123.8	213.7	185.4	176.9	175.5	179.3
1989-90	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
1993-94	152.2	110.1	110.6	110.2	105.7	100.3

(a) Base of each index up to 1988-89, 1980-81 = 100.0 except for 'recreation and education', Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0. 'C' Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. There is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes and the group headings are comparable only in a broad sense. (b) Base of each index from 1989-90: 1989-90 = 100.0.

STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a) (b)

Household equipment and operation	*Transportation*	*Tobacco and alcohol*	*Health and personal care*	*Recreation and education*	*Year*
..	..	..	..	..	1915-16
..	..	..	..	..	1920-21
..	..	..	..	..	1925-26
..	..	..	..	..	1930-31
..	..	..	..	..	1935-36
..	..	..	..	..	1940-41
..	..	..	..	..	1945-46
25.5	..	..	..	..	1950-51
32.7	..	..	..	..	1955-56
34.0	..	..	..	..	1956-57
34.5	..	..	..	..	1957-58
34.8	..	..	..	..	1958-59
35.3	..	..	..	..	1959-60
35.5	..	..	..	..	1960-61
36.0	..	..	..	..	1961-62
36.0	..	..	..	..	1962-63
35.6	..	..	..	..	1963-64
36.0	..	..	..	..	1964-65
36.7	..	..	..	..	1965-66
37.2	31.9	..	..	..	1966-67
37.9	32.9	..	..	..	1967-68
39.1	34.0	..	..	..	1968-69
39.6	34.5	..	..	..	1969-70
40.8	38.1	..	..	..	1970-71
42.8	40.8	..	..	..	1971-72
44.6	41.9	42.6	32.9	..	1972-73
48.6	45.8	47.1	38.4	..	1973-74
58.2	54.6	54.4	47.2	..	1974-75
67.5	63.7	65.7	44.1	..	1975-76
73.5	70.0	71.1	79.6	..	1976-77
79.4	74.5	74.4	95.0	..	1977-78
85.0	81.9	88.8	84.8	..	1978-79
90.5	91.9	94.1	89.8	..	1979-80
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	1980-81
110.2	112.2	109.5	114.1	..	1981-82
122.1	124.7	123.4	134.1	107.3	1982-83
131.3	137.4	135.0	133.5	113.5	1983-84
138.8	145.8	144.5	121.9	118.9	1984-85
152.2	158.4	156.1	134.0	129.3	1985-86
163.1	175.0	170.0	153.4	142.0	1986-87
175.2	189.0	186.8	168.7	154.3	1987-88
186.0	197.0	205.9	182.1	163.9	1988-89
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1989-90
105.2	105.7	106.9	107.0	104.4	1990-91
106.9	108.8	110.5	117.0	105.8	1991-92
106.2	110.7	123.4	118.7	107.2	1992-93
106.7	112.5	132.2	122.6	111.0	1993-94

(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.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS
($ '000)

Year	Crops (a)	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture (a)	Forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining (b)	Manufacturing (net value) (c)
1911	6,372	24,912		31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915	10,046	41,104		51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920	20,772	48,284		69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26	25,106	52,204		77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31	25,642	43,092		68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1935-36	24,760	42,144		66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1940-41	36,776	62,476		99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1945-46	51,626	78,638		130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1950-51	84,842	286,378		371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1955-56	152,496	274,096		426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028	324,066		486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530	258,618		430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310	287,252		478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354	315,350		498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442	300,770		504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550	287,880		498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478	322,802		575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434	365,214		659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639	357,066		627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221	343,904		618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954	370,430		689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922	370,298		679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912	428,110		785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	n.a.
1971-72	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	1,800,088
1976-77	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79	1,097,281	868,396	241,704	2,207,381	100,030	1,137,231	2,322,426
1979-80	1,129,259	965,088	258,270	2,352,617	109,994	1,510,779	2,692,294
1980-81	1,452,137	711,720	247,578	2,411,436	n.a.	1,445,863	3,074,868
1981-82	1,472,311	832,322	314,496	2,619,128	n.a.	1,510,565	3,448,170
1982-83	1,267,886	784,575	321,341	2,373,802	n.a.	1,811,443	3,445,095
1983-84	1,743,833	993,982	381,210	3,119,025	n.a.	1,928,690	3,700,629
1984-85	1,695,068	1,045,121	408,382	3,148,571	n.a.	2,602,332	4,385,491
1985-86	1,670,977	1,056,712	415,693	3,143,382	n.a.	3,104,791	n.a.
1986-87	1,623,277	1,349,452	503,153	3,475,882	n.a.	3,226,905	5,052,913
1987-88	1,824,024	1,405,716	705,270	3,935,009	n.a.	2,826,730	n.a.
1988-89	2,302,344	1,503,225	714,078	4,519,647	n.a.	r 2,989,052	n.a.
1989-90	2,390,010	1,672,464	746,464	4,808,938	n.a.	r 3,941,273	8,521,148
1990-91	2,345,122	1,764,313	630,571	4,740,007	n.a.	r 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	r 2,293,394	1,961,253	505,630	4,760,278	n.a.	3,983,785	p 8,292,000
1993-94	2,542,961	2,123,683	513,459	5,180,103	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.

(a) For 1989-90 and 1990-91, crop estimates were based on production from farms which had or were expected to have a minimum Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of $20,000, from 1991-92 based on a minimum EVAO of $22,500 and $5,000 minimum EVAO from 1993-94. (b) From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1987-88 including metallic minerals, coal, and oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (c) Net value, including heat, light and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. From 1992-93, including single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

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NOTE: Numbers in *italics* refer to Summary of Queensland Statistics.

Notes

Recommended retail price: $40.00

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