



# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1978

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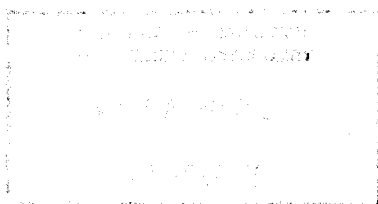
SOUTH-EAST FREEWAY CUTS A SWATHE THROUGH BRISBANE'S SOUTHERN SUBURBS

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1978

No. 38



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*and*

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
QUEENSLAND OFFICE



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## PREFACE

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

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included.

Financial constraints placed on the production of this edition of the Year Book have made it necessary to reduce the size as well as to increase the price. The reduction in size has been achieved by deleting certain Australian and 'other States' material and out-of-date or less relevant content resulting from changed legislation, and by shortening historical content. Cross referencing to more detailed coverage in earlier editions and to Australian Year Books has been extensively used.

The statistical tables in this issue of the Year Book relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1976 or 30 June 1977, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1977, generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. A special article on the Department of Labour Relations has been included in Chapter 4.

More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the Queensland Office publications listed on pages 481 to 483.

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

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

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

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30 June 1978



**NOTE**

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



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## CALENDAR, 1978

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

## CALENDAR, 1979

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

\* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1978 and 1979 being 16 and 15 August, respectively.





Cooktown Orchid, Queensland's  
floral emblem:



THE TOTAL AREA OF QUEENSLAND is 1,727,000 sq kilometres, representing 22½ per cent of the area of Australia.

THE AREA WITHIN THE TROPICS is 934,000 sq kilometres representing 54 per cent of the State.

THE GREATEST LENGTH is 2,100 kilometres and the GREATEST BREADTH 1,450 kilometres.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME, 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, is observed throughout the whole State.

URBAN CENTRES with population of

100,000 & OVER shown as: ■ BRISBANE

40,000-99,999 shown as: ■ TOWNSVILLE

15,000-39,999 shown as: ■ CAIRNS

4,000-14,999 shown as: ○ Bowen

UNDER 4,000 shown as: · Hughenden

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS shown in Red

## • Chapter 1

# DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

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

*The Aborigines*—It is now believed that the Aborigines first populated Australia about 35,000 years ago. Aboriginal history before white settlement is vague, but certain anthropological theories have been put forward.

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Aboriginal remained in a fairly primitive state. This was partly because there were neither animals capable of domestication nor crops suitable for cultivation, but mainly because Australia's agreeable climate (compared to Europe) did not challenge his nomadic existence and thus force his development.

Linguistic studies reveal that tribal patterns which existed at the white man's arrival had been fairly continuous for 5,000 years. The distinct social structure of the Aborigines was discussed by Norman Tindale in his *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*. He states that the smallest element in the social structure was the family, or clan, patrilineally descended from a common ancestor. Above the clan was the horde which comprised several clans, and at the apex of the structure was the tribe, a collection of hordes whose wanderings were confined within specific territorial boundaries. Tindale has compiled a list of 209 tribes which he believes existed at the time of white settlement. From this it can be assumed that Queensland had a total Aboriginal population of approximately 95,000.

There is no simple method of differentiating between the Queensland Aborigines on the basis of physical appearance. Almost all of the early explorers described the Aborigines as erect, robust individuals with beautiful physiques. Apart from tribal differentiation, the Aborigines themselves distinguished between "fishing people", i.e. the coastal tribes, and "mountain people", and there was considerable enmity between the two. The coastal tribes had readily available food supplies in the plentiful fish and shellfish, while the inland tribes had to struggle harder for food, and occasionally almost reached the point of starvation during droughts.

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



*Discovery and Early Exploration*—Although some European or Asian sailors may have sighted the northern coast of Queensland before the seventeenth century, the first known explorations were made by Dutch sailors. William Jansz in 1606 was the first recorded, sailing the *Duyfken* down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. Major exploration of the coast, however, was not made until the year 1770.

In April 1770, Captain James Cook, in the *Endeavour*, proceeding from Tahiti and New Zealand, sighted the east coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard). Sailing north along the coast, he named Point Danger, Cape "Morton", the Glasshouse Mountains, Double Island Point, and Wide Bay. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River for repairs to his ship. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast by the name of New South Wales.

After suffering the loss of the American colonies Britain needed an alternative place to send convicted felons. A penal settlement was made at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north followed, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) discovering many of the islands in the bay, but did not discover the Brisbane River.

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

By 1823, a new penal settlement was needed to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, sailed north to inspect possible sites. At Moreton Bay, two white castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, informed him of the presence of a large river flowing into the Bay. Oxley rowed upstream as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna).

*The Penal Settlement*—In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards, to explore the Brisbane River further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months this site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal settlement was re-established at the present site of Brisbane. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island.

Conditions in the new penal settlement were extremely harsh and free settler colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was strictly forbidden. The number of convicts at the settlement reached a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

*Exploration during the Convict Era*—One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a "Botanical Collector" for the Royal Gardens at Kew. After accompanying

John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River in 1824, he undertook exploration in his own right.

In 1827, after journeying north from the Hunter River, Cunningham discovered an area of fertile rolling downs with luxuriant grass and permanent water, which he named the Darling Downs. He also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs and the coast, and later, in August 1828, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham's Gap. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River, and observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Major Lockyer in 1825, by Andrew Petrie in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

*Free Settlement before Separation*—By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight. In 1840, Patrick and Walter Leslie were the first squatters to move north to the Darling Downs. Early 1841 saw a land rush to the Downs, and in May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and a cross-river ferry service opened at South Brisbane. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and a steamer service connected Brisbane and Ipswich.

A population count of the colony taken in 1845 showed that there were 1,599 persons, excluding Aborigines, in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which 829 were in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich.

Moves, mainly by the squatters, to resume the transportation of convicts for use as cheap labour were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and it was discontinued.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 and land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

*The Major Explorations, 1840 to 1859*—There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor,

Burdekin, Lynd, and Mitchell Rivers. They reached Port Essington on 17 December 1845. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, Leichhardt and his party vanished somewhere in the interior.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, who had explored in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s, set out from Sydney in 1845 for Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned this objective and instead explored the Balonne, following it north to the watershed dividing the western rivers from those flowing east and north.

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

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

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, support for separation from New South Wales grew.

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

*The Separate Colony*—Sir George Ferguson Bowen was sworn in as the first Governor of Queensland on 10 December 1859, and set about creating the machinery of government. Robert George Wyndham Herbert, later the first and youngest Premier of Queensland, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister, while Ratcliffe Pring was made Attorney-General. The Governor, Herbert, and Pring formed the Executive Council. Sixteen electoral districts were drawn up, from which 26 members were elected, and on 22 May 1860 the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. The Statute Book of 1860, however, contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar Schools Act. These Acts were remarkable in that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries to that time held a low priority.

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

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863. In 1861, Queensland's first telegraph linked Brisbane to Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.

In 1862 the British Government granted a request from the Queensland Parliament to redefine the western boundary north of South Australia at the 138th meridian, enabling Queensland to annex an additional 310,800 square kilometres, including good-season fattening country for cattle.

*Transport*—The Herbert Government began extensive railway construction. At a cost of \$173,800, 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) was built with a gauge of 1.07 metres. It was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865. Thereafter, railways were constructed rapidly. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The Brisbane to Ipswich railway was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 and the first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901, 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

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

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

*Gold Discoveries*—In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie, and with the rush to Gympie, some sensational yields were obtained. Other major fields discovered were: Cloncurry in 1867, Cape River (which attracted a large influx of Orientals) in 1867, Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872, the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer, which attracted an estimated 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese in three years. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment, and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields. The Mount Morgan field produced over 227,000 kilograms of gold and thousands of tonnes of copper.

*Pastoral Expansion*—In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. The settlement, named Somerset, became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel Country. Sheep and cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists developed settlements in the Hughenden, Valley of Lagoons (west of Ingham), and Mareeba districts, and the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands.

*Effect on the Aborigines*—The coming of the white man had a profound and detrimental effect on the Aborigines' long-established life-style. While the explorers had a great respect for them, the influx of white settlers and their livestock deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes.

There were numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, the worst including massacres of settlers in 1857 and 1861. After massacres, the Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines, if possible from the particular "guilty" tribe.

In 1895, a Special Commissioner was appointed to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. He recommended their abolition and replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

*Land Legislation*—When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, pastoralists were anxious to retain large areas with secure tenure and low rentals, while the town interests pressed for small areas to promote business and social interests. The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two dealt with the pastoral aspect, and altered regulations relating to stocking the land, conditional leases, and rentals. The third provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts.

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

*Agriculture, Sugar Cane and the Kanakas*—Wheat was first grown on a large scale in Warwick and a flour mill was erected there in the early 1860s. Because of a shortage of cotton due to the American Civil War, a special bonus was paid to stimulate cotton production. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops. Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River, but disastrous

frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry there. Cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to the Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts.

Much of the manual labour on the sugar plantations was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers introduced in 1863. In 1883 there were an estimated 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland. With Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, however, the system of Kanaka recruitment was brought to an end.

*The Shearers' Strike of 1891*—In 1891, a shearers' strike was called in protest against the insistence by the Employers' Federation of the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any worker to accept work from any employer and the right of any employer to engage any man wanting work. When non-unionists from the southern colonies were brought in, the shearers formed encampments, burnt woolsheds, and practised sabotage and intimidation. A state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some strike leaders were imprisoned.

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

*Annexation of New Guinea*—After Separation, the Government of Queensland annexed several islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria and attempted to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea. The earliest attempts to annex New Guinea were in 1793 and 1846, but neither was confirmed by the British Government. In 1873, Captain Moresby took possession of eastern New Guinea but the British Government did not confirm Moresby's action.

In 1874, the Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, sought British colonisation of New Guinea, but was not supported by the Governor of New South Wales.

In 1883 the Queensland Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, sought approval for annexation, but the British Colonial Secretary refused, despite a united offer by the Australian colonies to share the costs of administration. While the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies was conferring with Prince Bismark on the subject, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands. The remaining southern portion was then annexed by the British in November 1884, and administered by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

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

*Colonial Life*—The following list of events is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony in the period 1859 to 1901.

The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858, the eight-hour day operated



for the first time in what is now Queensland at Petrie's, the stone masons, and rapidly spread throughout the building industry. In 1890, the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council, and the struggle continued into the twentieth century. The eight-hour movement was an issue which united the workers in various industries, and this was important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland.

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

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

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

Brisbane's first wool sale opened in October 1891.

In 1893 values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the 11 banks of issue closed their doors. Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage, and the Indooroopilly railway bridge and Victoria Bridge were both swept away.

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

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

*Federation*—The events in New Guinea provided impetus to the Federation movement and in 1885 a Federal Council was established. The first Australian Federal Convention, held in 1891, led to the preparation of a draft constitution. Further Conventions were held, and finally on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed. The Constitution defined the Commonwealth's legislative powers.

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

*Government in Action*—In 1904 the franchise was extended to women, and in 1914, legislation providing for compulsory voting was introduced.

The period between 1908 and 1914 was one of general economic prosperity and government stability. Major initiatives included the commencement of an ambitious railway construction programme and the establishment and endowment of the University of Queensland.

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

In the years immediately following World War I, rapidly-rising prices caused concern for the then Labor Government which invested a Commissioner of Prices with the power to fix the price of any commodity.

In 1922, at the instigation of the Theodore Labor Government, the Legislative Council, the Upper House of Queensland's bicameral Parliament, was abolished leaving only the Legislative Assembly. Three years later, Greater Brisbane, the largest municipal council in Australia, was created.

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

No State Government of the time was able to rectify the economic situation and along with Governments in all other States, the Government in Queensland lost office. It was replaced by a Labor Government which endeavoured to overcome unemployment by stimulating industry and spending large amounts of money on projects such as the Story Bridge, the Stanley River (Somerset) Dam, and construction of the University of Queensland at St Lucia. By 1934 the worst of the depression was over. In 1935 a complete revision of health and medical services was instituted and hospital and maternal and child welfare services were expanded considerably. A free hospital service was introduced in 1946. Shortly after World War II the Government also initiated several large irrigation projects. In 1957 a Country (now National)-Liberal coalition was elected and has retained office at subsequent elections.

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

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

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

The reader is referred to the Land Settlement and Rural Industries Chapters for further details.

*Livestock and Meat*—By 1900 Queensland had almost 50 per cent of Australian beef cattle. Although this proportion has declined, Queensland still maintains a prominent position in the industry. The expansion of beef cattle herds was greatly assisted by the export of chilled and frozen beef. In spite of its development, the beef industry has had to face serious difficulties. Attempts have been made to overcome the major problem of drought by providing better watering facilities,

pasture and property improvements, and by breeding cattle with greater capacity to exist in dry conditions. Government control has been necessary in the control of diseases and the cattle tick.

In the first half of the century, the dairying industry increased in importance but since 1943 there has been a gradual decline in milk cattle numbers. The last few years have seen a rationalisation of the industry and with government assistance many marginal holdings have been combined into larger and more economically viable units.

Sheep numbers have fluctuated considerably, mainly as a result of drought. Following a severe drought in 1902, numbers fell to a third of the level 10 years previously. Almost all sheep have been raised for wool production, and nearly all are pure-bred merinos.

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

In the 1950s, uranium was discovered at Mary Kathleen and bauxite at Weipa. Since then Weipa has become the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre. To process this bauxite the largest alumina plant in the world has been established at Gladstone.

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

*Manufacturing*—In Queensland at the end of last century and well into this century, manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of primary products together with local and workshop production.

After World War II, Government action together with population growth led to the establishment of more industries. With few exceptions, however, the major part of Queensland's industry is still linked to primary products from crops, livestock, or minerals.

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

State participation in secondary education goes back to 1912 when the Government undertook to establish a free high school in places where there was a likely enrolment of at least 25 pupils. In 1963 the Scholarship Examination, which determined eligibility for entrance into secondary education, was abolished and in the following year the school leaving age was raised to 15 years (it had been 14 for over 50 years). Thus, secondary education had become open to all students. In 1973, the Radford Committee Report was adopted fully, and a system of internal school assessment now has replaced the Junior and Senior public examinations.

Since World War II, there has been a considerable increase in the number of students undertaking studies at tertiary level. In 1949, the University of Queensland transferred to its present site at St Lucia. In 1961, the University College of Townsville enrolled its first students and in 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. The Griffith University in Brisbane accepted its first enrolments in 1975. The growth in the industrial development of Queensland has caused a tremendous increase in technical education and autonomous institutes of technology at the tertiary level have been established.

The State provides educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children and for children with mental or related handicaps.

*Health*—In the early part of the century, infectious diseases frequently reached epidemic proportions, particularly amongst children. The introduction of vaccination programmes, health education, and better living conditions, have been responsible for their virtual disappearance.

Queensland has had a free government hospital service since 1946. Apart from the State-run hospitals, there are large private hospitals run mainly by religious organisations.

Most Queensland residents who are isolated from on-the-spot health care have access to the services of the Royal Flying Doctor Service, established in 1928. In 1959 a Flying Surgeon Service was introduced to provide services to small hospitals within 640 kilometres of its base at Longreach.

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

*The Future*—Although there is a continuing trend towards centralisation, which has been apparent since the late nineteenth century, Queensland remains an essentially decentralised State. At the 1976 Population Census there were 14 urban centres, both coastal and inland, with populations in excess of 10,000. The Census recorded 80 per cent of the State's total population of 2,037,197 as living in urban centres.

On an economic basis the State's future seems assured. In the long term a steady improvement in the already high standard of living is likely to result from the development of its vast natural resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries.

## • Chapter 2

# GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

## 1 AREA AND POSITION

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

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

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales .. .. .	802	10.4	..	..
Victoria .. .. .	228	3.0	..	..
Queensland .. .. .	1,728	22.5	934	31.4
South Australia .. .. .	984	12.8	..	..
Western Australia .. .. .	2,525	32.9	943	31.7
Northern Territory .. .. .	1,346	17.5	1,096	36.9
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	2	0.0	..	..
Mainland .. .. .	7,615	99.1	2,972	100.0
Tasmania .. .. .	68	0.9	..	..
Australia .. .. .	7,683	100.0	2,972	100.0

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

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

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

## 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3 GEOLOGY

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

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

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 1,200 million years.
- (ii) The Tasman Geosyncline, which extends for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland and had a complex history of dominantly marine deposition interrupted by major crustal upheavals for much of the Palaeozoic Era (about 600 to 250 million years ago). Subsequent continental sedimentation in this area took place under conditions of relative stability.
- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, a large intervening and overlapping area (nearly two-thirds of the State) filled with gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments dating back about 200 million years.

*The Ancient Precambrian Shield Area*—The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise sediments and volcanics metamorphosed to varying degrees and widely intruded by granites and basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Mount Isa, Georgetown, and Cape York Peninsula areas are believed to be parts of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The depositional and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time from about 1,900 to 1,200 million years ago. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Palaeozoic Era it has remained essentially stable. The Georgetown and Cape York Peninsula blocks were the site of later granitic intrusions, and volcanics were erupted over parts of both blocks in late Palaeozoic and Cainozoic times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous provinces of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen and Westmoreland uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the Etheridge gold and copper deposits, and a host of small metalliferous deposits all occur in Precambrian rocks.

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

*The Tasman Geosyncline*—(a) Palaeozoic Deposition. The western boundary of the Tasman Geosyncline trends south and south-east from Princess Charlotte Bay almost to the coast near Ingham, and then runs south-west beneath younger sediments of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards the geosyncline extended to the vicinity of the present coastline. Within this vast depositional area, at various places at different times during the Palaeozoic Era, great thicknesses of marine sediments (including coral reefs), volcanics, and some freshwater beds were laid down. As a result of periodic crustal stresses, these rocks were folded and faulted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. Only the eastern and northern sections of the Tasman Geosyncline are exposed; the western part is deeply buried beneath the Great Artesian Basin. In the coastal area, the strata are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly metamorphosed rocks.

Throughout the exposed area of the Tasman Geosyncline there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, Cracow, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, Cooktown, and Stanthorpe; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, Peak Downs, Mount Perry, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram Camp, Bamford Hill, and Mount Carbine; the manganese deposits of Gladstone and the Mary Valley; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are some of the important and varied minerals which have been exploited. In many cases there is a close areal association of metalliferous deposits with granitic intrusions, and it is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives.

The late Palaeozoic (Permian) sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending 500 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important coal measures. In recent years the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Nebo-Goonyella Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts have been mined on a large scale, particularly low-ash coking coals. Natural gas has been discovered in sediments of the Bowen Basin in the Rolleston area south of Springsure and beneath Mesozoic cover rocks in the Roma-Tara district. Permian coal measures also occur in the Galilee Basin of central Queensland and in small downfaulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura in the far north.

(b) Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and faulting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the eastern part of the Tasman Geosyncline was uplifted and stabilised at the end of the Palaeozoic Era. Subsequent Mesozoic deposition was restricted to isolated basins in which continental sediments, including coal measures, accumulated. The Ipswich and Walloon coal measures of the Ipswich and Moreton Basins, respectively, for many years provided south-east Queensland with industrial and domestic power. Other coal measures which have been mined are those at Callide, Mulgildie, Burrum, and Styx. Marine transgressions occurred in late Mesozoic (Cretaceous) time (about 120 million years ago) in the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, at Stanwell west of Rockhampton, and in the Laura Basin north of Cooktown.

With the exception of the Maryborough Basin and the Esk Trough, the basins of Mesozoic deposition have not been intensely folded. How-

ever, widespread faulting indicates further crustal adjustments throughout the Mesozoic. Volcanism and granitic intrusive activity occurred in the region south of Rockhampton in early Mesozoic time, and persisted until the Cretaceous Period in the Maryborough Basin. Volcanics and granites of Cretaceous age are also known from the Bowen-Proserpine area.

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

(c) *Cainozoic Deposition.* Sediments of Cainozoic age (from 70 million years ago to the present day) were deposited in small lakes and depressions and along stream courses in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They are mainly flat-lying and undisturbed. Marine strata are not present on the mainland, but were penetrated by two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone. The most notable event was the eruption of the thick basalt lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas and the intrusion of volcanic plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Large areas of basaltic volcanics between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, Hughenden, and Charters Towers are of quite young age (less than about 5 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg in south-east Queensland. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the Continental Shelf. Coastal sand dunes have probably been developed in several cycles throughout Pleistocene time (since 2 million years ago) and are still forming today. They are the world's major source of high-grade rutile and zircon. Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes.

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

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

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through middle and late Mesozoic (Jurassic and Cretaceous) time, and was dominantly continental with a major marine transgression in the Early Cretaceous. Deposition continued into the Cainozoic with sedimentation over large areas, the

result of which was the development of a vast land of low relief. A long period of weathering commencing in Miocene time (about 20 million years ago) produced a deep layer of lateritic soil, characterised by concentration of iron and aluminium oxides in the upper zone, over almost the whole surface of Queensland. Irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" or "porcellanite" form a hard surface capping or duricrust. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of pebbles of "billy" produced by erosion and break-up of the duricrust capping. At a later stage, shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas. Alluvial deposits along the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. Among the most recent deposits are the aeolian sand dunes of the far south-west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert.

The huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the Great Artesian Basin, and widely scattered precious opal occurs in the far west. The productive Moonie and Alton oil-fields and the gas-fields of the Roma area produce from reservoirs within strata of the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in sediments of older basins beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale (middle Palaeozoic Adavale Basin) and Innamincka (Cooper Basin of Permian age). Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Low-grade Cretaceous oil-shales at Julia Creek are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable resource of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas.

More information about the geology of Queensland can be obtained from the publication, *Queensland Geology*, a geological map of the State at 1:2,500,000 scale with accompanying explanatory notes, issued by the Geological Survey of Queensland in 1976. Valuable shorter references are *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland Press and *Geology and Landscape of Queensland* by N. C. Stevens, published by The Jacaranda Press. Detailed information about specific areas is contained in numerous reports of the Geological Survey of Queensland and the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra.

#### 4 SOILS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and Channel Country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exist within the State. See map "Main Types of Vegetation".

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6 FAUNA

### TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

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

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

For a more detailed account see the 1976 or 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

#### Zoogeography

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

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

#### Habitat

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

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

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

*Open forest*, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500-1,000 mm mean annual rainfall, which

includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *History of Discovery*

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

*Composition*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and

Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). "Equatorial migrations" notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

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

#### Fossils

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

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

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

#### Species Introduced by Man

Species introduced by man include 1 species of amphibian (a non-native family), 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native), and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

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

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

*Interaction between Man and Fauna*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FISH

The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc., formerly Deputy Director, Queensland Fisheries Service.

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

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

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

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

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

Near coastal waters are characterised by a wide array of species perhaps less spectacular than the above, though none could be described as drab in appearance. These include the Grinners, Long-toms, Knight-fish, Bullseyes, Sweetlips (or "Morwongs"), Whiptails, Diamond-fish, Butterfish, Spinefeet, Halibut, Weevers, Flounders, and Soles. In addition to these, the many species of particular commercial and angling significance include the Mulletts, Threadfins, Whittings, Pearl Perch, Barramundi (or "Giant Perch"), Mangrove Jack, Javelin-fishes, Jewfishes, Snappers, Bream, Blackfish, and Flatheads. The coastal mangrove flats are inhabited by a remarkable little fish, the Mudhopper, often found crawling and hopping in a series of incredibly rapid skips and leaps over the exposed mud.

Apart from the Lungfish and "True" Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels,



Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

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

## 7 CONSERVATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A new development in Queensland is the establishment of interpretive programmes for national park visitors. This has been commenced at Lamington National Park for the school holiday periods, but will be

extended to include other popular national parks. These programmes aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

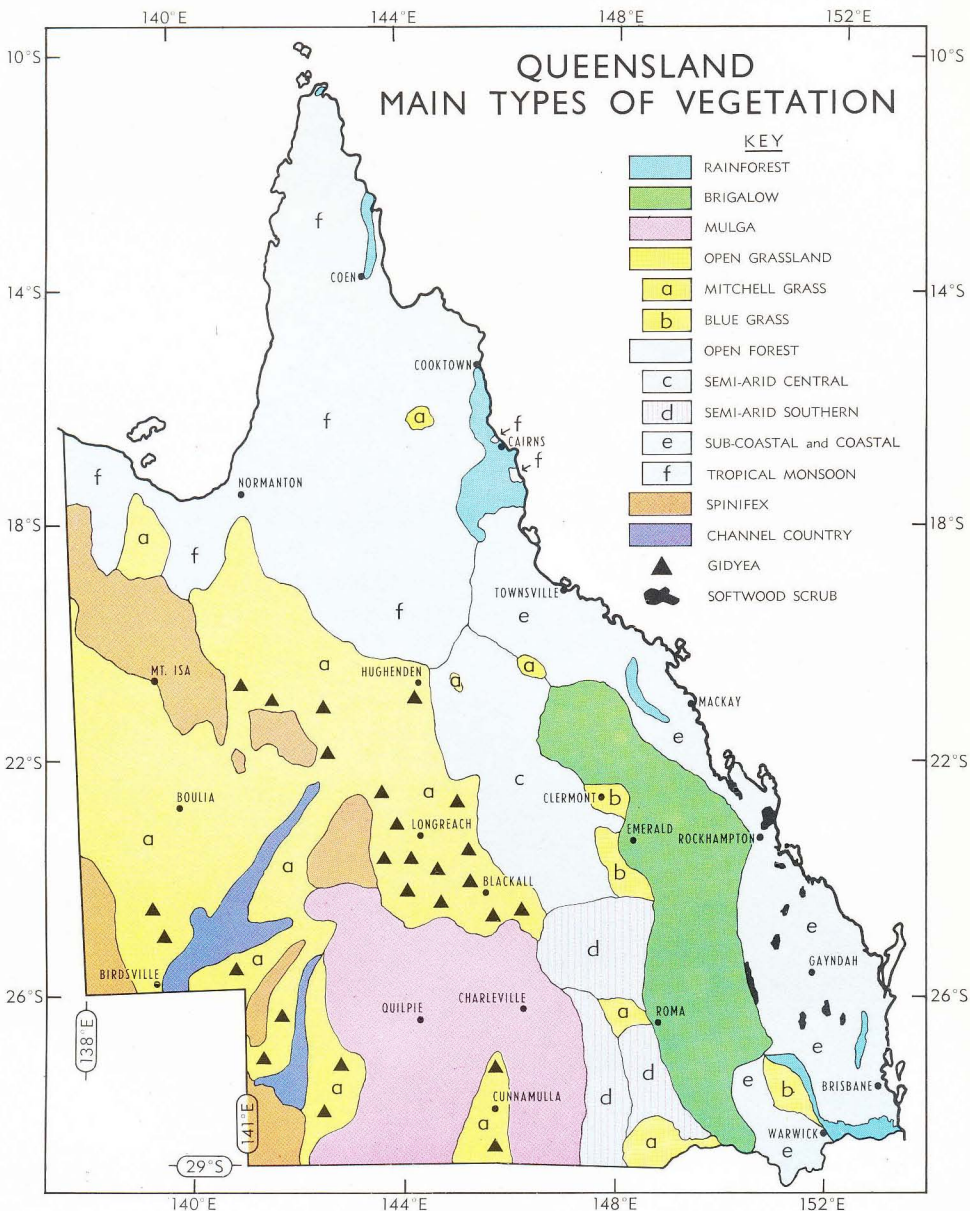
*General*—The famous British ecologist, Elton, says: "The case of general conservation is threefold. It is moral—no power without responsibility. It is also based on interest, whether personal, educational, or purely scientific—the deep study of the world as it was when man found it, or those parts still keeping some of the character and potentialities of that

earlier untamed richness. Thirdly, it is an economic question, a question of human survival, or at the very least man's survival in environments that are worth surviving in".

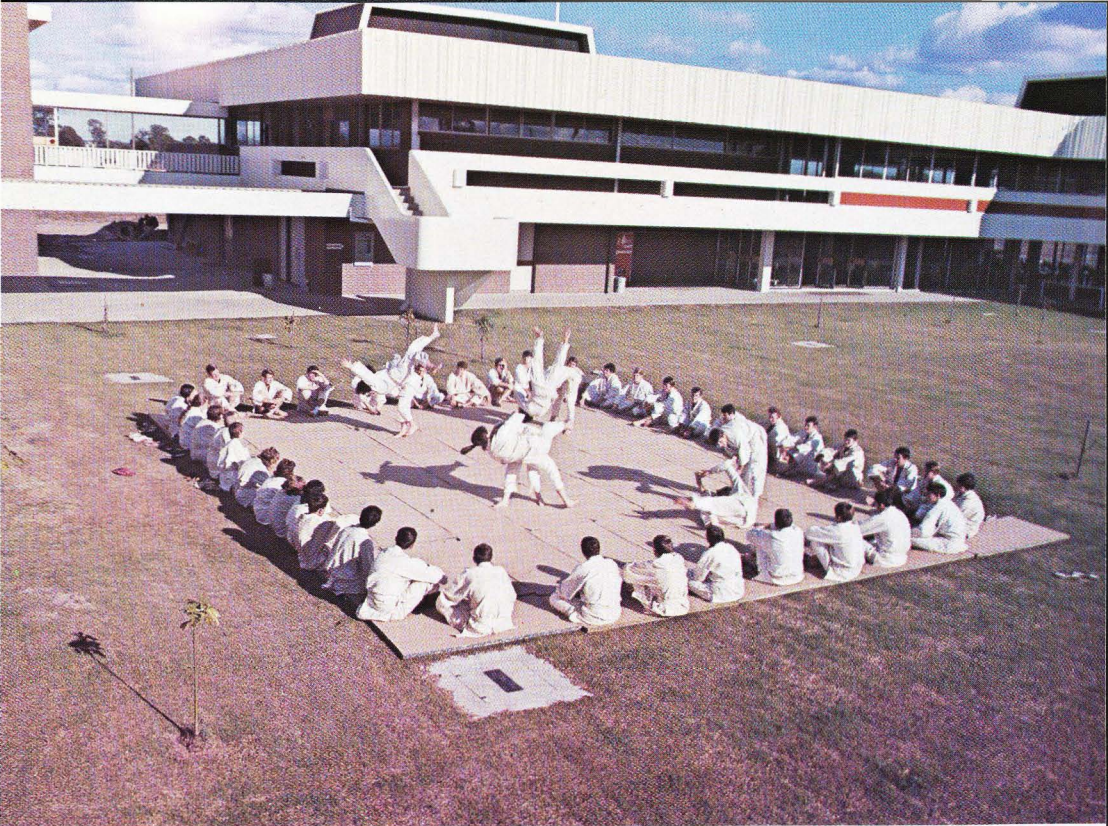
It is far more than just the setting aside of land as national parks or similar reserves. This is only a part of the process.

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

# QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION







LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY—Chapter 7  
Cadets at the Police Academy, Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

HEALTH—Chapter 8  
Recently completed private hospital, Brisbane



## • Chapter 3

# CLIMATE AND SEASONS

## 1 LIVING CONDITIONS

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

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating.

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

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

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

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

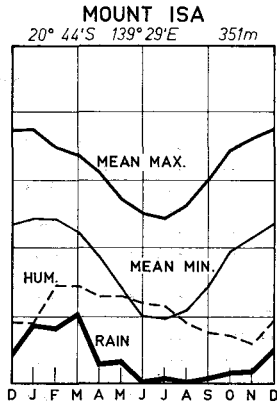
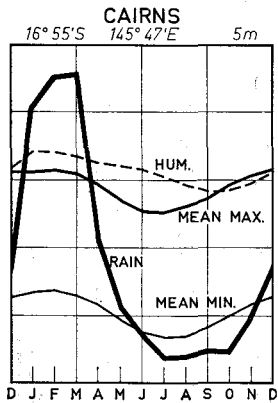
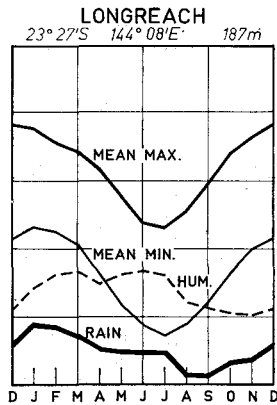
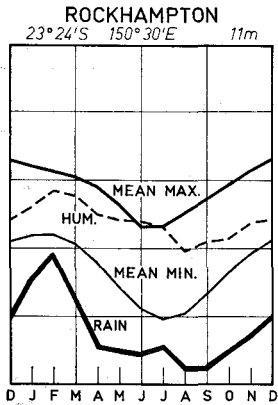
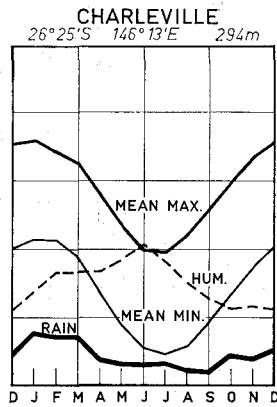
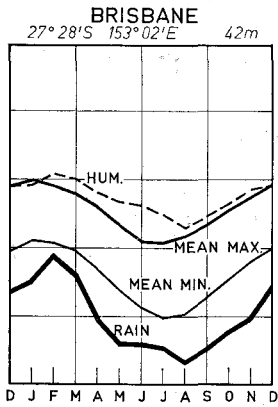
## 2 METEOROLOGY

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.  
Deg. mm %  
C



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



## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>2</sup>
<b>BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	28.6	28.9	21.2	20.9	61	57	188	166
February .. ..	27.5	28.9	20.8	20.8	66	58	237	162
March .. ..	28.4	27.9	21.1	19.4	64	56	188	142
April .. ..	24.8	26.3	16.7	17.1	53	52	56	87
May .. ..	23.2	23.4	15.1	13.6	63	48	85	70
June .. ..	21.6	21.2	12.2	11.5	58	49	21	69
July .. ..	21.1	20.4	11.7	9.8	49	43	60	57
August .. ..	21.8	21.9	10.1	11.0	37	42	..	47
September .. ..	23.8	24.0	12.9	13.3	40	44	34	48
October .. ..	25.8	25.9	15.5	16.3	45	50	76	75
November .. ..	29.0	27.6	19.3	18.4	53	52	263	94
December .. ..	30.8	28.5	21.9	19.9	55	56	103	129
Year .. ..	25.7	25.4	16.5	16.0	54	51	1,312	1,146
<b>ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	30.4	31.4	22.2	21.7	61	52	205	159
February .. ..	29.6	31.1	22.3	21.7	61	54	77	179
March .. ..	29.9	30.2	22.4	20.4	66	51	222	108
April .. ..	27.7	28.7	17.3	17.6	46	47	31	38
May .. ..	25.9	25.9	15.4	13.5	50	44	5	43
June .. ..	24.1	23.5	10.6	10.8	40	43	57	37
July .. ..	22.7	22.9	10.6	8.6	43	39	50	32
August .. ..	23.8	24.8	8.5	10.5	27	37	..	24
September .. ..	26.6	27.4	12.4	13.1	35	36	19	23
October .. ..	29.1	29.7	15.9	16.8	43	38	98	47
November .. ..	32.1	31.1	21.1	19.5	53	43	111	66
December .. ..	32.9	31.7	22.8	20.8	53	47	121	102
Year .. ..	27.9	28.2	16.8	16.3	48	44	995	858
<b>CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	31.1	31.5	23.4	23.6	68	62	181	399
February .. ..	30.1	31.3	23.2	23.7	73	65	402	441
March .. ..	30.6	30.3	23.5	22.9	72	65	461	464
April .. ..	28.0	29.0	20.7	21.5	74	63	425	177
May .. ..	27.2	27.3	19.1	19.8	62	62	42	91
June .. ..	26.1	25.8	16.4	18.1	54	59	26	51
July .. ..	25.4	25.4	16.4	16.7	56	56	41	30
August .. ..	26.0	26.6	15.3	17.6	48	54	6	26
September .. ..	28.0	27.9	17.7	18.7	52	52	9	36
October .. ..	29.9	29.4	21.2	20.5	58	53	25	35
November .. ..	31.7	30.6	23.3	22.4	65	57	60	84
December .. ..	32.3	31.3	24.2	23.3	64	59	322	167
Year .. ..	28.9	28.9	20.4	20.7	62	59	2,000	2,001

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>	1976	Average <sup>2</sup>

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January .. ..	31.3	34.6	20.6	21.2	42	27	143	78
February .. ..	29.0	34.3	19.8	21.2	56	30	169	72
March .. ..	30.2	31.6	17.8	18.5	43	31	53	75
April .. ..	26.7	28.3	11.3	13.9	34	31	..	34
May .. ..	23.0	22.8	9.3	8.2	39	35	55	28
June .. ..	19.6	20.3	2.9	5.2	31	38	1	19
July .. ..	19.4	19.4	3.9	3.5	35	35	24	25
August .. ..	21.3	21.7	2.6	5.5	23	29	2	21
September .. ..	24.3	25.8	7.4	9.3	23	23	15	24
October .. ..	26.6	30.2	12.2	14.3	24	21	18	41
November .. ..	32.5	32.9	16.3	17.6	19	20	19	40
December .. ..	35.9	34.3	19.9	19.8	18	23	48	58
Year .. ..	26.7	28.0	12.0	13.2	31	29	546	515

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January .. ..	33.0	37.9	20.7	22.7	41	26	119	66
February .. ..	31.3	35.9	20.4	22.8	55	35	115	85
March .. ..	33.6	34.2	19.8	20.1	41	32	76	64
April .. ..	30.5	31.5	14.1	16.1	30	31	1	29
May .. ..	27.4	26.1	10.9	11.2	31	36	13	23
June .. ..	23.9	24.1	5.1	8.3	27	32	3	21
July .. ..	24.1	23.8	6.8	6.8	24	28	10	19
August .. ..	25.3	26.8	3.8	9.0	18	21	4	9
September .. ..	29.2	29.7	9.3	12.1	13	21	..	13
October .. ..	31.9	34.1	13.5	17.0	16	17	7	25
November .. ..	36.9	36.4	18.4	19.0	15	20	21	28
December .. ..	38.4	37.4	21.6	21.3	18	20	98	56
Year .. ..	30.5	31.4	13.7	15.5	27	26	467	436

MOUNT ISA (NORTH INLAND)

January .. ..	31.0	38.1	21.5	24.7	46	18	160	86
February .. ..	32.7	35.4	22.3	24.0	46	29	76	84
March .. ..	34.1	33.8	22.0	22.6	34	29	23	103
April .. ..	31.4	31.2	17.6	18.9	25	26	4	29
May .. ..	27.2	27.1	13.3	14.3	25	26	..	32
June .. ..	24.5	25.1	9.3	10.8	24	24	..	1
July .. ..	24.6	24.3	9.1	9.9	25	23	..	6
August .. ..	25.8	26.9	7.6	11.1	21	18	5	2
September .. ..	30.1	30.2	13.1	14.4	16	15	1	6
October .. ..	32.2	34.9	17.2	19.4	24	14	32	14
November .. ..	35.6	36.6	20.1	21.8	18	12	39	18
December .. ..	37.1	37.2	22.8	23.3	24	18	37	48
Year .. ..	30.5	31.7	16.3	17.9	27	21	376	429

<sup>1</sup> Averages shown are for the period 1957-1973, all years of record.

<sup>2</sup> Averages shown are based on

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1976

Month	Mean daily hours of sunshine	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
			Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days <sup>1</sup>	Average <sup>2</sup>
	No.	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January ..	7.1	1,010.2	24.9	34.5	18.8	28.6	21.2	188	15	166
February ..	5.5	1,013.8	24.1	31.1	16.6	27.5	20.8	237	21	162
March ..	5.6	1,011.3	24.8	31.9	19.0	28.4	21.1	188	18	142
April ..	7.4	1,019.0	20.7	30.3	14.0	24.8	16.7	56	10	87
May ..	5.4	1,022.4	19.1	26.5	13.3	23.2	15.1	85	16	70
June ..	6.8	1,020.1	16.9	26.4	7.4	21.6	12.2	21	6	69
July ..	7.1	1,023.3	16.4	24.3	7.6	21.1	11.7	60	10	57
August ..	9.1	1,020.0	15.9	24.6	7.2	21.8	10.1	..	..	47
September ..	8.9	1,018.8	18.3	28.3	10.5	23.8	12.9	34	8	48
October ..	8.6	1,013.4	20.7	31.4	11.6	25.8	15.5	76	8	75
November ..	8.8	1,011.0	24.1	34.5	15.5	29.0	19.3	263	13	94
December ..	9.1	1,011.4	26.3	36.2	18.7	30.8	21.9	103	5	129
Year ..	7.5	1,016.2	21.1	36.2	7.2	25.7	16.5	1,312	130	1,146

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

## 3 RAINFALL

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's rural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, etc. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e. summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

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

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

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

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

The next table shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1967 TO 1976  
(millimetres)

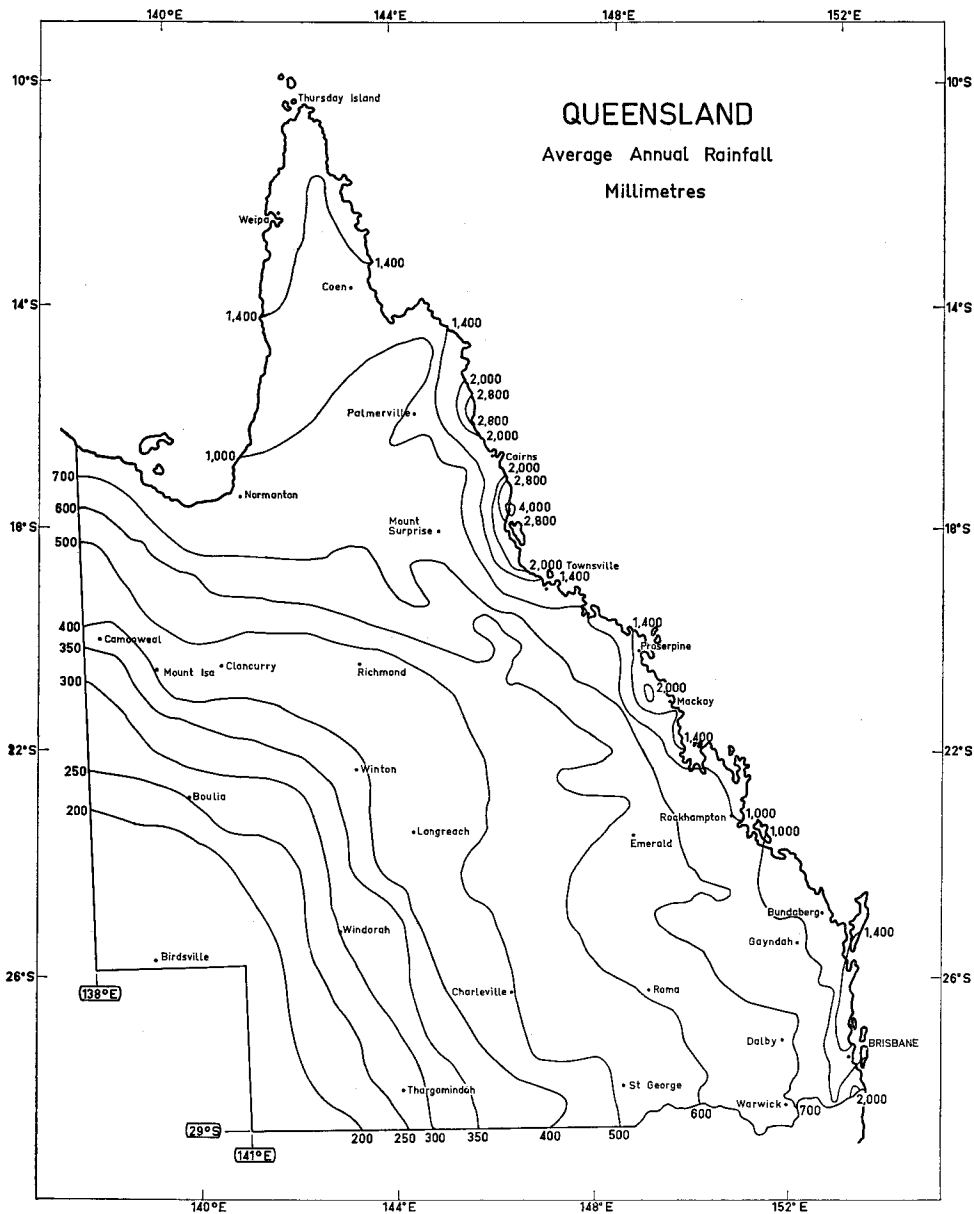
Locality	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Average <sup>1</sup>
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	1,798	851	1,045	1,440	1,374	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,090	1,312	1,146
Bundaberg ..	1,730	1,290	746	1,389	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,478	852	1,455	1,153
Gladstone ..	770	1,041	841	838	1,730	660	1,418	1,205	988	970	951
Rockhampton	725	1,127	639	614	1,085	604	1,637	1,172	914	995	858
Mackay ..	1,661	2,122	1,127	1,700	1,557	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,710	2,248	1,650
Townsville ..	766	1,483	464	721	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,447	1,437	1,211
Innisfail ..	3,579	2,468	3,432	3,883	3,325	5,177	6,906	4,494	6,531	4,799	3,672
Cairns ..	2,339	1,911	1,937	2,090	1,910	2,780	2,852	2,498	2,428	2,000	2,001
Thursday Island	1,505	1,542	2,221	2,093	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,419	2,316	2,073	1,672
Normanton ..	579	717	687	552	832	961	1,203	851	875	1,249	934
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	756	750	606	866	663	742	709	700	1,091	911	751
Toowoomba ..	1,053	1,016	890	814	973	917	1,021	1,255	1,200	1,165	960
Kingaroy ..	773	749	669	1,035	922	663	885	815	885	749	784
Gayndah ..	829	921	436	831	866	815	874	736	623	857	779
Emerald ..	573	622	533	565	579	488	852	977	1,075	679	638
Charters Towers	520	813	343	810	787	759	916	1,632	872	573	658
Atherton ..	1,893	1,270	1,213	1,209	1,328	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,378	1,322	1,438
Coen ..	1,105	1,345	1,068	1,124	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,377	1,369	1,162
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	332	325	346	427	378	213	534	510	494	638	365
Charleville ..	392	405	354	359	625	251	824	488	506	546	515
Blackall ..	365	353	317	484	457	404	693	641	431	509	432
Longreach ..	235	463	251	341	470	310	606	653	457	467	436
Boulia ..	189	284	178	109	323	140	660	774	311	406	265
Winton ..	222	364	157	301	531	292	676	1,086	453	694	410
Hughenden ..	424	495	303	363	770	467	822	638	775	500	494
Mount Isa ..	330	334	185	218	737	272	539	1,175	665	376	429
Georgetown ..	675	611	543	681	976	965	1,248	2,046	1,000	930	833

<sup>1</sup> Average of all years held in computer compatible record.

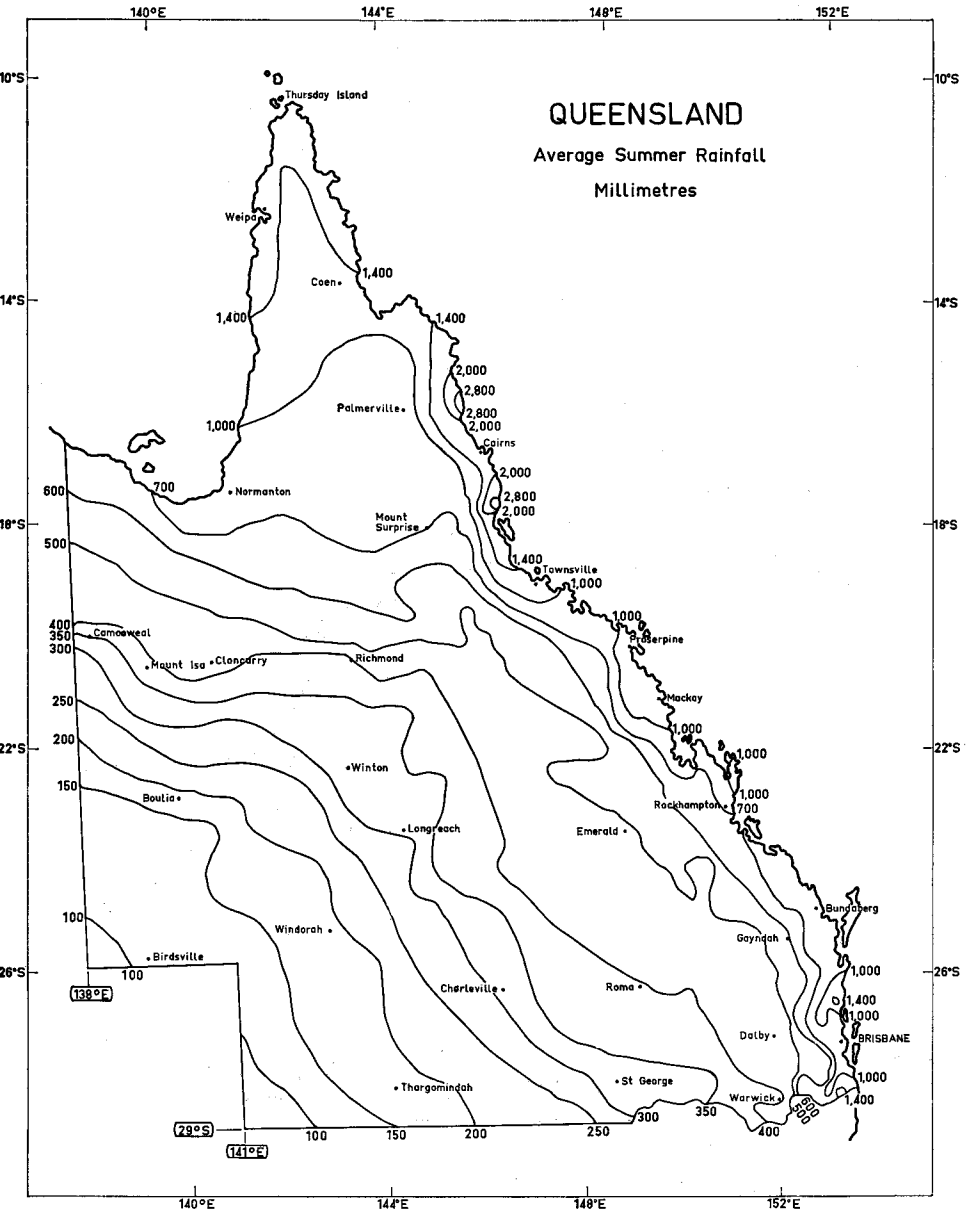
*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region.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

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

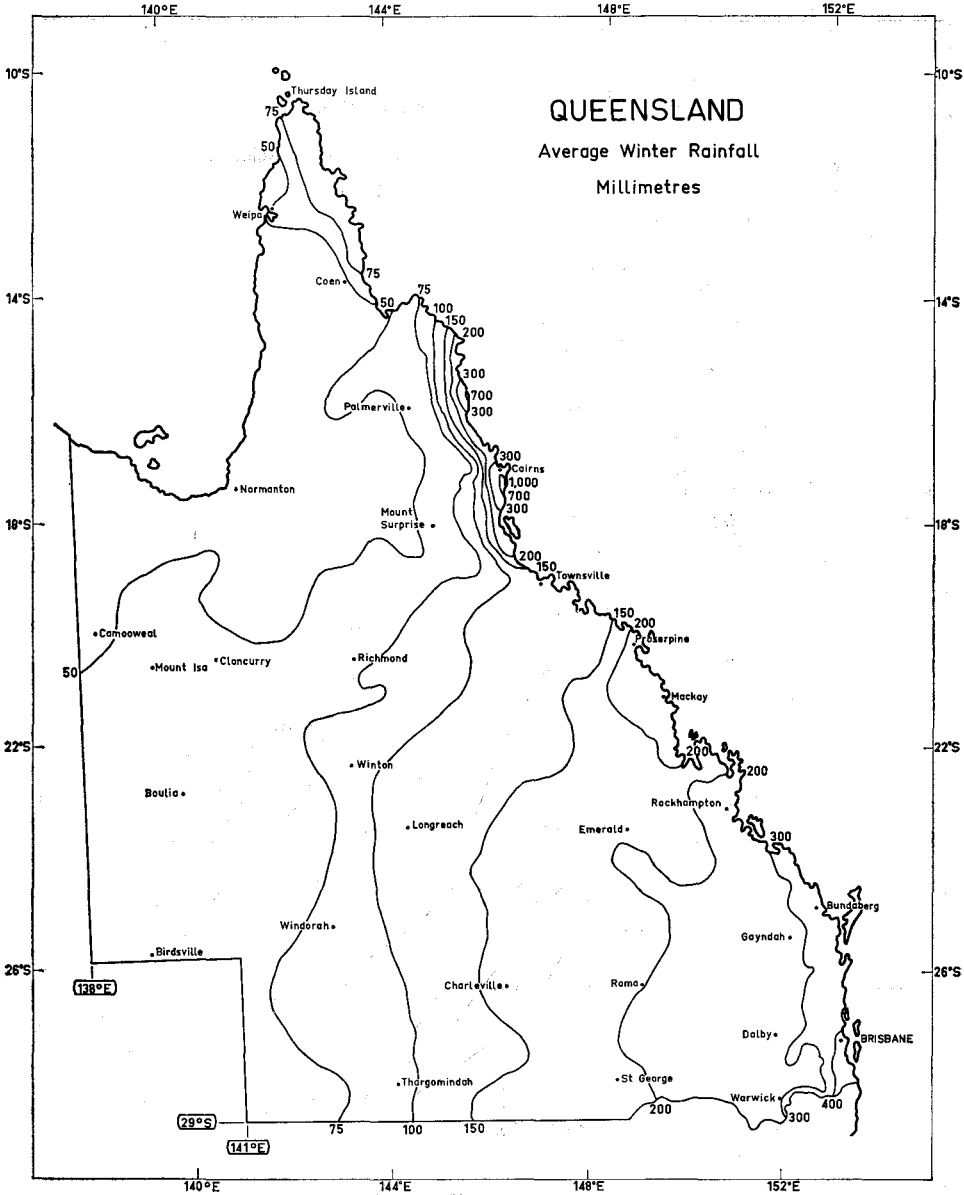
*Variability of Rainfall*—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the



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



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



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

sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals.

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

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

#### 4 DROUGHTS

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

The following is derived mainly from two Bureau of Meteorology publications: *Droughts in Australia*, by J. C. Foley (Bulletin No. 43, 1957); and *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, by W. J. Gibbs and J. V. Maher (Bulletin No. 48, 1967). Droughts are treated in detail in these publications, which also give comprehensive rainfall data and detailed descriptions of data treatment and analysis methods.

Drought is in many ways a relative term. Crops, vegetation, industries, and land use in different parts of the world are more or less adjusted to the moisture or water normally available to them. A rainless period that would constitute a drought in one region may not be unusual or injurious in another. Drought is also a relative term in a given area, since conditions which a market gardener would regard as drought may cause a pastoralist no concern.

The vulnerability of a nation's economy to drought changes with time. Increased development, particularly in the spheres of transport, water conservation, and diversification of the economy, may mitigate the serious adverse effects of extended dry periods which in earlier years would have been regarded as disastrous.

Development does not always act to decrease the effects of drought. Population increases and the establishment of secondary industries create an increased water need and give rise to problems of combating drought in new areas and sectors of the economy.

Water need is thus a function of time and place and depends on many factors. The nature and intensity of land water use, transport facilities, water storage capacity, number of stock involved, and the development of drought resistance in plants are among the factors which affect water need and the impact of drought on primary and secondary industry and the community in general. The only objective method of defining drought is to specify minimum water needs for a particular purpose and this can then be compared with water available.

*Rainfall as a Drought Index*—The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil, and storage of water in artesian



basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of the occurrence, spread, and breaking of droughts.

Thus, if the minimum water need for a given period of time is met by rainfall of a given amount "X", drought may be said to occur whenever the rainfall during that time interval is less than "X", and the severity of drought linked to the amount by which rainfall falls short of the requirement.

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

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

*Drought Study*—Scientific study of the areal extent of drought and its frequency of occurrence is essential for the proper planning of agricultural, pastoral, industrial, and economic activities. Such studies can provide an assessment of drought risk and assist the planning of short-term action, such as the declaration of drought occurrence and the choice of areas to which stock might be moved.

An additional, useful field of research is the determination of the water needs of crops, animals, industry, and communities. This information is basic to any drought study and is essential if drought is to be defined in a meaningful way.

Surveys of the impact of drought on the Australian economy at various stages of its development are not only of historical interest. They provide information which can enable planners to profit from past experience and to seek remedies for circumstances which aggravated the disastrous effects of previous droughts.

Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock published in official bulletins, journals, and newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to produce a comprehensive historical review of Australian rainfall and the effects of drought on primary industry. This work has been continued by other workers in the Bureau of Meteorology. The Bureau bases its current drought research programme on the statistical analysis of rainfall, but this has not been done to the exclusion of other factors significant in drought analysis and study.

*Drought Prediction*—For many years there has been great interest in the variations of rainfall in time. Investigators have sought for any regularly recurring cycles of rainfall patterns, and for any tendency for dry and wet periods to persist. As yet no reliable method for the long-range forecasting of rainfall and drought has been devised.

Many writers have reported cycles with various periods, but their conclusions have been unable to withstand the test of critical statistical analysis. Further studies in this direction are planned by the Bureau of Meteorology, concentrating on very low rainfalls and using the latest statistical techniques combined with the calculation and analysis facilities of large, high-speed computers.

*Treatment of Data*—Rainfall, unlike many other meteorological elements such as temperature and pressure, is non-continuous in time and space. As a result the statistical description of rainfall occurrence is quite complex.

The best known and most commonly used rainfall statistic is the arithmetic mean, often called the “average” or “normal”. Monthly means are computed by adding the rainfalls in a given month over a long period and dividing the total by the number of years of record.

Another statistic is the “median” or “50 per cent” value, which is the value exceeded by half the occurrences and not exceeded by the other half. With many meteorological quantities the mean or median values are equal or very close, and the use of “average” for either value causes no confusion. Although this is often the case with annual rainfall, for shorter periods (three months or less) the mean can differ significantly from the median.

This is exemplified by January rainfalls in the following table.

MONTHLY RAINFALLS  
(mm)

Place	Mean	Median
Brisbane	166	133
Cairns	399	399
Charleville	78	59
Cloncurry	108	71
Longreach	70	44
Rockhampton	159	131
Toowoomba	140	122
Townsville	307	221

To obtain some idea of the “spread” or variability of monthly rainfall, the amount which is not exceeded in the driest 10 per cent of years (the first decile) and that exceeded in the wettest 10 per cent of years (the ninth decile) are often quoted.

Decile values divide each 10 per cent of occurrences from the driest to the wettest years and give some indication of rainfall variability. The Bureau of Meteorology has adopted decile ranges for drought studies. The first decile range (decile range 1) is the range of the driest 10 per cent of rainfalls, the second decile range is the next driest 10 per cent, and so on. The middle 40 per cent of rainfalls (decile ranges 4-7) can be considered as “average”, although in some cases the arithmetic mean may lie outside this range.

*Decile Maps*—Maps for each year from 1885 to 1965 showing the decile ranges in which annual rainfall occurred are provided in *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, together with maps showing the rainfall amount corresponding to the first, fifth, and ninth deciles. The maps show a measure of rainfall anomaly rather than the actual amount of rainfall and this assists rapid assessment of the rainfall situation over areas where the mean and median amounts of rainfall differ greatly.

*Assessment of Drought Areas*—Areas on annual decile maps where rainfalls were in the first decile range can be used as an arbitrary and approximate assessment of drought areas, although this index has the following limitations:

- (a) rainfall totals are for calendar years, and droughts occur over periods lasting from one month to a number of years;
- (b) in the northern half of Australia the "water year" does not coincide with the calendar year; and
- (c) drought occurrence depends on land use as well as rainfall.

The index gives only an approximate indication of drought risk and the manner in which drought areas cover the continent. In some areas drought may occur or continue with rainfall in the second, third, or higher decile ranges.

*History of Drought in Australia*—Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock, published in official bulletins or in newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to determine the history of drought in Australia. Foley gives a comprehensive review for each Australian State and a briefer discussion for the Commonwealth as a whole. A summary taken from Foley's review is given by Gibbs and Maher (1967) and supplemented by later reports for the period 1955 to 1966. Readers interested in the detailed history of drought in Queensland, or in Australia, are referred to these works.

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

The principal droughts since 1858 are listed below:

- 1858 Few details.
- 1862-1868 In January 1868 the "breakup of the extended drought which had prevailed throughout the country" was reported, but in some areas the drought extended on into December.
- 1882-1886 The first major drought apparent in Queensland rainfall records. It commenced in the south-east about two years earlier than elsewhere and ended about March 1886.
- 1887-1888 This drought was comparatively short but very widespread. It was confined mostly to 1888 which was a poor rainfall year, 1887 being quite good for the year as a whole.
- 1898-1903 One of the most severe droughts ever experienced in Queensland. A series of very dry or drought years with only a few areas getting good rains was followed in 1901 and 1902 by very dry conditions throughout the State which had a devastating effect on any stock, crops, and pastures which had survived earlier years.
- 1914-1915 Severe drought followed the failure of the 1914-15 wet season rains; some useful falls in August in the south-east followed a dry winter. Temperatures were abnormally high and some stations recorded the lowest rainfall on record for a calendar year. Good rains fell in December 1915.

- 1918-1919 From mid-March in 1918 drought developed over Queensland and by mid-November had become acute over the whole State. It ended in January 1920.
- 1922-1923 Drought over the western half of the State in 1922 and at times the eastern half. In 1923 the drought was general and severe.
- 1925-1926 One of the worst drought years in history began with the failure of the 1925-26 summer rains and in some parts was more severe than in 1902. Most of the State was affected, stock and crop losses being heavy. Some temporary relief rains fell in September, but drought conditions were soon re-established and continued until substantial rains fell late in December.
- 1927-1929 Severe drought in the south-western quarter of the State.
- 1934-1936 By the end of 1933 all inland districts were very dry, whilst 1934 was not a favourable year, terminating with three very dry months. Thus 1935 opened with drought conditions over much of the interior, and devastating losses continued throughout the year. This drought continued in the south-east during 1936, resulting in failure of the wheat crop for that year.
- 1937-1944 There were a number of patchy but limited droughts in this period.
- 1945-1947 The year 1945 was on the whole very dry and in many parts severe losses had occurred, especially in the south. January rains were good, but most areas missed the February falls and, after a few good coastal falls in March, the year 1946 developed into a drought year. The exceptionally dry winter was accentuated by widespread frosts. There were severe stock losses and crop failures; dairy production was the lowest since 1926.
- 1951-1952 Following the record heavy rains in 1950, a dry spell commenced in February 1951 and continued until March or April 1952. By the end of November, after nine months of record or near record low rainfall, the State was experiencing severe drought. Stock losses were very heavy and crop and dairying yields were very low.
- 1953-1954 In January 1954, the drought extended from the Gulf, through the north-west and south-west, to the Darling Downs.
- 1957-1959 Very dry in 1957 and 1958, culminating in a severe drought in the south-western corner of the State in 1959.
- 1964-1966 Severe drought mainly in the south-west and south, particularly from November 1964 to November 1965. In 1965, an area around the Central Coast, Central Highlands, and the South Coast (Curtis) districts was also affected. Good rains in December 1965 and January 1966 brought relief but dry conditions persisted in the far south-west and parts of coastal areas as late as August 1966.

In the North East, drought conditions commenced about October 1964 and continued throughout 1965 and following an improvement in January to March 1966 again deteriorated. Other areas were also affected during this period.

- 1967 Drought in Lower Western and in Central West.
- 1969–1970 Widespread drought, most severe in western border districts and in Central Coast districts, with average rains, however, in Darling Downs, Maranoa, Warrego, and northern Cape York Peninsula, and drought easing in areas adjacent to those districts in 1970.
- 1972 Drought in southern half of State, most severe in south-western quarter.
- 1977 Drought in latter half of the year in south-eastern Queensland and in parts of the central tropical inland, most severe in Moreton and southern Curtis districts.

## 5 TROPICAL CYCLONES

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

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

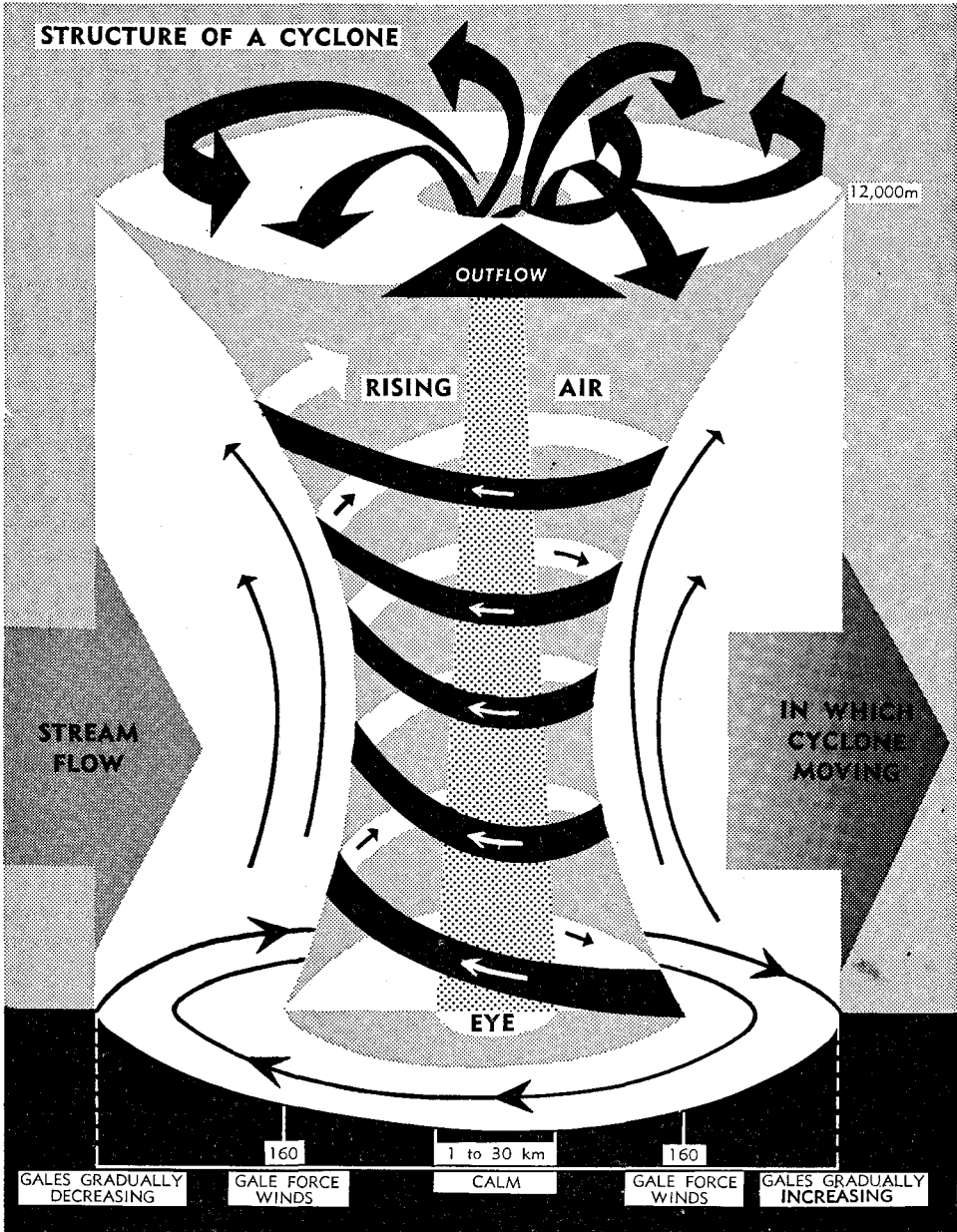
A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 63 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

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

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

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

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

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

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind.

In very small cyclones, such as "Ada" at Proserpine in January 1970, there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

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

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

*Storm Surge*—As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a "storm surge"; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as



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

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

In cyclone "Althea" at Townsville in December 1971, the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Precautions*—Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut all services, water, power, gas, telephone, and sewerage, it is advisable when a cyclone warning is issued to collect emergency supplies of canned food, first aid and prescription medicines, candles and fuel lamps, torches and batteries, tools, self-contained cooking gear, matches, water containers, and petrol for the car. Plans to shelter and feed pets or livestock should be made. Roofs and house stumps should be checked for soundness and strengthened where necessary. Strong catches may be fitted to outside doors, gates, and windows, and heavy adhesive tape or struts kept handy to strengthen large picture windows. Storm shutters should be available for small windows. Property should be cleared of sheet iron, dead branches, and anything which could become a wind-borne missile, and all branches overhanging the house trimmed. Basic tools, boards, and tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) for emergency repairs around the house should be collected. A stout canvas cover and long mooring lines are needed for boats.

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

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

*Flood Warnings*—As tropical cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, flooding of streams is a normal after-effect of systems that influence the mainland. In addition to providing qualitative warnings

for all major streams, specific forecasts of expected height and time of flooding are issued for selected river gauge locations in several rivers. This service will be gradually extended.

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

*Notable Cyclones*—Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1970. For details of major cyclones between 1893 and 1970 see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

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

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

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

Southern Gulf of Carpentaria: 19 December 1976; cyclone "Ted"; central pressure 950 mb; crossed the coast north of Burketown causing extensive damage to Mornington Island and Burketown itself. Damage was estimated at \$8m.

## 6 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs

almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 3,000 to 4,250 mm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 75 to 200 mm, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 40 to 50 mm of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

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

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. One of the worst on record was between 1898 and 1903, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the mid-1880s, 1914-15, 1925-26, 1934 to 1936, 1945-46, 1951-52, 1957 to 1959, and 1964 to 1966. A general drought which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record. For details see Section 4, Droughts.

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

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

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

in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

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

## 7 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

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

## 8 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Frosts and cold, dry westerly winds occurred in the southern half of the State up to the middle of July when light rain and isolated thunderstorms were experienced in central and southern districts. Isolated showers occurred along the far north tropical coast and late in the month shower activity extended southwards along the entire coast. Near the end of the month isolated thunderstorms and light rain were experienced in western and central districts.

Dry and cool to cold conditions persisted throughout the State during August. The adverse effect of well below normal winter rainfall was reflected in all districts.

Temperatures were generally near normal during September. Useful rains were recorded over much of the south-east corner and frosts were experienced in the south-east and into the central interior.

Shower and thunderstorm activity early and late in October brought relief rain to western and southern districts only. Dry weather predominated in the north-west. Rainfall along the central and southern coasts and adjacent inland districts enhanced pastoral and agricultural prospects.

November was a month of hot, humid conditions accompanied by frequent storms of varying intensity.

In December cyclone "Ted" caused damage to property and considerable stock losses in the Gulf Country. General rain following the cyclone provided much needed relief from the very dry conditions for a large area of the north-west and central-west.

Cyclonic influences brought flood rains to the far north in January but the south remained hot and dry with high bush and grass fire dangers.

In February the northern and western inland areas experienced heavy to flood rains with some areas registering record totals.

The main influence in Queensland's weather situation during March was a series of tropical lows, one of which developed into tropical cyclone "Otto".

The far north coast registered the wettest January to April period on record. April was generally dry with far western areas recording no rain at all.

Most of the State recorded substantial rainfall in May. Isolated frosts occurred in some areas but conditions were generally stable with mild days and cold nights.

Typical winter weather of cool to cold conditions accompanied by widespread frosts prevailed in June. Little significant rainfall was recorded.



## • Chapter 4

# GOVERNMENT

## 1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

## THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E., D.S.C.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 22 April 1977, and is the twentieth holder of the office since Queensland

was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

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

#### THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*at 31 December 1977*)

- Premier*—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen
- Treasurer and Deputy Premier*—Hon. William Edward Knox
- Minister for Mines, Energy, and Police*—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm
- Minister for Labour Relations*—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell
- Minister for Welfare*—Hon. John Desmond Herbert
- Minister for Primary Industries*—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan
- Minister for Maritime Services and Tourism*—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges
- Minister for Lands, Forestry, and Water Resources*—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M., A.F.M.
- Minister for Local Government and Main Roads*—Hon. Russell James Hinze
- Minister for Culture, National Parks, and Recreation*—Hon. Thomas Guy Newbery
- Minister for Transport*—Hon. Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins
- Minister for Health*—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards
- Minister for Education*—Hon. Valmond James Bird
- Minister for Industry and Administrative Services*—Hon. Norman Edward Lee
- Minister for Works and Housing*—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton
- Minister for Justice and Attorney-General*—Hon. William Daniel Lickiss
- Minister for Survey and Valuation*—Hon. John Ward Greenwood
- Minister for Aboriginal and Island Affairs*—Hon. Charles Robert Porter

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

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

## 2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

The *Electoral Districts Act 1971-1977* provides for a Legislative Assembly of 82 members. The Act divides the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts).

*Members' Salaries*—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1977 the basic salary was increased from \$21,840 to \$24,190, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$26,330; the Deputy Premier, \$19,130; other Ministers, \$15,560; the Speaker, \$9,030; Chairman of Committees, \$2,930; Leader of the Opposition, \$10,110; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$2,230; and each Whip, \$1,490. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$6,000 to \$15,000, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

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

or (b) a period of eight years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorsement for re-election from a recognised political party, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees. The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service, and range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of the annual salary, the maximum being payable after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon.

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

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

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind or who are incapable of managing their own affairs, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

*Voting at Elections*—The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote in each electorate at the November 1977 State general election are shown in the next table.

The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 35; Liberal Party, 24; and Australian Labor Party, 23.

## THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 12 NOVEMBER 1977

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
<b>South-Eastern</b>			
Albert .. ..	800	17,169	Gibbs, I. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Archerfield .. ..	57	16,365	Hooper, K. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Ashgrove .. ..	74	16,114	Greenwood, Hon. J. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Aspley .. ..	33	16,376	Campbell, Hon. F. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Brisbane Central .. ..	14	16,784	Davis, B. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Bulimba .. ..	12	16,239	Houston, J. W. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Caboolture .. ..	2,025	16,042	Frawley, D. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Chatsworth .. ..	25	16,415	Mackenroth, T. M. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Cooroola .. ..	2,250	17,716	Simpson, G. L. ( <i>National</i> )
Everton .. ..	16	15,693	Milliner, G. R. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Fassifern .. ..	4,350	17,692	Müller, S. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Greenslopes .. ..	9	16,190	Hewitt, W. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Ipswich .. ..	22	16,341	Edwards, Hon. L. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Ipswich West .. ..	385	16,457	Underwood, D. F. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Ithaca .. ..	14	15,435	Miller, C. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Kurilpa .. ..	11	16,325	Doumany, S. S. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Landsborough .. ..	800	17,335	Ahern, M. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Lockyer .. ..	3,350	16,339	Bourke, A. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Lytton .. ..	49	16,123	Burns, T. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Mansfield .. ..	74	16,682	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Merthyr .. ..	12	16,199	Lane, D. F. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	147	15,105	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Mount Gravatt .. ..	19	16,619	Scassola, G. P. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Murrumba .. ..	133	15,168	Kruger, R. C. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Nudgee .. ..	70	15,910	Vaughan, K. H. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Nundah .. ..	25	15,847	Knox, Hon. W. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Pine Rivers .. ..	305	15,908	Akers, R. G. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Redcliffe .. ..	200	16,459	Houghton, Hon. J. E. H. ( <i>National</i> )
Redlands .. ..	505	16,768	Goleby, J. P. ( <i>National</i> )
Salisbury .. ..	69	16,810	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Sandgate .. ..	26	16,359	Warburton, N. G. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Sherwood .. ..	26	16,468	Herbert, Hon. J. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Somerset .. ..	8,700	16,853	Gunn, W. A. M. ( <i>National</i> )
South Brisbane .. ..	12	16,923	Fouras, D. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
South Coast .. ..	530	16,783	Hinze, Hon. R. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Southport .. ..	37	15,839	White, P. N. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Stafford .. ..	10	16,211	Gygar, T. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Surfers Paradise .. ..	56	15,740	Bishop, B. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Toowong .. ..	15	16,597	Porter, Hon. C. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Toowoomba North .. ..	38	16,337	Lockwood, J. A. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Toowoomba South .. ..	37	16,400	Warner, J. H. ( <i>National</i> )
Wavell .. ..	10	16,203	Austin, B. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Windsor .. ..	11	16,083	Moore, R. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Wolston .. ..	105	15,746	Gibbs, R. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Woodridge .. ..	1,425	17,428	D'Arcy, W. T. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Wynnum .. ..	54	16,369	Shaw, E. F. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Yeronga .. ..	13	16,334	Lee, Hon. N. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Total .. ..	26,960	769,298	
<b>Provincial Cities</b>			
Barron River .. ..	4,690	17,389	Tenni, M. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Bundaberg .. ..	29	15,305	Blake, J. R. H. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Cairns .. ..	480	17,474	Jones, R., B.E.M. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Isis .. ..	4,370	14,567	Powell, L. W. ( <i>National</i> )
Mackay .. ..	60	18,213	Casey, E. D. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Maryborough .. ..	1,940	14,874	Hansen, B. P. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Mount Isa .. ..	134,215	14,014	Bertoni, A. P. D. ( <i>National</i> )
Port Curtis .. ..	6,830	13,166	Prest, W. G. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Rockhampton .. ..	1,270	17,369	Wright, K. W. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Rockhampton North .. ..	95	17,143	Yewdale, L. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Townsville .. ..	4,090	16,711	Scott-Young, N. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Townsville South .. ..	103	15,466	Wilson, A. M. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Townsville West .. ..	18	15,686	Hooper, M. D. ( <i>National</i> )
Total .. ..	158,190	207,377	
<b>Western and Far-Northern</b>			
Balonne .. ..	73,300	7,994	Neal, D. McC. ( <i>National</i> )
Cook .. ..	312,650	8,467	Scott, R. W. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Flinders .. ..	186,500	10,023	Katter, R. C. ( <i>National</i> )
Gregory .. ..	506,700	8,171	Glasson, W. H. ( <i>National</i> )
Peak Downs .. ..	40,400	9,174	Lester, V. P. ( <i>National</i> )
Roma .. ..	57,150	7,999	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. ( <i>National</i> )
Warrego .. ..	145,900	8,271	Turner, N. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Total .. ..	1,322,600	60,099	

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 12 NOVEMBER 1977—*contd*

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Members' name and political party
Country			
Auburn .. ..	44,000	9,863	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. ( <i>National</i> )
Barambah .. ..	7,950	10,647	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Burdekin .. ..	13,850	11,002	Bird, Hon. V. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Burnett .. ..	16,650	12,495	Wharton, Hon. C. A. ( <i>National</i> )
Callide .. ..	22,150	12,478	Hartwig, L. E. ( <i>National</i> )
Carnarvon .. ..	10,200	10,184	McKechnie, P. R. ( <i>National</i> )
Condamine .. ..	14,450	12,234	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. ( <i>National</i> )
Cunningham .. ..	10,900	13,081	Elliott, J. A. ( <i>National</i> )
Gympie .. ..	4,100	12,410	Hodges, Hon. A. M. ( <i>National</i> )
Hinchinbrook .. ..	12,700	12,232	Row, E. C. ( <i>National</i> )
Mirani .. ..	33,550	11,566	Newbery, Hon. T. G. ( <i>National</i> )
Mourilyan .. ..	11,650	10,880	Kippin, Mrs V. A. ( <i>National</i> )
Mulgrave .. ..	3,100	10,617	Armstrong, R. A. ( <i>National</i> )
Warwick .. ..	4,450	10,272	Booth, D. J. ( <i>National</i> )
Whitsunday .. ..	10,550	12,759	Camm, Hon. R. E. ( <i>National</i> )
Total .. ..	220,250	172,720	
Total State .. ..	1,728,000	1,209,494	

The voting in each electorate at the November 1977 State general election is shown in the next table.

## VOTES RECORDED AT GENERAL ELECTION, 12 NOVEMBER 1977

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						In- valid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Austra- lian Labor Party	Austra- lian Democ- rats	Inde- pendent	Other		
South-Eastern								
Albert .. ..	7,997	..	6,492 <sup>1</sup>	..	523	..	313	15,325
Archerfield .. ..	1,860 <sup>1</sup>	2,989	9,651	..	..	..	357	14,857
Ashgrove .. ..	..	7,436	6,327	..	..	856	149	14,768
Aspley .. ..	..	9,237	5,788	..	..	..	193	15,218
Brisbane Central	..	6,351	7,631	..	..	490	327	14,799
Bulimba .. ..	..	5,898	8,754	..	..	..	252	14,904
Caboolture .. ..	..	..	5,924 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	268	14,703
Chatsworth .. ..	..	7,361	7,681	..	..	..	269	15,311
Cooroora .. ..	8,349	3,073	4,720	..	..	..	138	16,280
Everton .. ..	..	6,559	7,150	..	..	739	136	14,584
Fassifern .. ..	9,709	..	6,098	..	..	..	388	16,195
Greenslopes .. ..	2,816	5,624	4,349	1,822	..	..	155	14,766
Ipswich .. ..	..	8,130	6,880	..	..	..	231	15,241
Ipswich West .. ..	5,033	2,021	7,758	..	..	..	160	14,972
Ithaca .. ..	..	7,400	5,938	..	..	491	174	14,003
Kurilpa .. ..	..	6,539	5,704	1,915	..	240	255	14,653
Landsborough .. ..	9,925	..	4,576	..	..	..	232	14,733
Lockyer .. ..	..	8,333	2,966	1,328	2,526	..	154	15,307
Lytton .. ..	..	4,834	9,804	..	..	..	218	14,856
Mansfield .. ..	..	8,631	5,295	..	..	1,260	237	15,423
Merthyr .. ..	..	7,508	5,937	..	..	550	353	14,348
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	..	8,538	3,693	..	..	1,424	110	13,765
Mount Gravatt .. ..	3,486	5,345	5,546	..	..	654	258	15,289
Murrumba .. ..	4,014 <sup>1</sup>	3,305	6,375	..	..	..	283	13,977
Nudgee .. ..	..	5,974	8,480	..	..	..	273	14,727
Nundah .. ..	..	8,211	5,921	..	..	..	254	14,386
Pine Rivers .. ..	..	7,328	6,595	..	..	741	156	14,820
Redcliffe .. ..	4,797	4,406	5,566	..	..	246	218	15,233
Redlands .. ..	6,428	2,556	6,338	..	..	..	222	15,544
Salisbury .. ..	..	7,620	7,406	..	..	..	355	15,381
Sandgate .. ..	2,152	4,380	8,299	..	..	..	252	15,083
Sherwood .. ..	..	8,798	5,287	..	..	918	151	15,154
Somerset .. ..	8,776	..	3,708	1,608	..	..	192	14,284
South Brisbane .. ..	..	6,302	7,498	..	..	649	421	14,870





Pre-school, Brisbane



Primary school pupils learning to swim, Warwick



Secondary school library, Warwick

## EDUCATION

### Chapter 10

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Hairdressing school, Brisbane







LAND SETTLEMENT—*Chapter 11*  
Hinze Dam, the Gold Coast water supply

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

AGRICULTURE—*Chapter 12*  
Fruit and vegetable gardens, Redland Bay





VOTES RECORDED AT GENERAL ELECTION, 12 NOVEMBER 1977—*continued*

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Independent	Other		
<i>South-Eastn—contd</i>								
South Coast ..	8,018	..	5,338	..	1,114	..	288	14,758
Southport ..	5,006	4,734	3,953	..	150	..	243	14,086
Stafford ..	..	7,521	7,357	..	..	..	178	15,056
Surfers Paradise ..	5,216	3,482	2,960	1,643	..	164	314	13,779
Toowoong ..	..	7,010	4,462	2,732	..	462	164	14,830
Toowoomba Nth ..	..	7,088	6,772	843	..	219	170	15,092
Toowoomba Sth ..	7,358	..	6,066	1,385	..	..	175	14,984
Wavell ..	2,767	4,947	6,723	..	..	366	122	14,985
Windsor ..	..	7,736	6,462	..	..	..	229	14,427
Wolston ..	2,383	3,465	8,141	..	..	..	332	14,321
Woodridge ..	2,060	5,079	7,636	..	671	..	305	15,751
Yunnum ..	5,458	1,087	7,286	1,099	..	..	188	15,118
Yeronga ..	..	8,110	6,005	..	..	721	218	15,054
Total ..	122,119	240,946	295,296	14,375	4,984	11,190	11,090	700,000
<i>Provincial Cities</i>								
Barron River ..	7,663	..	7,593	..	..	..	301	15,557
Bundaberg ..	4,470	1,863	6,892	..	930	..	146	14,301
Cairns ..	4,432	960	8,510	992	..	..	254	15,148
Isis ..	6,428	1,553	4,945	..	346	..	148	13,420
Mackay ..	3,766	2,071	9,438	..	..	1,257	262	16,794
Maryborough ..	..	6,877	6,930	..	..	..	138	13,945
Mount Isa ..	5,188	..	5,317	..	246	638	461	11,850
Port Curtis ..	2,713	1,791	6,940	..	..	437	107	11,988
Rockhampton ..	2,353	2,960	10,334	..	..	343	180	16,170
Rockhampton N. ..	2,255	3,521	10,371	..	..	..	146	16,293
Townsville ..	..	7,235	5,769	..	..	1,190	187	14,381
Townsville South ..	..	..	6,621	..	6,796 <sup>1</sup>	..	281	13,698
Townsville West ..	4,259	2,473	6,016	..	..	873	139	13,760
Total ..	43,527	31,304	95,676	992	8,318	4,738	2,750	187,305
<i>Western and Far-Northern</i>								
Balonne ..	4,903	..	1,949	..	..	..	114	6,966
Cook ..	2,841	..	3,317	..	..	690	155	7,003
Flinders ..	4,795	..	3,704	..	..	376	93	8,968
Gregory ..	3,882	..	2,996	..	..	..	86	6,964
Peak Downs ..	4,690	..	3,445	..	..	..	127	8,262
Roma ..	4,483	..	2,326	..	..	298	89	7,196
Warrego ..	3,780	..	3,408	..	..	151	64	7,403
Total ..	29,374	..	21,145	..	..	1,515	728	52,762
<i>Country</i>								
Auburn ..	6,141	..	2,325	..	..	571	89	9,126
Barambah ..	6,824	..	1,914	..	..	..	126	8,864
Burdekin ..	6,176	..	4,074	..	..	..	117	10,367
Burnett ..	7,814	..	3,450	..	..	..	151	11,415
Callide ..	7,366	..	3,916	..	..	..	148	11,430
Carnarvon ..	5,751	..	3,343	..	..	..	179	9,273
Condamine ..	6,757	..	2,637	..	249	1,225	94	10,962
Cunningham ..	8,814	..	1,600	1,265	..	..	85	11,764
Gympie ..	7,096	..	3,231	..	..	1,211	106	11,644
Hinchinbrook ..	5,827	..	5,153	..	..	..	238	11,218
Mirani ..	6,514	..	4,069	..	..	..	136	10,719
Mourilyan ..	4,665	..	4,685	..	544	..	170	10,064
Mulgrave ..	5,621	..	4,010	..	..	..	155	9,786
Warwick ..	4,993	1,756	2,692	..	..	..	101	9,542
Whitsunday ..	5,880	..	4,663	640	..	..	126	11,309
Total ..	96,239	1,756	51,762	1,905	793	3,007	2,021	157,483
Total State	291,259	274,006	463,879	17,272	14,095	20,450	16,589	1,097,550

<sup>1</sup> Two candidates.

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

*Speaker*—Hon. J. E. H. Houghton

*Chairman of Committees*—W. D. Hewitt

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*—W. A. M. Gunn, W. B. Kaus, C. J. Miller, E. C. Row, and K. W. Wright

*Leader of Opposition*—T. J. Burns

*Whips: Government*—M. J. Ahern; *Opposition*—R. Jones.

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

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

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

### 3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1978 are shown hereunder.

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

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

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

### 4 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the

number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which applies in Tasmania). From the December 1977 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

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

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

#### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Sir Zelman Cowen,  
A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C.

(From 8 December 1977)

#### THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 31 December 1977)

##### CABINET MINISTERS

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

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

*Industry and Commerce*—Rt Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

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

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

*Employment and Industrial Relations*—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

*Transport*—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

*Treasurer*—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

*Education*—Senator Hon. J. L. Carrick (N.S.W.)

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

*Defence*—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

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

*Finance*—Hon. E. L. Robinson (Q.)

*Aboriginal Affairs and assisting the Prime Minister*—Hon. R. I. Viner  
(W.A.)

## OTHER MINISTERS

*Health*—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

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

*The Northern Territory and assisting the Minister for Primary Industry*—  
Hon. A. E. Adermann (Q.)

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

*National Development*—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

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

*Post and Telecommunications*—Hon. A. A. Staley (V.)

*Attorney-General*—Senator Hon. P. D. Durack (W.A.)

*Productivity*—Hon. I. M. Macphée (V.)

*Business and Consumer Affairs*—Hon. W. C. Fife (N.S.W.)

*Special Trade Representations and Veterans' Affairs and assisting the  
Minister for Trade and Resources*—Hon. R. V. Garland (W.A.)

*Home Affairs and the Capital Territory*—Hon. R. J. Ellicott, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

*Environment, Housing and Community Development and assisting the  
Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations*—Hon. R. J. Groom  
(T.)

*Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament*—Queensland  
Senators are listed below and members of the House of Representatives  
are shown in the table on page 68.

## QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

<sup>1</sup> Term—To 30 June 1981.

<sup>2</sup> Term—To 30 June 1984.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,  
10 DECEMBER 1977, FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate
Australian Labor .. .. .	443,219	380,418
Australian Democrats .. .. .	77,169	98,165
Liberal .. .. .	326,135	..
Liberal-National .. .. .	..	564,190
National .. .. .	305,276	..
Progress .. .. .	16,389	8,376
Socialist of Australia .. .. .	..	31,826
Non-party .. .. .	7,474	15,897
Total valid votes .. .. .	1,175,662	1,098,872
Invalid .. .. .	18,213	95,003
Total votes recorded .. .. .	1,193,875	1,193,875

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 10 DECEMBER 1977

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
Bowman .. ..	600	67,110	Jull, D. F. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Brisbane .. ..	50	67,940	Johnson, P. F. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Capricornia .. ..	25,000	64,696	Everingham, Hon. D. N. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Darling Downs .. ..	8,350	66,791	McVeigh, D. T. ( <i>National</i> )
Dawson .. ..	67,850	65,989	Braithwaite, R. A. ( <i>National</i> )
Fadden .. ..	4,320	66,945	Cameron, D. M. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Fisher .. ..	7,150	66,216	Adermann, Hon. A. E. ( <i>National</i> )
Griffith .. ..	260	68,046	Humphreys, B. C. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Herbert .. ..	8,400	65,929	Dean, A. G. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Kennedy .. ..	663,150	59,679	Katter, Hon. R. C. ( <i>National</i> )
Leichhardt .. ..	406,650	63,822	Thomson, D. S. ( <i>National</i> )
Lilley .. ..	125	67,108	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
McPherson .. ..	1,500	67,987	Robinson, Hon. E. L. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Maranoa .. ..	517,400	64,283	Corbett, J. ( <i>National</i> )
Moreton .. ..	60	65,362	Killen, Hon. D. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Oxley .. ..	2,575	69,611	Hayden, Hon. W. G. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> )
Petrie .. ..	140	67,632	Hodges, J. C. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Ryan .. ..	270	66,966	Moore, J. C. ( <i>Liberal</i> )
Wide Bay .. ..	14,150	66,611	Millar, P. C. ( <i>National</i> )
Total for State ..	1,728,000	1,258,723	

The voting in each electoral division at the 10 December 1977 House of Representatives election is shown in the next table.

## VOTES RECORDED AT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 10 DECEMBER 1977

Electoral division	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Aust. Labor Party	Aust. Democrats	Progress Party	Independent		
Bowman .. ..	..	31,544	25,078	5,452	1,018	..	875	63,967
Brisbane .. ..	..	29,821	26,103	6,299	1,038	..	1,022	64,283
Capricornia .. ..	25,314	3,606	29,996	2,217	207	..	784	62,124
Darling Downs .. ..	42,630	..	18,505	..	1,482	..	677	63,294
Dawson .. ..	34,624	..	25,923	..	1,377	..	687	62,611
Fadden .. ..	10,910	20,909	23,869	5,559	206	717	1,322	63,492
Fisher .. ..	37,247	..	18,187	6,110	983	..	861	63,388
Griffith .. ..	5,935	20,471	28,736	4,857	514	591	2,025	63,129
Herbert .. ..	12,357	20,559	22,668	4,799	250	654	1,014	62,301
Kennedy .. ..	33,454	..	17,812	2,265 <sup>1</sup>	987	..	914	55,432
Leichhardt .. ..	27,684	..	27,078	3,785	..	..	846	59,393
Lilley .. ..	..	30,542	24,661	5,302	386	1,970	1,056	63,917
McPherson .. ..	..	37,962	17,419	5,819	951	964	1,138	64,253
Maranoa .. ..	41,466	..	14,320	2,012	879	1,663	925	61,265
Moreton .. ..	..	34,231	20,864	4,278	887	915	903	62,078
Oxley .. ..	..	24,306	36,084	4,446	784	..	910	66,530
Petrie .. ..	..	33,853	21,774	7,648	823	..	819	64,917
Ryan .. ..	..	38,331	20,866	..	3,617	..	798	63,612
Wide Bay .. ..	33,655	..	23,276	6,321	..	..	637	63,889
Total .. ..	305,276	326,135	443,219	77,169	16,389	7,474	18,213	1,193,875

<sup>1</sup> Two candidates.

## 5 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

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

**PREMIER**

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

**TREASURER**

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

**MINISTER FOR MINES, ENERGY, AND POLICE**

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

**MINISTER FOR LABOUR RELATIONS**

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

**MINISTER FOR WELFARE**

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

**MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**

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

**MINISTER FOR MARITIME SERVICES AND TOURISM**

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

**MINISTER FOR LANDS, FORESTRY, AND WATER RESOURCES**

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rabbit Control Authority
District Land Offices	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
Forestry Department	Water Supply; Planning, Design, Construction
Irrigation and Water Supply Commission	

**MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MAIN ROADS**

Air Pollution Control	Picture Theatre and Films Commission
Local Government Department	Water Quality Control
Main Roads Department	

*MINISTER FOR CULTURE, NATIONAL PARKS, AND RECREATION*

Department of Culture, National Parks, and Recreation	National Parks Queensland Art Gallery
Library Board of Queensland	Queensland Museum
National Fitness Council	Wildlife Services

*MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT*

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

*MINISTER FOR HEALTH*

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

*MINISTER FOR EDUCATION*

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

*MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES*

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development	Government Printing Office
Government Garage	State Migration Office
	State Stores Board

*MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING*

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

*MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL*

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

*MINISTER FOR SURVEY AND VALUATION*

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

*MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND ISLAND AFFAIRS*

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders  
Advancement.

## 6 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR RELATIONS

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which includes in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further details of the functions of the Department of Labour Relations are shown in Chapter 18, Prices, Chapter 19, Labour Force, and Chapter 20, Wages and Industrial Conditions.

The creation of the Department of Labour and Industry as a Ministerial Department occurred in September 1926. It must be realised, however, that Government activities in the areas of wages, conditions of employment, safety in the work place, and apprenticeship had been in existence prior to the creation of the Department.

An Order in Council appearing in the *Queensland Government Gazette* dated 24 September 1926 formally announced the distribution of public business between the Ministerial Departments of Public Works and of Labour and Industry.

The Honourable D. A. Gledson, M.L.A., was appointed Secretary for Labour and Industry and charged with all business connected with: administration of State butcheries, stations, and other enterprises under *The State Enterprises Act of 1918*; the Unemployment Insurance Branch; the Office of the Apprenticeship Committees; and the Industrial Registrar's Office (Board of Trade and Arbitration).

*State Enterprises*—Between 1915 and 1918 various State enterprises were set up by the State Government under *The State Enterprises Act of 1918*.

These enterprises included such diverse operations as the State Butchers' Shops, State Pastoral Stations, State Produce Agency, State Railway Refreshment Rooms, State Hotel Babinda, State Fish Supply, and the State Cannery.

Responsibility for the running of these concerns was originally placed in the hands of a Commissioner for Trade who administered the State Trade Office. In 1926 Ministerial responsibility for *The State Enterprises Act of 1918* was transferred to the Secretary for Labour and Industry.

These enterprises were widely acknowledged at the time as an innovative step in Government policy. While one or two could be regarded as financial failures, success should not be measured by profit levels alone. In the case of some that were not financially successful one might argue that they were justifiable because of social benefits achieved.

For instance, State Butchers' Shops were established mainly to combat the swift rise in the cost of living which followed the severe drought of 1914-15, and the long-term contracts to supply meat to the Imperial Forces overseas. The butchers' shops did have a considerable effect in keeping down the price of meat and checking the rise in the cost of living for the early post-World War I period.

Judged by financial results, the State Insurance Office was a success from the beginning. It was not one of the enterprises which came under the supervision of the State Trade Office which was set up in 1918, and it was not liquidated when the other State enterprises were sold.

The butcher shops were also initially successful, although towards the end of their existence some of them were showing losses. The State Hotel was also successful financially, and the State Produce Agency showed a profit in every year except one. It was a disastrous loss, however, and was never entirely made up from the profits of other years.



The main financial loss of all enterprises was incurred on the State Stations. These were profitable in their early years until the steep fall in meat prices occurred at the end of 1921. Thereafter the stations incurred losses of an alarming magnitude.

While the enterprises could not be regarded as total failures, they were certainly not as successful as their founders had hoped. A change of Government in 1929 together with the waning enthusiasm for the enterprises during the later part of the 1920s brought new Government policy for the gradual disposal by public auction or tender of the assets of the various enterprises. By June 1930 the State Produce Agency, State Cannery, State Fish Supply, Retail Shops, State Butcher Shops, and the State Stations had been sold. The Railway Refreshment Rooms were transferred to the Railway Department.

In January 1932 *The State Enterprises Repeal and "The Under Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry" Corporation Act of 1931* was passed dismantling the State Trade Office and effectively ending a unique era in Queensland history.

*The Depression and Post-War Period*—During the years of economic stringency of the early 1930s the Department became closely involved in the alleviation of the massive economic and social problems of the times.

In July 1930 *The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Act of 1930* provided full powers to the Minister for Labour and Industry to co-ordinate all relief work in every official Department and co-operate also with the Main Roads Commission and the various relief works.

In broad detail, the Act constituted a fund called the Unemployment Relief Fund to be administered by the Minister for Labour and Industry who at his discretion could approve finances for the relief of the unemployed to any Local Authority Area, community interest group, or corporation.

The high level of youth unemployment was an area of particular concern leading to the establishment of vocational training schools for the young and the institution of agricultural classes at the St Lucia Training Farm, Riverview Training Farm, and Abergowrie Farm Training Scheme.

Numbers of land settlement schemes were instituted, partly financed from relief work funds and designed in consultation with other Departments, such as Agriculture and Public Works, to find employment for rural unemployed. Ultimately it was hoped that resettlement of urban unemployed might take place, providing a practical answer to the problem of the unemployed.

Another very important function of the Department, during the Depression era and continuing to 1946 when the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for maintaining full employment, was the administration of labour exchanges throughout the State. Although registration by the unemployed was not compulsory, it was essential that any unemployed worker who desired to obtain sustenance under *The Unemployed Workers Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1936* should be registered at a State Exchange before he was regarded as eligible to lodge an application for his sustenance rights.

*The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922* was drafted to institute insurance against unemployment. This Act provided for the contribution of one shilling (10 cents) per person per week by both employer and employee. The State Government subsidised this amount by a further one shilling (10 cents) per person per week. The Department carried out the administration of the collection of contributions and the payment of claims. It also performed the function of finding employment for those persons not employed.

Various other schemes were instituted throughout the 1930s to aid business and the unemployed. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was constituted comprising representatives of primary production, commerce, trade unions, and government. A major responsibility of the Bureau regarded practicable measures to promote effective policies to combat unemployment, such as the consideration of new proposals for new public works or for the creation of new industries or the extension and development of existing industries.

By the commencement of World War II the various job programmes initiated during the 1930s became somewhat superfluous because of the requirements of a war economy. Through its labour exchanges, however, the Department assumed a central and indeed vital role in the administration of the Commonwealth Government's war-time manpower programme. The Director of the then Sub-department of Labour was placed in charge of all matters associated with engagement of labour in accordance with manpower regulations.

During and after World War II the Commonwealth Government began to assume the responsibilities of maintaining a socially acceptable level of employment. This meant that the Department was no longer responsible for employment control and unemployment relief.

With the nation returning to economic normalcy and the Commonwealth Government assuming a more central role in Australia's economy, the State Government, and in turn the Department, began to alter the emphasis of its legislative programme. Quality of life issues began to assume a new importance in the minds of the legislators. In keeping with this trend were amendments such as the 1947 amendment to *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1946* to provide for a working week of 40 hours. *The Workers' Accommodation Act of 1915*, which aimed to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for workers who resided at their places of employment, such as station properties and sugar mills, was progressively liberalised throughout the later 1940s and early 1950s.

The State Employment Exchange continued through the early post-war period administered under the provisions of *The Labour and Industry Act of 1946*. The function of the Exchanges was to assist the fledgling Commonwealth Employment Service in the task of post-war reconstruction.

*Factories and Shops Legislation*—Prior to the formation of the Department there existed in Queensland a legislative structure which was consolidated, reorganised, and progressively developed under the auspice of the Department.

Probably the first indication that the Government was prepared to accept a role in the industrial relations scene was the introduction of *The Trade Unions Act, 1886*. This was based on English legislation and gave legal acknowledgment of the existence of unions.

As in the other Colonies, legislators were keenly concerned about the "sweating" and other abuses of labour that were occurring in a

number of industries. Accordingly, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1891 to inquire into and report upon the conditions under which work was done in the shops, factories, and workshops in the Colony. Discussion and debate on this was protracted and it was not until 1896 that *The Factories and Shops Act of 1896* was finally passed.

The Act, as it was then, may today seem somewhat rudimentary in its content. At that time, however, it was certainly a significant step forward. Provisions included the prevention of "sweating" of labour. Specific sanitary arrangements were set out in the Act and regulations were provided for future widening of those provisions. Minimum ages for young workers were provided in certain industries.

In 1900 new provisions were added to the Act regarding the safety inspection of boilers and early closing of factories and shops. This new legislation was a significant step forward with respect to the health, welfare, and safety of workers.

The year 1908 brought further significant legislation with the Factory and Shops Act being divided into three new acts. These Acts were *The Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act of 1908*, *The Wages Board Act of 1908*, and *The Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding Act of 1908*. This division into its separate elements of hours and working conditions in factories and shops, and the personal and material safety requirements for the use and operation of machinery, boilers, and scaffolding, followed closely on the pattern of legislation in New Zealand at that time.

For the next 40 years the format of the factories and shops legislation remained essentially the same with minor amendments occurring in 1914, 1916, 1917, 1920, and 1922. In 1945 a most important amendment was made creating a Factories and Shops Welfare Board consisting of three persons, one of whom was to be the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, who would be Chairman of the Board. The other two members consisted of a representative of employers and a representative of employees.

The chief function of the Board was to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on issues concerning the health and general welfare of employees in factories and shops. As a result of these recommendations the Minister could recommend to the Governor in Council the making of any necessary rules or regulations or authorise the Chief Inspector to take any necessary action.

In 1960 an amendment to the factories and shops legislation broadened the responsibilities of the Welfare Board by incorporating the concept of occupational safety and health.

Since July 1961, 11 safety rules have been included in the regulations to the Factories and Shops Act.

Rule No. 1 covers the health and welfare of workers in factories and shops by requiring occupiers to provide such amenities as rest rooms, first-aid kits, fire escapes, and proper ventilation. Rule No. 2, The Lead Rule, provides protection for workers engaged in the use of lead substances. Another important rule is Rule No. 9, which sets out the duties of occupiers of factories who engage in asbestos manufacture.

The most recent rule, Rule No. 11, The Hearing Conservation Rule, provides a procedure limiting the daily exposure of an employee to noise by control of the work schedule.

During the early 1960s a number of significant changes were instituted. The Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was granted powers to fix, after hearings, trading hours of non-exempted shops.

Classes of shops have been established and trading hours determined for each class. Certain shops may be exempted from normal trading hours and the list of goods which might be sold can be expanded from time to time.

An amendment to the Act in 1973 enabled codes and rules of recognised bodies, such as the Standards Association of Australia, to be incorporated in the regulations and rules of the Act.

*Functions of Inspectors*—A major activity of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, Chief Inspector of Workers' Accommodation, and Chief Industrial Inspector is in the province of industrial inspectorate responsibilities. It is the task of Industrial Inspectors to ensure that the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1975* and the *Workers' Accommodation Act 1952-1972* are adhered to by industry and commerce.

These provisions of the Factories and Shops Act revolve around the requirement of factories and shops to register under the Act, that records be kept of wages received and time worked, that employment of children and young persons be regulated, and that the hours of business in shops be adhered to by the occupants.

The Industrial Inspectorate also handles inquiries from employers and the general public as to the current award provisions existing within a given occupation. Various complaints by individual workers concerning their conditions of employment are handled by the Inspectorate on a confidential basis.

*Conciliation and Arbitration*—Following the impact of the maritime strike, Colonial Governments perceived a need to bring order to the relationship between master and servant. This manifested itself in South Australia and New South Wales as primitive forms of conciliation and arbitration and in Victoria as a Wages Board System. While this was directed mainly at "sweating", it was the most successful attempt and served as a model when Wages Boards were finally introduced in Queensland in 1908, following obstruction of similar legislation by the Upper House in 1906 and 1907. Some attempts had been made to protect the working conditions of women and children through the earlier factories and shops legislation and the Boards were aimed primarily at the prevention of industrial disputes. These continued with minor amendments to legislation until 1911.

In 1912 the Brisbane General Strike occurred and in the face of the perceived crisis *The Industrial Peace Act of 1912* was introduced. Provision was made for the constitution of an Industrial Court which was given jurisdiction over all industrial matters and industrial disputes in any calling. The powers of the Court were exclusive and a system of appointment of Industrial Magistrates whose decisions were subject to appeal to the Industrial Court was instituted.

In 1925 another act was passed abolishing the Court of Industrial Arbitration and establishing the Board of Trade and Arbitration which for the first time consisted of a Judge of the Supreme Court and laymen. Previously all appointments had been of Judges.

Following the creation of the Department in 1926 the Secretary for Labour and Industry took over administration of legislation pertaining to the wage fixing process.

In 1929 a new Act substituted an Industrial Court for the Board of Trade and Arbitration, consisting of a sole Judge of the Supreme Court but giving the Governor in Council power to appoint additional Judges. It also provided for the appointment of Conciliation Commissioners.

In 1932 *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932* was passed repealing the previous legislation. Amendments to the Act in 1952, 1953, and 1959 extended the provisions of sick pay, annual holidays, and long service leave. In 1960 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts were completely overhauled.

The 1961 Act established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of not more than five persons appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council. The Industrial Court was preserved and now consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who is President of the Court.

*Apprenticeship*—By 1923 it was considered that the time had arrived for the apprenticeship system to be placed on a firm basis and the investigation which followed resulted in the coming into force of *The Apprenticeship Act of 1924*.

The 1924 Act produced a complete remodelling of the apprenticeship scheme. A conference, of which Chief Justice McCawley was Chairman, was convened to make recommendations with regard to the matter. As a result of the conference the control of apprenticeship was placed under the Minister for Works. The Secretary of the Apprenticeship Committee and clerks connected therewith were transferred from the Education Department, and a Chairman was appointed to devote his whole time to the work. The care of apprenticeship matters was placed under the Labour Branch of the Department of Public Works. An Apprenticeship Executive was appointed with representatives of the employers, employees, and the Department of Public Instruction, and Group Apprenticeship Committees were appointed to deal with the training of the apprentices in the various trades. At first the provisions of the Act related only to the south-eastern portion of Queensland but in 1924 the provisions of the scheme were extended to major provincial towns.

In 1944 a Committee was appointed to inquire into matters relating to the employment and training of apprentices and minors. This Committee suggested a number of alterations, many of which were incorporated in *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1945* which made some significant changes to the apprenticeship system. Provision was made for the minimum percentage rates of pay to be paid to apprentices.

Further minor amendments were made to the Act during the late 1940s and into the 1950s and it was repealed in 1964. The present Act, the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1974*, contains many of the provisions of the old Act, but introduced a shorter term of apprenticeship, educational standards, and provision for day release and block release training.

During 1964 the Apprenticeship Office was incorporated within the Department. Apprenticeship in this State is now controlled by the Apprenticeship Executive which consists of a Chairman and seven other members. These members include the Director of Technical Education and representatives from employers and employees groups.

*Working Conditions and Job Safety*—Except for a brief period between 1929 and 1932, the Machinery and Scaffolding and Weights and Measures Sections of the Department had been attached to other Government Departments, such as Public Works and Mines. Following a change in Government in 1957 these Sections were re-incorporated within the Department.

Since 1957 these Sections' activities have increased significantly. This was mainly due to the rapid growth of the Queensland economy.

Development in this area has occurred in three avenues. Firstly, there was a renewal of close links between the Factories and Shops and the Machinery and Scaffolding Inspectorates and a review of factories and shops legislation regarding safety, health, and welfare. Secondly, legislation and administration in the machinery and scaffolding fields were re-evaluated and reviewed. Thirdly, new important activities outside the legislative field were commenced with the creation of the Division of Occupational Safety.

The 1960 amendment to the Factories and Shops Act created the Factories and Shops Health Welfare and Safety Board. The Board, a tripartite committee, acts as an advisory body to the Minister.

The Inspection of Machinery Acts and the Inspection of Scaffolding Acts were extensively amended during the 1960s. Many of the major amendments dealt with safety of workmen on construction sites and workmen in charge of heavy machinery. Further, under the Inspection of Machinery Act new licences and certificates were created for operators of boilers, cranes, locomotives, and tractor engines.

In 1972 the Machinery Inspection and Safety Regulations came into force under the provisions of the *Inspection of Machinery Act 1951-1971*. One of the new Regulations required the issuing of Certificates of Roadworthiness at the time of disposal of second-hand motor vehicles. Other new regulations defined: an approved inspection station and an approved examiner; and duties of the proprietor of an approved inspection station, method of preparing a Certificate of Roadworthiness, and the standards required.

Inspection of motor vehicles was extended to include: used car dealers' premises; private motor vehicles which in the opinion of the inspector are unsafe; and the inspection of vehicles ordered in by the Police Department.

In 1971 a major step forward in safety regulation on construction sites took place with the passage of the *Construction Safety Act 1971*. This Act superseded *The Inspection of Scaffolding Acts, 1915 to 1966*.

The most recent initiative in the area of occupational safety has been the introduction of the *Rural Machinery Safety Act 1976* which came into operation on 1 January 1977. This Act essentially provides for the safety and welfare of persons using rural machinery. The direct administration of the Act has been under the control of the Chief Inspector of Machinery.

The rapid industrial growth and the growing complexity of a modern industrialised society generated the demand for these changes to safety legislation.

The trend in safety promotion in Queensland took a definite change in 1959 with the establishment of the Division of Occupational Safety.

The work of the Division grew throughout the 1960s and 1970s with the education side of the Division developing course schemes to train selected personnel in the educational methods involved in the teaching

of safety principles and procedures. The publicity functions of the Division have increased during this period. An extensive library of safety, productivity, and supervisory films exist for the convenience of those interested. The Division's field officers are available to screen safety films to industry and other interested bodies.

*Weights and Measures*—Since 1957, when the Department took over responsibility for the Weights and Measures Administration in metropolitan and country districts of the State, the policy has been to ensure that the most advanced technical equipment in Australia has been made available.

*Consumer Affairs*—The Bureau presently administers the *Consumer Affairs Act 1970-1974*, *Door to Door (Sales) Act 1966-1973*, *Unordered Goods and Services Act 1973*, *Mock Auctions Act 1973*, and *The Trade Coupons Acts, 1933 to 1947*.

Briefly stated, the main functions of the Bureau are: to increase consumer awareness through programmes of consumer education; to receive and act upon consumer complaints; to provide advice and information to consumers; and to disseminate consumer information to producers, manufacturers, and suppliers of goods and services.

## 7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

*History*—The *Local Government Act of 1936* consolidated all previous Acts and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under those Acts. For further details on the historical growth of local government in Queensland, see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

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

*Local Authority Councils*—Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1977* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members.) Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the "Mayor") and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Shire of Torres (since 1952) and the Shire of Cook (since 1959) are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator who is assisted by an executive committee, appointed by the Minister, to carry out the

duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government Section of the Public Finance Chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1977*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1977*.

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

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

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

*Payment to Members of Local Authorities*—The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from October 1977 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$38,320 salary and \$21,470 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$24,650; and aldermen, \$21,470 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

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



## 8 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act 1971-1977* into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions*: Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1977 election there were 19 Divisions.

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

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions. The map facing page 1

indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps "Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries", in the Local Government Section of the Public Finance Chapter, show the Local Authority Areas in each Division.

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

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

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

(i) *Statistical Areas and Suburbs*: Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity; therefore, component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* were analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The boundaries were kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division*. There were 66 Statistical Areas at 31 December 1975.

In 1975, the Queensland Place Names Board completed the definition of names and boundaries for 176 Suburbs of Brisbane. Since the 1976 Census the Bureau collections which previously used the Statistical Areas have used the Suburbs as the basic areal unit. An alphabetical list of the Suburbs is given in Chapter 5, Population.

While most statistical series will be available by Suburbs it will not always be practical to publish figures on this basis due to constraints of confidentiality and space. For presentation of statistics in these circumstances, Suburbs and other areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division have been grouped into Rings and Sectors. Details of these groupings are given in Bulletin No. 1310.3, *Groupings of Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division*.

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

(j) *Urban Brisbane Area*: The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census.

This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous Census Collection Districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

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

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

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

## • Chapter 5

# POPULATION

### 1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION<sup>1</sup> OF STATES AT CENSUSES

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

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Census field count.

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

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

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

The next table shows the estimated population of Queensland at 31 December for the years 1971 to 1976. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head.

Following the results of the 1976 Census and the post-Census enumeration survey, revisions have been made to the intercensal population estimates of all States and Territories. Both the revised estimates from 30 June 1971 and forward estimates are based on the 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration at the Census, natural increase, and net recorded migration. Net recorded migration consists of net overseas migration, excluding short-term visits to, or absences from, Australia of less than one year, and estimated interstate movements involving a change of address insofar as they can be derived from recorded transfers in family allowance and Australian electoral enrolments and from internal migration surveys. Temporary population movements, however, affect the estimates insofar as people who were on holiday or other short-term travel at the time of the Census are counted in the population of the State or Territory where they spent Census night or, if overseas, are excluded from the Census and all intercensal and postcensal estimates.

#### POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1971 .. ..	958,600	948,000	1,906,600	1,863,500	1,883,000
1972 .. ..	987,200	975,000	1,962,200	1,906,500	1,933,400
1973 .. ..	1,016,400	1,003,000	2,019,400	1,961,200	1,988,900
1974 .. ..	1,044,500	1,029,500	2,074,000	2,017,300	2,044,000
1975 .. ..	1,058,600	1,043,600	2,102,200	2,066,300	2,084,700
1976 .. ..	1,067,600	1,053,900	2,121,600	2,098,600	2,110,700

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

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

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

*Overseas Migration*—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy.

Since then 4.7m people have come to Australia up to 30 June 1977. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1976. It shows *settlers* who declared on arrival in Australia that they intended to settle permanently, and nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence. It also shows departures of Queensland residents permanently departing Australia, and *former settlers*, i.e. persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers <sup>1</sup>	Total	New settlers <sup>1</sup>	Total
1972 ..	5,836	9,880	2,644	4,077	7,236	5,803
1973 ..	5,295	10,672	2,862	4,312	7,810	6,360
1974 ..	3,951	10,169	2,426	4,168	7,743	6,001
1975 ..	1,672	5,180	2,139	3,904	3,041	1,276
1976 ..	1,043	4,701	1,839	3,240	2,862	1,461

<sup>1</sup> See text above.

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

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

The figures for short-term movement in the population are estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors. The difference between the figures shown and those that would be obtained from a full enumeration, the standard error of the estimate, is relatively small.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT OF POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving	Queensland residents departing
In transit .. .. .	5,604	..
Convention, employment, business .. .. .	7,086	13,129
Holiday, accompanying business traveller .. .. .	22,833	69,258
Visiting relatives .. .. .	17,256	20,971
Other and not stated .. .. .	6,921	6,910
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>59,700</b>	<b>110,268</b>
Males .. .. .	31,184	53,687
Females .. .. .	28,516	56,581

<sup>1</sup> See text above.

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

OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup> ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY, 1976

Length of stay	Australia	Those spending most time in Queensland
Under 1 week .. .. .	151,357	12,098
1 week and under 2 weeks .. .. .	87,490	8,659
2 weeks and under 3 weeks .. .. .	60,910	9,185
3 weeks and under 1 month .. .. .	41,620	6,805
1 month and under 2 months .. .. .	65,050	10,411
2 months and under 3 months .. .. .	27,974	4,173
3 months and under 6 months .. .. .	36,275	4,304
6 months and under 9 months .. .. .	14,147	1,939
9 months and under 12 months .. .. .	21,119	3,424
Not stated etc. .. .. .	6,526	351
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>512,468</b>	<b>61,349</b>
<b>Males .. .. .</b>	<b>291,687</b>	<b>33,577</b>
<b>Females .. .. .</b>	<b>220,781</b>	<b>27,772</b>

<sup>1</sup> See text above.

## 2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The next table shows details of the 1976 Census age distribution adjusted for under-enumeration as measured by a survey following the Census.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1976

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4 .. .. .	98,970	94,923	193,893
5- 9 .. .. .	102,083	96,258	198,341
10-14 .. .. .	100,720	96,979	197,699
15-19 .. .. .	99,014	95,101	194,115
20-24 .. .. .	89,807	84,581	174,388
25-29 .. .. .	86,608	83,183	169,791
30-34 .. .. .	73,448	68,837	142,285
35-39 .. .. .	62,633	59,266	121,899
40-44 .. .. .	54,602	51,511	106,113
45-49 .. .. .	57,600	54,177	111,777
50-54 .. .. .	56,641	54,649	111,290
55-59 .. .. .	49,033	50,430	99,463
60-64 .. .. .	43,992	47,375	91,367
65-69 .. .. .	36,146	38,666	74,812
70-74 .. .. .	24,544	29,260	53,804
75 and over .. .. .	27,374	43,334	70,708
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,063,215</b>	<b>1,048,530</b>	<b>2,111,745</b>
<b>Under 18 .. .. .</b>	<b>362,655</b>	<b>346,660</b>	<b>709,315</b>
<b>18-64 .. .. .</b>	<b>612,496</b>	<b>590,610</b>	<b>1,203,106</b>
<b>65 and over .. .. .</b>	<b>88,064</b>	<b>111,260</b>	<b>199,324</b>

## 3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Most of the population of Queensland is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland. Throughout the

interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, however, population is sparsely distributed.

*Local Authorities and Suburbs*—The next table shows the areas and populations of Local Authorities grouped into Statistical Divisions. Populations are those recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977. The estimated population at 30 June 1976 takes into account under-enumeration at the Census, as measured by a postcensal survey, and is the basis of the 1977 Local Authority estimates.

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

For the 1976 Census, Suburbs, as delimited by the Place Names Board, were the basis for areal aggregations within the Brisbane City and parts of the contiguous Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Suburbs and Shires are shown thus—ALBERT

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>2</sup>

## BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

*City of Brisbane*

Acacia Ridge ..	9.3	8,701	4,357	4,293	8,650	8,915	..
Albion .. ..	1.5	2,991	1,335	1,393	2,728	2,810	..
Alderley .. ..	2.6	5,624	2,524	2,741	5,265	5,425	..
Algester .. ..	4.1	230	1,270	1,223	2,493	2,565	..
Annerley .. ..	3.0	9,603	4,033	4,593	8,626	8,880	..
Anstead, Moggill State Forest ..	14.7	503	286	313	599	615	..
Archerfield ..	4.5	928	470	443	913	940	..
Ascot .. ..	2.5	4,961	2,078	2,528	4,606	4,740	..
Ashgrove .. ..	5.8	12,716	5,632	5,791	11,423	11,755	..
Aspley .. ..	6.1	9,684	5,171	5,235	10,406	10,695	..
Bald Hills .. ..	14.2	3,252	1,691	1,631	3,322	3,425	..
Balmoral .. ..	1.2	3,131	1,445	1,483	2,928	3,020	..
Banyo .. ..	3.6	4,989	2,602	2,544	5,146	5,300	..
Bardon .. ..	5.3	8,424	3,629	4,075	7,704	7,935	..
Bellbowrie ..	6.0	242	384	387	771	795	..
Belmont .. ..	12.5	1,150	653	642	1,295	1,330	..
Berrinba .. ..	5.3	152	159	164	323	335	..
Boondall .. ..	11.0	4,813	2,709	2,335	5,044	5,185	..
Bowen Hills ..	1.6	1,719	648	653	1,301	1,335	..
Bracken Ridge, Fitz- gibbon .. ..	11.6	3,362	3,554	3,479	7,033	7,250	..
Bridgeman Downs	8.6	810	440	434	874	900	..
Brighton .. ..	8.3	10,542	5,150	5,200	10,350	10,630	..
Brookfield, Mount Coot-tha Park ..	34.2	960	549	643	1,192	1,225	..
Bulimba .. ..	2.8	4,518	2,280	2,008	4,288	4,410	..
Burbank .. ..	31.0	419	347	342	689	710	..
Calamvale .. ..	6.6	704	403	363	766	790	..
Camp Hill .. ..	4.7	10,426	4,727	5,234	9,961	10,265	..
Cannon Hill ..	3.9	4,822	2,076	2,183	4,259	4,390	..
Capalaba West ..	5.5	322	157	138	295	305	..
Carina .. ..	6.2	7,871	3,707	3,856	7,563	7,775	..
Carina Heights ..	4.7	4,704	2,116	2,319	4,435	4,565	..



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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>a</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>a</sup>
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>							
Carseldine .. ..	4.5	665	532	613	1,145	1,175	..
Chandler .. ..	7.9	902	523	501	1,024	1,055	..
Chapel Hill .. ..	5.3	2,534	2,025	2,146	4,171	4,300	..
Chelmer .. ..	1.8	3,137	1,342	1,510	2,852	2,935	..
Chermside .. ..	3.6	8,464	3,439	4,227	7,666	7,855	..
Chermside West .. ..	3.4	6,333	3,292	3,304	6,596	6,800	..
City .. ..	2.9	3,645	1,862	1,174	3,036	3,090	..
Clayfield .. ..	3.0	9,550	4,130	5,395	9,525	9,805	..
Cooper's Plains .. ..	4.1	5,437	2,525	2,492	5,017	5,170	..
Coorparoo .. ..	5.4	13,184	5,995	7,130	13,125	13,515	..
Corinda .. ..	3.0	4,019	1,983	2,149	4,132	4,255	..
Cribb Island .. ..	6.6	1,192	495	443	938	965	..
Darra .. ..	6.0	3,770	2,024	1,791	3,815	3,925	..
Deagon .. ..	2.6	3,860	1,882	1,896	3,778	3,895	..
Doolandella .. ..	9.4	250	164	146	310	320	..
Drewvale, Parkin- son .. ..	12.8	167	95	78	173	175	..
Durack .. ..	4.3	1,149	876	775	1,651	1,700	..
Dutton Park .. ..	1.0	2,640	1,368	952	2,320	2,375	..
Eagle Farm (see Hamilton) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Brisbane .. ..	2.1	6,138	2,837	2,669	5,506	5,665	..
Eight Mile Plains .. ..	6.4	1,258	895	872	1,767	1,815	..
Ellen Grove .. ..	3.2	403	241	226	467	480	..
Enoggera, Enoggera Military Camp .. ..	9.1	8,044	3,541	3,127	6,668	6,850	..
Everton Park .. ..	4.2	7,481	4,195	4,175	8,370	8,625	..
Fairfield .. ..	1.3	2,580	1,161	1,243	2,404	2,480	..
Ferny Grove, Upper Kedron .. ..	13.0	403	457	460	917	945	..
Fig Tree Pocket .. ..	4.8	1,250	826	823	1,649	1,700	..
Fitzgibbon (see Bracken Ridge) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fortitude Valley .. ..	1.4	2,145	659	719	1,378	1,410	..
Geebung .. ..	4.1	6,191	2,765	2,820	5,585	5,755	..
Graceville .. ..	2.0	4,215	1,878	2,051	3,929	4,050	..
Grange .. ..	1.8	4,087	1,811	2,007	3,818	3,935	..
Greenslopes .. ..	2.9	8,172	3,514	3,835	7,349	7,555	..
Gumdale .. ..	5.7	949	497	475	972	1,000	..
Hamilton, Eagle Farm .. ..	15.4	4,711	2,111	2,361	4,472	4,605	..
Hawthorne .. ..	1.5	4,283	1,820	2,135	3,955	4,070	..
Heathwood (see Pallara) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemmant, Lytton .. ..	20.3	1,547	735	691	1,426	1,465	..
Hendra .. ..	2.4	4,277	1,952	1,962	3,914	4,035	..
Herston .. ..	1.7	3,837	1,279	2,027	3,306	3,345	..
Highgate Hill .. ..	1.3	5,687	2,592	2,624	5,216	5,370	..
Holland Park .. ..	3.1	8,499	3,662	4,046	7,708	7,945	..
Holland Park West .. ..	2.6	6,402	2,985	3,172	6,157	6,345	..
Inala .. ..	7.7	20,829	9,975	10,062	20,037	20,645	..
Indooroopilly .. ..	8.3	8,801	4,145	4,389	8,534	8,780	..
Jamboree Heights .. ..	1.3	213	1,062	1,033	2,095	2,160	..
Jindalee .. ..	3.3	2,512	2,555	2,611	5,166	5,320	..
Kangaroo Point .. ..	1.6	4,451	1,868	1,963	3,831	3,930	..
Karawatha, Stretton .. ..	10.9	n	68	120	188	195	..
Kedron .. ..	5.3	12,269	5,578	6,082	11,660	12,015	..

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>a</sup>	Population						
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June		
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>b</sup>	
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>								
Kelvin Grove ..	1.7	4,298	1,823	1,981	3,804	3,920	..	
Kenmore ..	5.7	7,752	4,252	4,378	8,630	8,895	..	
Kenmore Hills ..	4.3	721	373	387	760	785	..	
Keperra ..	5.7	5,886	3,333	3,295	6,628	6,830	..	
Kuraby ..	4.6	801	479	470	949	980	..	
Larapinta (see Pall- ara) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lota ..	4.0	2,574	1,187	1,266	2,453	2,525	..	
Lower Nudgee ..	15.3	226	126	112	238	245	..	
Lutwyche ..	0.9	3,144	1,300	1,530	2,830	2,915	..	
Lytton (see Hem- mant) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
McDowall ..	4.4	197	770	754	1,524	1,570	..	
MacGregor ..	2.8	2,754	2,648	2,732	5,380	5,545	..	
Mackenzie ..	6.1	199	87	93	180	185	..	
Manly ..	2.6	4,088	1,916	1,945	3,861	3,975	..	
Manly West ..	5.1	6,029	3,206	3,221	6,427	6,625	..	
Mansfield ..	4.1	4,824	3,643	3,668	7,311	7,535	..	
Middle Park (see Westlake) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Milton ..	1.2	2,593	964	964	1,928	1,985	..	
Mitchelton ..	3.8	6,556	3,022	3,093	6,115	6,300	..	
Moggill ..	11.3	549	368	339	707	730	..	
Moorooka ..	4.3	9,690	4,665	4,974	9,639	9,935	..	
Moreton Island <sup>b</sup> ..	190.0	51	60	52	112	115	..	
Morningside ..	6.0	8,184	3,686	3,809	7,495	7,725	..	
Mount Gravatt ..	2.7	3,349	1,666	1,751	3,417	3,520	..	
Mount Gravatt East ..	4.7	10,968	5,028	5,173	10,201	10,510	..	
Mount Ommaney ..	2.0	25	129	139	268	275	..	
Murarrie ..	9.4	2,000	1,244	1,255	2,499	2,570	..	
Nathan ..	5.3	585	514	476	990	1,020	..	
New Farm ..	2.6	10,183	4,553	5,088	9,641	9,915	..	
Newmarket ..	1.8	4,274	1,910	2,045	3,955	4,070	..	
Newstead ..	1.8	1,701	793	705	1,498	1,545	..	
Norman Park ..	3.1	7,431	3,194	3,521	6,715	6,915	..	
Northgate ..	2.4	4,651	1,996	2,130	4,126	4,255	..	
Nudgee ..	3.0	2,233	1,015	1,132	2,147	2,210	..	
Nudgee Beach ..	9.0	271	115	95	210	215	..	
Nundah ..	3.8	7,565	3,566	4,024	7,590	7,815	..	
Oxley ..	7.1	6,449	3,279	3,354	6,633	6,820	..	
Paddington ..	2.5	8,480	3,873	3,979	7,852	8,090	..	
Pallara, Heathwood, Larapinta ..	19.3	486	283	274	557	575	..	
Parkinson (see Drewvale) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pinjarra Hills ..	6.1	561	320	284	604	620	..	
Pinkenba ..	28.9	869	319	287	606	625	..	
Pullenvale ..	23.8	548	438	420	858	885	..	
Ransome ..	5.4	246	139	111	250	260	..	
Red Hill ..	1.6	6,094	2,423	2,610	5,033	5,185	..	
Richlands ..	5.7	512	268	228	496	510	..	
Riverhills ..	2.5	n	276	279	555	570	..	
Robertson ..	1.7	186	475	470	945	975	..	
Rochedale ..	14.7	950	544	519	1,063	1,095	..	
Rocklea ..	9.0	2,279	963	929	1,892	1,950	..	
Runcorn ..	6.7	1,743	1,190	1,185	2,375	2,450	..	
St Lucia ..	4.1	7,230	2,935	2,877	5,812	5,970	..	

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>2</sup>
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>							
Salisbury .. ..	4.6	7,241	3,296	3,241	6,537	6,735	..
Sandgate .. ..	5.7	7,791	3,471	3,733	7,204	7,410	..
Seventeen Mile Rocks .. ..	5.3	304	152	143	295	305	..
Sherwood .. ..	2.3	4,097	1,914	1,981	3,895	4,015	..
South Brisbane ..	2.4	5,747	2,243	1,935	4,178	4,260	..
Spring Hill .. ..	1.3	5,064	2,235	1,675	3,910	3,995	..
Stafford .. ..	3.4	8,471	3,583	3,720	7,303	7,525	..
Stafford Heights ..	3.0	7,954	4,045	4,056	8,101	8,350	..
Stretton (see Kara- watha) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumner .. ..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunnybank .. ..	4.7	5,991	3,660	3,813	7,473	7,695	..
Sunnybank Hills ..	6.0	3,341	2,218	2,147	4,365	4,500	..
Taigum .. ..	2.9	504	356	413	769	790	..
Taringa .. ..	2.1	5,301	2,280	2,455	4,735	4,880	..
Tarragindi .. ..	4.8	11,934	5,432	5,626	11,058	11,395	..
The Gap, Enoggera State Forest ..	50.0	8,078	4,961	4,977	9,938	10,240	..
Tingalpa .. ..	10.4	2,949	1,838	1,825	3,663	3,765	..
Toowong .. ..	6.0	12,753	5,613	6,100	11,713	12,060	..
Underwood (part)	2.6	188	136	122	258	265	..
Upper Brookfield	32.2	366	219	177	396	410	..
Upper Kedron (see Ferny Grove) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Mount Gravatt .. ..	4.3	9,071	4,634	4,662	9,296	9,570	..
Virginia .. ..	3.1	2,787	1,226	1,231	2,457	2,530	..
Wacol .. ..	17.6	3,701	1,814	1,000	2,814	2,845	..
Wakerley .. ..	4.7	456	221	219	440	455	..
Wavell Heights ..	3.5	10,469	4,618	4,878	9,496	9,785	..
West End .. ..	2.3	6,902	3,032	3,246	6,278	6,470	..
Westlake, Middle Park .. ..	3.6	n	97	121	218	225	..
Willawong .. ..	8.0	216	123	103	226	235	..
Wilston .. ..	1.4	3,580	1,640	1,769	3,409	3,510	..
Windsor .. ..	2.8	7,147	3,081	3,282	6,363	6,550	..
Wishart .. ..	5.8	2,130	2,044	2,064	4,108	4,220	..
Woolloongabba ..	2.5	6,820	2,755	3,117	5,872	6,010	..
Wooloowin .. ..	2.0	6,091	2,558	2,971	5,529	5,695	..
Wynnum .. ..	7.1	12,491	5,526	5,971	11,497	11,840	..
Wynnum West ..	5.8	6,495	3,909	3,860	7,769	7,995	..
Yeerongpilly .. ..	3.0	2,216	931	1,038	1,969	2,030	..
Yeronga .. ..	3.4	5,032	2,328	2,485	4,813	4,955	..
Zillmere .. ..	3.7	8,115	3,819	3,851	7,670	7,905	..
<b>TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE ..</b>	<b>1,220<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>700,671</b>	<b>342,162</b>	<b>354,578</b>	<b>696,740</b>	<b>717,170</b>	<b>712,400</b>
<i>Other Brisbane Statistical Division</i>							
Albert (part) ..	170	19,195	26,794	26,515	53,309	54,900	59,000
Beenleigh .. ..	n	2,220	1,767	1,766	3,533	3,630	..
Daisy Hill .. ..	n	189	545	488	1,033	1,065	..
Kingston (part)	n	1,936	3,837	3,842	7,679	7,915	..
Loganholme .. ..	n	246	691	665	1,356	1,395	..
Loganlea (part)	n	64	36	30	66	70	..
Rosedale South	n	2,540	4,155	4,169	8,324	8,580	..

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Other Brisbane Statistical Division—continued</i>							
Albert (part)— <i>contd</i>							
Shailer Park ..	<i>n</i>	196	759	756	1,515	1,560 ..	
Slacks Creek ..	<i>n</i>	1,149	2,763	2,648	5,411	5,560 ..	
Springwood ..	<i>n</i>	455	1,643	1,613	3,256	3,355 ..	
Tanah Merah ..	<i>n</i>	302	282	295	577	590 ..	
Underwood (part)	<i>n</i>	1,030	1,073	1,050	2,123	2,190 ..	
Woodridge ..	<i>n</i>	8,006	8,213	8,184	16,397	16,900 ..	
Balance ..	<i>n</i>	862	1,030	1,009	2,039	2,090 ..	
Beaudesert (part) ..	241	3,503	4,609	4,321	8,930	9,200 11,500	
Bethania ..	<i>n</i>	180	126	114	240	245 ..	
Browns Plains ..	<i>n</i>	378	652	641	1,293	1,335 ..	
Greenbank ..	<i>n</i>	678	554	476	1,030	1,060 ..	
Kingston (part)	<i>n</i>	140	378	322	700	720 ..	
Loganlea (part)	<i>n</i>	544	938	919	1,857	1,915 ..	
Park Ridge ..	<i>n</i>	258	277	262	539	555 ..	
Waterford ..	<i>n</i>	290	350	317	667	685 ..	
Balance ..	<i>n</i>	1,035	1,334	1,270	2,604	2,685 ..	
Caboolture (part)	201	6,682	5,655	5,420	11,075	11,395 12,700	
IPSWICH ..	122	61,582	34,780	34,462	69,242	71,270 71,150	
Moreton (part) ..	200	2,300	3,961	3,923	7,884	8,125 9,500	
Camira ..	<i>n</i>	486	725	627	1,352	1,395 ..	
Carole Park ..	<i>n</i>	106	929	985	1,914	1,970 ..	
Karalee ..	<i>n</i>	110	210	221	431	445 ..	
Balance ..	<i>n</i>	1,598	2,097	2,090	4,187	4,315 ..	
Pine Rivers (part)	357	25,121	22,256	21,697	43,953	45,295 47,970	
Arana Hills ..	<i>n</i>	2,950	2,127	2,123	4,250	4,380 ..	
Everton Hills ..	<i>n</i>	2,048	1,809	1,732	3,541	3,650 ..	
Ferny Hills ..	<i>n</i>	3,166	3,163	3,200	6,363	6,560 ..	
Balance ..	<i>n</i>	16,957	15,157	14,642	29,799	30,705 ..	
REDCLIFFE ..	35	34,561	18,876	20,197	39,073	40,220 40,220	
Redland ..	533	16,672	13,947	13,592	27,539	28,345 30,700	
<b>TOTAL BRISBANE STAT. DIVN ..</b>	<b>3,080<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>870,287</b>	<b>473,040</b>	<b>484,705</b>	<b>957,745</b>	<b>985,920 995,140</b>	

*Moreton Division*

Albert (part) ..	1,204	10,165	9,295	9,458	18,753	19,870	21,900
Beaudesert (part) ..	2,763	9,931	5,970	5,272	11,242	11,745	12,050
Boonah ..	1,476	5,466	2,777	2,601	5,378	5,620	5,580
Caboolture (part)	1,014	5,525	4,305	4,024	8,329	8,690	9,200
Esk ..	3,846	5,579	3,134	2,836	5,970	6,300	6,350
Gatton ..	1,576	8,099	4,559	4,130	8,689	9,055	9,200
<b>GOLD COAST ..</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>66,697</b>	<b>42,201</b>	<b>45,309</b>	<b>87,510</b>	<b>91,925</b>	<b>93,350</b>
Kilcoy ..	1,437	2,149	1,147	1,076	2,223	2,315	2,310
Laidley ..	694	4,493	2,352	2,283	4,635	4,855	4,890
Landsborough ..	1,101	11,314	8,407	8,575	16,982	17,635	18,350
Maroochy ..	1,153	25,522	17,501	17,765	35,266	36,630	38,050
Moreton (part) ..	1,613	6,435	3,676	3,343	7,019	7,370	7,500
Pine Rivers (part)	410	1,066	657	582	1,239	1,310	1,330
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>18,410</i>	<i>162,441</i>	<i>105,981</i>	<i>107,254</i>	<i>213,235</i>	<i>223,320</i>	<i>230,060</i>

*Wide Bay-Burnett Division*

Biggenden ..	1,321	1,639	800	732	1,532	1,615	1,590
<b>BUNDBERG ..</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27,324</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>15,408</b>	<b>30,456</b>	<b>31,840</b>	<b>32,400</b>
Eidsvold ..	4,789	1,222	640	591	1,231	1,300	1,300
Gayndah ..	2,707	3,107	1,421	1,393	2,814	2,930	2,870

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>a</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Wide Bay-Burnett Division—continued</i>							
Gooburrum .. ..	1,303	4,519	2,760	2,467	5,227	5,500	5,600
GYMPIE .. ..	18	11,096	5,449	5,756	11,205	11,535	11,500
Hervey Bay .. ..	1,608	6,960	5,089	5,215	10,304	10,595	11,300
Isis .. ..	1,676	3,666	2,034	1,892	3,926	4,100	4,120
Kilkivan .. ..	3,250	2,972	1,416	1,235	2,651	2,800	2,740
Kingaroy .. ..	2,422	7,868	3,885	3,916	7,801	8,105	8,090
Kolan .. ..	2,655	2,673	1,424	1,260	2,684	2,825	2,820
MARYBOROUGH	1,115	20,587	10,575	10,952	21,527	22,185	22,200
Miriam Vale .. ..	3,710	1,588	761	715	1,476	1,550	1,520
Monto .. ..	4,283	3,495	1,627	1,601	3,228	3,370	3,320
Mundubbera .. ..	4,185	2,391	1,228	1,167	2,395	2,500	2,500
Murgon .. ..	699	4,766	2,305	2,251	4,556	4,725	4,690
Nanango .. ..	1,735	3,244	1,546	1,415	2,961	3,095	3,050
Noosa .. ..	875	7,746	5,205	5,220	10,425	10,795	11,200
Perry .. ..	2,357	376	148	156	304	320	310
Tiaro .. ..	2,211	1,862	1,021	854	1,875	1,980	1,990
Widgee .. ..	2,940	6,959	4,205	3,780	7,985	8,405	8,670
Wondai .. ..	3,574	3,740	1,740	1,589	3,329	3,485	3,410
Woocoo .. ..	2,810	2,938	1,785	1,627	3,412	3,595	3,600
Woongarra .. ..	732	5,150	4,538	4,253	8,791	9,195	10,100
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>53,020</i>	<i>137,888</i>	<i>76,650</i>	<i>75,445</i>	<i>152,095</i>	<i>158,345</i>	<i>160,890</i>
<i>Darling Downs Division</i>							
Allora .. ..	699	1,719	850	816	1,666	1,760	1,740
Cambooya .. ..	635	1,558	885	791	1,676	1,770	1,770
Chinchilla .. ..	8,689	5,524	2,768	2,551	5,319	5,535	5,500
Clifton .. ..	865	2,378	1,156	1,104	2,260	2,390	2,360
Crow's Nest .. ..	1,632	3,111	1,797	1,648	3,445	3,630	3,650
DALBY .. ..	49	8,879	4,342	4,655	8,997	9,485	9,500
Glengallan .. ..	1,735	3,410	1,814	1,677	3,491	3,685	3,680
GOONDIWINDI .. ..	16	3,695	1,894	1,847	3,741	3,850	3,840
Inglewood .. ..	5,866	3,645	1,697	1,532	3,229	3,385	3,320
Jondaryan .. ..	1,904	5,704	3,378	3,198	6,576	6,885	7,000
Millmerran .. ..	4,507	3,435	1,715	1,594	3,309	3,465	3,450
Murilla .. ..	6,045	3,239	1,631	1,506	3,137	3,280	3,250
Pittsworth .. ..	1,101	3,795	1,916	1,798	3,714	3,880	3,900
Rosalie .. ..	2,189	4,790	2,539	2,189	4,728	4,995	4,990
Rosenthal .. ..	1,968	1,494	834	714	1,548	1,630	1,610
Stanthorpe .. ..	2,681	8,189	4,443	4,266	8,709	9,085	9,090
Tara .. ..	11,176	3,337	1,671	1,427	3,098	3,275	3,220
Taroom .. ..	18,671	3,494	1,728	1,375	3,103	3,275	3,200
TOOWOOMBA .. ..	118	59,524	32,164	34,272	66,436	69,930	71,400
Waggamba .. ..	13,831	2,913	1,365	1,174	2,539	2,685	2,620
Wambo .. ..	5,691	5,659	2,872	2,551	5,423	5,725	5,680
WARWICK .. ..	26	9,303	4,398	4,771	9,169	9,435	9,400
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>90,090</i>	<i>148,795</i>	<i>77,857</i>	<i>77,456</i>	<i>155,313</i>	<i>163,035</i>	<i>164,170</i>
<i>South-West Division</i>							
Balonne .. ..	31,119	5,354	2,465	2,115	4,580	4,770	4,720
Bendemere .. ..	3,911	1,309	650	551	1,201	1,270	1,250
Booringa .. ..	27,793	2,799	1,192	1,108	2,300	2,395	2,360
Bulloo .. ..	73,620	575	313	208	521	545	540
Bungil .. ..	13,302	2,288	1,156	955	2,111	2,225	2,200
Murweh .. ..	43,905	6,053	2,789	2,796	5,585	5,795	5,710
Paroo .. ..	47,617	3,310	1,643	1,378	3,021	3,130	3,100
Quilpie .. ..	67,482	1,685	838	602	1,440	1,515	1,490
ROMA .. ..	78	5,870	2,978	2,920	5,898	6,070	6,050
Warroo .. ..	13,660	1,377	658	561	1,219	1,285	1,260
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>322,490</i>	<i>30,620</i>	<i>14,682</i>	<i>13,194</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>28,680</i>

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Fitzroy Division</i>							
Banana .. ..	15,729	13,433	7,501	6,668	14,169	14,765	14,750
Bauhinia .. ..	24,558	2,319	1,390	982	2,372	2,485	2,470
Calliope .. ..	5,875	4,046	2,696	2,359	5,055	5,315	5,420
Duaringa .. ..	17,153	4,910	4,275	3,418	7,693	7,965	8,500
Emerald .. ..	10,230	5,639	3,331	2,693	6,024	6,245	6,280
Fitzroy .. ..	4,999	3,434	1,862	1,579	3,441	3,620	3,630
GLADSTONE .. ..	128	16,054	9,902	9,046	18,948	19,825	20,150
Jericho .. ..	21,717	1,420	668	552	1,220	1,290	1,270
Livingstone .. ..	12,769	9,595	6,103	5,531	11,634	12,045	12,160
Mount Morgan .. ..	505	3,967	1,718	1,749	3,467	3,585	3,510
Peak Downs .. ..	8,096	1,177	684	555	1,239	1,310	1,310
ROCKHAMPTON .. ..	161	49,164	25,143	25,990	51,133	53,475	53,600
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>121,920</i>	<i>115,158</i>	<i>65,273</i>	<i>61,122</i>	<i>126,395</i>	<i>131,925</i>	<i>133,050</i>
<i>Central-West Division</i>							
Aramac .. ..	23,232	1,168	578	481	1,059	1,115	1,100
Barcaldine .. ..	8,430	1,868	922	858	1,780	1,840	1,820
Barcoo .. ..	61,901	734	419	238	657	685	670
Blackall .. ..	16,304	2,325	1,144	1,016	2,160	2,235	2,210
Boulia .. ..	61,176	755	386	249	635	665	650
Diamantina .. ..	94,690	280	165	90	255	265	260
Ilfracombe .. ..	6,566	389	254	174	428	450	450
Isisford .. ..	10,528	453	252	179	431	450	450
Longreach .. ..	23,517	4,300	2,109	1,943	4,052	4,180	4,100
Tambo .. ..	10,308	831	366	302	668	700	680
Winton .. ..	53,820	2,095	1,046	892	1,938	2,005	1,980
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>370,470</i>	<i>15,198</i>	<i>7,641</i>	<i>6,422</i>	<i>14,063</i>	<i>14,590</i>	<i>14,370</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
Belyando .. ..	30,078	4,834	3,889	3,321	7,210	7,435	7,610
Broadsound .. ..	18,267	1,589	1,943	1,436	3,379	3,510	3,660
MACKAY .. ..	21	19,148	10,012	10,212	20,224	21,670	21,630
Mirani .. ..	3,292	4,772	2,693	2,196	4,889	5,160	5,190
Nebo .. ..	10,033	777	463	337	800	840	800
Pioneer .. ..	2,778	22,561	13,914	13,024	26,938	28,525	29,550
Proserpine .. ..	2,644	6,420	4,022	3,724	7,746	8,010	8,200
Sarina .. ..	1,327	5,422	3,113	2,739	5,852	6,090	6,160
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>68,440</i>	<i>65,523</i>	<i>40,049</i>	<i>36,989</i>	<i>77,038</i>	<i>81,240</i>	<i>82,800</i>
<i>Northern Division</i>							
Ayr .. ..	5,026	17,443	9,506	8,915	18,421	19,130	19,300
Bowen .. ..	21,085	10,231	5,898	5,394	11,292	11,660	11,710
CHARTERS TOWERS .. ..	41	7,518	4,262	3,652	7,914	8,105	8,070
Dalrymple .. ..	67,676	2,278	1,517	1,063	2,580	2,710	2,670
Hinchinbrook .. ..	2,707	13,383	7,453	6,521	13,974	14,560	14,700
Thuringowa .. ..	4,115	3,432	5,613	5,301	10,914	11,375	12,900
TOWNSVILLE .. ..	376	72,733	41,382	38,983	80,365	83,065	84,450
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>101,030</i>	<i>127,018</i>	<i>75,631</i>	<i>69,829</i>	<i>145,460</i>	<i>150,605</i>	<i>153,800</i>
<i>Far North Division</i>							
Atherton .. ..	620	5,638	3,095	3,145	6,240	6,490	6,570
CAIRNS .. ..	56	30,288	17,417	17,440	34,857	35,605	36,000
Cardwell .. ..	2,901	5,736	3,422	3,056	6,478	6,740	6,750
Cook <sup>5</sup> .. ..	122,841	5,538	3,479	2,649	6,128	6,370	6,480
Croydon .. ..	28,386	236	129	93	222	235	230
Douglas .. ..	2,386	4,072	2,506	2,240	4,746	4,930	4,980

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June	
			Males	Females	Persons	1976	1977 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Far North Division—continued</i>							
Eacham ..	1,142	3,327	1,749	1,684	3,433	3,620	3,660
Etheridge ..	39,917	974	553	387	940	975	970
Herberton ..	9,527	3,726	1,846	1,833	3,679	3,830	3,810
Johnstone ..	1,633	15,878	8,712	8,064	16,776	17,465	17,400
Mareeba ..	52,585	11,676	6,214	5,922	12,136	12,650	12,500
Mulgrave ..	1,737	16,985	11,788	11,237	23,025	23,870	25,500
Torres ..	2,796	6,200	2,988	3,013	6,001	6,275	6,250
<i>Total</i> ..	266,530	110,274	63,898	60,763	124,661	129,055	131,100
<i>North-West Division</i>							
Burke ..	41,802	894	591	546	1,137	1,200	1,200
Carpentaria ..	68,272	2,558	1,587	1,222	2,809	2,940	2,990
Cloncurry ..	49,969	3,623	2,341	1,695	4,036	4,175	4,270
Flinders ..	41,621	3,019	1,587	1,288	2,875	2,980	2,970
McKinlay ..	40,728	1,582	798	670	1,468	1,540	1,520
MOUNT ISA ..	41,225	26,502	14,100	12,436	26,536	27,305	27,500
Richmond ..	26,936	1,409	784	658	1,442	1,515	1,510
Not incorporated	1,213	611	381	374	755	795	790
<i>Total</i> ..	311,770	40,198	22,169	18,889	41,058	42,450	42,750
Migratory <sup>6</sup> ..	..	3,665	1,740	518	2,258	2,260	..
<b>TOTAL STATE</b>	1,727,000	1,827,065	1,024,611	1,012,586	2,037,197	2,111,745	2,136,810

<sup>1</sup>Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Suburbs within the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest one-tenth of a square kilometre; Local Authority Areas and unincorporated islands, to the nearest square kilometre; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 10; and the State total, to the nearest 1,000 square kilometres.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for Suburbs of Brisbane City and localities in the remainder of the Brisbane Statistical Division are not available. <sup>3</sup>Including Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Mud, St Helena, and Whyte Islands. <sup>4</sup>Including foreshores and the Brisbane River. <sup>5</sup>Including Weipa Town. <sup>6</sup>Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

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

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

Centres of less than 25,000 population were delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

Urban data from the 1976 Census are preliminary only, and represent aggregations of Collection Districts which are known to satisfy urban criteria. Further additions to these urban centres may be made when all criteria for determining urban/rural status have been applied to all Collection Districts. For this reason, 1971 and 1976 figures apply to different boundaries in some cases, whereas 1966 figures were adjusted to accord with 1971 boundaries.

## POPULATION, URBAN CENTRES

	1966	1971	1976		1966	1971	1976
Atherton .. ..	2,882	3,089	3,611	Innisfail .. ..	7,449	7,471	7,933
Ayr .. ..	8,712	8,270	8,606	Kelso .. ..	n	n	1,072
Babinda .. ..	1,595	1,560	1,453	Kilcoy .. ..	1,150	1,148	1,289
Barcardine .. ..	1,796	1,464	1,443	Kingaroy .. ..	5,080	4,925	5,088
Bargara .. ..	582	883	1,716	Laidley .. ..	1,515	1,524	1,593
Beachmere .. ..	308	396	612	Longreach .. ..	3,873	3,455	3,354
Beaudesert .. ..	3,309	3,643	4,029	Mackay .. ..	24,584	28,554	31,522
Beenleigh .. ..	2,026	2,458	4,216	Mareeba .. ..	4,898	5,160	5,776
Biloela .. ..	3,537	4,034	4,586	Maroochy-dore-			
Blackall .. ..	2,016	1,755	1,618	Mooloolaba .. ..	4,107	6,374	10,283
Blackwater .. ..	n	1,984	4,638	Maryborough .. ..	20,404	19,916	20,670
Bongaree .. ..	729	1,101	2,302	Miles .. ..	1,485	1,438	1,367
Boonah .. ..	2,041	1,913	2,003	Millmerran .. ..	1,122	1,222	1,249
Bowen .. ..	5,159	5,880	6,707	Mitchell .. ..	1,733	1,443	1,283
Brisbane .. ..	716,402	818,423	892,987	Monto .. ..	1,813	1,565	1,557
Bucasia .. ..	n	610	1,228	Moranbah .. ..	n	1,050	4,053
Buderim .. ..	1,063	1,763	2,863	Mossman .. ..	1,638	1,594	1,598
Bundaberg .. ..	24,334	26,516	31,189	Mount Isa .. ..	16,952	25,497	25,377
Caboolture .. ..	2,543	3,248	4,641	Mount Morgan .. ..	4,080	3,741	3,246
Cairns .. ..	28,719	32,747	39,305	Moura .. ..	1,093	1,902	2,694
Caloundra .. ..	3,661	6,150	10,602	Mundubbera .. ..	1,103	1,084	1,059
Charleville .. ..	4,881	3,948	3,802	Murgon .. ..	2,264	2,478	2,407
Charters Towers .. ..	7,755	7,518	7,914	Nambour .. ..	6,220	6,807	7,435
Cherbourg .. ..	n	1,070	1,054	Nanango .. ..	1,300	1,187	1,111
Childers .. ..	1,341	1,392	1,511	Nerang .. ..	n	665	1,465
Chinchilla .. ..	3,336	3,013	3,161	Oakey .. ..	1,967	1,985	2,418
Clermont .. ..	1,676	1,672	1,644	Pallarenda .. ..	n	n	1,016
Clifton Beach .. ..	n	n	1,395	Pittsworth .. ..	1,551	1,786	1,730
Cloncurry .. ..	2,242	2,215	2,079	Point Lookout .. ..	n	240	363
Collinsville .. ..	1,909	2,147	2,403	Proserpine .. ..	2,952	2,968	3,012
Coolool Beach .. ..	204	463	1,183	Ravenshoe .. ..	982	1,011	1,072
Cooroy .. ..	1,043	1,131	1,357	Rockhampton .. ..	45,412	48,213	50,132
Cunnamulla .. ..	1,992	1,805	1,897	Roma .. ..	6,013	5,870	5,898
Dalby .. ..	8,863	8,879	8,997	Rosewood .. ..	1,676	1,569	1,702
Deception Bay .. ..	704	976	2,078	Russell Is.—			
Dysart .. ..	n	n	1,585	Macleay Is. .. ..	n	248	343
Edmonton-				St George .. ..	2,254	2,176	2,095
Hambledon .. ..	1,231	1,441	1,636	Sarina .. ..	2,422	2,520	2,832
Emerald .. ..	2,197	2,923	3,161	Stanthorpe .. ..	3,641	3,602	3,927
Emu Park .. ..	n	658	915	Tewantin-Noosa .. ..	2,728	4,075	5,834
Gatton .. ..	3,064	3,547	3,986	Thursday Island .. ..	2,655	2,237	2,336
Gayndah .. ..	1,754	1,802	1,643	Tin Can Bay .. ..	513	615	719
Gladstone .. ..	12,470	15,574	18,591	Toowoomba .. ..	52,145	57,578	63,956
Gold Coast <sup>1</sup> .. ..	49,358	69,120	94,014	Townsville .. ..	56,930	68,591	78,653
Goondiwindi .. ..	3,529	3,695	3,741	Tully .. ..	2,883	2,668	2,793
Gordonvale .. ..	2,199	2,142	2,103	Walkerston .. ..	673	980	1,140
Gympie .. ..	11,286	11,096	11,205	Warwick .. ..	10,075	9,303	9,169
Hervey Bay .. ..	4,574	6,170	9,150	Weipa .. ..	769	2,199	2,876
Holloways Beach .. ..	n	236	1,048	Winton .. ..	1,676	1,331	1,275
Home Hill .. ..	3,518	3,058	3,330	Wondai .. ..	1,214	1,146	1,118
Hughenden .. ..	2,069	1,916	1,811	Woorim .. ..	248	345	721
Ingham .. ..	5,375	5,787	5,868	Yeppoon .. ..	3,420	4,534	5,575
Inglewood .. ..	953	1,004	1,094	Yorkey's Knob .. ..	n	425	1,137

<sup>1</sup> Excluding area in New South Wales. n Not available.

*Brisbane Statistical Division and Statistical Districts*—To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delimited about each capital



to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of 20 to 30 years.

At the same time a concept of statistical district was adopted to encompass the spread of urbanisation around urban areas of 100,000 or more population. In 1976, the definition of statistical districts was amended, and around urban centres of 25,000 or more population a further boundary was defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. Such a boundary delimits an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) delimits an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by a moving boundary but which nevertheless represents the "city" in a wider sense.

The next table gives details for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Statistical Districts of Queensland.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

Statistical Division or Statistical District	Area in square kilometres	Population				
		Estimated 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June 1976 <sup>1</sup>
			Males	Females	Persons	
Brisbane .. ..	3,080	870,287	473,040	484,705	957,745	985,920
Gold Coast <sup>2</sup> .. ..	659	74,235	49,781	53,224	103,005	108,355
Bundaberg .. ..	230	31,818	19,030	19,152	38,182	39,905
Rockhampton .. ..	175	49,622	25,412	26,257	51,669	54,045
Mackay .. ..	210	34,570	19,864	19,636	39,500	42,125
Townsville .. ..	546	73,940	45,416	42,985	88,401	91,415
Cairns .. ..	152	40,015	24,493	24,260	48,753	49,880

<sup>1</sup> Census population adjusted for under-enumeration. <sup>2</sup> Excluding the portion in New South Wales which at the 1976 Census had a population of 6,455 males and 6,735 females.

## • Chapter 6

# VITAL STATISTICS

## 1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

Under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962-1977* the Registrar-General is charged with the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages within the State and with maintaining certifiable records of all these events. For registration purposes, the State is divided into 36 Registry Districts, each having, in its chief town, a District Registrar who records such events within his own District and regularly forwards returns to the General Registry Office in Brisbane.

The Australian *Marriage Act 1961*, which provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages, was amended in June 1977 increasing the period of notice of marriage from seven days to one month before the intended marriage.

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

## 2 BIRTHS

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (usual residence of mother)	1976			Crude birth rate <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Females	Persons	1971	1976
Brisbane .. .. .	8,321	7,908	16,229	20.8	16.5
Moreton .. .. .	1,458	1,402	2,860	17.3	12.8
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	1,309	1,198	2,507	19.8	15.8
Darling Downs .. .. .	1,382	1,382	2,764	22.2	17.0
South-West .. .. .	279	259	538	25.7	18.6
Fitzroy .. .. .	1,200	1,143	2,343	22.9	17.8
Central-West .. .. .	130	127	257	21.5	17.6
Mackay .. .. .	813	813	1,626	22.8	20.0
Northern .. .. .	1,403	1,352	2,755	21.7	18.3
Far North .. .. .	1,215	1,208	2,423	23.0	18.8
North-West .. .. .	495	446	941	33.0	22.2
Total .. .. .	18,005	17,238	35,243	21.2	16.7

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population.

*Masculinity of Births*—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) varies from year to year. In 1976 the masculinity of births registered in Queensland was 104. The higher male infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) tends to reduce the disproportion between the sexes.

*Crude Birth Rates*—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA,  
1921 TO 1976

Period	Crude birth rate <sup>1</sup>		Gross reproduction rate <sup>2</sup>		Net reproduction rate <sup>2</sup>	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 <sup>3</sup>	23.6	22.4	<i>n</i>	1.52	<i>n</i>	1.32
1931-1940 <sup>3</sup>	19.0	17.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941-1950 <sup>3</sup>	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960 <sup>3</sup>	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970 <sup>3</sup>	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1971-1975 <sup>3</sup>	19.3	19.0	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1976 <sup>4</sup> ..	16.7	16.4	1.11	<i>n</i>	1.08	<i>n</i>

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. <sup>2</sup> See following text. <sup>3</sup> Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. <sup>4</sup> The rates are based on 1970-1972 mortality experience. *n* Not available. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

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

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

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

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children

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

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES<sup>1</sup>, GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES,  
QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1946- 1950 <sup>2</sup>	1951- 1955 <sup>2</sup>	1956- 1960 <sup>2</sup>	1961- 1965 <sup>2</sup>	1966- 1970 <sup>2</sup>	1976 <sup>s</sup>
15-19 .. .. .	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	45.41
20-24 .. .. .	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	148.47
25-29 .. .. .	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	152.98
30-34 .. .. .	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	72.41
35-39 .. .. .	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	26.60
40-44 .. .. .	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	7.01
Fertility rate <sup>3</sup> .. ..	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.26
G.R.R. .. .. .	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.11
N.R.R. .. .. .	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.08

<sup>1</sup> Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. <sup>2</sup> Average of annual rates. <sup>3</sup> See preceding text. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

*Ages of Mothers, Previous Issue of Current Marriages, and Durations of Marriages*—The next table shows the numbers of married mothers in each age group, according to the number of previous children of the current marriage, and the total number of children of the current marriage and the average issue for each age group.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS<sup>1</sup>: AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND  
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Age of mother (years)	Confinements	Children of current marriage <sup>2</sup>	Average number of child- ren	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20 ..	2,297	2,822	1.23	1,812	462	22	1	..	..
20-24 .. ..	10,492	17,331	1.65	5,291	3,939	1,026	195	32	9
25-29 .. ..	11,384	24,266	2.13	3,400	4,561	2,459	705	185	74
30-34 .. ..	4,445	12,353	2.78	837	1,273	1,247	634	250	204
35-39 .. ..	1,332	4,811	3.61	214	244	268	251	138	217
40 and over ..	314	1,582	5.04	37	29	42	45	37	124
Total ..	30,264	63,165	2.09	11,591	10,508	5,064	1,831	642	628

<sup>1</sup> Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

<sup>2</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1976.

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

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS<sup>1</sup>: PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND

Confinements and issue	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of previous children					
0 .. .. .	12,944	12,420	12,766	12,359	11,591
1 .. .. .	9,954	10,168	10,863	10,402	10,508
2 .. .. .	5,556	5,341	5,007	4,869	5,064
3 .. .. .	2,687	2,343	2,143	1,935	1,831
4 .. .. .	1,240	1,042	916	753	642
5 and over .. .. .	1,385	1,203	897	749	628
Total confinements .. ..	33,766	32,517	32,592	31,067	30,264
Children of current marriage <sup>2</sup> ..	76,819	72,472	69,435	64,982	63,165
Average number of children ..	2.28	2.23	2.13	2.09	2.09

<sup>1</sup> Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

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

The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child and the second part, the ages of all mothers.

CONFINEMENTS<sup>1</sup>: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Age of mother (years)	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	1,812	..	1,108	200	433	56	13	..	2
20-24 ..	5,291	..	742	313	1,468	1,444	830	371	123
25-29 ..	3,400	..	225	143	455	562	601	540	874
30-34 ..	837	..	87	45	148	120	71	70	296
35-39 ..	214	..	33	12	50	26	27	15	51
40 and over	37	..	7	3	7	5	4	2	9
Total ..	11,591	..	2,202	716	2,561	2,213	1,546	998	1,355

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,086	1,789	1,114	203	622	280	71	4	3
20-24 ..	11,929	1,437	750	322	1,756	2,524	2,281	1,627	1,232
25-29 ..	12,181	797	229	147	526	864	1,249	1,696	6,673
30-34 ..	4,838	393	89	48	171	218	233	294	3,392
35-39 ..	1,502	170	34	12	57	56	76	56	1,041
40 and over	349	35	7	4	8	8	7	7	273
Total ..	34,885	4,621	2,223	736	3,140	3,950	3,917	3,684	12,614

<sup>1</sup> Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

Since 1971, the proportion of first and second to total confinements has risen from 66 per cent to 73 per cent, a continuation of the pronounced trend that has been evident in Queensland since 1965 when the percentage of such confinements was only 58.6. During the same period the median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child of the current marriage has risen from 22.6 to 23.8 years. These figures are illustrative of the deferment of first and second births and the general trend towards smaller families.

*Ex-nuptial Births*—The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1976 was 4,664, the percentage of the total births being 13.23. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 13.42 per cent during the five years 1972 to 1976. In 1976, 1,789 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,234 were aged 20-29, and 598 were aged 30 or over.

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

Formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 662 in 1976 and 669 in 1975.

*Multiple Births*—In 1976 one in every 97 confinements resulting in live-born issue was a multiple birth. There were 358 cases of twins and 3 cases of triplets registered, the total number of live-born issue being 719.

*Still-births (Foetal Deaths)*—Notification of still-births in Queensland is compulsory. Existing legislation requires the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grams weight, not born alive. This enables the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given in Section 3, Deaths.

More detailed statistics on births registered in Queensland are available in the publication *Demography*, Reference No. 3101.3. Comprehensive statistics, including causes of foetal deaths, are published in *Perinatal Deaths*, Reference No. 3303.3.

### 3 DEATHS

There were 17,239 deaths registered in Queensland during 1976. These are analysed geographically in the next table, while associated death rates by selected causes and numbers according to cause are shown in Chapter 7, Health, Section 6, Causes of Deaths.

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

## DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate <sup>1</sup>
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane .. .. .	4,676	3,792	8,468	200	8.8
Moreton .. .. .	1,055	710	1,765	47	7.9
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	779	552	1,331	33	8.4
Darling Downs .. .. .	792	625	1,417	54	8.7
South-West .. .. .	131	72	203	8	7.0
Fitzroy .. .. .	576	386	962	39	7.3
Central-West .. .. .	59	44	103	5	7.1
Mackay .. .. .	352	212	564	25	6.9
Northern .. .. .	764	471	1,235	48	8.2
Far North .. .. .	617	364	981	56	7.6
North-West .. .. .	147	63	210	20	4.9
Total .. .. .	9,948	7,291	17,239	535	8.2

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1976

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 <sup>2</sup> ..	9.19	9.40	1972 .. .. .	8.58	8.33
1931-1940 <sup>2</sup> ..	8.85	9.31	1973 .. .. .	8.41	8.28
1941-1950 <sup>2</sup> ..	9.19	9.86	1974 .. .. .	8.87	8.52
1951-1960 <sup>2</sup> ..	8.54	9.02	1975 .. .. .	7.88	7.91
1961-1970 <sup>2</sup> ..	8.84	8.82	1976 .. .. .	8.17	8.10

<sup>1</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Averages of annual rates.

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

## AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Average age at death in					
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975	1976
Males .. .. .	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.9	62.6	63.9
Females .. .. .	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.8	68.5	69.2

*Still-births and Infant Mortality*—Deaths within the first year of life are significant, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. Congenital anomalies, 135, and maternal conditions

etc., difficult labour, and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 146, accounted for 53 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1976, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (31 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars <sup>1</sup>	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>
<i>Still-births<sup>3</sup></i>										
Period of gestation M. less than 28 weeks	59	2.9	44	2.2	44	2.2	32	1.7	31	1.7
F.	40	2.1	37	2.0	40	2.2	33	1.8	41	2.4
Period of gestation M. 28 weeks and over <sup>4</sup>	167	8.2	142	7.3	167	8.4	127	6.7	123	6.8
F.	163	8.4	164	8.7	155	8.4	114	6.4	108	6.2
<i>Infant deaths</i>										
Under one week .. M.	256	12.7	257	13.3	223	11.4	208	11.1	193	10.7
F.	186	9.7	182	9.7	162	8.9	145	8.2	164	9.5
One week and under M. four weeks .. F.	26	1.3	30	1.5	31	1.6	21	1.1	24	1.3
F.	20	1.0	22	1.2	24	1.3	22	1.2	26	1.5
Four weeks and M. under one year .. F.	117	5.8	89	4.6	107	5.5	88	4.7	73	4.1
F.	92	4.8	86	4.6	59	3.2	63	3.6	55	3.2
Perinatal deaths <sup>5</sup> .. M.	508	25.0	473	24.2	465	23.5	388	20.6	371	20.4
F.	409	21.2	405	21.4	381	20.7	314	17.6	339	19.5
Infant deaths <sup>6</sup> .. M.	399	19.8	376	19.4	361	18.4	317	17.0	290	16.1
F.	298	15.6	290	15.5	245	13.4	230	13.0	245	14.2

<sup>1</sup> Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. <sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for still-births and perinatal deaths and per 1,000 live births for infant deaths.

<sup>3</sup> Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.

<sup>4</sup> Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Comprising still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life.

<sup>6</sup> Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

*Infant Mortality Rates*—A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was almost halved and in the ensuing 30 years to 1960 was more than halved again. Subsequent improvement in the rate has been less dramatic.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1976

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 <sup>2</sup> ..	49.16	54.93	1972 .. ..	17.76	16.72
1931-1940 <sup>2</sup> ..	38.14	40.05	1973 .. ..	17.50	16.49
1941-1950 <sup>2</sup> ..	31.03	31.13	1974 .. ..	16.01	16.14
1951-1960 <sup>2</sup> ..	22.32	22.21	1975 .. ..	15.03	14.27
1961-1970 <sup>2</sup> ..	19.28	18.76	1976 .. ..	15.18	13.82 <sub>s</sub>

<sup>1</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Averages of annual rates. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

*Maternal Mortality*—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births.



## MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths <sup>1</sup>		Maternal mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1972 .. ..	39,251	264,969	6	33	0.15	0.12
1973 .. ..	38,067	247,670	11	28	0.29	0.11
1974 .. ..	37,852	245,177	7	28	0.18	0.11
1975 .. ..	36,403	233,012	..	13	0.00	0.06
1976 .. ..	35,243	227,810	5	30s	0.14	0.13s

<sup>1</sup>Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. <sup>2</sup>Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. s Subject to revision.

*Expectation of Life*—Figures of expectation of life for males and females in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia ..	M.	1965-67	67.6	68.1	59.5	50.0	40.7	31.4	22.8	15.3	12.2
		1970-72	67.8	68.3	59.7	50.2	40.9	31.6	22.9	15.4	12.2
	F.	1965-67	74.2	74.4	65.8	56.0	46.3	36.9	27.8	19.5	15.7
		1970-72	74.5	74.7	66.1	56.4	46.7	37.2	28.1	19.7	15.9
Queensland	M.	1965-67	67.9	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.1	32.0	23.4	16.0	12.9
		1970-72	67.6	68.0	59.4	50.5	40.9	31.7	23.1	15.8	12.6
	F.	1965-67	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
		1970-72	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
Canada ..	M.	1970-72	69.3	69.8	61.2	51.7	42.5	33.2	24.5	17.0	13.7
	F.	1970-72	76.4	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	29.9	21.4	17.5
Denmark ..	M.	1971-72	70.7	70.9	62.3	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.7
	F.	1971-72	76.1	76.0	67.3	57.5	47.7	38.2	29.1	20.7	16.8
Japan ..	M.	1972	70.5	70.4	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	24.9	16.8	13.2
	F.	1972	75.9	75.7	67.1	57.3	47.6	38.1	28.9	20.2	16.1
New Zealand	M.	1970-72	69.1	69.3	60.7	51.2	41.8	32.4	23.5	15.8	n
	F.	1970-72	75.2	75.2	66.5	56.7	47.0	37.5	28.4	19.9	n
U.K. <sup>1</sup> ..	M.	1972-74	69.2	n	60.9	51.2	41.7	32.2	23.2	15.5	12.3
	F.	1972-74	75.6	n	66.9	57.1	47.4	37.7	28.6	20.2	16.3
U.S.A. ..	M.	1973	68.4	68.6	60.0	50.5	41.4	32.2	23.6	16.2	13.2
	F.	1973	76.1	76.1	67.4	57.7	48.0	38.5	29.5	21.1	17.3
West Germany	M.	1970-72	67.4	68.2	59.7	50.2	41.0	31.8	23.1	15.3	12.1
	F.	1970-72	73.8	74.3	65.7	56.0	46.3	36.8	27.7	19.1	15.2

<sup>1</sup> England and Wales only. n Not available. M. Male. F. Female.

## 4 MARRIAGES

*Marriage Rates*—There were 16,703 marriages registered in Queensland during 1976 compared with 15,230 in the previous year. The next table gives a comparison of the crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1976

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 <sup>2</sup> ..	7.4	7.8	1972 .. ..	8.3	8.7
1931-1940 <sup>2</sup> ..	8.1	8.2	1973 .. ..	8.3	8.4
1941-1950 <sup>2</sup> ..	9.7	9.9	1974 .. ..	7.9	8.3
1951-1960 <sup>2</sup> ..	7.5	7.9	1975 <sup>s</sup> .. ..	7.3	7.8
1961-1970 <sup>2</sup> ..	7.9	8.2	1976 <sup>s</sup> .. ..	7.9	7.9

<sup>1</sup>Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. <sup>2</sup>Averages of annual rates. <sup>s</sup>Subject to revision.

*Age and Marital Status*—In the next table the age and marital status is shown for persons whose marriages were registered in 1976. Of the 1,045 brides and 33 bridegrooms aged under 18 years, 3 brides were aged 14 and 27 aged 15, and 6 bridegrooms were aged 16 and 27 aged 17.

## MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Age at marriage (years)	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18 .. ..	33	1,045	..	..	..	..	33	1,045
18-19 .. ..	1,185	4,013	..	..	..	3	1,185	4,016
20-24 .. ..	7,647	6,205	2	14	98	278	7,747	6,497
25-29 .. ..	2,994	1,403	18	40	557	739	3,569	2,182
30-34 .. ..	822	391	18	47	593	519	1,433	957
35-39 .. ..	270	133	30	62	405	370	705	565
40-44 .. ..	150	52	39	61	324	265	513	378
45-49 .. ..	96	37	61	95	270	222	427	354
50-54 .. ..	72	34	90	84	210	148	372	266
55-59 .. ..	32	30	87	76	144	80	263	186
60 and over ..	54	28	243	183	159	46	456	257
Total .. ..	13,355	13,371	588	662	2,760	2,670	16,703	16,703

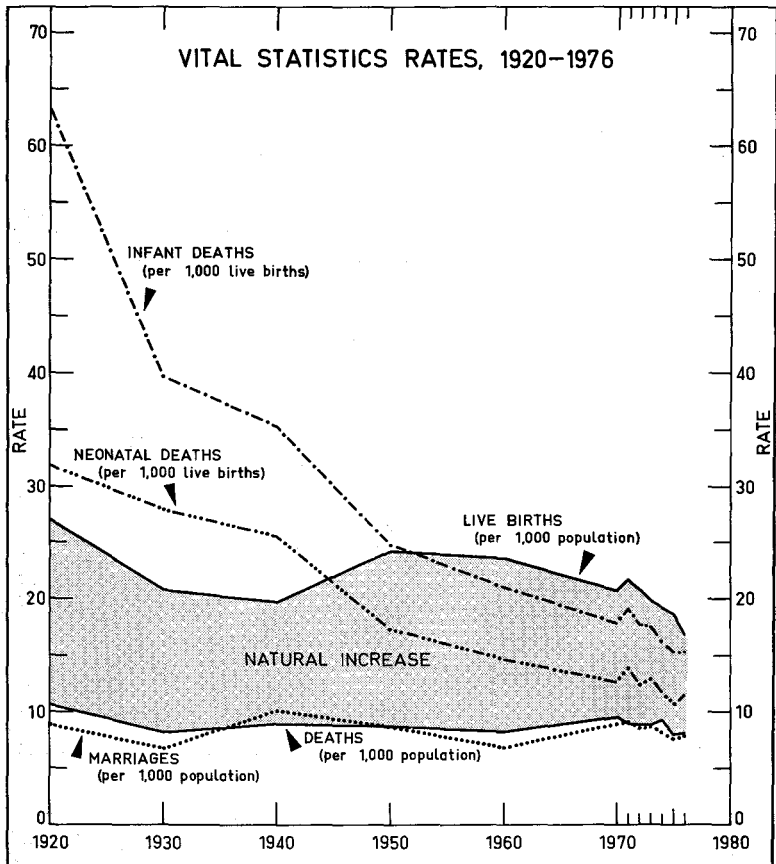
The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms. This is the age above and below which the distribution of ages is equally divided.

## MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1972 .. ..	23.06	20.77	59.03	50.56	38.46	34.38	23.50	21.12
1973 .. ..	23.01	20.71	58.38	52.36	37.76	33.81	23.53	21.08
1974 .. ..	22.92	20.60	57.30	50.53	36.69	32.78	23.40	20.95
1975 .. ..	22.98	20.62	59.03	50.50	36.23	31.59	23.60	21.08
1976 .. ..	23.31	20.83	57.04	50.63	36.36	32.78	24.51	21.80

*Religious Denominations*—In 1976 there were 12,026 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,638;

Church of England, 2,949; Methodist, 1,915; Presbyterian, 1,620; Lutheran, 446; Baptist, 349; Church of Christ, 203; Congregational, 132; Salvation Army, 118; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 108; other religious denominations, 548. In addition State Registered Officers celebrated 2,152 marriages and other civil officers 2,525.



## 5 DIVORCES

*Divorces and Judicial Separations*—The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* placed the divorce laws of all States and Territories on a uniform basis and invested the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction covering dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, jactitation of marriage, provision of maintenance, custody of children, settlement of property, and damages for adultery.

This Act has been replaced by the *Family Law Act 1975*, which instituted the Family Court of Australia and came into operation on 5 January 1976. For details see Chapter 7, Section 2.

In Queensland during 1976, 9,649 divorces were granted. Of this number 2,961 were finalised under the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* in respect of petitions lodged prior to the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*. Further dissections of these statistics are not yet available.

## • Chapter 7

# LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information relating to the exercise in Queensland of the functions of law, order, and public safety.

Other activities associated with law and order are dealt with elsewhere in the *Year Book*. These include elections (see Chapter 4) and registration of vital events (see Chapter 6). In addition, further details of divorces are contained in Chapter 6.

Public expenditure on law, order, and public safety is detailed in Chapter 21, Public Finance.

### 2 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

*Civil Jurisdiction*—The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in the Supreme Court, District Courts, Magistrates Courts, and the Family Law Court of Australia.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Fourteen judges are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts. Judges of the Supreme Court hold office "during their good behaviour" and may be removed only after an address to the Queen by the Legislative Assembly. They are retired at the age of 70 years.

Common law, equity, probate, admiralty jurisdictions, and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases not involving Federal jurisdiction, appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally the jury system with four jurors obtains if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Court judges numbered 19 at December 1977. Of these, 16 are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and two to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$15,000, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$2,500, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$2,500. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

The Family Court of Australia. This superior court was instituted by the Australian Parliament under the *Family Law Act 1975* with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage, e.g. custody or maintenance of children, maintenance of spouse, property, etc. In Queensland, the Brisbane Registry opened in January 1976 and the Townsville Registry in November 1977. The six judges appointed also circuit Rockhampton, Mount Isa, and Lismore.

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$2,500 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$300 or more is involved.

A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The maximum amount was increased to \$700 from 1 December 1975. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

A system of Small Debts Courts was set up in July 1975 so that traders and other creditors can effect more economical recovery of debts up to \$450. Hearings of such actions are informal and in closed court before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. No legal representation is permitted except with the consent of both parties and the leave of the court.

*Criminal Jurisdiction*—Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of 12. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

Stipendiary magistrates constituting Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine simple offences and breaches of duty. Certain

indictable offences may also be dealt with summarily whereupon the maximum penalty which may be imposed is imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$1,000. Generally, decisions of stipendiary magistrates are subject to a right of appeal to a Higher Court.

*Children's Courts*—Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1976*. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence by two justices of the peace, and in the metropolitan and near country areas by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

*The Licensing Court*—Under the *Liquor Act 1912-1976*, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the combined numbers of licensed victuallers' (hotel) and tavern licences do not exceed the number of licensed victuallers' licences in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court on motion of the Commission has the power to cancel licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

For details of revenue collected from liquor licensing see Chapter 21, Section 6.

*The Legal Profession*—In Queensland the legal profession is divided into barristers and solicitors, and a barrister in practice as such may not practise as a solicitor. A barrister does not accept instructions directly from clients but acts on the instructions of a solicitor.

Admission to the Bar is regulated by the Barristers' Board acting under Rules of the Supreme Court and the professional association which represents and exercises disciplinary control over barristers is the Bar Association of Queensland. By becoming a barrister, a legal practitioner specialises in appearances in Courts and in giving opinions on legal questions and advice as to the conduct of litigation. At 30 June 1977, there were 185 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act 1952-1974* and the Rules thereunder. The Solicitors' Admission Rules regulate Articles of Clerkship and prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession. Solicitors holding current Practising Certificates have the right of audience in all Courts in Queensland. The Act provides for the hearing of charges of malpractice, professional misconduct, or unprofessional conduct or practice. At 30 April 1977, there were 1,202 solicitors in private practice in Queensland.

*Eligibility for Jury Service*—Every person under 65, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and persons unable to read or write English are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, public servants, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

*Legal Assistance*—Legal assistance in Queensland is available in civil and criminal matters to people with small incomes and limited resources.

The *Legal Assistance Act 1965-1975* established the Legal Assistance Committee which has overall supervision and control of the Scheme in relation to civil matters. The Scheme provides both legal advice and legal aid in court cases subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act 1974* requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs. Here again assistance is subject to a means test.

The Australian Government granted \$41,284 to the Queensland Government in 1976-77 towards the cost of their legal aid services and has established Legal Aid Offices in Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay.

### 3 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Australian and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 16 clubs and a membership of approximately 11,500 in 1977.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
Sworn-in personnel					
General police .. .. .	2,673	2,689	3,043	3,164	3,296
Detectives and plain clothes police	400	424	444	446	503
Policewomen .. .. .	137	216	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>
Total .. .. .	3,210	3,329	3,487	3,610	3,799
Other police personnel					
Probationaries .. .. .	87	150	120	94	117
Cadets .. .. .	221	291	342	330	314
Native trackers .. .. .	6	6	5	6	6
Total .. .. .	314	447	467	430	437
Total police strength					
Metropolitan <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,931	2,155	2,216	2,261	2,388
Country .. .. .	1,593	1,621	1,738	1,779	1,848
Total .. .. .	3,524	3,776	3,954	4,040	4,236
Public service staff .. .. .	457	496	582	633	634
Other civilian staff <sup>3</sup>					
Driver's licence testing officers ..	19	28	29	22	21
Others .. .. .	19	19	19	19	21
Total .. .. .	38	47	48	41	42
Population per sworn-in officer ..	619	615	598	585	562
GENERAL CRIME <sup>4</sup>					
Homicide .. .. .	76	89	120	152	136
Serious assault .. .. .	289	357	293 <sup>5</sup>	510	525
Robbery .. .. .	302	283	337	312	268
Rape and attempted rape .. .. .	94	98	69 <sup>5</sup>	60	70
Other sexual offences .. .. .	1,065	1,102	1,110	1,016	901
Breaking and entering .. .. .	13,627	13,908	14,284	15,518	14,174
Stealing etc. motor vehicles .. .. .	4,739	4,770	5,203	4,996	5,017
Other stealing .. .. .	31,607	29,442	30,497	30,841	29,675
Fraud and false pretences .. .. .	3,667	3,928	4,349 <sup>5</sup>	5,100	4,850
Drug offences .. .. .	639	1,285	1,671	2,287	2,631
Stock offences .. .. .	462	495	319	566	498
Other offences .. .. .	15,425	16,697	21,929	25,713	26,458
Total reported .. .. .	71,992	72,454	80,181	87,071	85,203
Cleared .. .. . %	36	38	44	46	50
Cleared (minors) <sup>6</sup> .. .. . %	35	36	14	12	13



QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Drunkenness .. .. .	35,742	36,540	39,722	37,897	35,515
Obscene language .. .. .	2,048	2,180	2,480	3,173	2,878
Disorderly conduct .. .. .	1,231	1,048	1,981	2,569	2,156
Resisting arrest .. .. .	978	1,093	775	1,338	1,275
Evading fares .. .. .	124	122	109	180	120
Total .. .. .	40,123	40,983	45,067	45,157	41,944
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Penalty notices issued .. .. .	166,855	189,180	238,935	256,585	255,651
Paid without court action .. .. .	149,123	165,043	209,795	219,779	218,135
Summons for non-payment .. .. .	15,423	21,949	26,058	31,868	34,640

<sup>1</sup> From 1974-75, separate details of women in the respective categories of the force are not available. <sup>2</sup> Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. <sup>3</sup> Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. <sup>4</sup> As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. <sup>5</sup> Change in reporting procedure. <sup>6</sup> Up to 1973-74, persons aged under 21 years were classed as minors. From 1974-75, minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years.

## 4 CRIMINAL COURTS

*Higher Courts*—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts.

## HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1975-76

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over <sup>1</sup>	Found insane	Acquitted	Other <sup>2</sup>
Homicide .. .. .	77	15	43	..	27	22
Serious assault (bodily harm) .. .. .	138	1	77	..	37	25
Robbery .. .. .	163	8	142	..	15	14
Rape and attempted rape .. .. .	45	..	19	..	13	13
Other sexual offences .. .. .	93	..	72	..	7	14
Breaking and entering .. .. .	853	13	785	2	37	42
Stealing, unlawfully using motor veh. .. .. .	191	15	191	..	7	8
Other offences against person .. .. .	269	17	195	..	53	38
Other offences against property .. .. .	498	35	363	..	51	119
Other offences .. .. .	101	2	79	..	10	14
Total .. .. .	2,428	106	1,966	2	257	309

<sup>1</sup> Including admitted to probation. <sup>2</sup> No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged. Legislative and administrative changes affect the comparability of statistics of Criminal Courts over time. Extension of the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is particularly reflected in the numbers of persons charged with serious assault (bodily harm) and other sexual offences in 1975-76.

It should be noted that in these and the following Lower Courts statistics, a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

## HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Homicide	Serious assault (bodily harm)	Robbery	Rape and attempted rape	Other sexual offences	Breaking and entering	Stealing etc. motor vehicles	Other offences against person	Other offences against property	Other offences	Total
1971-72 ..	40	114	61	71	125	913	227	139	309	19	2,018
1972-73 ..	47	120	95	49	143	962	152	146	358	37	2,109
1973-74 ..	66	171	84	68	143	788	152	142	344	50	2,008
1974-75 ..	67	162	94	60	153	902	184	189	363	109	2,283
1975-76 ..	92	139	171	45	93	866	206	286	533	103	2,534

*Lower Courts*—A total of 59 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1976-77. The next table shows the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES<sup>1</sup>

Year	Assault	Stealing <sup>2</sup>	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws <sup>3</sup>	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1972-73 ..	1,156	7,576	33,542	3,360	59,599	18,521	123,754
1973-74 ..	1,260	8,224	33,690	3,570	61,063	17,921	125,728
1974-75s ..	1,303	8,829	37,524	4,003	71,143	14,179	136,981
1975-76s ..	1,259	8,388	33,771	4,256	66,635	15,939	130,248
1976-77s ..	1,404	8,220	32,265	4,790	78,317	14,942	139,938

<sup>1</sup> Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. <sup>2</sup> Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. <sup>3</sup> Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug; excluding traffic penalty notices paid without court action. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Total court appearances have increased from 63 per 1,000 mean population in 1972-73 to a rate of 66 in 1976-77.

## MAGISTRATES COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1976-77s

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane ..	13,639	42.4	54,218	70.5	13,818	52.6	81,675	60.3
Moreton ..	660	2.0	6,278	8.2	2,756	10.5	9,694	7.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,540	4.8	2,402	3.1	1,057	4.0	4,999	3.7
Darling Downs ..	673	2.1	3,765	4.9	1,179	4.5	5,617	4.1
South-West ..	1,308	4.1	483	0.6	580	2.2	2,371	1.8
Fitzroy ..	2,463	7.6	1,798	2.3	1,259	4.8	5,520	4.1
Central-West ..	522	1.6	196	0.3	292	1.1	1,010	0.7
Mackay ..	622	1.9	1,386	1.8	637	2.4	2,645	2.0
Northern ..	2,820	8.8	3,252	4.2	1,701	6.5	7,773	5.7
Far North ..	4,824	15.0	2,217	2.9	1,559	5.9	8,600	6.3
North-West ..	3,135	9.7	952	1.2	1,457	5.5	5,544	4.1
Queensland ..	32,206	100.0	76,947	100.0	26,295	100.0	135,448	100.0

s Subject to revision.

Over two-thirds of the Magistrates Court cases involving traffic violations in Queensland are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve 66 per cent of defendants charged in this Division.

The next table shows the number of persons charged, convictions, etc. in Magistrates Courts.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS CHARGED, CONVICTIONS, ETC., 1976-77

Particulars	Persons charged		Punishment		
	Males	Females	Imprisoned	Fined	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Summary convictions</b>					
<i>Offences against the person</i> ..	1,157	64	115	964	142
Homicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Sex offences .. .. .	55	..	4	34	17
Assault, major .. .. .	191	4	29	148	18
Assault, minor .. .. .	700	57	66	587	104
Dangerous driving .. .. .	199	..	13	185	1
Other offences against person ..	12	3	3	10	2
<i>Offences against property</i> .. ..	5,970	1,313	820	5,201	1,262
Burglary and housebreaking ..	157	12	49	67	53
Other breaking and entering ..	490	13	155	183	165
Stealing etc. motor vehicles ..	500	17	135	290	92
Other stealing .. .. .	2,868	1,020	272	2,977	639
Unlawful possession of property and receiving .. .. .	399	34	42	321	70
False pretences .. .. .	548	158	93	483	130
Malicious damage .. .. .	745	49	29	691	74
Other offences against property	263	10	45	189	39
<i>Offences against the currency</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i> ..	3,586	960	380	2,641	1,525
Drunkenness .. .. .	1,783	277	69	560	1,431
Obscene etc. language .. .. .	677	173	12	815	23
Insufficient lawful means .. .. .	301	35	266	40	30
Indecent etc. conduct .. .. .	382	39	11	389	21
Other offences against good order .. .. .	443	436	22	837	20
<i>Other offences</i> .. .. .	66,395	7,455	1,015	72,146	689
Breach of maintenance order ..	29	..	..	4	25
Offences against gambling laws	100	11	2	109	..
Offences against liquor laws ..	574	37	1	607	3
Drug offences .. .. .	1,472	226	78	1,542	78
Other health offences .. .. .	98	10	1	106	1
Drink driving .. .. .	9,987	227	189	10,018	7
Other traffic and transport ..	48,402	5,661	707	53,293	63
Offences against railway laws ..	27	1	..	28	..
Offences against Local Auth- ority by-laws .. .. .	1,810	592	..	2,400	2
Other offences .. .. .	3,896	690	37	4,039	510
<b>Total summary convictions</b> ..	77,108	9,792	2,330	80,952	3,618
Committed for trial or sentence <i>s</i> ..	1,089	86	} Not applicable		
Bail estreated .. .. .	29,094	2,917			
Discharged or withdrawn .. .. .	12,206	3,156			
<b>Total appearances</b> .. .. .	119,497 <sup>2</sup>	15,951			

<sup>1</sup> Including convicted and not punished, bound over, and admitted to probation.

<sup>2</sup> Including 2,041 cases against companies. *s* Subject to revision.

The next table shows details of appearances in Children's Courts during 1976-77.

CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND: OFFENCES AND OUTCOMES, 1976-77

Offence	Appearances		Proven offences					
	Males	Females	Convicted			Unconvicted		
			Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other <sup>1</sup>	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other <sup>2</sup>
Homicide .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault, major .. .. .	26	5	2	..	5	2	5	16
Assault, minor .. .. .	86	9	3	..	10	8	14	53
Sex offences .. .. .	34	..	4	..	2	4	5	19
Robbery and extortion .. .. .	20	4	..	..	..	5	2	10
Breaking and entering .. .. .	672	31	37	9	7	79	88	465
Stealing etc. motor vehicles .. .. .	565	23	50	7	25	88	84	326
Other stealing .. .. .	783	166	30	10	16	98	94	691
Arson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other wilful damage etc. .. .. .	160	7	5	4	11	5	18	119
Fraud and false pretences .. .. .	40	18	4	..	2	4	6	41
Drug offences .. .. .	46	16	1	1	16	6	6	31
Drink driving .. .. .	26	2	1	..	19	1	..	7
Other traffic and transport .. .. .	1,304	38	3	1	783	4	4	560
Drunkenness .. .. .	55	4	1	..	4	..	..	53
Disorderly conduct <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	95	21	..	..	39	..	5	71
Other offences .. .. .	210	23	3	2	29	8	8	151
Total .. .. .	4,123	367	144	34	968	312	339	2,614

<sup>1</sup> Including imprisoned, fined, and/or restitution etc. <sup>2</sup> Including admonished and discharged, committed for trial or sentence, etc. <sup>3</sup> Including obscene language, indecent behaviour, etc.

5 PRISONS

During 1976-77 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State. The Brisbane prison complex comprises a maximum security prison, a remand prison, and a women's prison. Townsville is a maximum and minimum security prison and Wacol and Woodford (Brisbane), and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium security prisons. Criminally insane patients are accommodated at the Security Patients Hospital at Wacol. The other prisons are Thursday Island (for short-term prisoners) and Rockhampton Gaol (for short-term and remand prisoners). The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are fully open institutions, in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year <sup>1</sup>		Prisoners in confinement at end of year <sup>2</sup>		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1972-73 ..	7	2	5,859	291	1,547	27	80
1973-74 ..	8	2	4,819	216	1,376	25	69
1974-75 ..	8	2	5,019	183	1,462	21	71
1975-76 ..	8	2	4,931	203	1,536	30	74
1976-77 ..	8	2	4,630	228	1,498	23	71 <sub>s</sub>

<sup>1</sup> Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. <sup>2</sup> Including persons held pending court action. <sub>s</sub> Subject to revision.

A system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison is in operation. Prisoners return to prison each evening. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The Comptroller-General may also grant leave of absence to prisoners, not in excess of seven days, for compassionate reasons or other approved purposes. Charitable organisations assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. The number of prisoners paroled in 1976-77 was 224.

At 30 June 1977 State Farms held 84 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities.

Generally, children under the age of 17 years convicted of offences are not committed to prison but to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. However, if the court is satisfied that a child is extremely uncontrollable, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed in institutions controlled by the Government, in denominational homes approved as suitable detention centres, or under other approved custodial arrangements. Details of children under care and control are shown in the Social Welfare Chapter.

## 6 LIQUOR LICENCES

For information on the jurisdiction of the Licensing Court refer to Section 2 of this Chapter.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force. Although the number of licensed victuallers has remained virtually unchanged during the period, modern liberalisation of legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor is reflected in the increase in all other forms of licence with the exception of bottlers' licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Type	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Licensed victuallers <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,084	1,084	1,087	1,084	1,085
Limited hotel .. .. .	44	54	59	64	69
Resort .. .. .	11	13	17	19	20
Restaurant .. .. .	157	195	216	227	253
Bistro .. .. .	2	..	..	1	1
Cabaret .. .. .	13	13	13	14	14
Function room .. .. .	9	13	14	16	19
Packet .. .. .	11	12	13	17	18
Theatre .. .. .	2	2	2	2	1
Bottlers .. .. .	254	247	223	197	174
Club .. .. .	601	612	634	644	653
Caterers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Spirit merchant .. .. .	132	139	141	145	140
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,448</b>

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June. Excluding railway refreshment rooms, 25 in 1977. <sup>2</sup> Including tavern licences (13 in 1977). Including vigneron's licences from 1974 (two in 1977).

## 7 PUBLIC SAFETY

*Fire Brigades*—There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act 1964-1977*, and the Rural Fires Board, under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act 1946-1977*, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under the Fire Brigades Act. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant Local Authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component Local Authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards are given in the next table. Financial transactions are given in the Public Finance Chapter.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Stations	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure <sup>2</sup>
			Permanent	Other <sup>1</sup>		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1972-73 .. .. .	81	190	1,224	1,358	18,185	9,914
1973-74 .. .. .	81	192	1,338	1,282	14,681	13,103
1974-75 .. .. .	81	194	1,422	1,346	20,572	17,990
1975-76 .. .. .	81	196	1,456	1,339	17,501	21,772
1976-77 .. .. .	81	197	1,460	1,338 <sup>3</sup>	15,947 <sup>4</sup>	24,961

<sup>1</sup> Including volunteers.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding loan expenditure (\$2,472,236 in 1976-77).

<sup>3</sup> Including 44 volunteers.

<sup>4</sup> Including 3,173 calls involving monetary loss.

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and 10 members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments, one representative from the United Graziers' Association, and one representative from the Cane Growers Council. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1977 there were 1,314 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$423,623 during 1976-77.

*Surf Life Saving*—Many Queensland beaches are patrolled at weekends and during holiday periods by volunteer members of surf life saving clubs. As well as performing rescues, lifesavers provide first aid and other services. In 1976-77 total club membership was about 4,700. Clubs meet their operating costs through fund raising, donations, and government grants. The Queensland Government grant to the parent body, The Surf Life Saving Association (Queensland Division), in 1976-77 was \$549,427.

Some Local Authorities in Queensland employ beach inspectors who are qualified lifesavers and who carry out beach patrol activities particularly when the volunteer lifesavers are unavailable.

*Protection from Sharks*—A programme designed to protect the public from attacks by sharks commenced in November 1962 and since its inception a total of 19,750 sharks and 9,400 pups have been taken. For the season ended June 1977 the total catch was 1,004 sharks and 481 pups. Expenditure on shark protection for 1976-77 was \$331,207.

*Road Safety Council*—The Queensland Road Safety Council was established to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety.

*State Emergency Service*—The Queensland State Emergency Service was established, as such, during 1974 with the aim of training, educating, organising, and co-ordinating the community to cope with disaster. It is manned by both volunteer and permanent staff and receives the support of Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments. Expenditure during the year 1976-77 was \$751,823.

## • Chapter 8

# HEALTH

### 1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Commonwealth, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by each of these bodies are outlined briefly below.

*Commonwealth Government Services*—The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Commonwealth Government by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this service, covering human, animal, and plant quarantine, operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 9, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Divisions within the Commonwealth Department of Health are involved in a large number of activities including community, Aboriginal, and environmental health, epidemiology, drug evaluation and dependence, and medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing, and medical, acoustic, and radiation laboratories). Details of these activities, including expenditure, are included in the *Official Year Book of Australia*.

*State Government Services*—The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The State Government directly maintains some of the facilities and with the Commonwealth Government assumes financial responsibility for recognised (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given in Section 3 of this Chapter. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement operates hospitals and medical clinics at several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital, and on most Torres Strait islands.



The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services. Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases.

The monitoring of the hazards associated with the use of ionising radiation and microwaves in medicine, industry, and research is carried out by the Division of Health and Medical Physics. This Division also acts as adviser in the assessment and purchasing of electro-medical equipment for recognised (public) hospitals and maintains medical and dental equipment.

A close watch is kept for the early detection and the incidence of disease, through school health examinations, chest clinics, mobile X-ray units, and compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. Reports of cholera, typhoid, and salmonella in baby foods attracted much attention during 1976-77. Action to prevent the spread of these diseases was effective, as only one case of cholera, one of typhoid, and 51 of salmonellosis were notified. The next table illustrates the pattern of notifications of diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1976
Amoebiasis .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	46
Breast abscess .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	71	13	.. <sup>1</sup>
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	167	174	113	.. <sup>1</sup>
Diphtheria .. .. .	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	2
Dysentery (bacillary) .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	65	42
Hansen's disease .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	8	30	1	2	1	2
Hepatitis (infective and serum) .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	713	1,000	369
Hookworm .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	171
Leptospirosis <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	55	55	105	50	41
Malaria .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	9	9	10	24	57	71	60
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	42
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	17	4	44	106	6	..	..
Puerperal infections .. .. .	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	2
Q fever .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	255	106	269
Rheumatic fever .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	126	42	.. <sup>1</sup>
Rubella .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	6	12	72	7
Scarlet fever .. .. .	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	75	.. <sup>1</sup>
Tetanus .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	42	4	..
Tuberculosis .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	343	525	594	844	291	244
Typhoid fever <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	1
Typhus fever .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	2	1
Venereal diseases .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>4</sup>	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	2,111
Other .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	74	39	63
Total .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	3,473

<sup>1</sup> Not notifiable. <sup>2</sup> Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever. <sup>3</sup> Including Para-typhoid fever. <sup>4</sup> For year 1929-30. *n* Not available.

The Section of Food Supervision is engaged in the inspection and sampling of foods to ensure compliance with prescribed standards and as an aid in the detection and prevention of the sale of adulterated foods. This Section oversees the work of Local Authorities in this area.

Advisory and preventive services cover the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services. This service is provided for all pre-school and primary school children through-

out the State. Static and mobile school dental clinics are being provided progressively throughout the State. Facilities for the training of school dental therapists, who will work with dentists to provide necessary treatment, have been established in Brisbane and Townsville.

A special geriatric unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital provides a modern assessment and rehabilitation service including a therapeutic day hospital.

The Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, operates a chain of sub-centres throughout the State, studies and treats cancer, and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

The Division of Maternal and Child Health provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 303 Maternal and Child Health Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of clinics .. .. .	292	297	295	299	303
Brisbane Statistical Division .. .. .	94	95	94	103	106
Rest of State <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	198	202	201	196	197
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	28,496	28,158	27,965	25,972	26,372
Number of attendances .. .. .	557,171	552,691	551,663	525,389	511,886
Brisbane Statistical Division .. .. .	275,702	271,175	271,491	255,458	222,858
Rest of State .. .. .	281,469	281,516	280,172	269,931	289,028

<sup>1</sup> Including three Flying Doctor bases.

This Division also maintains eight ante-natal clinics and three residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties.

The Aboriginal Health Programme is a specialised unit within the Health Department with the primary aims of improving health by early detection and treatment and through health education. Health teams which are mobile, are in regular contact with about 33,500 Aborigines and Islanders.

The Flying Surgeon Service, based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1976, 900 routine operations and 63 emergency operations were performed, and 1,977 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations and coronial autopsies. The Laboratory is a World Health Organisation/Food and Agriculture Organisation (WHO/F.A.O.) Leptospirosis Reference Centre.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Australian Government Departments. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, and textiles.

The Queensland Health Education Council was dissolved on 30 October 1976 and its activities were taken over by the Division of Health Education. In its efforts to improve the health of Queenslanders through

education the Division makes use of the mass media, publications, films, displays, talks, and library services, and conducts health education programmes.

Details of residential and out-patient services provided by the Psychiatric Services and the Youth, Welfare, and Guidance Divisions of the Health Department are given in Sections 3, 4, and 7 of this Chapter.

*Local Authority Services*—Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and food hygiene. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The Commonwealth Government supplies all serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

*Services by Other Organisations*—The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's chief suppliers of biological medicines, insulins, vaccines, penicillins, human blood fractions, BCG, and a large range of veterinary biological products. In addition, biological research into many kinds of human and veterinary disease is carried out in the fields of bacteriology, bio-chemistry, immunology, and virology.

The Environmental Control Council was created under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation and Environmental Control Act 1971-1974*, to co-ordinate the work of State Departments, Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies, and all interested persons and associations in their respective fields of endeavour which are directed towards the control of the environment, and to ensure consistency in their respective policies and objectives. It maintains liaison with Local Authorities on environmental matters, continuously reviews the state of the environment, and advises the government on environmental matters. Legislation to control air pollution is contained in the *Clean Air Act 1963-1976*. This Act provides for licensing of scheduled industries, the investigation of complaints from the public regarding air pollution, and the maintenance of an air monitoring programme throughout Queensland. The Water Quality Control Council of Queensland was established under the *Clean Waters Act 1971-1976* which is administered by the Minister for Local Government and Main Roads. The Council determines the conditions of licensing of premises which discharge effluent to water courses and is responsible for the specification of effluent and water standards. Some of the other legislation affecting water pollution control includes the *Water Act 1926-1976*, *Fisheries Act 1976*, *Harbours Act 1955-1976*, *Mining Act 1968-1976*, *Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1973*, and the *Irrigation Act 1922-1977*. The *Litter Act 1971* provides for penalties up to \$300 to be imposed by the courts where littering occurs on a public place. Some Local Authority by-laws include provisions for "on-the-spot" fines of \$20 for these offences. In such statutes as the *Agricultural Standards Act 1952-1972* and the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966-1972* there are provisions for the control of misuse of pesticides. Late in 1976 draft legislation against noise pollution providing for persons responsible for noise above a set standard to be subject to fines was presented to Parliament.

Details of other health services provided by non-profit organisations are included in the relevant sections in this Chapter.

## 2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

While public health services are primarily concerned with preventive measures, curative medicine and the treatment of ill-health are catered for by private practitioner services, institutional care, both public and private, and organised out-patient or domiciliary services.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit; donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of two-way radio, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, and Charleville). During 1976-77 consultations numbered 30,655, including 8,799 by radio. In addition 535 flights were made involving a total of 447,300 kilometres, and 347 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1976-77 amounted to \$292,118 from the State Government and \$350,489 from the Commonwealth Government. Capital grants from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$138,499 and \$223,273 was received in donations.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and para-medical workers, and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the 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.

### REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL WORKERS, QUEENSLAND

Profession etc.	Number on register at 31 December			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists) ..	1,261	1,702	1,880	2,075
Medical specialists .. .. .	993	1,075	1,155	1,228
Dentists .. .. .	807	779	899	992
Dental specialists .. .. .	57	59	61	65
Optometrists .. .. .	183	189	207	208
Pharmacists .. .. .	1,902	1,962	2,014	2,061
Physiotherapists .. .. .	470	545	605	708
Chiropodists .. .. .	110	108	117	125
Registered nurses <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	13,318	14,688	14,906	16,370
Enrolled nurses—General <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,294	1,873	2,529	4,414

<sup>1</sup> Including 6,116 in 1974, 6,762 in 1975, 7,040 in 1976, and 7,550 in 1977 with more than one certificate. <sup>2</sup> Nursing aides prior to 1976.

## 3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Statistics in this section relate to residential health establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. general hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition mental hospitals are separately defined.

*General hospitals* have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide

comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week. General hospitals are classified as either *recognised* or *private*. Recognised hospitals are those classed as such under the terms of the Medibank agreement. These hospitals are required to provide free accommodation and treatment to certain categories of patients (formerly termed *public* patients) and to make charges, at agreed rates, in respect of other categories of patients. Hospitals classed as private under the Medibank agreement cater only for private patients. The figures for private hospitals in the tables which follow also include eight government hospitals on Aboriginal Communities not included under the Medibank agreement.

*Nursing care homes* are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons. They must have a full-time equivalent of more than 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-patients. The average stay per admission is several months.

Persons who are incapable of independently maintaining their own good health, or who do not have the benefit of family care, are catered for in *personal care homes*, defined as establishments which provide minimal nursing care to chronically ill, infirm, convalescent, or handicapped persons or to infants, and have a full-time equivalent of not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 in-patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or getting about. The average stay per admission is usually over 12 months.

Psychiatric treatment and care for the mentally ill is provided in *psychiatric hospitals* and *training centres* (see Section 5) which are all controlled by the State Government.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units in the larger recognised hospitals. A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is also attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. The Security Patients Hospital at Wacol, for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department. An important development in the Division of Psychiatric Services during 1976-77 was the separation of the intellectually handicapped from psychiatrically ill patients. To this end a new caring profession, constituting residential care workers, was established and a villa complex at the Basil Stafford Training Centre was opened in May 1977.

In 1975-76 the 58 District Hospitals Boards administered 136 residential establishments, including 10 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next Chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 23 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals.

The next table indicates the extent of the activities of the various types of residential health establishments.

## RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	General hospitals <sup>1</sup>		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised <sup>3</sup>	Private <sup>5</sup>		
Controlling body				
Commonwealth Government .. ..	..	3	1	..
State Government .. ..	5	4	5	8
District Hospitals Boards .. ..	126	..	7	..
Religious and other non-profit .. ..	3	30	61	..
Private enterprise .. ..	..	11	68	..
Total .. ..	134	48	142	8
Number of beds at 30 June 1976 ..	12,377	2,928	8,938	3,387
In-patients at 1 July 1975 .. ..	7,522	2,103	8,482	3,056
Admitted during year .. ..	313,403	93,586	8,869	3,537
Discharged during year .. ..	306,540	91,740	6,576	3,503
Died during year .. ..	6,505	1,691	2,218	152
In-patients at 30 June 1976 .. ..	7,880	2,258	8,557	2,938
Males .. ..	3,554	988	2,422	1,961
Females .. ..	4,326	1,270	6,135	977
In-patient days during year				
In standard wards .. ..	2,218,759	6,935	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
In private wards .. ..	493,102	752,486	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
Total .. ..	2,711,861	759,421	3,087,983	1,085,258
Average daily number resident .. ..	7,410	2,075	8,437	2,965
Average number of in-patient days per admission .. ..	9	8	348	307
Staff <sup>5</sup> engaged				
Medical .. ..	882	63	10	42
Other professional and technical .. ..	1,167	132	74	196
Qualified and student nurses .. ..	5,850	1,668	960	862
Nursing aides, wardsmen, etc. .. ..	4,036	1,043	2,147	770
Administrative and clerical .. ..	1,161	336	244	127
Domestic .. ..	3,456	821	1,224	321
Maintenance, gardeners, other .. ..	901	194	288	476
Total .. ..	17,453	4,256	4,946	2,794
Staff <sup>5</sup> per 100 in-patients				
Medical .. ..	11.2	2.8	0.1	1.4
Other professional and technical .. ..	14.8	5.8	0.9	6.7
Qualified and student nurses .. ..	74.2	73.9	11.2	29.3
Nursing aides, wardsmen, etc. .. ..	51.2	46.2	25.1	26.2
Administrative and clerical .. ..	14.7	14.9	2.9	4.3
Domestic .. ..	43.9	36.4	14.3	10.9
Maintenance, gardeners, other .. ..	11.4	8.6	3.4	16.2
Total .. ..	221.5	188.5	57.8	95.1

<sup>1</sup> Staff figures include those engaged in out-patient departments. <sup>2</sup> Regarded as such under the Medibank agreement. <sup>3</sup> In addition to those regarded as such under the Medibank agreement, there were three Commonwealth Government repatriation hospitals and eight hospitals on Aboriginal Communities (four State and four religious). <sup>4</sup> Not applicable. <sup>5</sup> Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff engaged during the last pay period in 1975-76.

Details of the finances of residential health facilities establishments are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. The Commonwealth Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Medibank programme, and Nursing Home Benefits and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government directly to patients through hospital benefits organisations are not included in the table below. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. The State Government gives assistance under the Medibank cost-sharing agreements by the subsidisation of recognised hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	General hospitals		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised <sup>1</sup>	Private		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating account receipts</b>				
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from				
Commonwealth Government ..	58,624	19,512	29,493	1,040
State Government .. .. .	98,106	330	3,298	24,195
Parent body .. .. .	..	166	250	..
Patients' fees .. .. .	14,398	26,279	17,983	2,582
Property and investment income ..	1,140	1,473	573	..
Public subscription, fund raising, donations .. .. .	..	74	773	..
Sales of goods or services .. ..	5	777	94	13
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>172,273</b>	<b>48,612</b>	<b>52,463</b>	<b>27,829</b>
<b>Operating account expenditure</b>				
Salaries and wages .. .. .	126,175	34,057	39,226	23,767
Provisions .. .. .	5,540	1,772	3,310	1,462
Medicaments and appliances .. ..	12,983	1,970	311	397
Management, establishment, and domestic costs .. .. .	11,686	4,405	5,554	1,936
Renewals, maintenance, repairs to plant, equipment, etc. .. .. .	7,448	2,051	1,085	267
Interest on loans .. .. .	5,705	437	608	..
<b>Total gross payments .. .. .</b>	<b>169,538</b>	<b>44,692</b>	<b>50,093</b>	<b>27,829</b>
<i>Less Board and lodgings paid by staff</i>	<i>1,296</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total net payments .. .. .</b>	<b>168,242</b>	<b>44,455</b>	<b>49,994</b>	<b>27,829</b>
Redemption on loans .. .. .	3,501	..	65	..
Depreciation .. .. .	..	636	726	..
<b>Total operating cost .. .. .</b>	<b>171,742</b>	<b>45,092</b>	<b>50,785</b>	<b>27,829</b>
<b>Capital expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>1,969</b>
<b>Operating cost per in-patient day ..</b>	<b>\$ 63.33</b>	<b>\$ 57.42<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$ 16.45</b>	<b>\$ 25.64</b>

<sup>1</sup> Operating account figures exclude figures of out-patient departments. <sup>2</sup> This figure has been adjusted on the basis that five out-patient visits are equal in cost to one in-patient day.

*Facilities Available in Residential Health Establishments*—Many of the establishments referred to in the preceding tables provide facilities for different classes of patients. However, details for the whole of such establishments have been allocated to one or the other of the categories shown on the basis of the predominant activity. Separate details have also been collected of the types of patients being treated on the last Wednesday in June, and these have been aggregated in the table below for all establishments according to their predominant activity. This table also provides details of the various minor activities within each type of establishment.

PATIENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Type or condition of in-patients	General hospitals	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
<b>Condition of short-term patients</b>						
Acute medical .. .. .	3,677	51	16	3,257	487	3,744
Acute orthopaedic .. .. .	581	1	..	538	44	582
Acute other surgical .. .. .	2,194	1	..	2,034	161	2,195
Obstetric .. .. .	848	2	..	850	..	850
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural .. .. .	839	..	..	757	82	839
Other specialty .. .. .	614	..	..	573	41	614
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>8,824</b>
<b>Condition of long-stay patients</b>						
Long-term orthopaedic .. .. .	53	44	63	146	14	160
Long-stay geriatric .. .. .	1,329	3,454	826	5,609	..	5,609
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,472	41	89	1,521	81	1,602
Physically handicapped .. .. .	38	207	17	153	109	262
Intellectually handicapped .. .. .	551	45	97	530	163	693
Tuberculosis .. .. .	85	2	..	87	..	87
Other .. .. .	114	20	..	132	2	134
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>8,547</b>
<b>Persons receiving personal care</b>						
Aged or infirm persons .. .. .	148	1,206	1,588	2,942	..	2,942
Physically handicapped .. .. .	54	190	97	187	154	341
Intellectually handicapped .. .. .	451	46	72	400	169	569
Dependent children, infants .. .. .	..	121	15	..	136	136
Other .. .. .	25	46	84	43	112	155
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>4,143</b>
<b>Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care</b>						
	3	16	100	119	..	119
<b>All patients .. .. .</b>	<b>13,076</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>19,878</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>21,633</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including psychiatric institutions.

*Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes*—The State Department of Health is responsible for maintaining hospital services at sufficient levels throughout the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division also tend to be higher



because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

Details of the activities and unit costs of hospitals and nursing and personal care homes in each Statistical Division of the State are available from the annual bulletin, *Health and Welfare Establishments, Queensland* (Reference No. 4302.3), published by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

#### 4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

In the following pages particulars are given of in-patients treated in Queensland public hospitals (other than psychiatric hospitals) and in repatriation and private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department. Included are all patients who left hospital during the year shown, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended.

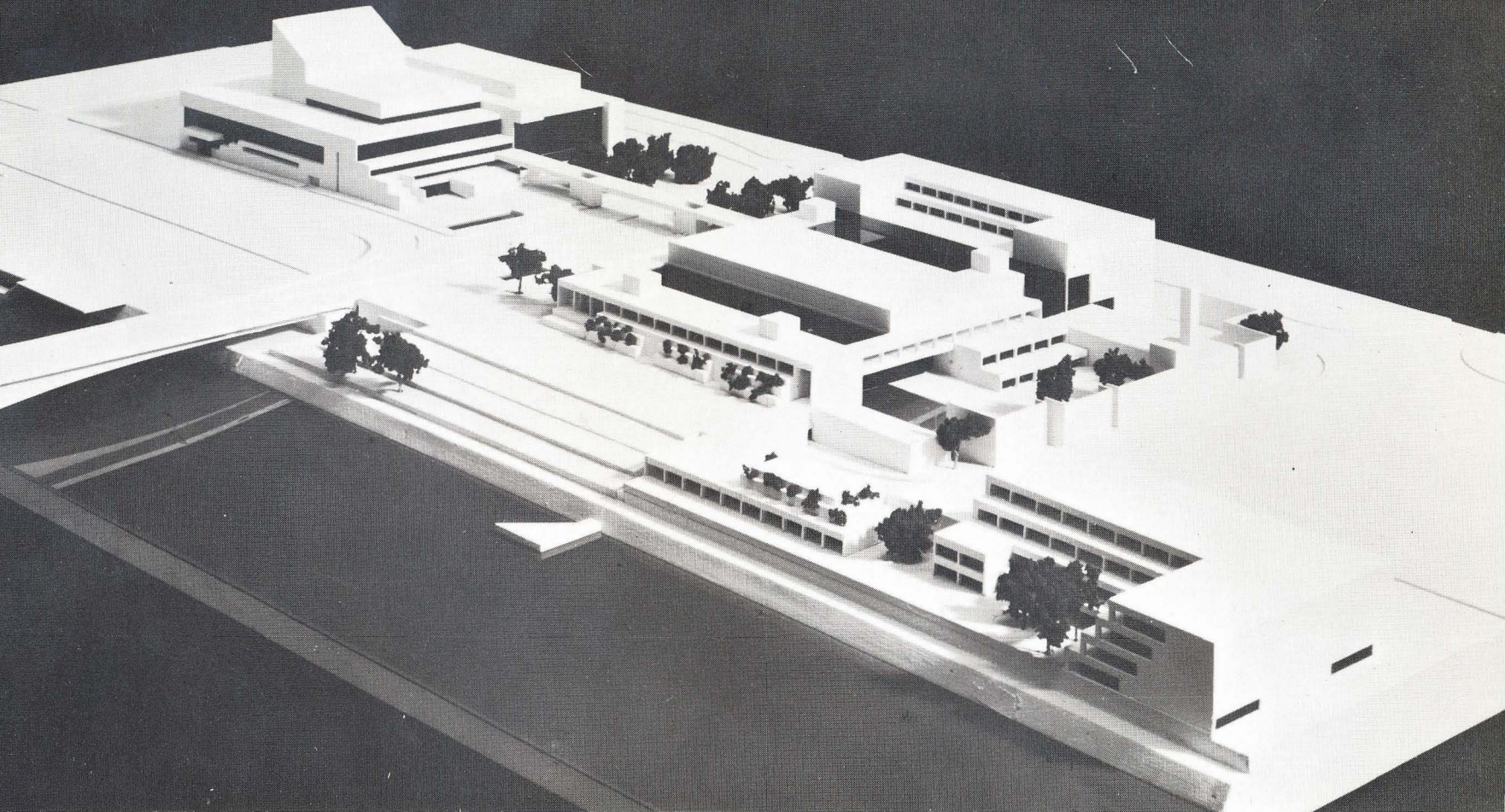
The principal disease or condition selected for classification is the one which best characterises the period of hospitalisation. The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases (1965 revision).

The next table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. When normal maternity cases (31,643) are excluded, female cases comprised 58 per cent of the patients treated in private hospitals and 50 per cent of patients treated in public hospitals. Male cases in the 0 to 9 years and 50 years and over age groups outnumbered female cases in both public and private hospitals; female cases outnumbered males in both types of institutions in the remaining age groups.

#### PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Age group	Public			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-9 years ..	27,367	19,725	47,092	6,653	4,727	11,380	19.6	19.3
10-19 years ..	16,640	19,246	35,886	2,991	3,908	6,899	15.2	16.9
20-29 years ..	16,502	45,700	62,202	2,995	12,753	15,748	15.4	21.8
30-39 years ..	12,514	22,279	34,793	3,268	10,558	13,826	20.7	32.2
40-49 years ..	15,436	14,856	30,292	3,441	7,030	10,471	18.2	32.1
50-59 years ..	16,848	14,798	31,646	6,350	6,070	12,420	27.4	29.1
60-69 years ..	16,856	12,785	29,641	6,268	4,406	10,674	27.1	25.6
70 years and over ..	16,786	16,182	32,968	5,986	6,005	11,991	26.3	27.1
All ages ..	138,949	165,571	304,520	37,952	55,457	93,409	21.5	25.1
Average age ..	35.29	35.07	38.17	35.85	35.44	35.60	..	..

The next table shows patients in public and private hospitals according to the principal disease or condition for which they were treated and the tables on pages 130 to 132 show patients treated by age, sex, and period of treatment.



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES—Chapter 10  
Proposed Queensland Cultural Centre, South Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau





HEALTH—Chapter 8  
New Royal Brisbane Hospital complex  
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau  
RURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 12  
Sugar cane planting





PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Rate <sup>1</sup>	
	Public		Private		Public	Private
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	5,931	5,377	808	893	53.59	8.06
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	2,789	2,724	355	392	26.12	3.54
Tuberculosis .. .. .	315	134	63	12	2.13	0.35
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	7,929	7,662	2,450	2,573	73.88	23.80
Malignant .. .. .	5,995	4,812	1,721	1,414	51.21	14.86
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	963	629	215	129	7.54	1.63
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> .. .. .	1,943	2,469	472	714	20.91	5.62
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	960	1,207	294	293	10.27	2.78
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> .. .. .	864	805	236	356	7.91	2.80
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	5,790	4,929	1,766	2,241	50.80	18.99
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> .. .. .	7,284	6,528	2,678	2,578	65.45	24.91
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	14,039	11,631	3,681	3,494	121.65	34.00
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	276	262	20	14	2.55	0.16
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	852	1,203	289	337	9.74	2.97
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	5,020	2,827	972	605	37.19	7.47
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	2,895	2,161	641	567	23.96	5.72
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	2,163	2,071	566	491	20.06	5.01
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	17,923	13,805	5,607	4,817	150.36	49.40
Acute respiratory infections .. .. .	3,725	3,028	499	415	32.00	4.33
Influenza .. .. .	554	528	112	211	5.13	1.53
Pneumonia .. .. .	2,902	2,130	447	445	23.85	4.23
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma .. .. .	5,695	3,909	1,272	694	45.51	9.32
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids .. .. .	1,888	1,984	2,025	2,092	18.35	19.51
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	12,825	10,616	5,521	5,286	111.09	51.21
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	1,659	709	447	205	11.22	3.09
Appendicitis .. .. .	2,135	1,909	774	984	19.16	8.33
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	3,689	1,518	1,819	723	24.67	12.05
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	398	132	62	16	2.51	0.37
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. .. .	820	2,249	203	423	14.54	2.97
<i>Genito-urinary systems<sup>2</sup></i> .. .. .	10,529	18,944	2,284	10,978	139.67	62.85
Nephritis and nephrosis <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	5,345	4,735	91	95	47.77	0.88
Infections of kidney .. .. .	143	564	35	131	3.35	0.79
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	426	240	156	95	3.16	1.19
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1,248	..	717	..	5.91	3.40
Diseases of breast .. .. .	91	1,192	60	1,368	6.08	6.77
Other diseases of genital organs .. .. .	1,725	10,087	707	8,581	55.98	44.01
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	42,610	..	6,358	201.93	30.13
Complications of above .. .. .	..	14,996	..	2,329	71.06	11.04
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. .. .	3,549	2,562	1,273	1,189	28.96	11.67
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	5,530	4,722	2,187	2,127	48.58	20.44
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,725	1,268	562	404	14.18	4.58
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> .. .. .	1,156	1,032	107	117	10.37	1.06
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	11,948	11,290	3,076	3,699	110.12	32.11
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> .. .. .	26,433	13,413	2,596	2,003	188.83	21.79
<i>Supplementary classifications<sup>3</sup></i> .. .. .	3,551	5,908	2,648	5,630	44.82	39.23
All classes .. .. .	138,949	165,571	37,952	55,457	1,443.11	442.66

<sup>1</sup> Patients per 10,000 population. <sup>2</sup> Figures are not comparable with those for earlier years as changes in reporting procedure resulted in more consistent reporting of each "discharge" of a patient after regular renal dialysis. <sup>3</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

## MALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> ..	3,490	668	693	389	374	378	368	379	6,739
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. ..	2,245	144	163	86	99	113	128	166	3,144
Tuberculosis .. ..	4	5	11	20	78	84	93	83	378
Neoplasms .. ..	244	497	429	564	1,053	1,902	2,936	2,754	10,379
Malignant .. ..	55	142	177	345	718	1,502	2,390	2,387	7,716
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. ..	98	205	89	65	124	142	264	191	1,178
<i>Endocrine, metabolic</i> .. ..	435	158	184	177	284	375	376	426	2,415
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	29	85	114	93	161	215	239	318	1,254
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i> .. ..	273	203	90	61	84	87	112	190	1,100
Mental disorders .. ..	110	391	1,121	1,313	1,468	1,681	869	603	7,556
Nervous system, sense organs .. ..	2,965	859	779	805	905	1,186	1,242	1,221	9,962
Circulatory system .. ..	95	204	466	896	2,012	3,841	4,789	5,417	17,720
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. ..	11	14	17	28	44	87	71	24	296
Hypertensive disease .. ..	1	5	65	111	212	321	278	148	1,141
Ischaemic heart disease .. ..	..	6	19	174	757	1,617	1,784	1,635	5,992
Other heart disease .. ..	34	31	70	99	236	525	924	1,617	3,536
Cerebrovascular disease .. ..	4	12	26	52	163	439	818	1,215	2,729
Respiratory system .. ..	10,527	2,045	1,373	1,104	1,154	1,829	2,502	2,996	23,530
Acute resp. infections .. ..	2,969	324	165	94	80	119	236	237	4,224
Influenza .. ..	103	109	85	82	65	73	66	83	666
Pneumonia .. ..	1,125	196	169	209	226	326	418	680	3,349
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. ..	2,448	449	212	204	339	797	1,203	1,315	6,967
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids .. ..	3,044	508	249	94	9	1	7	1	3,913
Digestive system .. ..	2,167	2,048	1,984	2,029	2,430	3,037	2,599	2,052	18,346
Peptic ulcer .. ..	2	39	159	303	441	503	389	270	2,106
Appendicitis .. ..	359	1,258	644	289	156	118	51	34	2,909
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. ..	953	242	406	476	711	975	948	797	5,508
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	12	13	20	58	114	154	72	17	460
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. ..	2	8	63	97	150	263	250	190	1,023
Genito-urinary system <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1,233	1,012	1,252	1,267	2,480	2,038	1,766	1,765	12,813
Nephritis and nephrosis <sup>1</sup> .. ..	110	468	721	815	1,911	1,059	272	80	5,436
Infections of kidney .. ..	15	20	24	20	24	27	24	24	178
Calculus of urinary system .. ..	3	7	46	77	124	134	124	67	582
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	..	3	8	33	303	737	881	1,965
Diseases of breast .. ..	2	35	29	12	25	18	16	14	151
Other diseases of genital organs .. ..	905	335	285	200	172	208	186	141	2,432
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. ..	786	737	775	494	533	589	523	385	4,822
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. ..	391	807	1,185	1,220	1,145	1,320	944	705	7,717
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. ..	1,431	440	147	81	73	51	39	25	2,287
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> .. ..	1,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,263
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. ..	2,516	1,720	1,593	1,500	1,687	2,022	1,857	2,129	15,024
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> .. ..	4,947	7,367	6,693	3,127	2,408	1,957	1,384	1,146	29,029
<i>Supplementary classes<sup>2</sup></i> .. ..	1,147	475	733	755	787	905	818	579	6,199
All classes .. ..	34,020	19,631	19,497	15,782	18,877	23,198	23,124	22,772	176,901

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> See notes <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> to table on page 129.

FEMALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> ..	2,957	852	751	389	260	342	306	413	6,270
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	1,841	231	272	140	101	156	145	230	3,116
Tuberculosis ..	4	4	9	14	18	30	33	34	146
<i>Neoplasms</i> ..	237	423	758	1,128	1,541	2,193	2,044	1,911	10,235
Malignant ..	43	95	201	488	804	1,526	1,530	1,539	6,226
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	56	25	48	54	62	128	200	185	758
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	476	174	324	365	384	415	470	575	3,183
Diabetes mellitus ..	37	101	108	141	145	213	295	460	1,500
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i>	211	177	92	89	110	106	134	242	1,161
<i>Mental disorders</i> ..	75	492	1,341	1,313	1,282	1,083	737	847	7,170
<i>Nervous system, sense organs</i>	2,244	718	837	848	887	1,070	1,073	1,429	9,106
<i>Circulatory system</i> ..	56	156	637	1,287	1,781	2,575	3,192	5,441	15,125
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	4	8	25	40	43	71	64	21	276
Hypertensive disease ..	1	9	79	170	269	374	344	294	1,540
Ischaemic heart disease ..	..	3	7	65	276	645	1,019	1,417	3,432
Other heart disease ..	12	28	60	88	154	301	574	1,511	2,728
Cerebrovascular disease	4	7	29	53	149	325	553	1,442	2,562
<i>Respiratory system</i> ..	7,489	2,603	1,809	1,174	1,052	1,230	1,371	1,894	18,622
Acute resp. infections ..	2,043	464	278	129	108	136	125	160	3,443
Influenza ..	85	109	113	102	65	77	92	96	739
Pneumonia ..	800	152	179	174	178	226	264	602	2,575
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma ..	1,411	485	443	337	386	464	563	514	4,603
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ..	2,550	1,054	365	76	14	11	4	2	4,076
<i>Digestive system</i> ..	1,438	2,244	2,599	1,991	1,865	2,138	1,762	1,865	15,902
Peptic ulcer ..	..	16	57	135	181	224	157	144	914
Appendicitis ..	317	1,280	688	318	131	78	52	29	2,893
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	399	67	159	219	281	374	314	428	2,241
Cirrhosis of liver ..	4	12	11	23	24	31	34	9	148
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	1	117	515	448	383	446	404	358	2,672
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> <sup>1</sup> ..	461	2,086	7,021	7,175	6,473	4,209	1,503	994	29,922
Nephritis and nephrosis <sup>1</sup>	98	366	425	865	1,596	1,226	189	65	4,830
Infections of kidney ..	23	143	141	108	73	95	66	46	695
Calculus of urinary system	1	6	47	66	76	72	54	13	335
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of breast ..	7	142	569	615	639	353	144	91	2,560
Other diseases of genital organs ..	33	1,104	5,383	5,176	3,726	2,123	728	395	18,668
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	..	6,243	33,139	8,900	678	8	..	..	48,968
Complications of above ..	..	2,651	11,134	3,188	345	7	..	..	17,325
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	619	654	518	364	372	396	334	494	3,751
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> ..	234	680	721	837	890	1,224	1,140	1,123	6,849
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> ..	824	309	217	111	79	59	47	26	1,672
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	1,146	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,149
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> ..	2,176	2,032	2,338	1,777	1,573	1,579	1,380	2,134	14,989
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	3,203	2,716	2,163	1,446	1,129	1,257	1,113	2,389	15,416
<i>Supplementary classes</i> <sup>2</sup> ..	606	594	3,187	3,642	1,530	984	585	410	11,538
All classes ..	24,452	23,154	58,453	32,837	21,886	20,868	17,191	22,187	221,028

1 and 2 See notes 2 and 3 to table on page 129.

## AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	6,739	50,194	7.45	6,270	33,815	5.39
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. ..	3,144	14,627	4.65	3,116	14,007	4.50
Tuberculosis .. .. .	378	15,943	42.18	146	3,265	22.36
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	10,379	111,575	10.75	10,235	95,095	9.29
Malignant .. .. .	7,716	94,388	12.23	6,226	71,911	11.55
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	1,178	10,181	8.64	758	6,687	8.82
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,415	31,780	13.16	3,183	40,019	12.57
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	1,254	21,114	16.84	1,500	23,007	15.34
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,100	7,513	6.83	1,161	9,546	8.22
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	7,556	139,638	18.48	7,170	160,232	22.35
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	9,962	86,847	8.72	9,106	77,479	8.51
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	17,720	236,497	13.35	15,125	232,587	15.38
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	296	3,990	13.48	276	3,965	14.37
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	1,141	10,389	9.11	1,540	14,832	9.63
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	5,992	62,126	10.37	3,432	38,818	11.31
Other forms of heart disease .. ..	3,536	42,084	11.90	2,728	39,398	14.44
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	2,729	65,639	24.05	2,562	84,317	32.91
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	23,530	144,243	6.13	18,622	102,336	5.50
Acute respiratory infections .. ..	4,224	16,197	3.83	3,443	12,766	3.71
Influenza .. .. .	666	3,195	4.80	739	4,023	5.44
Pneumonia .. .. .	3,349	31,533	9.42	2,575	25,410	9.87
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6,967	55,391	7.95	4,603	29,215	6.35
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	3,913	8,679	2.22	4,076	9,850	2.42
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	18,346	123,791	6.75	15,902	109,350	6.88
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	2,106	20,850	9.90	914	10,191	11.15
Appendicitis .. .. .	2,909	14,878	5.11	2,893	15,286	5.28
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	5,508	32,027	5.81	2,241	15,184	6.78
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	460	5,821	12.65	148	1,985	13.41
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	1,023	9,822	9.60	2,672	21,268	7.96
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	12,813	63,300	4.94	29,922	135,823	4.54
Nephritis and nephrosis <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	5,436	10,318	1.90	4,830	9,357	1.94
Infections of kidney .. .. .	178	1,579	8.87	695	5,242	7.54
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	582	4,873	8.37	335	3,259	9.73
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1,965	22,888	11.65	..	..	..
Diseases of breast .. .. .	151	521	3.45	2,560	9,618	3.76
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,432	9,057	3.72	18,668	91,740	4.91
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	..	..	48,968	320,210	6.54
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	17,325	108,207	6.25
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. ..	4,822	34,071	7.07	3,751	25,543	6.81
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	7,717	74,577	9.66	6,849	79,518	11.61
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	2,287	22,208	9.71	1,672	15,734	9.41
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	1,263	17,785	14.08	1,149	16,888	14.70
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	15,024	108,403	7.22	14,989	126,697	8.45
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	29,029	208,661	7.19	15,416	143,167	9.29
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> <sup>2</sup> ..	6,199	18,225	2.94	11,538	35,025	3.04
All classes .. .. .	176,901	1,479,308	8.36	221,028	1,759,064	7.96

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> See notes <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> to table on page 129.

The number of days in hospital, as shown in the preceding table, are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years. In 1976, 61 cases aggregating 225,952 days of stay were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1976, the average period in hospital for all patients was 8.14 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 36.66 days for tuberculosis to 1.92 days for nephritis and nephrosis. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 4.8 days and persons aged 70 and over 19.5 days in hospital.

Additional statistics are available in the bulletin *Patients Treated in Hospitals*, Reference No. 4303.3, published by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## 5 PATIENTS TREATED IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

*Mental Hospitals*—Three hospitals operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Wolston Park in Brisbane, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba, and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers, provide in-patient treatment for sufferers from psychiatric illness.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia .. .. .	37	55	92
Alcoholic psychosis .. .. .	112	21	133
Other organic psychoses .. .. .	48	39	87
Schizophrenia and paranoid states .. .. .	248	178	426
Depressive psychoses .. .. .	29	28	57
Other functional psychoses .. .. .	53	49	102
Depressive neurosis .. .. .	39	41	80
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders .. .. .	18	13	31
Alcoholism .. .. .	231	27	258
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction .. .. .	17	16	33
Other .. .. .	73	23	96
Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children .. .. .	16	8	24
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition .. .. .	36	9	45
Mental retardation .. .. .	73	63	136
No psychiatric diagnosis .. .. .	11	5	16
Symptoms not elsewhere classified, social reasons .. .. .	15	3	18
Total .. .. .	1,056	578	1,634

<sup>1</sup> Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

The Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic provides in-patient treatment for people suffering from alcoholism. There were 842 male and 65 female patients admitted during 1976-77. In addition, residential psychiatric



treatment is provided at hospitals administered by: District Hospital Boards at Brisbane, Chermide, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns; the Children's Services Department; and the Prisons Department.

*Training Centres*—There are two centres operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Basil Stafford at Brisbane and Challinor at Ipswich, for the care and training of intellectually handicapped patients. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the two training centres.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Classification <sup>2</sup>	Males	Females	Persons
Behaviour disorder .. .. .	3	..	3
Mental retardation			
Borderline and mild .. .. .	9	7	16
Moderate .. .. .	37	29	66
Severe .. .. .	37	50	87
Profound .. .. .	1	11	12
Unspecified .. .. .	34	11	45
Other <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	11	1	12
Total .. .. .	132	109	241

<sup>1</sup> Basil Stafford and Challinor only. <sup>2</sup> Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder. <sup>3</sup> Mainly persons admitted and found to have no psychiatric diagnosis or admitted for social reasons only.

A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermide.

For statistics of these institutions, see Section 3 of this Chapter.

## 6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the next table are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

In addition to statistics shown below, detailed statistics are available from the annual bulletin *Causes of Death*, Reference No. 3302.3, published by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

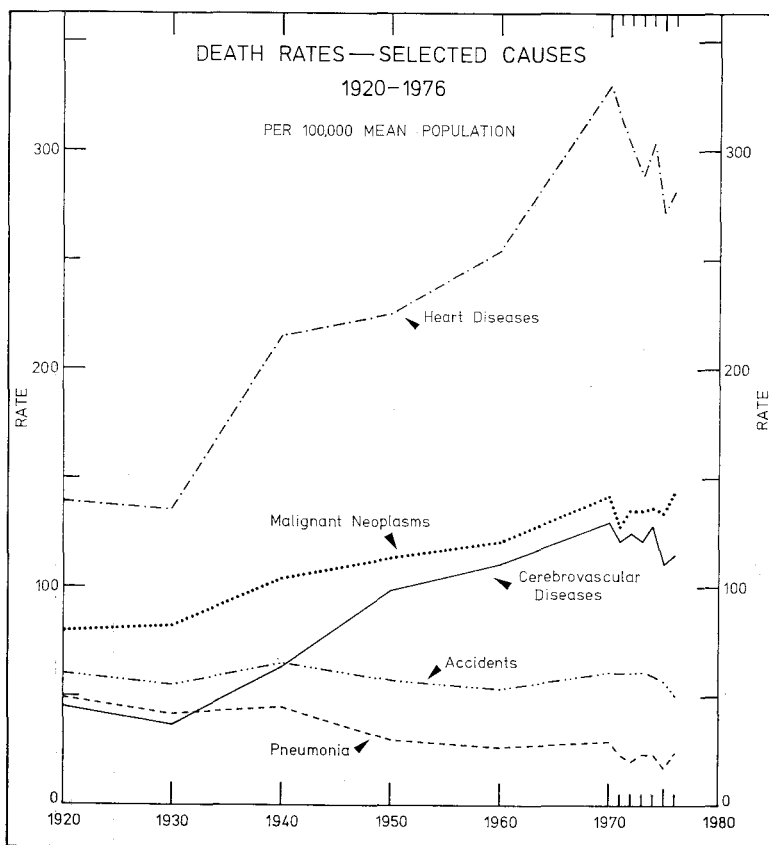
Modern chemo-therapy has resulted in the marked reduction in morbidity from conditions such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, by assisting in improving the expectation of life, this therapy has indirectly

led to an increase in morbidity from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular system.

DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup> FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1976
Accidents .. .. .	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.51
Congenital malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.09
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Diseases of early infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.14
Heart diseases .. .. .	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	2.82
Hypertensive disease .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.08
Malignant neoplasms <sup>2</sup> .. ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.44
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.10
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.24
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	1.16
Other causes .. .. .	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.48
All causes .. .. .	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	8.17

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population. <sup>2</sup> Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950. *n* Not available.



## CAUSES OF DEATH OF MALES BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Cause of death (Abbreviated International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Infective and parasitic diseases	17	..	2	2	6	9	13	25	74
Malignant neoplasms .. ..	16	19	23	34	102	303	533	734	1,764
<i>Digestive organs</i> .. ..	1	1	1	11	33	91	155	232	525
<i>Lung</i> .. ..	..	..	1	2	26	105	183	210	527
<i>Skin</i> .. ..	..	1	7	6	11	12	19	21	77
<i>Breast</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	6
<i>Genital organs</i> .. ..	..	1	2	6	1	8	30	95	143
<i>Urinary organs</i> .. ..	2	..	..	1	3	20	28	44	98
<i>Leukaemia and aleukaemia</i>	7	6	4	4	1	8	17	32	79
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	..	..	..	2	5	11	32	61	111
Anaemias .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	15
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. ..	11	6	9	2	7	13	15	20	83
<i>Paralysis agitans</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	13	19
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. ..	..	..	3	1	5	9	24	22	64
Hypertensive disease .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	11	30	38	82
Ischaemic heart disease .. ..	..	..	3	30	160	488	983	1,661	3,325
Other forms of heart disease	1	2	3	2	7	23	45	201	284
Cerebrovascular disease .. ..	..	..	6	9	28	83	211	694	1,031
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .. ..	..	..	1	2	8	15	57	210	293
Influenza .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	11	22
Pneumonia .. ..	17	1	5	5	7	16	25	182	258
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. ..	2	3	2	2	6	47	163	307	532
Peptic ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	9	20	23	58
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	7	15
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	..	1	1	4	20	34	28	14	102
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	..	..	3	1	3	23	26	51	107
Infections of kidney .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	16	25
Congenital anomalies .. ..	77	4	7	..	4	4	1	1	98
Certain causes of perinatal mortality .. ..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
All other diseases .. ..	34	6	14	18	52	88	84	178	474
Accidents .. ..	61	161	145	80	78	93	64	70	752
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i> .. ..	17	116	104	43	31	34	32	22	399
<i>Other motor vehicle non- traffic accidents</i> .. ..	5	8	5	5	1	6	2	1	33
<i>Drowning and submersion</i> .. ..	22	12	12	4	4	12	6	2	74
<i>All other accidents</i> .. ..	17	25	24	28	42	41	24	45	246
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	..	13	45	31	34	34	22	14	193
Other external causes .. ..	2	1	6	7	9	3	2	1	31
All causes .. ..	395	218	280	236	547	1,325	2,396	4,551	9,948

## CAUSES OF DEATHS OF FEMALES BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Cause of death (Abbreviated International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Infective and parasitic diseases	16	2	1	2	2	2	12	20	57
Malignant neoplasms .. ..	7	7	17	40	82	218	309	589	1,269
<i>Digestive organs</i> .. ..	..	..	2	9	20	55	104	258	448
<i>Lung</i> .. ..	1	..	..	1	8	18	32	30	90
<i>Skin</i> .. ..	..	..	4	3	5	3	9	18	42
<i>Breast</i> .. ..	..	..	2	13	26	50	55	92	238
<i>Genital organs</i> .. ..	..	..	1	6	10	42	45	55	159
<i>Urinary organs</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	10	12	29	54
<i>Leukaemia and aleukaemia</i>	3	4	4	3	2	11	8	19	54
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	12	20	91	129
Anaemias .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	14
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. ..	9	2	4	2	2	4	14	25	62
<i>Paralysis agitans</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	21
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. ..	..	1	..	3	6	9	22	31	72
Hypertensive disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	6	15	56	84
Ischaemic heart disease .. ..	..	..	..	5	41	128	334	1,398	1,906
Other forms of heart disease	1	..	4	4	6	8	23	248	294
Cerebrovascular disease .. ..	1	1	2	12	39	80	168	1,106	1,409
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .. ..	..	..	..	3	4	5	27	205	244
Influenza .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	19	25
Pneumonia .. ..	12	1	4	3	4	14	21	193	252
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. ..	..	2	3	4	6	18	23	65	121
Peptic ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	8	18	32
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	11	16
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	..	1	..	1	8	6	5	7	28
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	1	2	2	4	10	22	28	41	110
Infections of kidney .. ..	..	2	2	..	5	2	10	20	41
Congenital anomalies .. ..	80	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	94
Certain causes of perinatal mortality .. ..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
All other diseases .. ..	30	10	7	22	37	54	78	258	496
Accidents .. ..	46	47	30	25	25	24	24	95	316
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i> .. ..	19	37	22	20	16	12	19	16	161
<i>Other motor vehicle non- traffic accidents</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Drowning and submersion</i> ..	12	3	2	1	..	1	..	4	23
<i>All other accidents</i> .. ..	15	7	6	4	9	11	5	75	132
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	..	4	10	9	16	15	9	1	64
Other external causes .. ..	4	10	3	2	2	2	1	1	25
All causes .. ..	338	96	94	147	312	636	1,158	4,510	7,291

## 7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient clinics, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and mobile services such as home nursing, domiciliary care, and ambulances.

Included in the following are services administered by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations which employ a full-time equivalent para-medical staff (nurses, nursing aides, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and psychologists, but not trade instructors or teachers) at least equal to 1 for every 10 daily patient attendances or visits. This definition distinguishes health services from welfare services, which are not covered by this collection, and thereby excludes such services as sheltered workshops, special schools for the retarded, meals on wheels, and baby clinics offering advisory services but no actual treatment.

*Out-patient Services*—These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 127 recognised hospitals throughout the State, or at 46 general and 13 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

In addition to the services in the next table, 33 other establishments provided 248,581 treatments to 63,563 patients. In these establishments, out-patient services were only a minor activity so costs and staff details are not separately available.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane .. .. .	34	1,647	4,499	15.97
Moreton .. .. .	10	163	446	6.70
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	18	172	470	8.92
Downs .. .. .	16	158	432	8.08
South-West .. .. .	15	56	154	10.34
Fitzroy .. .. .	22	188	513	10.83
Central-West .. .. .	10	32	88	14.51
Mackay .. .. .	6	85	233	9.44
Northern .. .. .	10	232	633	9.89
Far North .. .. .	37	267	731	8.70
North-West .. .. .	8	106	290	7.25
Total .. .. .	186	3,107	8,488	12.71

*Day Centres*—Day centres and day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Sheltered workshops providing occupational or industrial training with no continuing remedial treatment are excluded. Day schools providing education and welfare facilities are also excluded.

*Domiciliary Nursing Services*—Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services are given in the next table.

## DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	Type of service		
	Day centres <sup>1</sup>	Domiciliary nursing services <sup>2</sup>	Total
Number of establishments			
Government departments .. .. .	2	..	2
District hospital boards .. .. .	2	..	2
Other non-profit organisations .. .. .	5	47	52
Total .. .. .	9	47	56
Patients on register at 1 July 1975 .. .. .	512	5,531	6,043
New patients during year .. .. .	1,317	16,311	17,628
Cases finalised during year .. .. .	967	15,688	16,655
Patients on register at 30 June 1976 .. .. .	862	6,154	7,016
Total visits during year .. .. .	61,287	1,142,738	1,204,025
Average daily number of services .. .. .	246	3,122	.. <sup>3</sup>
Visits during week ended 30 June 1976			
Aged persons .. .. .	123	14,535	14,658
Physically handicapped persons .. .. .	826	4,498	5,324
Intellectually handicapped persons .. .. .	122	381	503
Psychiatric or behavioural cases .. .. .	171	297	468
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons .. .. .	141	189	330
Other patients .. .. .	234	3,812	4,046
Total .. .. .	1,617	23,712	25,329

<sup>1</sup> Except for one centre, these are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. <sup>2</sup> Excluding 3 services (with 3,101 visits during the year) which are ancillary to other establishments. <sup>3</sup> Not applicable.

*Ambulance Services*—Ten of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.). Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B.

Details of services provided, including Aerial Ambulance Services operated from Cairns and Rockhampton, are shown in the next table.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost <sup>1</sup> per service	Total kilometres travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane .. .. .	7	18	19	153	190	19.81	3,069
Moreton .. .. .	12	8	27	20	54	21.44	906
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	17	7	29	24	61	17.13	917
Downs .. .. .	16	6	27	14	47	18.79	643
South-West .. .. .	9	2	8	2	12	23.93	258
Fitzroy .. .. .	12	4	21	27	52	17.67	706
Central-West .. .. .	5	.. <sup>2</sup>	2	4	5	23.84	75
Mackay .. .. .	3	2	18	11	31	18.51	366
Northern .. .. .	7	5	25	17	47	15.12	485
Far North .. .. .	15	5	33	23	61	15.81	727
North-West .. .. .	6	3	7	4	14	22.10	157
Total .. .. .	109	61	215	299	576	18.70	8,310

<sup>1</sup> Excluding capital cost. <sup>2</sup> Less than 500.

*Income and Expenditure*—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services, excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of recognised hospitals. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure in respect of out-patient departments of recognised hospitals is not separately available and has been included with that for recognised hospitals in previous tables. In the accounts of some other non-residential services capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the next table.

FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Commonwealth Government .. ..	14,734	1,490	..
State Government .. .. .	24,945	1,222	5,314
Local Government .. .. .	..	18	..
Parent body or controlling authority ..	..	49	..
Patients' fees .. .. .	6	.. <sup>1</sup>	1,475
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	..	491	5,774
Other .. .. .	3	37	..
Total .. .. .	39,688	3,308	12,562
Operating account expenditure			
Salaries and wages .. .. .	26,930	2,787	7,734
Food and provisions .. .. .	288	10	.. <sup>2</sup>
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances .. .. .	7,182	29	82
Management, establishment, and domestic	2,744	261	1,623
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs ..	983	34	1,317
Interest on loans .. .. .	829	3	3
Total gross payments .. .. .	38,955	3,124	10,760
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff ..	12	..	..
Total net payments .. .. .	38,943	3,124	10,760
Redemption on loans .. .. .	531	..	2
Depreciation .. .. .	..	65	..
Total operating cost .. .. .	39,475	3,189	10,762
Capital expenditure .. .. .	1,075 <sup>3</sup>	556	213
	\$	\$	\$
Cost <sup>4</sup> per visit or service .. .. .	12.71	2.79	18.70

<sup>1</sup> Included with public subscription, fund raising, donations. <sup>2</sup> Less than \$500.  
<sup>3</sup> Excluding expenditure for out-patient departments at recognised hospitals. <sup>4</sup> Excluding capital cost.

*Staff*—The next table gives details of the full-time equivalent of staff engaged in each type of non-residential service. Where such services were only a minor activity of another establishment separate staff details were not available, and the entire staff was allocated to the major activity.

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Staff engaged <sup>2</sup>	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical .. .. .	46	..	..
Other professional .. .. .	175	..	..
Qualified and student nurses .. .. .	44	357	..
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc. ..	45	..	1,217 <sup>3</sup>
Administrative and clerical .. .. .	69	13	206
Maintenance .. .. .	..	1	17
Domestic .. .. .	6	.. <sup>4</sup>	15
Other .. .. .	6	11	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,457</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding out-patient departments of recognised hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres. <sup>2</sup> Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. <sup>3</sup> Including 596 honorary staff. <sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5.

## 8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Commonwealth, State, or Local Governments, there are other non-government organisations with similar objectives.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects almost 130,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In addition 1,809 voluntary workers, including 413 doctors in private practice, donate their services free of charge.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations. In the year ended 30 June 1977 the National Fitness Fund received \$96,458 (\$96,467 in 1975-76) from the Commonwealth Government, \$655,000 (\$520,000 in 1975-76) from the State Government, and \$28,526 (\$25,793 in 1975-76) from Local Authorities. Other receipts, principally camp fees, amounted to \$325,953 (\$232,836). Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$204,284 (\$141,676). In addition, expenditure amounting to \$809,360 (\$533,171) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with construction and capital improvements to national fitness camps.

## 9 CREMATIONS

In 1977 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and four outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville). All six crematoria are operated by private companies and these carried out 7,092 cremations during 1977.

The next table shows the numbers of cremations and deaths and the proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland and Australia for



each of the latest five years. Cremations may include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths. Also the Queensland cremations figures include some cases where the death occurred and was registered outside the State.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Queensland			Australia		
	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
1972 ..	6,430	16,598	38.7	45,316	109,760	41.3
1973 ..	6,697	16,732	40.0	46,724	110,822	42.2
1974 ..	7,568	18,128	41.7	49,629	115,833	42.8
1975 ..	6,766	16,421	41.2	47,976	109,021	44.0
1976 ..	7,365	17,239	42.7	50,587	112,662	44.9

## • Chapter 9

# SOCIAL WELFARE

### 1 GENERAL

The provision of direct physical care to the aged, sick, and handicapped is described in the preceding chapter on health and related services. These people, however, as well as the indigent and distressed, the unemployed, the socially handicapped, those with young families, and those seeking to establish homes for themselves, require either permanently or temporarily, some form of assistance. Most frequently the help required is financial, but it may also be in the form of shelter, social activity, or advisory services. These are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1976-77 was \$444.

The State Government provides shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and the Moreton Bay Nursing Care Unit (and similar annexes to public hospitals) and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in the Public Finance Chapter. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown in Section 4 of this Chapter. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The Commonwealth Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on social welfare and disability and service pensions is shown in the ABS bulletin, *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities* (Reference No. 5502.0). Expenditure on health benefits is included in Section 7 of this Chapter.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy are described briefly. More detailed explanations, including current rates and conditions of eligibility can be obtained by contacting the relevant administrative departments. Historical summaries of pension rates, allowances, etc. are contained in the 1977 *Year Book*.

## 2 PENSIONS

*Age and Invalid Pensions*—Age pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements. Invalid pensions are payable to persons permanently incapacitated for work. These pensions, like most other pensions, benefits, etc., are payable subject to an income test. The income test does not apply to persons who are aged 70 years or more or who are permanently blind.

A wife's pension is payable to a pensioner's wife who does not qualify for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. Additional pension is paid to pensioners with dependent children, and supplementary assistance is payable to pensioners who pay rent or lodging charges. Lone age and invalid pensioners with children in their care may also receive a guardian's allowance.

*Widows' Pensions and Supporting Mothers' Benefits*—These pensions and benefits are payable to widows, deserted wives, divorcees, unmarried mothers, and deserted de facto wives. Such women may also be eligible for supplementary assistance, additional pension or benefit for dependent children, and mother's allowance (in lieu of guardian's allowance) at the same rates as for age and invalid pensioners.

The National Employment and Training Scheme assists widow pensioners and supporting mothers in acquiring vocational skills to enable them to enter the labour force. For details see the Labour Force Chapter.

### AGE, INVALID, AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING MOTHERS' BENEFITS

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1976-77
<b>AGE PENSIONS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Age pensioners .. .. . No.	145,036	158,628	166,454	175,603	183,992	1,205,347
Males .. .. . No.	47,579	53,120	56,148	59,800	62,384	390,473
Females .. .. . No.	97,457	105,508	110,306	115,803	121,608	814,874
Wife pensioners .. .. . No.	3,088	3,710	3,622	4,003	3,967	25,165
Age and wife pensioners per 1,000 population .. . No.	75	79	82	85	88	87
Amount paid <sup>2</sup> .. .. . \$'000	139,791	176,631	247,122	321,808	376,225	2,483,563

AGE, INVALID, AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING MOTHERS'  
BENEFITS—*continued*

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1976-77
<b>INVALID PENSIONS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Invalid pensioners <sup>3</sup> .. .. No.	24,945	25,827	27,464	29,856	32,592	202,963
Males .. .. . No.	13,824	14,878	16,424	18,575	21,137	133,209
Females .. .. . No.	11,121	10,949	11,040	11,281	11,455	69,754
Wife pensioners <sup>3</sup> .. .. No.	3,407	4,129	4,491	5,566	6,515	43,684
Invalid and wife pensioners per 1,000 population .. .. No.	14	15	15	17	18	18
Amount paid <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	30,166	37,584	49,088	66,473	82,357	511,019
<b>WIDOWS' PENSIONS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Pensioners .. .. . No.	15,026	16,192	16,120	17,262	18,420	139,485
Pensioners per 1,000 population No.	8	8	8	8	9	10
Amount paid <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	20,560	25,658	33,325	43,209	48,182	370,201
<b>SUPPORTING MOTHERS' BENEFITS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Beneficiaries .. .. . No.	..	4,581	6,258	8,268	9,051	50,954
Amount paid <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	..	7,248	13,505	23,123	28,369	158,483

<sup>1</sup> Pensioners and beneficiaries at 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including wives' pensions, mother's/guardian's allowance, additional pension for children, and supplementary assistance. <sup>3</sup> Pensioner figures prior to 1975-76 include recipients of sheltered employment allowances and their wives.

*Disability Pensions and Service Pensions*—Disability (war) pensions are paid to disabled veterans and their dependants and service pensions are available to male and female veterans at ages 60 and 55 years, respectively.

**DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS**

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1976-77
<b>DISABILITY PENSIONS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Total recipients <sup>2</sup> .. .. No.	86,928	84,945	83,011	80,763	78,805	485,164
Incapacitated veterans .. .. No.	33,415	33,014	32,541	32,040	31,545	193,123
Dependants .. .. . No.	53,420	51,842	50,394	48,723	47,260	292,041
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	44	42	40	38	37	34
Expenditure <sup>5</sup> .. .. . \$'000	36,893	41,245	50,793	54,740	61,300	371,459
<b>SERVICE PENSIONS<sup>1</sup></b>						
Total recipients <sup>4</sup> .. .. No.	18,416	19,726	22,056	25,840	30,157	163,715
Veterans .. .. . No.	12,216	13,512	14,778	16,841	19,207	105,685
Dependants .. .. . No.	6,193	6,202	7,254	8,970	10,950	58,030
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	9	10	11	12	14	12
Expenditure <sup>5</sup> .. .. . \$'000	13,567	19,070	28,033	39,182	52,419	283,280

<sup>1</sup> Recipients at 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including miscellaneous pensions which, for the years prior to 1975-76, are excluded from the figures for veterans and dependants. <sup>3</sup> Including allowances and widows' pensions. <sup>4</sup> Including pensions granted as an act of grace which, for years prior to 1976-77, are excluded from the figures for veterans and dependants. <sup>5</sup> Including seamen's and other pensions.

### 3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

Benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment benefits provide income support to the unemployed and their dependants. Sickness benefits provide income support to persons (and their dependants) temporarily incapacitated for work who have lost income as a result. Special benefits provide income support to persons who are ineligible for pensions, supporting mothers' benefits, or unemployment or sickness benefits and who are unable to provide for themselves and their dependants. The benefits are a discretionary payment. During 1976-77, benefits were paid to refugees from Vietnam and Portuguese Timor.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Unemployment benefits</b>					
Number of benefits granted ..	45,868	42,367	127,923	164,943	148,354
Amount paid .. .. \$'000	6,702	9,077	42,422	81,269	91,725
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	5,099	3,603	27,682	26,494	33,592
<b>Sickness benefits</b>					
Number of benefits granted ..	16,404	20,459	22,588	27,631	27,966
Amount paid .. .. \$'000	3,504	5,516	8,596	12,681	14,547
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	2,275	2,865	3,386	4,202	4,517
<b>Special benefits<sup>1</sup></b>					
Number of benefits granted ..	2,514	2,691	4,185	7,733	8,047
Amount paid .. .. \$'000	736	1,307	1,733	2,924	3,071
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	725	764	851	1,181	994

<sup>1</sup> Excluding special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

The Community Youth Support Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in November 1976. For details see the Labour Force Chapter.

The Commonwealth Government introduced the Relocation Assistance Scheme in October 1976 to help overcome difficulties of unemployed people who are unable to secure continuing employment in their present locality. Assistance is made available to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up employment or training leading to employment. Applications for assistance were received from over 100 families in Queensland during the first 12 months of operation of the scheme.

Following its decision to cease granting export licences for minerals from sand mining on Fraser Island, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide financial assistance to create employment opportunities in the Maryborough region. A total of \$1,000,000 was provided for allocation by the Queensland Government in 1976-77 and \$3,000,000 will be provided in each of the next three years.

## 4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* assistance to homes for the aged or disabled carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by a Commonwealth Government subsidy towards the capital cost of the home and land. For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 years or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services.

A three year programme was instituted under the *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972* to provide more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people. The Act was extended in May 1976 to enable deferred projects to be funded over a further period of three to four years.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974* is designed to assist the States with the provision of self-contained dwelling units at reasonable rentals for certain classes of pensioners. The Act was amended in 1977 to extend its operation for one year to June 1978.

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974* provides, over a three-year period, for the Commonwealth Government to make capital grants to voluntary bodies for improving and extending homeless persons assistance centres. It also provides for subsidies for accommodation, meals, and social welfare worker services.

Details of assistance from the above schemes are shown in the next table.

## RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS: GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES RECEIVED UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES ACT</b>					
Capital grants					
Number .. .. .	36	23	29	7	15
Amount .. .. . \$'000	2,606	2,829	4,711	1,985	4,750
Personal care subsidy					
Approved premises <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	68	72	74	84	95
Qualified residents <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	1,375	1,537	1,807	2,032	3,089
Amount .. .. . \$'000	583	860	1,191	1,510	1,782
<b>AGED PERSONS HOSTELS ACT</b>					
Grants					
Number .. .. .	1	5	16	4	8
Amount .. .. . \$'000	67	1,329	9,631	3,209	4,431
Persons accommodated .. .. . No.	9	164	794	204	248
<b>STATES GRANTS (DWELLINGS FOR PENSIONERS) ACT</b>					
New dwellings					
Number approved .. .. .	154	56	97	127	55
Value .. .. . \$'000	1,320	607	1,489	2,037	944
<b>HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE ACT<sup>2</sup></b>					
Capital grants .. .. . \$'000	..	..	2	5	66
Subsidies .. .. . \$'000	..	..	45	131	164

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June.    <sup>2</sup> Introduced in December 1974.

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, the Commonwealth Government provides a subsidy to eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped adults and children. Further details are shown under Sheltered Workshops in Section 7 of this Chapter.

The State Children's Services Department pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1976-77, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$1,210,223 while capital subsidies amounted to \$160,760, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$38,971.

Some of these payments were paid in respect of the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given in Section 3 of the Health Chapter.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity is social welfare and the provision of accommodation. These residential welfare establishments have been classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

#### RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments .. ..	7	43	73	61	132
Admissions during year .. ..	837	900	916	2,233	516
Residents at 30 June 1976 .. ..	1,232	2,674	1,062	1,860	2,519
Males .. ..	782	855	662	766	830
Females .. ..	450	1,819	400	1,094	1,689
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	1,750	3,418	196	1,748	748
Government .. .. \$'000	5,133	1,869	2,034	729	693
Other .. .. \$'000	7	313	640	328	111
Total .. .. \$'000	6,890	5,600	2,870	2,806	1,552
Total expenditure <sup>1</sup> .. .. \$'000	6,890	5,416	2,796	2,663	1,454
Cost per resident day .. .. \$	15.62	5.78	6.98	4.55	1.64
Staff (full-time equivalent) .. ..	506	633	448	338	25

<sup>1</sup> Excluding capital expenditure of \$9,517(000).

*Domiciliary Care Homes* are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

*Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only* are run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

*Establishments Providing Accommodation Only* are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided. Separate dwellings, including those subject to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

## 5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

*Home Nursing Services*—The activities of these services are shown in Section 7 of the Health Chapter. Generally, such services are eligible for a Commonwealth Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1976-77 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth Government assistance amounting to \$1,664,000.

*Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)*—The *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970* provides for subsidies, payable by the Commonwealth Government, to approved meals-on-wheels services on a per meal basis to help with the maintenance and expansion of these services. In 1976-77, 69 approved services received subsidies totalling \$209,236.

*Community Home Care Services*—The Commonwealth Government, under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, shares with the State Government the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1976-77, 6 centres provided such assistance and expenditure was \$2,778,023, of which \$1,990,047 was financed by the Commonwealth Government.

*Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits*—For details see page 152.

*Assistance to National Welfare Bodies*—Grants and special assistance are provided to the three recognised national councils which promote and co-ordinate welfare activities in their particular areas of concern: the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service.

## 6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

*Adoption of Children*—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1974* are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Applications received .. .. .	2,068	2,201	2,099	953	1,911
Children adopted					
Boys .. .. .	831	765	750	597	551
Girls .. .. .	847	693	644	515	463
Total .. .. .	1,678	1,458	1,394	1,112	1,014
Adopters					
Non-relatives .. .. .	1,228	1,038	884	575	450
Relatives .. .. .	83	87	95	93	73
Spouse of natural parent .. .. .	367	333	415	444	491
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year .. .. .	1,073	854	727	494	383
1 year and under 6 years .. .. .	353	359	383	318	319
6 years and under 13 years .. .. .	193	177	208	228	247
13 years and under 21 years .. .. .	53	64	72	65	61
21 years and over .. .. .	6	4	4	7	4



*Children in Care of the State*—The Children's Services Department is charged with infant life protection and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children. To this end, the Department maintains a number of government establishments and is responsible for the licensing and supervision of privately-conducted children's homes. Most of these establishments are classified as *Domiciliary Care Homes* and are included in the table in Section 4 of this Chapter. The remainder are classified as *Residential Health Establishments* and details of these are included in the Health Chapter. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1977, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 3,956 assisted children, 756 children under general supervision, and 15 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1977

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1976-77 <sup>1</sup>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
<b>In institutions</b>								
Government .. .. .	68	59	59	7	127	66	193	1,895
Other .. .. .	363	257	77	28	440	285	725	1,249
<b>With relatives or friends</b>	54	42	4	..	58	42	100	} 9,929
<b>In foster care</b> .. .. .	854	869	26	14	880	883	1,763	
<b>In employment</b> .. .. .	74	68	79	43	153	111	264	
<b>In hospitals</b> .. .. .	38	24	41	18	79	42	121	
<b>On trial, other</b> .. .. .	830	642	910	420	1,740	1,062	2,802	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	2,281	1,961	1,196	530	3,477	2,491	5,968	13,073

<sup>1</sup> Excluding capital expenditure of \$610(000) on government institutions and \$161(000) on capital subsidy to denominational homes. M. Males. F. Females. P. Persons.

*Pre-school Training and Day Care*—Details of the operations of pre-schools, kindergartens, and child care centres are included in the Education Chapter.

## 7 HEALTH BENEFITS

*Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes*—A Hospital Benefits Scheme operated throughout Australia from 1 January 1952 until the latter half of 1975 (30 September in Queensland) and a Medical Benefits Scheme from 1 July 1953 until 30 June 1975. These schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits were authorised under the *National Health Act 1953*.

Details of medical, hospital, and related benefits are given in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Health Insurance Programme (Medibank)*—The Australian Health Insurance Programme, given the official designation of Medibank, commenced operation under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* on 1 July 1975. In its original form Medibank automatically covered all residents of Australia, without payment of any premium or contribution, in respect of standard ward hospital accommodation and medical and optometrical services received inside and outside Australia. Queensland, which had a free hospital (public) scheme, became a participating State in the Medibank hospital benefits scheme on 1 September 1975. Under the present arrangements the Commonwealth Government makes payments of \$16 per day for each occupied bed in private hospitals and meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals.

From 1 October 1976 following enactment of the *Health Insurance Levy Act 1976*, and amendments to the *National Health Act 1953*, the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, the *Health Insurance Commission Act 1973*, and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, health insurance in Australia became compulsory.

This meant that Australians either paid a health insurance levy on personal income above a set limit, or were required to contribute to basic medical and hospital tables, through registered health insurance organisations. Persons whose income is below a set level are not required to contribute.

Basic medical benefits available through Medibank or a private health insurance organisation have remained the same as those available under the original Medibank scheme. Benefits payable are 85 per cent of the fee specified in Schedule 1 to the Act, with a maximum payment by a patient of \$5 for any single service for which the scheduled fee is charged. Other benefits available depend on the coverage plan selected by the contributor and include cover for the "gap" between standard benefits and the Medical Benefits Schedule Fee.

The administrative arrangements are such that a wide variety of health insurance coverage plans, both medical and hospital, are available from private health insurance organisations, including Medibank (Private).

Details of the operations of the medical benefits insurance schemes are shown in the next table.

#### MEDICAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77
Health Insurance Commission (Standard Medibank)	
Services for which benefits were paid <sup>1</sup> .. .. . '000	7,785
Medical benefits payments <sup>2</sup> .. .. . \$'000	70,001
Private insurance <sup>3</sup>	
Registered organisations at 30 June .. .. . No.	10
Services for which basic benefits were paid .. .. . '000	3,238
Total cost of services .. .. . \$'000	38,915
Cost met by fund benefit <sup>4</sup> .. .. . \$'000	35,340

<sup>1</sup> Estimate. <sup>2</sup> Including overseas payments amounting to \$56(000) and advances to cash payment centres. <sup>3</sup> Excluding services and payments prior to 1 October 1976 as complete details are not available. <sup>4</sup> Comprising basic and "gap" benefits.

The next table shows the operations of the hospital benefits insurance schemes.

#### HOSPITAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77
Health Insurance Commission (Standard Medibank) <sup>1</sup>	
Payments in respect of recognised hospitals	
Bed days .. .. . '000	2,439
Amount paid .. .. . \$'000	80,494
Payments in respect of private hospitals	
Bed days .. .. . '000	767
Amount paid .. .. . \$'000	12,269
Private insurance <sup>2</sup>	
Registered organisations at 30 June .. .. . No.	10
Bed days for which basic benefits were paid .. .. . '000	568
Cost met by fund benefits <sup>3</sup> .. .. . \$'000	24,731

<sup>1</sup> Payments made under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*. Excluding overseas payments amounting to \$44(000). <sup>2</sup> Excluding services and payments prior to 10 October 1976 as complete details are not available. Excluding nursing home patients. <sup>3</sup> Excluding reinsurance account benefits (for high risk or chronically ill patients) and ancillary benefits.

*Nursing Home Benefits*—During 1976-77, approved nursing homes received a basic benefit of \$3.50 per day from the Commonwealth for ordinary care patients and a supplementary benefit of \$3.00 per day for patients receiving intensive care. From 1 October 1976 an additional benefit became payable for patients covered by Medibank Standard. Patients privately insured for basic medical and hospital benefits attract an equivalent amount of additional benefit from their hospital insurance organisation. If a charge is made by the home, these amounts are deducted from the patient's account.

From 1 October 1977, approved nursing homes received \$11.80 a day for ordinary care patients or \$17.80 a day for intensive care patients from the Commonwealth Government or registered health organisations.

Under the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974*, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to meet the operating deficits of nursing homes operated by non-profit organisations which agree to participate in the scheme. Deficit financing is an alternative to the payment of nursing home benefits.

*Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits*—This scheme provides \$14 per week payable to approved persons who care for chronically ill, aged relatives at home. This Commonwealth benefit is primarily intended to offer an alternative to nursing home care for aged people.

*Handicapped Children's Benefits*—A Commonwealth benefit is paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child under 16 years who is residing in an approved home.

*Handicapped Children's Allowances*—These allowances, paid by the Commonwealth Government, help meet the extra costs of bringing up severely handicapped children and encourages parents to care for them at home rather than admitting them to institutions.

NURSING CARE AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES,  
QUEENSLAND

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Nursing Home Benefits</b>					
<i>Approved nursing homes</i> <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	165	161	150	150	152
Deficit financed .. .. No.	..	..	25	35	41
Government .. .. No.	10	12	11	11	12
Other .. .. No.	155	149	114	104	99
<i>Approved beds</i> <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	8,140	8,340	8,220	8,267	8,524
Deficit financed .. .. No.	..	..	1,131	1,496	1,869
Government .. .. No.	2,072	2,192	2,165	2,165	2,205
Other .. .. No.	6,068	6,148	4,924	4,606	4,450
Deficit finance .. .. \$'000	..	..	756	7,773	10,119
<b>Commonwealth benefit days</b>					
Ordinary .. .. '000	2,634	2,751	2,527	2,191	2,082
Supplementary .. .. '000	1,362	1,516	1,473	1,243	1,185
Additional .. .. '000	821	2,225	2,211	1,812	1,840
<i>Commonwealth benefit</i> .. .. \$'000	14,306	17,310	20,886	21,981	23,109
Ordinary .. .. \$'000	9,220	9,628	8,853	7,669	7,280
Supplementary .. .. \$'000	4,087	4,547	4,413	3,729	3,550
Additional .. .. \$'000	999	3,134	7,620	10,583	12,279
<b>Private insurance</b>					
Benefit days .. .. '000	106	344	368	459	212 <sup>2</sup>
Benefits .. .. \$'000	144	492	1,046	2,267	1,380 <sup>2</sup>

NURSING CARE AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES,  
QUEENSLAND—continued

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits</b>					
Benefit days .. .. . '000	96	587	658	706	761
Benefits .. .. . \$'000	191	1,174	1,315	1,412	1,521
<b>Handicapped Children's Benefits</b>					
Approved homes <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	10	11	17	29	31
Children accommodated <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	122	119	150	197	267
Benefit days .. .. . '000	31	32	30	43	80
Benefits .. .. . \$'000	46	69	97	165	333
<b>Handicapped Children's Allowances</b>					
Allowances current <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	..	..	1,365	3,279	3,903
Allowance .. .. . \$'000	..	..	233	1,355	2,440

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding reinsurance account.

*Sheltered Employment Allowances*—These allowances are paid to disabled people with limited means who are employees in sheltered workshops. These people are qualified to receive an invalid pension or would become eligible for an invalid pension if they ceased work in the workshops. The allowance is payable at the same rate as the invalid pension and an incentive allowance, in lieu of supplementary assistance, is also payable.

*Sheltered Workshops*—Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974, a capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee is paid to organisations for each disabled person who graduates to normal employment.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS ETC.<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Approved premises <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	13	9	98	116	186
<i>Capital grants approved</i> .. .. . No.					
Residential .. .. . No.	169	212	359	492	371
Non-residential .. .. . No.	5	6	9	11	7
Equipment .. .. . No.	21	15	16	11	7
Maintenance .. .. . No.	143	191	331	435	328
<i>Capital payments approved</i> .. .. . \$'000					
Residential .. .. . \$'000	445	1,143	849	1,693	1,943
Non-residential .. .. . \$'000	105	180	401	609	660
Equipment .. .. . \$'000	241	798	144	491	609
Maintenance .. .. . \$'000	98	165	300	529	626
<i>Other grants approved</i> .. .. . No.					
Training fee .. .. . No.	45	23	269	219	142
Salary subsidy .. .. . No.	7	10	18	4	1
Rent .. .. . No.	34	13	246	197	83
<i>Other payments approved</i> .. .. . \$'000					
Training fee .. .. . \$'000	4	5	9	2	1
Salary subsidy .. .. . \$'000	42	16	416	587	401
Rent .. .. . \$'000	9	..	25	61	238
Total payments made during year .. .. . \$'000	793	671	1,774	3,151	3,943

<sup>1</sup> Including activity therapy centres, training centres, and residential. Prior to January 1975, figures are in respect of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967-1973 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970, (both since repealed).

<sup>2</sup> At 30 June.

*Pharmaceutical Benefits*—This Commonwealth Government scheme provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines, when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. Prescriptions are dispensed to pensioners free of charge.

Details of the numbers of benefit prescriptions and amounts paid out in respect of these are shown below.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Benefit prescriptions .. .. '000	11,452	13,228	15,237	14,622	13,694
Commonwealth payments					
Prescription benefits .. .. \$'000	21,797	26,184	31,968	37,638	34,165
Recognised hospitals <sup>1</sup> .. .. \$'000	5,324	6,295	7,771	2,943 <sup>2</sup>	2,685
Total .. .. \$'000	27,121	32,479	39,739	40,581	36,850
Patient contributions .. .. \$'000	7,094	8,608	10,115	13,465	16,652

<sup>1</sup> Public hospitals prior to 1 September 1975.   <sup>2</sup> Reduction due to introduction of Medibank hospital agreement.

*Tuberculosis Allowances*—Tuberculosis allowances, payable by the Commonwealth Government, are granted to persons and their dependants suffering from tuberculosis.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

*Home Savings Grants*—These grants, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, are designed to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. See Section 3 of the Housing and Construction Chapter.

*Family Allowances (Formerly Child Endowment)*—Family allowances are payable by the Commonwealth Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 25 years.

The number of children and students for whom allowances are received and the amounts paid in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Children and students <sup>1</sup> .. No.	619,474	628,912	639,241	643,949	650,097
In families .. .. No.	617,535	626,950	637,288	642,285	648,075
In institutions .. .. No.	1,939	1,962	1,953	1,664	2,022
Children and students per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup> .. No.	312	307	307	305	304
Amount paid .. .. \$'000	37,888	34,134	34,401	40,833	155,082

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June.

*Maternity Allowances*—Maternity allowances, paid by the Commonwealth Government, provide financial assistance towards the expenses associated with the birth of a child.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Total confinements <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	38,642	37,574	37,289	35,364	34,998
Claims paid					
No other children .. .. No.	14,721	13,656	14,771	12,806	12,384
One or two other children .. No.	17,071	15,418	18,337	16,644	16,970
Three or more other children No.	5,673	8,142	4,454	3,745	3,494
Total .. .. . No.	37,465	37,216	37,562	33,195	32,848
Total births on which claims paid <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	37,776	37,588	37,922	33,516	33,177
Amount paid .. .. . \$'000	1,197	1,179	1,177	1,120	1,080

<sup>1</sup> Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. <sup>2</sup> Total claims shown above have been adjusted by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

*Double Orphan's Pension*—This Commonwealth Government pension assists with the upkeep of children who are double orphans or are deemed to be double orphans for the purposes of the Social Services Act. In Queensland at 30 June 1977, guardians were receiving orphans' pensions for 640 children and 54 students and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 36 children. Payments in 1976-77 amounted to \$406,000.

*Funeral Benefits*—A Commonwealth Government funeral benefit is paid to eligible persons to help meet the cost of a funeral of a deceased pensioner or the deceased spouse or child of a pensioner.

*Compassionate Allowances*—These allowances are paid on a discretionary basis by the Commonwealth Government to certain people who are unable to qualify for pensions or other benefits under the Social Services Act.

*Deserted Wives*—The Commonwealth Government subsidises the States for assistance given to needy mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mothers are ineligible for benefit under the Social Services Act.

*Fringe Benefits*—The Commonwealth Government provides assistance by way of fringe benefits to certain eligible persons and their dependants in addition to their basic social security entitlements. These benefits include telephone rental reduction, mail re-direction concessions, and reductions in fares on Commonwealth rail and shipping services.

*Assistance to Families*—The State Government provides assistance to families either in the form of a weekly allowance for each child in needy families, or in the form of payments up to widow's pension levels to deserted wives, deserted de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. At 30 June 1977 there were 2,019 recipients with 3,956 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$5,584,960 in 1976-77. Of this amount, the Commonwealth Government reimbursed \$2,508,118. See Supporting Mothers' Benefits in Section 2 of this Chapter.

The State Government provides benefits to eligible persons and their dependants by way of reduction in fares on the State railways. Local Authorities provide similar benefits by way of reduction in rate charges and reduced fares on Council buses.

*Rehabilitation Service*—The Commonwealth Government provides a rehabilitation service for invalid pensioners and others whose disabilities are remediable, and who have reasonable prospects of engaging in a

suitable vocation. With the aim of restoring disabled persons to independence and usefulness, the service provides the necessary treatment and training together with books, tools, and equipment.

Payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is replaced by a training allowance. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs and for an authorised attendant may also be paid. These rates are in line with those payable under the National Employment and Training System. The next table shows details of the cases referred for rehabilitation.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Cases referred <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	4,050	4,302	3,785	3,951	3,787
Accepted for rehabilitation .. .. No.	357	423	440	555	537
Placed in employment .. .. No.	303	321	286	273	294
Expenditure <sup>2</sup> .. .. . \$	620,909	832,003	1,234,050	1,586,597	1,819,630

<sup>1</sup> Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced. <sup>2</sup> Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Construction and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from enumeration in the Australian Population Census. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to obtain complete coverage and these efforts were intensified at the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New South Wales .. .. .	23,101	21.7	772	8.0
Victoria .. .. .	5,656	5.3	715	7.4
Queensland .. .. .	24,414	23.0	7,508	77.7
South Australia .. .. .	7,140	6.7	159	1.7
Western Australia .. .. .	21,903	20.6	278	2.9
Tasmania .. .. .	823	0.8	103	1.1
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .			128	1.3
Northern Territory .. .. .	23,253	21.9		
Australia .. .. .	106,290	100.0	9,663	100.0

The next tables show selected population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, for comparison, the rest of State population at the 1971 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS  
30 JUNE 1971

Particulars	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Total population ..	24,414	100.0	7,508	100.0	1,795,143	100.0
Males .. ..	12,306	50.4	3,607	48.0	905,752	50.5
Females .. ..	12,108	49.6	3,901	52.0	889,391	49.5
Urban .. ..	9,797	40.1	3,342	44.5	1,436,869	79.9
Rural .. ..	14,610	59.8	4,158	55.4	354,624	19.9
Migratory .. ..	7	..	8	0.1	3,650	0.2
Aged						
Under 15 .. ..	11,715	48.0	3,196	42.6	525,169	29.3
15-29 .. ..	5,897	24.2	1,821	24.3	431,012	24.0
30-64 .. ..	6,001	24.6	2,303	30.7	674,050	37.6
65 and over .. ..	801	3.3	188	2.5	164,912	9.2

The next table shows that a higher percentage of employed Aborigines and Islanders is engaged in occupations related to primary industry and in the production processing and service industries than is the rest of the State's population.

OCCUPATIONS OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Professional, technical, and related workers .. .. .	84	1.6	128	7.0	64,459	9.2
Administrative, executive, managerial workers .. .. .	17	0.3	26	1.4	44,629	6.4
Clerical workers .. .. .	122	2.3	62	3.4	104,723	14.9
Sales workers .. .. .	88	1.6	57	3.1	60,103	8.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc. .. .. .	1,521	28.1	249	13.5	79,352	11.3
Miners, quarrymen, related workers .. .. .	122	2.3	18	1.0	6,538	0.9
Workers in transport and communication .. .. .	234	4.3	141	7.7	43,655	6.2
Tradesmen, production process workers, labourers .. .. .	1,980	36.5	774	42.0	206,268	29.3
Service, sport, and recreation workers .. .. .	755	13.9	226	12.3	53,118	7.6
Members of armed services .. .. .	27	0.5	4	0.2	10,633	1.5
Occupation inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	472	8.7	157	8.5	29,886	4.3
Total employed .. .. .	5,422	100.0	1,842	100.0	703,364	100.0

Aborigines in Queensland, which has the greatest Aboriginal population of any State, have not lived in the nomadic tribal way for more than 20 years. More than 3 million hectares of land have been set aside, on the mainland and in the Torres Strait, however, for the use and benefit of Aborigines and Islanders. Those who wish to do so may live in a semi-tribal environment in these reserve communities.

Aborigines may leave the reserved areas and move into the general community if they wish. Slightly more than half of the Aboriginal and Islander population lives in reserve communities. Aborigines and Islanders



who elect to live in towns and cities are assisted in matters of housing, health, education, and welfare counselling to aid the transition.

The reserve communities have an elected Aboriginal or Islander Council and by-laws, with local courts and police to uphold them, as well as town-planned facilities including water, sewerage, electricity, schools, libraries, hospitals, and sporting facilities.

Chairmen of the elected Councils form the Aboriginal Advisory Council. The parallel authority in the Torres Strait is the Islander Advisory Council. Both of these bodies advise the Minister on the needs and progress of the communities. In 1977 a four-man Aboriginal and Islander Commission was set up to give greater say in Government policy to the urban Aborigines, Islanders, and Pacific Islanders.

The next table shows the number of Aborigines and Islanders in each of the 10 Government and six church communities.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	31 March 1976	31 March 1977	Church Community	31 March 1976	31 March 1977
Cherbourg .. ..	995	1,023	Brethren		
Edward River .. ..	321	342	Doomadgee .. ..	805	859
Kowanyama <sup>1</sup> .. ..	762	778	Lutheran		
Lockhart River .. ..	377	385	Bloomfield River .. ..	195	191
Northern Peninsula <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1,425	1,389	Hope Vale .. ..	573	540
Palm Island .. ..	1,409	1,417	Roman Catholic		
Torres Strait Islands <sup>3</sup>	27,279	28,643	Hammond Island .. ..	162	<i>n</i>
Weipa South .. ..	654	664	Uniting Church		
Woorabinda <sup>4</sup> .. ..	496	478	Aurukun .. ..	768	764
Yarabah .. ..	1,079	1,179	Mornington Island	681	750
Total .. ..	34,797	36,298	Total .. ..	3,184	<i>n</i>

<sup>1</sup> Previously Mitchell River.  
<sup>2</sup> Embracing Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Red Island Point, and Umagico.

<sup>3</sup> Embracing Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Red Island Point, and Umagico.  
<sup>4</sup> Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek. *n* Not available.

Pre-schools have been established at these centres and special programmes in health and education developed to meet the special requirements.

In 1977 there were more than 600 children of pre-school age attending 23 kindergartens established by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement on Torres Strait Islands, Government communities, and two church sponsored communities. One of these is conducted by the Weipa Aborigines Society. The majority of children attend kindergartens for two years before beginning primary school. In addition, almost 200 children living at Cherbourg (Government community which also has a kindergarten mentioned above) and three other church communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. These children attend for one year only.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol a significant proportion of Aboriginal children.

Primary education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 28 government and 2 non-government (church) schools in 1977 with enrolments of 3,339 and 151, respectively. Secondary education is provided by the Education Department and in 1977, 478 secondary students were enrolled. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme, sponsored by the Commonwealth Education Department, provides assistance for all Aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Details of Aboriginal health services are included in the Health Chapter.

Careers counselling programmes designed to provide knowledge of various opportunities within the trades and professions as well as other career prospects are conducted by the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement.

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, has the objectives of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin, and assisting underprivileged persons. Its major activity is the operation of two institutions, a children's home and a hostel for transients, in Brisbane.

Several holiday schemes are sponsored by non-profit organisations for the benefit of Aboriginal children drawn from families resident in isolated areas or under circumstances which preclude the family providing a holiday programme for their children.

An Aboriginal Ranger Service is in operation to establish, locate, and preserve all material remnants of Aboriginal culture. The service is assisted by archaeologists and has recorded numerous significant sites. This awareness of the responsibility for preserving Aboriginal relics has led to State legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976*. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's Aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1977 totalled \$14,364,865 from Consolidated Revenue and \$1,265,772 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$3,989,767 in 1976-77. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, and by grants-in-aid paid directly to Aboriginal organisations and Local Government bodies. The next table shows payments from these sources.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON ABORIGINAL ADVANCEMENT,  
QUEENSLAND, 1976-77  
(\$'000)

Purpose	Grants to the States	Grants-in-aid
Education .. .. .	844	353
Health .. .. .	2,773	573
Housing .. .. .	1,925	3,192
Legal aid .. .. .	..	818
Social security and welfare <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	235	1,165
Urban and regional development n.e.c. and the environment <sup>2</sup>	1,933	928
<b>Total recurrent and capital payments .. .. .</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>7,029</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including employment, welfare, enterprises, and recreation. <sup>2</sup> Including town management and public utilities.

## 10 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

*Senior Citizens' Centres*—The Commonwealth Government shares with the State Government up to a maximum of two-thirds of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres, and the cost of the salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1976-77 grants of \$916,316 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$37,487.

*Sport*—A Department of Sport was established by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of facilities, coaching, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events. During 1976-77 grants and subsidies totalling \$1,560,000 were made to 62 State associations representative of 54 separate and distinct sports. At 30 June 1977 there were 81 distinct sports listed with the Department and these were represented by 99 separate State associations.

*Community Recreation*—The Commonwealth Government has made recurrent grants totalling \$238,000 to Queensland since 1973-74 for National Fitness (\$188,000), Community Recreation (\$44,000), and Youth Affairs (\$6,000) to enable the engagement of consultants or the appointment of research officers to assess the effectiveness of, and the problems associated with, the renewing of existing recreation complexes, community centres, and schools used by the community for recreation purposes. The grant of \$94,000 during 1976-77 was for National Fitness projects only (see Chapter 7 also).

*Leisure Facilities*—The Commonwealth Government provides capital assistance on a cost-sharing basis with State, local government, or voluntary bodies for the development of community sporting and recreation complexes. Under this programme, Queensland received \$590,000 in 1976-77 bringing the total received since its introduction in 1973-74 to \$2,654,000.



**FISHERIES**  
*Chapter 13*

Weighing fish, Brisbane  
Metropolitan Fish Market

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

**LIVESTOCK—Chapter 12**  
Sheep ready for shearing



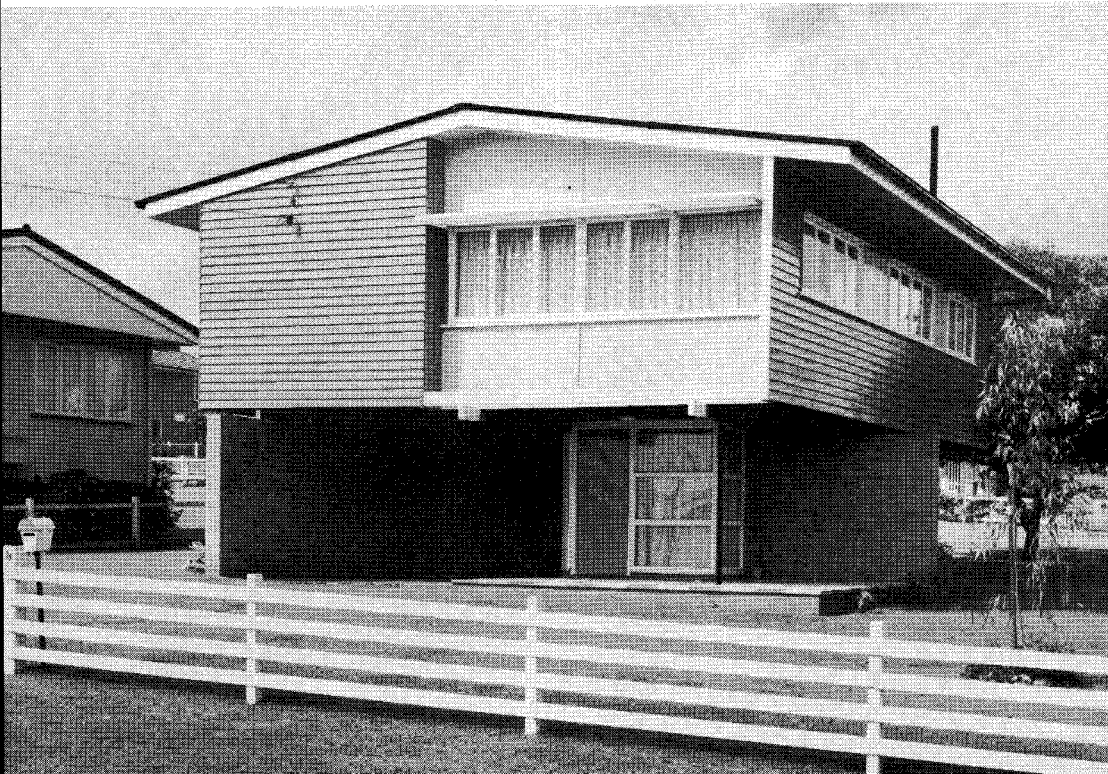


LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 21  
City Administration Building, Townsville

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

HOUSING—Chapter 23  
A typical Housing Commission home



## • Chapter 10

# EDUCATION

## 1 GENERAL

Education in Queensland ranges from the pre-school level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten, and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years and is provided free in government schools. Tertiary and sub-tertiary education is also available free of charge to students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various educational establishments.

*Assistance Available to Students*—Many types of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment programme; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Government financial assistance is available for general educational purposes to all students subject to specified conditions. This assistance covers student allowances for low-income families, text-book allowances, remote-area allowances, travelling allowances, and accommodation allowances. In addition assistance is available to students attending special schools, Aborigines, adults, and tertiary students.

Details of financial assistance to parents, students, and schools from the State and Commonwealth Governments and the conditions which apply to such assistance are contained in *Information Statement No. 18* published by the Department of Education.

*Government Expenditure on Education*—Details of cash benefits to Queensland residents and grants to the Queensland Government for each of the last five years together with Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,  
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA  
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1976-77
Cash benefits to persons						
Student assistance						
Primary and secondary .. ..	1,231	4,266	4,143	4,304	5,240	18,699
Technical .. .. .	95	52	17	5	1	9
Tertiary .. .. .	7,468	8,391	12,056	15,724	18,368	154,082
Aboriginal education .. ..	1,505	2,009	2,643	3,288	3,921	12,279
Soldiers' children education scheme .. .. .	612	572	569	535	558	3,468
Adult secondary education assistance .. .. .	..	..	72	278	416	4,596
Other .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	57	1,564
Total .. .. .	10,911	15,290	19,500	24,134	28,561	194,697

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,  
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1976-77
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Pre-schools and child care ..	..	436	1,734	5,356	6,970	40,761
Independent schools .. ..	6,250	8,317	15,916	19,161	25,696	171,666
Government schools .. ..	..	5,020	17,410	24,355	26,761	225,767
Schools—joint programmes ..	..	241	2,278	2,646	3,601	24,325
Technical training .. ..	..	715	2,262	4,643	4,537	44,194
Universities .. ..	10,664	26,169	49,876	57,185	73,483	533,415
Colleges of advanced education <sup>3</sup>	2,906	14,438	27,230	33,999	48,962	368,894
Aboriginal education .. ..	293	193	361	866	836	5,561
Child migrant education ..	98	165	255	195	2	140
Research and development ..	60	109	219	190	216	1,012
Total .. ..	20,271	55,803	117,541	148,596	191,064	1,415,735
For capital purposes						
Pre-schools and child care ..	..	1,003	3,806	2,584	314	11,375
Government schools	3,082	6,346	22,573	18,298	24,809	127,214
Non-government schools	1,284	2,644	5,320	3,847	3,077	19,935
Schools—joint programme ..	..	..	75	218	204	617
Technical training .. ..	1,910	1,945	4,073	3,334	4,439	33,709
Universities .. ..	2,545	5,624	9,821	6,453	7,581	35,099
Colleges of advanced education <sup>2</sup>	3,806	5,078	13,438	9,181	14,630	77,555
Aboriginal education .. ..	981	988	249	971	8	361
Child migrant education ..	..	50	106	11	..	39
Total .. ..	13,608	23,678	59,461	44,897	55,062	305,904
Total expenditure .. ..	44,790	94,771	196,502	217,627	274,687	1,916,336

<sup>1</sup> Unallocable by States.   <sup>2</sup> Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges.

From 1 January 1974, the Commonwealth Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 21.

## 2 PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

*Pre-school Education and Child Care*—Because pre-school, kindergarten, child care, and child minding activities present a composite picture, at the State level, they have not been dealt with separately in this section. To clarify the situation, however, the following table shows ages of children attending pre-school, kindergarten, and child care centres.

Pre-school education has experienced a period of rapid growth and change since the Queensland Education Department entered this field in 1973. In the table, *government centres* include pre-schools owned by the Education Department and the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and day-care centres controlled by other government bodies. Included in *government assisted centres* are branch centres of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland and kindergartens associated with that association. Also included are many of the pre-schools attached to non-government schools, and kindergartens receiving special



government grants. *Other assisted centres* comprise those controlled by non-profit bodies such as local committees and church authorities which do not receive government financial assistance. Many of these centres are in contact with the Creche and Kindergarten Association. The remaining centres are categorised as *private centres* and represent those operated by private enterprise.

It should be noted that the table relates to centre-based activities only; details of home care and vacation and after school care are excluded.

PRE-SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Category of centre				Total
	Government	Government assisted	Other assisted	Private	
1 AUGUST 1975					
Number of centres .. .. .	169	230	161	142	702
Staff <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	566	728	309	480	2,083
Teaching <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	560	560	222	270	1,612
Other .. .. .	6	168	87	210	471
Children .. .. .	9,880	13,979	8,979	8,664	41,502
Regular enrolments .. .. .	9,880	13,761	8,722	8,160	40,523
Casual attenders .. .. .	..	218	257	504	979
1 AUGUST 1976					
Number of centres .. .. .	272	268	117	131	788
Staff <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	957	818	227	436	2,438
Teaching <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	948	646	164	227	1,986
Other .. .. .	9	172	62	209	453
Children .. .. .	16,379	16,585	6,911	8,108	47,983
Regular enrolments .. .. .	16,379	16,312	6,472	7,755	46,918
Casual attenders .. .. .	..	273	439	353	1,065
1 AUGUST 1977					
Number of centres .. .. .	372	287	108	130	897
Staff <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,080	918	194	453	2,645
Teaching <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,053	705	139	246	2,143
Other .. .. .	28	214	55	206	502
Children .. .. .	20,121	17,303	5,343	8,101	50,868
Regular enrolments .. .. .	20,061	16,926	5,269	7,565	49,821
Age in years .. .. .					
Under 3 .. .. .	170	1,184	219	821	2,394
3 .. .. .	354	4,577	2,136	2,687	9,754
4 .. .. .	10,079	7,954	2,150	2,933	23,116
5 .. .. .	9,336	3,099	756	1,069	14,260
6 and over .. .. .	122	112	8	55	297
Casual attenders .. .. .	60	377	74	536	1,047

<sup>1</sup> Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. <sup>2</sup> Including teachers and teacher assistants/aides.

From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1974*.

Under the *Child Care Act 1972*, the Office of Child Care within the Commonwealth Department of Social Security administers a programme of financial assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home



care, vacation and after school care, and other related projects. Assistance is provided in the form of payments to the States and also direct payments to non-profit organisations including local government bodies. Total payments in respect of Queensland for 1976-77 amounted to \$10,368,125, including \$1,996,994 for capital expenditure.

*Primary and Secondary Education*—Primary and secondary education in Queensland comprises 12 years of full-time formal schooling and is provided by the government as well as the non-government sector. Primary education covers the first seven years of schooling and progression to secondary schooling is usually automatic. *Secondary education* commences at the eighth year, when students are about 12 to 13 years of age, and extends over five years. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of secondary schooling. These Certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations (Radford Scheme, see page 122 of the 1970 *Year Book*), and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students completing year 10, i.e. three years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education, rural training schools, and certificate courses at colleges of advanced education.

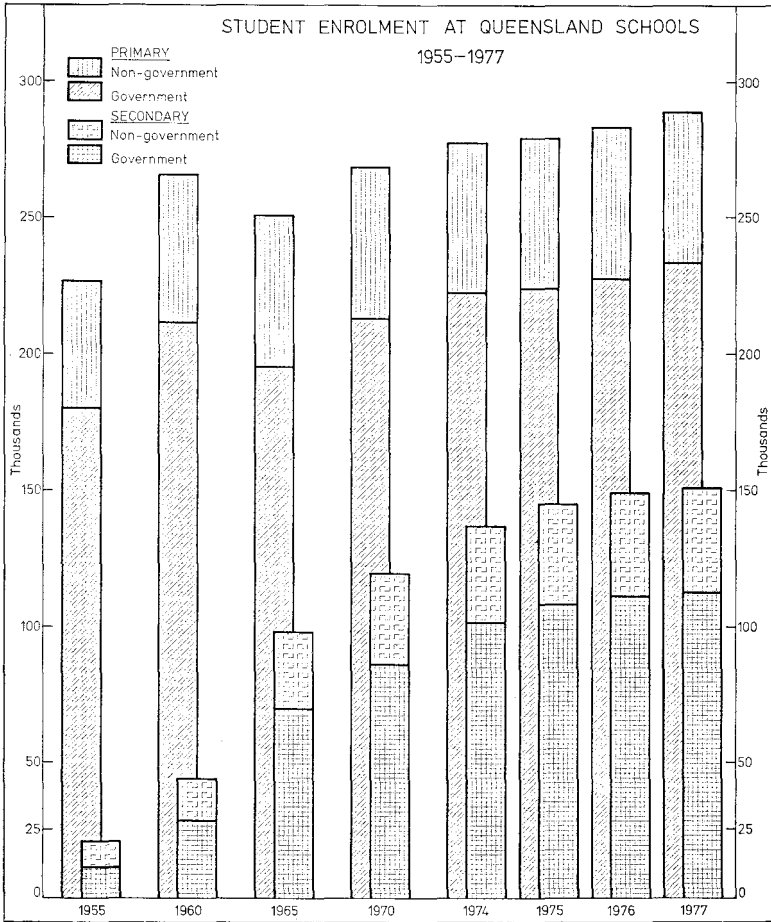
The diagram on the next page indicates the proportions of primary and secondary students at government and non-government schools in Queensland for selected years and the next table shows the ages of all students at these schools.

AGES OF STUDENTS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1977

Age at 1 August	Government		Non-government		Total enrolments
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 6 years .. .. .	9,357	9,032	1,915	1,957	22,261
6 years .. .. .	17,868	16,993	3,687	3,755	42,303
7 years .. .. .	17,218	16,110	3,602	3,630	40,560
8 years .. .. .	16,510	15,564	3,585	3,601	39,260
9 years .. .. .	16,015	14,980	3,598	3,794	38,387
10 years .. .. .	15,466	14,551	3,866	3,655	37,538
11 years .. .. .	15,153	14,301	3,742	3,733	36,929
12 years .. .. .	15,164	14,206	4,332	4,234	37,936
13 years .. .. .	15,475	14,582	4,631	4,549	39,237
14 years .. .. .	15,449	14,861	4,701	4,523	39,534
15 years .. .. .	11,813	11,102	4,288	3,915	31,118
16 years .. .. .	6,359	6,189	3,261	2,814	18,623
17 years .. .. .	2,896	2,863	1,756	1,362	8,877
18 years .. .. .	553	429	229	116	1,327
19 years and over .. .. .	1,410	2,620	17	4	4,051
Total .. .. .	176,706	168,383	47,210	45,642	437,941

The majority of government schools are controlled by the Education Department and provide primary education. High schools, which cater solely for secondary students, and secondary departments attached to a number of primary schools, provide secondary education within the Education Department system. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement administers a number of schools for communities in the Torres Strait Islands.

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. Grammar schools are classified as non-government in this Chapter.



Note. The increase in the secondary school enrolment between 1960 and 1965 reflects the change in the school leaving age from 14 to 15 years in 1964 along with the transfer of Year 8 to Secondary School.

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance. In remote areas, correspondence lessons are supplemented by tuition through Schools of the Air located at Charleville, Mount Isa, and Cairns, and by two advisory teachers who visit home supervisors of pupils. The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition in all secondary subjects.

At 1 August 1977 there were 3,490 primary and 478 secondary students at 32 Aboriginal and Islander Community and Mission Schools. Seventeen of these schools were operated by the Department of Education (classified as ordinary in the next table), 13 by the Department of Aboriginal and

Islanders Advancement, and 2 by religious organisations (included under relevant religious denomination in the table). Many Aboriginal and Islander students, however, attend other Queensland schools, but separate details of these students are not available.

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1977 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1977

Controlling authority	Schools			Teachers <sup>2</sup>	Students	
	Primary	Primary and secondary <sup>1</sup>	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
<i>Government</i> .. .. .	990	106	127	18,910	233,322	111,767
Department of Education .. .. .	977	106	127	18,854	232,827	111,767
Ordinary <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	931	99	125	18,064	227,608	106,430
Correspondence .. .. .	1	..	1	150	1,628	5,114
Special .. .. .	45	7	1	640	3,591	223
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement .. .. .	13	..	..	56	495	..
<i>Non-government</i> .. .. .	215	49	67	4,242	53,811	39,041
Roman Catholic .. .. .	199	29	56	3,315	50,401	26,940
Church of England .. .. .	2	8	3	356	1,398	4,401
Seventh Day Adventist .. .. .	8	1	1	35	629	179
Lutheran .. .. .	4	1	1	97	753	1,044
Other denominational .. .. .	..	7	..	169	417	1,979
Grammar .. .. .	..	2	6	261	46	4,488
Other undenominational .. .. .	2	1	..	9	167	10
Total .. .. .	1,205	155	194	23,152	287,133	150,808

<sup>1</sup> Primary schools with secondary departments. <sup>2</sup> Including full-time equivalent of part-time. <sup>3</sup> Including primary schools, secondary schools, and schools with both primary and secondary students. Also including 68 teachers of 479 students in special classes at 22 primary schools.

In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at three schools in Brisbane to enable mature age students to study secondary subjects on a *part-time* basis. The majority of these classes are conducted in the evening but additional day classes are being made available to meet demand. At 1 August 1977 part-time students numbered 2,590. One of the schools also caters for *full-time* day students and details of these are included in the previous tables. Colleges of technical and further education throughout the State provide instruction in secondary subjects for part-time students. Details of these and adult education classes are given later in this Chapter.

*Special Education*—Special schools and special classes have been established to provide education for handicapped children. The development of a variety of specialist support services, including remedial teaching and therapies, has enabled the provision of the wide range of specialist help needed for the overall education and training of handicapped children and children with special needs. In addition, school-based services have permitted an increasing number of children with disabilities to be supported in ordinary schools. Isolated children with learning problems can be assisted by correspondence courses at home or at school, following individual diagnosis and advice from the Education Department's Isolated Children's Special Education Unit.

Details of full-time students in Department of Education special schools and special classes are shown in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL CLASSES,  
QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1977

Type	Schools	Teachers	Students		
			Primary	Second-ary	Total
Special schools					
Blind and visually handicapped .. ..	1	38	110	..	110
Deaf .. .. .	1	66	135	111	246
Other physically handicapped .. .. .	11	56	338	33	371
Opportunity .. .. .	36	318	2,989	..	2,989
Other <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4	39	19	79	98
Total special schools .. .. .	53	517	3,591	223	3,814
Primary schools with special classes .. ..	22	68 <sup>2</sup>	479	..	479
Total all schools with special students ..	75	585	4,070	223	4,293

<sup>1</sup> Including the migrant school.    <sup>2</sup> Teachers of special classes only.

In non-government schools handicapped children and children with special needs are integrated into the ordinary classes and receive additional assistance from various specialist support services.

In addition, there are a number of schools conducted by the State Health Department and non-profit organisations like the Queensland Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association. Details of these schools are shown in the ABS publication *Primary and Secondary Education*, Reference No. 4204.3.

*Migrant Education*—The Department of Education provides tuition in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio and television lessons and recordings. A total of 84 adult classes operated during 1977, 64 in Brisbane and 20 in country centres, with an effective monthly enrolment of 707 students. A further 127 full-time students attended four accelerated or intensive courses conducted throughout the year while part-time students who attended accelerated courses numbered 279. Correspondence lessons were provided for 448 students. Child migrant education was conducted in 29 primary and seven secondary schools by 32 teachers. During 1977, 897 children received tuition through these classes. The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at eight convents throughout the State. An ethnic consultant aids teachers in their work. During 1977, there were 301 children attending these classes and nine teachers were involved.

*Comparative Enrolments*—The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from grade 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students have been omitted throughout.

From the figures shown, which exclude part-time tertiary students, it will be seen that broadly speaking, of students who were in grade 10 in 1974, 45 per cent proceeded to grade 12 and 19 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in grade 10 in 1975, 44 per cent proceeded to grade 12.

**COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS  
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND**

Grade 10		Grade 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1971	29,457	1973	10,640	36.1	1974	5,827 <sup>r</sup>	54.8 <sup>r</sup>
1972	30,807	1974	11,027	35.8	1975	6,183 <sup>r</sup>	56.1 <sup>r</sup>
1973	30,861	1975	13,511	43.8	1976	6,021 <sup>r</sup>	44.6 <sup>r</sup>
1974	32,713	1976	14,810	45.3	1977	6,260	42.3
1975	36,076	1977	16,024	44.4	..	..	..
1976	37,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	38,324	..	..	..	..	..	..

<sup>1</sup> Students who have recently left school and who have enrolled in a particular course at a particular educational establishment for the first time. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

### 3 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in Queensland involves technical and further education, advanced education, and university education. The text and tables which follow illustrate the variety of courses offered by each sector.

*Technical and Further Education*—Technical and further education covers career education at sub-tertiary level (i.e. courses requiring only partial completion of general secondary schooling as an entrance qualification) and at tertiary level, other than professional courses at universities or colleges of advanced education. It also includes adult education recreational courses and secondary (adult matriculation and vocational) courses. In Queensland, technical and further education (TAFE) is conducted in technical colleges, annexes to schools (evening tutorial classes and adult education classes), rural training schools, the technical and secondary correspondence schools, and other TAFE centres. In addition there are numerous private organisations conducting courses for which fees are charged, but details of these are not available.

The colleges and annexes provide training, particularly for the State's apprentices, in a wide variety of engineering, building, commercial, artistic, and domestic occupations. The Technical Correspondence School gives instruction in many courses to students in remote areas. The rural training schools provide training for Queensland's future pastoralists and agriculturalists in the sheep and beef cattle industries. Grain industry training and associated livestock enterprises will be the major concerns of the South Queensland Rural Training School, due to open at Dalby in 1979.

Technical education is administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Queensland Department of Education. To assist the development and administration of technical and further education in Australia, the Commonwealth Minister for Education announced the appointment, in April 1973, of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), to advise the Commonwealth Government on the development of technical and further education in Australia and make recommendations for financial assistance to State technical and further education institutions. The committee presented its first report in April 1974.

The following table gives details of staff and students at establishments regarded as technical and further education (TAFE) centres.

STAFF AND STUDENTS<sup>1</sup>, TAFE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974	1975	1976
<b>Teaching staff</b>			
<b>Full-time</b>			
Technical colleges .. .. .	579	668	843
Technical correspondence school .. .. .	61	50	34
Secondary correspondence school .. .. .	36	57	67
Evening tutorial classes .. .. .	15	15	16
Rural training schools .. .. .	24	23	34
Adult education .. .. .	18	18	18
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,012</b>
<b>Part-time<sup>2</sup></b>			
Technical colleges .. .. .	99	88	139
Technical correspondence school .. .. .	38	73	72
Secondary correspondence school .. .. .	..	..	..
Evening tutorial classes .. .. .	18	23	25
Rural training schools .. .. .	..	22	11
Adult education .. .. .	32	49	63
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Students</b>			
<b>Full-time</b>			
Technical colleges .. .. .	1,719	2,130	2,419
Technical correspondence school .. .. .	..	..	..
Secondary correspondence school .. .. .	..	..	..
Evening tutorial classes <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	83	64	87
Rural training schools .. .. .	183	191	232
Adult education .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,738</b>
<b>Part-time</b>			
Technical colleges .. .. .	24,958	26,968	34,858
Technical correspondence school .. .. .	8,946	6,627	5,546
Secondary correspondence school <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	2,822	5,518	4,855
Evening tutorial classes .. .. .	3,867	3,739	4,814
Rural training schools .. .. .	253	..	31
Adult education .. .. .	31,111	29,043	37,042
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>71,957</b>	<b>71,895</b>	<b>87,146</b>

<sup>1</sup> Staff at 30 June; students enrolled during the year. <sup>2</sup> Full-time equivalent of part-time. <sup>3</sup> Also included in school census figures provided in the secondary education section.

Details of courses taken by TAFE students are shown below.

## ENROLMENTS IN TAFE COURSES, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Course	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary .. .. .	140	244	232	69	372	313	685
Sub-tertiary .. .. .	311	207	6,073	903	6,384	1,110	7,494
Apprenticeship .. .. .	54	..	14,168	944	14,222	944	15,166
Advanced trade .. .. .	..	..	2,044	..	2,044	..	2,044
Other skilled .. .. .	250	1,425	3,906	2,124	4,156	3,549	7,705
Secondary .. .. .	83	24	4,998	6,212	5,081	6,236	11,317
Recreational .. .. .	..	..	14,312	31,161	14,312	31,161	45,473
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>45,733</b>	<b>41,413</b>	<b>46,571</b>	<b>43,313</b>	<b>89,884</b>

*Advanced Education*—The advanced education sector in Queensland was formally established by amendment to the Education Act in 1970. All of the 10 Queensland colleges of advanced education existed in one form or another before this sector was formally identified as one of the limbs of tertiary education in Australia. The colleges participate in three broad programmes of activity. The major programme comprises approved courses funded by the Commonwealth Government. Other programmes comprise non-approved courses funded by the State Government and courses of continuing community education.

Each college has a governing council constituted under the Education Act. The Queensland Institute of Technology, Darling Downs and Capricornia Institutes of Advanced Education, the Conservatorium of Music, and the Agricultural College became the first five official colleges of advanced education in 1971. The number increased to nine in 1972 with the addition of the four Government teachers' colleges. The Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College became the tenth college of advanced education in 1974.

Prior to 1974, expenditure on approved courses in these colleges was met by grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments as well as students' fees. These arrangements ceased from 1 January 1974 when the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for approved courses. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Total expenditure on approved courses in 1976 was \$41,900,407. Expenditure on non-approved courses met by the State Government amounted to \$3,383,222 in 1976.

The activities of the colleges of advanced education are co-ordinated by the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970. Co-ordination centres on such matters as planning, allocation of funds to colleges, fields of study, and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests, e.g. the Board of Teacher Education.

A Board of Teacher Education was constituted on 3 June 1971 under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Further details relating to each college of advanced education are given in the 1977 *Year Book*.

Catholic Education Authorities provide teacher education courses at the McAuley College of Teacher Education and the Xavier Teachers' College. These colleges are not designated as colleges of advanced education but are partly funded by the Commonwealth Government. Total enrolment at these colleges in 1977 was 197.

The following table gives details of enrolments at Queensland colleges of advanced education.

STUDENTS ENROLLED AT COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>,  
QUEENSLAND, AT 30 APRIL

Year	Enrolments						
	Approved courses		Other courses		All courses		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
1973 <sup>2</sup> ..	7,434	2,510	570	3,961	9,775	4,700	14,475
1974 ..	8,309	3,089	703	4,199	10,789	5,511	16,300
1975 ..	9,701	3,772	924	3,642	11,548	6,491	18,039
1976 ..	10,053	4,464	686	2,887	11,194	6,896	18,090
1977 ..	11,208	6,345	330	2,347	12,176	8,054	20,230

<sup>1</sup> Excluding two non-government teachers' colleges. <sup>2</sup> Including the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College.

Details of courses taken by students at colleges of advanced education are shown below.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS BY TYPE OF  
COURSE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 APRIL 1976

Course	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Post-graduate tertiary ..	116	216	463	97	579	313	892
Under-graduate tertiary ..	4,555	5,166	2,981	923	7,536	6,089	13,625
Other tertiary .. ..	78	43	80	20	158	63	221
Sub-tertiary .. ..	437	84	2,371	152	2,808	236	3,044
Other .. ..	23	21	90	174	113	195	308
Total .. ..	5,209	5,530	5,985	1,366	11,194	6,896	18,090

The next table shows staff employed at colleges of advanced education.

STAFF EMPLOYED IN COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>,  
QUEENSLAND, AT 30 APRIL

Year	Staff						
	Full-time		Part-time <sup>2</sup>		Total		
	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
1973 <sup>3</sup> ..	743	874	655	48	1,398	922	2,320
1974 ..	842	1,006	591	53	1,433	1,059	2,492
1975 ..	964	1,205	682	72	1,646	1,277	2,923
1976 ..	1,020	1,339	653	129	1,673	1,468	3,141
1977 ..	1,097	1,420	609	171	1,706	1,591	3,297

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the two non-government teachers' colleges. <sup>2</sup> Full-time equivalent of part-time. <sup>3</sup> Including the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College.

*University Education*—University Education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland and the Griffith University in Brisbane and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville.



At the University of Queensland there are 13 faculties offering courses leading to 25 bachelor's degrees, 38 master's degrees, and 12 doctoral degrees. These numbers do not fully represent the diversity of the courses offered. The degree of Bachelor of Engineering, for example, may be taken in the Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, or Mining and Metallurgical Engineering Departments. Similarly the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be taken with specialisation in more than 20 honours schools.

A major development in the 1970s has been the marked increase in the number of master's degrees involving course work. The University continues to award the traditional master's degree which an honours graduate may attain by completing a research project and submitting a thesis. In addition, pass graduates as well as honours graduates may now approach the master's degree through course work.

The Department of External Studies offers degrees in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law, or Education to students who are unable to attend the University at St Lucia. A number of External Studies Centres have been established throughout the State.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,800 persons.

At the James Cook University of North Queensland there are 18 academic departments which form the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering, and science.

As well as offering bachelor degree courses, these faculties also offer master's degree courses and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Higher doctoral degrees are also offered.

Being situated in a tropical zone, James Cook University has developed a unique character which combines the more traditional disciplines and research areas normally associated with universities, with research and study into subjects and problems peculiar to the tropics.

The University has a hall of residence and four residential colleges on campus which accommodate approximately 650 students.

Planning for the Griffith University began in 1971, and the first intake of full-time students, numbering approximately 460, was admitted in March 1975.

The non-departmental school has been adopted by the University as its basic academic unit. Schools are primarily defined by a set of problems and by a particular academic theme; the approach to problem-solving and theme definition is multidisciplinary.

The University currently offers two bachelor degrees; the Bachelor of Arts from the Schools of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies; and the Bachelor of Science from the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science. The University's honours programmes are being offered for the first time in 1978. Appropriately qualified students have enrolled in each of the schools for post-graduate work towards master's and doctoral degrees by research. The Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science also offer Master of Science degree programmes by course work.

The next table shows students commencing courses, total students, and students completing courses at the universities in 1976. A commencing student is defined as one who enrolls in a particular course at a particular university for the first time. Students who have completed a pass degree course and who enrol for a separate honours course in the same subject are not regarded as commencing students.

## STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Course	Students commencing courses <sup>1</sup>			Total students <sup>1</sup>			Students completing courses <sup>2</sup>	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
<b>Higher Degree</b>								
Higher Doctorate ..	8	..	8	29	2	31	9	..
Ph.D. .. .. .	69	23	92	504	130	634	65	9
Master's Degree ..	262	82	344	1,045	277	1,322	149	25
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Master's Qualifying</b> ..	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>..<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>..<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Post-graduate Honours</b> ..	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Bachelor Degree</b>								
Agricultural science ..	39	7	46	110	39	149	11	1
Applied science .. ..	4	..	4	15	..	15	2	..
Architecture .. .. .	16	1	17	61	3	64	17	3
Arts .. .. .	721	1,042	1,763	2,222	3,298	5,520	333	571
Arts/divinity .. .. .	1	..	1	25	3	28	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
Arts/education .. .. .	1	..	1	10	13	23	2	3
Arts/law .. .. .	56	49	105	166	95	261	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
Commerce .. .. .	241	69	310	765	181	946	113	28
Dental science .. .. .	57	12	69	235	57	292	41	10
Design studies .. .. .	29	13	42	80	28	108	23	3
Divinity .. .. .	..	..	..	50	15	65	13	2
Economics .. .. .	244	61	305	768	184	952	190	39
Education .. .. .	51	64	115	137	184	321	16	35
Education studies .. ..	189	285	474	879	899	1,778	148	64
Engineering .. .. .	296	9	305	994	28	1,022	169	6
Forestry science .. ..	16	..	16	17	..	17	..	..
Human movement studies	38	26	64	135	107	242	13	8
Law .. .. .	92	45	137	464	153	617	81	12
Medicine/surgery .. ..	150	96	246	868	471	1,339	139	50
Music .. .. .	8	17	25	14	37	51	2	5
Music/arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Occupational therapy ..	2	53	55	5	164	169	..	16
Pharmacy .. .. .	38	48	86	88	130	218	22	23
Physiotherapy .. .. .	7	102	109	25	341	366	2	40
<b>Regional and town planning</b> .. .. .	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
Science .. .. .	452	215	667	1,271	588	1,859	217	89
Social work .. .. .	28	94	122	111	322	433	23	49
Speech therapy .. .. .	..	42	42	1	137	138	..	35
Surveying .. .. .	23	1	24	108	1	109	18	..
Veterinary science .. ..	65	32	97	314	120	434	63	13
<b>Total<sup>5</sup> .. .. .</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>9,991</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>17,608</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,110</b>
Post-graduate diploma ..	144	196	340	213	240	453	142	236
Sub-graduate diploma ..	1	9	10	2	9	11	3	2
Certificate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	147	93	240	257	189	446	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
<b>All courses .. .. .</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>12,299</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>20,904</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,435</b>
University of Queensland ..	2,826	2,329	5,155	10,656	7,559	18,215	1,941	1,328
James Cook University ..	461	309	770	1,178	676	1,854	201	107
Griffith University .. ..	286	194	480	465	370	835	1	..

<sup>1</sup>At 30 April 1976. <sup>2</sup>Year ended 30 June 1976. Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc. <sup>3</sup>Not applicable. <sup>4</sup>Included in other categories according to the specific degree to be awarded. <sup>5</sup>Including 296 who graduated with Honours.

Progress of the universities for each of the last five years is shown in the next table.

#### UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff <sup>1</sup>		Students <sup>2</sup>			Receipts <sup>3</sup>			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment grants	Invest-ments	Other	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1973	100	1,090	9,278	6,235	3,302	26,652	262	5,387 <sup>4</sup>	32,300
1974	114	1,129	10,545	6,677	3,479	38,750	794	354	39,898
1975	125	1,235	11,174	6,052	2,821	53,409	873	333	54,615
1976	129	1,301	11,815	6,207	2,882	63,471	691	419	64,581
1977	130	1,361	11,966	6,673	2,874	n	n	n	n

<sup>1</sup> Part-time staff provided 59,200 hours of tuition in 1977. <sup>2</sup> Excluding students attending extension lectures. <sup>3</sup> For recurrent purposes, General Fund only. <sup>4</sup> Including students' fees, abolished from 1974. n Not yet available.

#### 4 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

*Libraries*—The Library Board of Queensland, established in 1945, operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act* 1943-1977. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of nine members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

The John Oxley Library is a separate library within the State Library of Queensland. Its object is to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1977 were as follows: main reference collection, 245,147 volumes, 19,972 pamphlets and microfilm, and approximately 10,700 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 35,711 volumes and 57,939 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Extension and Circulation Service, 29,193 volumes; the Public Libraries Service, 188,254 volumes; and the Serials Section, 7,615 current magazines and 33,216 bound volumes. The Extension and Circulation Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

Lectures in librarianship are held at the State Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Classes in subjects at a more advanced level have been conducted under the sponsorship of the Ithaca Technical College. Twenty-six candidates qualified in 1977.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. At 30 June 1977, 105 Local Authorities were conducting 203 library services, all of which were free. Various councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Five such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), the Central Highlands (5 Shires), and Sunshine Coast (3 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, Mount Isa, Emerald, and Maroochydhore, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive

from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, the salaries of unqualified staff, approved miscellaneous expenditure up to a maximum of 85.5c per capita or 119.5c per capita for regional library service, and accommodation (maximum of \$20,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians. A subsidy at the rate of 37.5 per cent of expenditure is paid to those authorities where the library service is not free.

For 1976-77 the State Government granted \$4,507,552 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

At 30 June 1976 the Brisbane City Council operated 23 libraries, a mobile library for outlying suburbs, two bookmobiles for deliveries to persons unable to use normal library services, and one special library. The special library is situated at the new Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens and caters specifically for gardening, botanic and nature study, and related matters. At 30 June 1976, 40,861 adult and 59,144 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book and magazine stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 753,281. In the year ended 30 June 1976 the Council expended \$1,583,588, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$208,880.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1977 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museums*—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of general science. It is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1976-77 was \$909,783. The Museum holds extensive reference collections in the fields of zoology, ethnology, geology, technology, and history, and selected items from these collections are displayed in public galleries. A scientific staff of 20 curators is responsible for conservation and research relating to these collections, and the results of this research are published in *The Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*.

The Museum provides an identification service for the public, government departments, and other institutions. School parties are encouraged to use its facilities, and audio-visual lectures and demonstrations are provided for students from pre-school to tertiary level. The Museum publishes booklets relating to its fields of interest and these are available to the public.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

*Cultural Activities*—The development of the creative arts and crafts in Queensland has been supported by the State Government. Under the portfolio of the Minister for Culture, National Parks and Recreation, the Director of Cultural Activities has rendered advisory and resources services, and provided financial assistance, to professional and voluntary cultural organisations throughout the State. Since 1976 the Queensland Cultural Advisory Council has contributed to the consolidation of these services. The Government has also established Cultural Capital Development programmes which offer financial assistance for the construction of cultural centres and complexes, the target being to provide more than 100 cultural centres outside the Brisbane area. The major Queensland Cultural Centre in Brisbane is scheduled to be completed in 1982-83.

The main professional performing companies are the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, Queensland Theatre Company, Queensland Opera Company, Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Theatre Orchestra. The major entrepreneurial organisations are the Queensland Arts Council, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and Musica Viva. Partly by arrangement with these entrepreneurs, national and international artists and ensembles stage seasons in Queensland.

In 1976-77, grants totalling \$2,000,000 were made to 349 organisations. These grants comprised \$21,120 to 49 craft groups, \$5,350 to 8 film and television groups, \$8,550 to 16 literature groups, \$639,030 to 109 music groups, \$791,150 to 70 theatre groups, \$53,520 to 36 visual arts groups, and \$481,280 to 61 community arts groups. The 1976-77 budget also included \$4,443,304 for cultural capital projects.

*The Queensland Art Gallery*—The Gallery, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. At present the Gallery occupies temporary premises in Ann Street, Brisbane. A new Art Gallery, which forms part of the Queensland Cultural Centre, is expected to be completed in 1981.

The collection comprises mainly Australian art, painting, sculpture, and ceramics with a sound core of French and British art. Major works in the collection are by Giovanni, Bologna, Renoir, Degas, Pissarro, Toulouse-Lautrec, Vlaminck, and Picasso.

Apart from various exhibitions from its own collection, the Gallery participates in an annual programme of various international exhibitions which tour Australia. Where conditions are suitable, the Gallery assists various country centres with loan exhibitions.

An active education programme is being built up anticipating the functions of the new Gallery. Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. At present space and limited resources restrict the number to 24 students selected from the most promising applicants from all schools in the metropolitan area.

Government expenditure on the Gallery in 1976-77 amounted to \$449,794, which included endowment of \$165,000. Acquisitions cost \$124,420, comprising purchases of \$108,178 from State Government funding and \$16,242 from Trust Funds.

*Queensland Film Corporation*—The *Queensland Film Industry Development Act 1977* provides for the establishment of the Queensland Film Corporation to develop the film industry in Queensland. The Corporation administers the financial assistance provided by the State Government in addition to co-ordinating other assistance provided by government agencies.

*Botanical Gardens*—Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 12,000 specimens.

Development is continuing of new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares, including a quarry area, in foothills surrounding the James Cameron Slaughter Falls about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This is a long term project which includes the conversion of the quarry area into a landscaped garden of rockpools and water displays.

## • Chapter 11

# LAND SETTLEMENT

## 1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands, Forestry, and Water Resources. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from his decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. Boards attached to the Department control Stock Routes and Rural Fires Protection Services. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

*History*—Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (75.1 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1976 remained as Crown land and was leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 17.9 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.7 per cent of the total area, leaving 1.3 per cent unoccupied.

## 2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND  
(‘000 hectares)

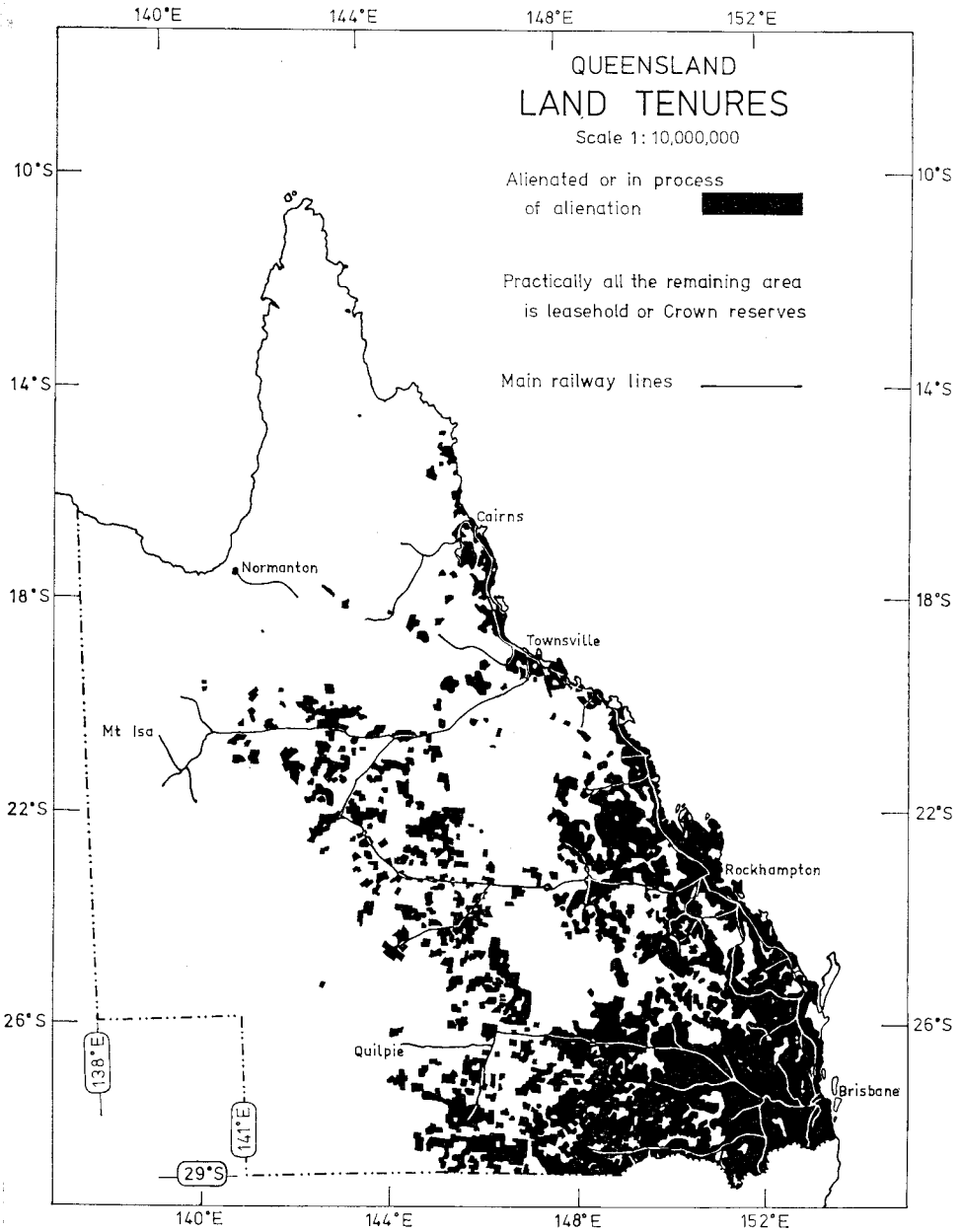
Type of tenure	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>Freehold</b>					
Alienated by purchase .. ..	11,366	12,483	12,567	12,616	12,676
Alienated without payment .. ..	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation .. ..	13,902	15,437	16,434	17,186	18,227
<b>Total freehold .. ..</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>27,958</b>	<b>29,039</b>	<b>29,840</b>	<b>30,941</b>
<b>Leasehold</b>					
Pastoral tenures .. ..	102,624	101,913	102,275	101,698	99,934
Selection tenures .. ..	30,889	29,357	28,346	27,572	26,560
Special leases .. ..	2,719	2,891	2,869	3,027	3,117
Development leases .. ..	2	2	2	2	..
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases .. ..	19	19	20	22	21
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts .. ..	1,405	175 <sup>1</sup>	183 <sup>1</sup>	165 <sup>1</sup>	172 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total leasehold .. ..</b>	<b>137,658</b>	<b>134,357</b>	<b>133,696</b>	<b>132,486</b>	<b>129,804</b>
<b>Reserves (excluding leased area) .. ..</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>7,852</b>
Roads and stock routes .. ..	1,749	1,453	1,835	1,841	1,958
Unoccupied and unreserved .. ..	209	1,173	180	679	2,146
<b>Total area of State .. ..</b>	<b>172,700</b>	<b>172,700</b>	<b>172,700</b>	<b>172,700</b>	<b>172,700</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1976, see table on page 182.

*Freehold Land*—Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of transactions are shown in Chapter 22.

*Leasehold Land*—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage the lessee to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights.





Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

*Pastoral Tenures*—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of tenure is the Special Lease of Forest Reserves, which permits the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber.

*Selection Tenures*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

*Brigalow Lands Development Scheme*—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production was undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962-1974*.

The scheme involved the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. An area of 1.6m hectares was acquired and by 30 June 1976 all the land had been allocated. In addition to 113 retention areas granted to former lessees, 170 blocks had been allocated by ballot, 132 as Purchase Leases, and 38 as Grazing Selections, and 77 blocks had been auctioned as freehold.

*Special Leases*—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

*Country, Suburban, and Town Lands*—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

*Land Subject to Mining Acts*—Crown land and private land may be held for mining purposes under mining lease and claim title collectively known as a mining tenement. The claim title is the lower in status.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee of, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$10 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$10 per hectare plus a royalty which is payable under the *Mining Royalties Act 1974* but varies according to those provisions. One man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$3 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1976, 6,575 miners' rights were issued. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local warden. Provided that the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. The maximum area within a town boundary is 4,000 square metres or such greater area

as the Governor in Council may approve and elsewhere 32 hectares or, in approved cases, 520 hectares. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for compensation to the lessee. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every 10 years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$8 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast. At 31 December 1976, six Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1976 there were 229 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 49,533 square kilometres, 54 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 26,159 square kilometres, and 33 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 633,563 square kilometres.

#### LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1976

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases .. .. .	5,210	379,861	73
Special bauxite lease .. .. .	4	639,528	159,882
Miner's homestead lease .. .. .	23,055	171,785	7
Claims etc. .. .. .	<i>n</i>	2,000 <sup>1</sup>	<i>n</i>
Total .. .. .	<i>n</i>	1,193,174	<i>n</i>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.      *n* Not available.

Various agreements between the State Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

*Reserves*—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes, e.g. State forests and timber reserves, national parks and environmental parks, and Aboriginal and general reserves.

### 3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion.

It is estimated that 1 million hectares of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1.1 million hectares slightly affected. The main areas of erosion damage are the Darling

Downs, Maranoa, Burnett, Central Highlands, Fitzroy Basin, Isis, and North Queensland districts.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the pastoral districts of the south-west, where "scalded" areas are quite common.

The main soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1977 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures		Area protected by soil conservation measures	
	'000 hectares		'000 hectares	
Darling Downs .. .. .	732	210		
Near South West .. .. .	436	135		
South Burnett .. .. .	135	92		
Burnett .. .. .	122	39		
Moreton .. .. .	65	15		
Capricornia .. .. .	485	188		
North Queensland .. .. .	22	12		
Near North Coast .. .. .	17	2		
Total .. .. .	2,014	693		

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 101 officers stationed at 27 centres throughout the State. Some 9,500 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

*The Soil Conservation Act of 1965* provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank.

The Darling Downs programme, approved in March 1973, allows for the progressive implementation of soil conservation measures under the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires in the area have been declared Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard, and planning of soil conservation measures is well under way.

Participation in the programme is mandatory and landowners are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,500 per farm.

This scheme has been extended to the Isis and Gin Gin areas near Bundaberg where cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land in the coastal lowlands.

#### 4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

*Water Resources Investigation*—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Act*, 1943 to 1946, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry out a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 589 stream gauging stations, 548 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 36 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

*Licensing and Control*—As required under the *Water Act* 1926–1976 rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

At 30 June 1977, 13,125 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 9,310 being for pumps, 3,070 for dams and weirs, and 745 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,422,800 square kilometres. A total of 33,875 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1977.

*Development of Water Resources*—The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

The Commission is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes. From December 1974 the Commission has become the sole authority for planning, design, and construction of all major dams in Queensland.

As a result of this approach, 29 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcap, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), and supply for eight mining operations is drawn from three other storages.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources and to provide for immediate and future needs for urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

*Water Conservation*—The next table lists storages completed at 30 June 1977 showing the name of the storage, locality, capacity, and the purposes for which used. The list is limited to those dams with a capacity of 20,000 megalitres or more.

## EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1977

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Atkinson .. ..	Atkinson's Lagoon, Lowood	31,300	Irrigation
Awoonga .. ..	Boyne R., Gladstone ..	27,000	Irrigation and city supply
Beardmore .. ..	Balonne R., St George ..	101,000	Irrigation area
Borumba .. ..	Yabba Ck, Imbil .. ..	42,600	Irrigation and city supply
Callide .. ..	Callide Ck, Biloela .. ..	57,600	Callide Power Station
Cooby Creek .. ..	Cooby Ck, Toowoomba ..	24,370	City supply
Coolmunda .. ..	Macintyre R., Inglewood ..	75,200	Irrigation
Copperlode Falls .. ..	Freshwater R., Cairns ..	45,460	City supply
Eungella .. ..	Broken R., Eungella .. ..	131,000	Irrigation area and mining
Fairbairn .. ..	Nogoa R., Emerald .. ..	1,440,000	Irrigation area, mining, and urban supply
<b>Fitzroy River</b>			
Barrage .. ..	Fitzroy R., Rockhampton	65,920	City supply
Glenlyon .. ..	Pike Ck, Texas .. ..	131,000 <sup>1</sup>	Irrigation, border streams
Hinze .. ..	Nerang R., Gold Coast ..	41,820	City supply
Julius .. ..	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa ..	127,000	Mining and city supply
Koombooloomba	Tully R., Innisfail .. ..	200,700	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Lake Manchester .. ..	Cabbage Tree Ck, Brisbane	25,690	City supply
Lake Moondarra .. ..	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa ..	106,638	City supply and recreational
Leslie .. ..	Sandy Ck, Warwick .. ..	47,100	Irrigation and city supply
Maroon .. ..	Burnett Ck, Boonah .. ..	38,400	Irrigation
Monduran .. ..	Kolan R., Gin Gin .. ..	586,000	Irrigation area and town supply
Moogerah .. ..	Reynolds Ck, Kalbar .. ..	92,500	Power station, and irrigation
North Pine .. ..	North Pine R., Petrie .. ..	205,000	City supply
Perseverance Ck .. ..	Perseverance Ck, Toowoomba .. ..	29,590	City supply
Ross River .. ..	Ross R., Townsville .. ..	72,700	City supply and flood control
Somerset .. ..	Stanley R., Brisbane .. ..	368,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply, flood mitigation, hydro-electricity
Tinaroo Falls .. ..	Barron R., Atherton .. ..	407,000	Hydro-electricity, and irrigation
Wuruma .. ..	Nogo R., Eidsvold .. ..	194,000	Irrigation

<sup>1</sup> Full capacity 262,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which is available to Queensland.

Details of storages under construction at 30 June 1977 are shown in the next table.

## WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1977

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Completion date	Purpose
Burnett Barrage .. ..	Burnett R., Bundaberg	27,000	1977	Irrigation area
Cania .. ..	Three Moon Ck, Monto	89,000	1982	Irrigation area
Kinchant .. ..	Sandy Ck, Mackay .. ..	62,800	1981	Irrigation area and city supply
Splityard Creek .. ..	Pryde Ck, Ipswich .. ..	28,600	1980	Hydro-electricity
Wivenhoe .. ..	Brisbane R., Ipswich .. ..	1,150,000	1982	Brisbane-Ipswich supply and flood mitigation

*Irrigation Areas*—About 15.3 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act 1922-1977*, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1977 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 63 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore, Cracow, and Moura and the Thiess Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.
- (b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. Present storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River. The Commonwealth Government has made available \$3m towards the construction of Clair Weir on the Burdekin River. The weir will store 15,500 megalitres of water which will be used to supplement supplies to the established irrigation areas and provide supplies for limited new development.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 121-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 141 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen, Broken, and Burdekin Rivers.

- (c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 567 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba, Dimbulah, and Atherton, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 40 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George.

- (e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Commonwealth Government and State Government undertaking, involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoia River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. Water from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and roadworks could ultimately serve 110 irrigation farms on which 20,000 hectares could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and water supply for the town of Emerald. During 1976-77 water was supplied to 75 farms from the channel system and to 11 farms from regulated streams with the principal production being cotton and wheat.
- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This scheme consists of the Bundaberg Irrigation Area and the Upper Burnett Irrigation Project and is aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Storages comprise the Wuruma Dam (capacity 194,000 megalitres) on the Nogo River, Mundubbera Weir (4,930 megalitres) and the Burnett Barrage (16,500 megalitres) on the Burnett River, and Monduran Dam (586,000 megalitres) and the Kolan Barrage (4,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River. Supply is by channel systems and private diversion from streams. In addition to irrigation, the scheme augments supply to the city of Bundaberg, and assures supply to the towns of Eidsvold, Mundubbera, Gayndah, and Wallaville.
- (g) Eton Irrigation Area. This project will provide irrigation water for some 8,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton area, assured irrigation supplies along the Pioneer River, and urban and industrial supplies for the city of Mackay. The scheme consists of the Mirani Weir to be constructed on the Pioneer River upstream of Mirani township which will provide storage for pumping into Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres) presently being constructed on the North Arm of Sandy Creek. The dam will supply water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

*Irrigation Projects*—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1976*, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence for irrigation and other purposes.

## IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1977

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Water supplied, 1976-77	
			Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres
Callide .. .. .	Callide Dam .. .. .	..	..	4,746 <sup>1</sup>
Chinchilla Weir ..	Chinchilla Weir .. .. .	9	232	440 <sup>3</sup>
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy River Barrage .. .. .	58	579	..
Logan River .. ..	Maroon Dam .. .. .	122	2,315	9 <sup>2</sup>
Lower Lockyer ..	Atkinson Dam .. .. .	151	5,662	..
Macintyre Brook ..	Coolmunda Dam .. .. .	132	3,862	279 <sup>3</sup>
Mackenzie River ..	Bedford and Bingegang Weirs	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	4,215 <sup>3</sup>
Mary Valley .. ..	Borumba Dam .. .. .	124	4,910	2,686 <sup>3</sup>
Upper Condamine ..	Leslie Dam .. .. .	72	6,376	4,807 <sup>3</sup>
Warrill Valley .. ..	Moogerah Dam .. .. .	337	6,131	13,357 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calcap Power Station and underground recharge. <sup>2</sup> Urban. <sup>3</sup> Water is supplied by three pipelines to coal mines and Blackwater town. <sup>4</sup> Power generation and urban.



Preliminary work has commenced on the Wivenhoe Dam to be built at 150 km on the Brisbane River for Brisbane-Ipswich water supply and flood mitigation. The capacity for water supply will be 1,150,000 megalitres and above this, up to 1,450,000 megalitres will be available for flood storage. The storage will also serve as the lower reservoir for the 500 MW Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Scheme. Splityard Creek Dam will be the upper storage for this scheme. This dam will store approximately 28,700 megalitres and will be constructed near the junction of Splityard and Pryde Creeks.

*Farm Water Supplies*—Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958-1975*, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems. In addition, the Government provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation.

*Underground Water Supplies*—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 28,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks.

At 30 June 1977, a total of 3,374 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,297 continued to flow, providing a supply of 847 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings*—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1976-77 was 2.1 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$895m. Of this area some 209,500 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$282m.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,119 holdings, or 23.5 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1976-77. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 174,872 hectares, or 8.4 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 12,805 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 21,841 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 26 hectares.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1976-77, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 113,576 hectares on 3,602 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 95,845 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 32,107 hectares on 942 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 47,022 hectares on 2,712 holdings; and from farm dams, 16,716 hectares on 1,453 holdings. In addition, on 40 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 97 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

## CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76			1976-77		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane .. ..	321,143	73,256	22.8	338,930	83,372	24.6
Cereals (all purposes) ..	1,468,417	34,681	2.4	1,466,603	40,608	2.8
Tobacco .. ..	4,580	4,442	97.0	4,646	4,496	96.8
Cotton .. ..	5,966	5,560	93.2	10,286	9,612	93.4
Fruit .. ..	21,611	4,863	22.5	21,446	5,418	25.3
Vegetables .. ..	24,643	18,243	74.0	26,965	19,550	72.5
Other crops .. ..	227,758	7,822	3.4	213,832	11,816	5.5
Lucerne .. ..	n	13,924	n	n	12,805	n
Other pasture .. ..	n	23,133	n	n	21,841	n
Total .. ..	n	185,924	n	n	209,518	n

n Not available.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES,  
QUEENSLAND, 1976-77  
(hectares)

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	To-bacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	27	437	248	13,527	9,024	5,380	5,999	34,642
Wide Bay-Burnett	30,487	470	20	4,119	4,739	2,828	5,259	47,922
Darling Downs .. ..	..	279	927	2,468	27,269	2,789	1,538	35,270
South-West .. ..	..	..	3,667	74	3,444	82	3,361	10,628
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	4,750	469	4,811	1,590	963	12,583
Central-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	16	6	60	82
Mackay .. ..	16,518	..	..	57	92	9	373	17,049
Northern .. ..	34,610	92	..	2,630	2,513	79	1,475	41,399
Far North .. ..	1,730	3,218	..	1,624	516	42	2,807	9,937
North-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Total Queensland	83,372	4,496	9,612	24,968	52,424	12,805	21,841	209,518

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

## • Chapter 12

# RURAL INDUSTRIES

## 1 GENERAL

Predominance of the rural industries, together with the mining and forestry industries, has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the rural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the rural and mining industries.

This chapter deals with the activities of the rural industries. For details of the disposals of products of the rural industries see Chapter 17, Marketing. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 13.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$1,422.6m in 1976-77, which was \$146.6m more than the previous highest total of \$1,276.0m in 1975-76. The main items showing substantial increases were: livestock slaughterings and other disposals, \$76m; sugar cane, \$33m; and wool, \$19m. These increases were partly offset by decreases in wheat of \$21m and grain sorghum of \$8m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1976-77 were: crops, \$895.2m; livestock disposals, \$319.6m; and livestock products, \$207.8m.

The main items of crop production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes. In recent years sunflower and soybeans have become prominent also.

## 2 RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

To provide economic and structural data in addition to commodity data, a new statistical framework has been developed within the rural sector. While the rural holding still remains the basic unit used for the collection of commodity data, the economic structure is a group-enterprise/establishment hierarchy conceptually similar to and compatible with that used in the compilation of manufacturing, mining, and other economic statistics.

The basic economic unit is the establishment, which generally coincides with the holding unit. These establishments are classified, firstly, according to industry as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, and subsequently, to industry classes such as cereal grain, meat cattle, sugar cane, etc. The industry class is determined by applying the average unit value to the commodity data to derive an estimated

"value of agricultural operations" for the establishment. Establishments are typed to the activity which accounted for half or more of the value calculated (e.g. cereal grain, meat cattle, sugar cane) or to multi-purpose or a combination of activities, where no single activity predominates.

Detailed information on the development of the new statistical framework is given in the publication *Agricultural Sector: Part 1—Structure of Operating Units*, Reference No. 7102.0, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra. (It should be noted that there are differences in concept between estimated "value of agricultural operations" mentioned in this Section and "gross values" of production mentioned elsewhere in the *Year Book*.)

The numbers of agricultural establishments in Queensland, classified according to industry and estimated value of operations, are shown in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Industry	Value of operations (\$'000)							Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200 and over	
Cereal grains ..	596	766	711	983	861	277	50	4,244
Sheep-cereal grains	12	42	48	93	111	37	5	348
Meat cattle-cereal grains .. ..	456	396	254	246	175	41	8	1,576
Sheep-meat cattle	123	143	133	229	225	39	9	901
Sheep .. ..	132	169	166	386	422	105	19	1,399
Meat cattle ..	4,465	1,352	629	555	327	93	62	7,483
Milk cattle ..	731	1,778	923	397	78	4	..	3,911
Pigs .. ..	249	239	141	178	139	44	14	1,004
Poultry .. ..	12	28	39	62	80	49	34	304
Fruit, including grapes .. ..	513	447	307	381	167	64	21	1,900
Potatoes .. ..	23	42	41	91	105	33	10	345
Other vegetables ..	432	324	193	193	166	56	20	1,384
Sugar cane .. ..	44	110	286	1,594	2,737	1,130	229	6,130
Peanuts .. ..	28	74	86	130	94	12	1	425
Tobacco .. ..	..	15	87	348	168	17	3	638
Oil-seeds, n.e.c. ..	89	114	64	57	39	8	7	378
Multi-purpose and other, n.e.i. ..	295	120	70	54	90	51	23	703
Total .. ..	8,200	6,159	4,178	5,977	5,984	2,060	515	33,073

### 3 RURAL HOLDINGS

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1976-77, on 34,614 holdings, which had a total area of 155,007,000 hectares. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions, classified according to area size at 31 March 1977, is shown in the next table.

It should be noted, however, that for 1976-77 a slight change was made in the scope of agricultural statistics, inasmuch as an economic criterion was applied, which resulted in the exclusion of uneconomic holdings where the value of the agricultural operations of the enterprise was below \$1,500. While this has very little effect overall on the statistics produced, it has marginally affected holding counts, and should be taken into consideration in any comparison with earlier years' figures.

RURAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN HECTARES, QUEENSLAND,  
31 MARCH 1977

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 <sup>1</sup> .. ..	716	418	1,145	1,212	1,081	852	369	63	..	5,856
Wide Bay-Burnett	66	142	719	1,051	1,331	1,485	1,026	437	7	6,264
Darling Downs ..	121	149	489	721	1,513	2,360	1,904	988	20	8,265
South-West .. ..	5	5	9	13	13	76	363	1,121	356	1,961
Fitzroy .. .. .	33	44	89	130	257	589	788	1,022	96	3,048
Central-West .. .	..	1	1	..	2	3	15	520	278	820
Mackay .. .. .	12	5	269	549	497	382	148	322	80	2,264
Northern .. .. .	45	63	588	616	303	156	108	208	159	2,246
Far North .. ..	52	61	891	1,092	660	264	75	88	153	3,336
North-West .. .	5	..	..	1	2	..	8	278	260	554
Total Queensland	1,055	888	4,200	5,385	5,659	6,167	4,804	5,047	1,409	34,614

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,055 holdings under 10 hectares, 529 were under 5 hectares and of these 346 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 437 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (106), Far North (98), Central-West (95), and South-West (69).

The average sizes of holdings in Divisions were: Brisbane and Moreton (190 hectares), Wide Bay-Burnett (633), Darling Downs (974), Mackay (2,757), Fitzroy (3,492), Northern (4,126), and Far North (6,307). Average holding sizes in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (15,128 hectares), Central-West (42,761), and North-West (54,068).

*Growers of Crops*—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1976-77. The numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	To-bacco	Pine-apples	Ban-anas	Pota-toes	Toma-toes
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	273	158	73	248	64	359	176	460	237
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,386	303	372	932	66	174	32	38	96
Darling Downs ..	..	3,095	298	2,263	40	..	..	14	198
South-West .. ..	..	285	..	174	..	..	..	3	1
Fitzroy .. .. .	..	499	14	866	..	99	11	4	38
Central-West .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	1,620	18	..	72	..	3	..	..	9
Northern .. .. .	1,422	..	14	28	14	11	..	11	124
Far North .. ..	1,587	..	193	4	499	15	84	78	20
North-West .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	6,288	4,358	964	4,587	683	661	303	608	723

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Holdings Carrying Livestock*—The numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock are shown in the next table. Holdings carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle holding counts, while milk cattle holdings exclude those carrying house cows only.

HOLDINGS CARRYING LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1977

Statistical Division	Milk cattle	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,495	2,918	50	761
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	1,134	4,188	75	967
Darling Downs .. .. .	1,238	5,741	1,463	1,387
South-West .. .. .	14	1,840	1,241	80
Fitzroy .. .. .	179	2,641	97	317
Central-West .. .. .	5	729	685	11
Mackay .. .. .	56	1,173	4	35
Northern .. .. .	6	725	5	64
Far North .. .. .	321	933	2	86
North-West .. .. .	1	524	248	6
Total Queensland .. .. .	4,449	21,412	3,870	3,714

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Sizes of Flocks and Herds*—The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1977

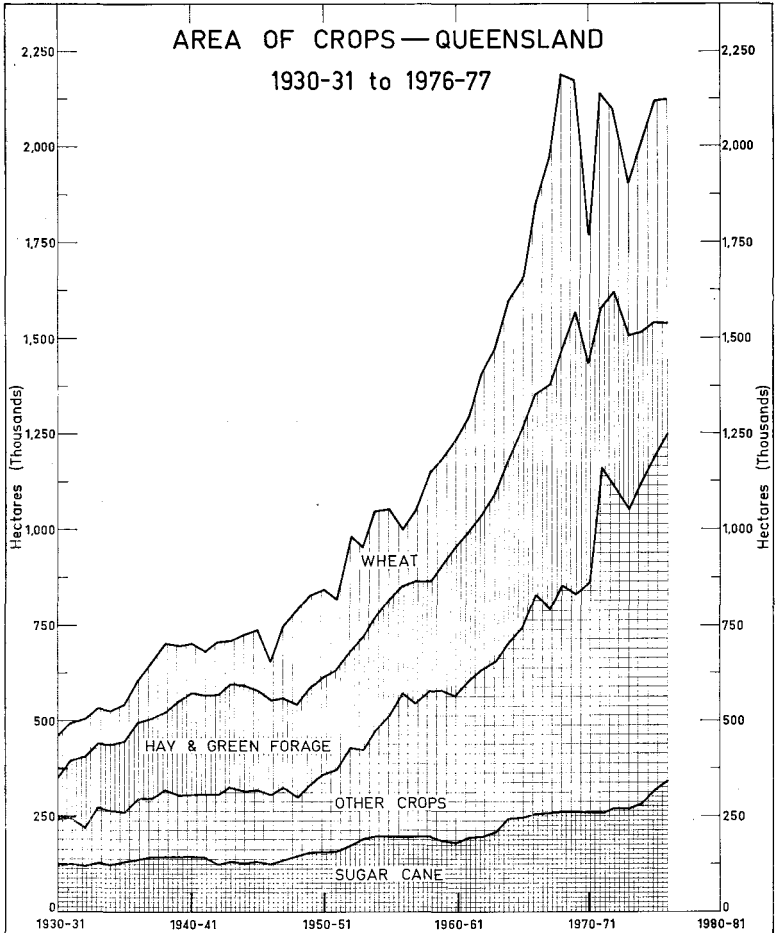
Size of flock or herd	Milk cattle herds	Meat cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20 .. .. .	85	2,238	189	1,120
20 to 49 .. .. .	711	2,537	191	902
50 to 99 .. .. .	1,843	3,125	178	707
100 to 199 .. .. .	1,553	3,984	217	478
200 to 499 .. .. .	251	4,467	329	345
500 to 999 .. .. .	5	2,478	318	100
1,000 to 1,999 .. .. .	1	1,577	462	51
2,000 to 4,999 .. .. .	..	779	987	9
5,000 to 9,999 .. .. .	..	143	761	..
10,000 and over .. .. .	..	84	238	2
Total .. .. .	4,449	21,412	3,870	3,714

4 CROPS

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1930.

The area under all crops in Queensland had doubled in the period from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1976-77 the area was over 11 times the 1900-01 level and represented about 14 per cent of the Australian total.



The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly sorghum, barley, and maize; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

## PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar cane <sup>1</sup> .. .. hectares	29,401	106,101	243,231	245,795	276,554
Barley .. .. hectares	3,048	5,345	156,319	236,229	218,301
Grain sorghum .. .. hectares	.. <sup>2</sup>	1,779	328,886	338,988	377,092
Maize .. .. hectares	51,789	71,566	28,675	28,720	32,898
Wheat .. .. hectares	32,093	146,514	488,500	576,152	582,005
Green forage .. .. hectares	16,772	222,867	340,951	301,645	254,576
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. .. hectares	17,198	24,269	48,697	40,359	35,164
Cotton .. .. hectares	..	16,678	7,386	5,966	10,286
Peanuts .. .. hectares	.. <sup>2</sup>	4,993	23,742	26,916	30,701
Potatoes .. .. hectares	4,476	5,037	6,068	6,020	6,325
Pumpkins <sup>4</sup> .. .. hectares	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	4,314	4,075	4,775
Tobacco .. .. hectares	269	1,478	4,424	4,580	4,646
Apples <sup>5</sup> .. .. hectares	.. <sup>2</sup>	1,382	4,126	4,120	4,126
Bananas <sup>5</sup> .. .. hectares	2,515	2,568	1,794	1,833	1,712
Pineapples <sup>5</sup> .. .. hectares	380	2,206	3,801	3,773	3,766
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar cane .. .. '000 tonnes	862	6,136	19,421	21,069	22,269
Barley .. .. tonnes	2,880	6,124	297,268	419,090	407,049
Grain sorghum .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	1,687	634,120	739,896	605,188
Maize .. .. tonnes	62,410	84,966	71,769	78,261	76,994
Wheat .. .. tonnes	32,496	184,933	692,090	829,998	794,479
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. .. tonnes	80,022	104,399	258,472	209,346	172,724
Cotton (raw) .. .. '000 kg	..	2,805	6,396	4,985	7,718
Peanuts .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	5,906	31,323	35,336	31,627
Potatoes .. .. tonnes	20,335	28,760	107,587	99,771	106,348
Pumpkins <sup>4</sup> .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	30,319	26,383	31,690
Tobacco .. .. '000 kg	205	950	8,007	8,198	8,499
Apples .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	4,704	38,344	24,514	37,783
Bananas .. .. tonnes	29,491	21,438	31,621	36,398	30,615
Pineapples .. .. tonnes	7,197	40,337	110,118	102,666	111,248
<i>Yield per hectare</i>					
Sugar cane .. .. tonnes	29.3	57.8	79.8	85.7	80.52
Barley .. .. tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.90	1.77	1.86
Grain sorghum .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	0.95	1.92	2.18	1.60
Maize .. .. tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.50	2.72	2.34
Wheat .. .. tonnes	1.01	1.26	1.41	1.44	1.36
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. .. tonnes	4.65	4.30	5.31	5.19	4.91
Cotton (raw) .. .. kg	..	170	866	836	750
Peanuts .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	1.18	1.32	1.31	1.03
Potatoes .. .. tonnes	4.54	5.71	17.73	16.57	16.81
Pumpkins <sup>4</sup> .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	7.02	6.47	6.63
Tobacco .. .. kg	762	643	1,810	1,790	1,829
Apples .. .. tonnes	.. <sup>2</sup>	3.40	9.29	5.95	9.16
Bananas .. .. tonnes	11.7	8.4	17.6	19.9	17.9
Pineapples .. .. tonnes	30.0	28.9	29.0	27.2	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Area cut for crushing. <sup>2</sup> Not collected separately. <sup>3</sup> Including lucerne and other pasture hay. <sup>4</sup> For human consumption. <sup>5</sup> Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

*Crops in Australian States*—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.



## CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1976-77

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane <sup>2</sup> .. '000 hectares	12	..	277	..	..	..	288
Barley .. .. '000 hectares	417	366	218	855	452	12	2,321
Grain sorghum '000 hectares	152	.. <sup>3</sup>	377	.. <sup>4</sup>	1	..	532 <sup>5</sup>
Maize .. .. '000 hectares	20	.. <sup>3</sup>	33	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	53 <sup>5</sup>
Wheat .. .. '000 hectares	3,116	1,103	582	839	3,314	2	8,956
<i>Green feed or silage<sup>6</sup></i>							
Green feed or silage <sup>6</sup> .. '000 hectares	257	52	255	59	66	20	709
Hay <sup>7</sup> .. .. '000 hectares	233	518	35	164	169	72	1,195
<i>Other crops</i>							
Cotton .. '000 hectares	25	..	10	..	..	..	35
Peanuts .. '000 hectares	.. <sup>8</sup>	..	31	..	.. <sup>8</sup>	..	31
Potatoes .. '000 hectares	8	10	6	3	2	4	34
Tobacco .. '000 hectares	1	4	5	..	..	..	9
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tonnes	1,074	..	22,269	..	..	..	23,344
Barley .. .. '000 tonnes	571	402	407	889	553	25	2,847
Grain sorghum '000 tonnes	343	.. <sup>8</sup>	605	.. <sup>4</sup>	7	..	956 <sup>5</sup>
Maize .. .. '000 tonnes	65	2	77	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>8</sup>	..	144 <sup>5</sup>
Wheat .. .. '000 tonnes	5,141	1,647	794	832	3,249	4	11,667
Hay <sup>7</sup> .. .. '000 tonnes	772	2,004	173	512	560	345	4,376
<i>Other crops</i>							
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	21,848	..	7,718	..	..	..	29,566
Peanuts .. '000 tonnes	.. <sup>8</sup>	..	32	..	.. <sup>8</sup>	..	32
Potatoes .. '000 tonnes	112	244	106	83	71	112	728
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1,622	5,999	8,499	..	..	..	16,120
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane .. tonnes	92.40	..	80.52	..	..	..	81.00
Barley .. .. tonnes	1.37	1.10	1.86	1.04	1.22	2.11	1.23
Grain sorghum tonnes	2.25	1.21	1.60	.. <sup>4</sup>	4.58	..	1.80 <sup>5</sup>
Maize .. .. tonnes	3.33	3.96	2.34	.. <sup>4</sup>	2.61	..	2.72 <sup>5</sup>
Wheat .. .. tonnes	1.65	1.49	1.36	0.99	0.98	1.98	1.30
Hay <sup>7</sup> .. .. tonnes	3.32	3.86	4.91	3.11	3.31	4.79	3.66
<i>Other crops</i>							
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	0.87	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.84
Peanuts .. tonnes	1.01	..	1.03	..	0.51	..	1.03
Potatoes .. tonnes	13.32	24.63	16.81	26.06	30.23	30.30	21.51
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1.73	1.57	1.83	..	..	..	1.71

<sup>1</sup> Including A.C.T. and N.T. <sup>2</sup> Area cut for crushing. <sup>3</sup> Less than 500 hectares. <sup>4</sup> Not available for publication. <sup>5</sup> Incomplete. <sup>6</sup> Excluding lucerne and other pasture. <sup>7</sup> Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture. <sup>8</sup> Less than 500 tonnes.

*Value of Crop Production*—The gross value of crop production in Queensland has been estimated at \$895,168,000 for the 1976-77 season. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of crops was approximately \$812,234,000 for 1976-77.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland.

## PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i> .. .. .	338,930	..	462,354
Cut for crushing .. .. .	276,554	22,269,393	455,429
Cut for plants .. .. .	6,228	341,657	6,925
Standover etc. .. .. .	56,148	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i> .. .. .	1,262,815	..	188,001
Barley (2-row) .. .. .	201,252	378,174	} 43,642
Barley (6-row) .. .. .	17,049	28,875	
Canary seed .. .. .	19,081	18,492	5,892
Grain sorghum .. .. .	377,092	605,188	53,268
Maize .. .. .	32,898	76,994	6,674
Oats .. .. .	9,004	9,052	787
Panicum and millet .. .. .	21,968	15,783	2,242
Rice .. .. .	2,466	9,270	1,702
Wheat .. .. .	582,005	794,479	73,792
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i> .. .. .	39,999	..	14,665
Navy beans .. .. .	7,739	5,591	2,458
Soybeans .. .. .	26,026	40,746	10,823
Cow peas .. .. .	1,671	715	225
Other .. .. .	4,563	2,595	1,160
<i>Hay crops</i> .. .. .	5,204	..	690
Oaten .. .. .	2,916	7,896	296
Wheaten .. .. .	663	1,660	61
Other .. .. .	1,625	4,504	334
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i> .. .. .	254,576	..	..
Oats .. .. .	153,326	..	..
Sorghum .. .. .	62,792	..	..
Other .. .. .	38,458	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i> .. .. .	129,974	..	64,970
Cotton .. .. .	10,286	7,718 <sup>1</sup>	7,832
Linseed .. .. .	2,338	2,748	560
Peanuts .. .. .	30,701	31,627	14,318
Safflower .. .. .	4,205	2,202	484
Sunflower seed .. .. .	77,798	40,271	11,838
Tobacco .. .. .	4,646	8,499	29,938
<i>Citrus fruit</i> .. .. .	2,199	..	12,056
Lemons .. .. .	167	4,473	1,233
Mandarins .. .. .	948	17,460	5,525
Oranges .. .. .	978	21,715	4,691
Other .. .. .	106	2,369	607
<i>Other orchard fruit</i> .. .. .	6,500	..	19,301
Apples .. .. .	4,126	37,783	12,114
Apricots .. .. .	176	780	670
Avocadoes .. .. .	180	363	733
Custard apples .. .. .	78	277	152
Mangoes .. .. .	431	1,396	981
Nectarines .. .. .	146	603	639
Peaches .. .. .	414	2,111	1,339
Pears .. .. .	444	3,752	965
Plums .. .. .	492	2,459	1,665
Other .. .. .	13	31	44
<i>Nuts (edible)</i> .. .. .	583	383	308
<i>Other fruit</i> .. .. .	5,908	..	31,181
Bananas .. .. .	1,712	30,615	10,989
Papaws .. .. .	209	2,798	1,003

## PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77—continued

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other fruit—continued</i>			
Passion fruit .. .. .	163	2,620	1,106
Pineapples .. .. .	3,766	111,248	16,379
Strawberries .. .. .	51	741	1,693
Other .. .. .	8	26	9
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	1,329	5,292	4,248
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i> ..	4,927	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>			
Beans, green .. .. .	2,989	13,553	5,001
Beetroot .. .. .	618	22,327	1,221
Cabbages and cauliflowers .. .. .	779	15,606	2,626
Capsicums .. .. .	372	2,955	1,882
Carrots .. .. .	799	15,569	2,407
Cucumbers .. .. .	645	6,352	2,006
Lettuce .. .. .	299	5,920	1,839
Marrows, squashes, and zucchinis .. .. .	390	2,259	1,031
Onions .. .. .	1,065	22,993	4,211
Peas, green .. .. .	1,771	12,520 <sup>2</sup>	659
Potatoes .. .. .	6,325	106,348	16,951
Pumpkins .. .. .	4,775	31,690	3,650
Sweet potatoes .. .. .	130	1,427	385
Tomatoes .. .. .	2,711	35,399	16,651
Watermelons and rock melons .. .. .	2,718	26,091	4,368
Other .. .. .	578	..	3,562
<i>Other crops</i>			
Ginger .. .. .	123	4,542 <sup>3</sup>	812
Nursery products and flowers .. .. .	587	..	11,231
Other .. .. .	2,089	..	1,833
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i> .. .. .	2,082,708	..	880,102
Area (of above) double-cropped .. .. .	56,924	..	..
<i>Total area used for crops (excluding pastures)</i> ..	2,025,784	..	..
<i>Pastures cut for hay</i>			
Lucerne .. .. .	21,943	133,569	12,928
Other .. .. .	8,017	25,095	1,255
<i>Pastures harvested for seed</i> .. .. .	8,324	..	883
<i>Pastures cut for green feed or silage</i> .. .. .	2,296	..	..
<i>Total area used for crops (including pastures)</i> ..	2,066,364	..	..
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1977</i>			
Lucerne .. .. .	34,545	..	..
Other sown pasture .. .. .	3,271,341	..	..

<sup>1</sup> Weight of raw cotton. <sup>2</sup> Including 125 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 5,583 tonnes shelled. <sup>3</sup> Including 669 tonnes of seed ginger. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Gross values of principal crops for five seasons are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Crop	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77s
Sugar cane <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	226,513	212,758	480,271	429,713	462,354
Barley .. .. .	4,632	16,755	32,860	46,514	43,642
Canary seed .. .. .	413	940	1,319	3,830	5,892
Grain sorghum .. .. .	31,989	49,536	51,843	61,071	53,268
Maize .. .. .	3,925	4,369	6,254	6,978	6,674
Wheat .. .. .	21,527	59,787	79,291	94,333	73,792
Other grain .. .. .	4,093	5,444	6,348	4,665	4,731
Hay .. .. .	13,088	11,300	11,198	14,497	14,873
Cotton .. .. .	3,537	6,503	6,490	5,721	7,832
Green beans .. .. .	3,265	4,078	4,289	4,250	5,001
Onions .. .. .	2,197	5,012	3,725	4,018	4,211
Peanuts .. .. .	10,334	10,852	11,747	15,608	14,318
Potatoes .. .. .	6,059	16,880	20,399	12,046	16,951
Pumpkins .. .. .	2,087	2,821	4,513	2,860	3,650
Soybeans .. .. .	4,213	8,720	9,243	5,383	10,823
Sunflower .. .. .	6,384	8,759	13,778	7,771	11,838
Tobacco .. .. .	20,486	22,616	26,544	27,886	29,938
Tomatoes .. .. .	9,141	8,976	12,369	15,865	16,651
Apples .. .. .	7,404	6,388	9,982	6,856	12,114
Bananas .. .. .	7,363	6,353	8,947	13,366	10,989
Citrus fruits .. .. .	5,495	6,698	8,042	8,389	12,056
Grapes .. .. .	1,792	2,406	2,989	3,313	4,248
Pineapples .. .. .	12,134	10,956	11,828	14,127	16,379
Other fruits .. .. .	6,721	6,037	7,937	8,743	11,307
Other crops .. .. .	19,811	24,515	35,988	34,050	41,635
Total .. .. .	434,603	519,459	868,191	851,854	895,168

<sup>1</sup> Including cane cut for plants.      s Subject to revision.

*Agricultural Districts*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 200).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Statistical Division	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	6,916	16,214	10,521	61,700	240	684	7,079
Wide Bay—Burnett .. .. .	13,986	62,544	197	27,654	9	679	2,607
Darling Downs .. .. .	664,088	315,010	..	..	928	412	3,656
South-West .. .. .	44,716	19,186	..	..	3,392	..	12
Fitzroy .. .. .	61,461	162,193	72	20,443	3,147	..	726
Central-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	3,312	25,041	..	142	1	..	385
Northern .. .. .	..	3,509	..	688	..	116	20,682
Far North .. .. .	..	1,491	19,824	621	..	6,608	251
North-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	794,479	605,188	30,615	111,248	7,718	8,499	35,399

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Sugar*—Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 3,296,000 tonnes of raw cane sugar

produced in Australia in 1976-77, 96.0 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.0 per cent in New South Wales.

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1976 season 30 mills operated in Queensland. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south; Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville, and Ayr districts; while Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

#### SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Area cultivated <sup>1</sup>	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced <sup>2</sup>	Cane per hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1972 season ..	267	232	18,087	2,714	77.8	11.7	6.66
1973 season ..	264	216	18,279	2,406	84.6	11.1	7.60
1974 season ..	278	243	19,421	2,728	79.9	11.2	7.12
1975 season ..	321	246	21,069	2,751	85.7	11.2	7.66
1976 season ..	339	277	22,269	3,163	80.5	11.4	7.04

#### CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1976

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North ..	82.7	66.4	5,098	696	76.8	10.5	7.32
Northern ..	80.5	64.1	5,925	848	92.5	13.2	6.99
Mackay ..	100.5	84.7	6,271	917	74.0	10.8	6.84
Wide Bay-Burnett	65.1	53.3	4,469	634	83.9	11.9	7.05
Moreton <sup>3</sup> ..	10.2	8.2	506	68	62.1	8.3	7.47

<sup>1</sup> Excluding fodder crops.    <sup>2</sup> 94 net titre.    <sup>3</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Fruit Crops*—Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a quarter of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, bananas, citrus, and apples are the most important Queensland fruit crops. Pineapples are produced chiefly in the coastal areas between Brisbane and Maryborough and in the Rockhampton district. Bananas are grown mainly in the Albert, Pine Rivers, Caboolture, and Maroochy districts in south Queensland and in the area between Cardwell and Cairns in north Queensland. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts, while apples are restricted mainly to the Stanthorpe area.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws are grown chiefly in the Gladstone district as well as in rural areas around Brisbane and Maryborough, custard apples mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

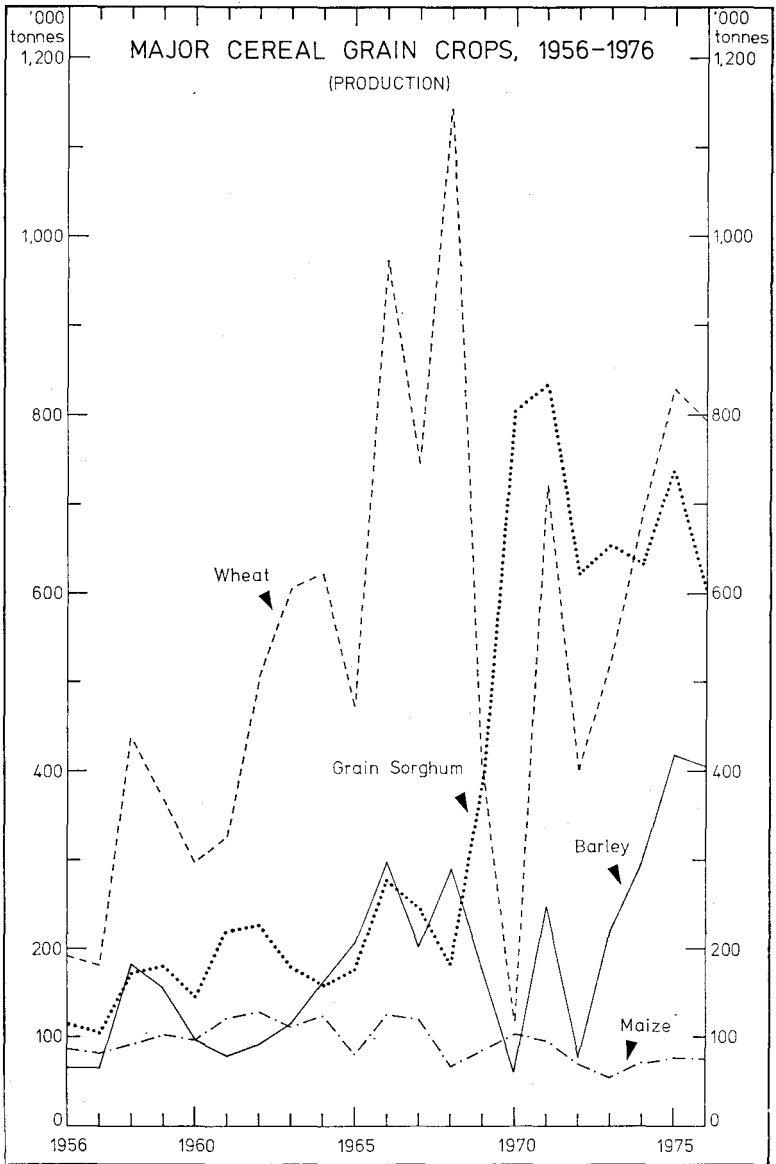
Almost all of Queensland's pome and stone fruit crops, as well as grapes, are grown in the more temperate high country around Stanthorpe on the southern Darling Downs.

*Grain Sorghum*—This summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to a peak of 423,000 hectares in 1971-72, when production reached 833,000 tonnes. In 1976-77 production was 605,000 tonnes. Grain sorghum is Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. Of the 1976-77 crop, 52 per cent was produced in the Darling Downs Division, 27 per cent in the Fitzroy Division, and 10 per cent in the Wide Bay-Burnett Division.

*Forage Sorghum*—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage.

*Cotton*—The cotton industry became associated with the development of many areas in southern and central Queensland, particularly the Callide and Dawson Valleys. A peak of 27,500 hectares grown mainly by dry-farming methods was reached in the mid-1930s, but the area planted dropped to the low level of 1,000 hectares by the late 1940s. Greater use of irrigation in the 1960s renewed interest in cotton growing and as a result 93 per cent of the 1976-77 crop of 10,300 hectares was grown under irrigation for the record production of 7.7m kilograms of raw cotton. St George, Dawson-Callide Valleys, Emerald, Central Downs, and Lockyer Valley are now the main cotton-producing areas in the State.

*Tobacco*—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. It was only after 1930, however, that increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1976-77 was 4,600 hectares, producing 8.5m kg of dried leaf. Approximately 78 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 7 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 5 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.



*Peanuts*—Under tariff protection, peanuts have been grown in Queensland for many years. From a pre-war peak of 8,600 hectares in 1938, the area planted rose in the post-war years and areas in excess of 33,000 hectares were grown in the early 1970s. A record production of 45,800 tonnes was harvested in the 1972 season. Neither the area, 30,700 hectares, nor the production, 31,600 tonnes, in 1977 reached previous recorded peaks.

The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay-Burnett Division,

followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board.

*Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower*—These oil crops are grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Fitzroy, and Mackay Divisions. Areas sown to them fluctuate greatly from year to year, depending on seasonal conditions and prices. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48 when 45 hectares were harvested. A peak production of 34,700 tonnes from 39,300 hectares was reached in 1964-65. In later years linseed has been a less attractive economic proposition to farmers and in most seasons production has been below 2,000 tonnes.

Safflower, relatively new to Queensland's agriculture, was first grown commercially in the late 1950s. Following a peak of 38,600 hectares planted in 1967-68, production problems resulted in considerably reduced plantings. In 1974-75, however, a record production of 26,900 tonnes was obtained from 27,600 hectares. Production of 2,200 tonnes in 1976-77 resulted from adverse seasonal conditions and disease.

While small areas of sunflower seed have been grown in Queensland for many years, plantings increased significantly in the early 1970s. From 15,600 hectares in 1969-70, the area sown increased annually to reach 104,900 hectares in 1974-75, from which a record production of 68,400 tonnes was harvested. The 1976-77 crop yielded 40,300 tonnes from 77,800 hectares.

*Soybeans*—Increased demands for the oil and high protein contents of soybeans led to much research into the industry in Queensland. Consequently the early 1970s saw a rapid expansion in the areas sown to soybeans. From a record 33,000 hectares planted in 1974-75 a peak production of 52,500 tonnes was obtained. Since then production has remained at a high level. The South Burnett, Central Darling Downs, and West Moreton are the main growing areas.

*Canary Seed*—This birdseed crop, grown in Queensland since 1915, is cultivated mainly on the Darling Downs. The area planted to this crop fluctuates greatly from year to year. The 1976-77 crop resulted in a harvest of 18,500 tonnes from 19,000 hectares.

*Rice*—Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1976-77 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 9,270 tonnes (6,258 tonnes from the crop harvested December-January and 3,012 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June) compared with a production peak of 16,304 tonnes reached in 1972-73.

*Ginger*—There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 680,000 kg, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from



imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 4,542,000 kg in 1976-77.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are crystallised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed by the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

*Other Crops*—There are other crops such as wheat, barley, and maize which are of much greater value than some of those discussed above, but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat and barley are grown mainly in the Darling Downs Division and maize in the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton, and Far North Divisions.

*Artificial Fertilisers*—The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Crop	Area fertilised (hectares)	Fertilisers used (tonnes)					Total
		Super-phosphate	Urea	Sulphate of ammonia	Other straight nitrogenous	Other artificial	
Lucerne .. ..	5,959	1,562	220	103	66	150	2,101
Other pastures ..	109,761	20,616	3,656	225	1,692	2,528	28,717
Wheat .. ..	94,816	2,490	2,063	237	2,993	264	8,047
Oats .. ..	27,419	1,869	1,543	64	446	432	4,354
Barley .. ..	105,020	4,506	4,180	348	2,809	728	12,571
Grain sorghum ..	93,786	3,160	3,445	412	4,680	703	12,400
Other cereals ..	27,082	1,456	1,608	172	1,355	909	5,500
Sugar cane .. ..	271,249	25,520	45,711	15,510	76,494	100,890	264,125
Vegetables .. ..	17,706	2,153	2,857	326	1,901	7,688	14,925
Fruit .. ..	13,894	1,493	3,787	1,459	1,493	9,335	17,567
Grape vines .. ..	896	54	13	17	38	393	515
Other crops .. ..	43,209	4,516	1,523	129	2,164	5,387	13,719
Total .. ..	810,797	69,395	70,606	19,002	96,131	129,407	384,541

## 5 LIVESTOCK

Over recent years approximately one third of the total value of rural production in Queensland has come from livestock production (slaughtering and other disposals and livestock products) which in 1975-76 and 1976-77 amounted to \$424.1m and \$527.4m, respectively.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, but milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Divisions.

*Types of Livestock*—The next table shows the numbers of livestock classified according to types for five years.

## LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>Meat cattle</i>					
Bulls .. .. .	176,518	184,203	195,290	195,982	189,481
Bull calves for service .. ..	33,457	38,016	40,117	35,331	30,561
Cows and heifers .. .. .	4,507,662	4,835,552	5,104,929	5,322,790	5,234,350
Calves and vealers .. .. .	2,225,885	2,223,671	2,381,592	2,527,969	2,463,384
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,247,145	2,486,016	2,641,733	2,762,373	3,118,270
Total for meat production ..	9,190,667	9,767,458	10,363,661	10,844,445	11,036,046
<i>Milk cattle</i>					
Bulls .. .. .	9,128	8,173	7,896	7,646	7,153
Bull calves for service .. ..	2,386	2,090	2,015	1,691	1,326
Milk cows: In milk .. .. .	287,901	244,218	} 328,863	330,035	312,380
Dry .. .. .	102,018	96,969			
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings) .. .. .	30,575	30,457	31,427	32,309	29,363
Heifers (one year and over) ..	99,582	86,532	88,077	80,642	74,623
Heifer calves .. .. .	72,698	61,010	57,020	50,420	45,529
Total for milk production ..	604,288	529,449	515,298	502,743	470,374
Total cattle .. .. .	9,794,955	10,296,907	10,878,959	11,347,188	11,506,420
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams .. .. .	166,265	153,173	170,760	173,607	168,144
Breeding ewes .. .. .	6,212,420	5,879,127	6,051,068	6,012,468	5,800,269
Other ewes .. .. .	837,124	607,456	792,514	742,027	625,906
Lambs and hoggets .. .. .	2,150,708	2,707,249	2,585,035	2,112,584	2,087,103
Wethers .. .. .	3,978,999	3,771,906	4,308,483	4,558,793	4,622,274
Total sheep .. .. .	13,345,516	13,118,911	13,907,860	13,599,479	13,303,696
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars .. .. .	7,093	5,549	5,140	5,514	5,507
Breeding sows .. .. .	69,699	54,996	52,348	55,211	59,655
Other .. .. .	465,035	380,918	342,947	347,823	376,249
Total pigs .. .. .	541,827	441,463	400,435	408,548	441,411
<i>Horses</i>					
Total horses .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	142,287	151,844

*n* Not available.

During the year ended 31 March 1977, meat cattle numbers in Queensland increased by only 2 per cent, compared with increases ranging from 4 to 14 per cent in other recent years. This reflected the depressed state of the industry. Over the year numbers fell slightly in the Divisions of Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, and Darling Downs. A 6 per cent decrease in milk cattle numbers during 1976-77 continued the trend evident since the mid-1950s, when numbers were three times as great.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1977 represented a decrease of 2 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure. Since 1973

there has been little movement in sheep numbers and flocks still remain far below (45 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1977 increased by 8 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier to reach the highest level for three years.

*Livestock in Australian States*—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1977

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales .. .. .	8,350	49,700	760
Victoria .. .. .	5,104	21,925	397
Queensland .. .. .	11,506	13,304	441
South Australia .. .. .	1,608	15,132	317
Western Australia .. .. .	2,474	31,149	234
Tasmania .. .. .	819	4,015	65
Northern Territory .. .. .	1,664	1	7
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	19	124	..
<b>Total Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>31,545</b>	<b>135,350</b>	<b>2,221</b>
Queensland as proportion of Australia .. .. .	36.5	9.8	19.9

*Distribution of Livestock*—Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the coloured map facing page 224.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1977

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Meat	Milk	Total		
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	403,059	165,153	568,212	3,899	66,472
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	968,068	119,764	1,087,832	4,306	134,849
Darling Downs .. .. .	1,346,729	106,674	1,453,403	1,944,263	177,435
South-West .. .. .	1,218,287	3,462	1,221,749	5,234,348	4,430
Fitzroy .. .. .	1,870,946	22,451	1,893,397	77,119	38,248
Central-West .. .. .	932,543	1,395	933,938	4,651,494	371
Mackay .. .. .	928,810	10,737	939,547	1,509	1,290
Northern .. .. .	1,005,600	1,350	1,006,950	468	8,094
Far North .. .. .	718,484	38,913	757,397	360	10,121
North-West .. .. .	1,643,520	475	1,643,995	1,385,930	101
<b>Total Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>11,036,046</b>	<b>470,374</b>	<b>11,506,420</b>	<b>13,303,696</b>	<b>441,411</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Meat Cattle Breeds*—Details of meat cattle breeds, previously collected in 1973 as part of the annual agricultural census, were again collected during the 1977 agricultural census. The next table shows particulars of meat cattle breeds in Queensland. Further details and comparisons with the 1973 figures are published in the Bulletin *Meat Cattle Breeds, Queensland, 31 March 1977*, reference No. 7203.3.

## MEAT CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1977

Breed particulars	Breeding cattle (1 year and over)		Calves and vealers (under 1 year)	Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over)	Total meat cattle	Breed propor- tion
	Bulls	Cows and heifers				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
<b>Straight breeds</b>						
Braford .. .. .	9,500	155,476	77,692	88,232	330,900	3.0
Brahman .. .. .	24,184	199,545	85,452	112,635	421,816	3.8
Droughtmaster .. .. .	10,462	154,820	64,227	101,192	330,701	3.0
Hereford (including Polled)	44,146	1,320,121	652,707	688,259	2,705,233	24.5
Santa Gertrudis .. .. .	21,752	257,085	133,107	160,200	572,144	5.2
Shorthorn (including Polled)	21,821	603,823	264,323	358,040	1,248,007	11.3
Other (including unspecified)	4,192	83,498	42,291	39,077	169,058	1.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>136,057</b>	<b>2,774,368</b>	<b>1,319,799</b>	<b>1,547,635</b>	<b>5,777,859</b>	<b>52.4</b>
<b>Cross breeds</b>						
British/British .. .. .	3,324	218,342	108,086	135,848	465,600	4.2
Brahman/British .. .. .	27,949	1,426,425	651,329	912,019	3,017,722	27.3
Other tropical/British .. .. .	15,610	550,346	277,193	356,192	1,199,341	10.9
European/other .. .. .	1,367	25,499	14,825	18,196	59,887	0.5
Beef/dairy breeds .. .. .	1,066	101,454	51,930	47,409	201,859	1.8
Other (including unspecified)	4,108	137,916	70,783	100,971	313,778	2.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>53,424</b>	<b>2,459,982</b>	<b>1,174,146</b>	<b>1,570,635</b>	<b>5,258,187</b>	<b>47.6</b>
<b>Total breeds for meat production .. .. .</b>	<b>189,481</b>	<b>5,234,350</b>	<b>2,493,945</b>	<b>3,118,270</b>	<b>11,036,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Milk Cattle Breeds*—While statistics of milk cattle breeds have not been collected, information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries indicate that Friesians and Australian Illawarra Shorthorns (A.I.S.), each representing about 37 per cent of all milk cattle in Queensland, and Jerseys (20 per cent), are the predominant breeds. Guernseys and Ayrshires represent only a small percentage of total numbers. In recent years cross-breeding programmes in Queensland have developed two new breeds of tick resistant and heat tolerant milk cattle. They are the Australian Milking Zebu (A.M.Z.) and the Australian Friesian Sahiwal (A.F.S.). At present the animals are on selected farms, where they are undergoing further testing and development, and numbers are small.

In commercial dairy herds in Queensland it is common to find cross-bred animals. One common cross is between the Friesian and the Jersey. This cross combines the high fat and solid content of the Jersey breed with the high milk yield of the Friesian, and is considered by many dairy farmers to be the ideal milk cow for Queensland market conditions.

*Sheep Breeds*—Almost all of the sheep in the State are reared for wool production with pure-breed Merinos accounting for 98 per cent of the total number.

*Pig Breeds*—The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 50 per cent, and Landrace, about 40 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

*Stock Losses*—In 1976-77 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 520,000, a loss of 4.6 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 415,000, or 3.8 per cent

reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,442,000, compared with 1,269,000 in 1975-76, representing a loss of 10.6 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 9.1 per cent in 1975-76.

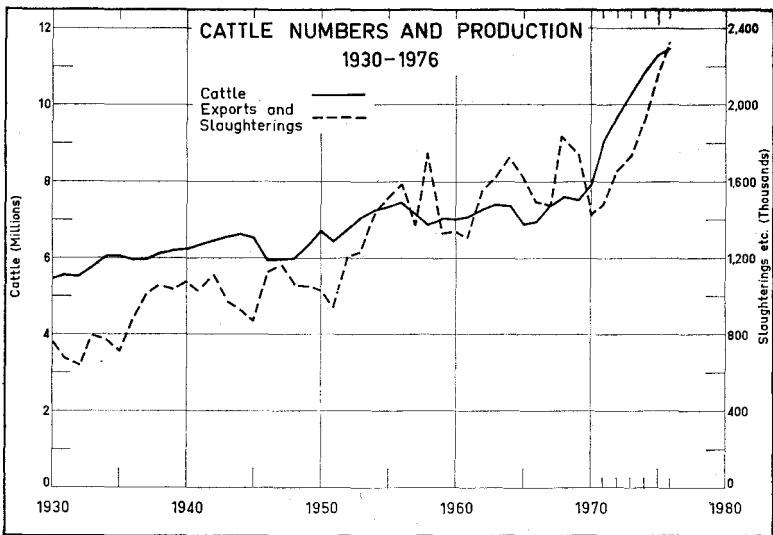
*Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing*—The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for five years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings <sup>1</sup>			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion <sup>2</sup>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1972-73 .. ..	2,004	2,453	964	4,737	2,408	50.8
1973-74 .. ..	1,740	1,321	829	5,234	3,144	60.1
1974-75 .. ..	2,046	1,279	634	5,120	2,873	56.1
1975-76 .. ..	2,521	1,400	667	5,278	2,402	45.5
1976-77 .. ..	2,829	1,507	703	5,286	2,371	44.9

<sup>1</sup> In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only.

<sup>2</sup> Lambs marked to ewes mated.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

## 6 WOOL

Although wool production in Queensland has declined in recent years (see diagram on the next page), it is still one of the State's most valuable products accounting for 8 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1976-77. Wool prices in 1976-77 averaged 174.73 cents per kilogram compared with 139.91 cents in the previous year.

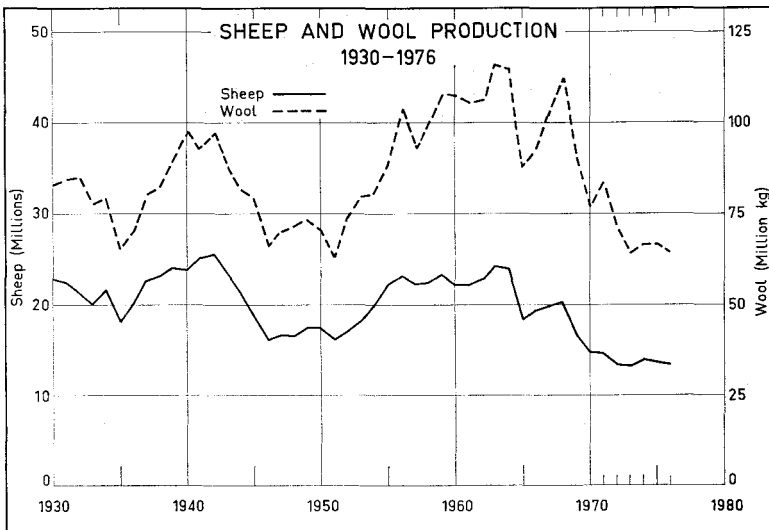
The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing 20,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for five years.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year <sup>1</sup>	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool <sup>3</sup> (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced <sup>4</sup>
		Shorn wool <sup>2</sup> (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1972-73 .. .. .	12,995	61,423	4.73	8,772	70,195	123,512
1973-74 .. .. .	12,929	58,430	4.52	5,403	63,833	107,417
1974-75 .. .. .	13,833	61,776	4.47	4,486	66,262	81,301
1975-76 .. .. .	13,721	61,476	4.48	4,840	66,316	90,597
1976-77 .. .. .	13,041	59,168	4.54	5,227	64,395	109,749

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30 June.    <sup>2</sup> Including crutchings.    <sup>3</sup> Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported.    <sup>4</sup> Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production.

*Queensland Wool Districts*—While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown in the previous table, are on a year ending 30 June basis, district information appearing in the next table relates to the 12 months ended 31 March. Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the Statistical Divisions of Darling Downs, South-West, Central-West, and North-West.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77<sup>1</sup>

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool <sup>2</sup> (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division <sup>3</sup>
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	3	12	3.52	0.0	0.0
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	4	17	4.37	0.0	0.0
Darling Downs .. .. .	1,865	8,716	4.67	14.5	14.1
South-West .. .. .	5,038	23,995	4.76	39.9	38.1
Fitzroy .. .. .	84	364	4.34	0.6	0.6
Central-West .. .. .	4,729	20,695	4.38	34.5	35.7
Mackay .. .. .	1	4	2.66	0.0	0.0
Northern .. .. .	1	4	4.58	0.0	0.0
Far North .. .. .					
North-West .. .. .	1,514	6,265	4.14	10.4	11.4
Total Queensland .. .. .	13,239	60,071	4.54	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Twelve months ended 31 March 1977. <sup>2</sup> Including crutchings. <sup>3</sup> At 31 March 1977. <sup>4</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

## 7 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. The south-eastern statistical divisions account for approximately 90 per cent of the total butter and cheese production in Queensland. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1976-77 were worth \$73,745,000. The next table gives particulars of milk cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for five years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total milk cattle <sup>1</sup>	Milk cows <sup>1</sup>		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1972-73 .. .. .	604,288	287,901	102,018	15,857	8,753	3,827	742
1973-74 .. .. .	529,449	244,218	96,969	11,699	9,225	3,879	2,363
1974-75 .. .. .	515,298	328,863		10,360	10,066	2,880	918
1975-76 .. .. .	502,743	330,035		10,965	12,809	2,547	897
1976-77 .. .. .	470,374	312,380		7,573	11,461	1,442	2,068

<sup>1</sup> At 31 March.

*Dairy Production and Value*—Details of the number of dairy holdings, and the production and value of dairy products for five years are set out in the next table.

## DAIRYING PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 <sup>s</sup>
Holdings with milk cattle <sup>1</sup> ..	No.	6,682	5,548	5,119	4,828	4,449
Butter produced in factories <sup>2</sup>	'000 kg	15,857	11,699	10,360	10,965	7,573
	\$'000	14,470	10,343	9,621	10,241	8,088
Cheese produced in factories <sup>2</sup>	'000 kg	8,753	9,225	10,066	12,809	11,461
	\$'000	6,157	6,866	8,788	10,888	10,143
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	33,986	39,830	42,283	45,304	55,514
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	54,613	57,039	60,691	66,433	73,745

<sup>1</sup> Excluding holdings with house cows only. <sup>2</sup> Including bounty to 1974-75; for values see Chapter 17. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Exports of butter and cheese are shown in Chapter 16.

## 8 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1977, there were 2,120,083 hens and pullets for egg production and 3,914,280 meat strain chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

*Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption*—From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a record production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74. After a fall in production to 17.8 million chickens slaughtered in 1974-75, the numbers rose to a new record of 21.2 million in 1976-77, with an estimated dressed weight of 28.7 million kilograms.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programmes, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50-kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.



The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,  
QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Other fowls	Ducks and drakes	Turkeys
NUMBER OF BIRDS ('000)				
1972-73 .. ..	16,546	1,504	25	33
1973-74 .. ..	19,055	1,451	13	28
1974-75 .. ..	17,764	1,554	n	n
1975-76 .. ..	19,044	1,566	11	4
1976-77 .. ..	21,166	1,294	8	1
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)				
1972-73 .. ..	21,144	2,449	42	105
1973-74 .. ..	24,134	2,142	22	91
1974-75 .. ..	23,096	2,477	n	n
1975-76 .. ..	26,183	2,487	21	12
1976-77 .. ..	28,702	2,172	15	3

n Not available.

*Chicken Hatcheries*—A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughterings has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under the *Poultry Industry Act* 1946-1975, for five years.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES,  
QUEENSLAND  
(‘000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
EGGS SET <sup>1</sup>					
Meat strains .. ..	23,095	26,275	23,773	26,698	29,756
Egg strains .. ..	9,769	9,155	7,708	6,802	7,154
Total .. ..	32,864	35,430	31,481	33,500	36,911
CHICKENS HATCHED					
Meat strains for meat production ..	17,416	20,268	18,928	20,925	23,734
Egg strains for egg production ..	3,219	3,286	2,763	2,601	3,048
Other <sup>2</sup> .. ..	979	970	419	410	276
Total .. ..	21,614	24,524	22,110	23,936	27,059

<sup>1</sup> Including eggs which failed to hatch. <sup>2</sup> Including egg strains for meat production, and meat and egg strains for breeding.

## 9 BEEKEEPING

In compiling statistics over periods of time, it is necessary to review the scope of collections to ensure that resources are not devoted to collecting and processing returns which have little appreciable effect on the

overall trend in the series. For this reason, commencing with 1974-75, the minimum requirement for inclusion in the beekeeping collection was raised from 5 to 40 hives. While this action resulted in a decrease of about 70 per cent in the number of beekeepers compared with those in the previous year, the corresponding decrease in recorded honey production was not significant.

For the year ended 30 June 1977, the value of production of the beekeeping industry in Queensland was estimated at \$931,000, compared with \$1,099,000 in the previous year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during five years are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING<sup>1</sup>

Year	Beekeepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
1972-73 ..	967	44,230	23,202	67,432	1,752	39.6	25
1973-74 ..	907	45,014	21,462	66,476	1,768	39.3	30
1974-75 ..	275	36,969	21,164	58,133	1,480	40.0	24
1975-76 ..	258	42,472	19,714	62,186	2,257	53.1	39
1976-77 ..	264	38,939	23,516	62,455	1,637	42.0	32

<sup>1</sup> Beekeepers with 5 or more hives until 1973-74 and 40 or more hives from 1974-75.

## • Chapter 13

# NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

## 1. MINING INDUSTRY

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 225. A description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 2.

*Administration*—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines, Energy, and Police and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act 1968-1976* governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board, constituted under *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*, is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry.

*Mining Tenements*—Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 11.

*Mineral Royalties*—Royalties payable to the Crown on minerals won are prescribed in the *Mining Royalties Act 1974*. This Act which has operated from 18 September 1974 substantially amended the amounts of royalty previously payable.

The basis on which royalty is assessed varies for the different minerals. In some cases it is an amount per tonne of mineral or concentrate produced, while in other cases a percentage of profits from minerals mined and sold or a percentage of the value of the mineral applies.

Details of the royalties collected are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
1972 .. ..	734	2,076	266	3,076
1973 .. ..	866	4,229	263	5,358
1974 .. ..	751	8,038	278	9,067
1975 .. ..	16,988	24,409	187	41,584
1976 .. ..	24,939	20,700	227	45,866

*Assistance to the Mining Industry*—Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of National Resources, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1976, 3,243 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 57 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,662 samples and 2,191 assays during 1976.

*Mining Accidents*—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured <sup>1</sup>	Killed	Injured <sup>1</sup>	Killed	Injured <sup>1</sup>	Killed	Injured <sup>1</sup>
1972 .. ..	30	285	2	51	1	3	33	339
1973 .. ..	4	312	1	75	..	9	5	396
1974 .. ..	6	360	..	52	..	26 <sup>2</sup>	6	438 <sup>2</sup>
1975 .. ..	20	359	..	43	..	5	20	407
1976 .. ..	5	389	..	29	..	3	5	421

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

<sup>1</sup> Of more than 14 days disablement. <sup>2</sup> Including lost-time accidents of less than 14 days disablement for quarries.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and Blackwater in Central Queensland, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland

coal mines. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of representatives of the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the colliery proprietors, mine managers, and trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

*Coal Miners' Pensions*—The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act 1941-1977* provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1976 there were 1,190 pension recipients.

## 2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Recent developments relating to individual minerals are as follows.

*Bauxite*—Expansion of the annual production capacity of the Weipa mine from about 10m tonnes to more than 11m tonnes by 1979 has been announced. Investigations into the possible establishment of an aluminium smelter at Gladstone near the existing alumina refinery are in progress.

*Coal*—The rapid expansion of the Queensland coal mining industry during recent years has slowed down. No new mines were brought into production during 1975-76 and output for the year was only slightly above the 1974-75 level. Expansion will resume again, however, as major projects, now in progress or planned, reach production stage.

A new mine at Norwich Park in central Queensland could become operational by 1979. The mine will have an eventual annual production capacity of 4.3m tonnes and will supply export markets.

An early start to the development of the Gregory coal prospect in central Queensland has been announced. This mine will have an annual capacity of 1.8m tonnes when fully operational. The coal will be railed to the coast for export and this will necessitate construction of a new branch railway line of about 65 kilometres.

An intensive drilling programme is being carried out in the German Creek area, also located in central Queensland, and there is a possibility that this area will be developed in conjunction with nearby Oaky Creek where an Authority to Prospect has been granted.

In south Queensland studies are in progress regarding the possible utilisation of extensive coal deposits at Millmerran for oil conversion purposes. Even if the feasibility of this is proven, however, production could not be expected to commence for a number of years as a complex treatment plant would be needed.

At August 1977 recoverable coal reserves in Queensland were estimated to be 5,415m tonnes of coking coal and 4,945m tonnes of non-coking coal.

*Copper*—The copper mine at Gunpowder in north-western Queensland ceased production during 1977 because of uneconomic market prices. The closure of the Mount Morgan mine became more imminent as the remaining reserves declined. The discovery of a copper ore body in the vicinity, however, has raised hopes of a new mine being developed.

At Mount Isa work has begun on the installation of copper anode casting facilities. At present copper is processed only to blister stage at Mount Isa and railed to Townsville for further treatment.

*Gemstones*—Sapphires, opal, chrysoprase, and agate are the main gemstones produced in Queensland. These are mined by tourists as well as large- and small-scale miners. In September 1976, legislation was passed to protect the interests of each of these groups.

Several areas of the State which are known to contain significant deposits of various gemstones have been set aside for restricted mining by tourists, small-scale miners, or large-scale miners. The restrictions relate mainly to the maximum number and maximum size of mining tenements which may be held by a person at any one time and the types of machinery, if any, which may be used.

Mining of gemstones, or any other mineral, may be carried on under the authority of a Miner's Right or by way of Claim or Mining Lease Tenure. Small-scale miners and tourists are required to hold only a Miner's Right for which the fee is \$3 for each year for which it is to be in force, the maximum period being 10 years.

*Mineral Sands*—In late 1976, production from mining leases on Fraser Island ceased as export licences were revoked by the Commonwealth Government following an environmental inquiry into the impact of mining on the island. The only significant production now comes from North and South Stradbroke Islands.

*Natural Gas*—Plans have been announced to construct a spur pipeline to link the Silver Springs-Boxleigh field to the existing Roma-Brisbane pipeline. Gas from this field and the Kincora field, which was recently linked, will supplement materially the limited reserves of the fields already being tapped.

*Uranium*—The Mary Kathleen mine which had been kept on a care and maintenance basis since 1963 re-commenced production in 1976 in order to supply export contracts.

*Mineral Production Statistics*—Mineral production statistics cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland and Australia is shown in the next table.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND  
AND AUSTRALIA  
(\$m)

Mineral group	Queensland					Australia
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
Metallic minerals .. ..	178.5	206.3	338.6	332.4	338.3	1,676.3
Coal .. ..	107.2	150.7	191.9	404.8	581.6	1,271.5
Petroleum <sup>1</sup> .. ..	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	513.2
Construction materials ..	18.3	24.2	29.9	39.8	42.0	253.8 <sup>2</sup>
Other non-metallic minerals ..	11.5	15.0	20.1	23.4	23.9	149.4
Total .. ..	318.8	399.2	583.5	803.0	988.6	3,864.2

<sup>1</sup> Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Incomplete.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1975-76. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents is given in the Appendix.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<b>Metallic minerals</b>					
Bauxite .. .. '000 tonnes	8,009	7,773	9,005	10,849	8,831
Copper <sup>1</sup> .. .. '000 tonnes	122	135	178	168	156
Gold <sup>1</sup> .. .. kilograms	2,583	1,742	2,157	1,380	1,329
Lead <sup>1</sup> .. .. '000 tonnes	124	122	132	142	151
Silver <sup>1</sup> .. .. '000 kilograms	288	293	314	362	381
Tin <sup>1</sup> .. .. tonnes	1,070	1,342	1,556	1,681	1,692
Titanium dioxide <sup>1</sup> (from rutile concentrate) .. .. '000 tonnes	112	94	112	116	99
Zinc <sup>1</sup> .. .. '000 tonnes	110	118	120	133	132
Zirconium dioxide <sup>1</sup> '000 tonnes	53	49	75	72	54
<b>Fuel minerals</b>					
Black coal .. .. '000 tonnes	14,068	18,842	19,898	23,845	24,182
Crude oil .. .. '000 cu m	143	114	92	71	71
Natural gas .. .. m cu m	237	271	306	265	247
<b>Construction materials</b>					
Sand .. .. '000 tonnes	3,268	3,838	4,746	4,789	4,883
Gravel .. .. '000 tonnes	3,474	4,094	4,866	5,256	5,106
Crushed and broken stone .. .. '000 tonnes	4,252	6,011	7,174	9,661	8,422
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>					
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	661	894	935	841	885
Limestone* .. .. '000 tonnes	1,480	1,700	1,690	1,876	1,741
Silica .. .. '000 tonnes	348	528	584	672	401

<sup>1</sup> Content of mine output before smelting.

<sup>2</sup> Including shell and coral.

### 3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

Statistics of mining establishments are collected by way of an annual mining census which covers the year ended 30 June.

Mining is defined as the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases

such as natural gas, by underground extraction, open-cut extraction, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Establishments mainly engaged in dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other, including chemical beneficiation, processes are included because these activities are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting minerals or ores, other than preliminary smelting of gold, or in the manufacture of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement, fertilisers, etc. are excluded.

Small part-time-operated mines and itinerant miners are excluded from the census but their exclusion has minimal effect on the data, except in the case of number of establishments and number of working proprietors.

Definitions of terms used in the following tables are as follows:

*Establishments.* The establishment in general covers all the functions carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining but the data supplied for it cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location. Establishment statistics, other than the number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

*Persons employed* relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices, and ancillary units located in the State. Working proprietors are included.

*Wages and salaries* relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

*Turnover* covers sales of minerals and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue). Receipts from rents, leasing, interest, royalties, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

*Stocks* include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

*Purchases etc.* cover purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

*Value added* is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

*Fixed capital expenditure* covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.



MINING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Persons employed <sup>2</sup>		Wages and salaries	Turn- over	Pur- chases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expendi- ture
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1971-72 ..	266	12,308	735	83.1	345.6	117.5	239.2	155.8
1972-73 ..	240	12,955	733	95.0	462.6	141.7	322.1	128.7
1973-74 ..	241	13,595	738	114.6	656.9	168.2	503.1	113.0
1974-75 ..	257	15,119	882	159.4	899.4	248.9	671.3	117.8
1975-76 ..	248	14,282	860	186.6	1,139.3	379.5	795.4	148.7

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. <sup>2</sup> At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1975-76

Particulars	Queensland						Total	Austra- lia
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (incl. natural gas)	Con- struction materials	Other non- metallic minerals			
Establishments .. No.	34	26	4	155	29	248	1,267	
Persons employed <sup>2</sup>								
Males .. No.	7,273	5,496	n	1,157	n	14,282	63,868	
Females .. No.	596	180	n	64	n	860	3,741	
Total .. No.	7,869	5,676	n	1,221	n	15,142	67,609	
Wages and salaries .. \$m	97.2	76.1	n	9.7	n	186.6	782.5	
Turnover .. \$m	422.4	654.4	n	42.7	n	1,139.3	4,355.6	
Stocks at 30 June								
Opening .. \$m	40.2	34.1	n	3.1	n	80.4	346.3	
Closing .. \$m	52.9	56.5	n	3.7	n	115.9	478.6	
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses \$m	140.4	210.8	n	16.9	n	379.5	1,411.8	
Value added .. \$m	294.7	466.0	n	26.3	n	795.4	3,076.0	
Fixed capital expenditure \$m	58.4	67.3	n	5.0	n	148.7	548.3	

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. <sup>2</sup> At end of year. Including working proprietors. n Not available.

## 4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

*Mineral Exploration*—The Mineral Exploration Census is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Mineral exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. It excludes mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations, and exploration for petroleum and water.

Exploration expenditure, capitalised expenditure as well as working expenses, includes expenditure on aerial surveys, general surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration.

## PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled		
	On drilling	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	Core <sup>2</sup>	Non-core <sup>3</sup>	Total
1971-72 .. ..	\$'000 6,389	\$'000 15,730	\$'000 22,119	'000 metres 185	'000 metres 382	'000 metres 567
1972-73 .. ..	5,898	9,568	15,465	217	385	602
1973-74 .. ..	4,655	10,740	15,395	108	252	360
1974-75 .. ..	7,839	13,899	21,738	165	276	441
1975-76 .. ..	5,428	12,807	18,235	84	454	537

<sup>1</sup> Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. <sup>2</sup> Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. <sup>3</sup> Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Salaries and wages paid					
On production leases .. ..	2,200	1,297	941	1,300	1,442
On other licensed areas .. ..	3,645	2,733	} 3,695	4,752	4,441
Other exploration .. ..	350	395			
Total .. ..	6,195	4,424	4,636	6,051	5,883
Materials and stores purchased					
On production leases .. ..	719	227	129	134	<i>n</i>
On other licensed areas .. ..	1,166	812	} 1,357	1,476	<i>n</i>
Other exploration .. ..	112	98			
Total .. ..	1,996	1,136	1,486	1,610	1,963
Payments to contractors					
On production leases .. ..	1,025	1,508	541	670	203
On other licensed areas .. ..	5,084	3,450	} 3,142	5,411	4,040
Other exploration .. ..	23	388			
Total .. ..	6,132	5,346	3,683	6,082	4,243
Other current expenditure					
On production leases .. ..	1,108	557	980	1,897	592
On other licensed areas .. ..	4,003	3,267	} 4,136	5,515	5,237
Other exploration .. ..	227	473			
Total .. ..	5,338	4,296	5,116	7,413	5,829
Net capital expenditure <sup>1</sup>					
On production leases .. ..	317	5	31	63	<i>n</i>
On other licensed areas .. ..	2,075	226	} 443	520	<i>n</i>
Other exploration .. ..	65	31			
Total .. ..	2,457	262	474	583	317
Total private exploration					
On production leases .. ..	5,369	3,594	2,621	4,064	2,796
On other licensed areas .. ..	15,973	10,487	} 12,774	17,674	15,439
Other exploration .. ..	777	1,384			
Total .. ..	22,119	15,465	15,395	21,738	18,235

<sup>1</sup> From 1973-74 expenditure less disposals. Previously defined as expenditure on fixed tangible assets. *n* Not available.

*Petroleum Exploration*—Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other

means, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum. Details of developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

Statistics contained in the tables have been compiled from data collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Wells drilled <sup>1</sup>					
As oil producers .. .. . No.	..	..	..	..	..
As gas producers .. .. . No.	1	3	2	1	1
Plugged and abandoned .. .. . No.	17	16	9	8	3
Total .. .. . No.	18	19	11	9	4
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	1,559	1,200	1,650	2,157	1,506
Metres drilled					
Completed wells .. .. . metres	26,625	26,024	18,144	17,457	6,456
Uncompleted holes .. .. . metres	2,094	..	1,960	..	..
Total .. .. . metres	28,719	26,024	20,104	17,457	6,456

<sup>1</sup> Figures relate to drilling operations during the current year, irrespective of the year in which drilling commenced.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below. Government expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland is not available. However throughout Australia in 1975 expenditure by government authorities amounted to about \$4.9m.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE<sup>1</sup> ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Geological .. .. .	240	174	201	363	394
Geophysical .. .. .	482	851	1,036	1,346	197
Drilling .. .. .	2,597	2,211	1,942	1,620	1,947
Other .. .. .	192	216	192	354	309
Total .. .. .	3,511	3,452	3,371	3,683	2,847
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959 .. .. .	500	367	825	823	149

<sup>1</sup> Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959.

5 FORESTRY

*The Department of Forestry*—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as, with few exceptions, all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936-1976, which the Department administers. A maximum pro-

ductive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1977

Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	77	249,621	18	10,274
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	152	861,257	55	68,588
Darling Downs .. .. .	89	877,399	14	13,513
South-West .. .. .	35	222,259	2	19,750
Fitzroy .. .. .	46	518,669	17	143,503
Mackay .. .. .	12	79,162	17	40,456
Northern .. .. .	18	236,956	2	798
Far North .. .. .	31	353,985	32	326,755
Queensland .. .. .	460	3,399,308	157	623,637

<sup>1</sup> Allocated to Statistical Divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries. <sup>2</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Forestry Operations*—In 1976-77, 45 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 20 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 90 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 62 per cent of the cypress pine, 40 per cent of the forest hardwood, 82 per cent of the cabinet woods, and 87 per cent of the rain forest structural timbers.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Forest reservations <sup>1</sup>					
State forests (permanent) .. '000 ha	3,183	3,263	3,292	3,337	3,399
Timber reserves (temporary) .. '000 ha	696	668	659	635	624
Reforestation					
Area of plantations <sup>2</sup> .. .. '000 ha	85	91	96	101	107
Area treated for natural regeneration to date <sup>1</sup> .. '000 ha	373	387	406	427	439
Nurseries <sup>1</sup> .. .. . number	23	20	20	17	16
Harvesting and marketing					
Milling timber					
Native forest .. .. . cu m	448,726	406,967	437,138	495,090	495,453
Plantation .. .. . cu m	95,201	101,827	110,832	147,207	149,307
Pulp wood .. .. . cu m	36,982	45,131	51,286	104,840	93,042
Sleepers .. .. . cu m	49,743	24,508	33,718	45,431	30,390
Railway timbers .. .. . cu m	3,464	4,259	5,623	7,217	5,506
House blocks and poles .. .. . cu m	1,699	2,181	1,331	1,776	1,258
Fencing timber .. .. . cu m	4,111	4,124	4,792	3,634	2,456
Mining timber .. .. . cu m	2,919	3,578	4,009	2,693	6,437
Fuel .. .. . tonnes	7,058	7,226	7,951	8,746	5,369

<sup>1</sup>At 30 June. <sup>2</sup>At 31 March.

*Reforestation*—The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two classes, namely, establishment of

plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland.

The softwood planting programme is designed to achieve three main objectives: (a) internal self-sufficiency in sawlogs by the year 2000; (b) the location of plantations close to the major market centres within the State, particularly along the coast, to cater for Queensland's highly decentralised development; and (c) the development of a large-scale, integrated, wood-using industry in the Gympie-Maryborough region, including a pulp and paper mill.

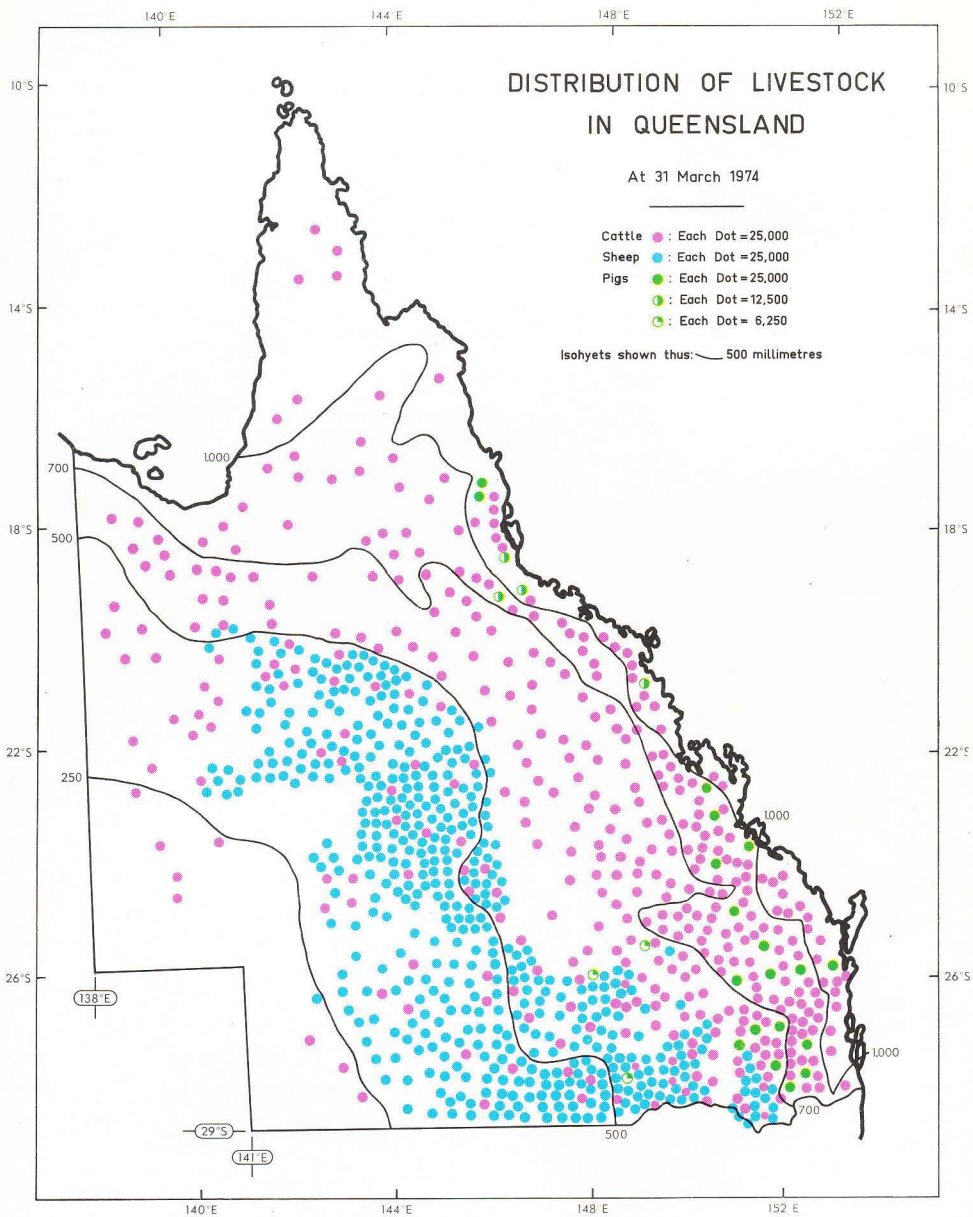
The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1976-77  
(hectares)

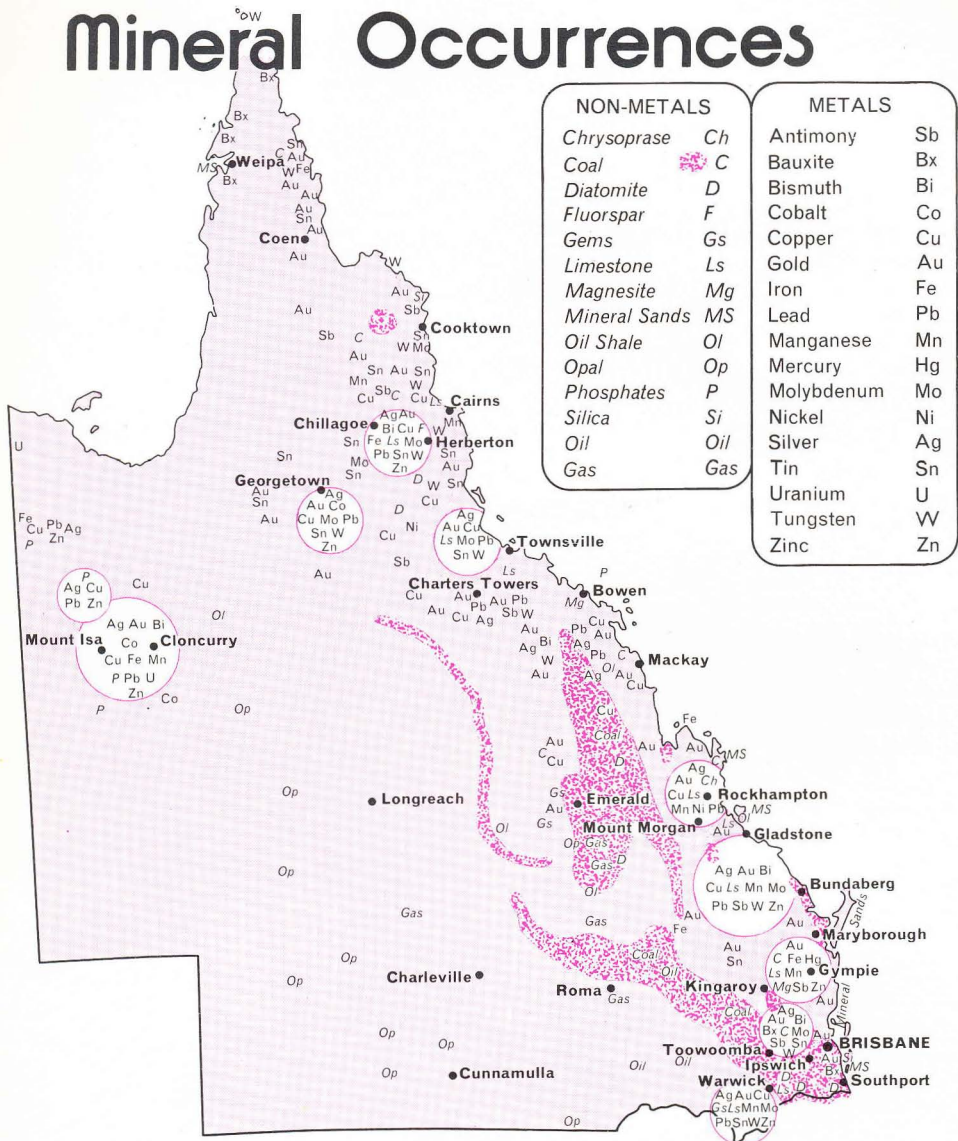
Particulars	Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>						Total
	More-ton <sup>2</sup>	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	Fitzroy	Mac-kay	Far North	
<b>Area of plantations established<sup>3</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	294	308	89	..	..	10	701
Other native conifers .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Slash pine .. .. .	426	2,897	..	..	..	..	3,323
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	332	365	77	182	..	239	1,195
Broadleaf species .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous experimental <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>5,226</b>
<b>Net area of effective plantations<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	18,048	11,890	6,505	12	250	1,066	37,771
Other native conifers .. .. .	388	144	62	1	1	125	721
Slash pine .. .. .	12,047	36,908	548	1,007	2	5	50,517
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	3,728	2,569	3,308	3,507	515	2,035	15,662
Broadleaf species .. .. .	650	1,028	196	1	1	168	2,044
Miscellaneous experimental <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	33	42	46	4	1	13	139
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,894</b>	<b>52,581</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>106,854</b>
<b>Natural forests treated 1976-77</b>							
Eucalypts .. .. .	635	1,623	60	40	..	..	2,358
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	..	9,121	..	..	..	9,121
Cypress pine and eucalypts mixed .. .. .	..	..	82	..	..	..	82
Rainforest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11,582</b>

<sup>1</sup> Allocated to Statistical Divisions by location of Forestry District boundaries.  
<sup>2</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division. <sup>3</sup> During year ended 31 March 1977.  
<sup>4</sup> Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc. <sup>5</sup> At 31 March 1977.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of south Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 36 per cent of the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.



# Mineral Occurrences



NON-METALS		METALS	
Chrysoprase	Ch	Antimony	Sb
Coal	C	Bauxite	Bx
Diatomite	D	Bismuth	Bi
Fluorspar	F	Cobalt	Co
Gems	Gs	Copper	Cu
Limestone	Ls	Gold	Au
Magnesite	Mg	Iron	Fe
Mineral Sands	MS	Lead	Pb
Oil Shale	Oi	Manganese	Mn
Opal	Op	Mercury	Hg
Phosphates	P	Molybdenum	Mo
Silica	Si	Nickel	Ni
Oil	Oil	Silver	Ag
Gas	Gas	Tin	Sn
		Uranium	U
		Tungsten	W
		Zinc	Zn

Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include patula, loblolly, and radiata pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. In 1976-77, 149,000 cubic metres were marketed and a further 81,000 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of non-commercial species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers the *Timber Users' Protection Act* 1949-1972, which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

## 6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is endowed with variety and quality in timber species, it is not able to provide timber in sufficient quantities for all its requirements, and it has been necessary to import quantities of log timber. The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a



variety of first-class cabinet woods which are used for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a variety of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are appreciated on the timber markets.

The quantity of log timber processed by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, is shown in the following table.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND  
(cubic metres)

Species	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
From native forests					
Conifers					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri .. .. .	71,266	49,685	46,947	41,662	45,795
Cypress .. .. .	194,476	190,021	187,095	175,001 <sup>r</sup>	184,759
Forest hardwoods .. .. .	553,022	505,800	472,558	484,292	507,958
Scrub hardwoods .. .. .	60,510	53,200	46,330	.. <sup>a</sup>	.. <sup>a</sup>
Cabinet woods .. .. .	58,455	44,465	40,019	35,045	32,303
Miscellaneous .. .. .	124,338	105,995	102,810	134,092 <sup>r</sup>	129,093
From plantations					
Conifers					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri .. .. .	112,718	96,817	96,045	94,767	99,623
Other .. .. .	62,952	89,181	79,666	115,258	144,743
Imported .. .. .	44,467	35,002	11,935	7,145	8,534
Total .. .. .	1,282,204	1,170,166	1,083,405	1,087,262	1,152,808

<sup>1</sup> Including logs processed for wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board. <sup>2</sup> Scrub hardwoods are included in miscellaneous. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of the output of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY SPECIES AND TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND,  
1976-77  
(cubic metres)

Species	Sawmills with quarterly capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, veneer, etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri .. .. .					
.. .. .	4,664	14,960	19,361	6,810	45,795
Cypress .. .. .	22,082	119,833	42,844	..	184,759
Other .. .. .	206	113	96	976	1,391
Forest hardwoods .. .. .	117,257	162,341	161,204	67,156	507,958
Rainforest structural timbers	7,275	10,414	42,066	7,761	67,516
Cabinet woods: Prime .. .. .	2,064	849	18,999	10,391	32,303
Miscellaneous	4,606	3,365	30,237	21,978	60,186
Plantations					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri .. .. .					
.. .. .	153	2,511	77,305	19,654	99,623
Other .. .. .	5,494	6,766	45,753	86,535	144,548
Non-coniferous .. .. .	60	135	..	..	195
Imported .. .. .	507	2	..	8,025	8,534
Total .. .. .	164,368	321,289	437,865	229,286	1,152,808

Operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands are shown in Section 5, Forestry.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>1</sup>	1975-76 <sup>1</sup>
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	300	301	303	188	210
Employment <sup>2</sup> , average over whole year .. No.	3,163	3,219	3,394	2,932	2,984
Wages and salaries <sup>3</sup> .. .. \$'000	9,556	10,914	13,625	16,704	18,811
Turnover <sup>4</sup> .. .. \$'000	34,935	38,278	50,370	53,981	59,803
Value added .. .. \$'000	21,845	23,279	29,143	31,647	33,664
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) .. .. \$'000	1,644	1,994	1,957	1,429	2,476

<sup>1</sup> Excluding single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. <sup>2</sup> Including working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>1</sup>	1975-76 <sup>1</sup>
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	30	30	28	23	22
Employment <sup>2</sup> , average over whole year .. No.	2,474	2,319	2,155	1,592	1,477
Wages and salaries <sup>3</sup> .. .. \$'000	8,827	8,961	10,363	9,868	11,213
Turnover <sup>4</sup> .. .. \$'000	31,394	37,168	42,483	35,116	41,632
Value added .. .. \$'000	15,124	18,389	20,383	18,322	18,712
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) .. .. \$'000	607	-257	1,599	7,333	1,281

<sup>1</sup> Excluding single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. <sup>2</sup> Including working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

## 7 FISHERIES

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1976-77 represented about 80 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast, the most important edible fish caught being mullet, mackerel, bream, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi).

In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland.

The next table gives details of production for five years. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 17.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Product	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
QUANTITY <sup>2</sup> (tonnes)					
Fish .. .. .	5,424	5,602	5,971	5,313	5,425
Crabs .. .. .	382	393	433	380	432
Lobsters etc. .. .. .	173	44 <sup>3</sup>	104	60 <sup>3</sup>	48 <sup>3</sup>
Prawns .. .. .	6,892	11,222	4,414	6,646	11,702
Scallops .. .. .	4,082	3,349	1,497	912	494
Squid .. .. .	98	65	106	90	82
VALUE (\$'000)					
Fish .. .. .	3,238	3,308	4,100	4,656	5,298
Crabs .. .. .	399	499	615	713	1,022
Lobsters etc. .. .. .	222	47 <sup>3</sup>	161	102 <sup>3</sup>	124 <sup>3</sup>
Prawns .. .. .	7,364	10,095	6,538	10,451	26,944
Scallops .. .. .	850	560	358	366	219
Squid .. .. .	40	44	57	64	88
Total edible .. .. .	12,112	14,553	11,828	16,351	33,695

<sup>1</sup> Excluding fresh water fish and oysters.    <sup>2</sup> Live weight.    <sup>3</sup> Excluding rock lobsters.

The major edible species of fish landed in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION<sup>1</sup> BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND (tonnes)

Species (common name)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bream (including tarwhine) .. .. .	227	256	275	311	280
Cod and coral trout .. .. .	269	252	165	247	174
Emperor and red emperor .. .. .	263	327	289	288	223
Flathead .. .. .	90	103	111	96	80
Garfish .. .. .	68	65	42	42	36
Giant perch (barramundi) .. .. .	400	217	428	304	381
Luderick .. .. .	61	83	152	84	127
Mackerel: School .. .. .	133	95	43	107	144
Spanish .. .. .	1,111	986	1,096	964	924
Mullet .. .. .	1,448	1,684	1,543	1,466	1,358
Snapper .. .. .	61	71	118	93	158
Tailor .. .. .	277	296	419	178	202
Threadfin .. .. .	147	156	231	153	221
Tuna .. .. .	28	23	28	14	28
Whiting .. .. .	324	431	389	380	406
Other and unidentified species .. .. .	518	556	641	586	683
Total fish .. .. .	5,424	5,602	5,971	5,313	5,425
Crabs .. .. .	382	393	433	380	432
Lobsters .. .. .	173	44 <sup>2</sup>	104	60 <sup>2</sup>	48 <sup>2</sup>
Prawns: Banana .. .. .	3,401	6,947	2,109	3,747	7,153
King .. .. .	1,041	1,183	972	816	997
Tiger .. .. .	1,373	1,296	624	1,107	2,066
Other .. .. .	1,077	1,796	708	976	1,486
Total crustaceans .. .. .	7,447	11,659 <sup>2</sup>	4,951	7,086 <sup>2</sup>	12,183 <sup>2</sup>
Scallops .. .. .	4,082	3,349	1,497	912	494
Squid .. .. .	98	65	106	90	82
Total molluscs <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	4,180	3,414	1,603	1,002	576

<sup>1</sup> Live weight.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding rock lobsters.    <sup>3</sup> Excluding oysters.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry are shown below.

GENERAL FISHERIES<sup>1</sup>: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Registered boats .. .. No.	2,204	2,314	2,627	2,318	2,081
Value of boats .. .. \$'000	27,358	31,162	44,269	49,515	53,637
Value of equipment .. .. \$'000	2,433	2,608	3,461	3,859	4,056
Tender boats .. .. No.	948	988	1,001	1,159	1,220
Value of tender boats .. .. \$'000	364	403	456	596	854
Persons employed .. .. No.	4,346	4,674	5,417	4,633	4,091

<sup>1</sup> Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS<sup>1</sup>: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT, QUEENSLAND

Length of boat	Total number of boats	Boats having					
		Diesel engine	Petrol engine	Radio transmitter	Echo sounder and/or ranger	Refrigeration <sup>2</sup>	Tender boats
AT 31 DECEMBER 1975							
Under 6 m .. ..	1,008	104	832	59	76	16	240
6 m and under 9 m .. ..	454	296	156	207	229	71	268
9 m and under 12 m .. ..	299	299	..	259	242	108	144
12 m and under 15 m .. ..	311	311	..	302	301	116	96
15 m and under 18 m .. ..	150	150	..	147	146	60	36
18 m and over .. ..	96	96	..	95	92	58	26
Total .. ..	2,318	1,256	988	1,069	1,086	429	810
AT 31 DECEMBER 1976							
Under 6 m .. ..	883	57	739	25	44	26	n
6 m and under 9 m .. ..	402	265	134	145	192	38	n
9 m and under 12 m .. ..	258	258	..	209	213	64	n
12 m and under 15 m .. ..	297	297	..	285	287	84	n
15 m and under 18 m .. ..	141	141	..	135	138	54	n
18 m and over .. ..	100	100	..	100	100	65	n
Total .. ..	2,081	1,118	873	899	974	331	n

<sup>1</sup> Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding ice cooling.

n Not available.

8 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The commercial harvesting of marsupials is controlled by annual quota fixed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The 1976 harvest of 620,600 animals was below the quota of 800,000 and consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (421,800) and red kangaroos (107,000) with smaller numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The approximate value of production was \$1m.

## • Chapter 14

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily rural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth.

Even though Queensland has experienced a constantly expanding manufacturing sector, only in the last decade has the value added in production by the manufacturing sector exceeded the value of production in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector.

The statistics presented in this chapter describe the economic contribution made by those units engaged in secondary production. For an outline of the historical development of secondary production in Queensland see page 284 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

*Assistance to Industry*—The State Government promotes its secondary industry developmental policies primarily through the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. A major objective of the Department is to provide incentives for the establishment or expansion of industry within the State, generally, but particularly to those industries which would assist decentralisation. Industrial estates are developed in centres throughout the State and assistance is provided for the manufacturer to establish suitable premises on these estates. Costs incurred on pioneer factory buildings during 1976-77 exceeded \$2m while expenditure on land purchases and estate development totalled \$2.4m.

In providing a service to industry the Department collects, collates, and disseminates information for decision-making, undertakes or assists in regional and resource development studies, investigates the technical and economic feasibility of production of given commodities, and encourages the introduction of new production techniques or pursues opportunities that are available to manufacture under licence.

As an extension of the advisory service to small businessmen the Department has recently appointed counsellors and in co-operation with the Department of Education has developed courses in small business management.

Further details of the Department's activities and those of other secondary industry promoting bodies are given on page 298 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

## 2 THE INTEGRATION OF CENSUSES FROM 1968-69

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in 1970 and earlier

editions of the *Year Book* and a summary of statistics since 1860 is given in the Appendix.

For 1968-69 and subsequent years manufacturing statistics are based on concepts and definitions differing in many respects from those used in preceding years. This was the result of the integration of the Manufacturing Census with Censuses of Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. Integration was undertaken to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics by having a uniform conceptual approach, thus avoiding gaps in and overlapping of boundaries between sectors of the economy. The uniform conceptual approach was made possible by the development of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which not only defined the various industries but also defined the units for the collection of statistics. For further details on this classification see page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book*.

As a consequence of the changes, manufacturing industry statistics relating to the years since integration are not directly comparable with those of previous years. Integration has also meant changes in some items of data collected on census forms. Value of "turnover" is now collected in lieu of "value of output" at the factory and the concept of "value added" has been introduced to replace "value of production." A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses and the standardisation of census units, classifications, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

Value added is considered to be the best measure of an establishment's or an industry's contribution to total production, and is similar in concept to the former measure, value of production, even though the method of derivation differs. The purpose of the value added concept is to establish the increase in value of the physical product attributable to the given industry. The product of one manufacturing industry may be the material used to produce the output of a second manufacturing activity. Then the aggregation of the values of output would involve duplication. This is eliminated when only the value added by each manufacturing unit is aggregated. It is calculated as turnover (or sales and transfers out) less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. A detailed description of the two concepts is given in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

### 3 THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The following table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1975-76. Employment and value added by industry sub-division are illustrated in the diagram on page 233. The data shown are for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. From the 1975-76 census, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—was collected from single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates. An indication of the degree of significance of these smaller units can be obtained from the 1977 *Year Book* where the 1974-75 data were compiled in such a way that a link is provided to aid comparison between past and future series. For details of single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons see page 235.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76**

Industry sub-division	Establishments <sup>2</sup>	Employment <sup>3</sup>			Wages and salaries <sup>4</sup>
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	646	27,654	7,481	35,135	280,157
Textiles .. .. .	39	685	691	1,376	9,057
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	118	878	3,530	4,408	24,522
Wood, wood products, furniture ..	647	9,877	1,649	11,526	74,995
Paper, paper products, printing ..	232	6,939	2,264	9,203	69,025
Chemical, petroleum, coal products	62	2,849	534	3,383	32,641
Non-metallic mineral products ..	248	5,351	327	5,678	48,980
Basic metal products .. .. .	59	5,778	320	6,098	59,646
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	469	9,073	2,054	11,127	77,660
Transport equipment .. .. .	163	10,651	646	11,297	87,045
Other machinery and equipment ..	263	9,695	1,261	10,956	82,245
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	176	2,859	1,179	4,038	28,083
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>92,289</b>	<b>21,936</b>	<b>114,225</b>	<b>874,056</b>

**SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS**

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
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 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	3,008 <sup>r</sup>	90,202 <sup>r</sup>	22,220	112,422 <sup>r</sup>	733,728 <sup>r</sup>
1975-76 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056

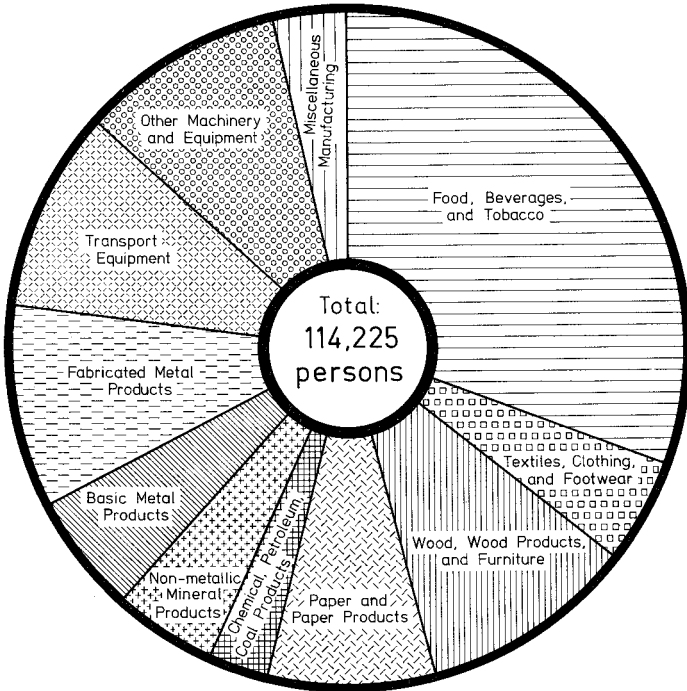
Industry sub-division	Turnover <sup>5</sup>	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure <sup>6</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	1,751,791	13,466	1,137,437	627,821	120,058
Textiles .. .. .	36,268	1,114	22,421	14,960	1,166
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	63,818	1,556	28,984	36,391	592
Wood, wood products, furniture ..	258,318	4,227	138,007	124,538	8,344
Paper, paper products, printing ..	229,523	-3,384	102,224	123,914	3,948
Chemical, petroleum, coal products	315,419	4,490	234,345	85,564	9,668
Non-metallic mineral products ..	240,350	6,313	127,503	119,161	20,934
Basic metal products .. .. .	586,373	31,133	433,874	183,631	27,567
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	311,940	2,616	171,004	143,552	8,417
Transport equipment .. .. .	371,203	9,634	235,329	145,508	4,089
Other machinery and equipment ..	290,723	12,986	160,860	142,850	7,253
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	108,496	2,827	59,125	52,197	3,974
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,564,221</b>	<b>86,978</b>	<b>2,851,112</b>	<b>1,800,088</b>	<b>216,010</b>

**SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS**

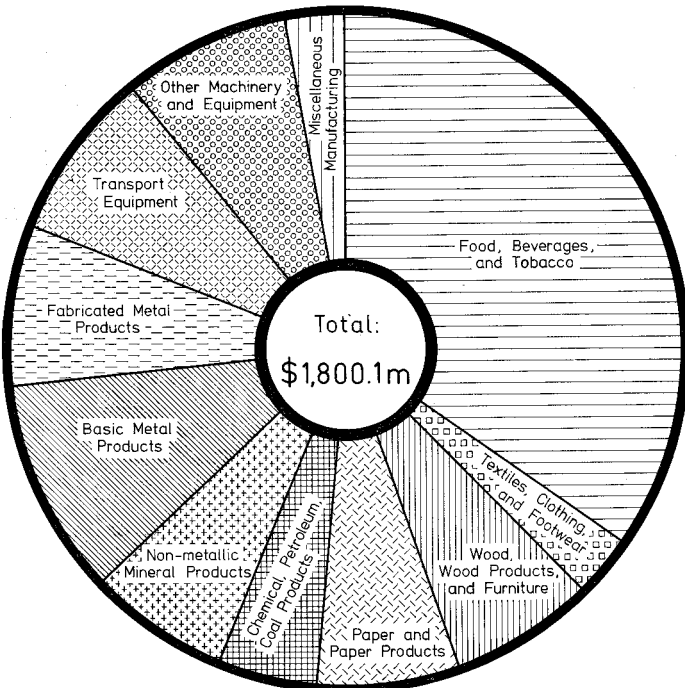
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1971-72 .. .. .	2,433,420	21,431	1,584,069	870,782	143,520
1972-73 .. .. .	2,844,833	1,800	1,834,038	1,012,595	131,585
1973-74 .. .. .	3,260,936	59,562	2,100,327	1,220,174	118,566
1974-75 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4,033,715 <sup>r</sup>	108,186 <sup>r</sup>	2,541,694 <sup>r</sup>	1,600,207 <sup>r</sup>	185,288 <sup>r</sup>
1975-76 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4,564,221	86,978	2,851,112	1,800,088	216,010

<sup>1</sup> All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures prior to 1974-75 include single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. <sup>2</sup> Number operating at 30 June. <sup>3</sup> Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>5</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>6</sup> Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1975-76



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



*Food, Beverages, and Tobacco*—These products provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but the establishments concerned with the production of these items employed 35,135 persons or 30.8 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing establishments in Queensland in 1975-76. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for most Statistical Divisions of the State.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>—FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO  
INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP,  
QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Industry group	Establishments <sup>2</sup>	Employment <sup>3</sup>			Wages and salaries <sup>4</sup>
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products .. .. .	107	9,843	2,698	12,541	93,036
Milk products .. .. .	46	1,615	420	2,035	15,315
Fruit and vegetable products ..	15	1,048	829	1,877	12,460
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c.	7	561	163	724	6,767
Flour mill and cereal food products	22	689	229	918	5,992
Bread, cakes, and biscuits .. ..	257	2,610	1,876	4,486	25,905
Sugar .. .. .	33	8,551	759	9,310	95,146
Other food products .. .. .	63				
Beverages and malt .. .. .	93	2,737	507	3,244	25,536
Tobacco products .. .. .	3				
Total .. .. .	646	27,654	7,481	35,135	280,157

Industry group	Turnover <sup>5</sup>	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure <sup>6</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat products .. .. .	438,899	3,829	264,175	178,553	6,812
Milk products .. .. .	154,163	298	123,209	31,253	4,587
Fruit and vegetables products ..	63,806	888	44,223	20,472	1,228
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. . .	36,929	-1,353	28,737	6,840	497
Flour mill and cereal food products	51,174	94	37,304	13,964	1,139
Bread, cakes, and biscuits .. ..	89,668	192	42,502	47,358	2,382
Sugar .. .. .	768,328	6,559	506,323	268,566	91,471
Other food products .. .. .					
Beverages and malt .. .. .	148,824	2,959	90,967	60,816	11,941
Tobacco products .. .. .					
Total .. .. .	1,751,791	13,466	1,137,437	627,821	120,058

<sup>1</sup> All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. <sup>2</sup> Number operating at 30 June. <sup>3</sup> Average number of persons employed during whole year including working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>5</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>6</sup> Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

*Statistical Divisions and Cities*—Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN  
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

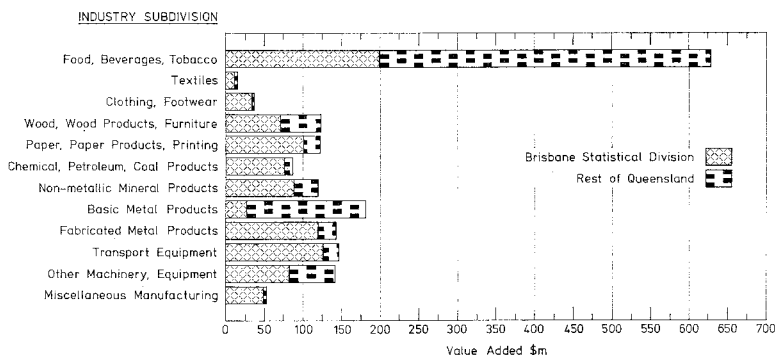
Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments <sup>2</sup>	Persons employ- ed <sup>3</sup>	Wages and salaries <sup>4</sup>	Turnover <sup>5</sup>	Purchases etc. <sup>6</sup>	Value added <sup>7</sup>	Fixed capital expend- iture <sup>8</sup>
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane .. ..	1,719	72,026	531,472	2,478,132	1,531,462	981,880	70,647
<i>Brisbane</i> .. ..	1,427	61,534	458,119	2,203,422	1,378,587	855,487	58,072
<i>Ipswich</i> .. ..	88	6,356	44,078	119,907	60,007	62,122	2,424
<i>Redcliffe</i> .. ..	32	383	2,428	8,165	4,054	4,120	326
Moreton .. ..	271	4,793	33,165	151,969	77,141	78,888	3,812
<i>Gold Coast</i> .. ..	121	1,714	11,346	44,801	26,927	20,600	869
Wide Bay-Burnett .. ..	240	7,547	57,690	290,634	170,599	128,159	23,019
<i>Bundaberg</i> .. ..	65	2,369	16,130	55,128	29,272	31,819	2,487
<i>Gympie</i> .. ..	26	536	3,404	19,446	13,574	6,594	1,211
<i>Maryborough</i> .. ..	39	1,819	14,454	58,296	35,270	23,610	2,760
Darling Downs .. ..	235	5,300	35,051	157,805	96,930	62,417	3,681
<i>Toowoomba</i> .. ..	79	3,272	22,386	95,381	58,525	37,774	2,172
<i>Warwick</i> .. ..	20	334	2,169	13,470	8,844	4,801	544
South-West .. ..	43	567	3,831	17,919	10,922	7,208	1,019
Fitzroy .. ..	153	6,109	50,409	278,024	165,944	124,005	15,867
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	67	3,001	21,272	72,647	38,104	35,125	1,179
Central-West .. ..	8	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Mackay .. ..	91	3,810	38,613	302,813	199,591	104,586	32,991
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	39	691	5,732	30,434	15,347	12,650	439
Northern .. ..	177	7,818	68,132	366,300	215,951	151,979	34,185
<i>Charters Towers</i> .. ..	9	62	336	1,167	604	581	25
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	103	4,120	32,861	127,358	63,891	65,264	9,820
Far North .. ..	155	5,281	46,478	275,482	165,730	111,983	21,339
<i>Cairns</i> .. ..	50	1,373	11,081	45,954	23,495	21,341	1,743
North-West .. ..	30	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Mount Isa</i> .. ..	24	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total Queensland	3,122	114,225	874,056	4,564,221	2,851,112	1,800,088	216,010

<sup>1</sup> All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.  
<sup>2</sup> Number operating at 30 June. <sup>3</sup> Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>5</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>6</sup> Including transfers in and selected expenses. <sup>7</sup> Turnover less purchases etc. plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks. <sup>8</sup> Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.  
*n* Not available.

The relative importance of the various types of establishments throughout Queensland, and the proportion of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated by the diagram on the next page.

*Manufacturing Establishments with Fewer than Four Persons Employed*—The next table shows for each Statistical Division the limited range of data that is available for single enterprise manufacturing establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—QUEENSLAND 1975-76



## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1975-76

Statistical Division	Establishments	Employment, including working proprietors, at 30 June			Wages and salaries \$'000
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Brisbane .. .. .	666	987	362	1,349	3,012
Moreton .. .. .	203	312	113	425	807
Wide Bay-Burnett .. .. .	115	167	58	225	363
Darling Downs .. .. .	115	175	42	217	368
South-West .. .. .	19	33	5	38	63
Fitzroy .. .. .	73	114	33	147	259
Central-West .. .. .	7	9	2	11	29
Mackay .. .. .	49	83	19	102	237
Northern .. .. .	63	101	28	129	300
Far North .. .. .	100	147	54	201	315
North-West .. .. .	19	28	14	42	70
Total Queensland .. .. .	1,429	2,156	730	2,886	5,825

*Capital Investment in Manufacturing*—The net amount expended on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets within the manufacturing sector during 1975-76 was \$216m. This was 17 per cent greater than the comparable figure for the preceding year. Of this investment, \$120m was incurred by the industry sub-division producing food, beverages, and tobacco products, the major part of the expenditure being undertaken by the sugar milling establishments.

*Foreign Ownership and Control*—The most recent figures relating to foreign ownership and control in manufacturing industries are for the year 1972-73. Details are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, in the bulletin *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, 1972-73*, Reference No. 5315.0.

*Size of Establishment*—The following tables provide data classified by industry and employment size for those establishments owned by multi-

establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, EMPLOYMENT SIZE, AND INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Industry sub-division	Establishments employing					Total establishments
	Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	309	116	91	36	94	646
Textiles .. .. .	8	9	9	3	3	32
Clothing and footwear .. ..	39	24	33	14	8	118
Wood, wood products, and furniture	383	122	95	29	18	647
Paper and paper products, printing	106	51	35	23	17	232
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	29	8	11	4	10	62
Non-metallic mineral products ..	161	36	28	11	12	248
Basic metal products .. ..	12	11	12	8	12	55
Fabricated metal products .. ..	252	84	86	23	24	469
Transport equipment .. ..	78	29	23	10	23	163
Other machinery and equipment ..	121	67	36	19	20	263
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	112	30	26	14	5	187
<b>Total manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3,122</b>

<sup>1</sup> All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed which were operating at 30 June 1976.

The next table shows the number of workers employed by size of establishment and industry sub-division.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Industry sub-division	Number of workers engaged in establishment					Total employment
	Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	1,869	1,615	2,938	2,639	27,981	37,042
Textiles .. .. .	42	133	299	196	659	1,329
Clothing and footwear .. ..	255	334	1,068	995	1,819	4,471
Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,285	1,709	2,988	1,873	2,900	11,755
Paper and paper products, printing	655	737	1,079	1,588	5,057	9,116
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	164	108	362	291	2,282	3,207
Non-metallic mineral products ..	803	521	891	773	2,703	5,691
Basic metal products .. ..	80	163	339	575	4,811	5,968
Fabricated metal products .. ..	1,528	1,299	2,652	1,570	3,983	11,032
Transport equipment .. ..	477	393	728	703	9,193	11,494
Other machinery and equipment ..	785	954	1,103	1,295	6,704	10,841
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	668	431	889	976	1,076	4,040
<b>Total manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>15,336</b>	<b>13,474</b>	<b>69,168</b>	<b>115,986</b>

<sup>1</sup> All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed which were operating at 30 June 1976.

## 4 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

*Commodities*—Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table.

From 1974-75 details relate only to manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

## QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 <sup>1</sup>
Aerated waters .. '000 litres	138,287	136,457	130,712	139,161	154,047
Bacon and ham .. tonnes	19,268	19,315	14,323	14,498	14,441
Beans, green, quick frozen '000 kg	7,030	7,318	6,745	8,664	7,031
Bedding and mattresses					
Bed bases .. .. . No.	128,228	142,582	107,805	119,489	112,764
Mattresses: Inner spring .. No.	95,846	104,463	81,982	73,343	74,546
Plastic foam and sponge .. No.	51,922	119,767	119,080	114,132	161,304
Bran and pollard .. tonnes	50,215	50,152	51,622	51,867	55,897
Bread .. .. . '000 kg	114,524	114,703	110,547	119,299	n
Bricks, clay .. .. . '000	216,990	237,699	174,998	210,294	248,538
Butter .. .. . '000 kg	15,857	11,699	10,360	10,965	7,573
Cheese .. .. . '000 kg	8,753	9,225	10,066	12,809	11,461
Concrete blocks <sup>2</sup> .. '000	23,863	26,707	21,925	24,769	27,809
Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu m	1,559	1,630	1,542	1,626	1,891
Confectionery, other than chocolate .. .. '000 kg	705	771	569	621	654
Cordials and syrups					
Fruit juice .. .. '000 litres	11,667	13,883	14,661	14,257	14,038
Other .. .. . '000 litres	3,502	3,494	4,605	4,962	4,755
Detergents .. .. . tonnes	12,387	12,496	13,715	12,402	11,300
Flour, wheaten .. .. tonnes	137,320	136,354	148,846	152,913	163,959
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers <sup>3</sup> .. '000 pairs	2,144	1,369	975	1,064	920
Margarine, table .. '000 kg	5,063	5,651	6,593	10,653	n
Meat, canned <sup>4</sup> .. tonnes	9,586	9,528	7,657	8,951	11,663
Milk, powdered .. '000 kg	10,225	10,199	12,893	14,402	13,236
Paints and enamels .. '000 litres	15,578	16,692	16,379	18,143	18,111
Plywood (1 mm basis) '000 sq m	46,421	40,018	21,656	23,500	n
Soap and soap-based products tonnes	3,870	3,570	2,751	2,449	2,150
Steel wire nails .. tonnes	4,100	4,276	3,222	4,004	n
Stock and poultry foods					
Poultry pellets and crumbles tonnes	69,428	77,925	84,236	76,381	82,518
Poultry mash .. tonnes	89,898	100,271	87,223	91,209	80,874
Other prepared foods tonnes	80,965	83,157	76,337	71,006	79,006
Sugar, raw .. .. . tonnes	2,714,062	2,405,792	2,727,533	2,751,414	3,163,239
Timber, sawn <sup>5</sup>					
Hardwoods .. .. . cu m	285,424	274,943	267,168	263,900	n
Softwoods: Natural .. cu m	114,418	100,699	110,695	98,642	n
Plantation .. .. . cu m	53,389	54,053	56,350	58,182	n
Sleepers .. .. . cu m	19,004	15,169	9,022	8,871	n
Veneers .. .. . '000 sq m	57,888	45,544	27,860	22,793	27,563
Water heating systems .. No.	34,270	40,351	29,986	28,945	28,294
Wheatmeal, edible .. tonnes	10,142	9,124	7,424	7,913	10,103

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures, subject to revision. <sup>2</sup> Expressed in terms of 400 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm. <sup>3</sup> Excluding from 1973-74 thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. <sup>4</sup> Including bacon, ham, and meat and vegetables; excluding rabbit, poultry, and baby foods. <sup>5</sup> Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. n Not available.

## 5 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

*Integrated Economic Censuses*—Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate and less frequent censuses from 1968-69. The next census will be conducted in respect of 1977-78 with subsequent censuses being taken quinquennially.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS,  
QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employ- ed	Wages and salaries	Turn- over <sup>2</sup>	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, transfers in, etc. <sup>3</sup>	Value added
					Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Electricity</b>								
1968-69 ..	23	8,230	29.6	148.9	9.9	11.0	60.2	89.9
1969-70 ..	21	8,532	31.8	157.8	11.3	10.9	63.2	94.2
1971-72 ..	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
1974-75 ..	20	9,009	78.2	318.8	14.6	16.7	137.2	183.7
<b>Gas</b>								
1968-69 ..	7	766	2.1	8.9	0.6	0.8	3.2	5.8
1969-70 ..	7	707	2.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	6.0
1971-72 ..	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
1974-75 ..	8	540	3.7	17.0	0.7	0.8	7.1	10.0

<sup>1</sup> Covers production and distribution. <sup>2</sup> Including other operating revenue. Electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these cases sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. <sup>3</sup> Including selected expenses.

The historical development of the electricity and gas industries is given on page 299 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

*Electricity*—Generation in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 90 per cent of total production during 1976-77 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 9 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1976-77 totalled 9,269m units (kWh). A further 100m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland are given in the next table.

INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,  
QUEENSLAND  
(MW)

Type of plant	At 30 June				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Steam .. .. .	1,729	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,998
Hydro .. .. .	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion .. .. .	39	37	37	38	52
Gas turbine .. .. .	115	115	115	132	163
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,345</b>

Prior to the reorganisation of the electricity supply industry in Queensland on 1 July 1977, there were six regulatory Acts. These Acts were repealed by the *Electricity Act 1976* which consolidated and amended the law relating to the organisation and regulation of generation, transmission, distribution, supply, and use of electricity in Queensland and to matters of safety relating to these functions.

The main functions of the State Electricity Commission of Queensland are to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, and to administer all electricity supply legislation.

The function of main generation in the reorganised industry is carried out by the Queensland Electricity Generating Board which controls the coastal power stations. These were previously operated by the Southern Electric Authority, the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board, and the Northern Electric Authority.

The Queensland Electricity Generating Board supplies energy in bulk to seven distributing boards whose responsibility is the distribution of electricity to retail consumers in their respective areas. These boards are the South East Queensland Electricity Board, the South West Queensland Electricity Board, the Wide Bay-Burnett Electricity Board, the Capricornia Electricity Board, the Mackay Electricity Board, the North Queensland Electricity Board, and the Far North Queensland Electricity Board.

Four of these distributing boards (the South West Queensland, Capricornia, North Queensland, and Far North Queensland Electricity Boards) also operate small internal combustion stations in their respective areas.

The southern-central network is served by the following steam power stations: Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), Tennyson "A" (120 MW), Tennyson "B" (120 MW), Bulimba (245 MW), Callide (120 MW), Rockhampton (52.5 MW), and Howard (37.5 MW). Gas turbine stations at Middle Ridge (60 MW), Swanbank "C" (30 MW), and Rockhampton (25 MW) also serve the southern-central network. Power supply to the southern-central network has been augmented by the commissioning of two 275-MW steam sets, together with a 14-MW gas turbine set, at the thermal power station at Gladstone.

The northern electricity network is supplied by steam power stations at Townsville (37.5 MW) and Collinsville (180 MW), hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW), and a gas turbine station at Mackay (34 MW).

Until the reorganisation, in the area west of the larger regional authorities, supply was provided by undertakings operated by Local Authorities and over the years there had been a trend for transmission from larger centres to replace less economic generation at smaller centres. From 30 June 1977 direct involvement by Local Authorities in electricity undertakings ceased and the responsibility for supply to final consumers and control of power stations outside the main grid were vested in the newly constituted Electricity Boards.

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 100,800 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1977, which represented an increase of 4,530 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1976. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification programme continued using the single wire earth return system. The total number of electricity consumers at 30 June 1977 was 715,080.

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,664 MW). The Gladstone power station will comprise six 275-MW steam sets and one 14-MW gas turbine set. The first two steam sets and the gas turbine set were fully operational by August 1977. The third and fourth 275-MW sets will be operational by the end of 1978 with the fifth and sixth sets due for completion in 1981 and 1982.

The 275-kV transmission link between the central and northern networks became operational in October 1977.

Approval has been given by the Government to proceed with the Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project in conjunction with the construction of the Wivenhoe Dam on the Brisbane River. Site investigation and preliminary design work on the power station is now proceeding. The power station will consist of two 250-MW pump turbine units to be commissioned in 1983 at an estimated cost of \$160m.

During 1975-76, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$251.9m, an increase of 20 per cent over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 3.51c and an average revenue per consumer of \$363. Production cost was \$223.4m, an increase of 12.9 per cent over that for 1974-75.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Generation .. .. .	37,653	57,397	69,228	72,815	66,128
Transmission .. .. .	12,758	13,402	20,251	28,490	40,277
Distribution .. .. .	19,683	21,551	30,904	37,072	42,126
Other .. .. .	6,432	5,334	9,550	12,369	13,433
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>76,526</b>	<b>97,684</b>	<b>129,933</b>	<b>150,745</b>	<b>161,965</b>



The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1976-77, \$75.0m was provided from this source. Commonwealth Government loan funds provided \$26.0m while, of the balance, \$54.0m was provided from internal sources of the Queensland electricity undertakings.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1975-76.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported during the last three years are shown in the next table.

#### ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75			1975-76			1976-77		
	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons
Fatal .. ..	3	13	16	1	15	16	..	15	15
Non-fatal .. ..	32	216	248	43	250	293	40	231	271
Total .. ..	35	229	264	44	265	309	40	246	286

<sup>1</sup> Within the electrical industry.

*Gas*—In 1976-77 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Dalby, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969, resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is now available in reticulated form in Ipswich, Dalby, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

## • Chapter 15

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives available statistics on the transport industry followed by a summary of postal, telecommunication, radio, and television service statistics. Communication statistics can be found in greater detail in the reports of the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission (referred to as Australia Post and Telecom) and the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

As an integrated census of the transport industry has not yet been carried out, the statistics available for most sections of the industry are not comprehensive. The chapter provides, however, details of sea transport including the activities of harbour boards and ports, fairly broad statistics on railways, details of urban road passenger services, roads, road transport (limited mainly to the number of motor vehicles on the register and numbers of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland), road traffic accident statistics, and some statistics on air services.

Until a census of the transport industry is conducted, the only comprehensive statistics of employment in the industry are available from the Census of Population and Housing. These statistics may be found in Section 1 of Chapter 15 in the 1976 *Year Book*.

### 2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport is of importance to Queensland because of the trade through the ports which principally export minerals, meat, sugar, and grain from the adjacent regions and import petroleum, iron and steel, and fertilisers in return. The Port of Brisbane is one of Queensland's major ports containing two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, and Cairncross, the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, taking ships up to 85,000 deadweight tons.

Following the decision to develop a deeper and more modern port at Fisherman Islands at the mouth of the Brisbane River, the Port of Brisbane Authority was set up on 6 December 1976 for the management and control of the new port. A causeway and bridges have been completed, giving access from the mainland to the site. Tenders for the supply of two single-lift container cranes have been accepted, requiring supply in March 1979. Dredging for the berth and reclamation for the terminal will be completed in April 1978, providing an area of approximately 22 hectares. A contract has been awarded for the construction of 552 metres of container wharf, including a stern ramp facility. First use of the new port is expected in March 1979.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 58 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief export is salt in bulk. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. The handling of coal since 1971 from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields through Hay Point, near Mackay, has increased to such an extent that Hay Point has become the leading Queensland port in terms of volume of export cargo handled, with 12.8m tonnes during 1976-77. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is another port principally exporting coal to Japan.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Dungeness (Lucinda) north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Work is in hand to upgrade the port of Dungeness (Lucinda) at an estimated cost of \$36.7m. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Quintell Beach (formerly Portland Roads), and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, excluding the Port of Brisbane (administered by the Port of Brisbane Authority), are controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Small Boat Facilities*—A Small Craft Facilities Fund has been established with money made available by the State Government. During 1976-77 receipts totalled \$1,781,840 representing advances from the Loan Fund and money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,751,186 and comprised such works as maintenance and construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, lights, beacons, etc.

*Port of Brisbane Finances*—The Port of Brisbane Authority took control of the Port of Brisbane on 6 December 1976.

The loan indebtedness of the port at 5 December 1976, i.e. up to the date of handing over, was \$8,605,499 and the Port's Working Account credit balance at that date was \$8,411,531. The next table sets out the accounts for the Port of Brisbane until its transfer to the Port of Brisbane Authority.

**PORT OF BRISBANE**  
**(\$'000)**

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Accumulated balance
1972-73 .. .. .	3,010	5,586	3,700	4,228	Cr 2,788
1973-74 .. .. .	3,265	6,451	4,308	4,862	Cr 4,376
1974-75 .. .. .	3,490	7,940	5,380	5,989	Cr 6,326
1975-76 .. .. .	3,929	6,220	6,287	7,003	Cr 5,543
1976-77 .. .. .	2,389	5,111	10,631	10,654 <sup>3</sup>	..

<sup>1</sup> Excluding interest and redemption.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding loan.    <sup>3</sup> Including transfer of \$8,411,531 to Port of Brisbane Authority.

Cairncross Dock was also transferred to the Port of Brisbane Authority on 6 December 1976. The Authority took over the Dock's Trust Fund overdraft of \$2,625,142.

*Finances of Harbours Not Under Boards*—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown in the next table. Since 1974-75, Weipa Harbour, previously financed through the Harbour Dues Fund, has been financed through the Weipa Harbour Fund.

**HARBOURS NOT UNDER BOARDS, QUEENSLAND**  
**(\$'000)**

Harbour	Receipts		Expenditure		Balance at 30 June	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1976	1977
Hay Point .. .. .	2,643	2,831	1,707	2,515	Cr 1,814	Cr 2,131
Thursday Island ..	961	526	698	799	Cr 483	Cr 210
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	167	689	197	199	Cr 49	Cr 539
Maryborough (Urangan)	184	78	165	97	Cr 63	Cr 44

*Harbour Boards' Finances*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

**HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76**  
**(\$'000)**

Harbour board	Wharfage and harbour dues	Total revenue receipts (excluding loan) <sup>1</sup>	Working expenses <sup>2</sup>	Total revenue expenditure (excluding loan) <sup>3</sup>	Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1976 <sup>4</sup>
Bowen .. .. .	255	278	43	103	565
Bundaberg .. .. .	1,040	1,125	812	1,103	4,657
Cairns .. .. .	1,051	1,321	718	1,599	9,172
Gladstone .. .. .	3,034	3,264	945	1,626	7,424
Mackay .. .. .	1,175	1,486	911	1,114	2,936
Rockhampton .. .. .	276	639	38	481	5,299
Townsville .. .. .	2,779	2,963	382	1,458	10,514
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>11,076</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>40,568</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including government subsidy.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding administration charges.    <sup>3</sup> Including construction, administration, and interest charges.    <sup>4</sup> Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen and Rockhampton.

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped*—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1975-76

Port	Cargo discharged				Cargo shipped			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
Brisbane .. ..	852	585	3,019	18	2,028	125	89	46
Bundaberg .. ..	1	..	7	..	441	..	48	..
Gladstone .. ..	714	..	61	..	7,505	..	517	..
Rockhampton .. ..	1	..	7	..	15	..	155	..
Hay Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,997	..	148	..
Mackay .. ..	80	2	65	..	569	..	350	..
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
Townsville .. ..	462	40	105	2	1,186	144	177	1
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	7	..	40	..	145	..
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	..	388	..	..	..
Cairns .. ..	29	..	12	..	430	..	10	..
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weipa .. ..	51	..	..	..	4,785	..	53	..
Other .. ..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Total .. ..	2,188	627	3,288	20	28,521	269	1,692	47

The next table shows overseas cargo shipped from Brisbane classified by sections of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS CARGO SHIPPED FROM BRISBANE: MAJOR TRADE AREAS BY AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION SECTIONS, 1975-76

Section of A.E.C.C.	North America <sup>1</sup>	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
GROSS WEIGHT (tonnes)							
Food and live animals ..	193,210	26	411,436	48,556	983,173	67,401	1,703,802
Beverages and tobacco ..	24	..	..	..	68	1,978	2,070
Crude materials, inedible ..	79,462	8,355	134,627	1,639	245,302	1,093	470,479
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	692	..	5	..	522	5,820	7,039
Animal and veg. oils and fats	103	53	701	3,912	39,744	691	45,204
Chemicals .. ..	1,605	..	25	1	4,746	1,685	8,061
Manufactured goods .. ..	1,275	50	225	63	11,770	8,015	21,399
Machinery and trans. equip.	2,563	759	238	481	4,124	3,162	11,326
Misc. manufactured articles	9	1	3	13	109	242	376
Other .. ..	130	..	54	13	225	4,795	5,218
Total .. ..	279,074	9,243	547,315	54,677	1,289,783	94,882	2,274,974
VALUE (\$'000)							
Food and live animals ..	146,676	5	70,466	8,172	164,764	20,694	410,777
Beverages and tobacco ..	6	..	..	..	19	406	430
Crude materials, inedible ..	19,734	2,244	40,286	483	69,891	664	133,301
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	164	..	..	..	44	1,131	1,340
Animal and veg. oils and fats	24	14	242	1,015	10,067	312	11,674
Chemicals .. ..	2,869	..	58	1	1,735	1,146	5,809
Manufactured goods .. ..	348	128	302	57	15,221	4,187	20,243
Machinery and trans. equip.	8,347	3,478	823	1,767	12,528	8,329	35,273
Misc. manufactured articles	53	..	11	47	272	833	1,216
Other .. ..	306	..	139	45	458	4,616	5,564
Total .. ..	178,528	5,869	112,326	11,587	274,997	42,318	625,626

<sup>1</sup> Including Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding tables differs from that used for trade statistics in that for cargo statistics the figures include all cargo discharged or shipped at the port, whether overseas, interstate, or intrastate, and trade statistics refer only to overseas goods cleared at the port. There are also differences in the periods of compilation and definitions of country of origin or destination.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged (weight plus measurement) at Queensland ports.

## QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO DISCHARGED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1971-72 .. ..	1,529	419	3,061	154	4,471	26	9,062	600
1972-73 .. ..	1,779	338	3,134	31	4,701	13	9,613	381
1973-74 .. ..	2,043	601	3,322	14	5,473	11	10,838	626
1974-75 .. ..	2,249	725	3,433	19	6,291	8	11,973	752
1975-76 .. ..	2,188	627	3,288	20	6,049	8	11,526	655

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped (weight plus measurement) from Queensland ports.

## QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO SHIPPED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1971-72 .. ..	19,639	178	1,428	103	4,586	30	25,653	311
1972-73 .. ..	25,786	146	1,605	37	4,647	18	32,038	202
1973-74 .. ..	28,030	120	1,470	35	5,592	12	35,092	166
1974-75 .. ..	31,322	130	1,313	42	6,361	5	38,996	176
1975-76 .. ..	28,521	269	1,692	47	5,899	12	36,111	329

The next table shows container cargo shipped from Queensland to overseas and container cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

## SHIPPING CONTAINER CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY MAJOR TRADE AREAS, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Cargo	North America <sup>1</sup>	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>Discharged</b>							
Tonnes weight .. ..	18,558	..	3,966	..	50,118	32	72,674
Cubic metres .. ..	61,262	..	15,257	128	180,453	2,073	259,173
<b>Shipped</b>							
Tonnes weight .. ..	108,486	619	26,284	..	207,278	3,980	346,647
Cubic metres .. ..	3,465	29	30,531	295	19,274	21,558	75,152

<sup>1</sup> Including Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian

Ocean, and Antarctica.

*Shipping*—Eight of Queensland's main ports each cleared shipping in excess of 500,000 net tons (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) during 1975-76. The net tonnage of vessels cleared from each port was: Brisbane, 8,416,000 tons; Bundaberg, 561,000 tons; Gladstone, 6,222,000 tons; Hay Point, 4,473,000 tons; Mackay, 1,151,000 tons; Townsville, 1,885,000 tons; Cairns, 751,000 tons; and Weipa, 4,289,000 tons.

The total number of vessels cleared from all ports was 3,048, involving 28,721,000 net tons.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. In the five years to 1975-76, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports decreased by 11 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 28 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

#### TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	Type of entry or clearance				Total
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Coastwise	
<b>NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED</b>					
1971-72	1,114	770	397	1,163	3,444
1972-73	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518
1973-74	1,178	676	351	1,103	3,308
1974-75	1,146	732	303	1,023	3,204
1975-76	1,052	699	310	991	3,052
<b>NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED</b>					
1971-72	1,306	582	387	1,170	3,445
1972-73	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519
1973-74	1,356	501	345	1,109	3,311
1974-75	1,382	483	309	1,010	3,184
1975-76	1,266	492	318	972	3,048

### 3 RAILWAYS

For an account of the early history of the Queensland railways the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The distances between some railway terminals are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,678 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 998 kilometres, to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 668 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yaraka, 764 kilometres, to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kajabbi, 869 kilometres.

The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. Included in the total of 9,796 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1977 was 9,685 kilometres of 1,067-millimetre gauge and 111 kilometres of 1,435-millimetre gauge. The Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (48 kilometres of 610 mm gauge) were sold to private enterprise in May 1977.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 160 kilometres of track with 110 stations, and extends in the west as far as Ipswich (39 kilometres), in the north as far as Caboolture (50 kilometres), and in the south as far as Beenleigh (39 kilometres).

In country areas, increased mineral production has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas,

to build new lines. A branch line of 68 kilometres connecting Phosphate Hill with the Townsville-Mount Isa line was completed in April 1976, while the upgrading of sections of the line between Blackwater and Gladstone is continuing.

During 1976-77, 13 diesel-electric locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 429 diesel-electric, 73 diesel-hydraulic, and 13 diesel-mechanical. A total of 405 new wagons of various types were accepted into service during 1976-77. A further 34 locomotives and 437 wagons were on order at June 1977.

The use of multiple locomotives to haul long trains containing minerals or grain has increased considerably. The combined production from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji mines has led to the introduction of Locotrol trains. These consist of six locomotives in two units of three, one unit at the head of the train, and the other mid-way down its length, with the two sets remote-controlled by the driving crew in the leading locomotive. These trains haul 148 wagons, have a capacity of 8,450 tonnes, and are 2 kilometres in length.

In the Brisbane area, major improvements are in progress or are planned for the suburban system. The first of these is the integration of north- and south-side services by the provision of a cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations. The tunnel at Upper Roma Street has been completed and a contract for \$13.6m let for the construction of the bridge and approaches. Work on these commenced in August 1975, and the anticipated time of completion is late 1978.

The electrification of the Darra-Ferny Grove section is proceeding with the expenditure of \$13.8m in 1976-77 on track and platform alterations, construction or alterations to road overbridges and footbridges, the construction of a new bridge over Breakfast Creek, works at Mayne Junction, and extensions and alterations to Brunswick Street Station. New rolling stock ordered are 13 three-car-electric multiple units, each consisting of a driver-trailer car, motor car, and driver-motor car. Each car is 23 metres long and is air-conditioned.

The electrified system will use 25,000 volt alternating current, and will be the first high voltage and alternating current rail traction system in Australia. Power will be supplied from a sub-station at Corinda.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Rockhampton and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

#### QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1973 ..	378	70	11	459	981	74	135	22,057
1974 ..	391	73	11	475	968	73	141	22,452
1975 ..	404	73	12	489	952	70	150	22,760
1976 ..	420	73	13	506	940	69	143	22,992
1977 ..	429	73	13	515	935	69	156	23,150

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.



*Coaching Traffic*—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 6 per cent of the total earnings in 1976-77. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 5 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1976-77 were \$1.99 for suburban services and \$1.47 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 63 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 46 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1976-77.

*Goods Traffic*—Goods traffic provided 91 per cent of the total earnings in 1976-77.

Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067-millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 931 tonnes in 1976-77 (diesel-electric 942 tonnes and diesel-hydraulic 239 tonnes).

In 1976-77 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$4,418,608. Cattle transported numbered 1,481,471, an increase of 123,251, while the number of sheep carried was 277,638, which was 102,967 less than the 1975-76 figure. Wool carried in 1976-77 was 33,927 tonnes which was 3,494 tonnes less than in the previous year.

In each of the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 over 21m tonnes of coal and coke were carried. This was mainly coal from the Peak Downs and Goonyella Mines railed to the port of Hay Point. Other large quantities of export coal were transported from the Moura, Blackwater, and South Blackwater Mines to Gladstone.

The next table shows details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

#### QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Lines open .. .. . km	9,560	9,560	9,780	9,844	9,796
Traffic train-kilometres .. .. '000 km	29,523	28,542	30,114	30,813	30,206
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	3,088	2,986	3,079	3,130	3,084
Total earnings .. .. . \$'000	137,745	149,844	183,687	230,492	262,561
Earnings per train-kilometre .. .. \$	4.67	5.25	6.10	7.48	8.69
Total working expenses <sup>1</sup> .. .. \$'000	133,841	162,525	228,490	266,351	299,868
Expenses per train-kilometre .. .. \$	4.53	5.69	7.59	8.64	9.93
Net revenue .. .. . \$'000	3,903	-12,681	-44,803	-35,859	-37,307
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	97.2	108.5	124.4	115.6	114.2
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
Train-kilometres .. .. . '000 km	7,733	7,385	7,516	7,491	7,381
Country .. .. . '000 km	4,496	4,130	4,193	4,166	4,061
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . '000 km	3,236	3,255	3,323	3,326	3,320
Passengers carried .. .. . '000	32,145	33,723	36,632	34,278	31,054
Country .. .. . '000	1,645	1,720	1,811	1,831	1,758
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . '000	30,500	32,003	34,821	32,448	29,296
Earnings collected .. .. . \$'000	10,710	11,009	11,650	14,587	16,936
Passengers .. .. . \$'000	7,934	8,454	9,089	10,930	12,568
Country .. .. . \$'000	4,121	4,385	4,688	5,502	5,961
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . \$'000	3,813	4,069	4,401	5,428	6,607
Parcels, mails, etc. .. .. \$'000	2,776	2,555	2,561	3,657	4,368

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Goods traffic<sup>3</sup></i>					
Train-kilometres .. .. . '000 km	21,790	21,157	22,598	23,322	22,825
<i>Freight carried</i> .. .. . '000 tonnes	24,659	25,401	30,208	33,118	34,237
Minerals (including coal) .. .. '000 tonnes	17,692	18,714	22,662	25,119	26,013
Agricultural produce .. .. '000 tonnes	3,187	2,918	3,597	3,810	3,987
Other goods .. .. . '000 tonnes	3,185	3,265	3,370	3,484	3,476
Livestock .. .. . '000 tonnes	595	504	580	705	761
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. . \$'000	123,965	133,785	165,228	210,046	239,945
Minerals (including coal) .. .. \$'000	58,986	70,494	93,922	118,364	132,712
Agricultural produce .. .. \$'000	17,424	15,538	19,632	25,489	29,836
Other goods .. .. . \$'000	39,662	40,569	43,826	54,363	61,149
Livestock .. .. . \$'000	7,893	7,184	7,848	11,829	16,248
Average length of haul <sup>4</sup> .. .. km	307	309	304	298	304
Average gross load of goods trains <sup>4</sup> tonnes	778	805	861	916	932
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. .. \$'000	3,069	5,049	6,809	5,859	5,680

<sup>1</sup> Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. <sup>2</sup> Metropolitan District only. <sup>3</sup> Excluding departmental traffic. <sup>4</sup> Excluding the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The Queensland railway system is divided into the three Divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the Southern Division.

During 1976-77 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$23,119,124. Of this, \$9,868,577 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$7,567,091, or 57.1 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$3,459,693 (26.1 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$2,223,763 (16.8 per cent) in the Northern Division.

## QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1976-77

Particulars	Southern Division <sup>1</sup>	Central Division	Northern Division <sup>2</sup>	Total
Lines open .. .. . km	3,712	3,042	3,042	9,796
Traffic train-kilometres .. .. '000 km	13,595	9,750	6,861	30,206
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	3,663	3,205	2,255	3,084
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> .. .. . \$'000	68,002	130,406	64,153	262,561
Coaching <sup>3</sup> .. .. . \$'000	14,490	4,903	3,223	22,616
Goods and livestock .. .. . \$'000	53,512	125,503	60,930	239,945
Earnings per train-kilometre .. .. \$	5.00	13.38	9.35	8.69
Total working expenses .. .. . \$'000	141,328 <sup>4</sup>	91,003	67,537	299,868 <sup>4</sup>
Expenses per train-kilometre .. .. \$	10.4	9.33	9.84	9.93
Net revenue .. .. . \$'000	-73,326	39,403	-3,384	-37,307
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	207.83	69.78	105.27	114.21
<i>Coaching traffic<sup>5</sup></i>				
Passengers carried .. .. . '000	30,622	84	348	31,054
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. . \$'000	13,522	1,386	2,028	16,936
Passengers .. .. . \$'000	10,244	798	1,526	12,568
Parcels, mails, etc. .. .. . \$'000	3,278	588	502	4,368

## QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1976-77—continued

Particulars	Southern Division <sup>1</sup>	Central Division	Northern Division <sup>2</sup>	Total
<i>Goods traffic<sup>5</sup></i>				
<i>Freight carried</i> .. .. . '000 tonnes	5,090	22,929	6,218	34,237
Minerals (including coal) .. .. '000 tonnes	532	21,356	4,125	26,013
Agricultural produce .. .. '000 tonnes	1,603	897	1,487	3,987
Other goods .. .. '000 tonnes	2,740	403	333	3,476
Livestock .. .. '000 tonnes	215	273	273	761
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. . \$'000				
Minerals (including coal) .. .. \$'000	72,228	109,137	58,580	239,945
Agricultural produce .. .. \$'000	5,976	90,595	36,141	132,712
Other goods .. .. \$'000	17,327	5,449	7,060	29,836
Livestock .. .. \$'000	44,726	7,193	9,230	61,149
Livestock .. .. \$'000	4,199	5,900	6,149	16,248
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. .. \$'000	2,735	1,972	973	5,680

<sup>1</sup> Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division. <sup>2</sup> Including, except in lines open, Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways which were sold to private enterprise, May 1977. <sup>3</sup> Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. <sup>4</sup> Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. <sup>5</sup> Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

*Private Railways*—At 30 June 1977, there were 12 kilometres of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These lines were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system and 6 kilometres were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines. In addition there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open to public traffic.

## 4 URBAN PASSENGER SERVICES

*Brisbane*—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in Section 3 of this chapter, the government railways. In 1969 the Brisbane City Council replaced the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service. At 30 June 1976 the City Council operated 526 motor buses over 591 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,404 persons.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 90.7m passengers carried in 1975-76, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 50.4 per cent, private motor buses carried 13.8 per cent, and the railways carried 35.8 per cent.

*Metropolitan Transit Authority*—The Metropolitan Transit Authority was established by the *Metropolitan Transit Authority Act* 1976. The Authority took over and continued the work of The Metropolitan Transit Project Board.

The function of the Authority is to provide a properly integrated and efficient system of public passenger transport for the City of Brisbane and adjacent areas and to that end the Authority is to formulate appropriate programmes for submission to the Minister, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council is to implement approved programmes, co-ordinate

and assist public passenger transport services by approved means, enter into agreements directed to the improvement or expansion of public passenger transport services, and, if so approved, take over and operate such services.

The Authority has been given a fairly comprehensive list of powers to enable it to discharge its function, including the power to operate by itself or in conjunction with another person a public passenger transport service by land, water, or air, including a service by air-cushion vehicle.

A Planning Advisory Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Authority (or acting executive member), a person nominated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commissioner for Transport, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Commissioner for Main Roads has been established to advise the Authority.

The Metropolitan Transit Authority has already carried out a number of projects and is working on others. Fifteen new parking facilities comprising 927 bays for car/rail commuters were constructed in 1976-77. New or improved facilities are now located at many suburban railway stations making 2,476 parking bays available for use at 30 June 1977.

*Other Cities*—In other cities of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Service	Route open <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Staff <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle kilo-metres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings <sup>2</sup>	Salaries & wages	Capital value <sup>3</sup>
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> <sup>4</sup> ..	3,256	805	1,729	29,550	58,241	14,605	13,836	6,732
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	591	526	1,404	18,400	45,729	10,102	11,614	5,573
Private ..	2,665	279	325	11,150	12,512	4,503	2,222	1,159
<i>Other cities</i> ..	1,990	266	264	8,618	10,064	3,202	1,798	1,346
Cairns <sup>5</sup> ..	105	15	14	356	564	178	75	112
Rockhampton <sup>6</sup> ..	67	26	36	661	1,537	278	321	172
Toowoomba <sup>5</sup> ..	500	47	38	1,518	1,699	448	100	307
Townsville <sup>6</sup> ..	375	41	40	1,716	1,569	484	293	219
Other <sup>7</sup> ..	943	137	136	4,368	4,695	1,814	1,010	536
All cities ..	5,246	1,071	1,993	38,169	68,305	17,807	15,634	8,078

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. <sup>3</sup> Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. <sup>4</sup> Including the cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. <sup>5</sup> Private motor bus service. <sup>6</sup> Municipal motor bus service. <sup>7</sup> Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Caloundra, Gold Coast, Gympie, Maryborough, and Mount Isa. Details not available for separate publication.

## 5 ROADS

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1976<sup>1</sup>  
(kilometres)

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
Brisbane .. ..	3,467	13	427	3,907	109	4,016
Other cities .. ..	4,155	296	683	5,134	946	6,080
Towns .. ..	206	14	29	249	71	320
Shires .. ..	33,444	30,024	60,139	123,607	55,550	179,157
Total .. ..	41,272	30,347	61,278	132,897	56,676	189,573

<sup>1</sup>Total road lengths and classification of surface types re-assessed since 30 June 1975.

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds (see table on page 255).

Since 1923 Commonwealth Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 which provided for grants to 30 June 1974 has been superseded by the *Roads Grants Act* 1974 which provides for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977.

The amount of \$91,469,542 received by Queensland during 1976-77 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and additional grants was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$79,675,106; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$11,794,436.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under the *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act* 1957-1972, whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.3m collected by the Department of Transport in 1976-77, \$3.3m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$2.0m to Local Authorities.

Work on Brisbane's Transportation Study plan which recommended four five-year roadway construction stages has been progressing since 1967-68. The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1976-77 was \$7.2m, bringing the total to 30 June 1976 to \$98.2m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$118.6m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1975-76, while Local Authorities spent a further \$97.7m, making a gross total

expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$216.3m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$3.2m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1975-76 was \$213.1m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	29,303	31,802	33,650	48,536	54,326
State Government loan .. ..	1,750	1,400	5,800	1,869	13,450
State Government grant .. ..	313	200	1,422	1,121	350
Roads—Contribution to Maintenance Act .. .. .	5,194	5,420	5,108	5,101	5,329
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Fund <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	5,500	4,187	279	..	..
National Roads Act, Roads Grants Act .. .. .	47,400	54,520	67,632	79,048	78,906
Commonwealth Aid L.A.A. Roads Fund .. .. .	4,710	5,310	7,178	9,932	11,794
Other grants .. .. .	834	4,001	5,050	3,327 <sup>r</sup>	3,293
Maintenance repayments account Local Authority Roads ..	1,302	1,271	876	997	1,242
Hire, rent, sale of plant Hire of plant .. .. .	4,714	4,929	5,874	6,273	7,865
Plans, survey charges, and sale of plant .. .. .	2,699	3,083	3,887	4,223	7,197
Other receipts Main Road and Traffic Engineering Trust funds <sup>2</sup> ..	961	1,686	1,541	2,099	3,454
<b>Total receipts .. ..</b>	<b>104,679</b>	<b>117,810</b>	<b>138,297</b>	<b>162,525<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>187,206</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Permanent road works and surveys Construction: Declared roads ..	53,555	58,184	77,690	87,481	107,678
Other roads .. .. .	263	211	298	372	254
Traffic engineering .. .. .	336	687	572	623	891
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Funds <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	5,500	4,052	414	..	..
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads .. .. .	4,710	5,049	7,439	9,932	11,794
Roads maintenance account, payments to Local Authorities ..	1,667	1,800	1,743	1,803	1,980
Maintenance of roads .. .. .	13,574	18,608	25,554	29,731	34,535
Plant, machinery, and buildings ..	5,130	5,483	6,212	7,958	9,230
Loans—interest and redemption ..	582	524	617	934	808
Administrative costs <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	17,669	21,912	20,085 <sup>r</sup>	21,563 <sup>r</sup>	22,319
Less Administrative recoveries ..	-53	-65	-177	-183	-238
<b>Total expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>102,933</b>	<b>116,442</b>	<b>140,447<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>160,215<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>189,251</b>

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Government grants. <sup>2</sup> See page 259. <sup>3</sup> Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act* 1920-1976. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE  
(kilometres)

Type of road	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					
State Highways .. .. .	10,195	10,187	10,179	10,170	10,138
Developmental .. .. .	7,617	7,612	7,609	7,607	7,603
Main .. .. .	8,111	8,113	8,118	8,116	8,130
Secondary .. .. .	13,773	13,774	13,763	13,760	13,774
Other .. .. .	126	126	126	130	135 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Gazetted Roads .. .. .</b>	<b>39,822</b>	<b>39,812</b>	<b>39,795</b>	<b>39,783</b>	<b>39,780</b>
All formed roads .. .. .	130,500	131,412	132,364	132,897	<i>n</i>

<sup>1</sup> Including 56 kilometres of Urban Arterial Road and 79 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial Road. *n* Not available.

The surfaces of the 39,780 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1977 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 23,374 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 2,845 kilometres; formed only, 11,193 kilometres; and unformed, 2,368 kilometres. The actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1977, including upgrading the surfaces, was 3,381 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates applied at 30 June 1977.

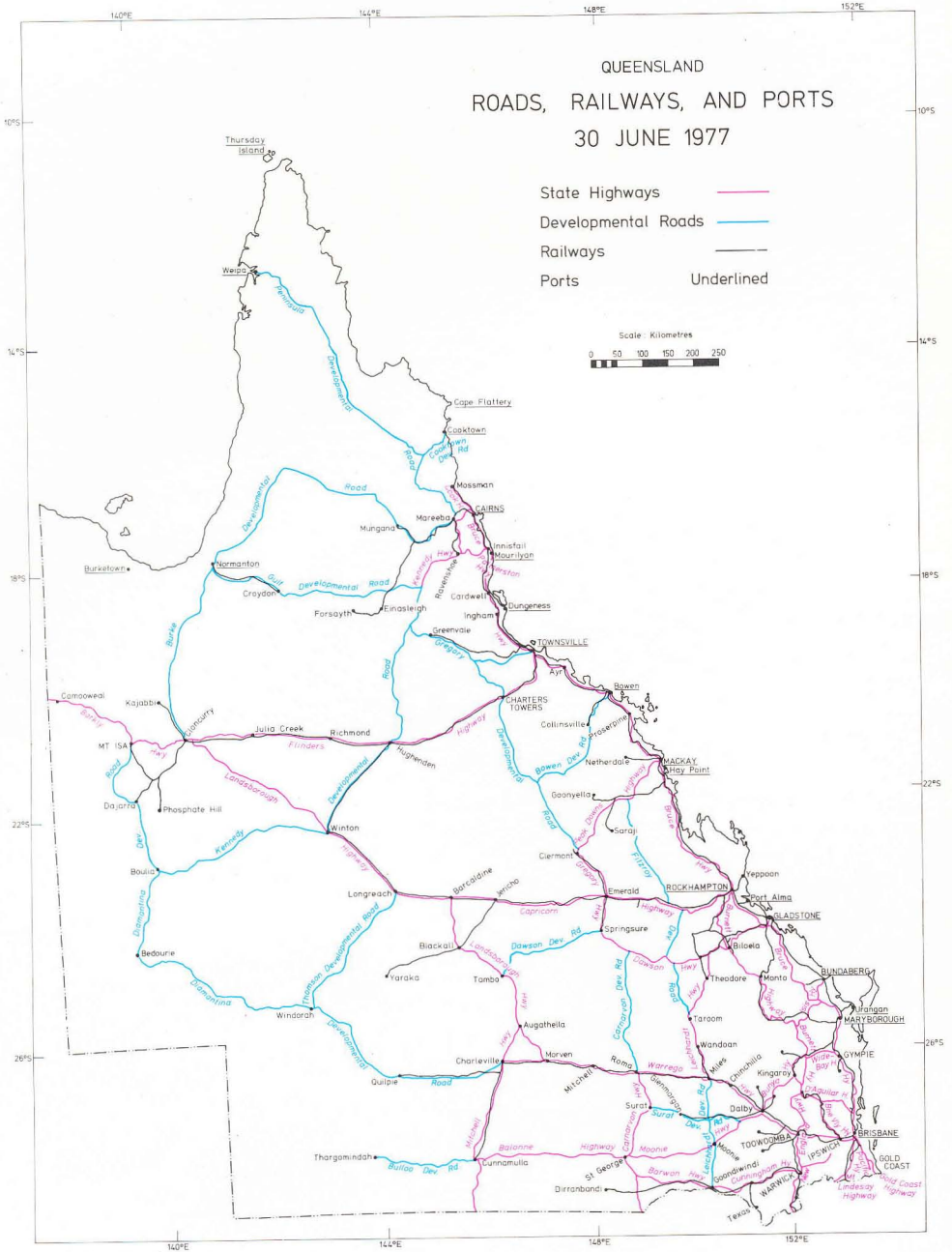
	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil .. .. .	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Main Roads .. .. .	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Urban Sub-arterials ..	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads .. .. .	25 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

The Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, and they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

QUEENSLAND  
ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND PORTS  
30 JUNE 1977

- State Highways —
- Developmental Roads —
- Railways —
- Ports







Mangoes



Custard apples

FRUIT CROPS—Chapter 12

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

MINING

Chapter 13

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Nickel treatment works, Yabulu



Coal loading, Hay Point

Lead ingots, Mount Isa



In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

## 6 ROAD TRANSPORT

*Motor Vehicles*—The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1976, and estimates at 30 June for 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1977.

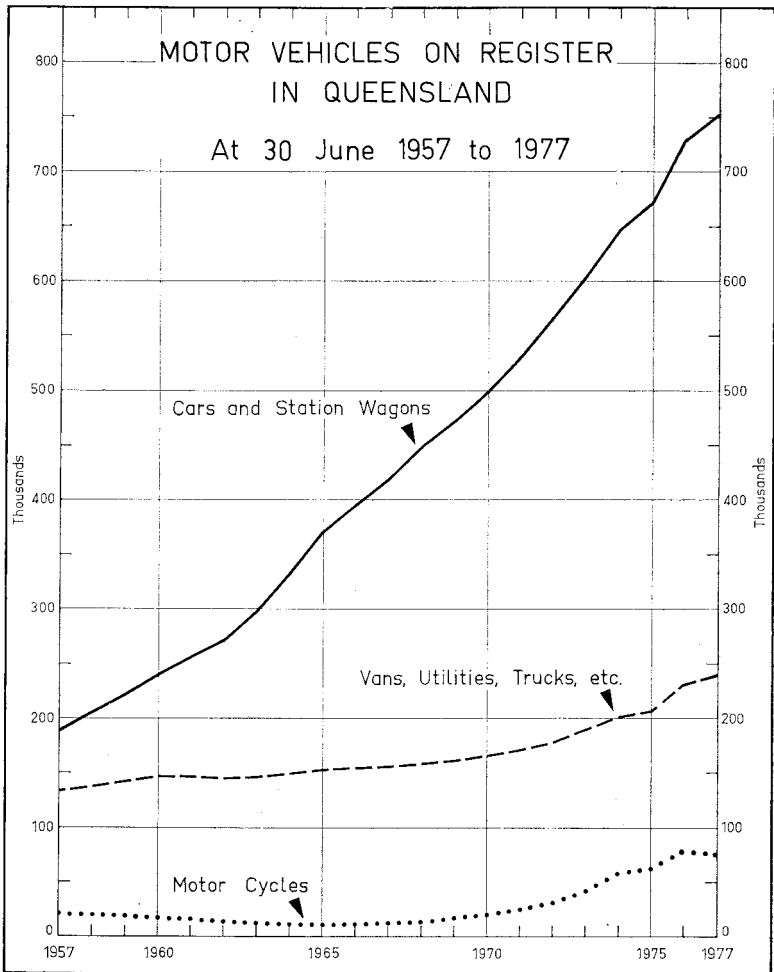
From July 1976 the following revised classification has been used for new motor vehicle registration statistics: (i) the adoption of the principle of accepting vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority; (ii) the allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of recorded body type; under the previous classification system, these commercial vehicles were classified as "light commercial type" (if having less than 1 tonne carrying capacity) or as "rigid trucks" (if having a carrying capacity of 1 tonne or more); and (iii) the inclusion in "trucks" of ambulances, hearses, and mobile caravans.

From October 1976 a change occurred in the registration system in Queensland, whereby all commercial vehicles registered with a gross vehicle mass of 4 tonnes or less are recorded as either utilities or panel vans.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>2</sup>	1977
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons .. ..	604.9	647.2	671.2	723.4	751.5 <sup>3</sup>
Buses .. .. .	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9
Trucks .. .. .	78.2	85.8	89.8	52.8 <sup>4</sup>	54.8
Utilities and panel vans <sup>5</sup> .. ..	108.5	112.0	113.2	171.5 <sup>4</sup>	181.1
Motor cycles .. .. .	42.8	58.1	63.6	72.8	76.0
All motor vehicles .. .. .	837.8	906.6	941.3	1,024.0	1,067.2
Revenue collected <sup>6</sup> .. .. .	\$ 48,570,263	\$ 53,622,134	\$ 55,156,625	\$ 76,071,417	\$ 83,870,746

<sup>1</sup> Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. <sup>2</sup> Census figures at 30 September. <sup>3</sup> Including 2,213 licensed as taxicabs. <sup>4</sup> See text preceding table. <sup>5</sup> Classified as light commercial type vehicles prior to 1976. <sup>6</sup> During year ended 30 June.



At 30 June 1976 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 448; Victoria, 475; Queensland, 493; South Australia, 508; Western Australia, 523; Tasmania, 504; Northern Territory, 603; and Australian Capital Territory, 573. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1971, the number for Queensland was 398.

During 1976-77, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 51,651; station wagons, 11,913; utilities, 12,283; panel vans, 6,151; rigid trucks, 5,401; articulated trucks, 670; other truck types, 203; motor cycles, 12,790; and buses, 384.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1976-77 have been as follows: 1972-73, 90,001; 1973-74, 98,841; 1974-75, 97,667; 1975-76, 106,072; and 1976-77, 101,446.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles*—All motor vehicles (including motor cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles

used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

*Fees Payable*—Following the revision of the scale of Motor Vehicle Fees and other charges on 24 September 1976, annual registration fees payable are: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons and commercial type motor vehicles, not exceeding 4 tonnes, range from \$27 to \$93 depending on number of cylinders; motor cycles and motor tricycles, \$10; rigid trucks and cab and chassis intended for use as rigid trucks, \$61, plus \$22 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; trailer and caravan trailer, gross vehicle mass not exceeding 1 tonne, \$10, exceeding 1 tonne, \$20, motorised caravan and omnibus, \$68 plus \$15 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; prime movers and cab and chassis intended for use as prime movers exceeding 4 tonnes, range from \$83 to \$518; mobile machinery and equipment up to 1 tonne, \$18, and \$6 per tonne or part thereof when the gross vehicle mass exceeds 1 tonne; vehicles with a load capacity over 4 tonnes owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$10.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must pay a driving fee of \$5 per annum. Of this fee, \$4 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

The average annual registration fee paid during 1976-77 on motor cars was \$44.30. Other average fees paid were: utilities, \$77.65; trucks, \$137.00; and buses \$82.85.

A stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

*Drivers*—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1977*, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period.

Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, drivers may be called upon to show cause why their licence should not be suspended or cancelled. Provisional licences are automatically cancelled if four demerit points are accumulated by the holders, who then cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, they will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is

issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1975*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$3 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

*Licensing of Road Transport*—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by licence, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle. Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable is 0.6c a tonne-kilometre calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.3c per passenger-kilometre or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1977, 16,070 such vehicles were licensed.

The *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1972*, requires a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4.1 tonnes at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1976-77 amounted to \$5,328,918, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

## 7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

*Summary for Five Years*—The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage valued at more than \$300. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$100 prior to 1 January 1976. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1976-77 decreased by 6.1 per cent when compared with the number killed in 1972-73. The number of persons injured decreased by 8.8 per cent during the same period.

When casualties are related to vehicles registered, the death and injury rates have shown decreasing trends over the last five years, and when related to the State's population the death rate has remained fairly constant while the injury rate has declined.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles <sup>1</sup>		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1972-73 ..	811,402	625	10,903	0.8	13.4	3.3	57.5
1973-74 ..	876,090	603	11,276	0.7	12.9	3.1	58.0
1974-75 ..	929,575	583	10,835	0.6	11.7	2.9	54.4
1975-76 ..	984,188	600	10,950	0.6	11.1	3.0	54.4
1976-77 ..	1,047,511	587	9,940	0.6	9.5	2.8	46.8

<sup>1</sup> Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty <sup>1</sup>	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others <sup>2</sup>	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1972-73 ..	29,889	8,043	98	965	227	4,020	80	1,331	22	417	198	4,170
1973-74 ..	30,486	8,469	123	957	209	4,085	69	1,672	12	357	190	4,205
1974-75 ..	29,829	8,120	97	823	207	3,841	73	1,796	15	360	191	4,015
1975-76 ..	29,201 <sup>3</sup>	8,183	101	832	208	3,893	82	1,782	20	364	189	4,079
1976-77 ..	24,303	7,609	96	752	210	3,629	82	1,683	17	369	182	3,507

<sup>1</sup> Accidents involving death or injury. <sup>2</sup> Passengers in vehicles etc. <sup>3</sup> From 1 January 1976, the minimum limit for the reporting of property damage accidents was raised from \$100 to \$300.

*Day and Time of Occurrence*—In 1976-77 the greatest number of accidents occurred on Fridays which had 4,312, followed by Saturdays, 4,221, and Thursdays, 3,436.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 18.0 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.5 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

*Types of Accidents*—The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.



## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty <sup>1</sup>	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland
<b>Pedestrian and</b>						
Car .. .. .	685	587	27	65	335	548
Van or utility .. .. .	117	106	1	11	49	103
Truck etc. .. .. .	40	33	3	8	14	26
Motor cycle .. .. .	59	52	5	10	25	58
Pedal cycle .. .. .	5	5	..	1	3	4
Bus etc. .. .. .	12	10	2	2	5	8
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Car and</b>						
Car .. .. .	9,370	1,493	30	86	1,197	2,414
Van or utility .. .. .	2,718	509	17	41	357	837
Truck etc. .. .. .	1,262	290	17	49	188	420
Motor cycle .. .. .	1,303	944	10	33	514	1,050
Pedal cycle .. .. .	310	256	2	7	123	256
Bus etc. .. .. .	151	23	..	..	18	33
Other .. .. .	481	70	2	5	14	93
<b>Van or utility and</b>						
Van or utility .. .. .	273	52	1	6	26	100
Truck etc. .. .. .	180	50	..	6	17	63
Motor cycle .. .. .	190	158	5	15	80	168
Pedal cycle .. .. .	48	36	..	4	9	33
Bus etc. .. .. .	26	5	..	..	2	8
Other .. .. .	135	21	..	3	2	24
<b>Truck etc. and</b>						
Truck etc. .. .. .	107	21	..	5	9	31
Motor cycle .. .. .	72	65	3	11	33	60
Pedal cycle .. .. .	22	20	..	..	10	21
Bus etc. .. .. .	21	6	..	1	7	17
Other .. .. .	43	8	..	1	1	9
<b>Motor cycle and</b>						
Motor cycle .. .. .	58	53	..	4	30	82
Pedal cycle .. .. .	29	24	..	1	12	31
Bus etc. .. .. .	4	3	..	2	1	1
Other .. .. .	82	70	..	3	11	77
<b>Pedal cycle and</b>						
Pedal cycle .. .. .	3	3	..	..	3	5
Bus etc. .. .. .	6	5	..	1	2	4
Other .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Bus etc. and</b>						
Bus etc. .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..	4
<b>Other vehicle and</b>						
Other .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Moving vehicle and obstruction<sup>2</sup></b>						
Car .. .. .	1,085	215	1	7	133	267
Van or utility .. .. .	186	35	..	1	24	43
Truck etc. .. .. .	108	16	1	1	10	20
Motor cycle .. .. .	70	56	3	5	25	62
Pedal cycle .. .. .	8	8	..	1	1	7
Bus etc. .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Other types (sole vehicle etc.)</b>						
Car .. .. .	3,414	1,428	28	125	565	1,943
Van or utility .. .. .	676	274	..	24	68	367
Truck etc. .. .. .	348	92	..	14	23	97
Motor cycle .. .. .	509	453	11	23	170	487
Pedal cycle .. .. .	33	29	1	2	16	27
Bus etc. .. .. .	23	15	..	1	8	20
Other .. .. .	15	7	..	2	7	10
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,303</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>9,940</b>

<sup>1</sup> Accidents involving death or injury.<sup>2</sup> Including stationary vehicle.

*Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates*—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated	
<b>PEDESTRIANS</b>											
1972-73 ..	7.2	7.2	21.8	6.7	8.8	6.2	7.7	12.4	20.8	1.2	100.0
1973-74 ..	7.2	7.0	20.7	8.7	10.3	6.8	8.6	10.2	19.6	0.9	100.0
1974-75 ..	6.5	8.8	21.3	8.2	6.2	6.0	8.7	12.3	19.9	2.1	100.0
1975-76 ..	5.7	7.8	20.1	7.8	8.7	6.9	8.9	9.9	22.8	1.4	100.0
1976-77 ..	8.1	8.3	21.1	8.6	8.1	6.1	8.6	9.6	19.6	1.9	100.0
<b>MOTOR DRIVERS</b>											
1972-73 ..	..	..	0.6	22.4	31.3	16.5	11.9	8.7	7.2	1.4	100.0
1973-74 ..	..	..	0.8	23.5	30.2	16.3	11.3	8.4	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75 ..	..	..	0.8	24.5	30.3	15.7	10.9	8.0	8.1	1.7	100.0
1975-76 ..	..	..	0.7	24.9	28.4	16.2	11.2	8.0	8.6	2.0	100.0
1976-77 ..	..	..	0.5	23.8	29.9	16.1	11.4	8.6	7.9	1.8	100.0
<b>MOTOR CYCLISTS</b>											
1972-73 ..	..	..	1.3	51.9	32.4	6.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0
1973-74 ..	..	..	2.4	50.1	32.3	6.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0
1974-75 ..	..	..	2.4	49.9	36.2	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	100.0
1975-76 ..	..	..	2.5	48.8	35.6	6.6	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	100.0
1976-77 ..	..	..	2.8	48.3	34.4	7.9	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.9	100.0
<b>PEDAL CYCLISTS</b>											
1972-73 ..	..	1.6	70.4	7.3	2.5	0.9	3.4	4.6	9.1	0.2	100.0
1973-74 ..	..	3.2	70.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	1.1	100.0
1974-75 ..	..	2.9	72.8	5.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	7.2	0.3	100.0
1975-76 ..	..	1.8	74.2	4.9	3.9	1.3	2.9	4.7	6.0	0.3	100.0
1976-77 ..	..	3.4	67.9	7.5	4.4	2.1	2.6	2.8	9.1	0.2	100.0
<b>OTHERS<sup>2</sup></b>											
1972-73 ..	6.7	2.1	18.9	25.9	18.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	1.6	100.0
1973-74 ..	7.1	2.9	20.0	24.8	16.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0
1974-75 ..	6.6	2.3	21.6	25.7	17.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	6.6	2.0	100.0
1975-76 ..	7.3	3.1	21.5	23.9	17.3	6.9	5.3	5.5	7.9	1.3	100.0
1976-77 ..	6.8	2.5	19.9	25.2	17.9	6.3	5.6	5.8	8.1	1.9	100.0
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>											
1972-73 ..	3.2	1.5	12.2	25.4	23.3	10.1	7.9	7.3	7.6	1.5	100.0
1973-74 ..	3.3	1.8	12.1	25.9	22.9	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75 ..	2.9	1.7	12.7	27.2	23.5	9.4	7.3	6.4	7.2	1.7	100.0
1975-76 ..	3.2	1.9	12.7	26.3	23.0	10.0	7.3	6.1	8.1	1.4	100.0
1976-77 ..	3.0	1.7	11.8	26.5	23.8	10.0	7.4	6.3	7.7	1.8	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Persons killed or injured.<sup>2</sup> Passengers in vehicles etc.



In 1976-77 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 42 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 253 of all other types of motor vehicles.

*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured*—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 years was more than twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about five to seven times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5 .. ..	69	..	..	..	251	..	320	16.4
5-6 .. ..	70	..	..	13	91	..	174	20.7
7-16 .. ..	179	20	50	262	732	2	1,245	31.2
17-20 .. ..	73	912	852	29	928	1	2,795	189.9
21-29 .. ..	69	1,146	607	17	662	..	2,501	81.4
30-39 .. ..	52	618	140	8	232	..	1,050	39.4
40-49 .. ..	73	439	49	10	205	1	777	35.3
50-59 .. ..	81	330	25	11	212	2	661	31.4
60 and over ..	166	304	8	35	298	..	811	27.8
Not stated ..	16	70	34	1	72	..	193	..
Total ..	848	3,839	1,765	386	3,683	6	10,527	49.6

<sup>1</sup> Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

## 8 AIR TRANSPORT

For the history of air transport, the reader is referred to the 1977 *Year Book*.

A network of intrastate services connect major Queensland towns and link them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas and other airlines.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1977 was 886 (842 in 1976). This total included 470 (432 in 1976) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The costs of operation and maintenance in 1976-77 for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville (which is also used by the R.A.A.F.) were Brisbane, \$7,650,000, which includes \$2,886,000 for navigation aids and \$2,546,000 for air traffic control operation and Townsville, \$1,814,000, including \$903,000 for navigation aids and \$646,000 for air traffic control operation.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1976 are shown in the next table.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORT<sup>1</sup>, 1976

Airport	Passengers <sup>2</sup>	Freight	Aircraft <sup>3</sup> movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brampton Island .. .. .	9,006	1	1,860
Brisbane .. .. .	2,322,698	26,687	37,488
Bundaberg .. .. .	55,577	204	5,092
Cairns .. .. .	282,548	3,168	7,671
Coolangatta .. .. .	308,866	730	5,594
Gladstone .. .. .	43,665	170	3,411
Hayman Island .. .. .	22,779	19	1,964
Longreach .. .. .	5,133	37	667
Mackay .. .. .	247,119	1,396	10,760
Maroochydore .. .. .	18,273	21	697
Maryborough .. .. .	36,594	137	5,635
Mount Isa .. .. .	71,203	925	3,817
Proserpine .. .. .	12,995	25	1,803
Rockhampton .. .. .	186,440	876	10,345
Shute Harbour .. .. .	12,591	3	1,520
Thursday Island .. .. .	12,336	149	592
Townsville .. .. .	325,695	2,813	12,671
Weipa .. .. .	23,058	610	1,823

<sup>1</sup> Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. 267,188 passengers on international services at Brisbane and Cairns. 4,003 international movements at Brisbane and Cairns.

<sup>2</sup> Including  
<sup>3</sup> Including

## 9 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In July 1975 two statutory corporations, the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission, were established. Together these provide the forms of communications previously under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General's Department. These services include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Australian Telecommunications Commission in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) provides the radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the last five years are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Commonwealth Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

## POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Post offices	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Official .. .. .	215	215	215	215	218
Non-official .. .. .	865	828	790	748	699
Total .. .. .	1,080	1,043	1,005	963	917

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Postal orders</b>					
Issued					
Number .. ..	2,323,437	2,351,638	2,202,908	1,511,356	1,186,251
Value .. .. \$	8,437,420	9,338,640	9,409,116	6,833,371	5,586,053
Commission \$	265,337	293,863	380,827	425,619	424,058
Paid					
Number .. ..	2,281,991	2,187,027	1,935,167	1,278,289	931,769
Value .. .. \$	7,514,522	8,014,938	8,106,882	5,701,179	4,425,108
<b>Money orders</b>					
Issued					
Number .. ..	761,883	712,996	695,889	653,429	652,419
Value .. .. \$	22,885,132	26,183,367	31,608,594	36,067,019	40,845,995
Commission \$	411,580	458,338	499,997	704,094	736,007
Paid					
Number .. ..	664,944	643,108	620,837	598,645	546,237
Value .. .. \$	22,299,338	25,588,295	31,172,979	35,673,705	40,600,583

Postal business in Queensland is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND  
(‘000)

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles <sup>1</sup>	Parcels <sup>2</sup>	Telegrams and cablegrams
1972-73 .. ..	322,326	32,406	1,258	2,949	4,126
1973-74 .. ..	323,647	33,357	1,003	2,800	4,242
1974-75 .. ..	296,772	37,449	1,121	2,547	3,678
1975-76 .. ..	253,839	30,330	726	2,220	2,958
1976-77 .. ..	249,763	26,711	665	2,507	2,271

<sup>1</sup> Other than registered parcels.    <sup>2</sup> Including registered parcels.

Telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services and business in Queensland are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of Telecom in Queensland in 1976-77 was \$8,522,218. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1976-77 in Queensland was \$214,935,427.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers anywhere in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 1,493 in 1972-73 to 2,869 in 1976-77 and the number of calls from 2,911,867 to 5,177,000 in the same period.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Telegrams</b>					
Sent within Australia					
Number .. .. .	3,916,713	4,009,488	3,459,333	2,782,019 <sup>r</sup>	2,090,643
Value .. .. . \$	2,681,175	2,709,961	3,431,839	4,221,323	4,273,554
Sent overseas					
Number .. .. .	209,258	232,341	218,831	196,782 <sup>r</sup>	180,100 <sup>r</sup>
Value .. .. . \$	329,445	413,239	389,539	364,478	372,558
<b>Telex<sup>1</sup> services</b>					
Subscribers .. .. . No.	1,493	1,739	2,032	2,418	2,869 <sup>r</sup>
Calls .. .. . No.	2,911,867	3,378,182	4,297,050	4,736,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,177,000 <sup>r</sup>
<b>Telephones</b>					
New services .. .. . No.	44,975	49,867	50,615	46,619	53,134
Telephone services <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	387,047	417,687	444,999	467,799	496,259
Instruments connected <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	532,171	552,542	615,636	644,988	688,024
Instruments per 100 population <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	27.86	28.38	30.60	32.0	32.4
Services with access to S.T.D. <sup>3</sup> No.	325,236	367,973	396,808	427,822	457,983
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	53.7	58.3	65.0	72.1	74.3
Revenue .. .. . \$'000	90,262	107,544	134,522	181,203	214,935

<sup>1</sup> See text preceding table. <sup>2</sup> At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. <sup>3</sup> Subscriber trunk dialing. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

*Radiocommunications*—Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of radio-communication stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of station	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Fixed</b>					
Aeronautical .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6
Services with other countries (OTC) .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4
Outpost .. .. .	759	818	868	876	834
Other .. .. .	337	366	389	364	408
<b>Land</b>					
Aeronautical .. .. .	34	48	58	58	70
Base stations: Land mobile services .. .. .	2,359	2,859	2,985	3,196	3,717
Harbour mobile services .. .. .	43	47	49	49	49
Coast .. .. .	65	73	80	80	89
Experimental .. .. .	102	114	117	116	122
Repeater .. .. .	10	11	14	12	13
<b>Mobile</b>					
Aeronautical .. .. .	516	528	557	595	550
Land mobile .. .. .	21,258	25,011	26,528	28,125	31,728
Harbour mobile .. .. .	395	448	480	513	1,334
Outposts .. .. .	736	807	809	817	835
Ships .. .. .	3,034	4,127	4,188	4,220	4,233
Other .. .. .	14	9	14	9	9
<b>Space services</b>					
Amateur .. .. .	758	772	796	819	911
Total transmitting .. .. .	30,431	36,049	37,944	39,860	44,913
Receiving only .. .. .	153	148	155	155	167

Fixed and land stations are established at fixed locations. Fixed stations exchange radio messages with other similar stations while land stations exchange radio messages with mobile stations. Outpost stations are in outback areas and communicate with control stations operated by such organisations as the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Space services are radiocommunication services between earth stations and space stations, between space stations, or between earth stations when signals are re-transmitted by space stations or transmitted by reflection from objects in space.

*Broadcasting and Television*—Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal under the direction of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by Telecom Australia. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1977

National			Commercial		
Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
<b>Medium frequency</b>			<b>Medium frequency</b>		
Brisbane .. ..	4QG	133	Brisbane .. ..	4BC	168
Brisbane .. ..	4QR	..	Brisbane .. ..	4BH	140
Atherton .. ..	4AT	..	Brisbane .. ..	4BK	168
Gympie .. ..	4GM	..	Brisbane .. ..	4KQ	168
Hughenden .. ..	4HU	..	Oakey .. ..	4AK	138
Julia Creek .. ..	4JK	..	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	134½
Mount Isa .. ..	4MI	..	Ayr .. ..	4AY	168
Mossman .. ..	4MS	..	Bundaberg .. ..	4BU	116½
Mackay .. ..	4QA	..	Cairns .. ..	4CA	168
Maryborough .. ..	4QB	..	Charters Towers ..	4GC	168
Emerald .. ..	4QD	..	Gladstone .. ..	4CD	168
Longreach .. ..	4QL	..	Gold Coast .. ..	4GG	168
Townsville .. ..	4QN	..	Toowoomba .. ..	4GR	168
Eidsvold .. ..	4QO	..	Gympie .. ..	4GY	133
Toowoomba .. ..	4QS	..	Ipswich .. ..	4IP	168
St George .. ..	4QW	..	Innisfail-Tully ..	4KZ	132
Cairns .. ..	4QY	..	Longreach .. ..	4LG	112½
Rockhampton .. ..	4RK	..	Mount Isa .. ..	4LM	124
Southport .. ..	4SO	..	Maryborough .. ..	4MB	121½
Weipa .. ..	4WP	..	Mackay .. ..	4MK	132
			Nambour .. ..	4NA	130
			Rockhampton .. ..	4RO	127½
			Kingaroy .. ..	4SB	115½
<b>High frequency</b>			Townsville .. ..	4TO	168
Brisbane .. ..	VLM	..	Charleville .. ..	4VL	112½
Brisbane .. ..	VLQ	..	Warwick .. ..	4WK	133
			Roma .. ..	4ZR	116

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation. These exclude one repeater station, located at Weipa.

## TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1977

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane .. ..	ABQ-2	88½	Roma .. ..	ABRAQ-7	88½
Augathella .. ..	ABAAQ-11	„	Rockhampton .. ..	ABRQ-3	„
Alpha .. ..	ABAAQ-8	„	Richmond <sup>1</sup> .. ..	ABRDQ-6	„
Barcaldine .. ..	ABBQ-10	„	Springsure .. ..	ABSEQ-9	„
Blackall .. ..	ABBLQ-9	„	St George .. ..	ABSGQ-8	„
Cunnamulla .. ..	ABCAQ-10	„	Southern Downs .. ..	ABSQ-1	„
Charleville .. ..	ABCEQ-9	„	Townsville .. ..	ABTQ-3	„
Cloncurry <sup>1</sup> .. ..	ABCLQ-7	„	Winton .. ..	ABWNQ-8	„
Clermont .. ..	ABCTQ-10	„	Wide Bay .. ..	ABWQ-6	„
Dirranbandi .. ..	ABDIQ-7	„	<i>Commercial</i>		
Darling Downs .. ..	ABDQ-3	„	Brisbane .. ..	BTQ-7	98
Emerald .. ..	ABEQ-11	„	„ .. ..	QTQ-9	99
Goondiwindi .. ..	ABGQ-6	„	„ .. ..	TVQ-0	91
Hughenden <sup>1</sup> .. ..	ABHQ-9	„	Darling Downs .. ..	DDQ-10	68½
Mount Isa .. ..	ABIQ-6	„	Cairns .. ..	FNQ-10	51½
Julia Creek <sup>1</sup> .. ..	ABJQ-10	„	Mount Isa .. ..	ITQ-8	41½
Longreach .. ..	ABLQ-6	„	Mackay .. ..	MVQ-6	54
Mackay .. ..	ABMQ-4	„	Rockhampton .. ..	RTQ-7	50
Mary Kathleen <sup>1</sup> .. ..	ABMKQ-9	„	Southern Downs .. ..	SDQ-4	68½
Mitchell .. ..	ABMLQ-6	„	Townsville .. ..	TNQ-7	51½
Morven .. ..	ABMNQ-7	„	Wide Bay .. ..	SEQ-8	69½
Miles .. ..	ABMSQ-9	„			
Cairns .. ..	ABNQ-9	„			

<sup>1</sup>Microwave repeater stations.

## • Chapter 16

# EXTERNAL TRADE

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States is conferred on the Australian Parliament by the Constitution. The Constitution also states that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and control of payment of bounties rests with the Australian Government and that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States is to be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 61, 1975 and 1976, pages 315 to 331).

External trade statistics are classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. These classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Exports are valued at the Australian free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment, however, are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Value for duty is the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of either the actual price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic, i.e. in the country of export, value of the goods, whichever is the higher.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by selected importers and exporters. Statistics compiled, however, are also believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

There is also significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

## 2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND  
(\$m)

Direction of trade	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<b>Exports</b>					
Overseas .. .. .	981.0	1,305.6 <sup>1</sup>	1,380.8	2,046.4	2,322.0
Interstate <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	525.2	586.0	725.3	683.8	727.4
<b>Imports</b>					
Overseas .. .. .	270.5	311.4 <sup>3</sup>	542.6 <sup>3</sup>	580.1	634.9
Interstate <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,058.0	1,205.0	1,395.8	1,424.0	1,673.8

<sup>1</sup> Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. <sup>2</sup> Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage. <sup>3</sup> Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m in 1972-73 and \$142.1m in 1973-74.

## 3 EXPORTS

*Overseas*—Queensland's overseas exports in 1975-76 were worth \$2,322.0m, an increase of \$275.6m on the figure recorded in 1974-75. Minerals (including coal) were the most valuable exports, accounting for \$926.3m, or 39.9 per cent, of the State's total overseas exports. The value of coal exports was \$586.4m (\$173.1m higher than in 1974-75), of which \$485.0m, or 82.7 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$150.5m, which was \$19.0m less than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$84.1m.

Sugar exports in 1975-76 were valued at \$561.3m, or 24.2 per cent, of the State's total exports, compared with \$632.8m in 1974-75, while the value of meat exported was \$253.7m, which was \$80.7m higher than the figure for the previous year.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports to Japan in 1975-76 was \$969.3m, which was 41.7 per cent of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 15.2 per cent (\$353.2m) and Canada for 6.7 per cent (\$155.7m). The corresponding percentages going to these three countries in 1974-75 were 31.4, 18.1, and 10.7, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 9.9 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1975-76, approximately the same proportion as in 1974-75.

*Interstate*—As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, food and live animals contribute most to export income from other States and in 1975-76 were valued at \$199.5m. Major items in this group were sugar, live animals, fruit and vegetables, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Road motor vehicles and parts was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by copper, then sugar.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland to overseas countries and to other States of Australia.

Further details relating to exports are available in the annual bulletin *Overseas Trade*, reference No. 5401.3, issued by this Office.



OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND,  
1975-76  
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States <sup>1</sup>
<i>Food and live animals</i> .. .. .	1,015,019	199,500
Animals, live .. .. .	1,812	24,633
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	227,681	4,477
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	5,313	28
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	12,737	3,374
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved .. .. .	8,000	14,785
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried .. .. .	5,704	1,325
Butter, including ghee .. .. .	2,775	1,256
Cheese .. .. .	786	2,534
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried .. .. .	2,000	137
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared .. .. .	8,993	1,437
Wheat, unmilled .. .. .	55,149	7
Barley, unmilled .. .. .	34,457	521
Millet and panicum, unmilled .. .. .	2,453	748
Sorghum, unmilled .. .. .	54,716	1,229
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains .. .. .	5,030	2,048
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables .. .. .	2,126	8,948
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried .. .. .	1,559	2,370
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations .. .. .	2,769	24,555
Vegetables, fresh or prepared .. .. .	617	17,210
Sugar, raw or refined .. .. .	561,335	68,521
Molasses .. .. .	6,611	38
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery .. .. .	377	1,624
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals .. .. .	5,322	2,255
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	372	1,438
Food preparations, n.e.s. .. .. .	6,322	14,002
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i> .. .. .	580	32,832
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. .. .. .	86	955
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	475	6,636
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. .. .	..	25,156
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	19	85
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> .. .. .	304,934	47,603
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed .. .. .	14,739	86
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed .. .. .	6,367	26
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed .. .. .	242	27
Peanuts .. .. .	1,088	7,028
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	13,400	699
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc. .. .. .	35	3,327
Wool fibres and other animal hair .. .. .	77,627	86
Zinc ore and concentrates .. .. .	} 181,077	} 30,306
Tin ore and concentrates .. .. .		
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands .. .. .		
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. .. .. .	10,360	6,017
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> .. .. .	587,381	14,642
Coal, coke, and briquettes .. .. .	586,432	..
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases .. .. .	949	14,642
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> .. .. .	18,535	2,268
Tallow, edible .. .. .	7,666	658
Tallow, inedible .. .. .	142	57
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	10,728	1,553

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND,  
1975-76—continued

(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States <sup>1</sup>
<i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i> .. .. .	174,973	41,864
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i> .. .. .	161,882	180,262
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods) .. .. .	1,143	7,591
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber .. .. .	433	13,812
Plywood and veneers .. .. .	95	8,403
Other wood and cork manufactures, excluding furniture .. .. .	210	7,569
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	662	8,993
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard .. .. .	566	2,304
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics .. .. .	174	9,974
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings .. .. .	288	1,633
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	1,785	6,928
Iron and steel .. .. .	1,726	7,649
Copper and copper-base alloys .. .. .	86,195	79,438
Lead and lead-base alloys .. .. .	64,323	337
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc .. .. .	1,350	4,685
Metal containers for storage and transport .. .. .	571	2,097
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric) .. .. .	36	3,981
Wire products; nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools .. .. .	619	779
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	1,705	14,087
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> .. .. .	43,027	160,012
Agricultural and horticultural machinery .. .. .	20,182	20,833
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts .. .. .	10,725	10,076
Electric power machinery and switchgear .. .. .	1,743	5,417
Domestic electrical equipment .. .. .	187	10,861
Other electrical machinery and apparatus .. .. .	731	4,601
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	1,655	3,555
Road motor vehicles and parts .. .. .	1,625	90,660
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures .. .. .	6,178	14,008
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i> .. .. .	3,171	48,043
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures .. .. .	69	6,908
Furniture .. .. .	174	3,252
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric .. .. .	599	18,684
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. .. .	156	6,191
Printed matter .. .. .	309	2,709
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s. .. .. .	77	1,267
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) .. .. .	76	3,313
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. .. .. .	1,712	5,718
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i> .. .. .	7,992	..
<b>Total merchandise trade</b> .. .. .	<b>2,317,496</b>	<b>727,025</b>
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i> .. .. .	4,525	352
<b>Total recorded trade</b> .. .. .	<b>2,322,021</b>	<b>727,377</b>

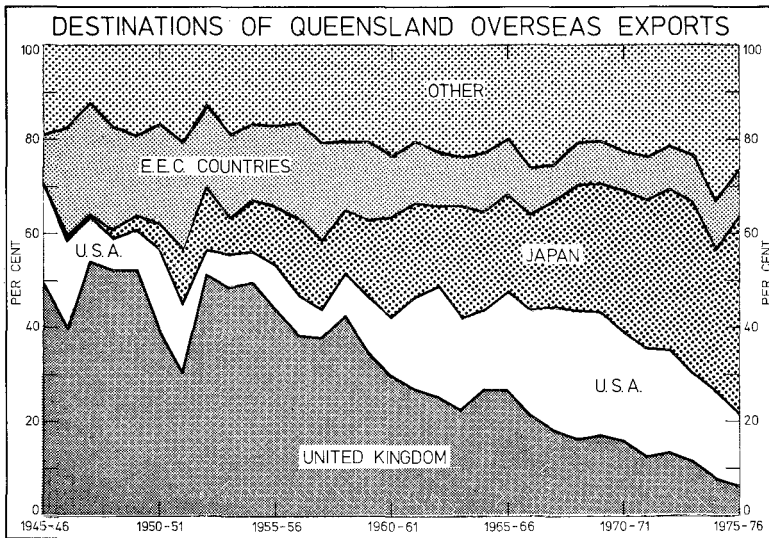
<sup>1</sup> Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.

The next table shows the destinations of the major overseas exports of Queensland.

DESTINATIONS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Year	Wool	Meat <sup>1</sup>	Sugar	Minerals <sup>2</sup>	Chemicals <sup>3</sup>	Cereal grains <sup>4</sup>
<i>Canada</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	4	12,382	36,645	26	16,745	6
1972-73 .. ..	28	17,163	47,916	35	13,740	17
1973-74 .. ..	29	19,998	59,612	284	19,855	13
1974-75 .. ..	..	16,066	165,265	316	36,261	..
1975-76 .. ..	9	18,807	99,594	370	35,048	11
<i>European Economic Community<sup>5</sup></i>						
1971-72 .. ..	15,719	1,634	2,948	51,141	438	149
1972-73 .. ..	25,467	5,409	1,203	55,271	44	325
1973-74 .. ..	29,011	3,286	..	82,312	1,171	344
1974-75 .. ..	23,948	2,034	..	164,603	23	1,899
1975-76 .. ..	24,582	4,621	..	176,785	2,060	7,099
<i>Japan</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	23,887	31,605	56,267	124,027	326	50,770
1972-73 .. ..	52,612	74,555	71,469	180,104	3,025	34,777
1973-74 .. ..	40,806	81,968	57,022	250,155	5,304	45,345
1974-75 .. ..	20,293	13,307	106,360	425,008	3,536	51,303
1975-76 .. ..	33,987	42,167	214,668	565,772	3,577	72,578
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	..	5,972	219	757	1,199	1
1972-73 .. ..	..	4,195	323	869	1,060	5
1973-74 .. ..	1	4,004	521	996	1,356	19
1974-75 .. ..	..	5,931	744	1,258	1,921	10
1975-76 .. ..	..	6,743	522	1,912	1,448	1
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	2,406	18,651	43,632	51,703	72	845
1972-73 .. ..	4,889	48,117	39,159	66,133	4,497	3,519
1973-74 .. ..	3,564	24,183	27,989	93,009	2,743	985
1974-75 .. ..	2,458	9,675	33,821	106,064	2,530	949
1975-76 .. ..	3,079	6,132	15,149	115,231	315	1,060
<i>United States</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	741	131,237	34,141	8,261	40,296	..
1972-73 .. ..	1,739	153,522	24,874	13,043	42,804	2
1973-74 .. ..	1,063	149,177	27,297	11,145	49,668	4
1974-75 .. ..	277	103,760	158,671	18,353	74,092	65
1975-76 .. ..	2,386	130,778	103,978	19,597	81,270	3
<i>Other</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	7,483	10,265	32,389	14,856	15,030	760
1972-73 .. ..	19,495	20,598	60,515	15,999	7,531	2,715
1973-74 .. ..	34,316	14,645	45,429	15,189	14,454	19,041
1974-75 .. ..	15,700	22,275	167,985	24,866	22,233	67,635
1975-76 .. ..	13,491	44,484	127,424	46,584	51,255	69,778
<i>Total</i>						
1971-72 .. ..	50,240	211,746	206,241	250,771	74,106	52,531
1972-73 .. ..	104,230	323,559	245,459	331,454	72,701	41,360
1973-74 .. ..	108,790	297,261	217,870	453,090	94,551	65,751
1974-75 .. ..	62,676	173,048	632,846	740,468	140,596	121,861
1975-76 .. ..	77,534	253,732	561,335	926,251	174,973	150,530

<sup>1</sup> Including meat preparations and edible offal. <sup>2</sup> Including coal, coke, and briquettes. <sup>3</sup> Including alumina. <sup>4</sup> Including wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, panicum, sorghum, canary seed, etc. <sup>5</sup> Excluding United Kingdom.



The next table shows the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

**QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND**

Commodity	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	'000 kg	186,683	255,205	205,775	191,846	252,190
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	'000 kg	14,877	9,795	4,337	4,726	7,356
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	13,010	19,450	13,901	13,426	17,852
Bacon and hams . . . . .	'000 kg	162	122	70	257	152
Meat preserved . . . . .	'000 kg	7,313	5,832	5,860	4,927	5,637
Butter . . . . .	'000 kg	3,726	3,827	3,879	2,880	2,547
Milk and cream . . . . .	'000 kg	4,588	6,070	6,595	7,350	8,850
Cheese . . . . .	'000 kg	1,479	742	2,363	918	897
Eggs in shell . . . . .	dozen	939,195	1,068,005	904,512	369,060	1,130,075
Eggs not in shell . . . . .	'000 kg	1,202	1,769	3,721	2,895	3,729
Wheat . . . . .	tonne	284,561	146,192	93,729	334,234	390,787
Barley . . . . .	tonne	15,222	200	83,794	210,894	294,868
Sorghum . . . . .	tonne	694,146	615,066	601,048	492,771	637,806
Flour, wheaten . . . . .	'000 kg	26,550	32,018	21,178	36,074	28,198
Fruit juices . . . . .	'000 l	2,087	1,544	1,438	1,056	1,007
Sugar . . . . .	'000 kg	1,974,260	2,062,841	1,761,037	1,971,295	1,975,996
Molasses . . . . .	tonne	223,288	189,646	246,627	246,232	300,043
Hides, horse and cattle . .	'000 kg	25,954	38,252	33,243	36,447	46,718
Skins, sheep and lamb . . .	'000 kg	17,175	12,418	5,622	5,212	7,315
Animal fats . . . . .	'000 kg	44,283	47,149	27,930	34,043	70,886
Coal . . . . .	tonne	9,138,078	14,503,770	15,420,141	17,433,235	15,423,983
Copper . . . . .	'000 kg	81,582	77,144	78,919	96,082	84,789
Lead . . . . .	'000 kg	112,836	116,800	124,492	125,904	133,469
Zinc . . . . .	'000 kg	115,387	193,629	186,714	209,040	116,759
Wool, greasy . . . . .	'000 kg	66,312	68,798	48,223	42,827	52,481
Wool, scoured or other . . .	'000 kg	2,493	2,108	1,433	1,583	1,612

#### 4 IMPORTS

*Overseas*—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1975-76 were valued at \$634.9m, compared with \$580.1m in 1974-75. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$307.2m, or 48.4 per cent of the total, of which \$244.7m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1975-76 were: chemicals, \$53.2m; petroleum, \$16.1m; and paper and paperboard, \$14.8m.

*Interstate*—The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 72.5 per cent in 1975-76, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1975-76 totalled \$1,673.8m.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1975-76 was valued at \$565.0m, of which road vehicles comprised \$275.2m. Other important items from other States were: iron and steel, \$159.6m; chemicals, \$108.6m; and clothing and footwear, \$120.7m.

The next table shows the principal items imported into Queensland from overseas and from other States of Australia. Further details relating to imports are available in the annual bulletin *Overseas Trade*, reference No. 5401.3, issued by this Office.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND,  
1975-76  
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States <sup>1</sup>
<i>Food and live animals</i> .. .. .	16,095	210,485
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	13,532
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	5,782
Other live animals .. .. .	236	8,377
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	13	8,619
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations .. .. .	74	5,559
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	9	8,420
Butter, cheese, and eggs .. .. .	457	15,298
Fish and fish preparations .. .. .	6,253	2,657
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	17	5,838
Breakfast foods, prepared .. .. .	16	5,889
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits .. .. .	605	10,109
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	24	3,801
Fruit, dried .. .. .	168	2,590
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations .. .. .	540	11,499
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared .. .. .	1,302	1,194
Vegetables, fresh or frozen .. .. .	546	1,820
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared .. .. .	1,237	5,444
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery .. .. .	583	24,835
Coffee .. .. .	160	8,246
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations .. .. .	168	20,585
Tea .. .. .	2,320	2,845
Feeding stuff for animals .. .. .	722	5,857
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	4,676
Other food and food preparations .. .. .	648	27,014
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i> .. .. .	3,807	59,569
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices) .. .. .	..	2,231
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry .. .. .	756	12,078
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s. .. .. .	1,214	8,904
Tobacco .. .. .	614	483
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	1,223	35,874
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> .. .. .	20,145	27,012
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	14	2,177
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed) .. .. .	1,714	2,086
Timber .. .. .	6,567	6,903
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork .. .. .	1,889	2,093
Wool .. .. .	111	3,372
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	3,463	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap .. .. .	5,361	1,074
Mineral sands .. .. .	..	6,941
Other .. .. .	1,026	2,367

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND,  
1975-76—continued

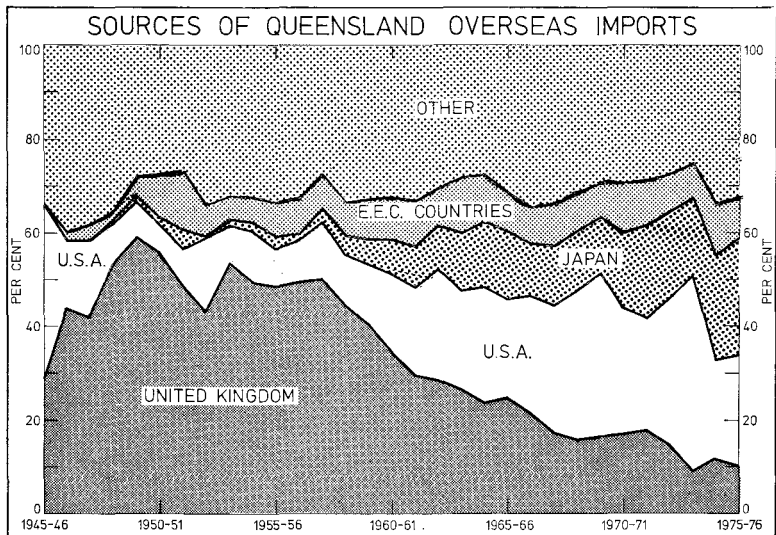
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States <sup>1</sup>
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> .. .. .	87,629	58,807
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	16,136	31,802
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	11,818	6,448
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	1,837	3,881
Distillate fuels .. .. .	9,551	3,162
Residual fuel oils (except enriched) .. .. .	46,613	164
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products .. .. .	899	12,607
Other petroleum products and gases .. .. .	774	743
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> .. .. .	1,233	7,760
Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	1,189	5,890
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	43	1,870
<i>Chemicals</i> .. .. .	53,179	108,639
Chemical elements and compounds .. .. .	29,546	9,836
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials .. .. .	973	15,839
Medical and pharmaceutical products .. .. .	373	21,621
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations .. .. .	82	16,351
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations .. .. .	290	15,021
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	4,058	2,085
Explosives and pyrotechnic products .. .. .	498	3,760
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins .. .. .	7,345	9,315
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. .. .	10,013	14,811
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i> .. .. .	88,912	396,244
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s. .. .. .	336	1,815
Materials of rubber .. .. .	1,104	7,694
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber .. .. .	14,423	26,192
Veneers, plywood, etc. .. .. .	1,872	5,735
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	14,816	22,161
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard .. .. .	758	18,160
Textile yarn and thread .. .. .	1,527	6,768
Textile fabrics .. .. .	11,042	22,047
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods .. .. .	1,922	355
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing) .. .. .	2,070	10,646
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc. .. .. .	3,644	11,794
Glass and glassware .. .. .	5,343	6,768
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery .. .. .	1,693	2,064
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	7,478	2,716
Iron and steel		
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms .. .. .	213	1,455
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections .. .. .	1,319	41,132
Universal plates and sheets .. .. .	2,406	39,524
Hoop and strip .. .. .	558	33,386
Railway and tramway track materials (including rails) .. .. .	..	3,116
Wire (excluding wire rod) .. .. .	105	18,009
Wire netting .. .. .	198	1,187
Barbed wire .. .. .	30	1,961
Tubes, pipes, and fittings .. .. .	2,203	14,884
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. .. .. .	1	4,970
Non-ferrous metals and alloys .. .. .	550	25,226
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	362	5,300
Other wire products of any metal .. .. .	875	6,059
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper .. .. .	815	6,998
Tools for use in the hand or in machines .. .. .	3,794	9,558
Cutlery .. .. .	857	1,944
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric .. .. .	1,164	7,927
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	3,746	20,196
Other .. .. .	1,687	8,495
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> .. .. .	307,248	564,963
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators .. .. .	20,984	12,503

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND,  
1975-76—continued  
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States <sup>1</sup>
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery .. .. .	8,240	22,362
Tractors .. .. .	35,420	21,906
Office machines, electric and non-electric .. .. .	1,325	5,387
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery .. .. .	8,014	6,959
Other machines, appliances, parts, except electrical, n.e.s. ..	53,438	62,749
Electric power machinery and switchgear .. .. .	13,354	7,005
Equipment for distributing electricity .. .. .	1,719	22,911
Telecommunications apparatus .. .. .	14,673	33,686
Domestic electric equipment .. .. .	7,800	65,595
Other electric machinery and apparatus .. .. .	7,051	20,004
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	250	5,456
Passenger motor cars .. .. .	24,156	122,181
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers .. .. .	49,305	32,625
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts .. ..	36,183	113,822
Other road vehicles .. .. .	10,163	6,600
Aircraft, ships, and boats .. .. .	15,173	3,213
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .</i>		
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings ..	44,361	239,730
Furniture .. .. .	576	13,696
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) .. .. .	2,688	8,022
Footwear, gaiters, and parts .. .. .	6,510	97,058
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus ..	2,470	23,664
Photographic and cinematographic supplies .. .. .	3,205	5,920
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc. .. .. .	167	9,708
Printed matter .. .. .	6,490	8,487
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc. ..	8,831	14,416
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods .. ..	2,411	16,442
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s. .. .. .	7,017	15,384
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. .. .. .	512	7,560
	3,483	19,373
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified .. .. .</i>	9,160	..
<b>Total merchandise trade .. .. .</b>	<b>631,768</b>	<b>1,673,209</b>
<i>Non-merchandise trade .. .. .</i>	3,125	634
<b>Total recorded trade .. .. .</b>	<b>634,893</b>	<b>1,673,843</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.



The next table shows the origins of the major overseas imports of Queensland.

ORIGINS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND  
(S'000)

Year	Mineral fuels etc. <sup>1</sup>	Chemicals	Materials of rubber <sup>2</sup>	Paper and paperboard	Road vehicles	Textile fabrics <sup>3</sup>
<i>Canada</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	3	1,211	108	2,572	49	43
1972-73 .. .. .	2	459	27	3,211	78	31
1973-74 .. .. .	1	829	343	3,879	209	104
1974-75 .. .. .	..	2,304	53	5,869	197	159
1975-76 .. .. .	640	3,568	36	2,868	480	76
<i>European Economic Community<sup>4</sup></i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	355	2,966	569	419	2,233	610
1972-73 .. .. .	293	3,841	636	423	2,058	812
1973-74 .. .. .	153	4,334	1,703	946	4,742	1,600
1974-75 .. .. .	160	5,860	2,884	1,128	7,457	1,078
1975-76 .. .. .	2,101	3,930	1,674	717	5,550	949
<i>Japan</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	9	3,629	2,361	536	13,129	3,498
1972-73 .. .. .	544	3,978	2,819	493	16,487	3,293
1973-74 .. .. .	32	3,985	3,919	1,138	34,127	3,475
1974-75 .. .. .	299	9,521	5,343	1,429	62,440	3,412
1975-76 .. .. .	35	9,561	6,624	1,112	77,456	3,544
<i>Sweden</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	..	99	8	362	3,321	35
1972-73 .. .. .	..	123	10	509	5,479	50
1973-74 .. .. .	..	312	59	651	9,778	35
1974-75 .. .. .	..	141	98	974	16,182	63
1975-76 .. .. .	..	189	158	735	13,667	30
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	210	3,813	1,988	627	4,942	1,278
1972-73 .. .. .	102	3,442	1,866	467	3,821	1,316
1973-74 .. .. .	235	5,177	1,826	446	4,832	2,020
1974-75 .. .. .	852	6,989	4,164	536	2,619	2,928
1975-76 .. .. .	234	9,647	3,252	429	1,214	2,240
<i>United States</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	180	5,549	1,066	249	7,554	263
1972-73 .. .. .	153	5,773	1,394	341	7,028	252
1973-74 .. .. .	147	13,108	2,378	539	8,463	874
1974-75 .. .. .	459	17,600	2,705	984	18,647	856
1975-76 .. .. .	337	23,707	2,212	1,006	20,738	1,084
<i>Other</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	8,957	2,326	559	2,717	206	6,406
1972-73 .. .. .	13,264	2,523	719	3,072	409	6,958
1973-74 .. .. .	30,116	4,011	1,092	4,748	493	12,468
1974-75 .. .. .	65,620	3,829	1,763	5,619	570	13,383
1975-76 .. .. .	84,282	2,577	1,572	7,948	703	9,720
<i>Total</i>						
1971-72 .. .. .	9,714	19,592	6,659	7,482	31,435	12,133
1972-73 .. .. .	14,357	20,139	7,472	8,515	35,361	12,712
1973-74 .. .. .	30,683	31,756	11,318	12,348	62,646	20,574
1974-75 .. .. .	67,390	46,245	17,011	16,538	108,110	21,877
1975-76 .. .. .	87,629	53,179	15,527	14,816	119,807	17,552

<sup>1</sup> Including mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials. <sup>2</sup> Including tyres and tubes. <sup>3</sup> Including clothing. <sup>4</sup> Excluding United Kingdom.



## 5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for selected major items are shown in the next table.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,  
QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live .. ..	No.	11,456	341,078	..	788,680
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen ..	'000 kg	277,398	9,660	11	10,196
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations .. .. .	'000 kg	5,789	8,886	71	6,662
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	'000 kg	8,850	2,086	3	13,229
Butter and cheese .. .. .	'000 kg	3,444	2,575	277	10,821
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations .. .. .	'000 kg	1,869	309	4,321	2,614
Wheat .. .. .	tonne	390,787	107	..	8,788
Other unmilled cereals .. .. .	tonne	969,043	34,541	31	37,007
Flour and meal of wheat .. .. .	'000 kg	28,157	10,463	..	8,686
Cereal preparations .. .. .	'000 kg	7,257	13,037	484	26,909
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled .. .. .	'000 kg	.. <sup>1</sup>	26,957	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>
Sugar .. .. .	'000 kg	1,975,996	502,625	4	53,606
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products .. .. .	'000 kg	301,784	.. <sup>2</sup>	385	16,918
Coffee .. .. .	'000 kg	44	.. <sup>2</sup>	88	4,036
Tea .. .. .	'000 kg	3	.. <sup>2</sup>	2,505	1,803
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats .. .. .	'000 kg	617	2,057	..	6,106
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	'000 litre	918	8,137	1,093	25,954
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	'000 kg	8	7,142	738	5,428
Hides and skins .. .. .	'000 kg	53,986	365	19	4,063
Rubber, crude .. .. .	'000 kg	16	.. <sup>2</sup>	3,219	3,098
Timber .. .. .	cu metre	196	263,774	74,566	80,088
Wool and other animal hair .. ..	'000 kg	54,093	78	168	2,599
Cotton fibres .. .. .	'000 kg	2,181	4,790	313	.. <sup>2</sup>
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	'000 kg	134,660	.. <sup>2</sup>	77,767	..
Salt .. .. .	tonne	6	.. <sup>2</sup>	5,077	2,684
Mineral sands .. .. .	'000 kg	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	..	109,702
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	'000 litre	..	.. <sup>2</sup>	304,025	1,182,525
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	'000 litre	19	.. <sup>2</sup>	125,856	62,126
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	'000 litre	141	.. <sup>2</sup>	20,485	54,938
Distillate fuels .. .. .	'000 litre	612	.. <sup>2</sup>	122,790	76,059
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals) .. .. .	'000 litre	..	.. <sup>2</sup>	892,668	1,395
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	'000 kg	198	152,877	58,918	24,515
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood .. .. .	sq metre	60,868	14,355	7,310,717	.. <sup>2</sup>
Copper and copper alloys .. .. .	'000 kg	84,789	69,816	107	.. <sup>2</sup>
Lead and lead alloys .. .. .	'000 kg	133,469	2,428	1	.. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not recorded separately.  
available for publication.

<sup>2</sup> Interstate figures not recorded separately.

<sup>3</sup> Not

## 6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and quantities of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 15.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS  
(\$'000)

Port	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<b>Brisbane<sup>1</sup></b>					
Imports .. ..	233,424	281,103	489,478	491,682	521,730
Exports <sup>2</sup> .. ..	400,323	602,993	591,271	585,283	708,370
<b>Maryborough</b>					
Imports .. ..	114	107	138	125	115
Exports .. ..	9	..	..	..	..
<b>Bundaberg</b>					
Imports .. ..	24	16	34	16	111
Exports .. ..	35,101	31,732	31,434	75,653	128,824
<b>Gladstone</b>					
Imports .. ..	10,122	9,160	19,178	41,829	48,121
Exports .. ..	152,265	162,071	197,855	306,190	360,355
<b>Rockhampton<sup>3</sup></b>					
Imports .. ..	698	1,004	1,269	924	461
Exports .. ..	35,151	48,310	43,656	11,168	9,881
<b>Mackay</b>					
Imports .. ..	10,955	4,243	8,280	8,230	8,039
Exports .. ..	64,685	100,086	61,726	205,921	125,052
<b>Hay Point</b>					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	27,868	73,951	89,902	217,082	384,156
<b>Bowen</b>					
Imports .. ..	146	1	150	1	1
Exports .. ..	8,193	10,275	7,336	4,312	6,545
<b>Townsville<sup>4</sup></b>					
Imports .. ..	7,275	10,821	16,644	28,760	41,696
Exports .. ..	176,995	189,327	270,447	440,656	397,690
<b>Innisfail</b>					
Imports .. ..	1	2	9	..	.. <sup>5</sup>
Exports .. ..	41,794	42,173	45,369	71,126	.. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Cairns</b>					
Imports .. ..	4,620	3,702	4,437	4,508	8,130 <sup>6</sup>
Exports .. ..	37,176	43,040	39,807	127,440	199,714 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Cape Flattery</b>					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	307	421	810	561	711
<b>Thursday Island</b>					
Imports .. ..	1,250	319	271	316	427
Exports .. ..	1,087	1,190	1,151	1,015	722
<b>Weipa</b>					
Imports .. ..	1,855	970	2,758	3,660	6,064
Exports <sup>7</sup> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>					
Imports .. ..	270,484	311,448 <sup>8</sup>	542,646 <sup>8</sup>	580,051	634,893
Exports .. ..	980,954	1,305,569 <sup>9</sup>	1,380,764	2,046,407	2,322,021

<sup>1</sup> Including Karumba. <sup>2</sup> Including Weipa. <sup>3</sup> Including Archer Point.  
<sup>4</sup> Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). <sup>5</sup> Included with Cairns. <sup>6</sup> Including Innisfail.  
<sup>7</sup> Included with the port of Brisbane. <sup>8</sup> Including imports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port. <sup>9</sup> Including exports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

## 7 EXPORT PRICE INDEX

Changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items are indicated by the export price index. Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in a previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until the completion of a review of the content and weighting pattern of the index.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70, and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index, these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date, June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of 12 monthly index numbers.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA  
(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70 <sup>1</sup> ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103
1970-71 ..	67	152	88	100	113	139	101
1971-72 ..	72	147	135	99	127	138	104
1972-73 ..	179	178	119	102	136	142	134
1973-74 ..	172	201	109	184	176	196	160
1974-75 ..	121	132	127	256	378	263	181
1975-76 ..	127	150	122	240	335	286	187
1976-77 ..	164	169	128	219	314	330	206

<sup>1</sup> Interim series linked at June 1969.

The year 1976-77 was notable for a revival in wool prices, the confirmation of downward trends in cereals and sugar prices, and a continuation of the rapid increase in the prices received for metals and coal. The net result was an increase of 10 per cent in the all groups index.

## • Chapter 17

# MARKETING

### 1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of much of its primary produce. Legislation regarding commodity marketing prior to 1926 was consolidated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Some separate legislation was retained, however, for specific purposes. Under the Act, each marketing board is created on the basis of a poll of producers concerned and is established for a limited period. They usually comprise a number of growers' representatives, who are elected every three years, and a representative from the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

The chief functions of each board are to arrange the sale of the commodity and the pooling of receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time depending on whether the sales are local, Australian, or overseas. All growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Generally these commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first being made at the time of delivery. The boards also have powers to impose levies for specific purposes and in some cases have placed restrictions on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the board concerned. More detailed information regarding the marketing system in Queensland is available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

### 2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE MARKETING SCHEMES

Commodities for which Australia-wide marketing schemes have been instituted include sugar, wheat, butter, cheese, dried fruits, tobacco, and eggs. The functions of these schemes are to promote orderly marketing, to equalise prices on a national level, and to stabilise returns to producers. In addition to these schemes, other bodies have been set up under Commonwealth Government legislation to organise and assist in overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool. Further details in regard to Australia-wide marketing schemes are available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

### 3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

The main government agencies responsible for overall control of production and marketing in the industry are The Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards which operate under the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* and the Sugar Board constituted by *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*.

Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty Ltd.

*Production Peaks*—Thirty sugar mills operate in Queensland and the control of their production is effected primarily by means of quotas, termed "mill peaks", as recommended by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board. These are expressed as tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. For the five seasons to 1978 the aggregates have been as follows: 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes; 1975, 2,490,000 tonnes; 1976, 2,790,000 tonnes; 1977, 2,793,500 tonnes; and 1978, 2,793,970 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

*Assignments*—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land capable of producing his farm peak. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak. At 30 June 1977 there were 6,961 assignments and an assigned area of 331,800 hectares.

*Sugar Marketing*—Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments covering the sugar industry have operated since 1923. The current Sugar Agreement, which took effect from 1 February 1975, provides for the continuation of an embargo on sugar imports, the acquisition or purchase by the Queensland Government of sugar produced in Australia, and for the control of production of raw sugar. This control is effected through the Sugar Board whose functions are to make investigations, negotiations, and recommendations regarding the delivery, payment for, and the refining, treatment, preparation, manufacture, sale, and disposal of raw sugar acquired or purchased by the Queensland Government.

Each season the quantity of sugar required to fill available markets is determined by the Board. The Queensland Government, through the Sugar Board, contracts with CSR Limited and Millaquin Sugar Co. Pty Ltd to refine and distribute sugar in Australia. The maximum wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade in capital cities (the domestic market) is fixed under the 1975 Agreement. A price of \$266.80 per tonne applied

from 16 June 1977. CSR Limited also arranges the marketing of sugar exports.

*Sugar Pools*—All sugar is pooled for marketing. Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota"), and the quantity within mill peaks sold on export markets ("second quota").

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. "Fourth quota" sugar, which is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board, receives only a nominal price, customarily \$1 per tonne.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the 1976 season are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills.

#### RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1976 SEASON

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales <sup>1</sup>	Average price per tonne <sup>1</sup>
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
<b>No. 1 Pool</b>					
Home consumption .. ..	733,312	50,979	784,291	106,820	136.20 <sup>2</sup>
Surplus for export .. ..	1,997,741	81,103	2,078,844	504,535	242.70 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,731,053</b>	<b>132,082</b>	<b>2,863,135</b>	<b>611,355</b>	<b>213.53<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup></b>
<b>No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)</b>					
Third quota .. ..	431,275	..	431,275	105,145	243.80
Other .. ..	6	..	6	..	1.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>431,281</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>431,281</b>	<b>105,145</b>	<b>243.80</b>
<b>Total pooled sugar .. ..</b>	<b>3,162,334</b>	<b>132,082</b>	<b>3,294,416</b>	<b>716,500</b>	<b>217.49<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Total for export .. ..</b>	<b>2,429,022</b>	<b>81,103</b>	<b>2,510,125</b>	<b>609,680<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>242.89<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.

<sup>2</sup> After deduction of approximately \$1.06 per tonne on up-to-peak sugar as repayments of Commonwealth loans. <sup>3</sup> Average prices for Queensland sugar only was \$214.10 per tonne. <sup>4</sup> After deduction of \$6.5m from total proceeds towards bulk sugar port and storage developments.

*Sugar Exports*—Nearly all Australian sugar exports consist of bulk raw sugar. Under the 1977 International Sugar Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1 January 1978, Australia's exports will be primarily dependent on a fixed basic export allocation. This allocation has been set at 2,350,000 tonnes raw value for each of the first two years of the Agreement. For 1978, the first year of the Agreement's operation, however, Australia's exports have been restricted to 1,997,500 tonnes raw value which is 85 per cent of the basic export allocation.

Details regarding the quantities of Queensland sugar exported are available in Chapter 16.

*Sugar Statistics*—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 12. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season					Sales			Proportion exported
					Home consumption	Export	Total	
					'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	%
1972	..	..	..	..	708	2,108	2,816	75
1973	..	..	..	..	734	1,792	2,526	71
1974	..	..	..	..	751	2,097	2,848	74
1975	..	..	..	..	772	2,082	2,854	73
1976	..	..	..	..	784	2,510	3,294	76

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar <sup>1</sup>			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.) <sup>2</sup>				
	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1972	..	95,508	236,676	332,184	134.93	112.27	118.65	117.80
1973	..	97,208	232,128	329,336	132.40	129.58	129.85	130.39
1974	..	97,487	639,334 <sup>3</sup>	736,821	129.90	304.79	252.66	259.78
1975	..	97,404	576,610	674,014 <sup>3</sup>	126.20	276.88	232.23	237.34
1976	..	106,820	609,680	716,500 <sup>3</sup>	136.20	242.90	214.10	218.15

<sup>1</sup> Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. <sup>2</sup> Queensland sugar only. <sup>3</sup> After setting aside \$50m in 1974, \$4m in 1975, and \$6.5m in 1976 for port and terminal development.

Values for each of the seasons shown in the table above are net of annual instalments of approximately \$3m in repayment of loans made to the sugar industry by the Commonwealth Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' No. 1 Pool prices.

*Sugar Board Accounts*—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three seasons 1974, 1975, and 1976.

Under the Sugar Agreement 1975 between the Australian and Queensland Governments, funds are provided by the sugar industry for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of fruit products who pay not less than specified prices for fruit. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry is \$15 per tonne under the 1975 Agreement. The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee administers the fund. Also, under the Agreement, the sugar industry provides funds for rebates on sugar used in approved manufactured goods exported, if the price of Australian sugar is higher than the Australian equivalent of the world parity price.

**SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT**  
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Sales in Australia .. .. .	140,336	149,799	165,971
Sales overseas .. .. .	745,075	632,934	677,488
Total sales .. .. .	885,411	782,733	843,459
Stocks at end of year .. .. .	10,976	11,495	16,815
Interest received .. .. .	4,192	..	..
Charges on export sugar			
Freights .. .. .	35,003	35,277	45,624
Other .. .. .	9,034	12,216	12,705
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining .. .. .	23,095	33,336 <sup>1</sup>	38,643
Freights .. .. .	13,367	17,720	19,826
Bulk handling, <i>less</i> mills' contributions .. .. .	8,540	6,266	6,913
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee ..	11	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products) ..	5	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Interest and redemption on Australian Govt loans ..	3,021	3,021	3,021
Managing and financing .. .. .	5,233	..	..
Other charges, <i>less</i> interest received .. .. .	2,414	1,541	1,625
Total expenses .. .. .	99,723	109,377	128,357
Raw sugar purchases .. .. .	736,821	674,014	716,501
Fund for port, terminal, and bulk storage develop- ments .. .. .	50,000	4,000	6,500

<sup>1</sup> Including managing and financing, following restructuring of payments to contracting companies. <sup>2</sup> Included in "Other charges, *less* interest received".

#### 4 WHEAT

*State Wheat Board*—The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act 1920-1972*, and is the Queensland agent for the Australian Wheat Board. Its function is to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide "pools". Most of the figures in the next table are subject to revision because it takes a considerable time to finalise marketing pools completely. Furthermore payments are made to growers on a progressive basis, so that returns shown for recent years are substantially incomplete.

**WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND  
RETURNS TO GROWERS<sup>1</sup>**

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1973-74 .. .. .	473,759	99.57
1974-75 .. .. .	657,601	96.02
1975-76 .. .. .	798,393	83.72
1976-77 .. .. .	752,145	53.60
1977-78 .. .. .	511,838	54.48

<sup>1</sup> See paragraph preceding table.



The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat made by the Board for various purposes, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the years shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT  
('000 tonnes)

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total <sup>1</sup>
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Break-fast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
1972 ..	166	22	7	6	398	46	645
1973 ..	189	99	8	7	33	41	377
1974 ..	170	113	8	5	152	39	487
1975 ..	176	101	12	6	353	50	698
1976 ..	175	47	12	6	474	41	755

<sup>1</sup> Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

*Australian Wheat Board*—Details in regard to the Australian Wheat Board and the current wheat stabilisation agreement are available in the 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

## 5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

*Barley*—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate.

Barley is used for malting, milling, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required and growers wishing to have their barley classified for this purpose are required to submit samples to the Board. Barley with higher protein content is classified as milling grade. The Board also operates a seed barley scheme under which growers are selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Board and growers deliver grain to various Wheat Board depots.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding		
			Seed	Malting	Milling
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$
1972-73 ..	17,474	.. <sup>1</sup>	60.52	56.09	51.69
1973-74 ..	113,195	60,853	72.87	68.18	62.63
1974-75 ..	233,640	207,865	104.98	99.02	95.00
1975-76 ..	363,594	333,190	101.69	95.00	92.00
1976-77 ..	357,734	327,445	98.56	91.74	86.00

<sup>1</sup> No exports due to low receipts.

*Grain Sorghum*—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 and controls the marketing of grain sorghum produced in Central Queensland.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity of some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne <sup>1</sup>	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1972 ..	247,772	10,874	33.08	13,743	233,543
1973 ..	105,600	4,967	33.66	12,367	93,165
1974 ..	84,118	6,655	62.65	7,190	76,877
1975 ..	109,642	10,057	76.64	4,956	104,686
1976 ..	237,420	20,848	69.47	5,887	231,533

<sup>1</sup> At grower's siding.

*Rice*—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted in 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973* and is responsible for the marketing of all rice produced in Queensland. It has appointed as agent the Lower Burdekin Rice Producers' Co-operative Association Limited to handle the receiving, processing, and sale of the crop.

## RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Harvest <sup>1</sup>	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1972-73 .. .. .	8,619	84	94	724
Winter 1973 .. .. .	7,685	100	110	770
Summer 1973-74 .. .. .	4,439	101	111	447
Winter 1974 .. .. .	909	98	107	91
Summer 1974-75 .. .. .	8,114	109	117	887
Winter 1975 .. .. .	3,898	123	131	481
Summer 1975-76 .. .. .	6,008	132	140	795
Winter 1976 .. .. .	1,963	133	141	262
Summer 1976-77 .. .. .	6,303 <sub>s</sub>	110 <sub>s</sub>	118 <sub>s</sub>	695 <sub>s</sub>
Winter 1977 .. .. .	3,012 <sub>s</sub>	138 <sub>s</sub>	146 <sub>s</sub>	418 <sub>s</sub>

<sup>1</sup> Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June.      <sub>s</sub> Subject to revision.

*Maize*—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board, established in 1923, controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Atherton

Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. In 1976-77 the area under the control of the Board produced about 26 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop was grown over a wide area of the State.

#### ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Net receipts of maize	tonnes	15,489	15,681	13,045	20,956	25,958
Sales of maize	.. tonnes	15,597	16,583	12,881	17,870	27,892
Average net payments to growers						
per tonne	.. .. \$	49.73	58.95	69.54	70.19	70.24

### 6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme administered by The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited operated before 1 July 1977. The effect of this scheme was to equalise domestic and export realisations from the sale of butter, cheese, skim milk powder, and caseine among manufacturers.

Following an inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission on dairy industry marketing arrangements, the former scheme was replaced by one administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Under this scheme a compulsory levy is being imposed on the products which were covered by the equalisation plan and export pools have been created for each. The net result of these measures is similar to that achieved under the former scheme but without the risk of a breakdown in orderly marketing, which was always present under the voluntary scheme. Additional new marketing arrangements are expected to be introduced progressively.

*The Butter Marketing Board*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets and is the sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter taken into account for equalisation, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

#### SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 <sup>s</sup>	1976-77 <sup>s</sup>
Queensland sales	.. .. tonnes	10,536 <sup>1</sup>	9,568	9,421	10,136	6,479
Overseas sales	.. .. tonnes	5,323	2,132	963	839	1,076
Total sales	.. .. tonnes	15,859	11,700	10,384	10,975	7,555
Proportion sold overseas	.. %	34.0	18.2	9.3	7.6	14.2
Equalisation value	.. .. \$'000	12,580	9,386	9,889	10,802	8,487
Return to manufacturers	.. .. \$'000	14,487	10,355	10,345	10,802	8,487
Rate per tonne	.. .. \$	913.47	887.04	997.45	984.26	1,123.35

<sup>1</sup> Including 20 tonnes sold in other States. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Sales by the Board in 1976-77, including interstate production, totalled 12,372 tonnes, compared with 15,372 tonnes in 1975-76. The next table sets out particulars of sales.

**BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS**  
(tonnes)

Particulars	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
Pat butter .. ..	7,937	1,134	7,666	1,496	6,206	1,033
Bulk butter .. ..	608	2	676	1	926	..
Canned butter .. ..	38	400	37	266	29	280
Ghee .. ..	85	1,449	104	2,099	77	1,888
Pure butterfat .. ..	466	599	478	503	515	60
Butteroil blend and shortening .. ..	150	..	151	..	141	..
Other <sup>1</sup> .. ..	31	17	22	1,872	16	1,200
<b>Total sales .. ..</b>	<b>9,314</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>4,460</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including butter sold as butter concentrate on both local and export markets, and as ice cream mix on the export market.

*The Cheese Marketing Board*—This Board, which was constituted in 1923, fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets are set out in the next table.

**DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE**  
(tonnes)

Market	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Local (including for processing) ..	7,303	7,419	10,998
Interstate (including for processing) ..	1,124	1,137	1,597
Exported to Japan .. ..	894	862	1,121
Other exports .. ..	19	54	888
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>9,472</b>	<b>14,604</b>

*Milk*—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under the *Milk Supply Act 1977*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District, excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The Board may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations at 30 June 1977 included 206 producers, 21 wholesale vendors, 498 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,783 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. From 1 March 1977 minimum 28-day quotas for 17 country wholesale vendors amounted to 4,590,812 litres or 63 per cent of the aggregate market quota of 7,278,540 litres. Total quantities handled in 1976-77 included 103,146,588 litres of pasteurised milk and 916,328 litres of pasteurised cream.

While a Milk Board has not been set up outside the metropolitan area, 18 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. Total quantities handled by these pasteurisation plants in 1976-77 amounted to 122,142,335 litres of pasteurised milk and 985,424 litres of pasteurised cream.

## 7 EGGS

*Queensland Egg Boards*—Two Boards operate in Queensland to control the production and marketing of eggs within specified areas of the State. The Egg Marketing Board (South Queensland), constituted in 1923, covers an area in southern Queensland and handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane. It also operates a depot at Toowoomba and, in addition, 11 country agencies and 9 distributors market eggs on its behalf. The Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board which commenced operations in 1947 covers an area centred on Rockhampton.

Eggs handled by both Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for five years.

### QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>South Queensland</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity .. .. '000 doz	20,800	22,556	21,802	21,687	18,379
Gross return to producers \$'000	9,185	13,529	14,112	14,621	14,552
Average net return per doz <sup>1</sup> c	37.24	52.18	49.21	51.95	66.80
Permit sales					
Quantity .. .. '000 doz	4,411 <sup>r</sup>	4,020 <sup>r</sup>	3,773 <sup>r</sup>	4,016 <sup>r</sup>	3,899
<i>Central Queensland</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity <sup>2</sup> .. .. '000 doz	1,465	1,513	1,829	1,735	1,570
Gross return to producers \$'000	651	910	1,080	1,190	1,269
Average net return per doz <sup>1</sup> c	37.66	52.13	53.43	53.66	66.77
Permit sales					
Quantity .. .. '000 doz	259	291	233	365	420

<sup>1</sup> Before hen levy of \$1.00 per hen per annum. <sup>2</sup> Excluding purchases from South Queensland. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The overseas export of eggs and egg products is controlled by the Australian Egg Board. Details regarding this Board are available in the 1977 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

## 8 WOOL

*Wool Sales*—Approximately 85 per cent of the Queensland wool clip is sold in Brisbane at public auctions organised by member firms of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and attended by both local and overseas buyers. Before wool is sold at these auctions it is appraised and valued by the Australian Wool Corporation. The Corporation also has the authority to operate two separate price support schemes at auctions if necessary. Details regarding these schemes and the structure of the Australian Wool Corporation are available in the 1977 edition of the *Year Book*.

In 1976-77 the total amount of wool sold at Brisbane auctions was 57.6m kg which realised \$100.6m, averaging 174.73 cents per kg. This compares favourably with the realisations in 1975-76 of \$81.7m from

58.4m kg, averaging 139.91 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool was sold at these sales while some Queensland wool was sold at sales in Sydney and Newcastle.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1972-73 .. .. .	8	417,287	61,610	109,852	178.30
1973-74 .. .. .	8	363,643	54,761	96,615	176.43
1974-75 .. .. .	9	410,191	61,220	77,629	126.80
1975-76 .. .. .	10	382,202	58,387	81,690	139.91
1976-77 .. .. .	9	373,612	57,551	100,561	174.73

<sup>1</sup> Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 23,716 bales (3,486 tonnes) in 1976-77.

The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally purchased by the overseas buyers. Details regarding the quantity and value of wool exported are shown in Chapter 16.

## 9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production and marketing in Queensland. It distributes seed, advises of varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates gineries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and linters at Brisbane. In 1976 its oil mill treated 7,593 tonnes of cotton-seed. The marketing of the raw cotton is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners.

## COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000
1973 .. .. .	4,826	21,277	70.7	3,412
1974 .. .. .	6,590	29,358	73.2	4,822
1975 .. .. .	5,946	26,423	81.0	4,818
1976 .. .. .	4,537	19,725	113.2	5,136
1977 .. .. .	7,019	30,849	n	n

n Not available.

## 10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

*Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.)*—This organisation is a statutory authority constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*. It has two distinct functions:

- (i) To represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters; and
- (ii) To facilitate the marketing of Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables. It achieves this through a number of activities including its nine wholesale fruit and vegetable selling floors in the

three eastern mainland States; five retail shops in Queensland country towns; and the running of special trains for collecting Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables from various centres in the State and distributing them throughout Australia.

The C.O.D. is the largest fruit and vegetable marketing organisation in Australia. It represents approximately 7,500 fruit and vegetable growers in Queensland. It is not compulsory for growers to make use of its services.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D.

**C.O.D. OPERATIONS**  
( '\$000 )

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Wholesale department</b>					
Queensland .. .. .	15,573	19,526	21,295	25,849	30,500
Interstate .. .. .	9,786	11,454	13,914	14,793	15,756
<b>Total wholesale turnover ..</b>	<b>25,359</b>	<b>30,980</b>	<b>35,209</b>	<b>40,642</b>	<b>46,256</b>
Factory fruit sales .. .. .	3,045 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..
Freight transactions .. .. .	2,617	2,423	2,487	2,442	3,025
Other activities <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	3,892	4,870	5,688	5,098	5,829
<b>Total turnover .. .. .</b>	<b>34,913</b>	<b>38,273</b>	<b>43,384</b>	<b>48,182</b>	<b>55,110</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Factory Distribution Department ceased to operate from December 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

*The Cannery Board*—This Board was constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*. It owns, controls, and operates the Northgate Cannery which specialises in processing pineapples and fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Growers supply pineapples for processing to the cannery in accordance with quotas set out on the number of \$100 face value certificates of subscription held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and were set at 4.2 tonnes in 1975 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per tonne.

The next table gives particulars of the Board's annual intake of pineapples. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

**PINEAPPLE DELIVERIES TO CANNERIES**

Grade	1975			1976		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
<b>Bulk grade</b>						
No. 1 Pool .. .. .	79,565	125.42	9,979	96,423	130.08	12,543
No. 2 Pool .. .. .	2,216	72.68	161	12,780	91.66	1,171
Juice grade .. .. .	745	35.00	26	768	45.00	35
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>82,526</b>	<b>129.45</b>	<b>10,683<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>109,971</b>	<b>130.28</b>	<b>14,327<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Including incentive payments of \$517,000 and \$578,000, respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

*Ginger*—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and is responsible for the marketing of all ginger produced in Queensland. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd acts as agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The ginger root, or rhizome, is harvested in two stages. The early harvest provides a tender non-fibrous root suitable for table use as crystallised ginger or preserving in syrup, while the later harvest of the more fibrous rhizome is dried and ground for use in spices and flavouring.

During 1976 the Board received 1,578 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 22.00 cents per kilogram, and 2,165 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 12.00 cents per kilogram.

## 11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

*Peanuts*—The Peanut Marketing Board, established in 1924, is responsible for the marketing of all peanuts produced in Queensland. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Gayndah, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and grading.

### PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received <sup>1</sup>	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1972 .. ..	34,415	24.98	20.63	4.35
1973 .. ..	33,394	26.77	21.91	4.87
1974 .. ..	25,014	37.37	30.10	7.27
1975 .. ..	28,329	37.42	29.55 <sup>r</sup>	7.87 <sup>r</sup>
1976 .. ..	31,017	45.56	37.31	8.25

<sup>1</sup> Nuts in shell.      <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Sales by the Board during 1976-77 totalled 31,798 tonnes, comprising 26,553 tonnes as edible kernels, 3,969 tonnes for oil milling, and 1,276 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

*Tobacco*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948 and operates through agents in both north and south Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges.

### TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Quantities sold <sup>1</sup>					
Queensland leaf .. tonnes	8,375	8,373	8,298	8,147	7,871
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,461	1,395	1,388	1,146	1,300
Total .. .. tonnes	9,836	9,768	9,686	9,293	9,171
Total realisations .. .. \$'000	24,407	25,066	31,933	31,601	32,577
Average price per kg .. .. cents	248.13	256.60	330.30	340.06	355.20

<sup>1</sup> Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf, but excluding small quantities of N.S.W. burley leaf.



*Navy Beans*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. It is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which owns the grading and storage facilities, is the Board's sole agent, receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing beans.

#### NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>s</sup>
Gross deliveries .. .. .	tonnes	1,771	2,398	2,958	6,562	6,877
Net deliveries <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	tonnes	1,430	2,109	2,628	5,807	5,586
Selling prices (per kg)						
No. 1 grade .. .. .	cents	27.67	..	..	55.00	55.00
No. 2 grade .. .. .	cents	27.45	44.09	45.00	51.75	51.75
Average net return to growers (per kg) .. .. .	cents	24.47	38.93	38.40	44.00	41.50

<sup>1</sup> Merchantable beans.   <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

## 12 MEAT AND FISH

*Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements*—The Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, established under the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*, commenced operations on 1 December 1977. The main functions of the Corporation, which replaced the Australian Meat Board, are to encourage, assist, promote, and control the export of meat and livestock from Australia, and to promote the sale of meat in Australia. Details regarding Australian meat exports are available in the 1975-1976 edition of the *Australian Year Book*.

The following table shows total Australian production and overseas export of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat Board.

#### PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT, AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup> (<sup>1</sup>000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and Veal		Mutton and Lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1974-75						
New South Wales .. .. .	442.3	90.8	161.7	15.2	604.1	106.0
Victoria .. .. .	415.8	101.9	191.3	40.0	607.1	141.9
Queensland .. .. .	431.2	168.3	22.6	3.8	453.8	172.1
South Australia .. .. .	84.7	15.8	54.8	10.9	139.5	26.7
Western Australia .. .. .	106.1	31.0	76.0	36.3	182.1	67.3
Tasmania .. .. .	48.3	12.0	17.5	3.5	65.8	15.5
Northern Territory .. .. .	13.2	3.5	..	..	13.2	3.5
Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,547.0	423.3	527.1	109.7	2,074.1	533.0

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT, AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup>  
('000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)—*continued*

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1975-76						
New South Wales ..	535.5	143.5	166.6	22.3	702.1	165.8
Victoria .. .. .	492.8	121.4	208.3	57.9	701.1	179.3
Queensland .. ..	495.5	206.3	24.4	8.1	519.9	214.4
South Australia ..	92.0	16.0	63.0	25.0	155.0	41.0
Western Australia ..	147.2	42.1	103.3	55.3	250.5	97.4
Tasmania .. .. .	59.2	17.0	18.8	4.1	78.0	21.1
Northern Territory ..	12.6	2.7	..	..	12.6	2.7
Australia <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1,840.4	549.0	587.7	172.7	2,428.1	721.7
1976-77						
New South Wales ..	598.3	174.0	164.1	33.0	762.4	207.0
Victoria .. .. .	507.6	123.2	168.5	84.3	694.1	207.5
Queensland .. ..	531.9	246.7	26.2	8.2	558.1	254.9
South Australia ..	110.1	24.6	59.5	31.3	169.6	55.9
Western Australia ..	160.3	56.5	93.8	59.8	254.1	116.3
Tasmania .. .. .	57.4	18.5	16.7	4.6	74.1	23.1
Northern Territory ..	16.7	2.4	..	..	16.7	2.4
Australia <sup>2</sup> .. ..	1,987.8	645.9	549.3	221.3	2,537.0	867.2

<sup>1</sup> All meats frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding pigmeat, edible offal, and fancy meats. <sup>2</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory production.

*Queensland Meat Industry Authority*—The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1977 provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority has the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards. Legislation provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Authority may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of a privately-owned abattoir to provide slaughtering facilities for the production of meat at the required standards of hygiene.

The number of slaughtering establishments in Queensland prescribed as abattoirs within the meaning of the Meat Industry Act was 37 at 30 June 1977. Thirty-two of these were privately-owned establishments, of which 26 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

*The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board*—This Board operates a sale-yard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and is licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1977 there were 140 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 24 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat at the meat market at the Abattoir.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning and interstate and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act 1965-1977* allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

## BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS (No.)					
Cattle .. .. .	125,806	119,309	116,943	159,671	189,659
Calves .. .. .	52,587	42,299	37,406	44,839	40,444
Sheep .. .. .	600,886	362,928	213,180	248,497	236,514
Lambs .. .. .	337,066	165,454	184,168	234,097	247,532
Pigs .. .. .	68,779	55,935	33,533	34,319	26,904

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR (No.)					
Cattle .. .. .	150,110	132,215	124,892	163,560	165,094
Calves .. .. .	71,357	64,457	57,918	74,499	68,353
Sheep .. .. .	372,821	226,858	104,619	111,677	119,668
Lambs .. .. .	453,508	203,595	224,523	290,572	325,120
Pigs .. .. .	151,083	138,590	77,093	72,726	74,467

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET (tonnes)					
Beef .. .. .	14,932	14,697	15,017	20,192	18,757
Veal .. .. .	1,432	1,405	1,836	3,233	5,039
Mutton .. .. .	4,472	3,268	1,582	1,645	1,554
Lamb .. .. .	6,271	3,286	3,587	4,687	5,512
Pork .. .. .	3,526	3,497	1,797	2,858	3,460

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES <sup>1</sup> (tonnes)					
Beef .. .. .	14,174	11,610	11,395	12,382	11,180
Veal .. .. .	1,845	1,282	812	437	223
Mutton and lamb ..	2,391	1,076	579	621	699
Pork .. .. .	3,667	3,251	2,019	568	..

<sup>1</sup> For export, interstate, and processing trades.

*Other Abattoir Boards*—District Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act 1965-1977* for the areas of Gympie, Mackay, and Rockhampton, while Public Abattoir Boards have been established at Toowoomba, Ipswich, Townsville, and Bundaberg. These Boards perform functions, outside the Metropolitan Area, similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board and operate at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local Board.

*Fish*—The Queensland Fish Board operates under the *Fish Supply Management Act 1972-1976*, and is responsible for the management and control of the supply and marketing of fish throughout the State.

The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations. In 1975-76 the Board altered the close of its financial year from 30 June to 30 April.

## FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 <sup>2</sup>	1976-77
Quantity of fish received .. .. '000 kg	4,179	4,560	4,726	4,127	4,135
Quantity of prawns received .. .. '000 kg	1,597	2,475	1,690	1,626	1,961
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	5,617	6,442	6,531	7,890	10,383
Value of fish marketed .. .. \$'000	3,090	3,301	3,772	4,348 <sup>2</sup>	5,447
Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000	3,157	4,322	4,126	5,296 <sup>2</sup>	6,654

<sup>1</sup> For the 10 months to 30 April 1976.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.

## 13 COAL

*Queensland Coal Board*—This Board operates under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. Its functions are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$55,000 in 1976-77. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1976-77 these contributions amounted to \$340,000.

The next table shows details of sales as supplied by the Queensland Coal Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL  
(<sup>000</sup> tonnes)

Market	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Local</b>					
Electricity authorities (public) ..	3,011	3,225	3,537	3,596	4,047
Alumina works .. ..	431	608	860	919	1,025
Mining projects .. ..	306	352	341	337	350
Cement works .. ..	280	266	289	268	273
Paper and board manufacturing	64	63	52	60	61
Coke works .. ..	48	54	66	49	40
Other <sup>1</sup> .. ..	110	105	98	94	88
<b>Total local sales .. ..</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>5,884</b>
Interstate .. ..	214	207	197	435	499
Overseas .. ..	14,679	15,642	17,591	16,388	18,965
<b>Total sales .. ..</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>23,032</b>	<b>22,146</b>	<b>25,348</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, sugar mills, and gas works.

## • Chapter 18

# PRICES

### 1 INTRODUCTION

The prices of many goods and services at various levels are collected at regular intervals. The main use made of this information is in the compilation of price index numbers which are designed to give a general indication of price movements in the field covered.

This chapter presents indexes of retail and wholesale prices, actual prices for selected commodities, including livestock, and briefly describes legislation relating to price control and consumer affairs.

### 2 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until August 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. Since September 1975 the Consumer Price Index percentage movement for the six State capitals for the June 1975 and subsequent quarters has been used as a variation basis for wages and salaries by the arbitration authorities in terms of guidelines and principles called "wage indexation". For more information on wage indexation see the Wages and Industrial Conditions Chapter.

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure. It is also important to realise that the Consumer Price Index measures only the movement over time in each State capital city and Canberra separately. It is not a measure of price variability between cities.

In compiling a retail price index the list of goods being priced, the "regimen", must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the general movement in retail prices of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of

goods and services entering into household expenditure. The regimen therefore is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage. Its items are representative of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The indexes measure, as accurately as possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the Consumer Price Index in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption.

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times by the Australian Bureau of Statistics prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. A description of these indexes may be found in the 1977 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

*Consumer Price Index*—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that this index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of employee households in Australia.

Up to September quarter 1976 the complete index was composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and drapery, Housing, Household supplies and equipment, and Miscellaneous. From the September quarter 1976 link the following expanded group structure was adopted: Food, Clothing, Housing, Household equipment and operation, Transportation, Tobacco and alcohol, Health and personal care, and Recreation. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat,

vegetables, meals out, and take away food; Clothing includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, and piece goods; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household equipment and operation includes fuel and light, furniture and floor coverings, drapery, household appliances, utensils and tools, and postal and telephone services; Transportation consists of private motoring expenses and public transport fares; Tobacco and alcohol includes beer, wines, and spirits, cigarettes, and tobacco; Health and personal care includes services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds and personal care products and services; Recreation comprises newspapers and magazines, holiday accommodation, and other recreation goods and services.

Prices of food items are collected monthly, allowing the compilation and publication of a monthly Food Group Index. Non-food items are generally priced quarterly, in most cases at the mid-point of the middle month of the quarter. A few exceptions, such as local government rates and charges and summer and winter clothing, are priced annually. Complete details, i.e. index numbers for each group (including Food) and an all groups index number, are compiled and published on a quarterly basis.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). Nine series have been constructed for short periods and linked to form a continuous retail price index series. A description of the principal changes in the index up to the link of September quarter 1974 is contained in the 1976 issue of the *Year Book*. The latest link, effected at September quarter 1976, was based on the results of the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75 (see the Miscellaneous Chapter). This enabled the index to be related more specifically to a target group of the population and to have appropriate separate weighting patterns for each of the seven cities for which index numbers are compiled. The target group for the ninth series comprises metropolitan wage and salary earner households with total income of more than the minimum adult wage but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households. The new series adds the following main items to the regimen of expenditure:

- (a) Food group—fresh fruit and vegetables (in addition to the existing items of potatoes and onions), fresh and frozen fish, meals out.
- (b) Household equipment and operation group—insurance on dwelling and contents, repairs to household goods.

- (c) Transportation group—motor vehicle comprehensive and third party property insurance, taxi and air fares.
- (d) Recreation group—books, holiday accommodation, sports equipment, spectator admission charges.

*Consumer Price Index, Brisbane*—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for the five financial years to 1976-77 and quarterly data for each of the five years 1973 to 1977 are shown in the next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS<sup>1</sup>, BRISBANE

Period	Food <sup>2</sup>	Clothing <sup>2</sup>	Housing <sup>2</sup>	Household equipment and operation <sup>2</sup>	Transportation <sup>2</sup>	Tobacco and alcohol <sup>2</sup>	Health and personal care <sup>3</sup>	Recreation <sup>4</sup>	All groups <sup>2</sup>
<b>Year</b>									
1972-73 .. ..	127.5	125.3	136.7	120.0	131.4	130.4	122.4	n	128.6
1973-74 .. ..	152.5	142.0	150.3	130.8	143.7	144.1	142.9	n	146.1
1974-75 .. ..	164.8	171.5	176.4	156.5	171.4	166.3	175.8	n	168.7
1975-76 .. ..	180.8	200.0	202.9	181.7	199.7	200.9	164.1	n	190.9
1976-77 .. ..	201.7	230.4	236.0	197.7	219.6	217.4	296.1	104.1	218.0
<b>Quarter</b>									
1973: March ..	129.2	125.4	137.2	120.2	131.3	131.1	123.0	n	129.4
June ..	136.2	130.2	140.2	122.5	132.7	137.0	124.9	n	133.9
September	144.7	133.9	143.3	127.1	136.7	137.0	138.1	n	139.4
December	150.0	139.5	148.1	128.8	141.1	143.8	140.6	n	144.0
1974: March ..	155.7	142.1	151.9	131.3	146.9	144.1	143.8	n	147.8
June ..	159.7	152.5	157.7	135.9	150.1	151.5	148.9	n	153.1
September	165.1	159.3	167.5	146.5	163.3	159.7	155.2	n	161.4
December	161.4	171.7	175.5	157.5	170.4	162.5	168.6	n	166.6
1975: March ..	163.9	173.7	179.2	159.8	172.8	170.3	191.6	n	171.1
June ..	168.7	181.2	183.4	162.3	179.0	172.7	187.6	n	175.6
September	170.4	185.6	193.7	170.1	185.0	178.5	155.0	n	178.4
December	176.6	198.7	200.9	181.7	199.6	205.8	160.7	n	189.6
1976: March ..	187.9	201.8	205.5	185.5	204.1	207.8	167.5	n	195.6
June ..	188.1	213.9	211.3	189.3	210.1	211.4	173.3	n	200.1
September	192.1	217.1	225.2	192.4	214.9	213.4	178.5	100.0	205.1
December	199.8	230.0	235.1	194.8	217.6	216.6	329.8	102.0	217.8
1977: March ..	205.9	233.6	239.4	199.9	221.3	217.9	335.4	106.2	222.5
June ..	209.1	240.7	244.2	203.7	224.5	221.8	340.7	108.2	226.6
September	215.7	245.8	251.1	207.8	228.0	223.5	343.6	110.5	231.3
December	219.9	254.5	258.1	211.4	232.9	226.0	348.4	113.8	236.3

<sup>1</sup> A new group structure was retrospectively adopted from September quarter 1976. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. <sup>3</sup> Base: December quarter 1968 = 100.0. <sup>4</sup> Base: September quarter 1976 = 100.0. n Not available.

During the period 1973 to 1976 rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. The index reflected a moderation in the rate of increase during 1977, however, when the all groups index rose by 8.5 per cent from December quarter 1976 to December quarter 1977. This compares with increases of 13.7, 15.7, 13.8, and 14.9 per cent recorded in 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively.

*Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities*—Up to September quarter 1976, a common pattern of consumption was used as the basis of



weighting in most fields to derive the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city. Local weights were used for some important items and details are described in the 1976 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. Following the September quarter 1976 link in the index separate weighting patterns have been used for each State capital city. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital city are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES  
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
<b>Year</b>							
1972-73 ..	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	129.8
1973-74 ..	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	146.6
1974-75 ..	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	171.1
1975-76 ..	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	193.3
1976-77 ..	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	220.0
<b>Quarter ended</b>							
March 1977	227.4	221.0	222.5	224.7	224.0	221.4	224.3
June 1977	232.3	227.0	226.6	230.1	229.3	226.7	229.6
Sept. 1977	236.0	231.6	231.3	235.6	234.9	232.0	234.1
Dec. 1977	241.8	236.6	236.3	241.0	242.5	238.1	239.6

<sup>1</sup> Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

*Long-term Price Movements*—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

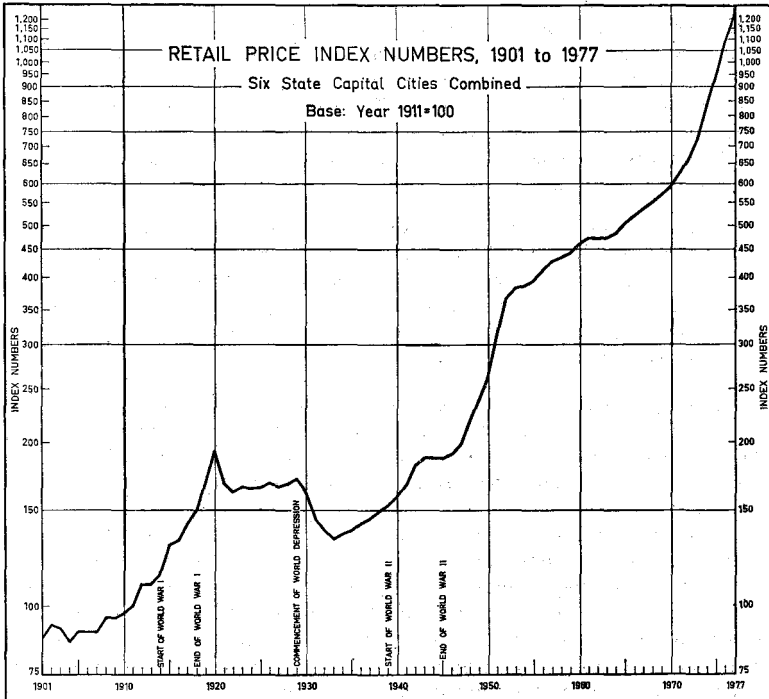
In 1977 prices were six and a half times as great as they were in 1945. The 1945 level was a little over twice that of 1901.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES  
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>	Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>	Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>
1901	88	1927	166	1953	383
1902	93	1928	167	1954	386
1903	91	1929	171	1955	394
1904	86	1930	162	1956	419
1905	90	1931	145	1957	429
1906	90	1932	138	1958	435
1907	90	1933	133	1959	443
1908	95	1934	136	1960	459
1909	95	1935	138	1961	471
1910	97	1936	141	1962	469
1911	100	1937	145	1963	472
1912	110	1938	149	1964	483
1913	110	1939	153	1965	502
1914 <sup>2</sup>	114	1940	159	1966	517
1915 <sup>2</sup>	130	1941	167	1967	534
1916 <sup>2</sup>	132	1942	181	1968	548
1917 <sup>2</sup>	141	1943	188	1969	564
1918 <sup>2</sup>	150	1944	187	1970	586
1919 <sup>2</sup>	170	1945	187	1971	621
1920 <sup>2</sup>	193	1946	190	1972	658
1921 <sup>2</sup>	168	1947	198	1973	720
1922 <sup>2</sup>	162	1948	218	1974	829
1923	166	1949	240	1975	954
1924	164	1950	262	1976	1,083
1925	165	1951	313	1977	1,216
1926	168	1952	367		

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average.      <sup>2</sup> Month of November only.

The diagram below has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



*Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns*—A special survey of retail prices of a range of food items in selected Queensland cities and towns is undertaken in March each year. Data obtained from these surveys are expressed as a series of price index numbers showing, for the field covered, comparative food price levels between the towns on a base of Brisbane = 100 for each year. The indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality.

Comparability between centres is achieved by matching, as far as possible, prices for similar specifications of food items. The weights used in combining the collected prices in the 1977 survey are derived from estimates of household consumption or expenditure for the weighted average of the six State capital cities as derived from the 1974-75 Household Expenditure Survey. In earlier years the weights were based on the pattern of consumption for Australia as a whole. It should be noted that for this index series, the regimen has been varied from year to year. Significant changes in both items and weights were made for the 1975 and 1976 surveys and to the weights used in the latest survey. In 1976 soft drink and confectionery items sold through cafe outlets were included for the first time. Generally, the items priced are the same as the Food Group of the Consumer Price Index.

No general pattern of relative levels of retail prices throughout the State is evident from the surveys. Grocery items are generally dearer relative to Brisbane, but this is offset to varying degrees by relatively cheaper meat prices in many centres. Moreover, for seasonal items such as meat, the degree of disparity from Brisbane tends to vary to a greater extent from year to year than is the case for the more stable grocery items.

The comparisons measure relative retail prices only for the field covered by the selected items as combined by a common set of weights. They cannot be considered as reflecting relative prices in other fields of expenditure. A common list of items or "basket" such as this does not reflect differences in living costs which result directly from differences in modes of living, e.g. as reflected by climate and availability of items etc., or levels of living between localities. The degree of appropriateness of the items and weights used would vary from centre to centre, and therefore the differences in price levels as indicated by the indexes should be regarded as approximations only.

In some instances, the relationships between towns in March of one year may differ significantly from those existing between them at another date during the same year or in other years, because seasonal influences on prices of some items, e.g. potatoes and meat, may occur at different times in different localities. In these circumstances it is desirable to study the run of index numbers for a number of years.

Although personal visits were made to some towns during the 1974 and 1975 surveys, the majority of the indexes were compiled from information obtained from postal collections and, while the data are subjected to intensive clerical scrutiny, the desirable feature of personal inspection must be foregone. In those towns where prices have been collected by personal visit, it has been possible to undertake investigations into items which have sometimes proved troublesome in postal collections, in particular meat, milk, and bread. Index numbers for towns which have been visited are therefore considered to be more reliable indicators of relative food price levels than those compiled for other years for the same towns. In some of the smaller centres the determination of accurate price levels has been further complicated by the limited number of retail outlets.

Index numbers are shown in the next table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS<sup>1</sup>  
(Base: Brisbane = 100.0 at Each Point in Time)

City or Town	At March				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Brisbane .. .. .	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>
Ayr .. .. .	106	103	108	108	107
Biloela .. .. .	105	101	101	105	101
Blackwater .. .. .	111	103	107	107	107
Bowen .. .. .	106	107	110	111	110
Bundaberg .. .. .	100	96	98	101	99
Cairns .. .. .	103	104	102 <sup>a</sup>	104	104
Caloundra .. .. .	n	100	100	101	101
Charleville .. .. .	106	100	104 <sup>a</sup>	107	106
Charters Towers .. .. .	102	103	105 <sup>a</sup>	108	105
Chinchilla .. .. .	102	100 <sup>a</sup>	102	104	104
Clermont .. .. .	113	107	112	118	114
Cloncurry .. .. .	110	110	108 <sup>a</sup>	111	114
Collinsville .. .. .	111	106	110	110	111
Cooktown .. .. .	n	n	124 <sup>a</sup>	123	124
Cunnamulla .. .. .	106	101	111	112	107
Dalby .. .. .	98	94	97	99	98
Dirranbandi .. .. .	107	102	107	107	106
Eidsvold .. .. .	105	104	108	109	105
Emerald .. .. .	111	104	111	110	110
Gayndah .. .. .	102	100	103	105	104
Gladstone .. .. .	105	104	103	103	102
Goondiwindi .. .. .	100	101	104	104	104
Gympie .. .. .	99	98	101	101	101
Ingham .. .. .	107	104	105	104	108
Innisfail .. .. .	107	104	108 <sup>a</sup>	107	106
Kingaroy .. .. .	103	99	102	102	102
Longreach .. .. .	111	107	110	115	112
Mackay .. .. .	107	102	102	104	102
Mareeba .. .. .	109	105	108 <sup>a</sup>	108	109
Maryborough .. .. .	104	102	102	106	105
Monto .. .. .	102	100	100	100	100
Moura .. .. .	105	104	104	107	107
Mount Isa .. .. .	112	108 <sup>a</sup>	112	112	113
Mount Morgan .. .. .	108	102	107	106	107
Nambour .. .. .	103	99	100	100	101
Richmond .. .. .	111	105	110 <sup>a</sup>	112	108
Rockhampton .. .. .	101	98	98	102	101
Roma .. .. .	102	100 <sup>a</sup>	102	103	104
St George .. .. .	104	102	110	110	109
Sarina .. .. .	111	108	106	109	108
Southport .. .. .	100	101	} 100 <sup>a</sup>	} 100 <sup>a</sup>	} 98 <sup>a</sup>
Surfers Paradise .. .. .	103	103			
Stanthorpe .. .. .	101	99	102	102	103
Thursday Island .. .. .	n	n	135 <sup>a</sup>	135	139
Toowoomba .. .. .	99	95	97	100	99
Townsville .. .. .	102	102	102	103	104
Tully .. .. .	n	109	109 <sup>a</sup>	108	107
Wandoan .. .. .	104	104 <sup>a</sup>	107	105	103
Warwick .. .. .	96	92	96	96	96
Weipa .. .. .	116	109	117 <sup>a</sup>	117	119
Winton .. .. .	108	108	113	118	114

<sup>1</sup> These indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality. <sup>2</sup> Personal collection. <sup>3</sup> City of the Gold Coast. n Not available.

## 3 RETAIL FOOD AND GROCERY PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of certain food and grocery items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales.

Since 1972 the packaging of food and grocery items has gradually been converting to the metric system. The first unit column in the table below shows the direct metric equivalent, to the nearest gram, of those items still being priced in imperial units. Several of these packs actually specify contents in terms of "soft" metric conversion, e.g. some "old" 1 lb packs are now marked 454 g. The second unit column shows the metric unit of quantity where the changeover has been made. The prices in *italics* refer to this new standard and in most cases cannot be directly compared with those for earlier periods. The price of the new metric standard is shown where this has been in operation for six months or more of the year. Where prices of the metric standard have been obtained for five months or less the prices of the imperial unit have been retained.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE  
(cents)

Item	Unit		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Groceries etc.</i>							
Bread, ordinary, white, delivered .. .. .	907 g	900 g	22.7	27.1	34.7 <sup>1</sup>	39.5	43.3
Bread, ordinary, white, sliced and wrapped, delivered ..	907 g	900 g	27.7	32.2	39.6 <sup>1</sup>	43.7	47.3
Flour, self-raising .. .. .	907 g pkt	1 kg pkt	18.5	21.9	29.5 <sup>1</sup>	33.2	36.9
Tea .. .. .	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	30.8	31.6	40.8	46.9 <sup>1</sup>	83.2
Sugar .. .. .		2 kg pkt	46.0	45.5	49.4	52.3	58.3
Biscuits, milk arrowroot ..	227 g pkt	225 g pkt	20.7	24.4	29.1	31.3	34.6
Biscuits, dry .. .. .	227 g pkt	225 g pkt	21.5	24.8	29.4	32.6	36.1
Rice .. .. .		500 g pkt	19.0 <sup>1</sup>	21.6	25.6	29.7	33.0
Honey .. .. .	454 g jar	500 g jar	47.4	52.7	53.3 <sup>1</sup>	59.6	68.9
Cornflakes .. .. .	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	40.9	43.3	49.8 <sup>1</sup>	60.3	65.7
Sultanas .. .. .	454 g pkt	375 g pkt	44.8	46.0	61.8	66.2	68.4
Baked beans, canned ..	454 g	450 g	20.4	22.8	28.3	31.6	33.7
Peas, green, canned ..	439 g	440 g	19.6	22.4	28.2	31.0	33.1
Peaches, canned .. .. .	822 g	825 g	35.4	44.3	51.1	61.3	64.7
Peanut paste .. .. .	340 g jar	375 g jar	51.1	55.3	70.5 <sup>1</sup>	79.1	80.0
Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated .. .. .	454 g pack	500 g pack	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	70.1	75.2 <sup>1</sup>	82.2
Potatoes .. .. .	3.175 kg		81.4	112.0	60.1	110.8	83.4
Onions, brown .. .. .	454 g		17.6	18.0	15.2	19.8	18.6
Sauce, tomato, bottled ..		300 ml	27.4 <sup>1</sup>	30.1	37.2	37.7	38.8
Peas, frozen .. .. .	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	31.5	40.1 <sup>1</sup>	46.3	51.4	54.3
Chicken, frozen .. .. .		1 kg	115.1	131.6	145.0	159.3	180.0
Salmon, imported .. .. .		220 g	49.2	72.0	75.8	80.2	95.4
Corned beef, canned ..		340 g	75.9	79.4	80.1	84.7	95.5
Butter .. .. .	454 g	500 g	55.4	59.6	68.6	83.6	88.6
Cheese, processed .. .. .	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	30.4	32.7	40.7 <sup>1</sup>	47.0	49.9
Eggs .. .. .		doz of 55g ea	69.5	85.0	84.0	97.8	110.4
Bacon, rashers .. .. .	227 g pkt	250 g pkt	55.0	73.0	81.5 <sup>1</sup>	97.2	102.8
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	1.137 l <sup>2</sup>	1.2 l <sup>3</sup>	25.0	30.3	35.8	42.0 <sup>1</sup>	46.0
Milk, evaporated .. .. .	411 g tin	410 g tin	19.7	20.7	24.6	25.7 <sup>1</sup>	27.0

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—  
continued  
(cents)

Item	Unit		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Meat</i>							
<i>Beef</i>							
Rib (bone out) .. ..	454 g		78.2	80.7	66.3	77.3	81.8
Steak, rump .. ..	454 g		129.0	126.3	102.0	118.7	125.4
Steak, T-bone with fillet .. ..	454 g		115.9	117.7	97.8	115.1	125.5
Steak, blade .. ..	454 g		96.4	92.9	73.1	89.6	93.8
Steak, chuck .. ..	454 g		79.3	78.5	62.0	71.2	76.0
Sausages, thick .. ..	454 g		42.7	46.7	42.9	48.3	51.3
<i>Beef, corned</i>							
Silverside .. ..	454 g		86.5	84.3	69.6	83.5	84.9
<i>Lamb</i>							
Leg .. ..	454 g		78.0	88.8	87.2	95.7	111.6
Chops, leg .. ..	454 g		80.6	92.0	88.8	97.8	113.7
Chops, loin .. ..	454 g		80.6	91.9	88.4	97.6	113.8
Chops, forequarter .. ..	454 g		79.0	90.1	88.6	96.9	108.8
<i>Pork</i>							
Leg .. ..	454 g		80.6	103.2	111.1	117.8	124.5
Loin .. ..	454 g		81.8	105.6	114.2	122.8	128.3
Chops .. ..	454 g		81.6	105.6	114.4	121.9	127.1

<sup>1</sup>Average for less than 12 months.    <sup>2</sup> 2 x 568½ ml bottles.    <sup>3</sup> 2 x 600 ml bottles.

#### 4 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over five years for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

#### AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE (\$)

Class of stock	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks .. ..	206.73	211.03	97.61	124.90	150.46
Cows .. ..	122.22	130.51	49.40	54.08	68.78
Steers .. ..	146.42	164.65	73.85	82.58	101.95
Heifers .. ..	101.62	109.76	43.74	50.41	61.43
Vealers and yearlings .. ..	75.86	85.48	31.49	30.01	41.79
Calves .. ..	24.66	27.21	12.85	13.12	16.37
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers .. ..	9.06	13.57	5.40	5.66	8.34
Ewes .. ..	7.94	9.92	3.93	4.38	6.97
Hoggets .. ..	9.59	13.96	5.82	7.10	10.38
Lambs, crossbred .. ..	10.80	17.08	9.60	11.24	14.36
Lambs, other .. ..	7.77	13.43	8.04	9.17	11.47
Rams .. ..	9.50	14.30	4.87	5.36	8.19
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers .. ..	32.02	40.92	55.31	58.76	53.39
Porkers .. ..	20.22	20.22	35.58	39.86	33.77

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE  
(c per kg)

Type of meat	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Ox beef .. .. .	76.9	89.9	49.8	54.2	64.6
Veal .. .. .	87.7	104.4	68.3	70.0	74.0
Mutton (wethers) .. .. .	46.7	64.4	37.2	42.5	52.0
Lamb .. .. .	70.3	103.9	77.2	85.5	99.8
Pork .. .. .	78.5	109.6	133.9	144.1	146.6

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane over five years. These averages are based on Department of Primary Industries' records of prices realised at the Brisbane Markets.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,  
BRISBANE

(\$)

Commodity	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples						
Delicious .. .. .	kg	0.23	0.38	0.27	0.47	0.38
Granny Smith .. .. .	kg	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.35	0.26
Other .. .. .	kg	0.19	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.35
Bananas <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	kg	0.12	0.18	0.29	0.23	0.40
Grapes .. .. .	kg	0.39	0.46	0.54	0.57 <sub>r</sub>	0.84
Lemons .. .. .	kg	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.39
Mandarins .. .. .	kg	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.34
Mangoes .. .. .	kg	0.47	0.55	0.85	0.71	0.69
Oranges						
Joppa .. .. .	kg	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.22
Navel .. .. .	kg	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.31
Valencia .. .. .	kg	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.26
Papaws .. .. .	kg	0.41	0.42	0.54	0.51	0.65
Passion fruit .. .. .	kg	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.67	0.84
Peaches .. .. .	kg	0.25	0.27	0.43	0.38	0.65
Pears .. .. .	kg	0.17	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.30
Pineapples, smoothleaf .. .. .	tonne	128.74	96.62	140.56	153.81	191.96
Plums .. .. .	kg	0.26	0.53	0.47	0.58	0.78
Strawberries .. .. .	kg	1.41	2.03	0.34	0.59	0.65
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green .. .. .	kg	0.31	0.44	0.41	0.54	0.61
Cabbages <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	tonne	120.47	146.22	84.63	171.90	213.97
Capsicums .. .. .	kg	0.48	0.65	0.63	0.81	0.78
Carrots .. .. .	kg	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.27	0.25
Cauliflowers .. .. .	tonne	153.88	216.36	208.51	195.99	247.93
Celery .. .. .	kg	0.29	0.38	0.32	0.38	0.42
Cucumbers, green .. .. .	kg	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.35 <sub>r</sub>	0.29
Lettuce .. .. .	kg	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.34
Onions .. .. .	tonne	227.55	161.01	177.80	189.16	207.37
Peas, green .. .. .	kg	0.35	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.67
Potatoes .. .. .	tonne	180.90	228.59	91.33	180.70	117.05
Pumpkins .. .. .	tonne	80.90	171.18	67.79	136.16	81.83
Tomatoes .. .. .	kg	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.57 <sub>r</sub>	0.52

<sup>1</sup> Ripe Cavendish, singles.    <sup>2</sup> Excluding sugarloaf.    <sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

## 5 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

This section describes the wholesale price indexes currently published by the Bureau.

*Building Materials*—Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and “low-rise” flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. Prices are collected monthly, generally on a “delivered on site” basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity. As far as possible, actual transaction prices are used in the index as distinct from *list* prices.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the 11 group indexes and the combined all groups index for five years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:  
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE  
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	116.5	137.3	168.0	195.6	212.8
Cement products .. ..	141.7	155.2	180.4	209.3	237.9
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. ..	137.8	154.2	184.5	206.1	230.9
Timber, board, and joinery .. ..	150.2	176.5	220.9	264.6	295.2
Steel products .. ..	133.0	149.7	188.3	226.1	260.6
Other metal products .. ..	115.8	137.2	174.6	194.3	219.4
Plumbing fixtures etc. .. ..	129.0	143.5	175.0	202.6	223.4
Electrical installation materials .. ..	127.2	146.2	172.6	187.0	204.7
Installed appliances .. ..	94.2	108.1	128.9	145.4	159.6
Plaster and plaster products .. ..	112.7	114.9	140.9	166.8	174.4
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	116.0	122.4	146.5	166.1	178.9
All groups .. ..	133.8	152.2	187.0	218.5	243.5

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for five years are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:  
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES  
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
1972-73	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4
1975-76	211.1	200.1	218.5	222.5	201.9	209.2	208.1
1976-77	234.5	223.6	243.5	250.7	229.8	235.1	232.9

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.



The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

For the wholesale price index for materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats, the items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in construction in or about 1966-67. Types of buildings represented include "high-rise" flats, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, shops, etc. The index includes 72 separate items combined in 11 groups, in addition to an all groups index. A single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia and is applied (with minor exceptions) to local prices in calculating indexes for each State capital city. An exception to the use of local prices is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series. The Electrical Installation Materials group is a separately constructed series, details of which are shown on the next page. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE  
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	113.0	133.2	162.3	189.7	207.4
Cement products .. .. .	137.0	154.0	199.8	234.1	266.9
Bricks, stone, etc. .. .. .	139.6	157.4	189.6	207.8	234.8
Timber, board, and joinery ..	143.7	167.7	211.0	246.3	270.7
Steel and iron products .. ..	136.8	159.1	207.6	249.0	280.5
Aluminium products .. .. .	118.9	132.4	168.9	194.4	212.0
Other metal products .. .. .	112.1	141.6	150.9	158.2	181.2
Plumbing fixtures .. .. .	142.3	160.3	199.6	234.0	255.4
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	118.8	125.8	150.9	171.5	183.8
Electrical installation materials <sup>2</sup> ..	120.5	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6
Mechanical services components <sup>2</sup> ..	132.3	143.7	181.7	201.9	226.7
Special purpose index <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	131.2	151.0	190.5	222.9	248.1
All groups .. .. .	130.4	149.0	186.6	216.3	241.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> See text above. <sup>3</sup> All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for the five years are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES  
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
1972-73	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1973-74	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2
1975-76	199.0	209.4	216.3	210.4	208.3	210.4	206.2
1976-77	221.5	234.8	241.2	234.3	235.4	234.8	230.3

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

*Electrical Installation Materials*—The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the groups indexes for five years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS:  
GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup>  
(Base of Each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)<sup>2</sup>

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1972-73 .. .. .	133.5	126.8	144.2	135.5
1973-74 .. .. .	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5
1974-75 .. .. .	168.2	169.6	192.3	177.0
1975-76 .. .. .	178.1	199.0	224.5	199.6
1976-77 .. .. .	197.5	227.8	252.8	224.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. <sup>2</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc. In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

*Metallic Materials*—Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have been developed. The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry. Index numbers for the groups for five years are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE  
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS:  
GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA  
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1972-73 .. .. .	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1973-74 .. .. .	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3
1974-75 .. .. .	161.1	141.9	131.1	192.4	158.4
1975-76 .. .. .	200.2	158.0	137.5	207.8	193.1
1976-77 .. .. .	227.8	176.9	158.1	231.2	219.4

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE  
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS  
FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution trans-formers	Power trans-formers	General trans-formers
1972-73 .. .. .	110.4	111.2	105.7	98.3	109.4
1973-74 .. .. .	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0
1974-75 .. .. .	133.1	137.1	122.4	116.3	128.9
1975-76 .. .. .	139.7	145.3	128.1	122.4	135.3
1976-77 .. .. .	156.7	167.3	145.6	144.3	153.4

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

*Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry*—The composition of this index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry, e.g. Mining or Agriculture, or are overseas establishments, including overseas manufacturing establishments. In keeping with the scope and net basis of the index, the material is only priced at the stage it *first* enters manufacturing. Thus the pricing and weights for the index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. They have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz. the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This allows the presentation of two series, one on an industry of origin basis (ASIC) and the other on a commodity basis (SITC).

Prices are collected monthly, from principal users and, in some cases, from major suppliers, on a delivered into store basis where possible, to approximate closely the conceptual framework of the index. Particular problems arise in dealing with transfers within vertically integrated enterprises. These do not take place on the open market and therefore there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various

methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted, including the use of movements in actual extraction costs, opportunity cost, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING:  
GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)</b>					
<b>Imported materials</b>					
Agriculture .. .. .	105.2	130.6	149.3	166.5	258.6
Mining .. .. .	109.1	196.3	357.8	423.6	479.5
Manufacturing .. .. .	104.4	113.1	149.5	162.6	182.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>233.2</b>
<b>Home produced materials</b>					
Agriculture .. .. .	125.3	147.9	132.2	132.3	152.5
Forestry and fishing .. .. .	131.0	157.3	187.8	213.7	245.2
Mining .. .. .	100.4	119.0	129.0	163.3 <sub>r</sub>	189.1
Electricity .. .. .	103.7	109.9	124.6	137.9	148.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>142.0<sub>r</sub></b>	<b>163.1</b>
<b>All groups .. .. .</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>158.6<sub>r</sub></b>	<b>182.2</b>
<b>COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)</b>					
<b>Manufactured materials (imported)</b>					
Chemicals .. .. .	91.4	96.3	141.9	149.4	160.3
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery .. .. .	119.3	118.6	148.7	179.6	211.6
Other manufactured materials .. .. .	97.6	106.1	137.4	148.4	164.5
<b>Other materials (imported and home produced)</b>					
Food, live animals, and tobacco .. .. .	122.9	145.9	132.4	132.5	154.9
Crude materials (excluding fuels) .. .. .	116.0	140.7	149.3	163.0 <sub>r</sub>	191.5
Electricity, gas, and fuels .. .. .	99.1	126.2	179.5	229.0	254.8
<b>All groups .. .. .</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>158.6<sub>r</sub></b>	<b>182.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

*Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry*—These indexes relate to articles produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors, for export, or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index, however, even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments. Prices are collected mainly at the mid-point of each month, mostly from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and relate to selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax. Special inquiry is made in regard to handling and distribution costs and to discount arrangements.

Separate indexes are published for the manufacturing division as a whole and for selected sub-divisions. The all manufacturing industry index

measures price movements of articles at the point of exit from the manufacturing division. The sub-division indexes reflect movements in prices of articles produced primarily by the respective sub-divisions for sale or transfer outside the manufacturing division, or to other sub-divisions within manufacturing, or for use as capital equipment.

The following table shows index numbers for five years for all manufacturing industry and for selected net sub-divisions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED  
BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA  
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Selected net sub-division indexes <sup>2</sup>					
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	127.7	142.8	153.0	163.5	180.0
Clothing and footwear .. ..	119.9	136.7	161.3	185.2	208.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	125.1	148.8	190.0	219.9	246.8
Paper, paper products, and printing	122.9	134.6	168.5	196.3	212.8
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. . . .	106.0	111.6	142.4	168.2	182.4
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products .. ..	119.6	129.6	158.3	183.2	202.5
Basic metal products .. ..	113.2	129.4	151.9	174.0	200.6
Fabricated metal products ..	125.1	142.3	183.2	217.1	244.9
Transport equipment .. ..	116.0	124.9	151.2	175.8	195.0
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances .. . . .	119.8	132.4	158.9	179.2	199.4
All manufacturing industry index .. . . .	120.7	134.6	158.1	177.8	196.9

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Indexes for the remaining sub-divisions of manufacturing division are in process of development.

## 6 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

*Price Control*—For a brief history of price control in Queensland since 1920 reference should be made to earlier editions of the *Year Book*. At October 1977, no item was controlled by the Prices Commissioner although legislation (*The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*) still existed which would allow controls to be re-imposed at any time. Appropriate authorities, however, retain control over gas, electricity, and milk in accordance with the provisions of Acts specifically concerned with the determination of retail prices of these commodities.

*Consumer Affairs*—Under the *Queensland Consumer Affairs Act 1970-1974*, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

*Federal Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Legislation*—The *Commonwealth Trade Practices Act 1974*, which was significantly amended from July 1977, prohibits certain anti-competitive conduct such as agree-

ments affecting competition (including price fixing and boycotts), monopolisation, resale price maintenance, exclusive dealing, and price discrimination. In some cases, proposed mergers may also be prohibited. The Act also contains consumer protection provisions strengthening purchaser rights in consumer contracts and prohibiting under penalty some unfair practices. The consumer protection provisions work side by side with State legislation in the same field. The Trade Practices Commission has responsibility for administering both the restrictive trade practices and consumer protection provisions of the Act. The Commission may grant authorisation for some types of anti-competitive conduct, subject to review by the Trade Practices Tribunal.

*Prices Justification Tribunal*—The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the Commonwealth Government in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. (The Act was subsequently amended in 1974 and 1976.) The functions of the Tribunal are outlined in Section 16 of the Act and, briefly stated, provide that the Tribunal will consider the justification of proposed price increases put to it by companies which are subject to the notification provisions of the Act. Companies, or groups of related companies, are subject to the notification provisions of the Act (unless exempted by the Tribunal) if their receipts for the supply of goods or services exceed \$30m annually. The activities of subsidiary companies with annual receipts of less than \$5m are not taken into account. Following an amendment to the Act in August 1974, the prices charged by companies which are not required to notify price increases may also be examined by the Tribunal. Under the amending Act of 1976 it was provided that in exercising its functions under Section 16 the Tribunal should have due regard to the need for the company or companies concerned to achieve a level of profitability that is sufficient to enable the company or companies to maintain an adequate level of investment and employment. The Tribunal consists of a chairman and such number of other members as are from time to time appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Act. The staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act 1922*. Further information concerning the Tribunal is contained in its annual reports to the Commonwealth Parliament. The latest annual report is for 1976-77.

## • Chapter 19

# LABOUR FORCE

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates from Labour Force Surveys and other sources.

The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job, but indicated that they were looking for a job in a particular period. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job, or who were temporarily laid off.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

## 2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1971, 82.1 per cent were employees (79.5 per cent in 1966); 8.5 per cent self-employed (9.1 per cent in 1966); 6.8 per cent employers (8.2 per cent in 1966); 0.8 per cent unpaid helpers (1.2 per cent in 1966); and 1.8 per cent were unemployed (1.9 per cent in 1966).

There was a slightly higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1971 (60.4 per cent) than in 1966 (60.0 per cent). The increase since 1966 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 8.9 per cent. The proportion of children attending school and full-time students to total population was greater in 1971 than in 1966 (22.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively).

## OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1966 <sup>1</sup>			Census 30 June 1971			Increase 1966- 1971
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
<b>In labour force</b>							
<b>Employed</b>							
Employer .. ..	44,111	10,517	54,628	38,202	10,674	48,876	- 5,752
Self-employed ..	49,463	11,306	60,769	48,599	13,128	61,727	958
Employee .. ..	379,207	149,378	528,585	412,867	181,439	594,306	65,721
Helper, unpaid ..	2,486	5,483	7,969	1,785	3,934	5,719	- 2,250
Total employed ..	475,267	176,684	651,951	501,453	209,175	710,628	58,677
<b>Unemployed</b>							
Looking for first job	} 7,964	4,954	12,918	{ 1,227	1,118	2,345	} 376
Other unemployed <sup>2</sup>							
Total unemployed	7,964	4,954	12,918	7,871	5,423	13,294	376
Total in labour force	483,231	181,638	664,869	509,324	214,598	723,922	59,053
<b>Not in labour force</b>							
Child not at school ..	94,825	90,204	185,029	97,519	93,125	190,644	5,615
Child at school or full-time student ..	187,472	173,526	360,998	209,682	194,665	404,347	43,349
Home duties <sup>3</sup> .. ..	..	278,733	278,733	..	367,002	367,002	88,269
Other not in labour force <sup>3</sup> .. ..	78,369	95,687	174,056	105,140	36,010	141,150	- 32,906
Total not in labour force .. ..	360,666	638,150	998,816	412,341	690,802	1,103,143	104,327
Total population	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	163,380

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines. <sup>2</sup> Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. <sup>3</sup> For the 1971 Census those females who worked other than at the time of the Census, but classed their major activity as "Home duties", were included in that category, whereas in 1966 they were included in "Other not in labour force".

## 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (labour force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population, the latest information being for the 1971 Census.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries.



*Industry*—In the Census of 1971 a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for males and females in employment in Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971. For more detailed information see the 1977 issue of the *Year Book* or the Census bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland* (Reference No. 2253.0).

LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971<sup>1</sup>

Industry group	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary production .. ..	65,921	13.1	14,057	6.7	79,978	11.3
Mining and quarrying .. ..	12,421	2.5	890	0.4	13,311	1.9
Manufacturing .. ..	93,259	18.6	23,842	11.4	117,101	16.5
Electricity, gas, water .. ..	9,011	1.8	783	0.4	9,794	1.4
Building and construction .. ..	63,752	12.7	2,899	1.4	66,651	9.4
Transport and storage .. ..	35,341	7.0	4,184	2.0	39,525	5.6
Communication .. ..	10,264	2.0	3,570	1.7	13,834	1.9
Finance, property, and business services .. ..	25,839	5.2	18,423	8.8	44,262	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade .. ..	88,689	17.7	54,855	26.2	143,544	20.2
Public administration and defence .. ..	32,404	6.5	9,502	4.5	41,906	5.9
Community services .. ..	31,001	6.2	43,867	21.0	74,868	10.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. .. ..	13,830	2.8	24,024	11.5	37,854	5.3
Other and not stated .. ..	19,721	3.9	8,279	4.0	28,000	3.9
<b>Total in employment .. ..</b>	<b>501,453</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>209,175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>710,628</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Looking for first job .. ..	1,227	..	1,118	..	2,345	..
Other unemployed .. ..	6,644	..	4,305	..	10,949	..
<b>Total in labour force .. ..</b>	<b>509,324</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>214,598</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>723,922</b>	<b>..</b>

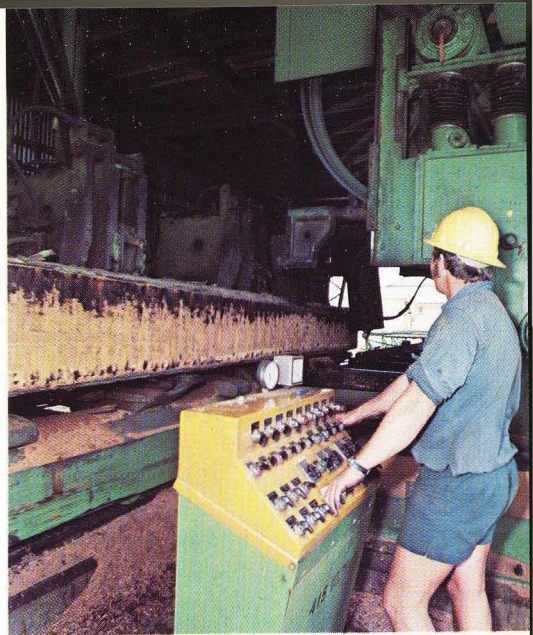
<sup>1</sup> Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text above.

*Occupation*—The next table shows occupations of persons in employment in Queensland at the 1971 Census. For more detailed information see the 1977 issue of the *Year Book* or the Census bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland* (Reference No. 2253.0).

Classifications of occupations follow the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit,



Processing dairy foods,  
Caboolture



Timber production, Maryborough

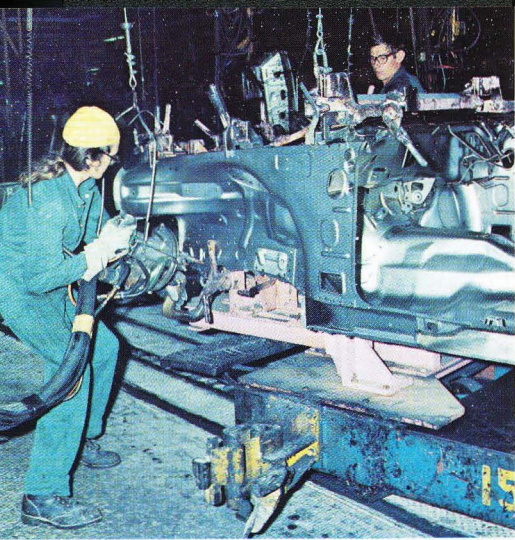
MANUFACTURING—Chapter 14

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Carpet manufacturing, Gold Coast







Motor vehicle assembly,  
Brisbane



Brick making, Cooroy

## MANUFACTURING—Chapter 14

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*



Telecommunications

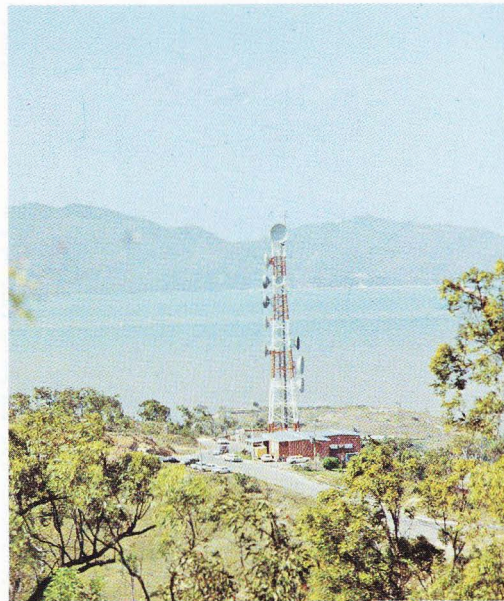
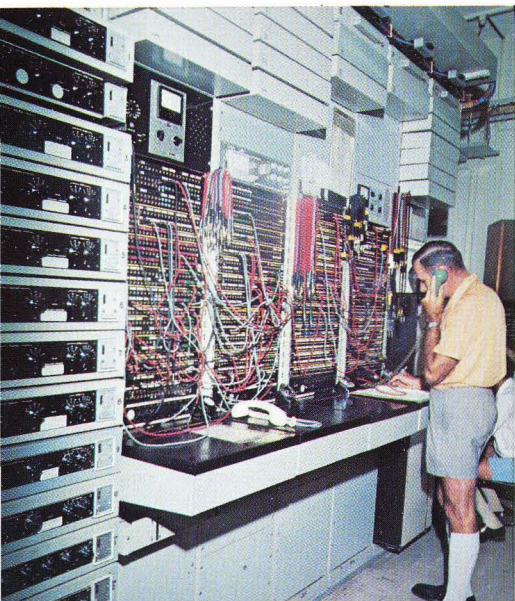
## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### Chapter 15

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Demonstration of  
oil pollution control

Television station, Townsville



as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS  
30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers .. .. .	36,348	28,323	64,671
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers .. .. .	39,220	5,452	44,672
Clerical workers .. .. .	38,736	66,171	104,907
Sales workers .. .. .	30,984	29,264	60,248
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers .. .. .	68,726	12,396	81,122
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers .. .. .	6,661	17	6,678
Workers in transport and communication occupations .. .. .	38,787	5,243	44,030
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. .. .. .	191,436	17,586	209,022
Service, sport, and recreation workers .. .. .	19,258	34,841	54,099
Members of armed services .. .. .	10,308	356	10,664
Occupation inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	20,989	9,526	30,515
Total in employment .. .. .	501,453	209,175	710,628

#### 4 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary earners, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g. hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates of the numbers of employees in private employment outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

Detailed figures are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*, Reference No. 6213.0.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers, at 30 June in each of the latest five years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND  
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service<sup>1</sup>)  
(‘000)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1973 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	269.9	146.3	416.2	129.0	48.0	176.9
1974 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	282.9	157.1	440.0	132.3	52.9	185.2
1975 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	272.4	151.4	423.8	141.9	58.9	200.8
1976 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	271.6	155.2	426.8	139.0	60.9	199.8
1977 .. .. .	269.2	155.2	424.4	140.5	62.8	203.3

<sup>1</sup> At the 1971 Census: agriculture, 27,128 males and 4,754 females; employed staff in private households, 115 males and 1,590 females. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, classified by the main industry groups.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND  
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry group <sup>1</sup>	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977
<b>MALES</b>					
Forestry etc. . . . .	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0
Mining . . . . .	12.7	13.7	15.3	14.9	14.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	96.9	97.5	94.8	96.2	94.9
Electricity, gas, water . . . . .	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.2
Construction . . . . .	68.2	73.2	70.3	62.1	62.2
Wholesale, retail trade . . . . .	78.5	81.2	80.9	81.5	80.6
Transport and storage . . . . .	32.1	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.1
Communication . . . . .	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.3
Finance, insurance, etc. . . . .	25.0	27.6	25.9	25.5	25.3
Public administration, defence . . . . .	19.7	20.4	21.9	21.8	21.8
Community services . . . . .	32.4	34.4	36.8	38.4	40.1
Entertainment etc. . . . .	12.1	12.9	13.6	13.9	14.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>415.2</b>	<b>414.4</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>409.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Manufacturing . . . . .	24.5	26.6	22.9	23.6	23.0
Wholesale, retail trade . . . . .	54.1	58.1	56.3	57.2	57.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
Communication . . . . .	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance, etc. . . . .	21.5	23.7	22.2	22.5	22.5
Public administration, defence . . . . .	8.1	9.0	10.9	11.1	11.1
Community services . . . . .	50.6	54.2	59.3	62.3	64.7
Entertainment etc. . . . .	23.2	24.8	25.6	25.9	26.2
Other industries . . . . .	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>218.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Forestry etc. . . . .	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1
Mining . . . . .	13.7	14.7	16.4	15.9	15.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	121.4	124.1	117.7	119.8	117.9
Electricity, gas, water . . . . .	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.1
Construction . . . . .	70.7	76.0	72.8	64.8	64.9
Wholesale, retail trade . . . . .	132.6	139.3	137.2	138.7	137.6
Transport and storage . . . . .	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.5
Communication . . . . .	13.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.6
Finance, insurance, etc. . . . .	46.5	51.3	48.1	48.0	47.8
Public administration, defence . . . . .	27.8	29.4	32.8	32.9	32.9
Community services . . . . .	83.0	88.6	96.1	100.7	104.8
Entertainment etc. . . . .	35.3	37.7	39.2	39.8	40.4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>593.1</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>624.6</b>	<b>625.8</b>	<b>627.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Industries classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA  
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

State	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976 <sup>r</sup>	June 1977
MALES					
New South Wales ..	1,104.5	1,123.7	1,102.3	1,076.5	1,058.8
Victoria .. ..	819.9	842.9	832.9	827.7	818.8
Queensland .. ..	398.9	415.2	414.4	410.6	409.7
South Australia ..	270.5	278.4	278.3	278.5	275.5
Western Australia ..	233.8	243.0	247.9	248.4	253.8
Tasmania .. ..	87.9	89.6	90.7	88.2	88.7
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	2,985.2	3,068.2	3,043.5	3,006.2	2,979.2
FEMALES					
New South Wales ..	604.0	643.9	625.2	623.3	624.4
Victoria .. ..	470.5	502.2	487.3	495.1	495.4
Queensland .. ..	194.2	210.0	210.3	216.1	218.0
South Australia ..	145.9	161.0	159.5	166.5	168.8
Western Australia ..	123.1	132.3	133.1	136.7	142.9
Tasmania .. ..	41.3	44.1	46.6	46.8	48.4
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	1,617.7	1,738.3	1,709.2	1,732.9	1,747.1
PERSONS					
New South Wales ..	1,708.5	1,767.7	1,727.5	1,699.8	1,683.3
Victoria .. ..	1,290.3	1,345.2	1,320.3	1,322.8	1,314.2
Queensland .. ..	593.1	625.3	624.6	626.7	627.7
South Australia ..	416.3	439.4	437.8	445.0	444.3
Western Australia ..	356.8	375.3	381.0	385.2	396.7
Tasmania .. ..	129.2	133.7	137.3	135.0	137.1
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	4,602.9	4,806.5	4,752.7	4,739.1	4,726.2

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

*The Labour Force Survey*—Chapter 24, Section 4, contains a description of household surveys carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The Labour Force Survey was the first household sample survey undertaken. Estimates for Queensland are derived from a sample of slightly more than two-thirds of one per cent of the State's population.

Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 years and over, are asked a set of questions which determine the person's activity during survey week in respect of his labour force category. The answers to these questions can be used to derive estimates of numbers of persons of each sex employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, respectively, according to demographic characteristics, such as age, marital status, and birthplace.

For employed persons, information on occupation, industry, and number of hours worked is also gathered. Unemployed persons are asked questions on their occupation, the industry in which they last worked,

and the duration of unemployment, as well as whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work. For those persons classified as not in the labour force, information is asked on their major activity, e.g. keeping house, going to school, etc.

More detailed information on the Labour Force Surveys, including definitions used, technical data on the estimation procedure, and reliability of the estimates, can be obtained from the bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland*, Reference No. 6201.3, issued quarterly by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows, for Queensland, quarterly estimates of the employment status of the civilian population, 15 years of age and over.

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>

Month	Em- ployed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over
		Number	Propor- tion of labour force <sup>2</sup>	Number	Propor- tion of popula- tion <sup>3</sup>		
		'000	'000	%	'000		
<b>MALES</b>							
1976: November	551.5	21.7	3.8	573.2	79.4	149.0	722.2
1977: February	554.4	28.8	4.9	583.2	80.3	143.3	726.5
May ..	558.1	25.4	4.4	583.5	80.0	146.0	729.5
August ..	551.8	27.1	4.7	578.9	79.1	152.9	731.8
November <sup>4</sup>	547.6	26.7	4.6	574.3	77.8	164.0	738.3
<b>MARRIED FEMALES</b>							
1976: November	166.1	5.2	3.0	171.3	35.9	305.6	476.9
1977: February	166.4	9.0	5.2	175.4	36.2	309.7	485.0
May ..	174.3	7.2	3.9	181.5	37.5	302.4	483.9
August ..	171.6	7.8	4.4	179.4	36.7	309.1	488.5
November <sup>4</sup>	170.5	5.0	2.9	175.5	36.2	309.5	485.0
<b>OTHER FEMALES<sup>5</sup></b>							
1976: November	101.9	10.5	9.3	112.4	43.5	145.7	258.0
1977: February	99.5	17.0	14.6	116.5	45.6	138.7	255.2
May ..	105.3	13.3	11.2	118.6	45.8	140.5	259.1
August ..	103.3	12.9	11.1	116.1	44.7	143.5	259.7
November <sup>4</sup>	105.0	14.5	12.1	119.5	44.9	146.6	266.1
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>							
1976: November	268.0	15.7	5.5	283.6	38.6	451.3	734.9
1977: February	265.9	26.0	8.9	291.8	39.4	448.4	740.2
May ..	279.6	20.4	6.8	300.1	40.4	443.0	743.0
August ..	274.8	20.7	7.0	295.5	39.5	452.6	748.1
November <sup>4</sup>	275.5	19.5	6.6	295.1	39.3	456.1	751.1

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>—*continued*

Month	Em- ployed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian popula- tion aged 15 years and over
		Number	Propor- tion of labour force <sup>2</sup>	Number	Propor- tion of popula- tion <sup>3</sup>		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS							
1976: November	819.5	37.4	4.4	856.8	58.8	600.3	1,457.1
1977: February	820.3	54.8	6.3	875.0	59.7	591.7	1,466.7
May ..	837.7	45.8	5.2	883.5	60.0	589.0	1,472.6
August ..	826.6	47.8	5.5	874.4	59.1	605.5	1,479.9
November <sup>4</sup>	823.1	46.2	5.3	869.3	58.4	620.1	1,489.4

<sup>1</sup> See Explanatory Notes in the bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland*, Reference No. 6201.3, issued by this Office. <sup>2</sup> The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. <sup>3</sup> The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). <sup>4</sup> Sample reduced in size. <sup>5</sup> Never married, widowed, and divorced.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, estimates of the sex distribution of the labour force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1977<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Total labour force		Proportion of labour force		Labour force as proportion of population <sup>2</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,407.4	788.5	64.1	35.9	78.7	42.7
Victoria .. .. .	1,074.0	611.0	63.7	36.3	80.0	43.9
Queensland .. ..	574.3	295.1	66.1	33.9	77.8	39.3
South Australia ..	367.7	208.7	63.8	36.2	79.8	43.9
Western Australia ..	341.3	190.2	64.2	35.8	79.6	45.1
Tasmania .. .. .	114.3	61.4	65.1	34.9	77.4	40.7
Northern Territory ..	29.6	15.6	65.6	34.4	84.0	50.9
A. C. Territory ..	62.7	37.5	62.6	37.4	88.6	51.2
Australia .. .. .	3,971.2	2,208.0	64.3	35.7	79.2	42.9

<sup>1</sup> See Explanatory Notes in the bulletin *The Labour Force, Queensland*, Reference No. 6201.3, issued by this Office. <sup>2</sup> The labour force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (labour force participation rate).

*Supplementary Surveys*—As stated in Chapter 24, Section 4, the population survey master sample is also a vehicle for conducting supplementary surveys on a wide range of topics. Set out below are some of the recent labour force oriented supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the quarterly Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that because of the size of the sample, reliable estimates for particular characteristics may be restricted to the national level.



*Multiple Jobholding*—To obtain information on the incidence of persons performing more than one job, multiple jobholding surveys are carried out approximately every two years. The latest survey, conducted in August 1977, shows the proportion of persons who hold a second job classified by occupation of main job, occupational status of main and second job, age, and marital status. In addition, information on hours worked in main and second job is also available as well as information on the industries in which multiple jobholders worked.

In Queensland 2.4 per cent of the male labour force and 2.1 per cent of the female labour force were multiple jobholders in August 1977. This compared with an Australian average of 3.1 per cent for males and 2.1 per cent for females. See the ABS bulletin *Multiple Jobholding, August 1977*, Reference No. 6216.0.

*Persons Looking for Work*—A survey designed to obtain information about persons looking for work was conducted in May 1977. The data collected covered particulars about last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, the family status of these unemployed, and duration of unemployment in the previous 12 months. The main features for Australia of this survey were:

	May 1977 %
Persons looking for full-time work	
Duration of current unemployment of 6 months or more .. .. .	24.3
Reason for leaving last job	
Lost last job or retrenched .. .. .	57.8
Left for other reasons .. .. .	42.2
Main difficulty in finding a job	
No vacancies in line of work .. .. .	16.4
No vacancies at all .. .. .	30.4
Considered too young or too old by employers ..	9.6
Lacked necessary education or training skills ..	7.8

*Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)*—In August 1977 a survey was conducted to ascertain the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners throughout Australia. A similar survey was conducted in August 1976. The 1977 survey showed the distribution of total weekly earnings for employees as well as the distribution of earnings from their main job. Information on hours actually paid for in the main job was also obtained.

The survey showed that for Queensland the average weekly earnings of full-time employees from all jobs were \$186 for males and \$140 for females.

In the next table the cumulative percentages of earnings from all jobs of full-time male and full-time female employees in Queensland are shown for selected weekly earnings figures.

Weekly earnings \$	Cumulative percentages August 1977	
	Full-time males %	Full-time females %
Under 100 .. .. .	7.7	20.1
Under 150 .. .. .	35.9	64.3
Under 200 .. .. .	68.6	89.3
Under 260 .. .. .	86.4	97.6

*Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions*—Surveys on school leavers have been conducted in February each year from 1964 to 1974, in May 1975 and 1976, and in August 1977. The August 1977 survey obtained information on persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended full-time at an educational institution at some time during 1976. Information on those who returned to full-time education and those who left (called hereafter, leavers) was obtained separately. The next table shows the number of school leavers in Queensland classified by employment status.

LEAVERS<sup>1</sup> FROM SCHOOL, QUEENSLAND

Survey date	Number of leavers employed	Number of leavers in the labour force	Labour force participation rate <sup>2</sup>	Total leavers
			'000	
MALES				
February: 1973 .. ..	14.0	15.8	94	16.9
1974 .. ..	14.7	16.1	93	17.3
May: 1975 .. ..	16.3	18.1	95	19.1
1976 .. ..	18.6	21.0	99	21.2
August: 1977 .. ..	17.0	20.6	99	20.7
FEMALES				
February: 1973 .. ..	13.5	16.1	95	17.0
1974 .. ..	13.8	15.4	89	17.3
May: 1975 .. ..	12.9	15.1	92	16.4
1976 .. ..	11.4	13.6	90	15.1
August: 1977 .. ..	14.0	16.9	95	17.7
PERSONS				
February: 1973 .. ..	27.5	31.9	94	33.9
1974 .. ..	28.5	31.5	91	34.6
May: 1975 .. ..	29.3	33.2	94	35.5
1976 .. ..	30.0	34.6	95	36.3
August: 1977 .. ..	31.0	37.5	97	38.5

<sup>1</sup> Leavers are defined as persons who at the time of the survey were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course at an educational institution in that year or the previous year. <sup>2</sup> Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

## 6 REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

*Registered Unemployed*—In addition to the figures of unemployed disclosed at the Censuses and labour force surveys, numbers of *registered unemployed* are provided by the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service in the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

At the end of September 1977 there were 32,938 males and 14,774 females registered for employment in Queensland. These figures included 8,941 junior males and 8,441 junior females. The total registered unemployed represented 5.4 per cent of the Queensland labour force, whereas the rates for the same month in 1974, 1975, and 1976 were 2.27 per cent, 4.25 per cent, and 4.35 per cent, respectively.

Unskilled manual workers were the largest occupational group among the registered unemployed males, being 11,525 (35 per cent) of the total. The largest group of registered females was in the clerical and administrative occupational group with the figure standing at 8,665 or 59 per cent of the female total.

*Unfilled Vacancies*—These are vacancies registered with the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service in the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. At the end of September 1977 there were 1,297 unfilled vacancies for males and 635 for females. Comparable figures at the end of September 1976 were 1,355 for males and 630 for females and at the end of September 1975 were 1,710 for males and 844 for females.

Most male vacancies were in the semi-skilled occupations (20.9 per cent); but the female vacancies were mainly in the clerical and administrative areas (49.8 per cent) and in service occupations (30.7 per cent).

## 7 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1974* provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, a representative of the Minister, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives of group apprenticeship committees from each trade or group of trades. At 30 June 1977, there were 23 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At 30 June 1977, there were 17 advisory committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

In 1972 a Block Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at technical colleges for continuous periods of up to seven weeks during the first three years of the apprenticeship. The Block Release Training Scheme has now been extended to apprentices in almost

all of the other trades and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

There is also a system of apprenticeship known as the Short Term Scheme under which persons with the necessary qualifications undertake 20 weeks continuous training during the first year of their apprenticeship, thus completing the requirements of the first two years of the apprentices' technical course of instruction. They then revert to normal day or Block Release arrangements applicable to their third year course of instruction.

At the end of December 1976 there were 8,798 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 4,947 attending technical classes at 10 centres outside Brisbane, and 932 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For 1975 the numbers were 8,571, 4,947, and 1,696, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 97 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 80 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1976 examination.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1976-77 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 204. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the following tables.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year <sup>1</sup>					Indentures completed, 1976-77	Number indentured at 30 June 1977 <sup>1</sup>
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77		
<i>Building trades</i> .. ..	1,227	2,812	760	800	1,183	1,172	5,165
Carpentry and joinery .. ..	561	1,423	358	420	560	625	2,638
Painting .. ..	160	285	112	63	94	111	487
Plumbing .. ..	217	470	134	163	273	209	1,004
Other building trades .. ..	289	634	156	154	256	227	1,036
<i>Electrical trades</i> .. ..	391	1,151	546	588	782	549	2,813
<i>Engineering</i> .. ..	925	2,705	1,476	1,649	1,910	1,291	7,218
Boilermaking .. ..	236	463	274	322	304	239	1,374
Fitting and turning .. ..	243	795	497	483	513	396	2,126
Motor mechanics .. ..	354	1,014	466	546	705	500	2,478
Other engineering .. ..	92	433	239	298	388	156	1,240
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i> .. ..	3	19	..	13	16	5	44
<i>Women's</i> .. ..	247	462	175	201	396	213	1,173
<i>Other trades</i> .. ..	786	1,763	673	846	1,077	766	3,867
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>3,579</b>	<b>8,912</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>20,280</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indentures processed. Prior to 1973-74, indentures signed.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased.

## APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year <sup>1</sup>
1972-73 .. .. .	3,579	3,406	602	15,420
1973-74 .. .. .	8,912	2,734	538	21,060
1974-75 .. .. .	3,630	3,328	1,087	20,275
1975-76 .. .. .	4,097	3,292	1,227	19,853
1976-77 .. .. .	5,364	3,996	941	20,280

<sup>1</sup> Excluding apprentices on probation (275 at end of 1976-77).

## 8 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth Government *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act* 1946, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Committees.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing and boilermaking, electrical, engineering, sheet metal, and bootmaking trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

## OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total
1973 .. .. .	704	152	179	1,035	504	120	111	735
1974 .. .. .	614	128	203	945	439	102	139	680
1975 .. .. .	539	134	232	905	372	106	151	629
1976 .. .. .	420	93	130	643	230	71	62	363
1977 .. .. .	416	101	173	690	294	78	95	467

## 9 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring staff. It maintains 42 offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State, and agencies of the Employment Service are located in many of the larger towns where there is no full-time office.

Every Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their employment potential.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for Aborigines, migrants, professional and executive personnel, recently discharged members of armed services, married women, older workers, discharged prisoners, and other types of workers requiring additional assistance. Where necessary, vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

All Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Security in matters relating to unemployment and sickness benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the Employment Office provides advice and assistance about other social security benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to government departments, employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

## 10 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for those members of the labour force affected by such changes.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) introduced on 1 October 1974 supersedes earlier employment training schemes. Its objectives are to assist in alleviating unemployment whenever it may occur, contributing to overcoming shortages in supply of skilled labour, the long-term restructuring of the labour force, bringing about overall increases in the general levels of skill, and through special measures removing inequalities and enhancing employment opportunities.

On 22 September 1976 the Special Youth Employment Training Program was introduced. It provided a special wage subsidy for six months to employers offering work experience and job training to unemployed young people who had been unable to obtain stable employment since leaving school.

NEAT is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service at over 400 offices and agencies throughout Australia.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time or part-time training, or varying periods of on-the-job training, depending on the skill requirements of the type of occupation and the training needs of the persons.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (C.R.A.F.T.) was introduced on 15 January 1977 to provide, to employers, tax-free rebates of wages paid to apprentices undergoing compulsory

technical college courses. C.R.A.F.T. supersedes the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme. Additional wage rebates are payable under C.R.A.F.T. for off-the-job practical training and living away from home allowances are available to apprentices.

On 21 October 1976 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme to complement other action already taken to increase employment and training opportunities for young people. This scheme, known as the Community Youth Support Scheme (C.Y.S.S.) provides financial assistance to community groups, including recognised youth organisations, for supportive programmes and services. These programmes and services will seek to improve the ability of unemployed youth to apply for jobs and find employment, and will help to give a sense of direction and purpose, including an orientation to work. Any unemployed person under 25 years who is registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service is eligible to participate in the scheme. Participation is purely on a voluntary basis, i.e. participation or non-participation in no way affects eligibility for social security benefits.

## • Chapter 20

# WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a general descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; wage indexation; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

More information in regard to particular aspects of the above-mentioned matters may be found in the Bureau's latest annual *Labour Statistics* (Reference No. 6101.0), or in the specific bulletins on wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes, trade union statistics, industrial accidents, or the annual surveys of earnings and hours.

## 2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Federal awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. In 1974 approximately 26 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 62 per cent under State awards, while 11 per cent were not under any award.

*Federal Industrial Authorities*—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Commonwealth Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

*State Industrial Authorities*—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over nearly two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.



The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976* provides for an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, is preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Applications for					
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations <sup>1</sup>	984	1,175	895	484	505
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	133	159	171	207	189
Exemptions from long service leave provisions ..	..	..	1	..	..
Injunctions and restraint orders .. .. .	7	2	8	1	..
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc. .. .	3	19	30	21	67
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of					
Industrial Commission <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..
Industrial Magistrates <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of					
Industrial Commission .. .. .	3	6	9	8	5
Industrial Registrar .. .. .	2	2	3	5	..
Industrial Magistrates under					
Workers' Compensation Acts .. .. .	3	8	5	3	4
Other acts <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	11	4	5	14	15
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..
State Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..
Total .. .. .	1,147	1,375	1,129	744	785

<sup>1</sup>Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. <sup>2</sup>When heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. <sup>3</sup>Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Act.

*Unions Registered in Queensland*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976*.

## EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Amalgamated Metal Workers of Aust. (Q.)	23,535	22,925	22,320	21,687	20,777
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	7,850	7,016	7,454	6,871	7,078
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,606	1,608	1,649	1,763	1,680
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.) .. ..	10,565	9,205	10,884	11,631	10,543
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.) .. ..	5,579	7,072	7,477	7,613	7,730
Aust. Building Construction Employees (Q.)	2,059	3,280	1,815	2,005	1,660
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.) .. .. .	2,012	2,214	2,273	2,320	2,450
Australian Railways (Q.) .. .. .	6,638	6,986	7,255	7,320	8,117
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane) .. .. .	1,001	1,001	961	900	900
Australian Workers' (Q.) .. .. .	53,082	57,166	55,539	52,797	50,838
Bacon Factories .. .. .	1,537	1,303	1,457	1,805	1,807
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.) .. ..	2,173	2,123	1,869	2,025	2,140
Electrical Trades (Q.) .. .. .	9,104	9,696	9,967	9,915	9,846
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.) .. ..	22,717	23,488	22,511	21,124	20,731
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.) .. .. .	4,540	4,782	4,497	4,586	4,317
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	8,484	8,420	8,939	9,353	9,012
Federated Furnishing Trade Society (Q.)	1,000	2,000	1,400	1,000	820
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) .. .. .	5,235	5,030	4,909	4,596	4,539
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	6,200	7,391	10,666	11,666	11,000
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) <sup>1</sup> ..	12,943	13,353	15,085	19,049	18,255
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,935	7,111	8,352	10,300	11,106
Hospital Employees' .. .. .	2,285	2,571	2,569	2,597	2,379
Municipal Officers' (Q.) .. .. .	4,651	5,054	5,336	5,600	5,714
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	3,832	3,757	3,580	3,400	3,587
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) .. .. .	1,732	1,820	1,965	1,946	2,215
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	5,110	5,325	5,540	5,505	4,796
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	1,488	1,609	1,636	1,647	1,711
Musicians of Australia (Brisbane) .. ..	1,370	1,419	1,508	1,185	1,036
Queensland Colliery .. .. .	2,061	2,157	2,271	2,465	2,422
Queensland Police .. .. .	3,423	3,459	3,432	3,534	3,753
Queensland Professional Officers' .. ..	7,292	7,700	8,309	8,671	9,284
Queensland Railway Maintenance .. .. .	2,066	2,344	2,289	2,439	2,517
Queensland Railway Station Officers' .. ..	1,068	1,059	1,089	1,106	1,076
Queensland Railway Traffic .. .. .	1,841	2,101	2,257	2,427	2,720
Queensland Shop Assistants' .. .. .	15,918	15,710	15,801	15,381	14,157
Queensland State Service .. .. .	13,978	15,676	16,924	17,733	17,777
Queensland Teachers' .. .. .	15,149	15,903	17,782	18,649	19,281
Qld Teachers in Independent Schools .. ..	1,275	1,409	1,511	1,843	2,026
Railway Salaried Officers' .. .. .	1,102	1,123	1,118	1,154	1,123
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	7,887	8,062	7,534	8,341	10,926
Transport Workers' (Q.) .. .. .	14,509	17,617	18,439	18,831	18,454
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.) .. ..	3,958	3,537	3,732	4,127	3,579
Other unions .. .. .	8,516	8,555	8,740	9,544	9,581
Total <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	314,306	331,137	340,641	348,451	345,463

<sup>1</sup> Federated Miscellaneous Workers', Foodstuffs and Allied Industries, and the Leather and Allied Trades Unions amalgamated in 1977. Figures prior to 1977 are totals for these three unions. <sup>2</sup> Unions numbered 75 in 1973, 73 in 1974 and 1975, 75 in 1976, and 74 in 1977.

Most unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	4,814	4,815	5,001	4,807	4,874
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	1,367	1,648	1,579	1,383	1,225
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,673	1,625	1,576	1,330	1,170
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association .. .. .	2,028	1,967	1,890	1,857	1,940
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	6,856	6,789	6,690	6,613	6,557
Queensland Confederation of Industry ..	1,467	1,542	1,526	1,995	2,277
Queensland Motor Industry Association	1,790	2,004	2,200	1,850	1,862
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,397	2,227	2,228	2,264	2,402
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	856	742	674	510	620
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,714	5,733	5,164	4,560	3,415
Other unions .. .. .	10,757	10,960	11,085	10,396	9,900
Total <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	39,719	40,052	39,613	37,565	36,242

<sup>1</sup> Employers' unions numbered 40 in 1973, 42 in 1974, 43 in 1975 and 1976, and 41 in 1977.

The next table shows further details of trade union (employee) membership in Queensland. The figures include, in addition to membership of unions registered in Queensland, members covered by Federal industrial arbitration legislation and other members of unions as defined in the Bureau publication *Trade Union Statistics: Australia* (Reference No. 6323.0).

## EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of wage and salary earners <sup>1</sup>		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1972 ..	138	248.4	95.1	343.5	64	51	60
1973 ..	140	254.2	107.9	362.1	63	53	60
1974 ..	137	264.5	110.6	375.1	66	54	62
1975 ..	134	275.2	117.9	393.1	68	55	64
1976 ..	133	270.8	117.2	388.0	67	54	63

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers of wage and salary earners have been revised using 1971 Census benchmarks. Excluding agriculture and private domestic service.

*Industrial Disputes*—The next two tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1972 .. .. .	442	146.2	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
1973 .. .. .	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
1974 .. .. .	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.5	12,023.6
1975 .. .. .	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,498.5
1976 .. .. .	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	13,450.9

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Industry group	Dis- putes	Workers involved			Work- ing days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	In- directly	Total		
		No.	'000	'000		
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining .. .. .	44	17.3	..	17.3	37.4	1,597.8
Other mining .. .. .	7	8.8	..	8.8	12.4	465.6
Metal products, machinery, and equipment .. .. .	23	43.1	..	43.1	54.0	1,792.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	44	35.2	2.8	38.0	55.8	1,444.0
Other manufacturing .. .. .	10	27.5	0.3	27.7	34.0	971.9
Construction .. .. .	114	77.5	..	77.5	100.8	3,341.9
Railway and air transport .. ..	14	21.8	..	21.8	21.9	632.4
Other transport, storage, and communi- cation .. .. .	14	24.5	..	24.5	27.2	854.9
Stevedoring services .. .. .	21	5.5	0.6	6.0	6.4	192.0
Other industries <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	28	53.0	..	53.0	76.0	2,158.5
Total .. .. .	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	13,450.9

<sup>1</sup> Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

## 3 WAGES

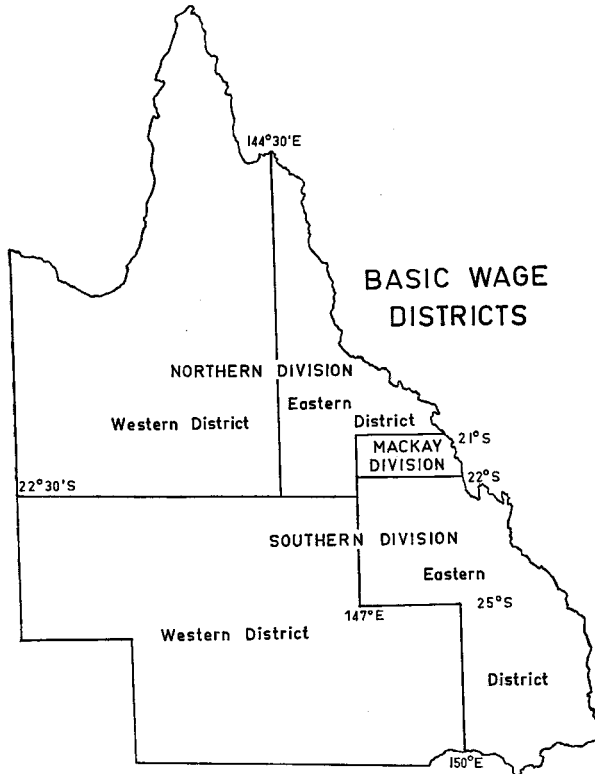
*Commonwealth Basic Wage*—The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*State Basic Wage*—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage is the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1975 as well as the more recent basic wage declarations are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown in the Appendix.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE  
(\$)

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
1921 .. .. .	8.50	4.30	16 February 1976 ..	59.90	46.75
1931 .. .. .	7.70	3.95	17 May 1976 .. ..	61.70	48.10
1941 .. .. .	8.90	4.80	16 August 1976 ..	64.20	50.60
1951 .. .. .	16.60	11.00	22 November 1976 ..	65.60	51.70
1961 .. .. .	28.40	21.30	28 March 1977 ..	71.30	57.40
1971 .. .. .	38.85	29.75	24 May 1977 .. ..	72.70	58.50
1975 .. .. .	54.40	42.55	22 August 1977 ..	74.20	59.70
1976 .. .. .	61.70	48.10	12 December 1977 ..	75.30	60.60
1977 .. .. .	72.70	58.50	27 February 1978 ..	76.40	61.50



The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

The amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, for each district are: South-Western District, \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.05; North-Western, \$3.25. Females receive 75 per cent of these amounts.

*Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers*—Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976* empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work, or work of a like nature and of equal value, or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period.

*Total Wages in Federal Awards*—In June 1967, a “total” wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each “total” adult male and female award wage.

*Wage Indexation*—On 30 April 1975 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission handed down a National (Total Wages in Federal Awards) Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. The Commission also indicated that it would reconvene following the release of the June quarter Consumer Price Index to hear submissions on a number of “wage indexation” principles and in particular on that of “the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries each quarter in relation to the most recent movement of the six capitals Consumer Price Index unless it is persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the adjustment, but that a quarterly movement of less than one per cent would be carried forward to the following quarter or quarters”.

In the National Wage Case in May 1977, the Commission considered the effects of Australian currency devaluation on the imported items of the Consumer Price Index. They decided that “the effect of devaluation on the imported items of the Consumer Price Index should be excluded from the Index for purposes of wage adjustment”. This was done so as not to “reduce the benefits conferred by devaluation on the competitiveness of the Australian economy by feeding back the resulting higher import prices into wages”. The effects of devaluation have been included in all subsequent wage decisions. The Commission in its February 1978 decision took into account two additional factors: (a) the amount by which the Consumer Price Index had increased in the December quarter 1977 because of a recent rise in petrol prices, which the Commonwealth Government had argued was on the grounds of resources conservation; and (b) cuts in income tax effective from 1 February 1978.

The outcome of recent hearings together with relevant quarterly changes in the Consumer Price Index are shown below.

Consumer Price Index Quarter	Increase <sup>1</sup> %	Adjustment to salaries and wages and date of operation
1976-77		
September	2.2	2.2 per cent—from 22 November 1976
December	6.0	\$5.70—from 31 March 1977
March	2.3	1.9 per cent of award rates up to \$200 per week, \$3.80 for award rates above \$200—from 24 May 1977
June	2.4	2.0 per cent—from 22 August 1977
1977-78		
September	2.0	1.5 per cent—from 12 December 1977
December	2.3	1.5 per cent of award rates up to \$170 per week, \$2.60 for awards above \$170—from 28 February 1978

<sup>1</sup> Percentage increase from previous quarter.

The Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, since announcing on 15 October 1975 that it would follow Federal Indexation arrangements, has awarded State wage adjustments in line with Federal decisions.

*Minimum Wage Rates*—All adult workers under Federal and State awards are guaranteed a minimum weekly wage. For information on the

introduction of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males, and the subsequent extension of the principle to adult females, see the 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

The next table shows minimum weekly wage rates applicable to adult males as prescribed under Federal and Queensland State Awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES  
(\$)

Date of operation <sup>1</sup>	Amount	Date of operation <sup>1</sup>	Amount
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards</i>	
15 February 1976 .. .. .	86.30	16 February 1976 .. .. .	88.60
1 April 1976 .. .. .	91.30	5 April 1976 .. .. .	93.60
15 May 1976 .. .. .	94.00	17 May 1976 .. .. .	96.40
15 August 1976 .. .. .	96.50	16 August 1976 .. .. .	98.90
22 November 1976 .. .. .	98.60	22 November 1976 .. .. .	101.10
31 March 1977 .. .. .	104.30	28 March 1977 .. .. .	106.80
24 May 1977 .. .. .	106.30	24 May 1977 .. .. .	108.80
22 August 1977 .. .. .	108.40	22 August 1977 .. .. .	111.00
12 December 1977 .. .. .	110.00	12 December 1977 .. .. .	112.70
18 February 1978 .. .. .	111.70	27 February 1978 .. .. .	114.40

<sup>1</sup> Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

*Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates*—The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown in the table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded because of coverage difficulties.

As the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES:  
ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

End of June	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers <sup>3</sup>			
	Adult males	Adult females <sup>1</sup>	Adult males <sup>2</sup>	Adult females <sup>1</sup>	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females <sup>1</sup>	Males <sup>2</sup>	Females <sup>1</sup>
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1973 ..	75.49	57.18	188.21	144.03	267.3	287.2	266.0	287.1
1974 ..	96.89	76.96	241.78	193.85	343.1	386.6	341.7	386.4
1975 ..	116.78	102.88	291.31	259.15	413.5	516.8	411.7	516.5
1976 ..	133.61	122.04	333.69	307.40	473.1	613.0	471.6	612.7
1977s ..	147.63	135.73	368.82	341.89	522.7	681.8	521.3	681.5

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. <sup>2</sup> Excluding shipping and stevedoring. <sup>3</sup> Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100. s Subject to revision.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the minimum wage rates index is available from the Bureau's publication *Wage Rates* (Reference No. 6312.0), and a longer series is given in the Appendix.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable to adult males and adult females, within specific groups of industries.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES<sup>1</sup>  
INDUSTRY GROUPS<sup>2</sup>, QUEENSLAND  
(\$)

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>s</sup>
ADULT MALES					
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	86.58	109.77	132.46	164.74	180.50
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .. .	74.83	99.92	114.03	129.70	143.49
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	72.67	94.04	113.48	129.44	143.37
Building and construction .. .. .	75.28	96.41	114.52	132.93	146.47
Railway services .. .. .	75.53	101.57	117.42	132.99	146.91
Road and air transport .. .. .	71.59	88.13	108.10	124.16	137.72
Shipping and stevedoring .. .. .	87.70	111.15	135.13	153.34	168.15
Communication .. .. .	93.61	122.16	136.52	154.46	169.64
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	74.51	92.87	110.78	130.46	144.60
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .. .	75.59	90.92	117.79	136.28	150.64
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .. .	68.30	88.28	105.64	122.24	134.70
All industry groups <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	75.49	96.89	115.83	133.61	147.63
ADULT FEMALES					
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .. .	53.53	69.28	97.35	113.51	126.61
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	54.36	71.46	98.99	116.78	130.53
Transport and communication .. .. .	66.57	95.08	110.85	127.82	141.70
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	58.98	76.87	104.78	127.36	141.66
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .. .	58.76	76.35	107.35	124.12	138.65
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .. .	52.13	80.06	98.10	116.18	127.24
All industry groups <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	57.18	76.96	102.86	122.04	135.73

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding rural. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

*Wage Rates and Average Earnings*—Average weekly earnings include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments, etc. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian



wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

The basic wage, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males) <sup>1</sup>		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate <sup>1</sup>		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit <sup>2</sup>	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
Year	\$		\$		\$	
1972-73 .. ..	44.20	155.6	75.49	209.8	96.90	224.4
1973-74 .. ..	49.40	173.9	96.89	269.3	112.60	260.5
1974-75 .. ..	54.40	191.5	115.83	321.9	141.80	328.2
1975-76 .. ..	61.70	217.3	133.61	371.3	163.50	378.5
1976-77 .. ..	72.70	256.0	147.63s	410.3s	184.50s	427.1s
Quarter						
1977: March ..	71.30	251.1	144.89s	402.7s	174.00s	402.8s
June ..	72.70	256.0	147.63s	410.3s	192.30s	445.1s
September ..	74.20	261.3	150.53s	418.4s	195.60s	452.8s
December ..	75.30	265.1	152.76s	424.6s	206.80s	478.7s

<sup>1</sup> At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. <sup>2</sup> Average for year or quarter shown. s Subject to revision.

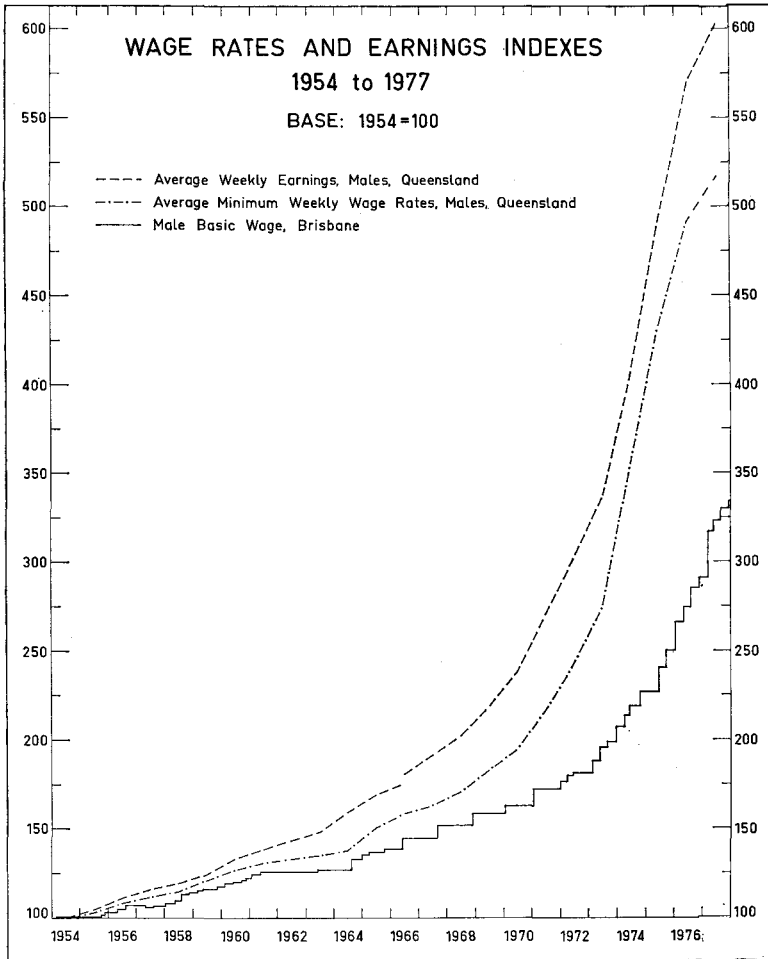
Movements in the basic wage, minimum award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form on the next page. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.

#### 4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1975* and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.



*Note.* The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

*Hours*—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the “spread” of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award are 40 per week. An exception is made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Federal awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week’s work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

*Leave*—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

*Annual Leave*—For all State and most Federal awards continuous shift workers are entitled to five weeks and other workers to four weeks annual leave and a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay, or average weekly earnings, whichever is the lesser.

*Long Service Leave*—Under State legislation workers are entitled to 13 weeks leave after a period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after 10 years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after 10 years' service.

*Sick Leave*—These entitlements vary, the minimum being eight working days per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

*Holidays*—Persons working on authorised public holidays and on any additional holidays proclaimed on a State-wide basis or applicable to a specified locality, generally receive penalty rates under their awards. In some awards, however, no penalty rates apply but the award provides for some benefit in lieu of penalty rates.

## 5 SURVEYS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS OF EMPLOYEES

*October Surveys*—Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax are conducted as at the last pay period in October. The object of the surveys is to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes.

All wage and salary earners are represented, except for defence personnel, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL  
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Adult males</b>					
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	75.40	89.00	120.40	135.90	156.60
Other manufacturing .. .. .	75.80	86.90	121.80	138.20	156.50
Total manufacturing .. .. .	75.70	87.70	121.20	137.30	156.50
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	86.30	101.50	129.00	148.00	174.80
All industry groups .. .. .	83.30	97.60	126.90	145.30	170.10
Junior males .. .. .	44.90	51.80	72.00	82.80	96.50
Adult females .. .. .	61.90	76.70	102.00	125.20	148.80
Junior females .. .. .	38.10	45.30	64.30	78.60	91.60
<b>Average weekly overtime earnings</b>					
<b>Adult males</b>					
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	11.50	17.60	18.40	13.80	18.20
Other manufacturing .. .. .	12.70	18.20	18.90	23.50	23.90
Total manufacturing .. .. .	12.20	18.00	18.70	19.70	21.70
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	9.80	12.00	14.60	12.10	13.50
All industry groups .. .. .	10.50	13.70	15.70	14.00	15.60
Junior males .. .. .	2.80	4.00	3.70	3.60	4.30
Adult females .. .. .	1.90	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.50
Junior females .. .. .	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.00	1.00
<b>Average weekly total earnings</b>					
<b>Adult males</b>					
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	86.90	106.60	138.80	149.60	174.80
Other manufacturing .. .. .	88.50	105.10	140.60	161.60	180.40
Total manufacturing .. .. .	87.90	105.70	139.90	156.90	178.20
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	96.10	113.50	143.70	160.10	188.30
All industry groups .. .. .	93.80	111.30	142.60	159.30	185.70
Junior males .. .. .	47.70	55.80	75.70	86.30	100.80
Adult females .. .. .	63.70	79.20	104.40	127.60	151.30
Junior females .. .. .	38.90	46.20	65.40	79.60	92.60
<b>Average weekly total hours paid for</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Adult males</b>					
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	41.7	43.1	41.8	39.7	40.8
Other manufacturing .. .. .	42.1	43.4	42.3	42.0	42.0
Total manufacturing .. .. .	42.0	43.3	42.1	41.1	41.5
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	41.4	41.2	40.8	39.7	39.9
All industry groups .. .. .	41.5	41.8	41.1	40.1	40.3
Junior males .. .. .	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.3	39.6
Adult females .. .. .	39.4	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.4
Junior females .. .. .	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.7
<b>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</b>					
<b>Adult males</b>					
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	3.7	4.9	3.6	2.5	2.9
Other manufacturing .. .. .	4.1	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.6
Total manufacturing .. .. .	4.0	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.3
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.9
All industry groups .. .. .	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.3
Junior males .. .. .	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Adult females .. .. .	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Junior females .. .. .	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
<b>Average total hourly earnings</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Adult males</b>					
Manufacturing .. .. .	2.09	2.44	3.32	3.82	4.29
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	2.32	2.75	3.52	4.03	4.72
All industry groups .. .. .	2.26	2.66	3.47	3.97	4.61
Junior males .. .. .	1.20	1.39	1.91	2.20	2.55
Adult females .. .. .	1.62	2.03	2.70	3.32	3.94
Junior females .. .. .	0.99	1.18	1.69	2.06	2.39

*May Surveys*—Surveys of this kind were introduced to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the distribution and composition of earnings and hours of employees. The survey also provides information relating to the incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Separate stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and Local Government Authorities are used, while Commonwealth and State Government bodies are fully enumerated. The majority of employers selected are requested to supply relevant details on separate questionnaires for only a sample of their employees.

All wage and salary earners are represented except for members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Because of differences in scope and definition, the results of the May Surveys are not directly comparable with those of other surveys and series such as the October Survey of Earnings and Hours of Employees, the May 1971 Survey of Weekly Earnings, and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October Surveys for instance, adults include persons under 21 years of age paid at adult rates while in the May Survey such persons are included with others under 21 years of age.

The following table shows the composition of average weekly earnings and average weekly hours paid for, for full-time non-managerial employees in Queensland.

COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FOR FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1976

Particulars	Males		Females	
	Earnings \$	Hours No.	Earnings \$	Hours No.
Persons aged 21 years and over				
Average weekly earnings and hours .. ..	177.30	41.0	144.50	38.4
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay ..	155.10	} 38.7	{ 140.30	} 38.1
Payment by measured result and other pay	7.30			
Overtime .. .. .	15.00	2.3	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>
Persons aged under 21 years				
Average weekly earnings and hours .. ..	105.90	40.4	90.70	38.6
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay ..	96.50	} 38.9	{ 89.00	} 38.3
Payment by measured result and other pay	2.60			
Overtime .. .. .	6.80	1.5	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The next table shows the distribution of weekly earnings for full-time adult (persons aged 21 years and over) non-managerial employees paid for a full week.

FULL-TIME ADULT<sup>1</sup> NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK:  
WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1976

Weekly earnings groups	Males		Females	
	Number	Cumulative proportion of total	Number	Cumulative proportion of total
\$	'000	%	'000	%
Under 120 .. .. .	12.8	5.0	16.7	17.7
120 and under 130 .. .. .	20.3	13.0	19.2	38.0
130 and under 140 .. .. .	28.3	24.1	16.9	55.9
140 and under 150 .. .. .	25.8	34.2	10.0	66.5
150 and under 160 .. .. .	28.2	45.3	11.6	78.8
160 and under 170 .. .. .	19.8	53.1		
170 and under 180 .. .. .	21.6	61.5	10.5	89.8
180 and under 190 .. .. .	16.5	68.0		
190 and under 200 .. .. .	14.8	73.8	9.6	..
200 and under 220 .. .. .	21.5	82.2		
220 and under 240 .. .. .	14.9	88.1		
240 and under 280 .. .. .	15.3	94.1		
280 and over .. .. .	15.1	..		
Total .. .. .	254.8	..	94.5	..

<sup>1</sup> Aged 21 years and over.

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE  
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND  
(\$)

Particulars	October				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Managerial etc. staff (males)					
Manufacturing groups .. ..	134.30	152.00	190.00	217.60	247.40
Non-manufacturing groups ..	134.80	160.20	192.10	216.80	252.70
All groups .. .. .	136.10	158.00	191.60	217.00	251.40

## 6 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

*Safety*—Most of the legislation regarding industrial safety is administered by the Department of Labour Relations, although other departments hold responsibilities in certain areas. The safety regulations relating to the safety of shops, factories, and offices are not contained by any universal industrial legislation but are covered by a number of Acts, the principal Acts being *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1975* and the *Inspection of Machinery Act 1951-1974*. Safety regulations for other industries are mentioned in the respective sections of the *Year Book*.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance*—In Queensland workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1974* all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the Police Force and the Commonwealth Government Public Service (separately provided for under other legislation), and members of an employee's family dwelling in his house, are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment. The term personal injury also refers to a disease which is contracted, aggravated, or accelerated in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor.

Under the Act the amount of money payable for a fatal injury of a breadwinner is \$26,350, plus \$700 for each dependent child. For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$26,350. The weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or industrial agreement for the first 26 weeks of injury is the award or agreed rate. After 26 weeks the rate is the basic wage plus dependent allowances.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Intimated claims	No.	83,095	92,359	87,045	84,891	80,844
Claims <sup>1</sup>	\$	28,227,948	70,863,891	63,897,737	49,148,911	52,229,540
Premiums <sup>2</sup>	\$	25,260,801	48,408,677	68,088,496	82,932,727	68,731,326

<sup>1</sup> Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. <sup>2</sup> After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$29,750,568 in 1976-77.

*Industrial Accidents*—Detailed information on industrial accidents in Queensland, on a date of occurrence basis, have been compiled since 1972. Statistics relate to compensative accidents covered by the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1974* and are restricted to fatal injuries, permanent disabilities, and those accidents causing an absence from work of one shift or more. Accidents involving medical expenses only are not recorded. Statistics do not include all self-employed persons who are not obliged to insure, and members of the Police Force and Commonwealth Public Service.

Details of the total number of work injuries and occupational diseases showing the number of fatal, permanent, and temporary disabilities, as well as injuries sustained on journeys to or from work or in recess periods are given in the next table.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74			1974-75		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal work injuries	50	..	50	45	1	46
Fatal diseases	50	..	50	40	..	40
Permanently disabling work injuries	693	42	735	665	55	720
Permanently disabling diseases	59	1	60	71	..	71
Temporarily disabling work injuries	53,589	6,088	59,677	52,760	5,505	58,265
Temporarily disabling diseases	940	287	1,227	818	273	1,091
Injuries sustained on journey to or from work	1,907	738	2,645	1,781	555	2,336
Injuries incurred during recess periods	150	71	221	123	37	160

Industrial accidents giving the extent of disability and the number of days lost are shown in the next table. The information relates to work injuries only, i.e. accidents occurring in a person's hours of work, excluding occupational diseases.

WORK INJURIES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Industry group	All injuries	Extent of disability			Days lost, temporary disability
		Fatal	Per- manent	Tem- porary	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ..	2,322	6	59	2,257	61,316
Mining (including quarrying) .. ..	2,071	2	36	2,033	30,129
Meat products manufacturing .. ..	6,426	1	55	6,370	98,745
Other food, beverages, and tobacco mfg ..	3,164	3	45	3,116	50,872
Wood, wood products, and furniture mfg ..	2,006	2	51	1,953	34,612
Fabricated metal products manufacturing ..	3,251	2	34	3,215	42,294
Transport equipment manufacturing .. ..	3,735	2	28	3,705	50,202
Construction .. .. .	13,541	9	138	13,394	243,684
Wholesale and retail .. .. .	7,441	4	80	7,357	115,416
Transport and storage .. .. .	3,665	9	53	3,603	81,113
Other industries .. .. .	11,409	6	141	11,262	195,480
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>59,031</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>58,265</b>	<b>1,003,863</b>



## • Chapter 21

# PUBLIC FINANCE

## 1 INTRODUCTION

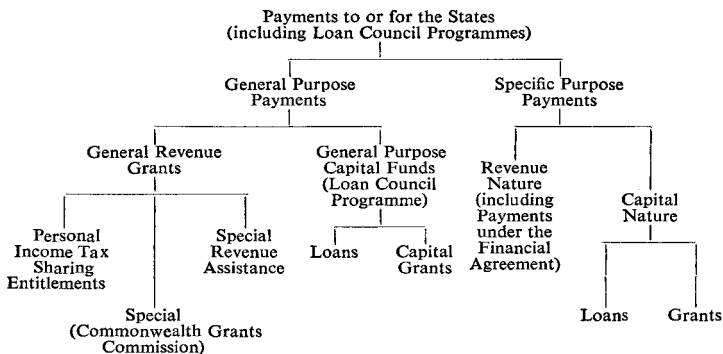
This chapter provides details of the financial transactions of public authorities in Queensland, namely the Queensland Government, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities (Sections 4, 7, and 8). A consolidation of the transactions of the three levels of public authorities is shown in Section 3.

Details on associated topics such as Commonwealth and State Government financial relations, government indebtedness, taxation, and State financial institutions are also presented in this chapter.

## 2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Most of the information contained in this section has been extracted from *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities, 1977-78* (Commonwealth Government Budget Paper No. 7). Payments to or for the States by the Commonwealth Government may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram below. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities.

*General Revenue Grants*, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlements (Financial Assistance Grants prior to 1976-77), Special Grants (on recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.



*Personal Income Tax Sharing*—Personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States were introduced to provide general purpose financial assistance to the States and Local Authorities. This assistance replaces the previous arrangements for Financial Assistance Grants to the States, and the previous system of the Commonwealth Grants Commission assessing at the Federal level the financial needs of individual Local Authorities. Further details of the Financial Assistance Grants can be obtained in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The personal income tax sharing arrangements are being introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, which commenced in 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government continues as the sole authority imposing

taxes on income but each year the States will receive, in total, 33.6 per cent of the personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of the health insurance levy and any special surcharges or rebates made under Commonwealth Government legislation. The States' share was agreed on as 33.6 per cent because this was the relationship between the total Financial Assistance Grants in 1975-76 and the June 1976 estimate of total net personal income tax collections in the same year.

The total Stage 1 entitlement is divided between the States according to the formula set out in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The formula is designed to ensure that in 1976-77 and each subsequent year the per capita relationships between the States of the 1975-76 Financial Assistance Grants are maintained.

Under Stage 2, the Stage 1 arrangement will continue but, in addition, each State will have the right to impose a surcharge, or grant a rebate, on personal income tax in its territory additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth Government. Any State surcharges or rebates will be collected or paid by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States.

It is intended that there will be periodic reviews of the tax sharing arrangements as a whole and of the relativities between States with the first review being made sometime before the end of 1980-81.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*, the States will also receive a specified proportion of personal income tax collections for distribution to Local Authorities. (For further details see Section 7, Local Government.)

The personal income tax sharing allocation to Queensland in 1976-77 was \$660.2m, an increase of \$123.4m on the 1975-76 Financial Assistance Grant figure. In addition \$24.2m was paid to Queensland for distribution to Local Authorities.

*Special Grants* have been paid to States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934-35. The Commission inquires into and reports upon any application made by a State for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State, by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of other States.

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares the financial position of the claimant State(s) with standards derived from the experience of New South Wales and Victoria which are currently recognised by the Commission as the standard States.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the financial positions in that year for the claimant and standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland first became a claimant State in September 1971 and has received special grants each year from 1971-72. The total amount paid to Queensland during 1977-78 was \$24.8m which is made up of an advance grant of \$14.0m for 1977-78 and a completion grant of \$10.8m for 1975-76.

*Special Revenue Assistance.* In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Commonwealth Government from time to time has made *ad hoc* payments to all or some of the States to help on occasions

when budgeting problems have arisen from unusual circumstances. The most recent payment was made in 1974-75 when an amount of \$75m was distributed among the States. Queensland's share was \$10,475,000.

*General Purpose Capital Funds (Commonwealth Loan Council Programme).* The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Commonwealth Government and of each State Government. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In 1976-77 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$800,000 in the year, borrowed \$177.6m, while the smaller authorities in Queensland, on whose borrowings no aggregate limit is imposed by the Loan Council, borrowed \$66.1m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Programmes for each of the five years to 1976-77 are shown in the following table. The borrowing programmes of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programmes in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools, police buildings, and the like, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States.

Queensland's loan programme allocation of \$181.1m in 1976-77 was 13.4 per cent of the six States' total of \$1,356m, and comprised borrowings of \$120.7m and interest-free capital grants of \$60.4m.

*Specific Purpose Payments* are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Commonwealth Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Revenue payments to Queensland for 1976-77 amounted to \$331.5m. The most significant payments were \$82.9m for Medibank-Public hospital running costs; \$73.5m for universities; \$56.1m for schools; \$49.0m for colleges of advanced education; and \$24.2m for assistance to Local Government. Revenue payments also include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Commonwealth Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Total contributions received by Queensland in 1976-77 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$6.4m.

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1976-77 Queensland received \$299.2m, of which repayable advances comprised \$89.5m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$90.7m road grants; \$37.4m for housing; \$28.1m for schools; and \$26.4m for the Gladstone Power Station.



Cairns Civic Centre

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*Chapter 21*

A Torres Strait  
Island ceremony

TOURIST INDUSTRY—*Chapter 24*

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau  
and Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Hayman Island resort



Shopping village, Gold Coast







New bird life park,  
Gold Coast



Surfing beach, Caloundra

## TOURIST INDUSTRY—Chapter 24

Photos: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Story Bridge, across the beautiful Brisbane River



The next table shows the Commonwealth Government payments to and for Queensland for 1966-67 and for each of the five years to 1976-77.

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS  
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1966-67	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>General Revenue Assistance</i>						
Personal income tax sharing	125,514	271,946	318,245	414,446	536,792	660,200
Special grants	..	10,000	10,000	24,750	36,300	27,000
Special revenue assistance	2,750	..	4,228	10,475	..	..
Total	128,264	281,946	332,473	449,671	573,092	687,200
<i>General Purpose Capital Funds</i>						
State Government Loan Council borrowing programmes	72,510	92,752	78,236	107,455	114,919	120,705
Capital grants	..	31,429	36,987	46,112	57,459	60,352
Total	72,510	124,181	115,223	153,567	172,378	181,057
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes</i>						
Payments under Financial Agreement						
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	2,439	3,636	3,844	4,012	3,900	4,165
Debt charges assistance	..	4,576	6,102	7,627	..	..
State emergency services	..	..	..	114	269	302
Universities	4,276	10,664	26,169	49,876	57,185	73,483
Colleges of advanced education	197	2,906	14,438	27,230	33,999	48,962
Technical and further education	..	..	715	2,262	4,643	4,537
Schools	..	6,250	13,578	35,604	46,162	56,058
Pre-schools and child care	..	..	436	1,734	5,356	6,970
Child migrant education	..	98	165	255	195	2
Educational research	..	60	109	296	190	216
Medibank—Public hospital running costs	..	..	..	..	102,820	82,883
Community health	..	..	734	1,891	3,643	4,797
Tuberculosis control	2,197	1,932	2,247	2,979	1,822	1,253
School dental scheme	..	..	278	629	998	2,026
Health education	..	75	155	118	132	116
Blood transfusion services	215	212	304	416	547	680
Health planning agencies	..	..	65	53	70	84
Home care services	..	248	312	1,245	1,693	1,990
Assistance for deserted wives	..	1,736	1,346	1,179	1,935	2,508
Maryborough employment grants	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Employment grants	..	16,400	2,353	5,600	5,000	..
Regional employment development scheme	..	..	..	1,916	2,781	..
Aboriginal advancement	..	2,269	975	1,701	2,952	3,314
Housing	142	669	651	766	753	858
Area improvement	..	..	..	159	177	..
Sewerage	..	..	..	60	251	99
Assistance for Local Government	..	..	..	8,954	13,808	24,222
Leisure and recreation	..	..	20	6	118	94
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	..	885	470	1,661	2,190	3,266
Agricultural extension services	545	1,380	1,525	1,583	1,826	2,097
Coal mining industry long service leave	157	316	410	429	454	780
Apprenticeship training	..	25	52	212	471	750
Legal aid	..	..	296	161	131	131
Road safety practices	21	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants	205	641	700	853	706	1,258
Natural disaster relief	3,197	32	3,990	113	52	45
Other	15	40	203	466	109	305
Total	15,798	57,270	84,862	164,380	299,558	331,471

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS—  
*continued*  
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1966-67	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes</i>						
Housing for servicemen .. .. .	4,680	400	200	5,200	7,500	12,300
Universities .. .. .	1,641	2,545	5,624	9,821	6,453	7,581
Colleges of advanced education ..	1,137	3,806	5,078	13,438	9,181	14,630
Technical and further education ..	1,448	1,910	1,945	4,073	3,334	4,439
Schools .. .. .	1,435	4,366	8,990	27,970	22,363	28,090
Pre-schools and child care .. .. .	..	..	1,003	3,806	2,584	314
Mental health institutions .. .. .	288	967	247	..	..	..
Hospitals .. .. .	..	..	250	5,084	15,280	17,000
Nursing homes .. .. .	..	240	145	148	925	652
Community health .. .. .	..	..	1,468	1,282	1,778	2,805
Tuberculosis control .. .. .	28	27	22	56	203	109
School dental scheme .. .. .	..	..	192	2,352	5,299	1,896
Blood transfusion services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	6
Senior citizens' centres .. .. .	..	184	55	153	392	916
Dwellings for pensioners .. .. .	..	1,250	1,331	1,314	1,133	2,023
Migrant centres .. .. .	..	14	18	163	..	..
Aboriginal advancement .. .. .	..	5,431	8,982	8,661	7,205	4,397
Housing .. .. .	9,060	350	17,400	43,810	31,010	37,410
Area improvement .. .. .	..	..	..	2,341	2,315	468
National estate .. .. .	..	..	33	791	567	183
Leisure and cultural facilities .. ..	..	..	238	766	1,060	590
Sewerage .. .. .	..	..	2,007	12,854	13,767	1,000
Community facilities, Townsville ..	..	60	301	67	..	25
Roads <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	31,934	57,624	64,466	75,089 <sub>r</sub>	88,980 <sub>r</sub>	90,700
Urban public transport .. .. .	..	..	..	2,126	8,985 <sub>r</sub>	11,380
Transport planning and research ..	..	..	..	562	1,070	1,184
Weipa development .. .. .	553	..	..	..	..	..
Julius Dam .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	..	..
Ross River Dam .. .. .	..	1,500	..	..	1,402	1,158
Gladstone Power Station .. .. .	..	14,000	26,607	32,449	39,000	26,422
Softwood forestry .. .. .	201	2,160	1,535	2,340	2,250	1,547
Dairy adjustment programme .. ..	..	2,000	656	1,008	3,702	877
Rural adjustment scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,605
Beef industry assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,374	2,226
Rural reconstruction .. .. .	..	7,300	7,367	3,716	5,900	3,720
Bundaberg Irrigation Works .. .. .	..	4,425	3,114	2,000	2,500	11
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	1,988	622	315	..	..
Glenlyon Dam .. .. .	..	..	..	439	..	..
Lower Dawson River weirs .. .. .	..	..	95	455	..	..
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System ..	..	..	387	1,799	1,999	814
Clare Weir .. .. .	..	..	..	100	349	2,551
Water resources assessment .. .. .	366	563	770	878	932	952
Flood mitigation .. .. .	..	..	..	120	2,060	1,651
Soil conservation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	623	..
Brigalow lands development .. .. .	2,509	698	139	651	2,296 <sub>r</sub>	1,909
Tourism development .. .. .	..	..	..	188	140	147
Natural disaster relief .. .. .	2,316	-74	23,869	26,721	6,400	11,094
Other .. .. .	..	10	50	243	173	418
Total .. .. .	57,596	113,744	185,206	297,349	307,513 <sub>r</sub>	299,200

*Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programmes*

General purpose .. .. .	200,774	406,127	447,696	603,238	745,470	868,257
Specific purpose .. .. .	73,394	171,014	270,068	461,729	607,071 <sub>r</sub>	630,671
Total .. .. .	274,168	577,141	717,764	1,064,967	1,352,541 <sub>r</sub>	1,498,928

<sup>1</sup> Financial assistance grants up to 1975-76. <sup>2</sup> Including, in addition to general roads payments, payments for beef cattle roads, Barkly Highway maintenance, and road safety improvements. <sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES  
(\$m)

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	537	593	756	947	1,133
Victoria .. .. .	396	444	562	706	842
Queensland .. .. .	282	332	450	573	687
South Australia .. .. .	202	228	318	366	433
Western Australia .. .. .	196	225	287	363	441
Tasmania .. .. .	87	101	140	157	186
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,723</b>
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	79	87	107	137	144
Victoria .. .. .	63	71	87	109	114
Queensland .. .. .	31	37	46	57	60
South Australia .. .. .	34	38	47	56	59
Western Australia .. .. .	23	26	32	40	42
Tasmania .. .. .	17	21	26	30	32
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>SPECIFIC PURPOSE RECURRENT GRANTS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	136	203	422	815	838
Victoria .. .. .	106	178	353	653	677
Queensland .. .. .	57	85	164	300	331
South Australia .. .. .	38	64	123	235	244
Western Australia .. .. .	35	58	116	232	246
Tasmania .. .. .	17	22	43	80	74
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,409</b>
<b>SPECIFIC PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	124	187	348	354	342
Victoria .. .. .	95	132	261	274	251
Queensland .. .. .	90	128	197	202	210
South Australia .. .. .	46	67	104	107	98
Western Australia .. .. .	69	85	112	128	115
Tasmania .. .. .	19	21	43	61	49
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,063</b>
<b>SPECIFIC PURPOSE LOAN PAYMENTS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	37	113	216	241	195
Victoria .. .. .	17	77	176	183	149
Queensland .. .. .	24	58	101	105	90
South Australia .. .. .	8	51	93	99	81
Western Australia .. .. .	10	24	64	56	54
Tasmania .. .. .	4	17	31	27	27
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	913	1,184	1,850	2,493 <sup>r</sup>	2,652
Victoria .. .. .	678	901	1,440	1,926	2,033
Queensland .. .. .	484	640	958	1,238	1,378
South Australia .. .. .	328	448	685	863	915
Western Australia .. .. .	333	418	612	819	897
Tasmania .. .. .	145	182	283	356	368
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>7,694<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8,243</b>



COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*  
(\$m)

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>STATE GOVERNMENT LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMMES</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	233	183	227	274	288
Victoria .. .. .	187	150	185	218	229
Queensland .. .. .	93	78	107	115	121
South Australia .. .. .	101	80	99	113	119
Western Australia .. .. .	69	55	68	80	84
Tasmania .. .. .	51	43	55	61	64
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>904</b>
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS</b>					
New South Wales .. .. .	1,146	1,367	2,077	2,767 <sup>r</sup>	2,940
Victoria .. .. .	865	1,051	1,625	2,144	2,261
Queensland .. .. .	577	718	1,065	1,353 <sup>r</sup>	1,499
South Australia .. .. .	428	527	784	976	1,033
Western Australia .. .. .	402	473	680	899	982
Tasmania .. .. .	196	226	338	417	431
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>9,147</b>

<sup>1</sup> Financial Assistance Grants to 1975-76 and the States' Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlements from the beginning of 1976-77, Special Grants, and Special Revenue Assistance. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

### 3 PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics system of public finance statistics is designed to provide, for the public sector, statistics which complement the accounts for individual sectors provided in the Australian National Accounts. These statistics are intended to:

- (i) consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed;
- (ii) show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programmes;
- (iii) show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programmes;
- (iv) indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programmes, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc.

The system is essentially a re-classification of information given in the published accounting statements and reports of public authorities, supplemented where appropriate and feasible by additional dissections of reported transactions and balances. The analysis in Queensland covers the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Fund of the State Government, selected subsidiary authorities and instrumentalities, and Local Authorities.

The financial transactions of these public authorities are analysed and then re-classified according to *economic type* and *purpose*, as opposed to conventional accounting presentations which reflect the organisational and institutional characteristics of receipts and outlays, e.g. salaries and wages, stores and stationery, buildings and works.

The figures in the next table show receipts and outlays of all Queensland public authorities covered by the analysis.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Economic type	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<b>OUTLAY</b>					
Final consumption expenditure ..	355,721	439,214	567,149	808,834	1,053,301
Gross capital formation					
Increases in stocks .. ..	-491	881	1,224	4,376	7,103
Expenditure on new fixed assets ..	405,266	435,406	506,333	744,083	821,024
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	7,318	-3,440	-910	-5,093	-12,501
Total gross capital formation ..	-412,093	432,847	506,647	743,366	815,626
Transfer payments					
Interest .. .. .	145,623	157,274	169,769	190,266	223,688
Transfers to persons .. ..	22,087	26,281	33,489	35,556	47,530
Subsidies .. .. .	2,179	2,189	2,933	5,135	5,870
Grants for private capital purposes	2,365	2,815	8,771	14,054	7,950
Total transfer payments .. ..	172,254	188,559	214,962	245,011	285,038
Net advances to the private sector ..	16,794	7,399	15,350	35,786	37,123
Total outlay .. .. .	956,862	1,068,019	1,304,108	1,832,997	2,191,088
Current outlay .. .. .	527,975	627,773	782,111	1,053,845	1,338,339
Capital outlay .. .. .	428,887	440,246	521,997	779,152	852,749
<b>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</b>					
Receipts					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. ..	231,463	282,704	346,205	407,291	513,598
Income from public enterprises ..	85,282	93,961	79,743	56,732	88,657
Property income					
Interest .. .. .	23,455	24,780	36,919	46,517	45,945
Land rent, royalties .. ..	13,231	14,394	14,958	43,292	46,321
Grants from the Cwlth Govt					
For current purposes .. ..	285,751	339,365	418,568	623,859	891,663
For capital purposes .. ..	117,881	121,531	164,667	243,304	260,775
Total receipts .. .. .	757,063	876,735	1,061,060	1,420,995	1,846,959
Financing items					
Net borrowing					
Local Authority and public corporation securities ..	76,304	69,794	75,634	100,497	102,727
Other general govt securities ..	33,169	14,914	36,916	45,959	74,550
Advances from the Cwlth Govt (net) .. .. .	74,647	91,556	109,202	179,835	189,734
Net receipts of private trust funds	10,461	30,212	36,272	19,038	66,018
Reduction in cash and bank balances .. .. .	-28,496	-34,523	-46,524	20,372	-149,838
Reduction in security holdings ..	-1,593	-24,025	-11,561	3,701	-6,580
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowances ..	25,142	27,147	27,379	28,905	34,375
Other .. .. .	10,165	16,209	15,730	13,696	33,143
Total financing items .. ..	199,799	191,284	243,048	412,002	344,129
Total funds available .. ..	956,862	1,068,019	1,304,108	1,832,997	2,191,088

r Revised since last issue.

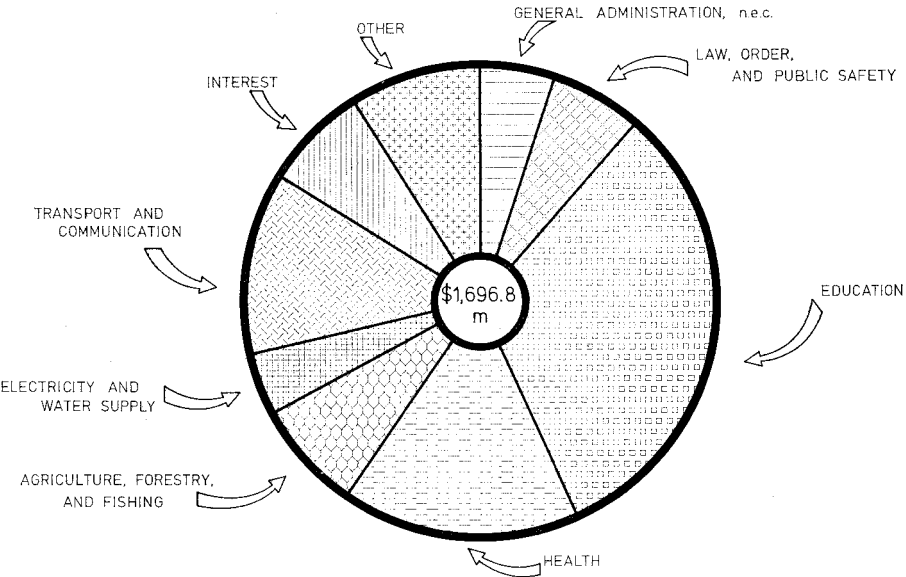
In the process of consolidation, transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems of individual authorities are eliminated, as are transfers between authorities. This is apparent in the next table which shows the economic type classification of receipts and outlays for each level of government separately and as consolidated totals.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS BY LEVEL OF  
GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76  
(\$'000)

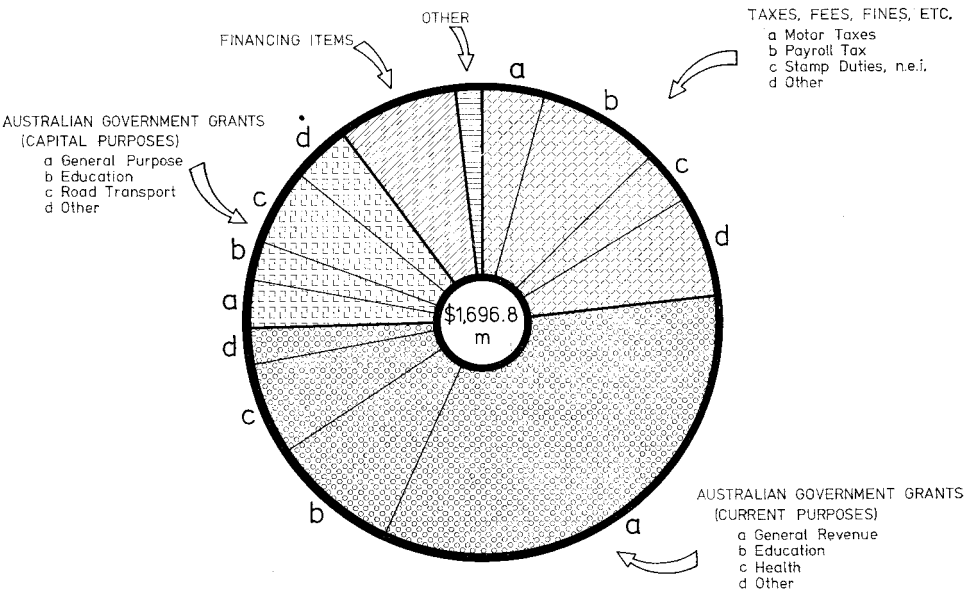
Economic type	Old Govt	Semi-govt Authorities	Local Authorities	All public authorities
<b>OUTLAY</b>				
Final consumption expenditure .. .. .	938,527	30,433	84,341	1,053,301
Gross capital formation				
Increases in stocks .. .. .	-715	7,818	..	7,103
Expenditure on new fixed assets .. .. .	456,615	133,146	231,263	821,024
Expenditure on existing assets (net) .. .. .	-3,554	-3,317	-5,630	-12,501
Total gross capital formation .. .. .	452,346	137,647	225,633	815,626
Transfer payments				
Interest .. .. .	117,722	50,064	55,902	223,688
Transfers to persons .. .. .	47,530	..	..	47,530
Subsidies .. .. .	5,870	..	..	5,870
Grants for private capital purposes .. .. .	7,950	..	..	7,950
Grants to Local Authorities .. .. .	82,127	-2,934	..	.. <sup>1</sup>
Total transfer payments .. .. .	261,199	47,130	55,902	285,038
Net advances				
To the private sector .. .. .	34,678	2,445	..	37,123
To Local Authorities .. .. .	10,044	..	..	.. <sup>1</sup>
Total outlay .. .. .	1,696,794	217,655	365,876	2,191,088
Current outlay .. .. .	1,199,726	80,497	140,243	1,338,339
Capital outlay .. .. .	497,068	137,158	225,633	852,749
<b>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</b>				
Receipts				
Taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	394,224	2,420	116,954	513,598
Income from public enterprises .. .. .	-44,500	78,459	54,698	88,657
Property income				
Interest .. .. .	28,526	10,800	6,619	45,945
Land rent, royalties .. .. .	46,216	105	..	46,321
Grants from the Commonwealth Government				
For current purposes .. .. .	871,996	654	..	872,650
For capital purposes .. .. .	258,786	1,133	..	259,919
Direct to Local Authorities .. .. .	..	..	19,869	19,869
Grants from State Authorities .. .. .	..	..	79,193	.. <sup>1</sup>
Total receipts .. .. .	1,555,248	93,571	277,333	1,846,959
Financing items				
Net borrowing				
Public corporation securities .. .. .	-253	24,410	78,570	102,727
General government securities .. .. .	59,155	15,395	..	74,550
Advances from the Cwltb Government (net)	162,208	27,526	..	189,734
Advances from State Authorities .. .. .	..	..	10,044	.. <sup>1</sup>
Net receipts of private trust funds .. .. .	63,201	513	2,304	66,018
Reduction in cash and bank balances .. .. .	-130,348	-8,682	-10,808	-149,838
Reduction in security holdings .. .. .	-4,492	-2,088	..	-6,580
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)				
Depreciation allowances .. .. .	315	34,060	..	34,375
Other .. .. .	-8,240	32,950	8,433	33,143
Total financing items .. .. .	141,546	124,084	88,543	344,129
Total funds available .. .. .	1,696,794	217,655	365,876	2,191,088

<sup>1</sup> In consolidated figures for all public authorities, inter-authority grants and advances are not shown.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1975-76



OUTLAY  
(PURPOSE)



RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS  
(ECONOMIC TYPE)

As indicated at the beginning of this section, the *economic type* classification categorises transactions between public authorities, and between public authorities and the private sector, in a way which facilitates a study of the impact of government transactions on the economy.

The *purpose* classification, by bringing together outlays with similar objectives or purposes, indicates the broad purposes of public spending and the share of resources available to public authorities devoted to the various avenues of expenditure, thus facilitating assessment of effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

The *purpose* classification is based on the classification recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts<sup>1</sup>. Because development work is incomplete, as yet it is not possible to publish a purpose classification of total outlay, or a full cross-classification of economic type and purpose for all public authorities combined.

A purpose classification of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets by all Queensland public authorities is shown in the bulletin *Public Finance—Government Authorities, Queensland* (Reference No. 5503.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and in *Public Authority Finance—State and Local Authorities* (Reference No. 5504.0) issued by Central Office of the Bureau. These final expenditures on goods and services account for a large proportion of total outlays.

Tables showing final consumption expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets by the Queensland Government classified by purpose appear in the following section (Section 4) which provides more detailed information on the major financial transactions of the State Government.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *A System of National Accounts* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, U.N. Statistical Office 1968).

#### 4 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The financial transactions of the Queensland Government are recorded in three major funds, the Consolidated Revenue, Trust, and Loan Funds. Since substantial amounts may be transferred between these funds, particularly the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds, the simple aggregate of receipts and expenditure of these funds in any year will overstate the volume of Queensland Government financial transactions.

##### QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund
1971-72 ..	595,218	581,696	128,673	592,506	556,955	133,668
1972-73 ..	704,109	672,721	144,106	702,902	632,100	144,104
1973-74 ..	853,676	849,734	138,483	855,184	802,940	138,058
1974-75 ..	1,112,866	1,125,406	200,463	1,121,218	1,128,373	200,292
1975-76 ..	1,349,513	1,471,173	219,855	1,348,799	1,344,237	220,454

The tables which appear in the remainder of this section are based on the system of public finance statistics described in Section 3. They are presented on a consolidated basis whereby the net effect of the Queensland Government revenue and expenditure programmes is shown.

*Outlay*—The following table classifies Queensland Government outlay according to economic type of transaction for the last five years. The major components of outlay in 1975-76 were final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets, which accounted for \$938.5m and \$456.6m, respectively, of the total outlay of \$1,696.8m. On current items \$1,199.7m was spent, while \$497.1m was spent on capital items.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY  
(\$'000)

Economic type	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>					
Purchase of goods and services ..	338,413	416,072	531,451	741,084	967,251
Grants to private non-profit organisations for current purposes ..	14,079	18,696	23,893	38,051	44,111
Less Charges for goods and services supplied .. ..	37,811	45,045	50,133	58,858	72,835
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>314,681</b>	<b>389,723</b>	<b>505,211</b>	<b>720,277</b>	<b>938,527</b>
<b>Gross capital formation</b>					
Increase in stocks .. .. .	-1,004	109	285	2,585	-715
Expenditure on new fixed assets					
Public enterprises .. .. .	53,946	56,149	84,211	117,030	129,002
General government .. .. .	163,120	175,578	204,883	289,030	327,613
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	1,073	-3,073	-1,853	-2,091	-3,554
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>217,135</b>	<b>228,763</b>	<b>287,526</b>	<b>406,554</b>	<b>452,346</b>
<b>Transfer payments</b>					
Interest .. .. .	77,364	83,223	89,207	100,992	117,722
<i>General government securities</i> ..	13,431	16,535	17,740	19,298	23,157
<i>Commonwealth Government advances</i> .. .. .	73,527	78,297	82,603	92,261	101,178
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	-9,594	-11,609	-11,136	-10,567	-6,613
Transfers to persons .. .. .	22,087	26,281	33,489	35,556	47,530
Subsidies (paid) .. .. .	2,179	2,189	2,933	5,135	5,870
<i>To private enterprises</i> .. .. .	1,478	594	650	804	925
<i>To public enterprises</i> .. .. .	701	1,595	2,283	4,331	4,945
Grants for private capital purposes	2,365	2,815	8,771	14,054	7,950
Grants to Local Authorities .. .. .	29,793	38,505	37,295	66,589	82,127
<i>For current purposes</i> .. .. .	3,185	10,109	1,750	16,388	22,515
<i>For capital purposes</i> .. .. .	26,608	28,396	35,545	50,201	59,612
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>133,788</b>	<b>153,013</b>	<b>171,695</b>	<b>222,326</b>	<b>261,199</b>
<b>Net advances</b>					
To the private sector .. .. .	16,616	5,250	8,715	25,716	34,678
To Local Authorities .. .. .	2,157	2,849	4,614	11,701	10,044
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,773</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>37,417</b>	<b>44,722</b>
<b>Total outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>684,377</b>	<b>779,598</b>	<b>977,761</b>	<b>1,386,574</b>	<b>1,696,794</b>
<b>Current outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>448,469</b>	<b>542,736</b>	<b>676,906</b>	<b>942,603</b>	<b>1,199,726</b>
<b>Capital outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>235,908</b>	<b>236,862</b>	<b>300,855</b>	<b>443,971</b>	<b>497,068</b>

r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows a detailed dissection, classified by purpose of transaction, of the Queensland Government's outlay on final consumption goods and services. In 1975-76 the major final consumption expenditure items were: education, \$417.1m; health, \$244.0m; general public services, \$148.0m; and economic services, \$90.6m.

**QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE  
BY PURPOSE  
(\$'000)**

Purpose	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<b>General public services</b>					
General administration, n.e.c.					
General administration .. .. .	13,419	13,487	12,659	19,940	28,153
Fiscal affairs and fiscal administration ..	5,855	6,838	8,507	11,183	13,888
Administrative services .. .. .	158	165	242	405	522
General services .. .. .	4,582	5,466	8,547	10,309	11,270
Law, order, and public safety					
Law courts and legal services .. .. .	5,906	7,019	7,546	12,371	15,170
Correctional and custodial services ..	3,683	4,769	6,455	9,717	13,400
Police services .. .. .	24,872	32,446	38,969	51,849	61,991
Fire protection services .. .. .	195	253	340	611	1,097
Road safety .. .. .	216	274	337	413	495
Other services .. .. .	841	671	819	1,684	2,053
Total .. .. .	59,727	71,388	84,421	118,482	148,039
<b>Education</b>					
General administration, regulation, and research .. .. .	3,613	5,586	4,667	6,803	10,096
Primary and secondary education .. .. .	91,555	111,560	139,655	204,954	266,650
Vocational training .. .. .	6,144	7,939	10,039	14,690	20,888
University education .. .. .	18,379	23,286	35,135	49,621	56,723
Other higher education .. .. .	9,810	13,331	21,214	29,313	36,546
Other education programmes					
Handicapped children .. .. .	689	1,676	7,000	10,751	14,193
Adult education .. .. .	311	369	451	554	752
Education of Aborigines .. .. .	574	639	683	1,561	2,274
Pre-school and child care .. .. .	650	1,266	2,340	4,753	8,485
Other education programmes .. .. .	238	268	373	522	515
Total .. .. .	131,963	165,920	221,557	323,522	417,122
<b>Health</b>					
General administration, regulation, and research					
Administration and regulation .. .. .	1,349	1,790	2,347	3,470	2,119
Medical research .. .. .	585	741	991	1,266	1,467
Hospital and clinical services					
Mental health services .. .. .	10,948	12,702	15,400	19,854	24,807
Nursing homes .. .. .	173	206	241	325	346
Other hospital and clinical services ..	50,897	63,504	82,536	124,095	186,291
Other health services					
Preventive services .. .. .	1,198	1,387	1,438	2,162	3,165
Maternal and infant health services ..	1,988	2,383	2,970	4,148	4,983
Health of Aborigines .. .. .	361	747	2,112	2,672	2,926
Domiciliary care .. .. .	70	98	96	126	139
Health of school children .. .. .	548	518	796	1,951	5,598
Community health facilities and services ..	21	17	161	1,562	3,621
Ambulance services .. .. .	79	52	51	54	67
Other health services, n.e.c. .. .. .	1,641	1,997	3,210	5,061	8,459
Total .. .. .	69,858	86,142	112,349	166,746	243,988
<b>Social security and welfare</b>					
General administration, regulation, and research .. .. .	598	886	1,561	2,331	3,050

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE  
BY PURPOSE—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Purpose	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<b>Social security and welfare—<i>continued</i></b>					
Care of and assistance to					
Aged persons .. .. .	1,279	1,489	1,969	2,566	3,289
Incapacitated and handicapped persons ..	812	521	534	702	1,103
Families and children .. . . .	1,468	1,944	2,243	3,140	3,458
Other social security and welfare services					
Services to Aborigines .. . . .	4,833	7,194	8,011	12,250	15,457
Other .. . . .	56	62	88	105	186
Total .. . . .	9,046	12,096	14,406	21,094	26,543
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>					
Housing .. . . .	4	37	39	53	-409
Protection of the environment					
Sewerage and drainage .. . . .	13	9	20	14	283
Pollution control, n.e.c. .. . . .	104	148	370	539	763
Other environmental protection programmes	3	450	434	542	1,362
Community amenities, n.e.c. .. . . .	..	2	7	26	..
Total .. . . .	124	646	870	1,174	1,999
<b>Recreation and related cultural services</b>					
General administration, regulation, and research .. . . .					
Cultural facilities .. . . .	34	72	74	137	240
Support of the creative and performing arts ..	1,209	1,705	2,108	2,605	3,731
Recreational facilities and services .. . . .	311	452	620	89	147
Other programmes .. . . .	586	1,021	1,573	1,730	3,044
Other programmes .. . . .	467	497	710	2,198	3,103
Total .. . . .	2,607	3,747	5,085	6,759	10,265
<b>Economic services</b>					
General administration, regulation, and research .. . . .					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. . . .	689	512	1,605	3,157	3,994
Soil and water resources management .. . . .	29,799	37,020	45,326	60,126	70,205
Forest resources management .. . . .	8,886	11,662	14,391	19,550	22,986
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries .. . . .	2,837	3,409	4,194	5,387	6,328
Services to fisheries .. . . .	17,941	21,826	26,508	34,915	40,228
Services to fisheries .. . . .	135	123	233	274	663
Mining, manufacturing, and construction ..					
Mining activities and services to mining ..	3,397	3,991	4,851	6,039	6,849
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing .. . . .	2,708	3,064	4,160	5,241	5,996
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing .. . . .	689	927	691	798	853
Electricity, gas, and water supply services ..					
Transport and communication .. . . .	703	800	760	1,181	1,085
Transport and communication .. . . .	5,188	5,860	9,453	4,033	3,490
General administration, regulation, and research .. . . .					
Road transport .. . . .	58	73	95	153	236
Road transport .. . . .	1,329	1,536	2,329	3,063	3,608
Road systems and ancillary facilities .. . . .	3,801	4,246	7,029	657	-623
Urban transit systems .. . . .	..	5	..	160	269
Other economic services .. . . .					
Services to tourism .. . . .	1,580	1,602	4,028	7,914	4,962
Services to tourism .. . . .	960	958	1,717	1,568	2,425
Other .. . . .	620	644	2,311	6,346	2,537
Total .. . . .	41,356	49,785	66,023	82,450	90,585
<b>Other purposes .. . . .</b>					
Other purposes .. . . .	..	-1	500	50	-14
Total .. . . .	314,681	389,723	505,211	720,277	938,527

r Revised since last issue.



Expenditure by the Queensland Government on new fixed assets, classified by purpose, is shown in the following table.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS  
BY PURPOSE  
(\$'000)

Purpose	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<b>General public services</b>					
General administration, n.e.c.					
General administration .. .. .	..	225	60	112	488
General services .. .. .	9,022	8,986	14,316	18,899	17,689
Law, order, and public safety					
Law courts and legal services .. .. .	2,235	2,180	2,978	2,733	3,328
Correctional and custodial services .. .. .	1,835	2,781	2,887	2,829	2,914
Police services .. .. .	1,793	1,172	1,351	1,740	8,062
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>21,592</b>	<b>26,313</b>	<b>32,481</b>
<b>Education</b>					
Primary and secondary education .. .. .	21,522	25,750	24,538	42,132	36,598
Vocational training .. .. .	1,739	1,656	4,339	6,221	7,637
University education .. .. .	5,161	6,083	7,149	10,190	6,877
Other higher education .. .. .	6,523	4,312	7,337	15,395	9,719
Other education programmes					
Handicapped children .. .. .	..	..	1,018	3,673	4,572
Pre-school and child care .. .. .	..	..	3,577	8,143	8,649
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,945</b>	<b>37,801</b>	<b>47,958</b>	<b>85,754</b>	<b>74,052</b>
<b>Health</b>					
Hospital and clinical services					
Mental health services .. .. .	2,324	2,049	1,350	2,707	3,307
Other hospital and clinical services .. .. .	1,616	2,246	1,866	5,897	28,314
Other health services					
Maternal and infant health services .. .. .	..	..	..	100	64
Domiciliary care .. .. .	..	..	..	532	2,270
Community health facilities and services .. .. .	..	..	1,641	276	2,067
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>9,512</b>	<b>36,022</b>
<b>Social security and welfare</b>					
Care of and assistance to					
Aged persons .. .. .	262	17	298	456	134
Families and children .. .. .	842	652	711	757	1,140
Other social security and welfare services					
Services to Aborigines .. .. .	867	960	762	970	213
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>1,487</b>
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>					
Housing					
For Aborigines .. .. .	1,817	3,129	7,334	6,178	2,285
Other housing programmes .. .. .	620	3	392	1	718
Protection of the environment					
Sewerage and drainage .. .. .	..	..	..	124	313
Other environmental protection programmes	281	386	148	238	335
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>3,651</b>
<b>Recreation and related cultural services</b> .. .. .	156	50	75	170	640
<b>Economic services</b>					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .. .	27,820	27,688	26,499	32,913	35,951
Soil and water resources management .. .. .	18,030	17,276	15,607	17,855	18,550
Forest resources management .. .. .	7,412	8,644	8,997	12,976	14,326
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries .. .. .	2,378	1,768	1,895	2,082	3,075

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS  
BY PURPOSE—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Purpose	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<i>Economic services—continued</i>					
Mining, manufacturing, and construction .. .. .	2,740	8,183	9,255	13,462	13,327
Mining activities and services to mining .. .. .	1,215	3,853	4,974	9,048	9,059
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing ..	1,525	4,330	4,281	4,414	4,268
Electricity, gas, and water supply services .. .. .	5,599	22,195	46,244	62,180	61,756
Electricity supply services ..	5,987	22,522	46,123	61,030	59,149
Water supply services .. ..	-388	-327	121	1,150	2,607
Transport and communication ..	122,138	111,005	122,957	167,024	197,244
Rail transport .. .. .	40,209	27,473	33,030	51,035	64,589
Sea transport .. .. .	6,828	4,460	2,549	2,858	3,864
Roads and ancillary facilities ..	75,101	79,072	87,378	113,131	128,791
Other economic services .. ..	154	19	12	8	4
Total .. .. .	158,451	169,090	204,967	275,587	308,282
Total .. .. .	217,066	231,727	289,094	406,060	456,615

r Revised since last issue.

*Receipts and Financing Items*—A detailed dissection of funds available to the Queensland Government for the last five years is provided in the next table. Commonwealth Government Grants and Taxation are the most important sources of finance for the Queensland Government contributing \$1,130.8m and \$394.2m, respectively, of the \$1,696.8m funds available for 1975-76.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS  
(\$'000)

Economic type	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
<i>Receipts</i>					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.					
Fire brigade contributions from insurance companies etc. ..	6,475	7,406	9,037	13,452	17,906
Land tax .. .. .	5,484	6,112	6,420	7,740	8,787
Liquor taxes .. .. .	6,902	7,915	9,531	10,631	13,484
Lottery taxes .. .. .	4,705	4,782	5,005	7,387	7,771
Motor taxes .. .. .	44,322	47,801	52,781	53,445	72,031
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	33,789	51,815	79,448	118,181	140,704
Racing taxes .. .. .	10,404	12,757	14,884	18,928	21,830
Stamp duties, n.e.i. .. ..	28,852	46,834	55,936	40,286	64,123
Succession and probate duties ..	19,096	19,489	21,114	23,554	26,825
Other .. .. .	7,571	9,425	11,642	14,895	20,763
Total .. .. .	167,600	214,336	265,798	308,499	394,224
Income from public enterprises ..	13,389	8,087	-10,627	-38,795	-44,500
Property income					
Interest on investments, fixed deposits, etc. .. .. .	4,570	5,329	11,730	17,039	15,814
Interest on advances to the private sector .. .. .	8,178	7,627	9,170	11,263	12,712
Land rent .. .. .	9,381	10,739	10,521	8,330	9,474
Royalties .. .. .	3,797	3,512	4,305	34,849	36,742
Total .. .. .	25,926	27,207	35,726	71,481	74,742

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Economic type	1971-72 <sub>r</sub>	1972-73 <sub>r</sub>	1973-74 <sub>r</sub>	1974-75 <sub>r</sub>	1975-76
<b>Receipts—<i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Grants from the Commonwealth Government</b>					
For current purposes					
General revenue .. .. .	249,209	281,946	332,473	449,671	573,092
Education .. .. .	14,884	19,978	55,610	117,257	147,730
Health .. .. .	1,797	2,219	3,783	6,116	110,080
Other .. .. .	19,323	34,503	24,918	40,341	41,095
Total .. .. .	285,213	338,646	416,784	613,384	871,996
For capital purposes					
General purpose .. .. .	27,710	31,429	36,987	46,112	57,459
Education .. .. .	11,094	12,627	22,690	59,214	43,926
Road transport .. .. .	53,574	57,624	64,466	75,651	90,049
Other .. .. .	24,497	18,100	39,021	60,351	67,352
Total .. .. .	116,875	119,780	163,164	241,328	258,786
Total receipts .. .. .	609,003	708,056	870,845	1,195,897	1,555,248
<b>Financing items</b>					
Net borrowing					
Public corporation securities ..	2	4	5	-188	-253
Other general government securities .. .. .	26,418	8,612	30,361	32,477	59,155
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net) .. .. .					
Net receipts of private trust funds	9,682	17,260	30,875	20,575	63,201
Reduction in cash and bank balances					
Cash and bank balances .. .. .	11,973	7,143	10,315	19,973	7,535
Funds on fixed deposit .. .. .	-11,700	-21,300	-84,977	18,227	..
Other .. .. .	-25,275	-4,400	37,875	-33,075	-137,883
Reduction in security holdings					
Private sector securities .. .. .	870	490	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	-1,852	-23,722	-10,740	6,079	-4,492
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	306	315
Other .. .. .	-10,972	-4,912	-5,408	-19,124	-8,240
Total financing items .. .. .	75,374	71,542	106,916	190,677	141,546
Total funds available	684,377	779,598	977,761	1,386,574	1,696,794

*r* Revised since last issue.

## 5 GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA

The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1977 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that at 30 June 1977, \$1,870,590, or 8.0 per cent of the Government securities on issue, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland Government securities on issue are shown on page 367.

Details of government securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1977. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1977-78 Commonwealth Government Budget Papers.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1977

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Per head <sup>3</sup>
On account of States	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales .. ..	3,959,053	799.00	295,710	59.68
Victoria .. .. .	3,031,771	801.74	227,055	60.04
Queensland .. .. .	1,644,022	768.74	117,283	54.84
South Australia .. ..	1,491,870	1,168.08	113,023	88.49
Western Australia .. ..	1,160,820	969.77	87,406	73.02
Tasmania .. .. .	811,012	1,974.71	60,437	147.16
Maturing overseas .. ..	127,183	9.24 <sup>3</sup>	6,863	0.50 <sup>3</sup>
Maturing in Australia .. ..	11,971,365	870.01 <sup>3</sup>	894,051	64.97 <sup>3</sup>
Total .. .. .	12,098,548	879.25 <sup>3</sup>	900,914	65.47 <sup>3</sup>
On account of Cwlth Govt				
Maturing overseas .. ..	1,743,407	123.87 <sup>4</sup>	134,383	9.55 <sup>4</sup>
Maturing in Australia .. ..	9,448,355	671.33 <sup>4</sup>	585,043	41.57 <sup>4</sup>
Total .. .. .	11,191,762	795.21 <sup>4</sup>	719,426	51.12 <sup>4</sup>
Total all governments .. ..	23,290,310	1,654.85 <sup>4</sup>	1,620,340	115.13 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on estimated population at 30 June 1977. <sup>2</sup> Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Financial Agreement. <sup>3</sup> Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. <sup>4</sup> Calculated on population of Australia.

*State Government Debt*—At 30 June 1977 the State Government owed the Commonwealth Government \$317,199,996 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$138,477,357 for the Gladstone Power Station, \$27,845,665 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, \$21,925,331 under the Backlog Sewerage Agreement, \$17,736,609 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$14,291,949 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$13,733,036 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, and \$45,993,514 under other schemes etc. These amounts are excluded from figures included elsewhere in this section and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

In accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, Queensland Government securities on issue amounted to \$1,641,706,071 at 30 June 1977. If current rates of exchange are used, as in the table below, to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, Queensland's securities on issue amounted to \$1,644,022,979.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1977

Currency in which payable	Amount <sup>1</sup>	Interest and exchange <sup>1</sup>		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian .. .. .	1,628,434	116,398	7.1	99.1
Sterling .. .. .	7,289	405	5.6	0.4
United States .. .. .	6,861	383	5.6	0.4
Canadian .. .. .	925	53	5.7	0.1
Netherlands .. .. .	514	26	5.1	..
Total .. .. .	1,644,023	117,265	7.1	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1977.

Details of Local and Semi-government debt have been excluded from this section and included in Sections 7 and 8, respectively.

## 6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties, licences, and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole collector of income tax, and reimbursements of income tax were made to all States. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Commonwealth Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States.

*Taxation Paid in Queensland*—The next table shows details of State and Commonwealth taxation and the amount per head collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much lesser extent.

### TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Customs duties				
Imports .. .. .	..	71,452	71,452	34
Coal exports .. .. .	..	78,302	78,302	37
Excise duties .. .. .	..	312,543	312,543	148
Fire brigades contributions from insurance companies etc. .. .. .	17,906	..	17,906	8
Gift duty .. .. .	732	493	1,225	1
Income taxes				
Individuals .. .. .	..	1,177,172	1,177,172	557
Companies .. .. .	..	330,110	330,110	156
Dividend (withholding) .. .. .	..	5,888	5,888	3
Interest (withholding) .. .. .	..	3,079	3,079	1
Land tax .. .. .	8,787	..	8,787	4
Liquor taxes .. .. .	13,484	..	13,484	6
Lottery taxes .. .. .	7,771	..	7,771	4
Motor taxes				
Drivers etc. licences and fees .. .. .	4,347	..	4,347	2
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes .. .. .	48,184	..	48,184	23
Motor vehicle registration stamp duty .. .. .	8,125	..	8,125	4
Road maintenance contributions .. .. .	5,101	..	5,101	2
Road transport taxes .. .. .	6,274	..	6,274	3
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant fund fees .. .. .	3,441	..	3,441	2

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1975-76—*continued*

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	140,704	4	140,708	67
Primary production taxes .. .. .	1,344	10,872	12,216	6
Racing taxes .. .. .	21,830	..	21,830	10
Sales tax .. .. .	..	150,192	150,192	71
Stamp duty, n.e.i. .. .. .	64,123	..	64,123	30
Stevedoring industry charge .. .. .	..	3,837	3,837	2
Succession, probate, and estate duty .. .. .	26,825	9,459	36,284	17
Other taxes .. .. .	6,416	463	6,879	3
Fees from regulatory services, n.e.i. .. .. .	3,286	1,108	4,394	2
Fines etc. .. .. .	7,968	198	8,166	4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>396,644</b>	<b>2,155,172</b>	<b>2,551,816</b>	<b>1,208</b>

*Income Tax, Individuals*—Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the “pay as you earn” system, introduced in 1944.

For further details see Section 1, Commonwealth and State Financial Relations.

Under the “pay as you earn” system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of wage and salary earners. At the end of each income year, tax actually payable is assessed on the basis of annual returns submitted by taxpayers showing incomes from all sources and amounts claimed as deductions and rebates. The amounts of tax as assessed are compared with the totals contributed by instalments and refunds are made, or further payments collected, as the case may be.

Other recipients of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment plan of provisional taxation enables the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proves to be more than 20 per cent in error.

A system of automatic indexation of personal income tax has applied with effect from 1 July 1976. Under indexation the income brackets of the taxable income scale plus some specific rebates are automatically adjusted each year for increases which have occurred in the Consumer Price Index. The average level of the index in the year ending with the March quarter immediately preceding the year of income is compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year. Any part of the increase that is attributable to higher indirect taxes imposed by the Commonwealth Government is deducted for the purpose of indexing personal income tax.

The August 1977 budget provided for a new scale of personal income taxation to be introduced from 1 February 1978. Under this scheme the general concessional rebate has been abolished, while the level of taxable income exempt from taxation has been increased to \$3,750 per annum, from an effective \$3,153 per annum under the previous system. The new rates are as follows:

## ANNUAL RATES OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, FROM 1 FEBRUARY 1978

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	3,750	Nil	
3,750	16,000	Nil + 32 per cent of excess over	3,750
16,000	32,000	3,920.00 + 46 per cent of excess over	16,000
32,000	..	11,280.00 + 60 per cent of excess over	32,000

As a result of the change in rates on 1 February 1978, the personal tax system actually applying for the 1977-78 income year is a composite one based on both the previous and present systems. The effective rate applicable to income earned over the whole year 1977-78, after absorption of the general rebate, is shown in the following table.

## EFFECTIVE RATES OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1977-78 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	3,402	Nil	
3,402	3,750	Nil + 27 per cent of excess over	3,402
3,750	6,266	93.96 + 29.085 per cent of excess over	3,750
6,266	12,532	825.74 + 33.749 per cent of excess over	6,266
12,532	16,000	2,940.45 + 39.579 per cent of excess over	12,532
16,000	18,798	4,313.05 + 45.417 per cent of excess over	16,000
18,798	25,063	5,583.82 + 51.247 per cent of excess over	18,798
25,063	31,329	8,794.44 + 54.162 per cent of excess over	25,063
31,329	32,000	12,188.23 + 57.077 per cent of excess over	31,329
32,000	..	12,571.22 + 62.915 per cent of excess over	32,000

Exceptions to the above include certain trustees and persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income. In addition, where a Health Insurance Levy was applicable the rate of levy was 2.5 per cent of taxable income for the 1977-78 income year up to a ceiling of \$300 (family) and \$150 (person with no dependants).

*Concessional and Other Deductions, 1977-78*—Taxable income to which the general rates applied was defined as total income (other than exempt income) reduced by deductions allowed for amounts expended in earning the income (including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations), and by concessional deductions allowable for interest paid on housing loans in respect of the first five years on the first home owned by the individual, or gifts of \$2 and upwards to approved funds and institutions.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates was allowed for the income year 1977-78.

*Concessional Rebate, 1977-78*—A rebate of 32 per cent of the excess of certain concessional expenditure over \$1,590 was allowable. It was allowed for expenses for personal benefit of the taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of the taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids,

medical and surgical appliances, etc.; funeral expenses up to \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc. up to \$1,200; educational expenses of each student under 25 years up to \$250; expenses of self education up to \$250; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that was used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence up to a maximum of \$300.

*Rebates for Dependants, 1977-78*—The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable were as follows: dependent spouse, daughter/housekeeper, or housekeeper, \$555; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$501; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$251.

*Sole Parent Rebate, 1977-78*—A rebate of tax of \$388 was allowed to a parent without a partner who was caring for a dependent child under 16 years or a dependent student under 25 years.

*Zone Rebate, 1977-78*—A rebate of tax was allowed to persons who were residents of isolated areas. For Zone A the rebate was \$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it was \$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants.

For the purpose of calculating this rebate only, the following "notional rebates" for dependent children were taken into account: student under 25 years, \$251; one child under 16, not a student, \$251; and each other child under 16, not a student, \$189.

*Income Tax Assessments*—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1975-76 on the 1974-75 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1975-76  
(Income Year 1974-75)

Grade of net income	Taxpayers	Net income	Total taxable income	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1 to 1,199 .. ..	7,352	7,925	7,773	116
1,200 to 1,999 .. ..	48,392	77,430	72,193	2,149
2,000 to 3,999 .. ..	148,394	450,786	412,924	27,156
4,000 to 5,999 .. ..	177,941	898,836	800,111	95,422
6,000 to 9,999 .. ..	270,276	2,063,164	1,730,236	312,993
10,000 to 19,999 .. ..	92,406	1,174,421	992,234	282,264
20,000 and over .. ..	12,846	381,749	352,878	166,718
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>757,607</b>	<b>5,054,309</b>	<b>4,368,350</b>	<b>886,820</b>

*Income Tax, Companies*—For the income year 1976-77 the general rate of income tax payable was 46 per cent of each \$1 of taxable income derived by all companies, with the exception of friendly society dispensaries in respect of which the rate was 41 per cent. Private companies, in addition to the general rate of 46 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income, less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

*Land Tax (State)*—Under the *Land Tax Act* 1915-1976, residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land owned at midnight on 30 June where the total aggregated value, determined by the Valuer-General, exceeds pre-determined limits. For 1977 returns the limits were \$29,000 for residents and \$4,000 for absentees



and companies. Blocks, not exceeding 1.05 hectares, used exclusively for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland, are exempt irrespective of valuation. A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. For 1977 returns, the deduction was \$25,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land was used personally by the owner for primary production, the exemption was \$75,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies.

The rates charged for land tax are calculated per \$ of taxable value and are based on a graduated scale. Progressively higher rates, commencing at 0.3c in the \$ and rising to 2.5c in the \$, are applied as the value increases to \$399,999. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

Allowing for arrears, penalties, etc., the total amount payable during 1976-77 was \$13,022,316. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$12,763,530, an increase of \$3,976,712 on the 1975-76 revenue.

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth)*—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914*, applicable to deaths on and after 16 August 1972, duty is assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption. The following exemptions have applied since 12 August 1974: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children or grand-children, \$40,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$40,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

In addition to the above statutory exemptions, the government announced that in respect of deaths on or after 18 August 1976 an exemption of the value of the estate passing to a surviving spouse up to the amount of \$50,000 would apply.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

*Succession Duty (State)*—Succession duty was abolished in respect of the estates of persons who died on or after 1 January 1977. Until that date a duty was payable under the *Succession Duties Act 1892-1975* as a percentage of the succession at rates commencing at 2½ per cent on \$6,000 and increasing as follows: \$10,000 to \$25,000, 5 to 7½ per cent; \$25,001 to \$50,000, 7½ to 10 per cent; \$50,001 to \$140,000, 10 to 15 per cent; \$140,001 to \$240,000, 15 to 20 per cent; \$240,001 and over, 20 per cent for a successor of lineal issue domiciled in Australia. Higher rates applied for other successors, e.g. other relatives and strangers in blood, and those successors domiciled outside Australia. Numerous exemptions from succession duty also existed.

*Gift Duty (State)*—Gift duty was abolished in respect of gifts made on or after 1 January 1977. Until that date a duty was imposed under the *Gift Duty Act 1926-1975*, on gifts exceeding \$10,000. Exemption was granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commenced at 5 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth)*—This tax imposes a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see previous page).

*Pay-roll Tax (State)*—Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. From 1 January 1978, the tax exemption was raised from \$62,400 to \$100,000 on wages paid or payable per annum. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

*Sales Tax (Commonwealth)*—This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. A large list of exemptions is available to assist industry. From 1 September 1975 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 27½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth)*—The object of this tax is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, conduct research into wool production and wool textiles, and provide a fund for meeting any losses that may arise from minimum reserve price operations. Since 19 August 1975, the rate of this tax has been 8 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)*—This charge was payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave. From 13 February 1976 the rates ranged from \$2.85 to \$4.75 per man-hour. In October 1977 the Government introduced legislation which provides for the cessation of the stevedoring industry charge and the introduction of a stevedoring industry levy from a date to be proclaimed. The new levy will provide funds for similar purposes as the stevedoring industry charge but in a more limited fashion.

*Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)*—This charge is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers at 2.2c per kilogram in respect of leaf grown in Australia.

*Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)*—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959*, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. From 1 December 1976 the rate was reduced from \$1 to 70c per tonne.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)*—This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act 1954-1977*, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, and racecourse and coursing ground licence fees. Since 1 November 1975, tax on bookmakers' turnover has been 2.5 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area, and 2 per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax amounts to 6 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 5 per cent elsewhere in the State. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$2,735,662 in 1976-77.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$27,270 in 1976-77. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. During 1976-77, stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$287,612 and bookmakers' turnover tax \$7,536,648 on a total turnover of \$340,451,200.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1977 there were 326 T.A.B. branches and agencies (105 in the Brisbane area and 221 in other parts of the State).

#### TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Clubs with totalisator licences <sup>1</sup> No.	122	120	163	135	110
Meetings held with totalisators No.	1,121	1,016	1,146	1,149	1,334
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	316	317	326	326	326
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	996	1,094	1,180	1,181	1,154
Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000	140,199	166,489	201,275	218,370	230,665
Retained by clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	13,688	15,320	22,475	20,672	20,370
Totalisator tax <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	7,155	8,442	10,262	11,212	11,187

<sup>1</sup> Number which operated during the year. <sup>2</sup> Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

*Lottery Tax (State)*—To conform with taxation publication principles adopted in this section, profits from the Golden Casket Art Union have been treated as taxes. In addition, a stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument.

*Soccer Football Tax (State)*—Under the *Soccer Football Pools Act* 1976 tax is payable by the licensee of a soccer football pool. Thirty per cent of subscriptions is paid as duty of which two-thirds is allocated for the support and development of sporting and youth facilities and one-third to Consolidated Revenue. The amount of tax collected on soccer pools during 1976-77 was \$2,445,988.

*Liquor Taxation (State)*—Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. From 1 December 1976, fees for general licences, tavern licences, and retail spirit merchants licences have been 8 per cent, while wholesale spirit merchant licences have been 12 per cent.

*Stamp Duty (State)*—This is payable under the *Stamp Act* 1894-1976, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—10c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.50 for each \$100 or part thereof where the value of the consideration for sale does not exceed \$20,000, increasing to where the value of the consideration for sale exceeds \$500,000 when the duty would be \$14,150, plus \$3.50 for every \$100 of the value of the consideration in excess of \$500,000; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the "purchase price" amounts to \$20 or more, duty at the rate of 1.5 per cent of "the purchase price"; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum exceeds \$2,000, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum

exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—registration or transfer of registration, \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

*Customs and Excise Duty (Commonwealth)*—The Australian customs tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to particular imports from certain countries of the British Commonwealth. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes. During 1975-76 a duty was imposed on all coal exported from Australia. From 1976-77 this duty will be phased out progressively. Excise duty is levied on specific goods of Australian manufacture. Although these goods do not form a part of overseas trade, the rate of duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Customs and excise duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in 1976-77 amounted to \$3,758,765,000, of which \$514,427,000 was collected in Queensland.

*Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)*—See Chapter 15, Transport and Communication.

## 7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are 131 Local Government Authorities in Queensland. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which operates under *The City of Brisbane Act 1924-1977*, these Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act 1936-1977*. Further details on Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 4, Government.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1976, 16 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, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 110 Shire Councils and two Administrators of the Local Government Department. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three classes of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 378 and 379, and populations in Chapter 5, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to bulletin *Local Government, Queensland 1975-76* (Reference No. 5502.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

*Functions of Local Government*—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards

the cost of their construction and maintenance, see Transport and Communication Chapter.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other health services include immunisation against infectious diseases, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For further details see Housing and Construction Chapter. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and provision of sewerage and cleansing facilities, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. Until 30 June 1977, some Local Authorities also supplied electricity to consumers. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 21 Local Authorities.

A brief summary of local government statistics for five years is contained in the next table.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Estimated population <sup>1</sup>	.. No.	1,923,390	1,978,260	2,040,730	2,080,580	2,108,690
Dwellings <sup>2</sup>	.. .. No.	563,472	588,277	614,589	636,353	665,439
Properties rated	.. .. No.	703,519	731,440	762,482	778,012	812,073
Premises connected with						
Water	.. .. No.	487,845	510,743	530,002	545,837	559,225
Sewerage	.. .. No.	336,625	364,092	385,071	411,030	440,159
Septic	.. .. No.	112,571	110,523	112,275	107,906	102,595
Consumers supplied with electricity <sup>3</sup>	.. .. No.	255,893	260,904	268,548	274,045	278,921
Total value of rateable property <sup>4</sup>	\$'000	1,957,245	2,198,319	2,400,935	2,672,708	2,779,389
Urban <sup>4</sup>	.. .. \$'000	1,348,598	1,560,876	1,662,681	1,893,493	1,955,947
Rural <sup>4</sup>	.. .. \$'000	498,428	514,816	568,646	613,844	635,865
Exempt <sup>4</sup>	.. .. \$'000	74,486	96,246	113,201	122,651	142,341
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties <sup>5</sup>	.. \$'000	3,121	3,790	4,819	5,694	7,141
Roads open to traffic	.. .. km	193,622	192,568	191,527	191,815	189,573
Formed						
Sealed	.. .. km	35,934	37,182	38,630	40,044	41,272
Other	.. .. km	93,290	93,318	92,783	92,320	91,625
Unformed	.. .. km	64,398	62,068	60,114	59,451	56,676

<sup>1</sup> Migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas are excluded.  
<sup>2</sup> Dwellings in unincorporated areas are excluded. <sup>3</sup> Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes. <sup>4</sup> Incomplete; urban/rural dissection not available for some authorities (3 in 1975-76), and value of exempt properties not available for some other authorities (3 in 1975-76). <sup>5</sup> Incomplete; not available for some authorities (2 in 1975-76).

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY AT 30 JUNE 1976

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Authorities .. .. .	No.	1	15	3	112	131
Estimated population .. .. .	No.	717,170	597,390	19,405	774,725	2,108,690 <sup>1</sup>
Dwellings .. .. .	No.	235,211	187,508	5,560	237,160	665,439 <sup>2</sup>
Properties rated .. .. .	No.	226,589	198,944	6,581	379,959	812,073
Premises connected with						
Water .. .. .	No.	211,466	172,988	5,824	168,947	559,225
Sewerage .. .. .	No.	207,652	145,965	5,580	80,962	440,159
Septic .. .. .	No.	3,802	24,308	54	74,431	102,595
Consumers supplied with						
electricity <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	No.	249,721	10,295	13,804	5,101	278,921
Total value of rateable property <sup>4</sup>	\$'000	885,727	734,856	12,306	1,146,500	2,779,389
Urban <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	\$'000	882,009	648,369	10,070	415,499	1,955,947
Rural <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	\$'000	3,718	2,469	453	629,225	635,865
Exempt <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	\$'000	n	84,018	1,783	56,544	142,341
Estimate of rates foregone on						
exempt properties <sup>5</sup> .. .. .	\$'000	n	4,078	143	2,920	7,141
Roads open to traffic .. .. .	km	4,016	6,080	320	179,157	189,573
Formed						
Sealed .. .. .	km	3,467	4,155	206	33,444	41,272
Other .. .. .	km	440	979	43	90,163	91,625
Unformed .. .. .	km	109	946	71	55,550	56,676

<sup>1</sup> Official population of Queensland at 30 June 1976 was 2,111,745. The total shown does not include migratory population or persons living in unincorporated areas.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas. <sup>3</sup> Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes. <sup>4</sup> Incomplete, urban/rural dissection not available for 3 authorities, and value of exempt properties not available for 3 other authorities. <sup>5</sup> Incomplete; not available for 2 authorities. n Not available.

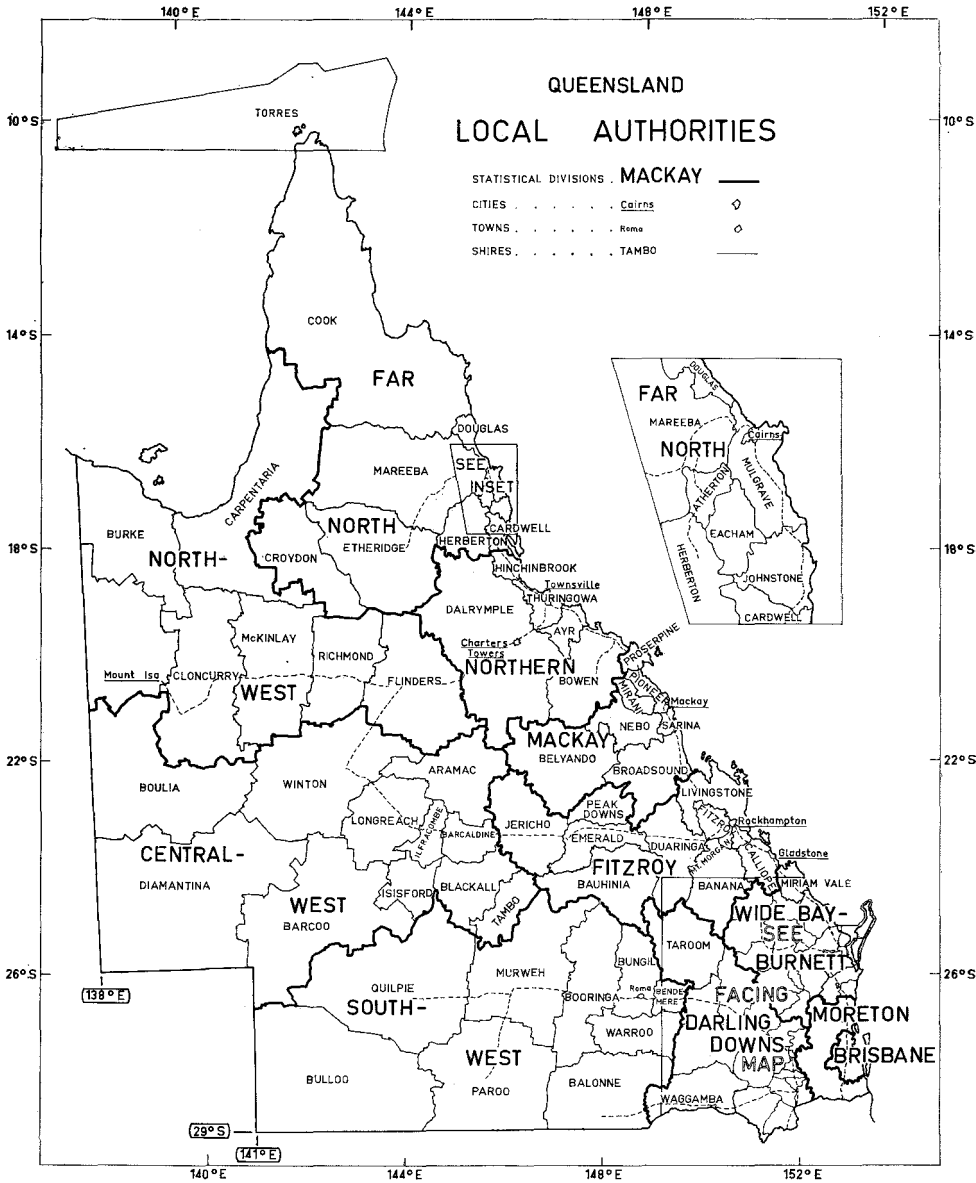
*Local Government Finance*—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

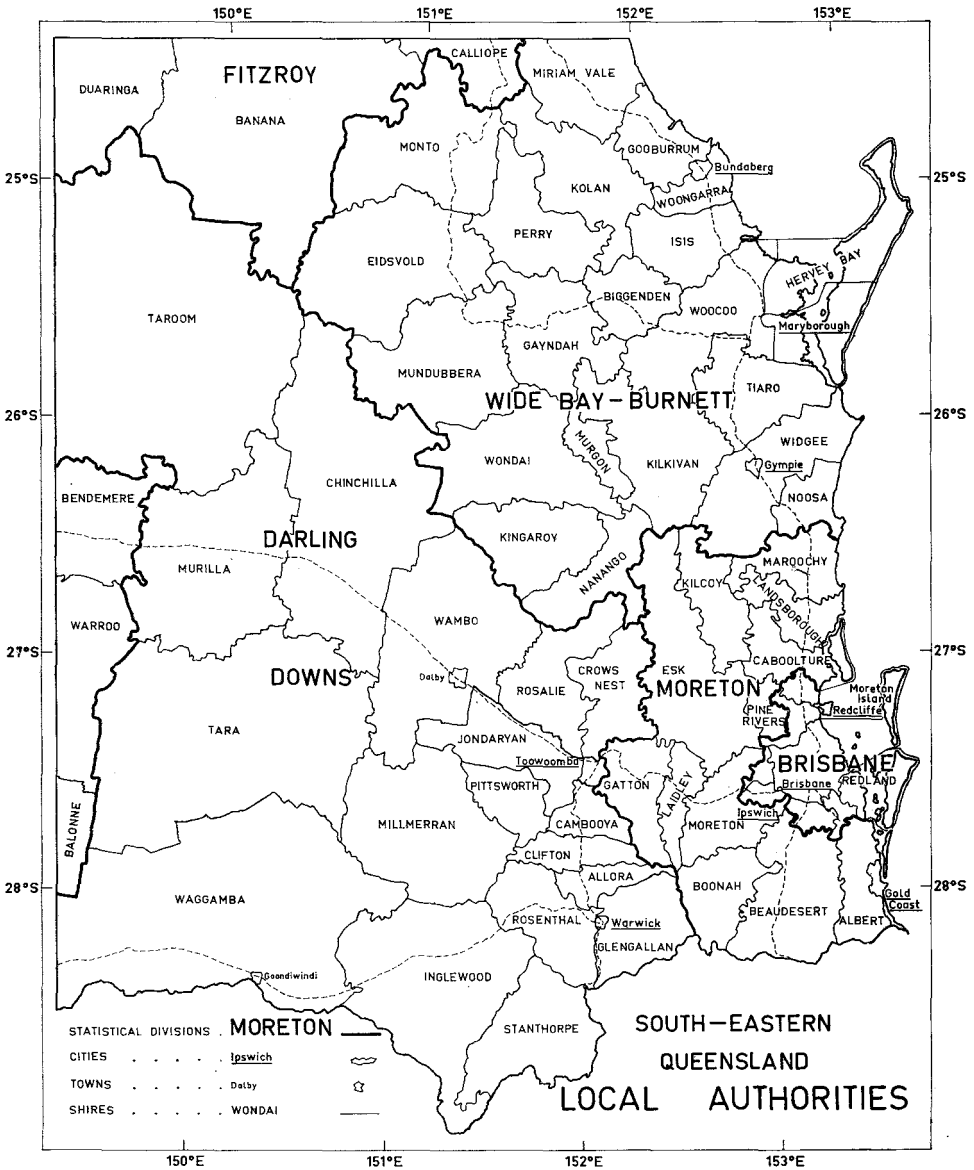
Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1975-76 amounted to \$143.8m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$177.8m during 1975-76.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for road construction and



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Local Authorities in each, will be found in the Population Chapter.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1977.



maintenance and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. Other Commonwealth Government grants are made for such purposes as Aboriginal advancement and natural disaster relief. During 1975-76 total Commonwealth Government grants received by Local Authorities amounted to \$54.2m, while grants for revenue works of \$14.6m and loan subsidies of \$37.7m were received from the State Government.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provided for the establishment of a new scheme of general purpose assistance to local government. The legislation provided for payment of \$165.3m to the States for distribution to local government in 1977-78. The Queensland share of this amount was \$27,875,000. Until reviewed, amounts of general purpose assistance to local government for each financial year will be determined by applying 1.52 per cent to Commonwealth Government net personal income tax collections in the immediately preceding year.

Of the total loan receipts of \$119.3m for capital works during 1975-76, \$15.1m was raised from the State Government, \$80.0m from banks, \$10.1m from insurance companies, and \$14.1m from other sources.

The remaining receipts of Local Authorities are composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$59.3m in 1975-76, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments, persons, and private organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government and private organisations.

The following tables summarise the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1975-76. They combine the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS, ALL FUNDS, 1975-76  
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Authorities
<b>Revenue funds</b>					
Rates, charges, sales, etc. ..	168,240	69,735	5,968	77,638	321,581
Grants: Commonwealth Govt ..	11,095	12,415	516	30,150	54,175
State Government ..	3,996	3,045	148	7,419	14,609
Other .. .. .	..	491	11	2,559	3,062
Earnings of council properties (including rents) .. .. .	1,817	6,201	149	15,774	23,942
Sale of assets .. .. .	4,174	804	31	1,495	6,504
Interest .. .. .	3,509	1,436	60	2,043	7,048
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	731	1,725	85	30,914	33,454
Other govt ..	572	596	..	1,684	2,852
Private .. .. .	6,150	4,165	224	12,435	22,974
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,830	3,205	650	6,313	17,997
<b>Loan funds</b>					
Loan receipts from					
State Government .. .. .	3,164	4,254	..	7,717	15,135
Banks .. .. .	17,468	30,097	1,047	31,390	80,002
Insurance companies .. .. .	5,150	2,462	..	2,462	10,074
Other lenders .. .. .	8,274	2,204	569	3,068	14,114
Loan subsidies .. .. .	7,547	15,554	465	14,129	37,695
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>249,716</b>	<b>158,390</b>	<b>9,923</b>	<b>247,188</b>	<b>665,218</b>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: EXPENDITURE, ALL FUNDS, 1975-76  
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Revenue funds					
Administration <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	16,893	11,733	697	20,634	49,957
Debt service: Interest <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	25,683	15,364	917	14,844	56,808
Redemption <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	9,750	7,028	560	10,109	27,447
New works .. .. .	18,491	15,250	590	34,722	69,057
Operating and maintenance costs	131,149	41,433	3,959	51,442	227,983
Grants and precepts .. .. .	1,593	2,129	68	2,696	6,487
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	685	2,091	81	31,311	34,168
Other govt .. .. .	553	769	..	1,902	3,223
Private .. .. .	6,279	4,235	218	11,760	22,492
Miscellaneous .. .. .	878	981	235	3,754	5,847
Loan funds					
Loan and subsidy expenditure ..	41,323	53,529	2,507	54,189	151,549
Total expenditure .. .. .	253,277	154,542	9,833	237,366	655,017

<sup>1</sup> Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, wet, sick, and holiday pay, workers' compensation, etc. <sup>2</sup> Including interest on overdraft. <sup>3</sup> Including sinking fund payments.

Financial transactions for the individual funds conducted by Local Authorities are available from the ABS bulletin *Local Government, Queensland*, Reference No. 5502.3.

*Local Authority Loans*—Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1976 was \$827.9m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$57.3m. Total loan liability consisted of loans from the State Government, \$83.0m; banks, \$330.2m; insurance companies, \$140.8m; and other sources, \$273.9m. Bank overdraft, which is excluded from the value of total loan liability, increased from \$3.0m to \$3.9m during the year. Indebtedness per head of population for the various classes of authority was: Brisbane, \$481; other Cities, \$388; Towns, \$732; and Shires, \$306.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1976  
(\$'000)

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Purpose of loan					
General services .. .. .	122,319	84,077	2,085	102,748	311,229
Water supply .. .. .	80,058	75,025	1,597	50,425	207,105
Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary	60,925	69,325	2,670	80,204	213,125
Parking .. .. .	41	433	20	235	730
Electricity .. .. .	64,629	2,685	7,833	3,684	78,831
Transport .. .. .	16,667	159	..	86	16,911
Total loan liability .. .. .	344,640	231,704	14,205	237,382	827,931
Type of lender					
State Government .. .. .	18,285	14,157	440	50,118	83,000
Banks .. .. .	96,160	117,553	3,459	113,028	330,199
Insurance companies <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	61,805	40,605	2,053	36,368	140,831
Other .. .. .	168,391	59,389	8,254	37,868	273,901
Total loan liability .. .. .	344,640	231,704	14,205	237,382	827,931

<sup>1</sup> Including the State Government Insurance Office.

The following table shows, for the latest five years available, details of the Local Authorities component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter.

There are some noticeable variations between these figures and those shown in the fund presentation of Local Authority finance statistics earlier in this section, because the following table is designed to show the net effect of Local Authority expenditure and revenue programmes. The most significant variation occurs in the analysis of Local Authority undertaking funds which have been treated as public trading enterprises in accordance with National Accounting concepts, where expenditure and revenue are offset to show a net operating surplus. The figures for final consumption expenditure and taxes, fees, fines, etc. in the following table reflect this variation in treatment. A variation also exists in the classification of government grants. In the "fund presentation", many Commonwealth Government "on passing" grants have been classified as Commonwealth Government grants. In the following table, only Commonwealth Government direct grants to Local Authorities have been classified as Commonwealth Government grants.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72 <sup>r</sup>	1972-73 <sup>r</sup>	1973-74 <sup>r</sup>	1974-75 <sup>r</sup>	1975-76
<b>OUTLAY</b>					
Final consumption expenditure ..	28,622	35,627	43,815	64,134	84,341
Gross capital formation					
Expenditure on new fixed assets ..	108,097	133,591	147,051	215,561	231,263
Expenditure on existing assets and stocks .. .. .	3,282	-3,259	-1,545	-4,126	-5,630
Interest paid .. .. .	31,412	35,670	39,463	45,110	55,902
Total outlay .. .. .	171,413	201,629	228,784	320,679	365,876
Current outlay .. .. .	60,034	71,297	83,278	109,244	140,243
Capital outlay .. .. .	111,379	130,332	145,506	211,435	225,633
<b>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	62,559	67,086	79,019	97,065	116,954
Income from public enterprises ..	34,852	41,051	40,384	37,110	54,698
Property income .. .. .	3,366	4,067	6,162	7,286	6,619
Grants from State authorities ..	28,313	36,870	35,457	63,822	79,193
Grants from Commonwealth Government .. .. .	470	650	1,405	10,470	19,869
Total receipts .. .. .	129,560	149,724	162,427	215,753	277,333
<b>Financing items</b>					
Net borrowing—Local Authority securities .. .. .	44,407	46,951	52,521	79,174	78,570
Advances from State authorities ..	2,157	2,849	4,614	11,700	10,044
Net receipts of private trust funds	1,122	12,286	5,803	-1,269	2,304
Reduction in cash and bank balances .. .. .	-6,852	-13,497	-286	11,248	-10,808
Other funds available (including errors and omissions) .. .. .	1,019	3,316	3,705	4,073	8,433
Total financing items .. .. .	41,853	51,905	66,357	104,926	88,543
Total funds available	171,413	201,629	228,784	320,679	365,876

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to particular requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for hospitals to Chapter 7 and for harbours to Chapter 15. Details of Local Authority involvement in the operation of electricity supply schemes have been excluded from these statistics and included in Section 7 (Local Government) of this chapter.

The following table shows, for the latest five years, details of the semi-government component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter.

Major variations exist between these figures and those shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book*. These variations are similar to those for Local Authorities, see text on page 382. In addition, the types of semi-governmental authorities analysed also vary from those classified as semi-governmental in earlier editions. A list of the authorities covered in this analysis is shown in the bulletin *Public Finance: Government Authorities, Queensland* (Reference No. 5503.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72r	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure ..	12,418	13,864	18,123	24,423	30,433
Gross capital formation .. ..	83,579	73,752	73,615	125,377	137,647
<i>Increase in stocks</i> .. ..	513	772	939	1,791	7,818
<i>Expenditure on new fixed assets</i> ..	80,103	70,088	70,188	122,462	133,146
<i>Expenditure on existing assets (net)</i>	2,963	2,892	2,488	1,124	-3,317
Transfer payments					
Interest paid .. ..	36,847	38,381	41,099	44,164	50,064
<i>General government advances</i> ..	9,103	10,385	11,607	10,769	14,378
<i>Public enterprise borrowings</i> ..	27,380	27,686	29,132	33,030	34,978
<i>Other</i> .. ..	364	310	360	365	708
Grants to Local Authorities ..	-1,480	-1,635	-1,838	-2,767	-2,934
Net advances to the private sector ..	178	2,149	6,635	10,070	2,445
Total outlay .. ..	131,542	126,511	137,634	201,267	217,655
Current outlay .. ..	49,265	52,245	59,222	68,587	80,497
Capital outlay .. ..	82,277	74,266	78,412	132,680	137,158

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*contd*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72 <sup>r</sup>	1972-73 <sup>r</sup>	1973-74 <sup>r</sup>	1974-75 <sup>r</sup>	1975-76
<b>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc. . . . .	1,304	1,282	1,388	1,727	2,420
Income from public enterprises . .	37,041	44,823	49,986	58,417	78,459
Property income					
Interest . . . . .	7,341	7,757	9,857	10,929	10,800
Land rent and royalties . . . . .	53	143	132	113	105
Grants from the Commonwealth Government . . . . .	1,073	1,820	1,882	1,981	1,787
<b>Total receipts . . . . .</b>	<b>46,812</b>	<b>55,825</b>	<b>63,245</b>	<b>73,167</b>	<b>93,571</b>
<b>Financing items</b>					
Net borrowing—public corporation and general government securities Advances from Commonwealth Government (net) . . . . .	38,646	29,141	29,663	34,993	39,805
Net receipts of private trust funds	-1,581	-811	10,592	34,408	27,526
Reduction in cash and bank balances . . . . .	-343	666	-406	-268	513
Reduction in security holdings . .	3,358	-2,469	-9,451	3,999	-8,682
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	-611	-793	-821	-2,378	-2,088
Depreciation allowance . . . . .	25,142	27,147	27,379	28,599	34,060
Other . . . . .	20,119	17,805	17,433	28,747	32,950
<b>Total financing items . . . . .</b>	<b>84,730</b>	<b>70,686</b>	<b>74,389</b>	<b>128,100</b>	<b>124,084</b>
<b>Total funds available . . . . .</b>	<b>131,542</b>	<b>126,511</b>	<b>137,634</b>	<b>201,267</b>	<b>217,655</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The total loan liability of the semi-governmental bodies included in the analysis amounted to \$973.9m at 30 June 1976. Of this amount \$501.7m was for electricity supply, \$296.7m for housing, \$103.5m for hospitals, and \$40.6m for harbours.

## 9 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

*Agricultural Bank*—The Agricultural Bank is one of the main Queensland State Government instrumentalities for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity boards within the State.

The *Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act 1959-1974* is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The Bank also administers advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1967*, *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*, and the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958-1975*. The Bank is also the lending authority under *The Soil Conservation Act of 1965* although this Act is administered by the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

## AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			Total advances paid since inception	At 30 June 1977	
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	17,807	20,129	23,298	293,828	109,730	6,461
War Service Land Settlement Act .. ..	..	..	..	10,971	187	60
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. ..	..	..	..	2,111	..	..
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts .. ..	..	..	..	21,753	2,181	967
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts .. ..	629	881	938	11,711	4,613	844
Soil Conservation Act ..	..	2	3	70	20	21

*State Government Insurance Office*—The State Government Insurance Office conducts life, superannuation, workers' compensation, and general insurance business in Queensland. Funds are held primarily in the form of investments. Of the \$554.4m net assets held at 30 June 1977, investments amounted to \$471.9m. The insurance transactions are included in the statistics shown in the Insurance Section of Chapter 22. Additional details of Workers' Compensation Insurance are shown in Chapter 20.

*Public Curator*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers all intestate estates of Queensland residents. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody. The value of estates held in trust by the Public Curator at 30 June 1977 was \$32,332,605, while \$3,891,154 was held as unclaimed money. During 1976-77, 15,534 new wills were prepared.

*Assistance to Industries*—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. This assistance is provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963-1976*, administered by the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time. The total amount of assistance approved under the relevant Acts to 30 June 1977 was \$31,471,539. Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$9,019,831 at 30 June 1977, the principal industries assisted being oil and natural gas, tin dredging, engineering, malting, meat works, and brickworks.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923-1975*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

*Golden Casket Art Union*—This lottery was established to assist patriotic funds during World War I. Until 30 June 1975, net proceeds were distributed to hospitals, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds.

Since then the net proceeds have been devoted to the development of cultural facilities in Queensland, such as the South Brisbane cultural complex, and subsidies to Local Authority and community building projects. During 1976-77, ticket sales amounted to \$36,300,000, prize money \$23,035,100, and commission to agents \$3,456,828. Net proceeds for 1976-77 amounted to \$6,647,172.

*Public Service Superannuation*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department, hospitals boards, and police.

Under the *State Service Superannuation Act 1972-1976*, the annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average annual salary received during the three years immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at two-thirds of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government. During 1976-77, members' and government contributions totalled \$30,967,770 and \$81,953,193, respectively, while \$23,600,961 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$22,796,915 during this period. At 30 June 1977 total funds amounted to \$378,506,157.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons. Members are required to contribute in respect of units of annuity, incapacity, and, for male members only, units of assurance benefits. Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses. During 1976-77, members' and government contributions totalled \$3,195,658 and \$6,675,000, respectively, while \$2,223,445 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$7,376,620 during this period. At 30 June 1977 total funds amounted to \$32,685,181.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1976-77, members' and government contributions totalled \$233,625 and \$646,876, respectively, while \$150,722 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$435,568, and the fund held a credit balance of \$2,641,973 at 30 June 1977.

## PRIVATE FINANCE

### 1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Australian Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Australian Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Australia's economic development has been accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. Between World War I and World War II central banking responsibilities and powers gradually evolved as functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and in 1945 the Commonwealth Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to those functions and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. For further information on the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the history of the Commonwealth Bank see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.



The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings:

- (i) Regulation of trading bank liquidity.
- (ii) Supervision of savings bank investment policy.
- (iii) Controls over bank lending (advance policy).
- (iv) Bank interest rate policy.
- (v) Open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, and special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

*Trading Banks*—At 30 June 1977, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by the seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, the Banque Nationale de Paris, and the Bank of New Zealand.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1977<sup>1</sup>  
(\$'000)

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd .. .. .	293,277	164,609	283,625	448,235
Bank of Adelaide .. .. .	2,749	2,065	25,024	27,089
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	347,664	212,069	368,149	580,218
Bank of New Zealand .. .. .	1,258	569	395	963
Bank of Queensland Ltd .. .. .	21,933	35	35,332	35,367
Banque Nationale de Paris .. .. .	2,146	792	12,305	13,096
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd .. .. .	205,646	102,547	162,692	265,239
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd .. .. .	90,419	54,141	87,251	141,392
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia .. .. .	363,680	202,046	486,870	688,916
National Bank of Australasia Ltd .. .. .	349,399	203,591	308,488	512,079
All banks .. .. .	1,678,170	942,463	1,770,130	2,712,593

<sup>1</sup> Averages of balances at close of business on Wednesdays in June.

*Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts*—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

TRADING BANK<sup>1</sup> DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Year	Average weekly debits <sup>1</sup>	Year	Average weekly debits <sup>1</sup>
1967-68 .. .. .	289,184	1972-73 .. .. .	597,490
1968-69 .. .. .	325,320	1973-74 .. .. .	753,419
1969-70 .. .. .	364,692	1974-75 .. .. .	817,878
1970-71 .. .. .	404,983	1975-76 .. .. .	1,027,353
1971-72 .. .. .	459,063	1976-77 .. .. .	1,230,668

<sup>1</sup> Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

*Savings Banks*—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1977 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 161 branches and 1,273 agencies, while private savings banks operated 630 branches and 1,139 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1977 were \$1,072.1m, while balances of \$1,076.6m were held by private savings banks.

## SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Deposits during year <sup>2</sup>	Withdrawals during year <sup>2</sup>	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1972-73 .. .. .	2,353	2,345,727	2,119,617	1,319,853	688
1973-74 .. .. .	2,480	2,956,064	2,903,457	1,428,461	734
1974-75 .. .. .	2,607	3,528,623	3,410,284	1,618,206	810
1975-76 .. .. .	2,697	4,296,470	4,060,989	1,940,325	964
1976-77 .. .. .	2,794	4,872,170	4,770,191	2,148,693	1,008

<sup>1</sup> Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts. <sup>2</sup> Including transfers between branches of the banks.

*Development Banks*—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, provides assistance, through medium- and long-term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in primary, secondary, and tourist industries.

Loans approved during 1976-77 numbered 1,902 for an amount of \$74.6m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1977 totalled \$303.1m, made up of \$254.4m in rural loans and \$48.7m in loans to non-rural undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1976-77 totalled \$59.9m to 6,241 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1977 amounted to \$80.3m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, which commenced operations on 29 March 1968, specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. The Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks and its facilities include organisation of and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues.

The Bank is funded by share capital and loans subscribed by participating banks, long-term loan capital provided by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia, the issue of Transferable Deposits, and the acceptance of term deposits and overseas deposits.

To 30 September 1977, the Resources Bank had made 38 public issues of Transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of five to ten

years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 30 September 1977 totalled \$565m, of which \$115m was derived from overseas. Total loan commitments to that date were \$1,151m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$622m. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970. It functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership. Amendments to the Act in 1975 expanded the Corporation's method of operation to include participation in joint ventures and broadened the range of industrial activities eligible for A.I.D.C. finance.

The corporation has a statutory nominal capital of \$100m, of which \$62.5m had been paid up by the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1977. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves. During 1976-77 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$48m in respect of 21 industry development projects.

*Short-term Money Market*—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a "buy back" arrangement. The securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1977 the face value of dealers' holdings of Australian Government securities was approximately \$800m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Year Book of Australia*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) to accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000; and
- (ii) to engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

## 2 INSURANCE

*Life Insurance*—The Life Insurance Commissioner, under the Australian *Life Insurance Act 1945*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

Insurance business is classified according to State of registration of policy which need not coincide with the State of residence of the insured person.

## LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1976

Particulars	Ordinary business	Industrial business	Super-annuation business	Total
<b>New business</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	79,378	11,449	11,699	102,526
Sum insured .. .. \$m	1,304	43	611	1,958
<b>Discontinuances by</b>				
<b>Death and maturity</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	18,012	16,019	553	34,584
Sum insured .. .. \$m	28	4	12	44
<b>Forfeiture and surrender</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	53,139	11,486	3,194	67,819
Sum insured .. .. \$m	389	23	160	572
<b>Other causes<sup>1</sup></b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	422	13	897	1,332
Sum insured .. .. \$m	20	-1	33	51
<b>Business at end of year</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	1,028,375	284,096	57,406	1,369,877
Sum insured .. .. \$m	6,880	272	1,968	9,120
Annual premiums .. .. \$m	120	10	59	189

<sup>1</sup> Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

*Insurance Other Than Life*—Authority to carry on general insurance business is granted under the Australian *Insurance Act 1973* which is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of companies incorporated overseas.

Details in the next table refer to policies issued in Queensland, including those issued by the State Government Insurance Office, irrespective of where the risk is situated. In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received income from investments for which separate details for Queensland are unavailable. Employers' liability insurance in respect of Queensland workers is conducted entirely by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in Chapter 20.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76<sup>1</sup>

Class of business	Premiums	Claims incurred	Claims as proportion of premiums	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
Fire etc.					
Fire .. .. .	46,652	15,826	33.9	2,755	8,587
Crop (including hailstone) ..	450	109	24.2		
Loss of profits .. .. .	5,045	2,837	56.2		
Houseowners' and householders' ..	33,446	12,483	37.3	1,703	6,661
Contractors' all risks .. .. .	1,695	1,061	62.6	61	280
Marine and aviation					
Marine hull: Private pleasure craft	2,017	1,580	78.3	652	1,793
Other .. .. .	1,843	1,267	68.8		
Marine cargo .. .. .	5,401	2,437	45.1		
Aviation .. .. .	132	134	100.9		
Motor vehicle					
Comprehensive (including motor cycles) .. .. .	86,174	52,412	60.8	4,541	12,855
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles) .. .. .	43,279	31,795	73.5	439	2,425
Employers' liability .. .. .	97,835	48,335	49.4	66	3,773
Public liability .. .. .	4,554	2,055	45.1	478	1,022
Product liability .. .. .	645	677	105.0		
Professional indemnity .. .. .	293	140	47.6		
Other business					
Personal accident .. .. .	7,437	3,643	49.0	3,010	6,503
Boiler, engineering, and machine breakdown .. .. .	3,858	2,083	54.0		
All risks, baggage .. .. .	2,360	1,271	53.8		
Burglary .. .. .	2,313	964	41.7		
Other .. .. .	7,210	2,786	38.6		
Total .. .. .	352,638	183,894	52.1	13,705	43,899

<sup>1</sup> This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account as it contains selected items of statistics only. <sup>2</sup> Excluding contributions paid to fire brigades \$14,298(000), taxation \$4,176(000), and other underwriting expenses \$1,867(000).

## 3 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Australian Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Sequestrations</b>					
Debtors' petitions .. .. No.	120	100	170	155	177
Creditors' petitions .. .. No.	106	106	120	159	177
Total .. .. .. No.	226	206	290	314	354
Liabilities .. .. .. \$	2,811,227	3,307,435	6,496,935	7,410,102	11,554,347
Assets .. .. .. \$	1,009,087	1,012,924	3,864,292	2,941,942	6,392,414
<b>Administration of deceased debtors' estates .. .. .. No.</b>					
Liabilities .. .. .. \$	107,852	317,956	5,611	108,565	118,500
Assets .. .. .. \$	88,148	49,074	3,872	21,155	84,208
<b>Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions .. .. No.</b>					
Liabilities .. .. .. \$	13	20 <sup>1</sup>	30	32	32
Assets .. .. .. \$	191,967	348,408	1,913,819	1,649,940	5,151,010
Assets .. .. .. \$	256,952	223,270	1,342,228	698,046	1,076,441

<sup>1</sup> Including four for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

## 4 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1975. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may, however, be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

A further development in the regulation of companies is the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement entered into between the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, which came into effect from 1 July 1974. Western Australia became a signatory to the Agreement with effect from 1 July 1975. The principal consequence of the Agreement is that the regulation and control of companies, incorporated in any of the above States and operating in more than one, is effectively vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies unless they meet the requirements of proprietary companies. In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources and their proportion of the total number of companies registered has become extremely large.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle

involved is that the investor is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding. Shares on which a call is unpaid are forfeited within fourteen days after the call is payable.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1977 are shown in the next table. As very little documentation is required to effect registration under the terms of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement, not all classificatory details are available for companies incorporated in other States which so register in Queensland. These companies which are referred to as "recognised" have been excluded from this table. At 30 June 1977 there were 1,862 recognised companies on the register, of which 1,682 were classed as proprietary.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1977

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Commonwealth countries	Other	
Proprietary .. ..	38,097	6,083	147	7	44,334
Public .. .. .	483	1,112	147	234	1,976
No-liability .. ..	42	100	1	..	143
Unlimited (public) ..	2	2	..	1	5
Unlimited (proprietary) ..	9	1	..	..	10
Guarantee .. .. .	416	144	10	5	575
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39,049</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>47,043</b>

## 5 BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The following tables cover the operations of benefit friendly societies. At 30 June 1976 the number of societies was 14 with 315 branches, excluding district councils and central bodies. Sickness and funeral benefits are provided, as well as contributory schemes which provide approved adequate health insurance (basic medical and hospital benefits) and optional cover for ancillary medical and hospital benefits.

Further details concerning national health insurance are given in Chapter 9.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act 1913-1974*, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Branches .. .. .	No.	376	369	360	340	315
Members <sup>1</sup>						
Males .. .. .	No.	42,522	42,237	41,401	40,457	39,025
Females .. .. .	No.	21,471	21,948	22,204	22,303	22,124
Persons .. .. .	No.	63,993	64,185	63,605	62,760	61,149
Receipts						
Members' dues .. .. .	\$'000	5,564	6,293	7,402	10,946	10,837
Investments .. .. .	\$'000	2,367	2,691	2,911	3,243	2,928
Total .. .. .	\$'000	7,931	8,984	10,313	14,189	13,765
Expenditure						
Sick pay .. .. .	\$'000	119	116	109	112	109
Funeral benefits .. .. .	\$'000	207	211	243	258	254
Medical and hospital benefits	\$'000	5,976	6,966	7,875	11,181	9,819
Management .. .. .	\$'000	1,245	1,288	1,481	2,124	2,527
Total .. .. .	\$'000	7,547	8,581	9,708	13,675	12,709
Investment of funds						
Mortgages .. .. .	\$'000	4,959	4,906	5,287	5,322	5,733
Government loans .. .. .	\$'000	1,726	1,415	1,952	1,889	2,073
Property .. .. .	\$'000	3,709	3,763	3,962	3,952	4,074
Banks etc. .. .. .	\$'000	727	1,440	717	803	1,458
Total .. .. .	\$'000	11,121	11,524	11,918	11,966	13,339
Uninvested funds .. .. .	\$'000	745	745	1,003	1,467	1,246
Total funds .. .. .	\$'000	11,866	12,269	12,921	13,434	14,585

<sup>1</sup> Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits schemes.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies are shown in the next table.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Society	Branches <sup>1</sup>	Members <sup>2</sup>	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total <sup>3</sup>	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A. .. .. .	8	1,209	41	9	2	34	219
A.O.F. in Queensland .. .. .	25	2,437	485	19	246	411	756
G.U.O.O.F. .. .. .	19	2,256	304	16	146	247	746
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	40	12,145	3,569	81	2,775	3,276	3,135
I.O.O.F. .. .. .	16	1,144	28	12	1	29	381
I.O.R. .. .. .	34	3,689	424	31	186	333	1,296
M.U.I.O.O.F. .. .. .	97	25,079	7,725	82	5,916	7,442	5,516
P.A.F.S.O.A. .. .. .	60	8,700	1,084	49	541	838	1,821
U.A.O.D. .. .. .	11	2,158	54	32	1	55	622
Other .. .. .	5	2,332	51	32	4	45	91
Total .. .. .	315	61,149	13,765	363	9,819	12,709	14,585

<sup>1</sup> Excluding district and central bodies. <sup>2</sup> Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits schemes. <sup>3</sup> Including management fees.

## 6 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1974*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1976*.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations and co-operative societies other



than credit unions registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1975-76

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Other co-operative societies <sup>2</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Societies .. .. .	77	125	202
Branches <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	95	36	131
Members .. .. .	86,639	59,803	146,442
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i> .. .. .	344,497	100,781	445,278
Sales .. .. .	328,042	94,579	422,621
Fees .. .. .	10,401	1,929	12,330
Interest received .. .. .	2,744	831	3,575
Other receipts .. .. .	3,311	3,441	6,752
<i>Disbursements</i> .. .. .	317,654	93,243	410,897
Purchases .. .. .	235,883	71,224	307,107
Working expenses .. .. .	66,178	20,293	86,471
Dividends on share capital .. .. .	527	127	654
Rebates and bonuses .. .. .	3,638	505	4,143
Interest paid .. .. .	2,310	981	3,292
Other expenditure .. .. .	9,118	113	9,231
<i>Assets</i> .. .. .	213,599	64,580	278,180
Fixed assets .. .. .	92,768	27,047	119,815
Stock .. .. .	16,455	6,350	22,805
Sundry debtors .. .. .	75,982	23,087	99,069
Cash in hand and at bank .. .. .	5,214	1,314	6,528
Investments .. .. .	16,723	5,693	22,416
Other assets .. .. .	6,457	1,090	7,546
<i>Liabilities</i> .. .. .	213,599	64,580	278,180
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	20,797	14,602	35,398
Advances outstanding .. .. .	20,538	9,330	29,868
Bank overdraft .. .. .	19,381	3,176	22,557
Accumulated funds .. .. .	13,018	1,527	14,545
Reserve funds .. .. .	70,239	15,307	85,546
Sundry creditors .. .. .	40,504	14,098	54,602
Other liabilities .. .. .	29,123	6,541	35,664

<sup>1</sup> Excluding credit unions. <sup>2</sup> Including trading societies, community advancement societies, and mutual buying groups but excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. Details for these societies are shown in the relevant table on page 397. <sup>3</sup> In addition to the main establishment.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1975-76, returns were furnished by 77 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act* 1967-1976, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the

economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment society or community settlement society operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>1</sup>	1975-76 <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies .. .. .	81	82	76	62	65
Members .. .. .	58,071	72,087	92,893	97,476	116,202
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members .. .. .	17,257	30,504	34,783	48,250	67,823
Repayments of principal .. .. .	9,461	16,023	22,448	28,986	40,196
Deposits received .. .. .	33,001	53,546	74,851	105,129	147,899
Withdrawal of deposits .. .. .	24,920	38,243	60,936	83,748	118,425
<b>Income</b>					
Interest received					
Loans to members .. .. .	2,347	3,505	5,431	7,860	11,876
Other .. .. .	35	116	223	608	749
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Interest paid					
On deposits .. .. .	1,222	1,780	3,201	5,443	7,907
Other .. .. .	45	62	89	238	212
Administration .. .. .	1,027	1,639	2,115	1,867	2,962
Loan protection insurance .. .. .	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	213	270
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans to members .. .. .	25,216	39,766	52,148	69,504	97,299
Other loans and investments .. .. .	1,308	2,651	4,670	4,904	6,442
Cash in hand and at bank .. .. .	440	717	575	1,609	2,625
Fixed assets .. .. .	982	1,479	2,947	3,799	5,640
Other assets .. .. .	49	107	266	146	286
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,995</b>	<b>44,721</b>	<b>60,606</b>	<b>79,962</b>	<b>112,291</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	567	698	817	901	1,038
Reserve funds .. .. .	76	91	215	457	994
Deposits .. .. .	25,537	41,105	55,226	75,464	105,165
Other borrowings .. .. .	1,297	1,776	1,827	2,792	3,693
Accumulated surplus <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	8	-103	-239	-283	.. <sup>4</sup>
Other liabilities .. .. .	510	1,154	2,761	630	1,401
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,995</b>	<b>44,721</b>	<b>60,606</b>	<b>79,962</b>	<b>112,291</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures from 1974-75 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to changes in method of collection. <sup>2</sup> Included in administration prior to 1974-75. <sup>3</sup> Minus sign (—) denotes net deficit. <sup>4</sup> Included in reserve funds.

7 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

Instalment credit for retail sales schemes are defined as those in which repayment is made by regular pre-determined instalments, such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans made primarily

to finance the sale of consumer commodities. A large proportion of total instalment credit is financed under hire purchase schemes.

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1973*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit transactions are shown in the next table. The series excludes credit schemes which do not involve repayment by regular pre-determined instalments and credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities. From July 1973 financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles have also been excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND  
(\$m)

Particulars	1972-73 <sup>1</sup>	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>HIRE PURCHASE</b>					
Amount financed <sup>2</sup>					
Motor vehicles .. .. .	125.8	108.1	105.0	137.5	148.4
Household and personal goods ..	30.8	27.0	30.4	35.6	40.7
Total .. .. .	174.0	135.1	135.4	173.1	189.1
<b>OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT</b>					
Amount financed <sup>2</sup>					
Motor vehicles .. .. .	42.2	36.0	32.8	43.3	48.7
Household and personal goods ..	35.6	34.0	31.5	38.4	42.6
Total .. .. .	79.2	70.0	64.3	81.7	91.3
<b>TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT</b>					
Amount financed <sup>2</sup>					
Motor vehicles .. .. .	168.0	144.0	137.8	180.8	197.1
Household and personal goods ..	66.4	61.0	61.9	74.0	83.2
Total .. .. .	253.2	205.0	199.7	254.8	280.4
Cash collections and other liquidations <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	268.0	234.9	245.3	289.5	335.9
Balances outstanding at end of year <sup>3</sup>	363.9	305.3	320.9	400.7	474.8

<sup>1</sup> Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles in totals for 1972-73. <sup>2</sup> Excluding hiring charges and insurance. <sup>3</sup> Including hiring charges and insurance.

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES<sup>1</sup>,  
AUSTRALIA  
(\$m)

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
New South Wales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	860.8	762.7	851.5	932.5	1,032.1
Victoria .. .. .	511.6	445.1	471.2	546.0	625.8
Queensland .. .. .	363.9	305.3	320.9	400.7	474.8
South Australia <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	195.8	187.6	209.3	253.2	297.2
Western Australia .. .. .	225.4	177.6	175.4	211.8	268.0
Tasmania .. .. .	67.4	57.7	68.5	83.2	100.7
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>2,224.9</b>	<b>1,935.9</b>	<b>2,096.8</b>	<b>2,427.4</b>	<b>2,798.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles to 1972-73.  
<sup>2</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Including Northern Territory.

## 8 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies are given in the next table.

Comparability of figures in this series over the period shown has been significantly affected by changes in classification of financial transactions from July 1972 and July 1973. Additionally, from July 1973 changes in scope and coverage have been made. For further details, readers are referred to the ABS publication Reference No. 5614.0, *Finance Companies* (July 1977 issue).

FINANCE COMPANIES<sup>1</sup>: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$m)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Amount financed during year</i> .. .. .	929.5	1,102.3	774.7	1,123.2	1,381.6
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	195.0	181.6	174.1	228.5	252.9
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	257.8	322.0	326.7	452.2	601.9
Personal loans .. .. .	28.0	35.9	34.3	58.3	83.7
Housing loans .. .. .	254.3	303.8	87.7	168.9	199.4
Other consumer and commercial loans .. .. .	194.4	258.9	151.8	215.3	243.7
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year</i> <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	959.9	1,350.5	1,309.3	1,549.1	1,869.8
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	297.8	290.7	306.1	385.3	459.0
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	44.3	51.3	55.1	96.3	145.6
Personal loans .. .. .	40.7	58.7	66.7	89.0	132.2
Housing loans .. .. .	376.5	565.6	505.4	551.4	641.0
Other consumer and commercial loans .. .. .	200.6	384.1	376.0	427.1	491.9
<i>Collections and liquidations during year</i> <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	846.6	1,038.4	1,028.3	1,213.4	1,496.6
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	228.0	210.6	218.1	261.5	306.2
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	257.6	325.0	333.8	430.0	576.1
Personal loans .. .. .	31.4	38.3	43.1	59.6	81.1
Housing loans .. .. .	221.7	280.8	210.0	236.5	253.9
Other consumer and commercial loans .. .. .	107.9	183.5	223.4	225.8	279.4

<sup>1</sup> See text below. <sup>2</sup> Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 398. <sup>3</sup> Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring. <sup>4</sup> Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general

public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, housing, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. The financing transactions and liquidity placements of companies frequently referred to as "Merchant Banks" are included.

## 9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 11) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1976, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title to the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

All transactions involving real property registered under the Act must be recorded by the Registrar. During the five years to 1976-77 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$12,662 to \$24,071 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$10,892 to \$20,178.

### REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers		Mortgages registered		Releases of registered mortgages	
	No.	Consideration in transfers \$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1972-73 ..	120,444	1,525,032	83,036	904,450	59,659	433,420
1973-74 ..	130,687	2,301,269	84,163	1,377,011	61,722	638,537
1974-75 ..	70,963	1,322,225	44,207	840,810	34,784	417,007
1975-76 ..	84,753	1,803,209	61,122	1,108,520	44,993	613,673
1976-77 ..	82,145	1,977,283	58,149	1,173,316	42,174	665,223

## 10 STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks etc., which may take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery, or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Responsibility for the registration and release of these instruments was formerly vested in the Registrar of the Supreme Court but now rests with the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Details of the instruments registered and released during the five years to 1976-77 are shown in the next table.

## BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
<b>Bills of sale etc.<sup>1</sup></b>						
1972-73 .. ..	18,826	81,310	2,412	912	10,885	872
1973-74 .. ..	18,058	73,374	2,202	802	9,982	1,480
1974-75 .. ..	15,023	54,232	1,481	611	7,221	631
1975-76 .. ..	17,199	80,996	1,301	899	12,897	626
1976-77 .. ..	18,016	89,591	2,534	1,251	21,996	652
<b>Liens on sugar<sup>2</sup></b>						
1972-73 .. ..	787	19,028	526	..	..	..
1973-74 .. ..	743	16,375	489	..	..	..
1974-75 .. ..	647	17,764	354	..	..	..
1975-76 .. ..	522	13,343	240	..	..	..
1976-77 .. ..	435	16,692	241	..	..	..
<b>State securities<sup>3</sup></b>						
1972-73 .. ..	1,773	9,808	..	1,931	3,175	..
1973-74 .. ..	1,825	11,122	..	..	..	2,489
1974-75 .. ..	1,516	8,517	..	..	..	1,734
1975-76 .. ..	2,269	24,427	..	..	..	1,399
1976-77 .. ..	1,830	25,409	..	..	..	779

<sup>1</sup> Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

<sup>2</sup> Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. <sup>3</sup> Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc. After 1972-73 values are not stated on releases.

## 11 STOCK MARKET

*Stock Exchange Activity*—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the five years ended 1976-77 in the next table. Total turnover for 1976-77 was 1.8 per cent higher than the previous year's figure. Increased turnover in all other share trading outweighed the decrease of 34 per cent in the turnover of oil shares.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE  
(\$'000)

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
1972-73 .. ..	76,450	30,360	21,710	11,772	140,292
1973-74 .. ..	54,631	25,201	6,943	10,893	97,668
1974-75 .. ..	57,674	24,283	8,964	3,045	93,965
1975-76 .. ..	53,168	23,964	9,330	8,949	95,411
1976-77 .. ..	54,157	26,164	6,146	10,616	97,084

• Chapter 23

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

### 1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Limited results of the 1976 Census, details from the 1971 Census, and some comparisons with previous Censuses, are shown in this section. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 Census, but excluded from the published results of previous Censuses. However, 1966 Census data in this section has been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

Definitions of terms used in this section may be found in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Dwellings at Censuses from 1911*—The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1976.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date	Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
	Private		Non-private	Total	
	Number	Average number of inmates			
1911 .. .. .	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	3,684 <sup>1</sup>
1921 .. .. .	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933 .. .. .	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947 .. .. .	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954 .. .. .	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961 .. .. .	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966 .. .. .	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971 .. .. .	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	51,077 <sup>2</sup>
1976s .. .. .	598,985	3.18	4,601	603,586	62,059 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Information incomplete.    <sup>2</sup> Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.    <sup>3</sup> Subject to revision.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are shown in the next table.

## DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1971		Census 1976 <sup>s</sup>	
	Occupied	Un-occupied <sup>1</sup>	Occupied	Un-occupied <sup>1</sup>
New South Wales .. .. .	1,364,542	124,522	1,499,806	153,065
Victoria .. .. .	1,015,485	88,521	1,127,870	118,776
Queensland .. .. .	517,245	51,077	603,586	62,059
South Australia .. .. .	344,112	30,553	392,761	39,539
Western Australia .. .. .	286,845	28,274	339,390	34,043
Tasmania .. .. .	110,420	13,307	122,764	15,780
Northern Territory .. .. .	17,792	929	23,553	2,279
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	38,118	1,874	57,046	4,127
Australia .. .. .	3,694,559	339,057	4,166,776	429,668

<sup>1</sup> Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

*Occupied Dwellings*—Details of occupied dwellings are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings have been revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census details. Urban Brisbane is defined in Chapter 4, and urban centres in Chapter 5.

## OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<i>Private dwellings</i> .. .. .	443,225	237,776	176,981	97,843	512,600
Separate house .. .. .	382,424	198,745	146,372	86,997	432,114
Semi-detached house .. .. .		2,729	2,559	1,011	6,299
Attached house .. .. .		1,212	1,332	1,311	3,855
Terrace or row house .. .. .		337	339	41	717
Villa unit/town house .. .. .		<sup>1</sup> 353	644	679	1,676
Self-contained flat/home unit .. .. .	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Other .. .. .	17,707	6,849	5,211	6,566	18,626
<i>Non-private dwellings</i> <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels .. .. .	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc. .. .. .	<sup>3</sup> ..	21	130	78	229
Staff quarters .. .. .	3,238	49	213	793	1,055
Boarding houses .. .. .	1,535	372	432	139	943
Educational institutions .. .. .	104	48	66	21	135
Hospitals (non-mental) .. .. .	190	24	91	49	164
Nursing homes .. .. .	<sup>3</sup> ..	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged .. .. .	<sup>3</sup> ..	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions .. .. .	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions .. .. .	<sup>3</sup> ..	66	53	23	142
Other .. .. .	334	..	..	..	..
Total occupied dwellings .. .. .	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

<sup>1</sup> At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats. <sup>2</sup> Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. <sup>3</sup> Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.



The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
<i>Private dwellings</i>	1,559,056	777,820	578,181	354,277	1,710,278
Separate house .. .. .	1,408,647	695,420	500,408	321,927	1,517,755
Semi-detached house .. .. .		7,271	7,335	3,704	18,310
Attached house .. .. .		4,112	4,620	4,727	13,459
Terrace or row house .. .. .		781	850	152	1,783
Villa unit/town house .. .. .		.. <sup>1</sup>	773	1,417	2,955
Self-contained flat/home unit .. .. .	110,048	58,961	50,434	3,362	112,757
Other .. .. .	40,361	10,502	13,117	17,450	41,069
<i>Non-private dwellings</i> .. .. .	105,764	40,458	50,633	19,970	111,061
Total in occupied dwellings .. .. .	1,664,820	818,278	628,814	374,247	1,821,339
Persons not enumerated in dwellings					
Campers-out <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	9,504	n	n	n	5,726
Migratory <sup>3</sup> .. .. .					
Total population .. .. .	1,674,324	n	n	n	1,827,065

<sup>1</sup> No comparable data in 1966. <sup>2</sup> Including those living temporarily, e.g. on holidays, in tents, caravans, or houseboats, or who were camped out on Census night. If a tent, caravan, or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling, it was classified as a dwelling. <sup>3</sup> Including shipping, railway, and air travellers. n Not available.

At the 1971 Census, 1,821,339 persons were enumerated in private and non-private dwellings in Queensland; 85.5 per cent of these were in private houses, 6.2 per cent in self-contained flats, and 6.1 per cent in non-private dwellings. At the 1966 Census, the corresponding percentages were 84.6, 6.6, and 6.4, respectively.

*Unoccupied Dwellings*—For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private house .. .. .	31,956	9,470	15,694	16,672	41,836
Self-contained flat .. .. .	6,117	2,326	5,470	221	8,017
Other private dwelling .. .. .	1,834	556	413	255	1,224
Non-private <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

<sup>1</sup> Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

**UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED,  
QUEENSLAND**

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting .. .. .	6,288	3,334	5,967	1,905	11,206
Holiday house, week-ender .. ..	9,251	397	6,937	5,039	12,373
Occupants temporarily absent .. ..	8,717	5,428	5,485	4,038	14,951
Condemned or to be demolished .. ..	528	390	425	689	1,504
Other and not stated .. .. .	15,123	2,803	2,763	5,477	11,043
Non-private <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,911	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>41,818</b>	<b>12,352</b>	<b>21,577</b>	<b>17,148</b>	<b>51,077</b>

<sup>1</sup> Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

*Occupied Private Dwellings*—Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry, store room, or room used for business purposes only. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room was counted as one room.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND**

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Private house <sup>1</sup>	Self-contained flat	Total <sup>2</sup>	Private house <sup>1</sup>	Self-contained flat	Total <sup>2</sup>
1 .. .. .	664	376	8,305	1,087	805	9,986
2 .. .. .	3,088	5,623	13,832	4,030	8,442	18,197
3 .. .. .	11,066	12,782	26,639	16,501	17,175	36,340
4 .. .. .	43,874	13,357	58,524	60,525	14,383	75,802
5 .. .. .	123,182	6,538	130,303	169,533	5,208	175,170
6 .. .. .	102,996	2,713	105,994	110,604	1,878	112,682
7 .. .. .	58,782	982	59,925	50,801	640	51,549
8 and over .. .. .	38,772	723	39,703	31,580	782	32,874
<b>Total occupied private dwellings .. .. .</b>	<b>382,424</b>	<b>43,094</b>	<b>443,225</b>	<b>444,661</b>	<b>49,313</b>	<b>512,600</b>
<b>Average number of rooms per dwelling .. .. .</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census. <sup>2</sup> Including other categories.

*Occupied Private Houses and Self-contained Flats*—The tables in this section give details of occupied private houses and self-contained flats only.

Private houses and self-contained flats comprised 96.4 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland at the 1971 Census. Details of these occupied dwellings are shown in the next table by nature of occupancy at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

## OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES<sup>1</sup>

Owner, purchaser by instalments	300,961	160,948	110,756	62,459	334,163
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	12,876	11,586	3,959	610	16,155
Other tenant .. .. .	54,420	24,634	29,612	12,950	67,196
Other methods of occupancy ..	11,573	3,360	4,479	11,596	19,435
Not stated .. .. .	2,594	2,848	2,440	2,424	7,712
<b>Total private houses<sup>1</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>382,424</b>	<b>203,376</b>	<b>151,246</b>	<b>90,039</b>	<b>444,661</b>

## OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Owner, purchaser by instalments ..	7,270	4,434	3,290	264	7,988
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	819	267	197	12	476
Other tenant .. .. .	33,853	21,430	15,725	713	37,868
Other methods of occupancy ..	817	524	522	188	1,234
Not stated .. .. .	335	896	790	61	1,747
<b>Total self-contained flats .. ..</b>	<b>43,094</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>20,524</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>49,313</b>

<sup>1</sup> In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of private houses and self-contained flats which were connected to gas and electricity and the number which had television sets at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

## OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES<sup>1</sup>

Gas only .. .. .	859	38	55	643	736
Electricity only .. .. .	262,487	126,510	121,298	75,532	323,340
Gas and electricity .. .. .	110,038	75,915	28,841	9,934	114,690
Neither gas nor electricity .. ..	7,489	74	263	2,884	3,221
Not stated .. .. .	1,551	839	789	1,046	2,674
<b>Total private houses<sup>1</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>382,424</b>	<b>203,376</b>	<b>151,246</b>	<b>90,039</b>	<b>444,661</b>
Television set .. .. .	263,357	170,341	116,385	56,679	343,405

<sup>1</sup> In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES,  
QUEENSLAND—continued

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<b>OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS</b>					
Gas only .. . . .	70	12	14	4	30
Electricity only .. . . .	19,344	10,185	15,139	1,026	26,350
Gas and electricity .. . . .	23,326	16,855	4,933	162	21,950
Neither gas nor electricity .. . . .	79	12	11	9	32
Not stated .. . . .	275	487	427	37	951
Total self-contained flats .. . . .	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Television set .. . . .	23,078	17,395	12,541	594	30,530

The next table shows houses and flats by material of outer walls at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY MATERIAL OF  
OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer walls	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<b>OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES<sup>1</sup></b>					
Brick .. . . .	12,320	15,776	9,125	2,839	27,740
Brick-veneer .. . . .	8,920	12,646	7,953	2,064	22,663
Stone .. . . .	191	196	145	140	481
Concrete .. . . .	7,847	6,176	3,323	1,589	11,088
Timber .. . . .	281,200	151,934	93,644	60,813	306,391
Metal .. . . .	7,354	523	3,064	4,499	8,086
Asbestos-cement .. . . .	63,944	15,848	33,727	17,708	67,283
Other .. . . .	648	277	265	387	929
Total private houses <sup>1</sup> .. . . .	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

**OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS**

Brick .. . . .	8,532	10,707	5,836	143	16,686
Brick-veneer .. . . .	1,265	1,407	1,215	12	2,634
Stone .. . . .	98	93	86	4	183
Concrete .. . . .	2,224	1,209	1,910	87	3,206
Timber .. . . .	21,580	11,708	6,865	575	19,148
Metal .. . . .	294	26	202	63	291
Asbestos-cement .. . . .	9,071	2,357	4,372	347	7,076
Other .. . . .	30	44	38	7	89
Total self-contained flats .. . . .	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

<sup>1</sup> In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

## 2 CONSTRUCTION

*Supervision and Control of Building*—The *Building Act 1975*, prescribing standard building by-laws for Local Authorities in respect of the erection of buildings and other structures, became effective from 1 April 1976 and applies uniformly throughout the State. Previously, it had been the concern of each Local Authority (shire or municipal council) to determine and enforce building by-laws in its particular area.

The Building Act deals with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, structural provisions, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, damp-proofing, fire resisting materials, etc. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that adequate standards of building are maintained with regard to quality, safety, and the health of occupants. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted to the appropriate Local Authority for approval. The Crown is also bound by the provisions of the Act, save some specified minor exceptions such as the requirement to make application to the Local Authority for a permit to erect a building or other structure.

*Architects*—All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act 1962-1971*. At 30 June 1977, there were 955 architects registered with the Board, of whom 763 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 192 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

*Registration of Builders*—Under the *Builders' Registration Act 1971-1973* all builders are required to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the building industry to protect the public against any inefficient or unscrupulous practices within the industry. Only builders registered under the Act (including bodies corporate and firms) may carry out building construction work, the value of which exceeds \$500. An owner-builder may, however, still construct a single dwelling-house for his own use, but certain conditions must be observed if it is sold within two years.

*Safety in Building Construction*—Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act 1971-1975* which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour Relations.

*Building Statistics*—These statistics deal only with the construction of building structures. Construction, other than building, such as roads, bridges, dams, etc., is discussed under a separate heading later in this chapter. The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, etc.).

The values shown for building statistics represent the estimated completion cost of new buildings and large alterations and additions to existing buildings. While the statistics provide an indication of trends in

the building industry in the long term, it should be remembered that the value criteria used as a cut-off for inclusion of building jobs have been varied periodically to be consistent with the general escalation in building costs.

From 1974-75 the scope of the building collections covers all new dwellings (houses and other dwellings), new other buildings valued at \$10,000 and over, and alterations and additions (both to dwellings and other buildings) valued at \$10,000 and over.

*Building Approvals*—Statistics of building approvals are compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Commonwealth and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. Some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements, see next table, will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

*Building Operations*—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection is undertaken to provide details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

*Dwellings* are classified as either "houses" or "other dwellings". Other dwellings relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

*Private or government ownership.* A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. Thus "government" includes buildings erected for Commonwealth and State Governments and Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities, either by contractor or by day-labour, whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. All other buildings, including houses erected for particular persons under government sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance, are classified as private. An *owner-built* house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on its foundations has begun, *completed* when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed and occupied, and *under construction* if it has been commenced but not completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

*Type of building.* Classification is made according to the function a building is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

*Values.* All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of

the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on building in the period.

Details of the value of building work approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland are shown in the next table.

## SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND

(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factor- ies	Offices	Educat- ional	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
	Houses	Other						
APPROVED								
1972-73	313.0	84.7	19.3	30.1	43.9	26.2	91.6	608.8
1973-74	352.8	120.1	41.7	36.6	42.0	48.9	97.4	744.5 <sup>2</sup>
1974-75	267.8	67.0	21.9	28.1	58.3	55.2	104.9	610.4 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	449.0	59.7	42.7	39.0	51.4	40.4	197.0	890.5 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	520.2	92.8	59.1	47.8	38.7	63.2	115.6	953.9 <sup>2</sup>
COMMENCED								
1972-73	301.1	68.9	17.3	21.0	48.5	28.3	99.5	584.5
1973-74	356.0	104.2	31.1	36.9	51.2	52.6	101.9	734.0
1974-75	265.2	54.5	19.6	33.7	77.9	65.1	114.1	637.0 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	411.3	66.6	48.8	32.2	55.8	48.1	202.2	877.6 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	474.3	92.4	41.3	54.3	33.6	60.1	143.2	914.2 <sup>2</sup>
COMPLETED								
1972-73	264.0	52.7	14.2	16.3	41.1	38.6	82.3	509.3
1973-74	323.7	74.2	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7
1974-75	309.0	86.6	30.1	34.9	42.8	47.2	105.8	663.2 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	385.6	70.1	27.2	38.9	84.1	86.7	106.3	811.4 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	475.9	102.8	31.8	39.9	73.1	48.1	178.8	965.6 <sup>2</sup>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR								
1972-73	101.2	40.8	10.2	8.5	61.7	29.1	83.6	335.0
1973-74	141.7	74.5	24.2	20.4	70.7	50.6	119.6	501.8
1974-75	102.2	48.1	15.5	21.7	115.7	73.6	133.8	512.0 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	135.0	51.9	38.8	16.3	107.2	39.6	226.6	617.3 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	141.6	50.3	48.3	31.5	89.3	56.0	225.7	644.5 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. <sup>2</sup> Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

Increases in the value of building operations over this period are not necessarily attributable to increased building activity, for the period has been one of an almost continuous rise in the costs of building. Details of the value of work actually carried out each year are shown on page 413 for the same building categories, but a better indication of activity in at least part of the industry may be obtained from the next table which shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership.

## NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Government ownership <sup>1</sup>		Total		
	Contract-built houses	Owner-built houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
1972-73 ..	19,225	1,662	6,853	1,662	230	22,549	7,083	29,632
1973-74 ..	18,296	1,533	7,734	1,950	450	21,779	8,184	29,963
1974-75 ..	10,109	1,600	3,553	2,087	40	13,796	3,593	17,389
1975-76 ..	14,692	2,324	3,877	1,356	106	18,372	3,983	22,355
1976-77 ..	15,059	2,412	4,750	1,302	164	18,773	4,914	23,687
COMPLETED								
1972-73 ..	17,428	1,540	5,538	1,728	205	20,696	5,743	26,439
1973-74 ..	17,786	1,441	6,605	1,437	221	20,664	6,826	27,490
1974-75 ..	12,795	1,568	5,739	2,029	249	16,392	5,988	22,380
1975-76 ..	14,084	1,995	3,899	1,798	235	17,877	4,134	22,011
1976-77 ..	15,709	2,090	4,840	1,276	121	19,075	4,961	24,036

<sup>1</sup> Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Details of building work completed in each Statistical Division are shown in the next table.

## BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Statistical Division	Class of building					Total <sup>1</sup>	Dwell- ing units <sup>2</sup>
	New dwellings				Other building		
	Houses		Other				
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
Brisbane Statistical Division	8,680	209,579	1,699	31,921	200,112	449,208	10,379
<i>Brisbane City</i> .. ..	3,289	93,114	1,503	28,793	160,975	288,745	4,792
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical   Division</i> .. ..	5,391	116,465	196	3,128	39,137	160,463	5,587
Moreton .. ..	3,412	90,157	1,528	45,242	26,068	163,933	4,940
Wide Bay-Burnett .. ..	1,460	36,658	345	5,518	16,165	59,334	1,805
Darling Downs .. ..	963	24,902	277	3,660	15,662	44,931	1,240
South-West .. ..	57	1,260	8	130	1,437	2,917	65
Fitzroy .. ..	1,088	23,267	128	1,866	25,424	51,047	1,216
Central-West .. ..	4	90	..	..	1,770	1,892	4
Mackay .. ..	867	22,775	174	2,482	13,289	39,367	1,041
Northern .. ..	1,342	34,944	407	6,207	42,188	84,293	1,749
Far North .. ..	1,069	28,798	376	5,526	24,215	59,413	1,445
North-West .. ..	133	3,433	19	290	5,361	9,220	152
Queensland .. ..	19,075	475,863	4,961	102,843	371,687	965,556	24,036

<sup>1</sup> Including the value of alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately. <sup>2</sup> Total number of houses and other dwellings.

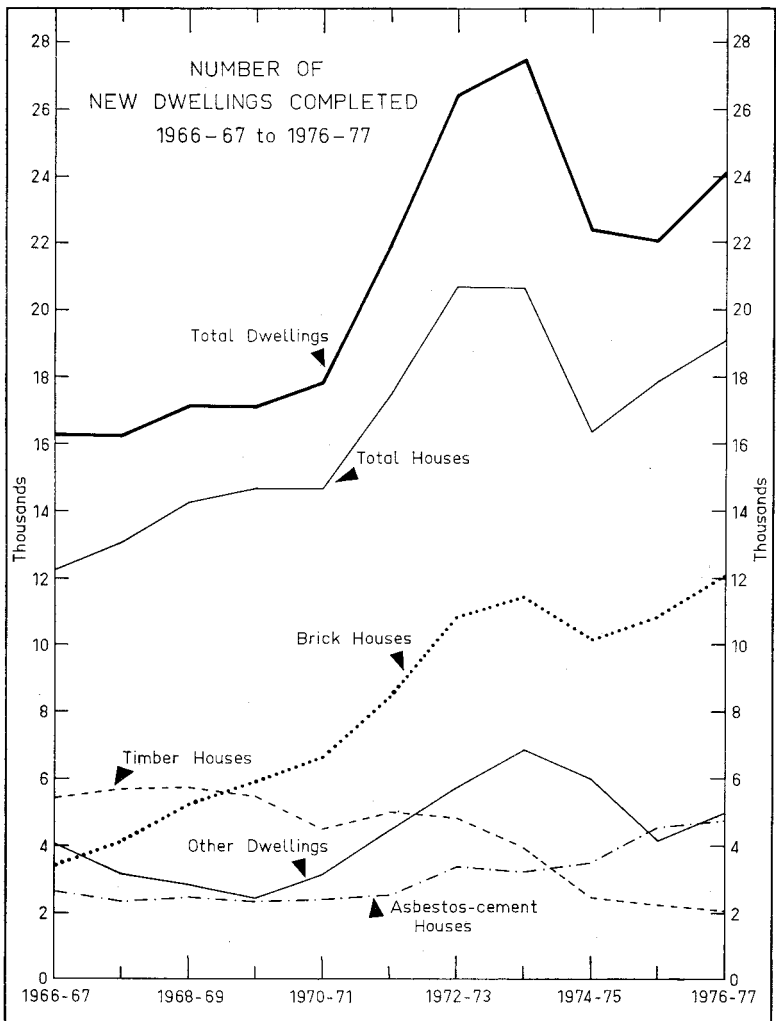
The next table shows houses completed according to material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.



## TYPES OF HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick <sup>1</sup>	Brick-veneer	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
HOUSES COMPLETED (No.)						
1972-73 .. .. .	1,510	10,605	4,825	3,402	354	20,696
1973-74 .. .. .	1,672	11,535	3,971	3,207	279	20,664
1974-75 .. .. .	1,490	8,703	2,454	3,477	268	16,392
1975-76 .. .. .	1,840	8,977	2,263	4,567	230	17,877
1976-77 .. .. .	1,993	10,099	2,028	4,745	210	19,075
PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED (%)						
1972-73 .. .. .	7.3	51.3	23.3	16.4	1.7	100.0
1973-74 .. .. .	8.1	55.8	19.2	15.5	1.4	100.0
1974-75 .. .. .	9.1	53.1	15.0	21.2	1.6	100.0
1975-76 .. .. .	10.3	50.2	12.7	25.5	1.3	100.0
1976-77 .. .. .	10.5	52.9	10.6	24.9	1.1	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Including clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.



*Value of Work Done on Building*—One available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on building during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland according to class of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.

The total value of building work done has doubled over the five years to 1976-77, with the level of activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division, as a percentage of the State total, remaining fairly constant at around 50 per cent. Because of the significant increases in building costs over the period, however, the variation in real activity would be considerably less than is indicated by the changes in money values.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND  
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factor- ies	Offices	Educat- ional	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
	Houses	Other						
<b>BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>								
1972-73	146.9	28.2	9.0	11.6	30.8	16.4	31.8	274.7
1973-74	169.4	40.5	12.5	18.3	35.0	18.8	35.4	330.1
1974-75	127.4	29.9	16.4	25.5	59.6	36.0	55.5	354.3 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	177.7	24.8	11.7	23.7	63.5	32.6	81.5	422.2 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	212.7	33.5	14.8	28.4	59.3	35.5	116.5	508.1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>REST OF STATE</b>								
1972-73	130.6	31.6	7.0	6.5	9.2	14.8	49.9	249.7
1973-74	177.5	49.9	12.9	13.3	12.9	20.1	52.2	338.7
1974-75	164.9	48.3	11.0	13.1	15.8	30.2	59.4	345.6 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	227.3	47.7	18.3	11.7	18.9	28.1	73.3	431.3 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	267.6	69.1	34.6	15.0	12.9	26.5	93.5	526.8 <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL QUEENSLAND</b>								
1972-73	277.5	59.8	16.0	18.1	40.0	31.3	81.7	524.4
1973-74	347.0	90.4	25.4	31.6	47.9	38.9	87.6	668.8
1974-75	292.3	78.2	27.4	38.6	75.5	66.2	114.9	699.9 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76	405.0	72.5	30.0	35.4	82.4	60.8	154.9	853.6 <sup>2</sup>
1976-77	480.3	102.6	49.4	43.4	72.2	62.0	210.0	1,034.9 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. <sup>2</sup> Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

*Building Costs*—Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in each of the five years to 1976-77, shown in the next table.

The figures are not intended to be used as precise indicators of costs because such comparisons are subject to many limitations including: (i) the difficulty of always recording floor areas on a consistent basis; (ii) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (iii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors, aluminium windows, etc.; and (iv) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE METRE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE  
CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND  
(\$)

Year	Average cost per square metre of houses					
	Full brick <sup>1</sup>	Brick-veneer <sup>1</sup>	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
1972-73 .. .. .	106.9	105.6	101.1	103.2	119.6	104.8
1973-74 .. .. .	116.9	119.6	117.1	117.7	120.5	118.8
1974-75 .. .. .	145.6	141.0	138.1	140.5	160.6	141.3
1975-76 .. .. .	155.9	161.3	161.5	166.5	215.0	162.2
1976-77 .. .. .	170.4	178.6	177.4	184.3	224.3	179.2

<sup>1</sup> Including houses constructed of clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.

Further indications of trends in building costs may be obtained from the building material price indexes in Chapter 18, and Chapter 20.

*Construction (Other Than Building) Statistics*—Collection of these statistics covering the construction of roadways, bridges, dams, electricity generation and transmission lines, marine installations, railways, etc. commenced on a regular basis in Australia in 1973. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on construction prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more, inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included in the statistics. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

The series gives details of construction (other than building) activity in terms of prime contracts only. Prime contracts are defined as contracts where the contractor is legally liable to the owner of the project. Prime contracts are classified by *type of construction* according to the end use of the project being constructed, e.g. if a prime contract for earthworks relates to road construction, it will be classified to *road work*. Where a contract covers more than one type of construction, e.g. a contract for road and bridge work, the contract is classified to the component with the greatest value.

For a more detailed account of the coverage and definitions used in construction (other than building) statistics see page 539 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

Details of the value of construction (other than building) work commenced, completed, under construction, done, and yet to be done are shown in the next table.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS,  
QUEENSLAND  
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
COMMENCED									
1973-74 ..	34.4	4.9	10.3	30.4	14.9	6.3	18.5	21.6	141.4
1974-75 ..	26.0	4.8	15.8	28.3	48.3	5.6	22.9	25.0	176.7
1975-76 ..	36.0	21.4	8.8	22.9	88.1	11.5	28.6	10.5	227.6
1976-77 ..	37.5	15.2	6.5	22.6	10.4	40.2	37.7	13.8	183.9

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS,  
QUEENSLAND—continued  
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>COMPLETED</b>									
1973-74 ..	22.4	1.6	0.4	19.1	2.8	3.8	44.5	9.3	103.7
1974-75 ..	46.2	4.1	14.7	33.2	24.9	14.2	57.1	55.9	250.2
1975-76 ..	35.5	3.9	34.9	27.4	21.6	2.7	148.5	27.3	301.9
1976-77 ..	54.6	10.8	31.5	30.7	17.5	15.7	31.0	7.8	199.6
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR</b>									
1973-74 ..	57.8	7.6	49.0	46.4	121.3	18.6	155.3	72.4	528.3
1974-75 ..	44.4	5.2	51.1	48.7	145.5	3.9	142.0	22.2	462.9
1975-76 ..	49.0	26.4	30.4	44.5	298.0	12.0	28.6	4.7	493.5
1976-77 ..	35.6	31.5	8.1	42.1	294.0	37.6	38.6	12.0	499.4
<b>WORK DONE DURING YEAR</b>									
1973-74 ..	34.2	2.7	14.0	24.2	38.2	6.8	82.4	28.1	230.5
1974-75 ..	45.7	6.1	21.4	40.5	50.3	7.8	78.1	26.6	276.6
1975-76 ..	37.5	11.5	27.7	30.5	65.0	6.5	46.5	17.5	242.6
1976-77 ..	40.4	15.8	10.6	28.1	53.3	24.4	33.8	11.3	217.7
<b>WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF YEAR</b>									
1973-74 ..	24.1	4.7	19.8	23.6	62.8	10.2	59.0	20.7	224.9
1974-75 ..	11.4	2.7	18.9	18.8	66.0	1.4	24.0	8.4	151.5
1975-76 ..	13.9	14.5	4.2	13.7	174.3	6.5	12.7	2.5	242.2
1976-77 ..	14.9	14.6	2.7	13.8	134.5	23.5	19.9	6.3	230.1

<sup>1</sup> Comprises railways, aerodromes, oil and gas production and distribution facilities, telecommunications, and miscellaneous.

In relation to Australia for the year 1976-77, Queensland's proportion of total work commenced was 18 per cent, total work completed, 19 per cent, and work done during year, 17 per cent.

### 3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

The majority of dwellings built or purchased each year for owner occupation are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property involved.

In earlier *Year Books*, figures for housing finance were published separately for various types of financial institutions. These figures were collected using different concepts and definitions and were therefore not comparable. From October 1975, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has collected comparable details from significant lenders providing secured housing finance for owner occupation. Detailed information on a monthly basis is published in relevant bulletins issued by the Canberra Office of the Bureau.

Descriptions of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in the compilation of these statistics appear in the July 1977 issue of the ABS bulletin, Reference No. 5609.0, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation*.

The following table gives details of loans approved by significant lenders for the construction and purchase of dwellings in Queensland.

## HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars		Loans approved
		\$'000
Type of lender		
Savings banks	.. .. .	216,197
Trading banks	.. .. .	80,520
Building societies		
Permanent	.. .. .	177,268
Terminating	.. .. .	13,333
Finance companies	.. .. .	72,768
Government	.. .. .	41,634
Other	.. .. .	9,052
Total .. .. .		610,772
		No.
Purpose of loan		
Construction of dwellings	.. .. .	6,726
Purchase of newly-erected dwellings	.. .. .	5,734
Purchase of established dwellings	.. .. .	21,119
Total .. .. .		33,579

*Private Finance for Housing*—Savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and to building societies and also provide finance for alterations and additions to existing dwellings. Loans to 95 per cent of valuation are approved for repayment periods of up to 25 years. Interest rates vary from 9½ to 10½ per cent depending on the size of the loan. Detailed statistics of saving banks housing finance are contained in the next table.

## SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 <sup>1</sup>	1976-77 <sup>1</sup>
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied <sup>2</sup>	No.	6,070	4,829	4,731	6,728	5,503
	\$'000	63,119	57,036	63,875	103,576	92,269
Dwellings previously occupied <sup>2</sup>	No.	8,089	6,512	8,354	10,594	8,038
	\$'000	76,673	72,186	106,672	151,715	123,927
Alterations and additions	.. .. .	2,429	2,539	4,707	6,931	5,453
Total	.. .. .	\$'000 142,221	131,761	175,253	262,222	221,649
Undrawn commitments at 30 June	.. .. .	\$'000 34,826	24,198	37,365	61,168	35,824
Balances outstanding at 30 June <sup>3</sup>	.. .. .	\$'000 320,361	396,441	504,415	657,476	797,730
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June	.. .. .	\$'000 15,339	15,054	15,592	15,164	15,155

<sup>1</sup> Figures from 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to changes in method of collection. <sup>2</sup> Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. <sup>3</sup> Including interest debited to loan accounts.

The trading banks make advances for housing, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances vary between 9½ and 10½ per cent. Figures for loans approved for owner occupation are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1976*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property.

Details of the financial operations of permanent building societies are shown in the next table. Permanent building societies raise funds primarily from the small investor who takes shares or makes interest-bearing deposits. Funds are lent to the general public for building or buying dwellings secured by first mortgage.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 <sup>2</sup>	1976-77 <sup>2</sup>
Loans approved for					
Dwellings not previously occupied .. No.	6,236	4,604	1,791	3,220	2,530
.. \$'000	86,969	81,865	35,747	73,518	59,890
Dwellings previously occupied .. No.	8,752	8,340	4,566	7,834	5,573
.. \$'000	111,030	134,950	82,539	153,165	116,986
Other <sup>3</sup> .. .. . \$'000	3,134	2,538	2,321	3,891	4,962
Total .. .. . \$'000	201,133	219,353	120,607	230,574	181,838
Loans advanced on mortgage .. .. \$'000					
182,892	219,359	120,910	224,876	165,972	
Balances at 30 June					
Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000	22,491	16,736	22,011	7,602 <sup>r</sup>	16,719
Principal owing on mortgages .. \$'000	339,370	482,194	537,572	665,182	744,409
Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000	402,205	562,382	681,041	684,900	832,353
Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	7,917	6,910	9,930	3,377	24,837
Secured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	12,898	12,215	8,438	31,945	19,562

<sup>1</sup> Societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. <sup>2</sup> Figures from 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years due to changes in method of collection. <sup>3</sup> Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members, subject to eligibility under a means test, for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. These societies finance their advances to members through Government advances and loans from other sources such as banks and insurance companies. Most of the latter are guaranteed by the State Government. Figures for housing loans approved by co-operative housing societies and other terminating societies are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. Annual interest rates vary among the finance companies from approximately 9.5 to 18 per cent. Maximum loan limits vary between 75 and 90 per cent of valuation. The total amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1976-77 was \$199.4m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1977 was \$641.0m. These figures include loans other than those for owner occupation and therefore cannot be compared with the approved loans figure contained in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Maximum loan limits vary considerably among companies, but in general are higher than those offered by banks but less than those offered by finance companies. Maximum repayment terms are for periods up to 30 years and annual interest rates vary between 10 and 14 per cent. Figures for housing loans approved for owner occupation are included in "other" in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation. Total housing loans advanced (including loans

other than for owner occupation) amounted to \$7.7m in 1976-77, while loans to building and housing societies were \$2.2m.

Other private sources of housing finance include credit unions, superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds.

*Government Finance for Housing*—Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission which was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945*. Loans from the Commonwealth and State Governments are the major source of Commission funds. The Commission shares payments from the Commonwealth Government with certain approved housing institutions, mainly co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth Government also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen and a scheme for the insurance of housing loans, and operates a Home Savings Grant Scheme.

The Queensland Housing Commission is empowered to build houses itself, either for sale or for rental, in addition to administering and acting as the construction authority for the various Commonwealth—State Housing Agreements.

The major financial transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1976-77 were: loans received, \$53.5m, of which \$40.9m was contributed by the Commonwealth Government and \$12.6m by the State Government; rents, \$27.0m; sale of properties, \$18.2m; and repayment by borrowers and purchasers, \$14.2m. The major expenditure items during 1976-77 were: purchase of land and the erection of dwellings, \$52.8m; advances to borrowers and purchasers, \$29.2m; and provision for maintenance of buildings, \$7.2m. Under the Commission's housing schemes, 2,014 dwellings were provided during 1976-77.

The Workers' Dwelling Scheme is the major housing scheme financed solely by the State Government. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1974*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain a loan (maximum \$18,000), secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Workers' Dwelling. Interest on loans is chargeable at 7½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. In late 1976 the Workers' Dwelling Scheme was extended to allow loans to be made to buyers of "spec" homes already built or to be built. Loans made to borrowers under the scheme are repayable over a notional period of 15 years with a fixed interest rate of 7.5 per cent per annum and with monthly repayments increasing by 6 per cent each year. This arrangement provides for an actual repayment period of 10 years. Other schemes in operation are advances for Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

The present Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was established by the *Housing Agreement Act 1973* to provide funds to the States for the five-year period 1973-74 to 1977-78. The amounts of the loans are determined each year after consultation between the Commonwealth Government and the States and are repayable with interest over 53 years. The Agreement contains conditions to ensure that the assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government will be used to the benefit of those families and persons most in need. The amount received by the State Government in 1976-77 was \$37.4m, of which \$28.6m was provided to the

Queensland Housing Commission and \$8.8m to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

Under the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* a basic annual grant of \$2.75m, payable for a period of 30 years to 2001, was made available to the States for housing of low-income earners. Queensland's share of this amount for 1976-77 was \$423,500, of which \$323,970 was paid to the Queensland Housing Commission and \$99,530 to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement specified that rental dwellings provided by the Commission should be let at an economic rental and also specified provision for the granting of rebates for those tenants who did not have the capacity to pay. The Agreement provided for the Commonwealth Government to contribute 60 per cent of any loss incurred in a financial year by the State in connection with the administration of its housing projects. During 1976-77 Queensland received \$434,814 in respect of 1973-74 losses.

Since 1956-57 the Commonwealth Government has made loans available to the States for housing to be devoted to the erection of dwellings for serving members of the Defence Forces. The present arrangements are embodied in the *Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972* which provided the States with \$35.1m, of which Queensland received \$12.3m during 1976-77.

Since 1969-70 the Commonwealth Government has also made grants to the States to provide pensioner housing. During 1976-77 the States received \$10.8m of which Queensland received \$2.0m.

The Commonwealth Government advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements of 1945-46 to 1970-71 which were required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions were paid into the Home Builders' Account. Since 1 July 1971, the function of the account is the relending of payments from building societies and institutions that are in excess of the amount required for interest and redemption payments to the Commonwealth Government and administration expenses. Loans provided to societies and institutions from the Home Builders' Account amounted to \$2.3m during 1976-77.

The Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account was established under the State Housing Act to record financial transactions in connection with loans made to approved housing institutions. Loans provided to approved housing institutions from this account amounted to \$9.7m during 1976-77.

During 1976-77, finance for 679 houses was provided by housing and building societies from funds made available through the Home Builders' Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account. Details of building societies are shown in the table, Permanent Building Societies.

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* the Commonwealth Government provides assistance to applicants, mainly ex-servicemen and women, who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act in acquiring a home.

The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$15,000, with a repayment period of 32 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum for



loans up to \$12,000. The balance of the loan to the maximum of \$15,000 is lent at a rate of interest of 7½ per cent per annum. The scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Government Department of Veterans' Affairs. During 1976-77, \$13.8m was provided to finance the acquisition of dwellings in Queensland.

*Home Savings Grant Scheme*—The Home Savings Grant Scheme, administered by the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development applies to people who contract to buy or build their first home after 1 January 1977. When fully operative on 1 January 1979, the scheme will provide for the payment of a grant up to \$2,000 on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 saved in an acceptable form. Grants up to \$667 and \$1,333 are payable to people contracting for their first home in 1977 and 1978, respectively. This scheme replaces a similar scheme established under the *Home Savings Grant Act* 1964.

During 1976-77, 2,665 Queensland applications for grants were approved and grants of \$1.7m were paid.

*Taxation Deduction*—An income tax concessional deduction is available for interest paid on a housing loan for a dwelling used during whole or part of the year of income as the taxpayer's sole or principal residence. This deduction is available in respect of the first five years of the first home owned by the taxpayer.

Where a loan is used to acquire vacant land, the deduction is not available for interest paid before the year of income in which a dwelling erected on the land is occupied by the taxpayer. In allowing the deduction the combined net income of a man and his wife is taken into account. Taxpayers with combined net income of \$4,000 or less in a year of income may claim the whole of home loan interest payments. Where the combined net income is greater than \$4,000 the deduction is reduced by 1 per cent for each complete \$100 of the excess. No deduction is allowable where the combined net income is \$14,000 or more.

*Housing Loans Insurance Scheme*—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation functions under the Commonwealth Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in March 1966.

During 1976-77, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 13 per cent per annum and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years. There were 6,445 loans insured in Queensland in 1976-77 for a total value of \$141.3m.

The introduction of a Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan during 1975-76 protects lenders against default and subsequent loss where the mortgaged property has been damaged by flood, fire, or other physical phenomenon. The Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan does not protect the lender against loss through default due to other circumstances and is available only for low ratio loans of 75 per cent or less of valuation.

As well as the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, some private insurers also provide housing loan insurance. In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

*Housing Costs*—There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see Section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and in Canberra, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the eight main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 18.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 202.9 for the year ended 30 June 1976 to 236.0 for the year ended 30 June 1977, an increase of 16.3 per cent, compared with 13.9 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. The percentage rise for Brisbane was the second highest since the inception of the Consumer Price Index, being exceeded only by the increase of 17.4 per cent recorded from 1973-74 to 1974-75.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 18. The all groups index for Brisbane increased from 218.5 for the year ended 30 June 1976 to 243.5 for the year ended 30 June 1977. This represented an increase of 11.4 per cent compared with 11.9 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

## • Chapter 24

# MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Primary Production, Tourism, Household Surveys, and Assistance to Trade and Industry.

### 1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947-48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

*Census of Retail Establishments*—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

In 1968-69 the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was conducted on an integrated basis with the first full Census of Wholesale Trade and also Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in the 1970 *Year Book*.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973-74, primarily to provide census data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the quarterly Surveys of Retail Establishments.

The scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census and the data collected in the census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were not included in the 1973-74 census although they were included in the scope of the 1968-69 census. Similarly, questions relating to purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc. which were included on the 1968-69 census forms were not included on the forms for the 1973-74 census.

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1973-74 Retail Census was the same as that used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the sale of new and used goods to the final consumer for household and personal purposes. To conform with this definition, sales of: building materials, timber,

builders' hardware, and builders' supplies; grain, feed, fertilisers, and agricultural supplies; business machines and equipment; commercial refrigerators and freezers; and agricultural machinery and implements and construction and earth moving equipment were not treated as retail sales. Where the sales of these commodities were reported by retailers they were included in the census tabulations with wholesale sales.

## RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Industry group	Estab- lish- ments <sup>1</sup>	Persons em- ployed <sup>2</sup>	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue <sup>3</sup>	Whole- sale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores .. .. .	188	16,609	52.9	345.1	11.2	356.3
Food stores .. .. .	6,864	29,575	52.5	662.8	5.9	668.7
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores .. .. .	2,479	11,477	28.5	265.4	1.0	266.5
Household appliance and hardware stores .. .. .	1,467	6,648	21.5	195.4	3.5	198.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers .. .. .	4,568	30,901	108.9	967.3	166.6	1,133.9
Other retailers .. .. .	2,838	10,835	22.3	200.9	1.7	202.6
Total retail establishments ..	18,404	106,045	286.6	2,636.9	190.1	2,827.0
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,771	22,483	64.4	321.6	.. <sup>4</sup>	321.6
Licensed clubs .. .. .	608	3,405	11.0	43.7	.. <sup>4</sup>	43.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,398	3,495	5.3	15.6	.. <sup>4</sup>	15.6
Total selected service establish- ments .. .. .	3,777	29,383	80.7	381.0	.. <sup>4</sup>	381.0
Total .. .. .	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June 1974. <sup>2</sup> At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. <sup>3</sup> Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets. <sup>4</sup> Less than \$50,000.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1973-74.

## RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Estab- lish- ments <sup>1</sup>	Persons employed <sup>2</sup>	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ..	54,273	371,655	1,104.6	8,050.2	575.9	8,626.1
Victoria .. .. .	42,058	261,118	688.2	5,626.4	417.0	6,043.3
Queensland .. .. .	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0
South Australia ..	13,180	88,840	229.3	1,824.5	84.2	1,908.7
Western Australia ..	12,438	80,867	204.2	1,743.7	106.3	1,850.0
Tasmania .. .. .	4,703	27,957	72.3	592.2	12.3	604.5
Northern Territory ..	870	6,338	21.6	155.5	7.1	162.6
A. C. Territory .. ..	1,417	12,761	41.6	320.1	10.3	330.4
Australia .. .. .	151,120	984,964	2,729.0	21,330.4	1,403.2	22,733.7

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June 1974. <sup>2</sup> At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. <sup>3</sup> Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

*Survey of Retail Establishments*—During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

#### RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population <sup>3</sup>		
	1974-75 <sup>1</sup>	1975-76 <sup>r</sup>	1976-77 <sup>2</sup>	1974-75 <sup>r</sup>	1975-76 <sup>r</sup>	1976-77
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries .. .. .	407.3	487.1	573.9	197.1	232.1	270.3
Butchers' meat .. .. .	139.8	149.6	167.3	67.7	71.3	78.8
Other food <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	256.1	251.5	286.2	124.0	119.8	134.8
<b>Total food and groceries ..</b>	<b>803.2</b>	<b>888.2</b>	<b>1,027.4</b>	<b>388.8</b>	<b>423.2</b>	<b>483.9</b>
Beer, wine, and spirits .. .. .	330.3	409.1	446.8	159.9	194.9	210.5
Clothing and drapery .. .. .	369.0	384.4	437.9	178.6	183.1	206.3
Footwear .. .. .	49.2	57.1	66.3	23.8	27.2	31.2
Hardware, china, and glassware <sup>5</sup>	97.5	106.5	117.4	47.2	50.7	55.3
Electrical goods and radios <sup>6</sup> ..	214.5	253.5	291.6	103.8	120.8	137.4
Furniture and floor coverings ..	123.1	149.8	173.4	59.6	71.4	81.7
Chemists' goods .. .. .	136.8	157.9	178.9	66.2	75.2	84.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .. .	86.0	101.0	115.1	41.6	48.1	54.2
Other goods <sup>7</sup> .. .. .	222.7	230.2	253.8	107.8	109.7	119.5
<b>Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) .. .. .</b>	<b>2,432.3</b>	<b>2,737.7</b>	<b>3,108.6</b>	<b>1,177.3</b>	<b>1,304.3</b>	<b>1,464.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Survey figures based on the 1968-69 census. <sup>2</sup> Survey figures based on the 1973-74 census. <sup>3</sup> Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. <sup>4</sup> Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding most delivered milk and some delivered bread. <sup>5</sup> Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). <sup>6</sup> Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. <sup>7</sup> Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting requisites, etc. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Seasonality of Retail Sales*—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures which are generally about 6 to 10 per cent higher than the average of all quarters.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND  
 (\$m)

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Groceries .. .. . 1975-76	113.3	126.5	118.5	128.8	487.1
1976-77	134.3	151.6	138.3	149.7	573.9
Butchers' meat .. .. . 1975-76	35.5	37.7	37.4	39.0	149.6
1976-77	40.3	42.2	40.0	44.8	167.3
Other food <sup>1</sup> .. .. . 1975-76	57.1	64.0	63.5	66.9	251.5
1976-77	66.8	74.6	71.5	73.3	286.2
Beer, wine, and spirits .. .. . 1975-76	91.4	111.4	102.5	103.8	409.1
1976-77	104.1	124.2	107.9	110.6	446.8
Clothing and drapery .. .. . 1975-76	86.5	108.2	82.0	107.7	384.4
1976-77	105.6	123.6	93.1	115.6	437.9
Footwear .. .. . 1975-76	13.0	15.5	13.1	15.5	57.1
1976-77	16.1	17.7	14.9	17.6	66.3
Hardware, china, and glassware <sup>2</sup> .. .. . 1975-76	23.7	33.9	23.8	25.1	106.5
1976-77	25.6	37.9	26.1	27.8	117.4
Electrical goods and radios <sup>3</sup> .. .. . 1975-76	56.0	71.3	60.6	65.6	253.5
1976-77	72.5	86.5	63.3	69.3	291.6
Furniture and floor coverings .. .. . 1975-76	35.3	41.2	34.4	38.9	149.8
1976-77	43.5	47.0	38.6	44.3	173.4
Chemists' goods .. .. . 1975-76	37.5	42.2	37.6	40.6	157.9
1976-77	44.1	48.3	41.1	45.4	178.9
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .. . 1975-76	21.8	27.0	27.6	24.6	101.0
1976-77	26.2	30.0	31.0	27.9	115.1
Other goods <sup>4</sup> .. .. . 1975-76	54.1	65.5	52.6	58.0	230.2
1976-77	59.6	75.1	57.3	61.8	253.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) .. .. . 1975-76	625.2	744.4	653.6	714.5	2,737.7
1976-77	738.7	858.7	723.1	788.1	3,108.6

<sup>1</sup> to <sup>4</sup> See notes 4 to 7 to previous table.

*Census of Wholesale Establishments*—The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). For more information please refer to the 1977 *Year Book*.

## 2 VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's primary industry commodities produced, to provide an indication of their relative importance when compared with the overall production of other industries.

More detailed information concerning individual crops etc. is shown in the appropriate sections of earlier chapters.

Gross value of production is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. Where the primary products are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. The gross value includes costs of containers, transport costs to markets, and associated selling expenses. After making allowance for these costs, local value of commodity production results, i.e. the value at the place of production.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING),  
QUEENSLAND  
(\$'000)

Commodity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77s
<b>Crops</b>					
Cereals for grain .. ..	66,579	136,831	177,914	217,390	188,001
Hay .. .. .	13,088	11,300	11,198	14,497	14,873
Sugar cane .. .. .	226,513	212,758	480,271	429,713	462,354
Tobacco .. .. .	20,486	22,616	26,544	27,886	29,938
Fruit (including grapes) ..	40,909	38,838	49,724	54,795	67,095
Vegetables .. .. .	33,738	51,006	60,852	56,210	68,450
All other crops .. .. .	33,290	46,110	61,689	51,362	64,457
<b>Total crops .. .. .</b>	<b>434,603</b>	<b>519,459</b>	<b>868,191</b>	<b>851,854</b>	<b>895,168</b>
<b>Livestock disposals</b>					
<b>Cattle and calves</b>					
Slaughtered .. .. .	270,310	275,190	133,706	179,621	252,732
Other disposals <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	-3,747	28,946	10,515	5,313	-5,454
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>266,564</i>	<i>304,136</i>	<i>144,220</i>	<i>184,933</i>	<i>247,278</i>
<b>Sheep and lambs</b>					
Slaughtered .. .. .	14,142	11,512	4,109	4,561	9,974
Other disposals <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	-5,896	279	-3,573	-1,574	-2,172
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>8,246</i>	<i>11,791</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>7,802</i>
<b>Pigs</b>					
Slaughtered .. .. .	26,570	31,229	31,695	38,436	43,121
Other disposals <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	-2,684	-2,771	-754	-1,345	-1,292
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>23,886</i>	<i>28,458</i>	<i>30,941</i>	<i>37,091</i>	<i>41,829</i>
<b>Poultry</b>					
Slaughtered .. .. .	12,262	15,813	17,548	17,999	22,667
Other disposals <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	31	56	27	142	31
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>12,293</i>	<i>15,869</i>	<i>17,575</i>	<i>18,141</i>	<i>22,698</i>
<b>Total livestock disposals ..</b>	<b>310,989</b>	<b>360,254</b>	<b>193,273</b>	<b>243,151</b>	<b>319,607</b>
<b>Livestock products</b>					
<b>Wool</b>					
Shorn and dead .. .. .	115,180	100,582	77,322	85,595	102,602
Fellmongered .. .. .	629	191	128	525	744
Exported on skins .. .. .	7,702	6,644	3,851	4,477	6,403
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>123,512</i>	<i>107,417</i>	<i>81,301</i>	<i>90,597</i>	<i>109,749</i>
<b>Dairy products</b>					
<b>Whole milk used for</b>					
Butter <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	14,407	8,760	8,142	9,762	7,271
Cheese <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	6,157	5,138	6,753	7,293	6,899
Processed milk products	3,685	5,369	6,913	8,054	8,316
Human consumption and other purposes ..	30,302	34,461	35,369	37,249	47,198
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>54,550</i>	<i>53,728</i>	<i>57,178</i>	<i>62,358</i>	<i>69,684</i>

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING),  
QUEENSLAND—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Commodity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77s
Livestock products— <i>continued</i>					
Eggs .. .. .	16,727	20,706	24,535	26,913	27,425
Honey .. .. .	790	970	735	1,040	852
Beeswax .. .. .	25	50	41	59	79
Total livestock products ..	195,603	182,871	163,790	180,968	207,789
Total agriculture .. ..	941,195	1,062,585	1,225,254	1,275,972	1,422,564
Forestry					
Logs for milling and export	16,698	16,136	18,829	21,234	23,735
Firewood, railway timber, etc.	6,017	4,582	6,334	7,414	7,705
Total forestry .. ..	22,715	20,718	25,163	28,647	31,440
Fishing .. .. .	13,439	15,196	12,606	17,137	33,695
Hunting .. .. .	2,323	906	700	810	680
Total primary (excluding mining) .. .. .	979,672	1,099,405	1,263,723	1,322,566	1,488,379

<sup>1</sup> Net exports (overseas and interstate) of livestock.      <sup>2</sup> Including government subsidy.      s Subject to revision.

*Local Value of Primary Industry Commodities Produced (excluding Mining)*—Details of the local values of primary commodities produced, excluding mining, are shown in the next table. As mentioned earlier, the local value represents the gross value of commodities after deduction of marketing expenses. The table shows the gross values, the deductions for marketing expenses, and the resultant local values for each group of commodity production.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES PRODUCED  
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1976-77s  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Total primary
Gross value of primary commodities produced	895,168	319,607	207,789	1,422,564	65,815	1,488,379
Costs of marketing ..	82,934	41,103	16,705	140,741	11,180	151,921
Local value of primary commodities produced	812,234	278,504	191,084	1,281,822	54,635	1,336,457

s Subject to revision.

### 3 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia and it has emerged as the State's fourth most valuable industry. It is estimated that it is worth about \$200m a year to Queensland.

Recognition is given at government level of the importance of training personnel for the tourist industry. To promote interest in



training, the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau awards two four-year scholarships in the food service and tourism management course at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and one of the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of kilometres of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent not only along the coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

*Principal Resorts*—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, and riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the "Garden City" of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the Gold and Sunshine Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1976-77 is estimated to have been about \$408m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1977 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 34 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 21 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, road, and air services operate from the south and north to the mainland "gateway" points for island resorts. Transport across to the islands is then by launch and in several instances by aircraft. The waters of the Great Barrier Reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres. Cairns in particular has become an international centre for big-game fishing—notably for black marlin.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane are popular. Local cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts

such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolum Beach. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours. At Buderim, Australia's only ginger factory provides facilities for visitors to view the processing plant.

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, Port Douglas, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 20,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

*Bureau Activities*—The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 200 persons in five interstate branches and nine branches in Queensland, in addition to the office of the Director General of Tourist Services, Brisbane.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the five years to 1976-77.

Year	Publicity vote		Bureau's collections	
		\$		\$
1972-73	.. ..	311,000		7,305,835
1973-74	.. ..	411,000		8,840,430
1974-75	.. ..	504,000		11,174,649
1975-76	.. ..	632,000		12,061,103
1976-77	.. ..	685,000		13,102,481

The Bureau produces high quality publications embodying publicity material. Experience has shown that the most successful way to sell tourist attractions is the visual method, and the Bureau has produced several highly successful films which have been distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

The publicity campaign is directed primarily at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated

a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

An activity which has been developed successfully by the Bureau is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, of regular visits to Queensland by groups of overseas travel agents.

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$700, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1977, 50 areas had taken advantage of this scheme. The Bureau also subsidises the operations of approved regional tourist organisations, and a total of 10 such bodies each received \$5,000 in 1976-77 to help employ a full-time tourist officer.

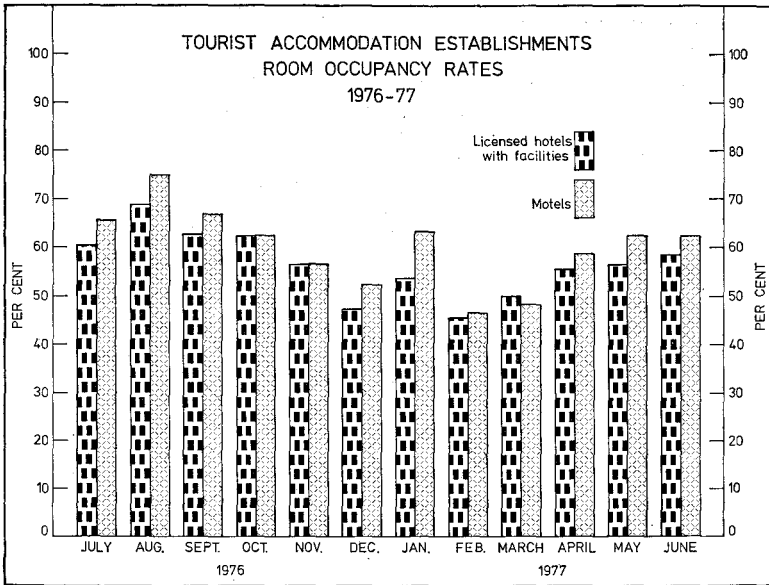
There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1976-77, 26 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$3.7m. In addition, 5 new hotels were constructed and 6 were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 7 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$40,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 14 hotels.

*Tourist Accommodation Census and Surveys*—To satisfy the needs of various private organisations and government departments concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia, a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments which identified and measured the amount, type, and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1974. For census purposes, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as: (a) hotels, motels, guest houses, etc. which have short-term accommodation available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and (b) caravan parks and holiday flats which have short-term accommodation available to the general public. Short-term accommodation is defined as being for periods of less than two months.

A summary of the information obtained from the census is shown in the 1977 *Year Book*. More detailed data from the census are available in the ABS publication *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments*, Reference No. 8604.3.

In order to provide continuing and up-to-date statistics on the utilisation of available accommodation and to identify seasonal trends, a series of quarterly Accommodation Surveys was commenced in September 1975 to provide detail of occupancy levels. The scope of these surveys differs from the 1973-74 census only in the exclusion of caravan parks and holiday flats.

Room occupancy rates from the 1976-77 quarterly surveys are shown in the following diagram. Room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of guest rooms occupied to the number of guest rooms available, expressed as a percentage.



The next table shows employment figures from the 1976-77 quarterly surveys.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Licensed hotels with facilities <sup>1</sup>	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Licensed hotels without facilities	Total
<b>September quarter</b>				
Males				
Full-time .. .. .	1,622	848	1,215	3,685
Part-time .. .. .	885	218	566	1,669
Females				
Full-time .. .. .	1,979	1,414	2,034	5,427
Part-time .. .. .	1,647	1,315	1,494	4,456
<b>December quarter</b>				
Males				
Full-time .. .. .	1,742	845	1,205	3,792
Part-time .. .. .	996	205	614	1,815
Females				
Full-time .. .. .	2,090	1,313	1,943	5,346
Part-time .. .. .	1,737	1,230	1,543	4,510
<b>March quarter</b>				
Males				
Full-time .. .. .	1,649	823	1,073	3,545
Part-time .. .. .	939	215	561	1,715
Females				
Full-time .. .. .	1,937	1,315	1,799	5,051
Part-time .. .. .	1,705	1,184	1,492	4,381
<b>June quarter</b>				
Males				
Full-time .. .. .	1,688	851	1,047	3,586
Part-time .. .. .	920	190	530	1,640
Females				
Full-time .. .. .	1,932	1,441	1,823	5,196
Part-time .. .. .	1,780	1,219	1,396	4,395

<sup>1</sup> Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.

Takings from accommodation from the results of the 1976-77 quarterly surveys are shown in the next table.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: TAKINGS FROM  
ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77  
(\$'000)**

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities <sup>1</sup>	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Licensed hotels without facilities	Total
July .. .. .	1,701	3,395	595	5,690
August .. .. .	2,074	4,229	675	6,978
September .. .. .	1,802	3,615	591	6,008
<i>September quarter</i> .. .. .	<i>5,578</i>	<i>11,239</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>18,677</i>
October .. .. .	1,764	3,354	582	5,700
November .. .. .	1,521	2,894	519	4,935
December .. .. .	1,345	2,898	497	4,740
<i>December quarter</i> .. .. .	<i>4,630</i>	<i>9,146</i>	<i>1,598</i>	<i>15,374</i>
January .. .. .	1,712	3,981	545	6,237
February .. .. .	1,193	2,323	414	3,930
March .. .. .	1,473	2,621	470	4,564
<i>March quarter</i> .. .. .	<i>4,377</i>	<i>8,924</i>	<i>1,429</i>	<i>14,731</i>
April .. .. .	1,763	3,339	496	5,598
May .. .. .	1,877	3,715	535	6,126
June .. .. .	1,802	3,504	513	5,819
<i>June quarter</i> .. .. .	<i>5,442</i>	<i>10,557</i>	<i>1,544</i>	<i>17,543</i>
Total .. .. .	20,027	39,866	6,431	66,324

<sup>1</sup> Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.

#### 4 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

In recent years there has been a growing demand from Government, the business community, and the general public for statistics on demographic, social, and economic issues which can most appropriately be collected directly from households in the community. The need to approach households for data has arisen for two reasons, viz. the subject matter of the required statistics is such that it is available only from individuals, rather than from businesses which provide data for most economic statistics, and such information can only be reliably obtained by personal interview, rather than by having the individual complete a form.

The national Census of Population and Housing helps satisfy some of these demands by providing basic demographic data, but often more extensive, more frequent, and more up-to-date information than that provided by the Census is required by many of these users. The obvious impracticalities of conducting full census studies to satisfy these additional demands prompted the Bureau to enter into the field of household sample surveys, and in the late 1950s the Bureau set up a master sample of dwellings to provide the vehicle for it to conduct such surveys in Australia.

Currently the surveys are based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 34,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. This method of interviewing at households randomly selected by means of scientific sampling techniques can guarantee results within specified standards of accuracy at considerable savings of cost and resources compared with a full census.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household survey conducted on this master sample in Australia. It was first carried out in November 1960 and has continued on a quarterly basis in February, May, August, and November each year since that time.

In recent years, statistics of employment and unemployment have become very important, primarily because full employment is acknowledged to be a major policy objective, and also because they can be used with other statistics to provide estimates of important economic and social variables. Their use in conjunction with population figures, for example, gives a measure of labour force participation rates whose changes over time reflect evolving patterns of social and economic organisation. Taken with aggregate hours of work, they can provide an estimate of ordinary and overtime hours worked. In combination with earnings they provide an estimate of average weekly earnings which is another useful indicator of economic prosperity. The Commonwealth and State Governments, industrial tribunals, industry, and researchers use labour force data in analysing a wide range of economic and social phenomena.

Surveys on other topics are also conducted on the Bureau's master sample framework at less frequent intervals than the quarterly Labour Force Survey. Some of these, known as Supplementary Surveys, have been undertaken in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey while others have been carried out independently of it.

Over the years, a large and varied range of issues has been covered by the supplementary surveys, including such topics as: internal migration; school leavers; multiple job holders; interstate travel; superannuation recipients; chronic illness; income; working mothers and child care facilities; journey to work; education; immunisation; pensioners and beneficiaries; aged persons' housing; health insurance; national anthem opinion poll; and alcohol and tobacco consumption.

Sample surveys undertaken independently of the Labour Force Survey over the past few years include: immigration survey; national survey of income; survey of families receiving social service benefits; general social survey; and health interview survey.

Perhaps the most important single survey undertaken by the Bureau has been the Household Expenditure Survey, which commenced in July 1974 and ran continuously for a period of two years, the first year in metropolitan areas only, and the second year in both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. The Household Expenditure Survey was the first Australia-wide study of this kind undertaken by the Bureau.

In this survey, expenditure was defined as all payments for goods and services for private use, made by all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over. Income was defined as gross income from all sources before taxation and other deductions were made, and was collected from all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over.

The Bureau has released a series of bulletins showing the final results of the 1974-75 survey. These publications provide detailed estimates of household expenditure patterns classified by income levels and other characteristics, such as household size and composition. A summary for Brisbane and all capital cities combined appears in the following table.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1974-75

Particulars		Brisbane Statistical Division	All Capital Cities combined <sup>1</sup>
Households in sample .. .. .	No.	1,119	9,095
Estimated total number in population			
Households .. .. .	'000	297.6	2,634.7
Persons .. .. .	'000	935.8	8,122.4
Adults <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	'000	603.7	5,366.8
Average weekly household income .. .. .	\$	197.91	205.92
Average weekly household expenditure			
Current housing costs <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	\$	21.27	22.71
Fuel and power .. .. .	\$	2.58	3.54
Food .. .. .	\$	30.18	32.38
Alcohol and tobacco .. .. .	\$	8.62	9.25
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	\$	11.90	13.91
Household equipment and operation .. .. .	\$	12.61	14.65
Medical care and health expenses .. .. .	\$	4.70	5.84
Transport and communication .. .. .	\$	25.22	26.26
Recreation and education .. .. .	\$	12.35	13.80
Miscellaneous goods and services .. .. .	\$	13.21	14.62
Total expenditure .. .. .	\$	142.68	157.00
Other payments <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	\$	37.17	40.62
Nature of housing occupancy (number of households)			
Rented .. .. .	'000	74.5	732.4
Rent free .. .. .	'000	9.1	77.5
In process of purchase .. .. .	'000	121.5	1,073.1
Owned outright .. .. .	'000	92.5	751.7
Total .. .. .	'000	297.6	2,634.7

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Division of each State Capital City and Canberra Statistical District, excluding Queanbeyan. <sup>2</sup> Persons aged 18 years and over. <sup>3</sup> Including the principal and interest components of housing loan repayments but excluding outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature, which are included in "Other payments". <sup>4</sup> Including payments such as income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, and payments of a capital nature.

Both average weekly household expenditure and average weekly household income in Brisbane were below the averages for all capital cities combined. The highest average weekly income was recorded in Canberra (\$277.37) and the lowest in Hobart (\$187.29).

Results from this survey were used to update the regimen and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index from September quarter 1976. Other uses of the survey are to improve estimates for the Australian National Accounts and generally provide a picture of the spending patterns of particular groups of people, e.g. pensioners, migrants, and low income earners.

The surveys described above are seen as forerunners of an increasing number of widely varied socially orientated surveys which the Bureau will be called upon to conduct either as individual or supplementary type surveys. It is expected that such surveys will be looked to as a key source of data for a more extensive system of social statistics in line with international statistical recommendations now being developed, and it is expected that these statistics will be increasingly used in the future formulation and administration of social welfare programmes in Australia.

## 5 ASSISTANCE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes: the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, and the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act. The Customs Tariff Act provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

The Commonwealth Government is assisted in administering the above legislation by the Industries Assistance Commission, and the Temporary Assistance Authority, whose general purpose is to act in an advisory capacity. These two Government Authorities are discussed in more detail later.

Encouragement of overseas trade is effected by various trade services which include: the Trade Commissioner Service; export market development grants; the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation; and the Agent-General. These are also discussed in more detail later.

*Industries Assistance Commission*—The Industries Assistance Commission is an authority, set up under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*, whose function is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors. The Commission holds public inquiries into the industries concerned and submits its advice to the Government by way of public reports. Many different forms of assistance can be examined by or referred to the Commission, including matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements.

There are certain matters which the Minister is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Government. These matters concern the proposed variations in long-term assistance to industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least 10 years in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Commission is required to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effect on the economy.

*Temporary Assistance Authority*—This Authority was created under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs may request the Authority to inquire into those cases where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending receipt and consideration of a full report by the Industries Assistance Commission. The Temporary Assistance Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within 30 days of the making of the request. Temporary protection recommended by the Temporary Assistance Authority may be provided only if the matter is under reference to the Industries Assistance Commission and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt by the Commission of the final report on the goods concerned.

*Trade Commissioner Service*—This service plays an important role in the stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports. In early 1976



Australia had 173 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and in 60 posts in 46 other countries. In the majority of posts there are a Trade Commissioner and an Assistant Trade Commissioner, although sometimes the Trade Commissioner is supported by a second Trade Commissioner.

Some of the services provided for Australian exporters and export organisations, as part of the Trade Commissioner's general responsibility for commercial intelligence of a particular territory, are: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, and other promotion and publicity methods; providing information on import duties, import licensing, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods; and helping to attract desirable investment.

Trade Commissioners in some countries also take part in economic and commercial negotiations between governments. Also, in certain countries, where Australia does not have a diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners act as the Australian representative.

*Export Market Development Grants*—These grants, authorised under the *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974*, are designed to encourage existing Australian exporters and prospective exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for products, services, etc. The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$100,000 (and in certain circumstances to \$125,000), in relation to eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

*Export Finance and Insurance Corporation*—The functions of the Corporation, established under the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1974*, include the provision of a specialised range of insurance facilities to Australian exporters and investors and the giving of guarantees to banks and other lending institutions in support of export business.

The Corporation is, in addition, empowered to provide a direct lending facility. This lending facility is for the purpose of financing, at internationally competitive interest rates, exports of machinery and equipment (and services associated with the export of such goods) sold on extended credit terms, particularly if the credit period exceeds five years.

*Agent-General for Queensland*—The London office of the Agent-General deals with such matters as: general promotion; the encouragement and establishment of industry and commercial undertakings; financial investment; migration; government purchasing and inquiries; ceremonial and protocol; reception and hospitality; and generally represents and cares for the interests of the Government and people of Queensland in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Steps are being taken to investigate the possibility of establishing a similar office in Japan.

*Multilateral Trade Agreements*—The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which came into force on 1 January 1948, is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free

interchange of goods. The Agreement provides a framework within which negotiations can be held to reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument. Features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants, the avoidance of other trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy for international trading. Each participating country retains the right: (i) to impose new or increased duties for protective purposes, except in respect of particular products where rates of duty have been bound against increase in negotiations under the Agreement; (ii) by negotiation to modify or withdraw concessions formerly agreed; (iii) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; (iv) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by reason of any obligation incurred under the Agreement.

An Anti-dumping Code came into force on 1 July 1968. The Code prescribes rules for the determination, investigation, and counter-action of injury caused by the dumping of goods on world markets.

Increased attention has been focussed in GATT on the specific trade and development problems of developing countries, and in February 1965 a new Part IV of GATT, aimed at helping developing countries solve these problems, was introduced on a de facto basis. It entered legally into force in June 1966.

*Bilateral Trade Agreements*—Australia has entered into trade agreements with many other countries. These agreements include the United Kingdom/Australia Trade Agreement and the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement.

For further information on the above bodies, agreements, etc., readers are referred to the *Official Year Book of Australia*.

# APPENDIX A

## Recent Information

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 481 to 483.

### Chapter 10 EDUCATION

#### 3 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

The *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* established the Tertiary Education Commission whose object is to promote balanced and co-ordinated development of tertiary education throughout Australia. The Tertiary Education Commission replaces the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission (previously ACOTAFE) which were formed to advise the Commonwealth Government on its financial support for tertiary education.

### Chapter 20 WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

#### 6 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

By legislation assented to on 2 June 1978 the State Parliament amended the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1974* to provide for the establishment of the Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland to advise the Minister and to carry on the business of accident insurance. From 1 July 1978, all workers' compensation insurance will be separated from the State Government Insurance Office.

The Board will consist of the permanent head of the Department of Labour Relations (Chairman), the General Manager of the Office of the Board, and four members appointed by the Governor in Council comprising a government nominee, a representative of both employers and employees (nominated by the Minister for Labour Relations), and a Medical Officer of the Department of Health (nominated by the Minister for Health).

## APPENDIX B

### Principal Events

The following is a chronological list of important events in the history of Queensland since first discovery:

- 1606 William Jansz visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623 Jan Carstens explored Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644 Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770 16 May to 22 August, Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland Coast.
- 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1819– Exploratory voyages of Lieutenant Phillip King and botanist,  
1822 Allan Cunningham.
- 1823 The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to find a site for a penal settlement.
- 1824 Penal settlement established at Moreton Bay.
- 1825 Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826 First school opened in Brisbane.
- 1827 Cunningham named Darling Downs. Coal used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828 Queensland's first industry established—a tread-mill to grind maize, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1829 German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1837 Arrival of first steamer *James Watt* in Moreton Bay.
- 1839 Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840 The Leslie brothers settled on the Darling Downs.
- 1842 Free settlement began in Moreton Bay.
- 1843 Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844– Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell explored vast  
1845 areas of Queensland.
- 1845 First population count—1,599 persons.
- 1846 First newspaper *Moreton Bay Courier* published. Port Curtis founded as a penal settlement.
- 1856 Augustus Gregory's expedition from Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858 First discovery of payable gold at Canoona.
- 1859 In September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.

On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

- 1860 On 22 May, Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.  
Act regulating occupation of Crown lands.
- 1861 The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.
- 1862 Peak Downs copper discovery.  
First telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.
- 1863 The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a Town Hall in Queen Street.  
Severe floods occurred in the Brisbane River.  
Introduction of Kanaka labour.  
Act authorising government construction of railways passed.
- 1864 On 1 January, the first Police Commissioner was appointed. The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.
- 1865 The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.  
The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened. Cobb and Co. started operating coach services.
- 1867 Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River, and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.  
Constitution Act passed.  
Railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba completed.
- 1868 Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.  
Ravenswood gold discovery.  
Population exceeded 100,000.
- 1869 Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.  
Free education introduced.
- 1870 Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000.
- 1872 Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered. Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region, and opals in western Queensland.
- 1873 Gold discovered at the Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next three years.
- 1874 The then new Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875 The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
- 1876 Coen gold discovery.
- 1877 First woollen mill opened at Ipswich.
- 1879 Elections by secret ballot were adopted by all States.
- 1880 Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1882 Mount Morgan gold discovery was made.  
9 December, first electric power display in Brisbane.
- 1884 Southern portion of New Guinea annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885 Croydon gold discovery was made.  
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.  
Queensland became the third largest colony in population.

- 1888 Electricity supply to the G.P.O., Brisbane, commenced.  
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1890 Country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced.  
Chillagoe/Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.
- 1891 Railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.  
Shearers' and maritime strikes.
- 1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the G.P.O., Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.  
Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed.  
A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. Considerable damage was done to parts of South Brisbane, heavy shipping was stranded in the Botanical Gardens, and river channel silting interfered with shipping for a year.
- 1897 Countess Street, Brisbane, power station opened by Brisbane Tramways, and electric trams commenced running.
- 1899 "Bathurst Bay Cyclone"—pearling fleet destroyed—over 300 lives lost.  
Formation of first Labour Government.
- 1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas discovery was made.
- 1900–1910 Mount Garnet-Mount Molloy copper smelters commenced operations.
- 1900–1920 Copper discoveries were made at Kuridala, Selwyn, and Mount Cuthbert.
- 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was established.  
The former Colony of Queensland became a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.  
Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge copper discoveries were made and smelting commenced.
- 1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city.  
Mount Morgan copper production commenced.
- 1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905 Suffrage for males and females was introduced.
- 1908 First National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, proclaimed.
- 1910 Water control by State Act was introduced.  
The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.
- 1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912–1940 Sixty-four provincial cities had electricity supplied to local consumers.
- 1915 Compulsory voting was introduced in Queensland.
- 1916 Workers' Compensation Act passed.
- 1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted.  
Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Longreach.
- 1921 District Courts were abolished.  
First Basic Wage declaration by State Industrial Court.
- 1922 State Legislative Council (Upper House) was abolished.  
First airmail service—Charleville to Cloncurry.

- 1923 Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc discovery was made.  
A system of unemployment insurance commenced.
- 1924 Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council was constituted.  
The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed.  
The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.
- 1927- Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.  
1928
- 1928 Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian  
Inland Missions.  
Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after Pacific  
Ocean crossing.
- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened.  
Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian  
National Airways.
- 1931 Cracow gold discovery.
- 1932 The Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane opened to traffic.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.  
State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939 Queensland State Council for Physical Fitness first meeting.
- 1940 Story Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1941 Burleigh Heads mineral sand production commenced.
- 1942 Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1942- "American Invasion"—During World War II 750,000 United  
1945 States servicemen passed through Brisbane.
- 1944 Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation introduced from  
1 July.
- 1945 The Queensland Housing Commission was established.  
Queensland Institute of Medical Research established.
- 1946 Free government hospital service introduced.
- 1947 "Displaced Persons" commenced arriving from Europe.
- 1948 Introduction of the 40 hour week.
- 1954 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.
- 1955 Bauxite was discovered at Weipa, Cape York Peninsula.
- 1957 Labor Government failed to legislate for three weeks' annual leave for all workers. Premier expelled from Labor Party.
- 1959 The District Courts were re-established.  
Flying Surgeon Service introduced, Longreach.  
Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.  
The Townsville Copper Refinery was established.  
Brisbane City and State Centenary was celebrated.  
Coking coal mined at Kianga for the first time.
- 1960 Radio School of the Air opened.

- 1961 The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.  
Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.  
Natural gas piped from nearby wells to Roma power-house.  
University College, later to become James Cook University  
of North Queensland, opened at Townsville.  
Gladstone-Moura rail link opened.
- 1963 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1964 Alton oil discovery.  
School leaving age raised to 15 years.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced 14 February.
- 1967 Gladstone alumina plant was opened.  
High-grade nickel laterite discovered at Greenvale.
- 1969 New Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1971 Cyclone "Althea" extensively damaged Townsville.  
Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.
- 1972 Commencement of the use of the "metric system of measurement" as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities.
- 1973 Captain Cook Bridge and first stage of South Eastern Freeway in Brisbane was opened.  
State population exceeded 2,000,000.
- 1974 Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane to be under water, following cyclone "Wanda".  
Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations, "Ombudsman", created.  
Age of Majority reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- 1975 Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.  
Griffith University opened, Brisbane.  
Colour service commenced on Brisbane's four television stations.
- 1976 Succession and Gift Duties, Abolition Act.  
Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production.  
First woman Rhodes Scholar.  
Cyclone "Ted" devastated Mornington Island.
- 1977 Queen Elizabeth II visit on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Her reign.  
Severe flooding North Queensland and Gulf Country.  
New Coat of Arms adopted for State.



APPENDIX C

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December <sup>1</sup>			Mean population year ended <sup>1</sup>		Total increase <sup>1</sup>	Natural increase <sup>2</sup>
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	4,536	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	17,309
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	12,990	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	9,371	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	10,047	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	10,700	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	11,681	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	11,602	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	10,943	9,791
1939 <sup>3</sup>	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	14,572	10,818
1940 <sup>3</sup>	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1941 <sup>4</sup>	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	7,019	11,989
1942 <sup>4</sup>	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-546	11,544
1943 <sup>4</sup>	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	16,659	12,658
1944 <sup>4</sup>	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,065,467	13,671	15,135
1945 <sup>4</sup>	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946 <sup>5</sup>	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947 <sup>5</sup>	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	n	23,881
1962	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971	958,600	948,000	1,906,600	1,863,500	1,883,000	n	23,631
1972	987,200	975,000	1,962,200	1,906,500	1,933,400	55,600	22,653
1973	1,016,400	1,003,000	2,019,400	1,961,200	1,988,900	57,200	21,335
1974	1,044,500	1,029,500	2,074,000	2,017,300	2,044,000	54,600	19,724
1975	1,058,600	1,043,600	2,102,200	2,066,300	2,084,700	28,200	19,982
1976	1,067,600	1,053,900	2,121,600	2,098,600	2,110,700	19,400	18,004

<sup>1</sup>There is a break in continuity between 1960 and 1961 and between 1970 and 1971. Prior to 1961 full-blood Aborigines were excluded. Estimates from June 1971 are based on the results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration, and take into account natural increase, long-term and permanent overseas migration, and interstate migration

## VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 5 and 6)

Births <sup>1</sup>	Birth rate <sup>2</sup>	Marriages <sup>3</sup>	Marriage rate <sup>3</sup>	Deaths <sup>4</sup>	Death rate <sup>4</sup>	Infant deaths <sup>5</sup>		Infant death rate <sup>4</sup>		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939 <sup>6</sup>
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940 <sup>6</sup>
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941 <sup>6</sup>
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942 <sup>6</sup>
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943 <sup>6</sup>
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944 <sup>6</sup>
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945 <sup>6</sup>
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946 <sup>6</sup>
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947 <sup>6</sup>
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.2	16,538	8.8	16,339	8.7	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971
39,251	20.3	16,066	8.3	16,598	8.6	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972
38,067	19.1	16,490	8.3	16,732	8.4	666	491	17.5	12.9	1973
37,852	18.5	16,086	7.9	18,128	8.9	606	440	16.0	11.6	1974
36,403	17.5	15,230	7.3	16,421	7.9	547	396	15.0	10.9	1975
35,243	16.7	16,703	7.9	17,239	8.2	535	407	15.2	11.5	1976

involving a change of residence (see page 84). <sup>2</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1962. <sup>3</sup> Rate per 1,000 mean population. <sup>4</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births. <sup>5</sup> Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. *n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION, AND LAW,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Staff <sup>1</sup>	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860	6	n	n	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865	7	n	n	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870	13	n	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	n	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	n	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	n	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	n	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	n	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	n	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	n	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1930-31	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	5,815	78,440	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	5,923	80,620	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	6,158	85,963	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	6,228	88,572	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	6,523	101,301	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	7,032	107,882	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	7,290	111,343	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	7,618	117,735	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 <sup>4</sup>	8,677 <sup>5</sup>
1940-41	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	7,848	125,121	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	7,987	128,790	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	8,132	135,005	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	8,005	137,303	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,553	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	139 <sup>10</sup>	13,645 <sup>10</sup>	12,331 <sup>10</sup>	273,377 <sup>10</sup>	52,336 <sup>10</sup>	2,646 <sup>10</sup>	3,470 <sup>10</sup>	122,547	23,984
1970-71	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,036	24,945
1973-74	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018	158,628	25,827
1974-75	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056	166,454	27,464
1975-76	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938	175,603	29,856
1976-77								183,992	32,592

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. <sup>3</sup> Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. <sup>4</sup> Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. <sup>5</sup> Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. <sup>6</sup> From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. <sup>7</sup> From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

## ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY STATISTICS (Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10)

Schools	Pupils at schools <sup>4</sup>	University students <sup>5</sup>	Police force at end of year <sup>6</sup>	Prisoners in gaol at end of year <sup>7</sup>		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces <sup>8</sup>	Liquor licences in force at end of year <sup>9</sup>	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n	28	6	30	n	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n	206	17	89	n	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n	940	1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171	2	971	1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,889	176,025	799	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1931-32
1,890	173,419	826	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1932-33
1,903	173,919	875	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1933-34
1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,662	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,671	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,658	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,652	1938-39
1,920	163,091 <sup>4</sup>	1,655	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,652	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,622	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,613	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,614	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,615	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,969	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	1973-74
1,562	414,179	20,701	3,954	1,462	21	1,803	2,689	2,214	1974-75
1,540	422,522	20,047	4,040	1,536	30	1,966	9,649 <sup>r</sup>	2,250	1975-76
1,540	429,694	20,904	4,236	1,498	23		7,714 <sup>s</sup>	2,289	1976-77

<sup>8</sup> Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. <sup>9</sup> 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; and caterer's licences from 1976-77. <sup>10</sup> New series. n Not available. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year <sup>1</sup>				
	Alienated	Leased	Meat cattle <sup>2</sup>	Milk cattle <sup>2</sup>	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n	n	n	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n	n	n	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n	n	n	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n	n	n	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n	n	n	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n	n	n	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n	n	n	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n	n	n	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n	n	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n	n	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n	n	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1931 ..	10,811	132,006	4,435	1,115	5,550	22,324	223
1932 ..	11,304	130,718	4,394	1,141	5,535	21,313	213
1933 ..	11,318	131,354	4,523	1,258	5,781	20,073	217
1934 ..	11,341	134,375	4,699	1,354	6,053	21,574	270
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1936 ..	11,304	134,979	4,631	1,319	5,951	20,012	291
1937 ..	11,293	136,503	4,570	1,389	5,959	22,498	283
1938 ..	11,279	137,348	4,603	1,494	6,097	23,159	325
1939 ..	11,272	138,428	4,727	1,472	6,199	24,191	391
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1941 ..	11,261	138,728	4,808	1,495	6,303	25,196	352
1942 ..	11,258	139,993	4,893	1,574	6,466	25,650	409
1943 ..	11,256	140,004	4,978	1,546	6,525	23,256	450
1944 ..	11,254	141,951	5,114	1,509	6,623	21,292	438
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1946 ..	11,244	143,573	4,658	1,287	5,945	16,084	340
1947 ..	11,239	143,434	4,639	1,336	5,975	16,743	378
1948 ..	11,238	143,659	4,635	1,357	5,992	16,499	407
1949 ..	11,235	144,366	4,943	1,362	6,305	17,582	392
1950 ..	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	11,230	145,543	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	11,230	146,178	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	11,230	146,549	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	11,230	146,582	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974 ..	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975 ..	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976 ..	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441

<sup>1</sup> From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. <sup>2</sup> Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. <sup>3</sup> Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. <sup>4</sup> From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Horses <sup>a</sup>	Wool production <sup>4</sup> (greasy equivalent)		Butter production <sup>4</sup>		Cheese production <sup>5</sup>		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n	77	n	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n	835	n	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n	900	n	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n	1,216	n	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
469	83,786	11,914	44,458	10,737	5,000	677	1931
452	84,293	14,681	46,734	9,320	5,935	643	1932
450	77,106	20,455	57,762	11,225	6,300	670	1933
449	78,965	15,175	60,611	12,073	5,530	691	1934
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
442	69,747	18,311	39,678	9,920	3,534	501	1936
447	79,266	20,781	53,635	14,697	5,427	763	1937
445	81,401	16,391	71,498	19,211	7,153	1,011	1938
446	88,800	20,066	64,795	18,172	6,282	922	1939
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
432 <sup>3</sup>	92,587	23,270	44,281	12,542	7,421	1,216	1941
393	97,053	27,215	51,352	16,746	12,947	2,456	1942
387	88,158	25,311	46,734	18,234	10,909	2,402	1943
381	81,066	23,934	43,696	17,112	10,267	2,320	1944
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
343	65,689	31,583	34,182	13,990	7,844	1,854	1946
336	69,655	56,114	47,801	23,888	9,801	2,760	1947
325	71,058	65,246	48,548	25,388	9,544	2,745	1948
317	73,598	93,756	49,568	28,560	9,197	2,959	1949
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
289	62,944	94,380	28,665	24,307	4,775	2,143	1951
282	74,003	119,806	50,218	47,467	9,590	4,778	1952
273	79,113	122,250	42,831	41,127	6,854	3,430	1953
267	80,081	104,218	46,965	44,185	8,048	3,697	1954
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,051	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n	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	8,088 <sup>s</sup>	11,461	10,143 <sup>s</sup>	1976

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. <sup>5</sup> 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. <sup>n</sup> Not available. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize <sup>2</sup>		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing hectares	Cane produced '000 tonnes	Sugar mills <sup>1</sup> No.	Raw sugar made '000 tonnes	Area harvested hectares	Grain produced '000 tonnes	Area harvested hectares	Grain produced '000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n	79	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	2,527	n	837	n
1870-71	885	n	39	3	6,491	n	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n	66	6	15,666	n	1,642	3
1880-81	5,057	n	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n	64 <sup>1</sup>	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
1931-32	94,415	4,099	35	590	59,760	96	100,679	105
1932-33	82,979	3,603	33	522	39,856	42	101,191	68
1933-34	92,331	4,742	33	649	67,562	94	93,900	119
1934-35	88,394	4,340	33	621	64,995	105	89,731	111
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1936-37	99,520	5,254	33	757	73,356	80	114,788	55
1937-38	99,201	5,215	33	775	70,514	67	150,922	102
1938-39	101,919	5,428	33	790	74,225	95	178,878	234
1939-40	106,101	6,136	33	906	71,566	85	146,514	185
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1941-42	99,582	4,871	33	709	70,597	101	117,683	84
1942-43	93,586	4,423	32	616	70,341	96	135,483	136
1943-44	89,408	3,453	33	494	69,898	115	113,839	138
1944-45	88,890	4,469	32	654	64,009	98	134,503	190
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1946-47	88,786	3,777	31	520	57,258	75	100,361	19
1947-48	87,160	4,218	32	581	51,680	89	187,062	291
1948-49	104,386	6,537	32	925	39,497	62	245,948	390
1949-50	110,403	6,623	32	910	46,761	86	242,817	321
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1951-52	110,629	5,085	31	715	44,993	62	183,947	180
1952-53	111,190	6,952	31	950	43,799	67	293,193	508
1953-54	134,640	8,891	31	1,240	46,432	77	234,705	277
1954-55	148,779	10,022	31	1,322	46,407	78	278,182	448
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1956-57	146,064	9,122	31	1,191	50,831	88	145,668	192
1957-58	147,704	9,090	31	1,276	49,471	80	186,414	181
1958-59	144,153	9,897	31	1,376	45,892	93	284,901	438
1959-60	121,297	8,563	31	1,237	52,529	103	276,455	368
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830
1976-77	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794

<sup>1</sup> Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. <sup>2</sup> Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the



## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

Hay and green forage <sup>3</sup>	Cotton <sup>4</sup>		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop <sup>5</sup>	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced <sup>4</sup>	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n	6	n	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n	5,938	740	137	n	73	n	21	1870-71
n	677	142	98	n	35	n	31	1875-76
n	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	2	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	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
149,555	9,086	2,219	5,975	37,492	2,343	20,016	492	1931-32
184,876	12,139	903	4,285	23,750	2,372	19,914	504	1932-33
16,451	27,601	2,522	4,422	25,757	2,383	22,946	531	1933-34
171,906	17,562	3,978	4,178	24,207	2,260	19,085	525	1934-35
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
199,324	25,171	3,018	2,956	18,390	2,555	20,795	609	1936-37
208,490	21,324	1,866	3,308	19,279	2,650	22,539	655	1937-38
208,160	26,899	2,165	3,554	22,327	2,853	31,294	702	1938-39
247,136	16,678	2,805	3,434	21,438	2,974	40,337	698	1939-40
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
259,792	24,834	2,554	2,881	18,136	2,622	34,190	684	1941-42
262,430	22,838	2,234	3,046	16,587	2,822	32,903	706	1942-43
272,019	16,750	1,518	3,015	16,815	2,809	33,885	711	1943-44
278,040	7,051	1,336	3,291	17,349	2,834	26,603	727	1944-45
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
247,177	3,198	517	3,823	15,672	3,183	25,994	654	1946-47
235,911	3,424	346	4,001	16,180	3,697	35,104	748	1947-48
244,556	2,518	323	3,569	16,892	3,644	35,883	790	1948-49
257,752	1,088	116	3,037	14,758	3,771	40,218	832	1949-50
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	1975-76
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	1976-77

table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. <sup>3</sup> Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. <sup>4</sup> Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. <sup>5</sup> Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. <sup>6</sup> Not available.

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production <sup>1</sup>							
	Approximate metal content						Coal '000 tonnes	Mineral sands con- centrates tonnes
	Gold kg	Silver kg	Lead tonnes	Copper tonnes	Tin tonnes	Zinc tonnes		
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n	n	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n	n	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n	n	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	..	1,112	..
1931	409	33,855	17,460	3,185	340	..	855	..
1932	724	71,593	48,482	3,186	504	..	855	..
1933	2,861	69,946	45,875	2,988	609	..	890	..
1934	3,592	70,281	43,144	2,953	751	..	972	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1936	3,769	95,923	36,337	3,889	788	30,932	1,064	..
1937	3,959	101,553	39,091	5,232	833	28,041	1,138	..
1938	4,710	109,904	41,857	4,531	715	24,116	1,131	..
1939	4,580	120,867	46,019	5,891	881	29,539	1,339	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1941	3,392	120,231	43,967	7,453	771	27,877	1,477	1,016
1942	2,958	95,035	34,050	6,433	530	21,373	1,663	3,692
1943	1,954	24,107	8,717	10,931	558	5,158	1,727	8,097
1944	1,593	3,491	..	16,058	877	..	1,686	14,389
1945	1,966	3,506	..	15,248	661	..	1,661	13,629
1946	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652
1947	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419
1948	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635
1949	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1951	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019
1952	2,667 <sup>2</sup>	100,261 <sup>1</sup>	41,448 <sup>1</sup>	7,078 <sup>1</sup>	335 <sup>1</sup>	24,063 <sup>1</sup>	2,786 <sup>1</sup>	24,491 <sup>1</sup>
1953	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249
1954	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1956	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163
1957	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649
1958	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320
1959	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1961	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695
1962	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245
1963	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958
1964	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873
1974-75	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452
1975-76	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826
1976-77								

<sup>1</sup> State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

<sup>3</sup> Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer and

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production <sup>2</sup>					Fisheries production <sup>4</sup>	Year
		Sawn timber <sup>3</sup>				Plywood and veneer		
		Pine		Other				
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n	n	n	n	..	..	1860
..	304	n	n	n	n	..	1	1865
..	968	n	n	n	n	..	..	1870
..	3,143	n	n	n	n	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n	n	n	n	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n	n	n	n	..	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	201,729	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
..	2,550	62,538	806	61,124	828	231	606	1931
..	3,637	88,582	1,090	69,659	953	457	581	1932
..	4,747	100,914	1,248	76,167	1,001	574	591	1933
..	5,426	153,656	1,878	122,003	1,662	861	640	1934
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	7,227	208,704	2,536	168,419	2,148	1,224	740	1936
..	8,785	226,190	2,779	217,553	2,716	1,659	686	1937
..	7,932	221,173	2,783	196,400	2,504	1,434	661	1938
..	9,114	248,409	3,162	196,924	2,582	1,666	671	1939
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	10,600	227,490	2,905	240,978	3,182	1,755	451	1941
..	10,047	188,630	2,613	240,985	3,348	1,365	604	1942
..	8,429	185,730	2,607	243,640	3,650	1,507	685	1943
..	8,954	186,176	2,720	221,852	3,490	1,461	704	1944
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,386	1946
..	17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	1,442	1947
..	18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	1,829	1948
..	23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,981	1949
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	2,191	1951
..	34,858 <sup>1</sup>	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	2,208	1952
..	34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	2,441	1953
..	43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	2,872	1954
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
..	60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	3,544	1956
..	51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	3,494	1957
..	55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	3,050	1958
..	66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	3,320	1959
43 <sup>5</sup>	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	1961
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	1962
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	1963
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	1964
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	1965
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	1966
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	1967
4,193	209,273	157,382	.. <sup>7</sup>	334,540	.. <sup>7</sup>	13,919 <sup>8</sup>	8,089	1968-69
5,375	278,145	154,584	.. <sup>7</sup>	343,474	.. <sup>7</sup>	15,772 <sup>8</sup>	8,034	1969-70
6,611	293,751	n	.. <sup>7</sup>	n	.. <sup>7</sup>	.. <sup>7</sup>	10,985	1970-71
8,009	318,835	161,708	.. <sup>7</sup>	291,758	.. <sup>7</sup>	.. <sup>7</sup>	11,380	1971-72
7,773	399,167	167,807	.. <sup>7</sup>	285,424	.. <sup>7</sup>	.. <sup>7</sup>	12,112 <sup>9</sup>	1972-73
9,005	583,483	154,752	.. <sup>7</sup>	274,943	.. <sup>7</sup>	23,834	14,553 <sup>9</sup>	1973-74
10,849	802,878 <sup>r</sup>	170,095	.. <sup>7</sup>	288,617	.. <sup>7</sup>	12,636	11,828 <sup>9</sup>	1974-75
8,831	988,583	156,824	.. <sup>7</sup>	263,900	.. <sup>7</sup>	.. <sup>7</sup>	16,351 <sup>9</sup>	1975-76
							33,695 <sup>9</sup>	1976-77

whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. From 1925 to 1967 figures are for the financial year ending 30 June following. <sup>5</sup> Including production for years prior to 1960.

<sup>6</sup> Sales and transfers. <sup>7</sup> Not available; see page 231. <sup>8</sup> Excluding oysters. <sup>9</sup> Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing <sup>1</sup>						
	Establishments	Workers <sup>2</sup>			Salaries and wages paid <sup>3</sup>	Capital values <sup>4</sup>	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 <sup>6</sup>	.. <sup>8</sup>
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 <sup>9</sup>	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n	n
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n	n
1970-71	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n	n
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n	n
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,418	n	n
1974-75	4,250 <sup>r</sup>	92,034 <sup>r</sup>	22,845	114,879 <sup>r</sup>	739,177 <sup>r</sup>	n	n
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n	n

<sup>1</sup> Excluding "heat, light, and power". <sup>2</sup> Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. <sup>3</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Book values, less any depreciation reserve. <sup>5</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. <sup>6</sup> Electricity and gas works. <sup>7</sup> Valued at prices paid by consumers. <sup>8</sup> Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. <sup>9</sup> Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses,

## INDUSTRY STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Output	Pro-duction <sup>5</sup>	Heat, light, and power <sup>6</sup>						Year
		Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas <sup>7</sup>	
		Establish-ments	Workers <sup>8</sup>	Salaries and wages paid <sup>9</sup>	Machinery and plant <sup>4</sup>	Land and buildings <sup>4</sup>		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 <sup>8</sup>	132	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
177,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,345	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803 <sup>10</sup>	659,897 <sup>11</sup>	30	8,996 <sup>12</sup>	31,758	n	n	157,816 <sup>13</sup>	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>
2,021,793 <sup>10</sup>	712,857 <sup>11</sup>	28	9,239 <sup>12</sup>	34,063	n	n	167,571 <sup>13</sup>	1969-70
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	1970-71
2,433,420 <sup>10</sup>	870,782 <sup>11</sup>	28	9,544 <sup>12</sup>	47,154	n	n	205,939 <sup>13</sup>	1971-72
2,844,833 <sup>10</sup>	1,012,595 <sup>11</sup>	n	n	n	n	n	n	1972-73
3,260,936 <sup>10</sup>	1,220,172 <sup>11</sup>	n	n	n	n	n	n	1973-74
4,074,967 <sup>10,r</sup>	1,618,730 <sup>11,r</sup>	n	n	n	n	n	n	1974-75
4,564,221 <sup>10</sup>	1,800,088 <sup>11</sup>	n	n	n	n	n	n	1975-76

and the items of data (see page 231). <sup>10</sup> Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>11</sup> Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. <sup>12</sup> Number on pay-roll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. <sup>13</sup> Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries <sup>1</sup>	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys <sup>2</sup>	Goods and live-stock carried <sup>3</sup>	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account <sup>4</sup>
		'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173	34	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1930-31	3,186	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	10,554	20,762	3,923	11,989	8,870	72,352 <sup>4</sup>
1932-33	3,379	10,569	22,216	3,745	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	10,569	22,878	4,282	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	10,569	24,328	4,957	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	10,569	25,527	5,055	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	10,569	25,688	5,142	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	10,569	24,639	5,318	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	10,569	24,638	5,560	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	10,569	29,099	5,853	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	10,569	33,263	6,814	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	10,569	38,154	6,672	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	10,569	38,962	6,340	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	10,569	34,188	5,842	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	10,557	29,325	5,612	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	10,557	32,687	6,999	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	10,557	32,366	7,054	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	68,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671
1973-74	19,413	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538
1974-75	21,706 <sup>r</sup>	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097
1975-76	20,316	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351 <sup>r</sup>	380,393
1976-77		9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961

<sup>1</sup> Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. <sup>2</sup> Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. <sup>3</sup> Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm systems. <sup>4</sup> From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*.

<sup>r</sup> From 1966-67, figures are for

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Metropolitan <sup>a</sup> transport (passengers)				Con- structed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Post office revenue <sup>7</sup>	Broadcast listeners' licences <sup>8</sup>	Year
Rail	Trams <sup>a</sup>	Mun- icipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	'000	'000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 <sup>9</sup>	..	1890-91
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	463 <sup>9</sup>	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 <sup>9</sup>	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	..	..	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
17,118	73,617	..	n	48,041 <sup>9</sup>	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	52,300 <sup>9</sup>	89.0	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	56,190 <sup>9</sup>	89.2	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	57,320 <sup>9</sup>	92.8	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	52,035 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	53,549 <sup>9</sup>	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	54,735 <sup>9</sup>	111.8	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	61,083	118.8	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	66,162	128.2	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	68,663	129.8	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109.5	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115.8	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125.1	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129.2	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	80,572	212.9	3,427	10,538 <sup>7</sup>	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	115,334 <sup>10</sup>	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	125,315 <sup>10</sup>	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	124,883 <sup>10</sup>	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 <sup>11</sup>	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	41,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	739.8 <sup>12</sup>	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	827.0 <sup>r</sup>	48,570	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	889.7 <sup>r</sup>	53,622	150,157	429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	50,759	25,269	132,364	918.0 <sup>r</sup>	55,157	183,071	.. <sup>13</sup>	1974-75
32,448	..	47,266	21,039	132,897	1,012.2 <sup>r</sup>	76,071	285,379	.. <sup>13</sup>	1975-76
29,296	..	..	..	..	1,067.2	83,871	310,609	.. <sup>13</sup>	1976-77

the Brisbane Statistical Division.

<sup>6</sup> Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.<sup>7</sup> Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.<sup>8</sup> Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952.<sup>9</sup> Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.<sup>10</sup> Decrease due to re-survey.<sup>11</sup> Ceased operations April 1969.<sup>12</sup> Census figure at 30 September 1971.<sup>13</sup> Abolished September 1974. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports <sup>1</sup>		Exports <sup>1</sup>		Wool <sup>3</sup>	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 kg	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044		
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n	16,258	n	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n	16,212	n	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n	30,341	n	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n	47,170	n	79,770	25,888
1930-31	11,342	n	32,478	n	76,986	13,350
1931-32	8,682	31,742	33,704	24,968	81,785	12,327
1932-33	10,304	31,724	29,386	24,246	81,633	12,830
1933-34	10,598	33,802	40,263	27,952	76,703	19,947
1934-35	14,358	36,674	37,649	26,886	79,647	14,741
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1936-37	15,742	45,008	47,762	31,996	69,430	20,341
1937-38	18,782	47,540	53,112	32,372	76,047	18,784
1938-39	18,139	47,182	57,301	33,842	84,873	17,043
1939-40	19,964	52,254	64,390	40,020	81,734	20,208
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1941-42	16,098	52,178	42,593	47,462	61,891	16,916
1942-43	17,211	55,552	37,247	49,068	73,258	22,502
1943-44	29,082	59,836	35,778	40,972	54,530	18,205
1944-45	29,539	63,510	36,567	41,750	60,156	19,224
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1946-47	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	132,396	48,887
1947-48	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	70,915	40,719
1948-49	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	106,892	94,307
1949-50	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	87,750	93,277
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1951-52	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	67,276	107,505
1952-53	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	68,194	112,280
1953-54	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	86,979	142,716
1954-55	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	81,072	114,040
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349 <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	1,201,620	1,305,569 <sup>8</sup>	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646 <sup>9</sup>	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 <sup>r</sup>	2,322,021 <sup>r</sup>	727,377 <sup>r</sup>	54,030	77,534 <sup>r</sup>
1976-77	835,771	2,348,936	2,815,608	898,521	67,772	122,965

<sup>1</sup> Excluding specie. <sup>2</sup> Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.  
<sup>3</sup> Chiefly refined sugar. <sup>4</sup> Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. <sup>5</sup> Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m. <sup>6</sup> Including military and civilian aircraft valued



## TRADE STATISTICS (Chapter 16)

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	23	..	..	1870
..	..	5	314 <sup>a</sup>	18	1875
..	..	46	161 <sup>a</sup>	8	1880
..	..	85	1,533 <sup>a</sup>	56	1885
2	..	278	2,048 <sup>a</sup>	74	1890
16	2	1,922	7,710 <sup>a</sup>	229	1895
469	78	2,697	5,056 <sup>a</sup>	137	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	..	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	1930-31
32,798	7,072	4,505	292,801	6,256	1931-32
34,720	5,566	3,868	189,174	3,585	1932-33
44,490	6,520	4,444	312,324	5,675	1933-34
46,327	7,353	5,672	315,628	5,432	1934-35
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1935-36
24,442	6,183	6,541	412,076	7,385	1936-37
34,047	9,070	9,118	432,984	8,016	1937-38
57,854	15,047	9,771	448,857	8,312	1938-39
48,419	13,054	11,798	530,700	12,292	1939-40
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	1940-41
19,506	5,373	8,648	199,000	5,150	1941-42
20,382	5,595	3,036	61,297	1,749	1942-43
18,223	5,245	2,939	84,294	2,489	1943-44
14,622	5,738	3,414	106,520	3,141	1944-45
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	1945-46
16,732	6,809	13,989	110,826	4,885	1946-47
33,401	16,414	16,973	96,161	5,706	1947-48
38,254	21,726	23,250	411,527	25,934	1948-49
32,973	20,468	24,924	433,742	27,802	1949-50
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	1950-51
2,006	1,768	23,906	163,094	13,043	1951-52
26,759	21,481	50,502	460,667	42,529	1952-53
19,025	15,395	57,197	710,393	62,336	1953-54
21,680	17,696	60,007	742,475	61,547	1954-55
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732 <sup>r</sup>	1,975,996	561,335	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	1976-77

at \$56.1m. <sup>7</sup>Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. <sup>8</sup>Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. <sup>9</sup>Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m. <sup>n</sup>Not available. <sup>r</sup>Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne <sup>1</sup>			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer <sup>2</sup> per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..
1875-76	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	..
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	12
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n	35
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n	55
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n	56
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n	14
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n	58
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1931-32	53.05	18.40	35.41	50	237.39	76
1932-33	49.43	16.32	37.03	37	188.57	76
1933-34	47.09	15.80	31.84	48	175.58	80
1934-35	47.24	14.88	30.56	51	199.60	78
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1936-37	47.44	15.65	29.99	54	246.44	62
1937-38	47.24	16.34	30.16	55	270.85	69
1938-39	47.24	16.16	29.74	56	268.69	78
1939-40	46.50	20.41	31.02	59	280.10	75
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
1941-42	44.58	21.50	35.45	41	288.96	50
1942-43	44.73	21.28	37.45	32	323.80	40
1943-44	44.34	25.84	41.45	17	375.18	41
1944-45	43.50	29.58	38.98	32	391.32	45
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	402.15	58
1946-47	43.11	42.31	42.99	16	431.28	56
1947-48	47.24	58.30	49.09	18	482.65	70
1948-49	45.37	55.30	50.18	47	524.58	70
1949-50	47.83	57.82	52.64	47	577.14	66
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	644.46	49
1951-52	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	844.64	15
1952-53	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	950.94	56
1953-54	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	964.91	43
1954-55	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	934.60	52
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	917.08	60
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	901.92	45
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	890.51	44
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	940.50	54
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	946.80	58
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	922.40	38
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	907.44	51
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	931.06	46
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	941.49	45
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	951.33	45
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	910.98	45
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	886.57	49
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	901.73	37
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	884.21	30
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	913.47r	34
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	887.04	18
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	997.45r	9
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	984.26r	8
1976 77	136.20	242.90	218.15	76	1,123.35	14

<sup>1</sup> Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. <sup>2</sup> Overall return including subsidy or bounty from 1942-43 to 1974-75. <sup>3</sup> On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 293. <sup>4</sup> For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated

## STATISTICS (Chapter 17)

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia <sup>6</sup>	Year
	Livestock slaughtered <sup>4</sup>			Average price of bullocks <sup>5</sup>		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
Average price per kg (greasy) <sup>3</sup>	'000	'000	'000	\$		
cents						
n	18	57	2	n	..	1860
n	61	178	5	n	..	1865
n	67	529	7	n	..	1870
n	89	342	10	n	..	1875-76
n	128	454	13	n	..	1880-81
n	195	711	20	n	..	1885-86
n	216	951	29	n	..	1890-91
n	510	2,110	87	n	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n	..	1925-26
17.04	647	1,671	408	n	19	1930-31
14.22	539	1,757	408	n	19	1931-32
17.42	596	1,564	377	n	19	1932-33
28.48	716	1,299	404	n	24	1933-34
19.07	841	1,274	483	13.89	20	1934-35
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
30.34	1,023	1,023	523	16.74	30	1936-37
22.00	1,244	1,119	509	18.48	27	1937-38
19.40	1,265	1,120	559	18.71	22	1938-39
24.52	1,236	1,231	680	21.03	26	1939-40
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
24.74	1,084	1,495	634	22.70	28	1941-42
28.48	1,047	2,078	573	23.57	30	1942-43
29.19	948	2,212	507	29.16	31	1943-44
29.48	942	1,899	507	29.08	34	1944-45
29.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,081	1,167	443	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,188	1,036	401	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,089	994	502	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,102	959	504	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	100 <sup>a</sup>	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74
126.80	2,046	1,279	634	97.61	181	1974-75
139.91	2,521	1,400	667	124.90	187	1975-76
174.73	2,829	1,506	703	150.46	206	1976-77

up to 1900-01. See also page 208. <sup>5</sup> Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 309. <sup>6</sup> Base: year 1959-60 = 100. Items and weights were revised and the new and original series linked at June 1969. For further particulars see page 282. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane <sup>1</sup> (building materials)		Retail price index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing <sup>2</sup>	Household supplies and equipment <sup>3</sup>
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	24	18	..	..
1920-21	..	..	31	33	..	..
1925-26	..	..	27	27	..	..
1926-27	..	..	27	26	..	..
1927-28	..	..	26	25	..	..
1928-29	..	..	26	25	..	..
1929-30	..	..	25	25	..	..
1930-31	..	..	22	23	..	..
1931-32	..	..	21	22	..	..
1932-33	..	..	20	21	..	..
1933-34	..	..	20	21	..	..
1934-35	..	..	20	20	..	..
1935-36	..	..	22	20	..	..
1936-37	..	..	23	21	..	..
1937-38	..	..	23	21	..	..
1938-39	..	..	24	22	..	..
1939-40	..	..	24	23	..	..
1940-41	..	..	25	27	..	..
1941-42	..	..	26	32	..	..
1942-43	..	..	27	36	..	..
1943-44	..	..	27	38	..	..
1944-45	..	..	27	38	..	..
1945-46	..	..	27	38	..	..
1946-47	..	..	28	40	..	..
1947-48	..	..	31	43	..	..
1948-49	..	..	36.8 <sup>4</sup>	47.8 <sup>2</sup>	41.3	58.9
1949-50	..	..	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	..	..	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	..	..	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	..	..	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	..	..	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	..	..	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	..	..	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	..	..	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	..	..	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	..	..	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	..	..	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	..	..	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	..	..	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	..	..	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	..	..	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	..	..	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	..	..	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9
1973-74	152.2	149.0	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6
1974-75	187.0	186.6	164.8	171.5	176.4	149.8
1975-76	218.5	216.3	180.8	200.0	202.9	167.8
1976-77	243.5	241.2	201.7	230.4 <sup>7</sup>	236.0	.. <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0.      <sup>2</sup> "C" Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are comparable only in a broad sense and there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 304.      <sup>3</sup> Not available prior to 1948-49.      <sup>4</sup> Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown.      <sup>5</sup> Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting

## STATISTICS (Chapters 18 and 20)

Brisbane <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate <sup>4</sup>			Average weekly wage rate <sup>5</sup> for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority <sup>4</sup>	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 <sup>5</sup>	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 <sup>8</sup>	43.1 <sup>8</sup>	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 <sup>6</sup>	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.91	1971-72
133.5	128.6	49.30	41.00	31.85	68.42	1972-73
148.1	146.1	58.30	46.60	36.70	79.82	1973-74
175.4	168.7	66.30	51.20	40.15	109.95 <sup>r</sup>	1974-75
200.5	190.9	81.10	56.30	44.05	121.48	1975-76
.. <sup>8</sup>	218.0	98.60	65.60	51.70	139.14	1976-77

for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

<sup>6</sup> The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage.

<sup>7</sup> Clothing only from September quarter 1976. <sup>8</sup> New group structure adopted from September quarter 1976. See text on page 302. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government <sup>1</sup>	Total consoli- dated revenue fund	Total trust funds	All receipts	Consoli- dated revenue fund	Trust funds	All expendi- ture
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,762
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 <sup>8</sup>	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 <sup>8</sup>	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 <sup>8</sup>	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 <sup>8</sup>	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 <sup>8</sup>	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 <sup>8</sup>	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 <sup>4</sup>	355,120	732,107 <sup>1</sup>	376,017 <sup>4</sup>	348,442	724,459 <sup>4</sup>
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	387,866	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	120,597 <sup>2</sup>	351,427 <sup>2</sup>	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	168,904 <sup>r</sup>	403,162 <sup>r</sup>	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	215,618 <sup>r</sup>	460,246 <sup>r</sup>	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	267,186 <sup>r</sup>	581,830 <sup>r</sup>	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	310,226 <sup>r</sup>	856,693 <sup>r</sup>	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	396,644 <sup>r</sup>	1,132,569 <sup>r</sup>	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77		1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156

<sup>1</sup> Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. <sup>2</sup> Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. <sup>3</sup> Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 21)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue <sup>a</sup>	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	88,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461	508,197	1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891		1976-77

to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. <sup>4</sup> Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. <sup>5</sup> Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated using the classification described in Section 3 of Chapter 21. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 22)

(\$'000)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums <sup>2</sup>	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances <sup>1</sup>	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Weekly transactions <sup>2</sup>				Transfers	Mortgages registered <sup>4</sup>
1859-60	840	365	n	15 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 <sup>2</sup>	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 <sup>2</sup>	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 <sup>3</sup>	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847	3,704	577,615	354,479
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796	6,302	836,631	504,922
1972-73	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290	7,293	1,525,032	904,540
1973-74	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	8,227	2,301,269	1,377,011
1974-75	1,247,595	2,148,915	817,878	1,618,206	170,486	11,551	1,322,225	840,810
1975-76	1,483,279	2,335,518	1,027,353	1,940,325	189,700 <sup>r</sup>	10,181	1,803,209	1,108,520
1976-77	1,678,170	2,712,593	1,230,668	2,148,693			1,977,283	1,173,316

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). <sup>2</sup> From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). <sup>3</sup> Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. <sup>4</sup> Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.



## GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 24)

(\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture <sup>1</sup>	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing (net value) <sup>3</sup>
1911	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1912	8,552		29,176	37,728	3,430	8,562	12,170
1913	12,482		34,346	46,828	3,342	7,818	15,544
1914	11,360		39,578	50,938	3,652	6,060	16,142
1915	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1916	12,040		39,560	51,600	3,062	8,118	15,620
1917	14,616		46,064	60,680	2,978	8,090	17,964
1918	12,024		46,888	58,912	3,642	7,572	17,272
1919	12,594		43,564	56,158	4,918	5,032	20,910
1920	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1921	21,030		48,058	69,088	4,882	3,098	23,594
1922	20,330		47,348	67,678	5,596	3,850	25,839
1923	20,212		51,000	71,212	6,800	4,630	32,097
1924-25	27,984		61,616	89,600	5,442	4,752	35,267
1925-26	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1926-27	24,364		41,924	66,288	5,126	3,496	30,539
1927-28	29,008		51,678	80,686	5,342	3,600	33,620
1928-29	25,418		47,044	72,462	5,012	3,194	33,505
1929-30	27,608		43,758	71,366	5,128	3,764	32,261
1930-31	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32	24,382		35,646	60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33	22,612		35,502	58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34	24,606		42,106	66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35	23,812		40,978	64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37	27,114		46,218	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38	29,862		55,670	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39	31,128		59,308	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40	36,232		65,160	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42	35,548		61,678	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43	41,264		78,986	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44	45,012		82,350	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45	49,268		77,442	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47	41,052		88,058	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48	64,264		128,782	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49	76,614		145,444	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50	81,826		192,982	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	..
1971-72	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174r
1974-75	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730r
1975-76	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	795,388	1,800,088
1976-77	895,168s	319,607s	207,789s	1,422,564s	65,815		

<sup>1</sup> See page 426 for details.<sup>2</sup> From 1968-69 "value added", see page 219.<sup>3</sup> Net value including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 "value added", see page 231. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

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Family Expenditure Enquiry: 1945, 176-190

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