



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1982

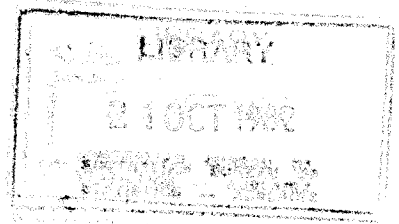
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FISHING IN THE CONDAMINE RIVER NEAR WARWICK



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1982

QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK

1982

No. 42

O. M. MAY

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN FOR QUEENSLAND

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. Also, at the end of each chapter, a list of publications relative to the subject matter of the chapter has been shown.

The statistical tables in this issue of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1980 or 30 June 1981, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1981, generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. A special article on the Department of Forestry 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 list of Queensland Office publications, see page 473.

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 B. G. Thomson, B.Sc., B.A.(Admin.), and carried out by an editorial staff under the control of Mr G. K. Maccheroni, B.Com. I should like to extend my thanks to Queensland Type Service Pty Ltd and Watson Ferguson and Company for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

O. M. MAY
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician for Queensland

Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Queensland Office,
Statistics House,
345 Ann Street, Brisbane.

30 June 1982

CALENDAR, 1982

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

CALENDAR, 1983

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	30 2 9 16 23	... 6 13 20 27	... 6 13 20 27	... 3 10 17 24
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Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	* 9 16 23 30
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Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ...	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	3 10 17 24 ...	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...	3 10 17 24 31

*Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1982 and 1983 being 11 and 10 August, respectively. Public holiday in the Brisbane District for the XII Commonwealth Games, 30 September 1982.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and Other Usages

The following symbols mean:

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

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

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

All measurements of physical quantities have been expressed in metric units. Where conversion has not been completed metric equivalents have been used.

Further References

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

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

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications* 1981 and 1982 (1101.0) which is available, free of charge, from any ABS Office.

Citation of Acts

Acts and regulations of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments are given titles by which they may be cited. Where an act has been referred to in a general or descriptive manner, the full title has been shortened and shown in roman type. Acts which have been formally cited are set out as follows:

Commonwealth Acts—Acts are cited in italics with the year in roman type. Since July 1976, the year shown refers to the year of the original enactment only, e.g. an act formerly cited as the *Bankruptcy Act 1966–1969* is now cited as the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

Queensland Acts—All new and amended acts passed from August 1968 are cited as for Commonwealth acts but include collective acts with a dash between the year of the original act and the year of the latest amendment, e.g. *Children's Services Act 1965–1978*. Acts passed or last amended before August 1968 are shown in similar style with the addition of "The", "of" or "to" to the title, e.g. *The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948* (original act) or *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965* (collective act).

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976

Processing of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing was accomplished in two phases. Preliminary processing conducted soon after Census night produced a complete count of the population classified by age, sex, marital status, and birthplace (Australia, United Kingdom, Other). As a result of budgetary constraints, final processing was deferred and then only a sample of schedules could be processed.

The sampling scheme adopted resulted in the processing of (i) all schedules from non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, hostels, gaols, etc.); (ii) all schedules from private dwellings in the Northern Territory; and (iii) 50 per cent of schedules from private dwellings in all States and the Australian Capital Territory. The efficiency of the sample was further enhanced by taking advantage of the complete counts obtained from the preliminary processing phase thus ensuring that totals for males, females, and all persons arrived at in the final estimates agreed with those from the preliminary processing.

The size of the sample used ensured an adequate representation of all components of the Australian population and the production of reliable estimates. The estimates are, however, subject to sampling error, measures of which are available. Users requiring more information on the sampling procedure and/or measures of sampling errors are referred to the following ABS publications:

Making Sense of the Census, Catalogue No. 2129.0

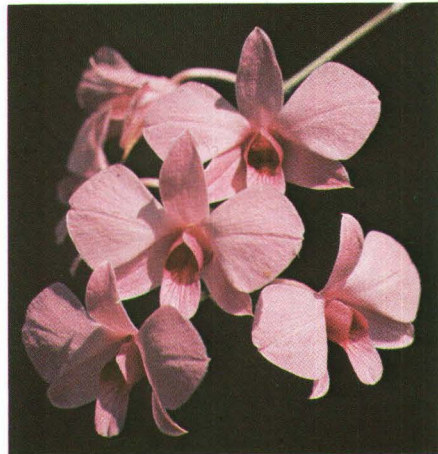
Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised), Catalogue No. 2129.0



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

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

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





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 933,000 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.

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Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,727,000 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 approximately 7,400 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 74 per cent of the whole territory. About 19 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	1,727	22.5	933	31.6
South Australia	984	12.8	—	—
Western Australia	2,525	32.9	934	31.6
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5	1,090	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	—	—
Mainland	7,615	99.1	2,957	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	—	—
Australia	7,682	100.0	2,957	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 933,000 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.)

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 inland 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 with the steeper sides to the east, 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 metamorphic 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, the Sunshine Coast (between Caloundra and Double Island Point), 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 one on top of the other to form very high sand deposits, are a feature of the coast. High dune deposits 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. Stranded beach ridges and shoreline deposits, together with wave-cut platforms on some rocky headlands, point to a general regression of the sea from a high level of +3 m in Pleistocene times. Near Brisbane, radiocarbon dating indicates that 4,400 years ago the sea was about 1 m above its present level. Part of this might represent regional elevation of the land.

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 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 Hilton, Lady Loretta, and Dugald River lead-zinc 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

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.

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-Gooniyella-Peak Downs-Saraji-Norwich Park-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura-Gregory and Blair Athol areas 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.

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

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

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

In addition to mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic deposits of eastern Queensland include alluvial workings for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River,

for tin near Stanthorpe, Kangaroo Hills, Cooktown, and around Mount Garnet in north Queensland, and for sapphires at Anakie. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are clay and shale and river sand and gravel at numerous localities. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from river and coastal alluvium. Nickel deposits formed by lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale west of Townsville are currently being mined, and similar deposits occur near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, where high-quality chrysoprase is produced. Of possible future value are oil shales near Gladstone, Nagoorin, Yaamba, Proserpine, and Duarina 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 deposits of bauxite (aluminium ore) extending north and south of Weipa are a product of lateritisation of rocks of the Great Artesian Basin, and widely scattered precious opal occurs in the far west. The productive Moonie 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. 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 in the following paragraphs.

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" facing page 32.

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 forests, 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 podsols, 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 (*Astrelba*). 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 suavisissima*), 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.)

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 brolga, *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 7,400 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 kanguru* 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 gracilicaudatus* (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	(a) 77	(a) 137
Reptiles	(a) 275	(a) 489
Birds	(b) 547	(c) 683
Mammals	(b) 149	(d) 223

(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 sub-division 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 move-

ments 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 brownei* 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 freshwater 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

(Contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc.)

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 Grinders, 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, Bullrouts, 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.)

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 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 1974–1979*, all native mammals, birds, reptiles, and two species of butterfly are now protected throughout the State of Queensland. National parks in Queensland total 3.1 million hectares. In addition there are 30,000 hectares of fauna reserves and 40,000 hectares of environmental parks. Sanctuary land, which consists mainly of private grazing properties, is in excess of 10 million hectares. Two of the largest national parks are the Simpson Desert and Lakefield National Park, Cape York, both of which exceed 500,000 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 Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts, 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 1959–1981* 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 programs 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 programs 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 1970–1979*. 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.

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Chapter 2

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

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

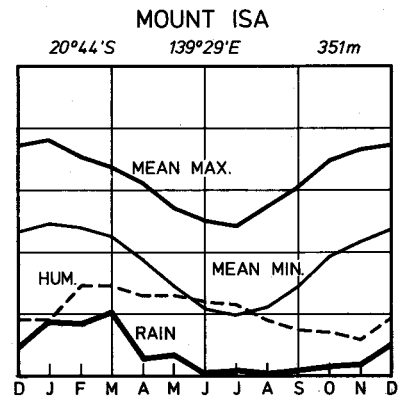
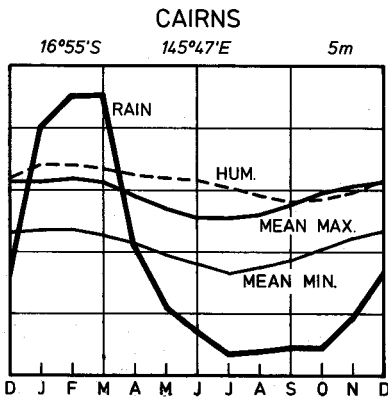
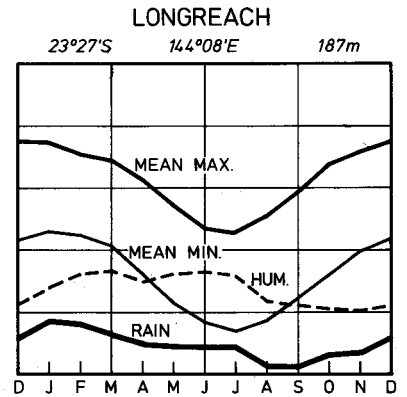
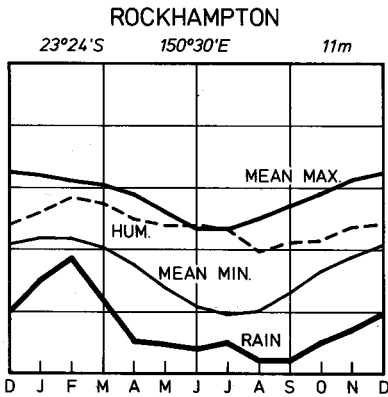
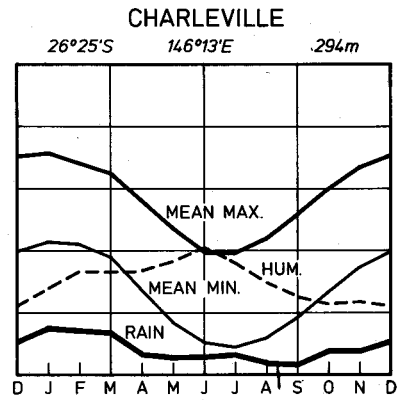
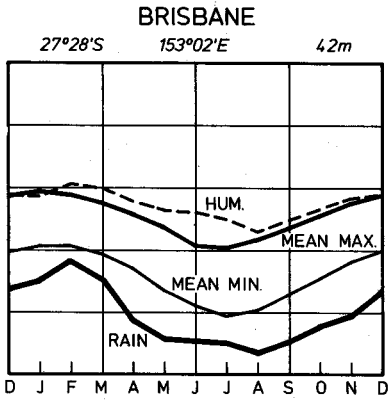
METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.

Deg. mm %
C

50 500 100
40 400 80
30 300 60
20 200 40
10 100 20
0 0 0



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)	
	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (b)

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

January	31.4	28.9	22.6	20.9	58	57	125	166
February	29.5	28.9	22.1	20.8	63	58	91	163
March	29.5	27.9	19.8	19.4	51	56	5	146
April	27.7	26.3	17.8	17.1	55	52	19	86
May	24.3	23.4	16.1	13.6	63	48	410	71
June	22.3	21.2	12.2	11.5	51	49	11	68
July	20.8	20.4	10.5	9.8	45	43	23	56
August	23.4	21.9	12.6	11.0	41	42	22	46
September	27.2	24.0	14.7	13.3	33	44	—	48
October	26.8	25.9	18.0	16.3	54	50	89	75
November	29.1	27.6	19.4	18.4	45	52	114	97
December	28.2	28.5	20.3	19.9	57	56	228	130
Year	26.7	25.4	17.2	16.0	51	51	1,136	1,151

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	33.1	31.4	23.6	21.7	52	52	154	159
February	30.6	31.1	22.7	21.7	60	54	134	179
March	29.8	30.2	20.3	20.4	52	51	44	108
April	28.7	28.7	18.5	17.6	47	47	13	38
May	27.2	25.9	16.7	13.5	50	44	54	43
June	24.0	23.5	11.0	10.8	42	43	7	37
July	22.8	22.9	8.6	8.6	43	39	38	32
August	24.0	24.8	12.2	10.5	46	37	27	24
September	29.2	27.4	12.4	13.1	34	36	1	23
October	31.3	29.7	18.6	16.8	42	38	18	47
November	32.0	31.1	20.3	19.5	45	43	6	66
December	31.5	31.7	21.1	20.8	55	47	107	102
Year	28.7	28.2	17.2	16.3	47	44	604	858

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	32.1	31.5	24.7	23.6	63	62	281	399
February	31.5	31.3	24.3	23.7	68	65	403	441
March	30.2	30.3	23.0	22.9	66	65	200	464
April	29.1	29.0	21.7	21.5	64	63	123	177
May	27.6	27.3	20.5	19.8	67	62	96	91
June	26.3	25.8	18.1	18.1	59	59	44	51
July	25.6	25.4	16.8	16.7	59	56	21	30
August	25.6	26.6	18.1	17.6	64	54	55	26
September	27.5	27.9	17.7	18.7	50	52	—	36
October	28.7	29.4	20.4	20.5	56	53	14	35
November	30.1	30.6	21.8	22.4	56	57	101	84
December	30.6	31.3	23.2	23.3	65	59	135	167
Year	28.7	28.9	20.9	20.7	61	59	1,472	2,001

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

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

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)	
	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (a)	1980	Average (b)
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	37.2	34.6	22.6	21.2	17	27	43	78
February	36.1	34.3	23.2	21.2	27	30	41	72
March	33.0	31.6	18.4	18.5	23	31	39	75
April	29.8	28.3	14.6	13.9	20	31	9	34
May	25.0	22.8	10.9	8.2	30	35	25	28
June	20.4	20.3	5.2	5.2	32	38	3	19
July	18.9	19.4	4.7	3.5	36	35	45	25
August	22.7	21.7	7.3	5.5	25	29	17	21
September	28.9	25.8	9.5	9.3	13	23	—	24
October	30.8	30.2	17.0	14.3	24	21	124	41
November	34.5	32.9	19.0	17.6	15	20	18	40
December	34.8	34.3	20.8	19.8	19	23	57	58
Year	29.3	28.0	14.4	13.2	23	29	419	515
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	37.2	37.9	22.6	22.7	<i>n.a.</i>	26	193	66
February	35.3	35.9	22.4	22.8	<i>n.a.</i>	35	138	85
March	32.6	34.2	18.1	20.1	<i>n.a.</i>	32	122	64
April	31.9	31.5	16.5	16.1	<i>n.a.</i>	31	5	29
May	28.6	26.1	12.6	11.2	<i>n.a.</i>	36	22	23
June	24.6	24.1	7.2	8.3	<i>n.a.</i>	32	—	21
July	23.1	23.8	5.5	6.8	<i>n.a.</i>	28	17	19
August	26.5	26.8	9.3	9.0	25	21	7	9
September	32.8	29.7	11.5	12.1	<i>n.a.</i>	21	—	13
October	35.0	34.1	18.3	17.0	<i>n.a.</i>	17	22	25
November	37.6	36.4	19.7	19.0	<i>n.a.</i>	20	16	28
December	37.5	37.4	21.0	21.3	<i>n.a.</i>	20	56	56
Year	31.9	31.4	15.4	15.5	<i>n.a.</i>	26	598	436
MOUNT ISA (NORTH INLAND)								
January	35.8	38.1	22.2	24.7	32	18	165	86
February	36.8	35.4	23.6	24.0	29	29	52	84
March	35.5	33.8	21.7	22.6	25	29	43	103
April	33.2	31.2	19.4	18.9	26	26	12	29
May	29.5	27.1	15.4	14.3	26	26	8	32
June	26.1	25.1	10.5	10.8	23	24	—	1
July	24.5	24.3	7.8	9.9	23	23	—	6
August	27.9	26.9	11.3	11.1	21	18	7	2
September	33.0	30.2	13.0	14.4	10	15	—	6
October	35.4	34.9	19.0	19.4	18	14	11	14
November	38.3	36.6	21.1	21.8	14	12	—	18
December	37.8	37.2	23.4	23.3	19	18	25	48
Year	32.8	31.7	17.4	17.9	22	21	323	429

(a) Averages shown are for the period 1957–1973. (b) Averages shown are based on all years of record.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1980

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(a)	Average (b)
	No.	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	8.3	1,010.4	27.0	39.0	19.2	31.4	22.6	125	10	166
February	6.6	1,012.4	25.8	34.5	20.0	29.5	22.1	91	17	163
March	8.8	1,016.2	24.7	35.4	17.0	29.5	19.8	5	4	146
April	8.2	1,020.1	22.7	35.7	15.9	27.7	17.8	19	7	86
May	5.5	1,020.7	20.2	30.5	12.7	24.3	16.1	410	16	71
June	8.2	1,020.6	17.3	26.1	8.1	22.3	12.2	11	5	68
July	7.5	1,020.0	15.7	23.8	6.7	20.8	10.5	23	4	56
August	8.8	1,025.0	18.0	28.3	6.9	23.4	12.6	22	7	46
September	10.5	1,019.7	20.9	33.9	11.1	27.2	14.7	—	—	48
October	6.9	1,017.7	22.4	34.5	14.4	26.8	18.0	89	10	75
November	9.6	1,016.3	24.3	36.9	13.3	29.1	19.4	114	5	97
December	7.4	1,015.1	24.3	33.5	17.6	28.2	20.3	228	11	130
Year	8.0	1,017.9	21.9	39.0	6.7	26.7	17.2	1,136	96	1,151

(a) Days on which 0.1 mm or more of rain fell. (b) 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 between pages 32 and 33 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 table on page 24 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of 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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND
(millimetres)

Locality	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Average(a)
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane	1,374	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,090	1,312	660	965	748	1,136	1,151
Bundaberg	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,478	852	1,455	783	1,138	477	843	1,155
Gladstone	1,730	660	1,418	1,205	988	970	967	962	527	841	947
Rockhampton ..	1,085	604	1,637	1,172	914	995	835	1,180	470	604	871
Mackay	1,557	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,710	2,248	1,534	1,409	2,482	1,183	1,672
Townsville	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,447	1,437	1,320	1,070	1,025	722	1,215
Innisfail	3,325	5,177	6,906	4,494	6,531	4,799	7,730	4,222	6,445	3,888	3,726
Cairns	1,910	2,780	2,852	2,498	2,428	2,000	2,784	1,425	2,836	1,472	2,030
Thursday Island	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,419	2,316	2,073	2,614	1,673	1,598	1,718	1,721
Normanton	832	961	1,203	851	875	1,249	1,096	443	1,062	770	934
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick	663	742	709	700	1,091	911	534	793	576	492	744
Toowoomba	973	917	1,021	1,255	1,200	1,165	868	1,235	920	955	963
Kingaroy	922	663	885	815	885	749	338	1,090	765	699	778
Gayndah	866	815	874	736	623	857	534	898	831	573	785
Emerald	579	488	852	977	1,075	679	674	889	445	564	639
Charters Towers	787	759	916	1,632	872	573	651	707	712	606	658
Atherton	1,328	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,378	1,322	1,569	956	2,171	828	1,539
Coen	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,377	1,369	1,380	694	1,346	935	1,177
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla	378	213	534	510	494	638	322	507	189	308	369
Charleville	625	251	824	488	506	546	484	550	273	419	513
Blackall	457	404	693	641	431	509	555	559	292	459	530
Longreach	470	310	606	653	457	467	547	461	295	598	485
Boulia	323	140	660	774	311	406	507	391	257	214	269
Winton	531	292	676	1,086	453	694	496	467	386	227	414
Hughenden	770	467	822	638	775	500	387	442	317	493	490
Mount Isa	737	272	539	1,175	665	376	819	495	308	323	476
Georgetown	976	965	1,248	2,046	1,000	930	657	662	1,130	915	830

(a) Average of all years held in computer compatible record to 1978.

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 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.

General

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 program 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.
- 1977–1981 After comparatively poor summer rains combined with failure of the winter rainfall, drought conditions became established over the south-east quarter by late 1977 and continued into 1978. Substantial winter rainfall finally eased the situation in 1978. The 1977–78 summer rainfall for the far northern tropical inland and Cape York Peninsula was also a virtual failure and drought became established by early 1978, continuing to the 1978–79 summer. Less than average rainfall over the southern interior brought drought by late 1979 to early 1980, to that area. This general lack of rainfall was still evident to mid-1981.
The south-west quarter was also in drought by late 1979 and continued into 1981.

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	
	mb	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 (cumulo-nimbus 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 on page 31.

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.

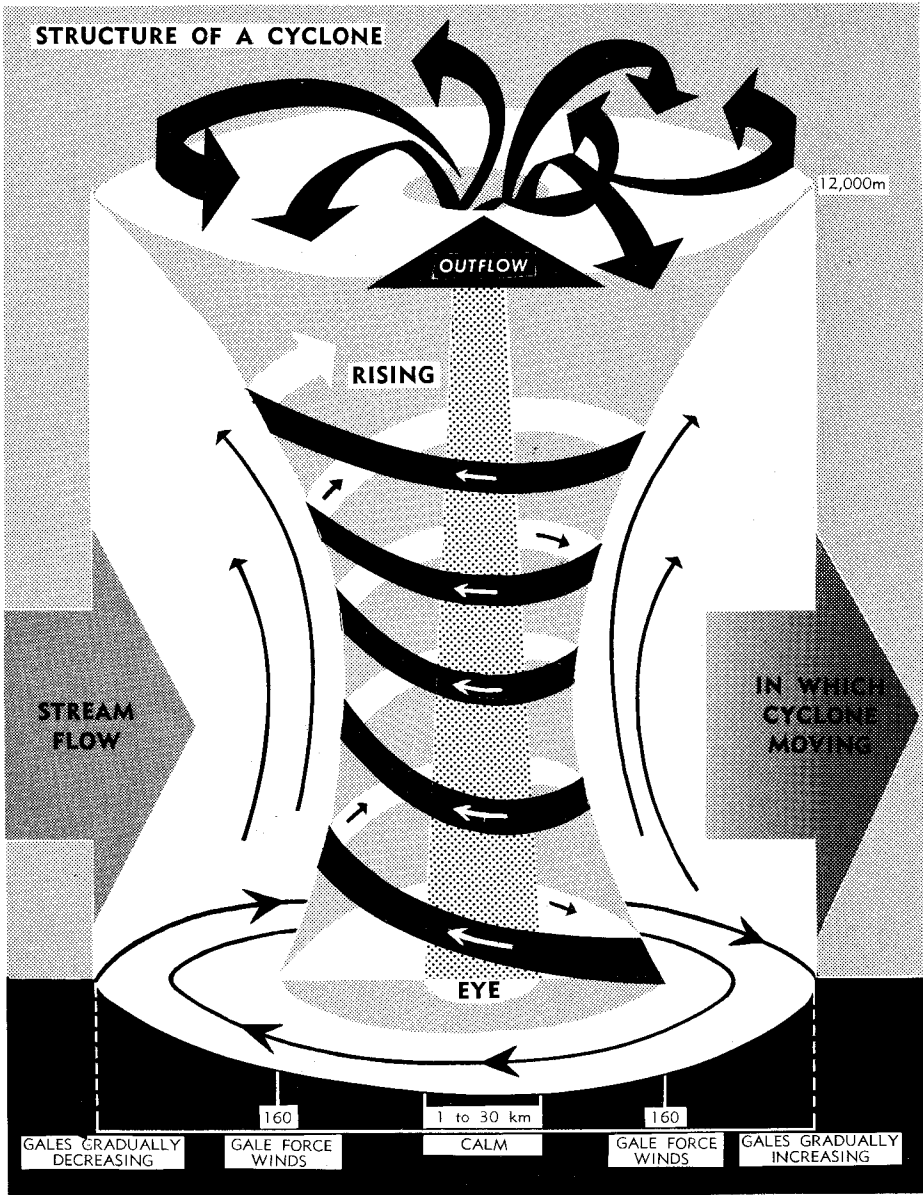
Frequency

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:

1,140 mm in 24 hours at Bellenden Ker Top Station, 4 January 1979 ("Peter")

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

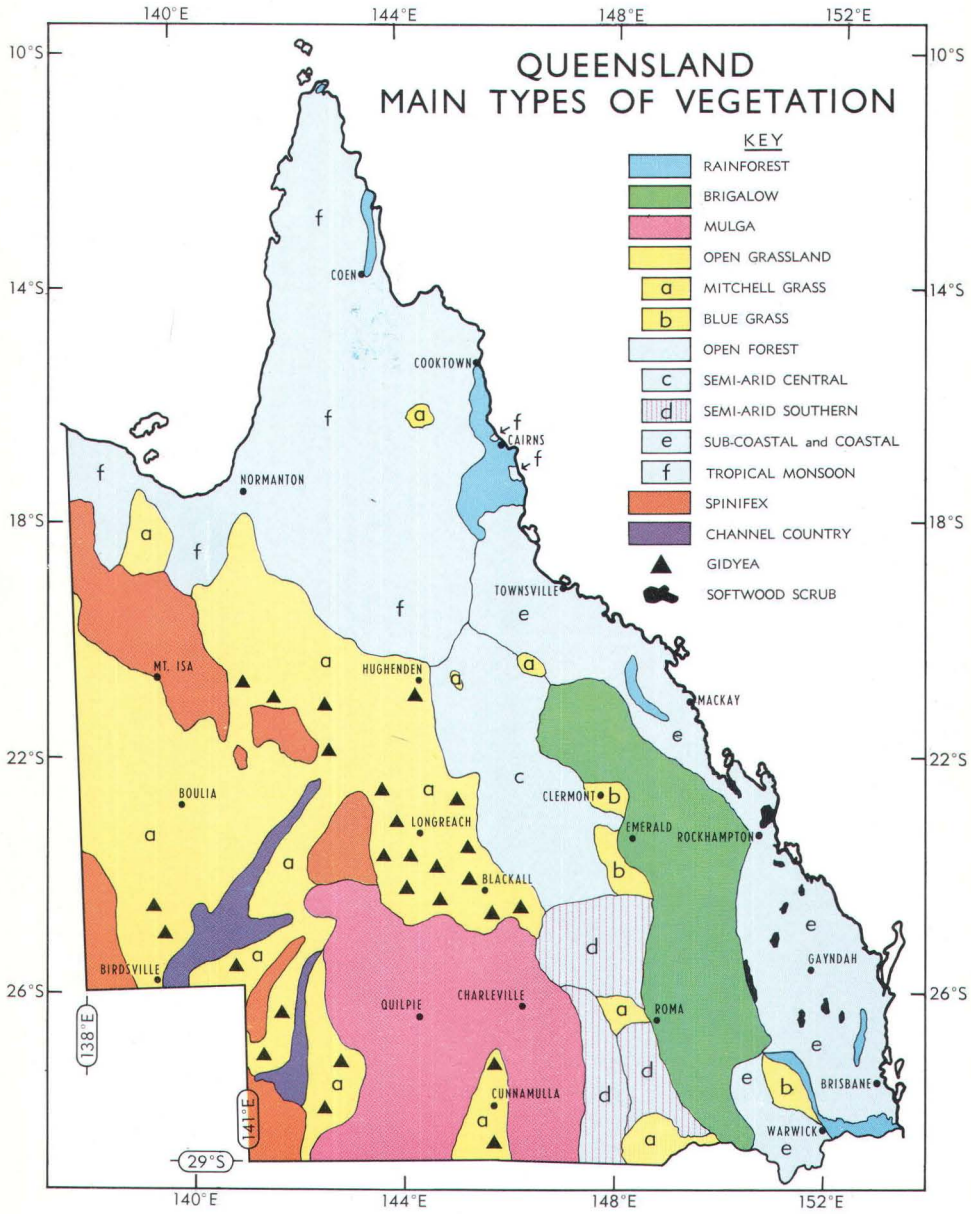
305 mm in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ("Bronwyn"). (Including 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.



140°E

144°E

148°E

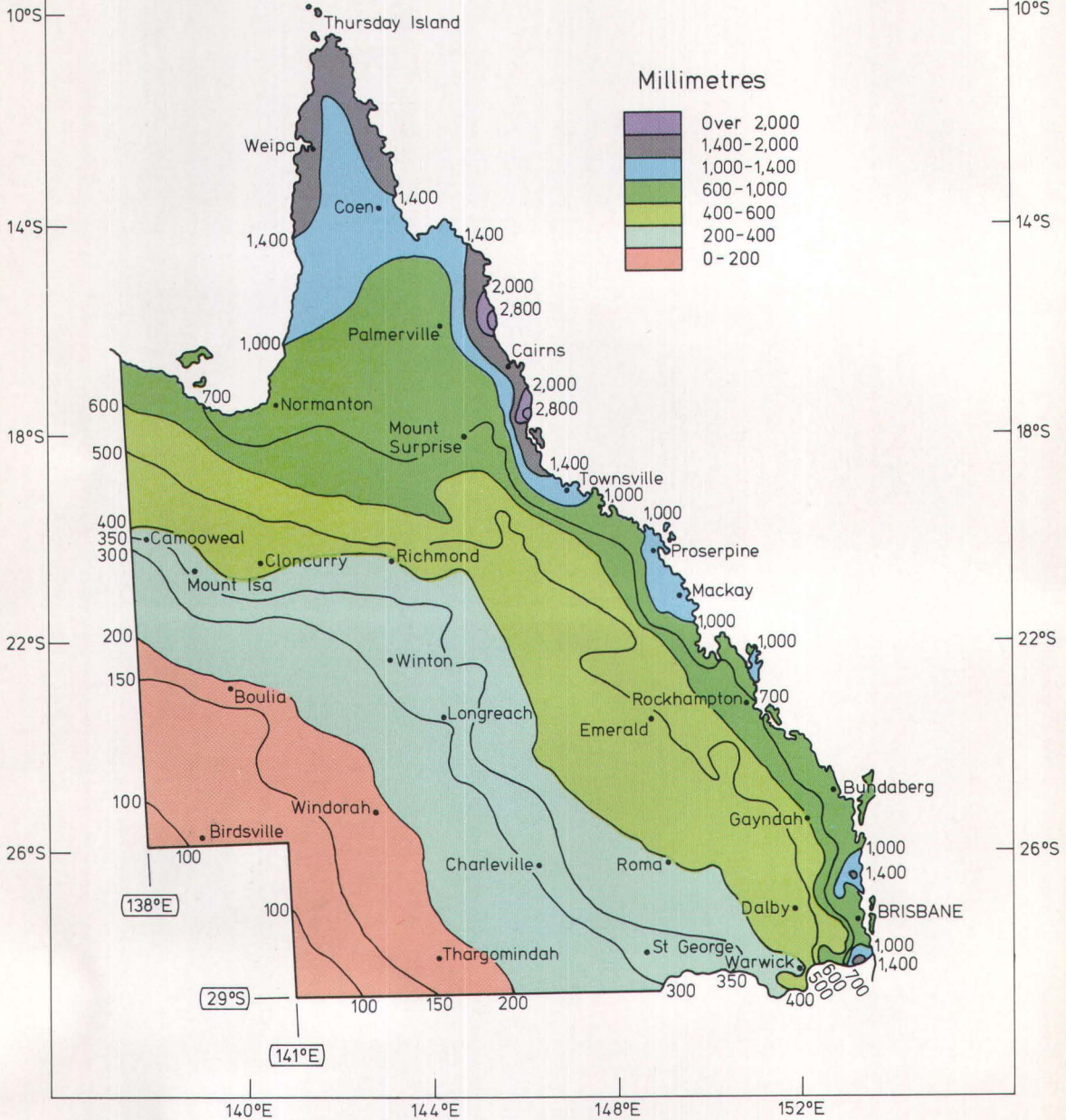
152°E

QUEENSLAND

AVERAGE SUMMER RAINFALL

November to April, inclusive

All Years of Record, Selected Stations



140°E

144°E

148°E

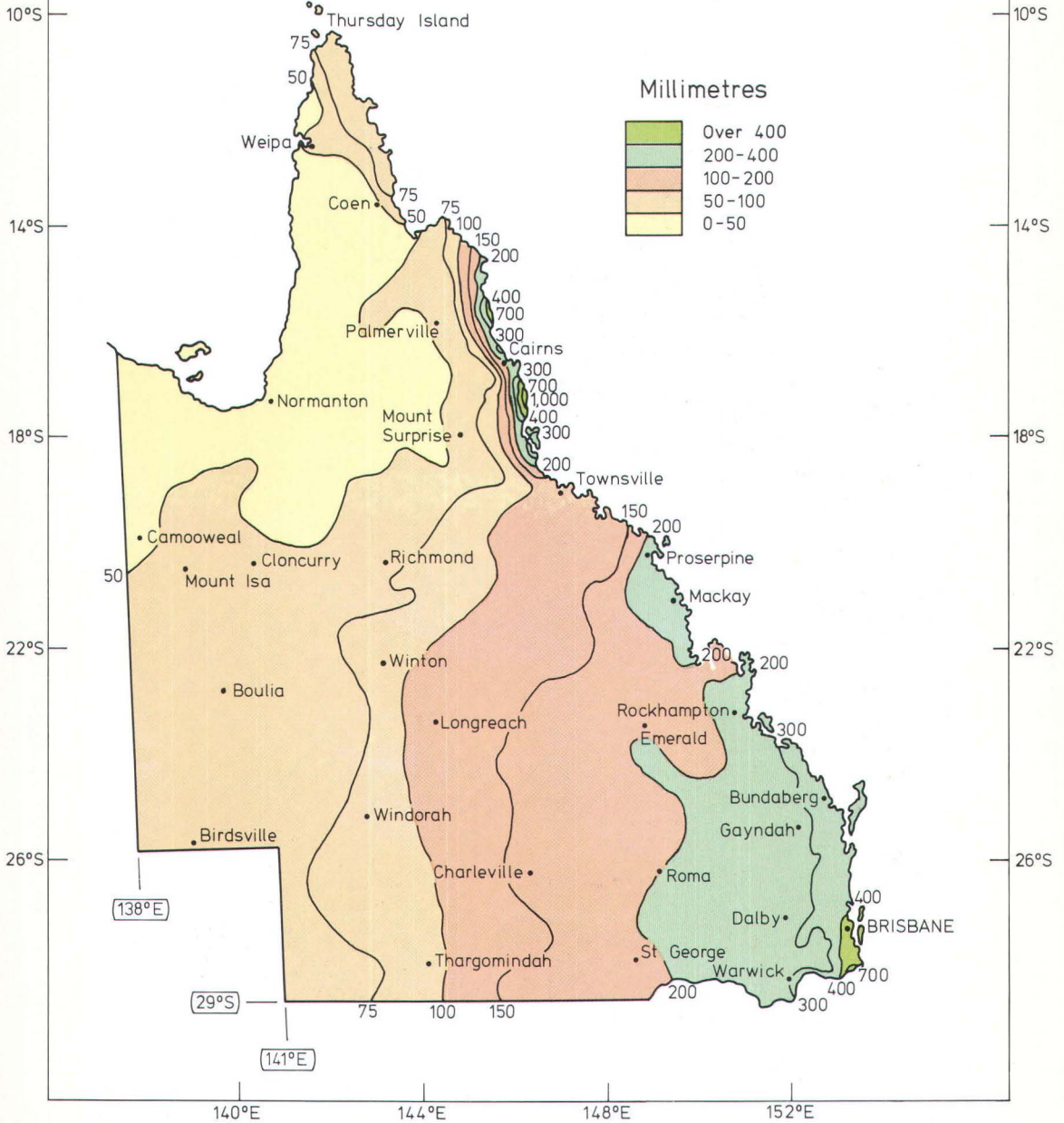
152°E

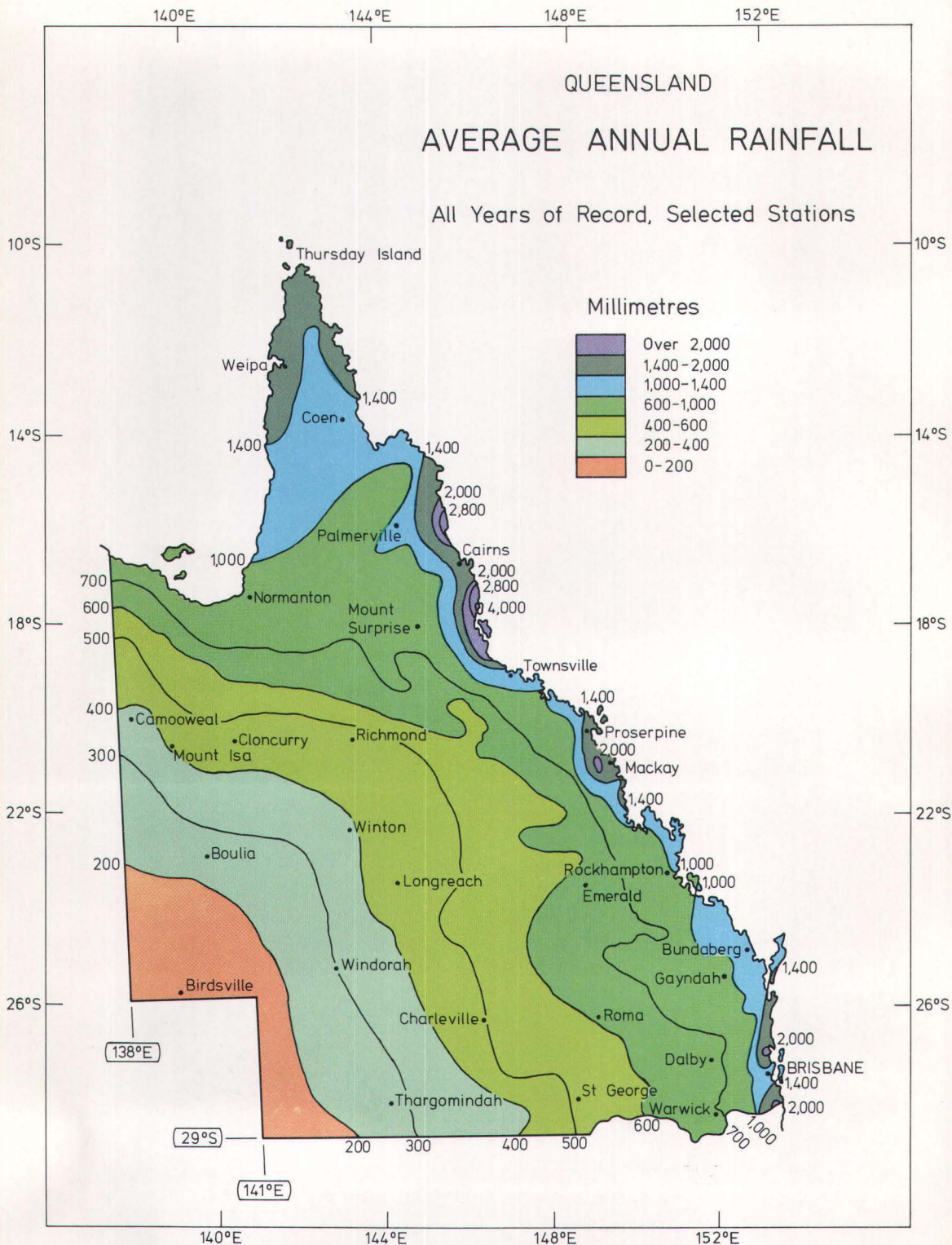
QUEENSLAND

AVERAGE WINTER RAINFALL

May to October, inclusive

All Years of Record, Selected Stations





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 fore-warning 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 first identified from satellite photographs. The Japanese geostationary meteorological satellite (GMS) maintains a fixed position with respect to the earth, at a height of 36,000 kilometres over the equator, at 140° longitude. The GMS normally provides pictures at three-hourly intervals, but is capable of increasing the rate to half-hourly. The Coral Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria are covered quite comfortably by the pictures. Meanwhile, orbiting satellites cross particular regions at regular intervals and transmit pictures 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 services, the collection of emergency supplies, plans for the sheltering and feeding of livestock and pets, checking the soundness and strength of houses, etc. are advised. An evacuation plan including an escape route, a refuge, and priorities for taking valuables may be necessary for homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding.

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

Notable Cyclones

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.

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 Pialba 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.

Coral Sea—Central and North Coast: Cyclone "Kerry" 13 February to 6 March 1979; lowest central pressure 955 mb. After causing loss of life and widespread damage as it passed over the Solomon Islands, "Kerry" moved slowly and erratically towards the Central Coast. It made landfall near Mackay early afternoon on 1 March causing damage to moored craft and harbour installations. The cyclone was the first in Australia to be penetrated by a fully instrumented research aircraft of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Maximum observed winds during penetration was 252 km/h at 540 m altitude in the south-west quadrant on 22 February. "Kerry" also has the distinction of being the longest lived cyclone on record for the Australian region.

6 FLOODING AND FLOODWARNINGS

Serious flooding usually occurs in Queensland in the period November to April which coincides with the cyclone season. In south-east Queensland, however, major floods have occurred in most months. August and September are usually flood free, but the Macintyre River, inland on the Queensland-New South Wales border has had significant flooding in all months.

In summer months, flooding exhibits several characteristics, dependent upon the river basin. In the large river basins, west of the Great Dividing Range, major flooding can last for more than a month as the flood wave moves downstream. Frequently in western rivers there are several flood peaks in a river basin at the same time, with the flood peaks perhaps two weeks, flood travel

time, apart. The effect of these floods, combined with the very large network of unsealed roads in western Queensland, is to bring land transport to a standstill, causing isolation of towns and homesteads for long periods, up to two months. This is in contrast to floods in Queensland coastal rivers where floodwaters often rise and fall within 24 hours. Along the Queensland coast it is rare for a year to pass without at least one serious flood threat to a major centre.

Floodwarning Service

The Queensland Floodwarning Organisation is maintained by the Bureau of Meteorology which is responsible for issuing warnings of flooding for all rivers in Queensland and for the issuing of flood forecasts for selected river basins in the more densely populated areas of the State.

Flood forecasts and warnings constitute a direct means for the reduction of flood damage and loss of life. Advance warning of an approaching flood permits the evacuation of people and removal of livestock and equipment with little loss except the cost of removal. Warnings of course do not in general prevent damage to crops or structures. Regular broadcasts of flood warnings and interpreted information keep the public well informed and assist in minimising personal anxiety.

Within a floodwarning system, there are three distinct functions, which are carried out generally by three different organisations:

- (i) Formulation and issue of flood forecasts and warnings—usually by the Bureau of Meteorology, but some local and municipal authorities operate systems for their own purposes in consultation with the Bureau.
- (ii) Interpretation of flood forecasts and warnings into areas and levels of inundation (streets, houses, etc.)—usually by the local or municipal authority which has the detailed mapping and local knowledge.
- (iii) Individual and mass alerts that specific areas are to be inundated so that people and property can be evacuated—usually carried out by the State Counter Disaster Organisation through Police and State Emergency Service.

Floodwarning stations report according to a predetermined schedule when threshold values of either rainfall or river height are reached. The frequency of reporting is determined by the severity of the flooding. Reports are sent to "FLOODWARN" Brisbane, radio stations servicing the individual catchments, and other selected addressees such as police stations and some local authorities.

On receipt of rainfall and river height reports at the Bureau in Brisbane, flood warnings and/or specific forecasts of flood heights are issued up to several times daily, as the situation demands, through Police, State Emergency Service, radio and television stations, both in Brisbane and the flood-affected areas, and to various local authorities and other organisations vitally interested in flooding. Warnings and forecasts of flooding are issued until such time as the danger of flooding ceases.

Flood Warnings

The Bureau of Meteorology issues two types of flood warnings: General Flood Warnings (Qualitative) and Specific Flood Forecasts (Quantitative).

Qualitative Warnings—General qualitative systems are applicable to river basins in which rural and urban communities are affected by overbank flows which cause economic loss. Such warnings usually include a summary of the rain which has fallen over the catchment, key river height information, the location of the flood crest, and the expected severity of flooding in terms of minor, moderate, or major flooding.

Minor flooding causes inconvenience such as the closing of minor roads and submergence of low level bridges and makes the removal of river pumps necessary. The effects of minor flooding

may be felt in the reach of the river in question, in the vicinity of the river gauge, or at some distance upstream or downstream.

Moderate flooding causes inundation of low lying areas requiring the removal of livestock and the evacuation of isolated houses. Main traffic bridges may be closed.

Major flooding causes inundation of large areas, isolating towns and cities. Major disruption occurs to road and rail traffic and often other communications. Evacuation of many houses and business premises may be required.

Generally, the river heights for the varying degrees of flooding are determined following consultation with observers or council authorities and may vary from time to time. For example, after a major flood has passed, local experience may show a need to raise or lower the classified levels.

Quantitative Warnings—Increased economic savings can be achieved with the introduction of precise flood forecasting systems where the forecast height on a key river gauge is disseminated to the public up to 48 hours in advance. The advance warning time available is dependent upon the size of the catchment, location of the river reporting stations, the techniques used for flood forecasting, and the desired accuracy. Forecasts can be prepared for the peak height and time of peak and for the time of occurrence of some critical height reached, such as the time of overbank flow, bridge inundation, or the commencement of flooding of urban streets.

Reporting Networks

Before a flood forecasting system can be effectively operated, an integrated reporting system needs to be established for the transmission of river height and rainfall data. Reporting systems include manual river height or rainfall observations sent by telegram, manually interrogated land line telemetry systems, and the more sophisticated automatically interrogated computer-based radio telemetry system. The Brisbane Valley Radio Telemetry System telemeters reports from 11 key river height stations and 9 key rainfall stations to the Bureau and the Brisbane City Council. Generally, the manual observation stations are manned by volunteer observers who may be farmers, police officers, postal staff, housewives, or local authority employees.

Currently, there are approximately 230 flood warning river height stations and 130 flood warning rainfall stations operating throughout the majority of river catchments in Queensland. Reporting networks are integrated with those required by Meteorologists for daily weather forecasts and cyclone warnings, thus radar, satellites, and other installations provide additional information for flood forecasting operations.

Data collected by the Water Resources Commission, the Bureau of Meteorology, and other organisations is collated and is used for the continued development and improvement of flood forecasting systems throughout Queensland.

7 SUNSHINE

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

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

The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11

hours daily average in the Birdsville-Bouli-Windorah area. During October 5 per cent of the state exceeds 10 hours with the remainder exceeding at least 8 hours.

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

8 CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURE

(Contributed by Peter Lloyd, Extension Officer, Queensland Department of Primary Industries)

Climatic factors are largely responsible for the diversity of Queensland's agricultural industries. The climatic variation from cool temperate highlands in the south to wet tropical lowlands in the north is reflected in the wide range of agricultural production in the State. The accompanying map identifies broad climatic zones in Queensland while the legend to the map lists the main agricultural industries within the zones. It is important to note that significant climatic differences occur within some of these broad zones, particularly Cfa and BShw, resulting in marked variations in land use. Symbols used to identify climatic zones in the map are used in the following text.

The year-to-year variation in Queensland's climate, particularly rainfall, is quite high. Most of Queensland, excluding the south-east corner and Cape York, experiences more than 10 per cent greater variability in rainfall than is normal by world standards.

In response to this high rainfall variability, Queensland's agricultural industries have developed production systems which are essentially opportunistic. For example, there is considerable year-to-year variation in both areas planted and planting times for dryland grain and oilseed crops, depending on the level of soil moisture and the occurrence of planting rains. For the same reasons, areas and planting times can differ quite markedly between districts in a single season.

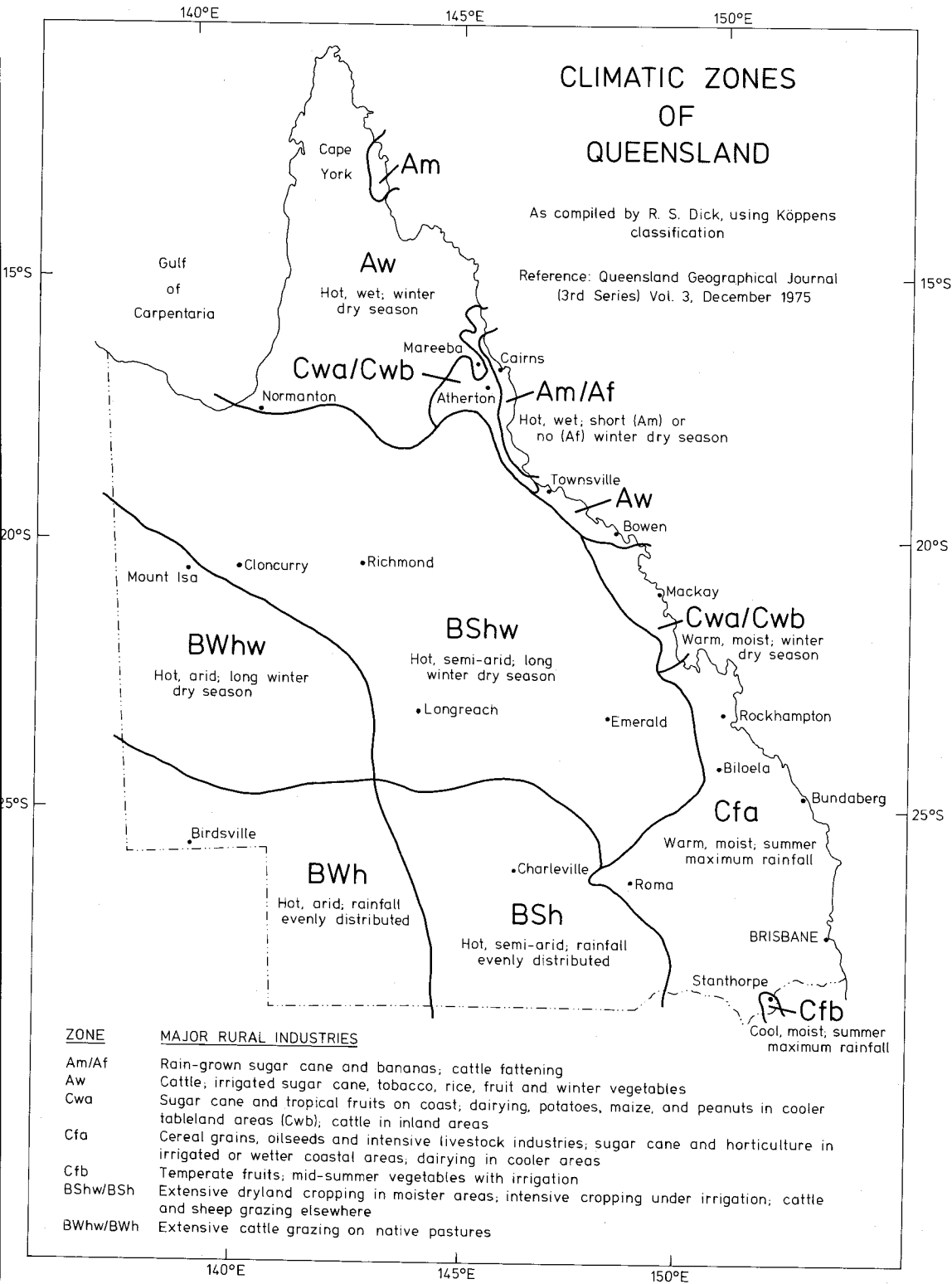
The highly variable rainfall has led to irrigation developments, even in areas of quite good rainfall, to stabilise crop production. In western areas, the improvement of transport facilities, particularly better roads, helps minimise livestock losses from drought and enables producers to take quick advantage of better seasonal conditions when they occur.

Crops

Sugar cane, Queensland's most valuable crop, is grown in the alluvial valleys and on the red loams of the humid coastal areas. The main rain-grown areas are the two strips of wet tropical and sub-tropical coast around Cairns (Am/Af) and Mackay (Cwa) where the annual average rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm and all years are classed as humid. In parts of the Cairns area, average annual rainfall reaches over 4,000 mm and there is no dry season (Af). Provided the canefields have good surface and internal drainage, excessive rainfall during the wet season does not harm the crop. A drier winter-spring period with clear sunny weather is required, however, for high sugar yields and to allow the harvesting season from June onwards to proceed with minimum interruptions from wet weather.

Other areas of rain-grown sugar cane occur on the alluvial valleys and red loams from Bundaberg to south of Brisbane (Cfa). These areas generally receive an annual rainfall of 1,000 to 1,250 mm with up to 1,600 mm in the Nambour area. The drier areas can expect a summer rainfall of less than 380 mm, a severe drought for cane, once in 10 years with less severe droughts more frequently.

Irrigation of sugar cane is well developed in the Bundaberg district while all cane is irrigated in the seasonally dry (Aw) Ayr-Home Hill district, south of Townsville. The latter area records the highest yields of both cane and sugar content in Queensland due to the controlled application of water to the crop and the high level of sunshine hours.



The major summer-growing crops—grain sorghum, sunflowers, peanuts, soybeans, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, maize, and pumpkins—are all directly dependent on summer rainfall. Although cotton is also a summer-growing crop it is almost entirely irrigated to avoid periods of moisture stress which can decrease yields markedly. Cotton and the summer-growing grains and seeds rely on a period of dry weather in the autumn-early winter for suitable ripening and harvest conditions. Most soybean and lucerne crops are also irrigated at strategic growth stages.

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat and barley. These crops are able to be produced in a predominantly summer rainfall environment through cropping systems designed to store the summer rainfall as available soil moisture in the deep clay soils favoured for these crops. The main wheat-growing area traditionally has been the Darling Downs but since the early 1960s wheat has expanded on to the shallower red brown earths and grey clays of the plains and brigalow scrubs west to Roma. Although a slightly higher proportion of the annual rainfall comes in winter, yields are more variable in this area because of the higher variability of the summer rainfall component and thus more variable soil moisture reserves. Summer cropping in this environment is risky.

In central Queensland summer rainfall is higher and more reliable. Although much of this, particularly around Emerald, is typed as semi-arid (BShw) due to the lower rainfall effectiveness, it is a relatively reliable summer-cropping area with significant winter crop areas based on summer fallowing techniques to conserve summer rainfall as available soil moisture.

Tobacco is grown entirely under irrigation during the late winter-spring dry season (Aw) in the Mareeba area west of Cairns. Irrigation in the absence of rain enables growth to be controlled and minimises damage from pests, diseases, and erosion which were prevalent when tobacco was grown on summer rainfall. In southern Queensland the crop is grown in summer, mainly under irrigation.

The winter months provide an excellent growing season in the coastal districts of Queensland for vegetable production based on irrigation. The major areas of production are the Bowen and Bundaberg districts and the Lockyer Valley and Redlands districts near Brisbane. These areas provide nearly all Queensland's winter vegetable requirements and much of that for the southern States as well. Production depends on the relatively high summer rainfall to recharge aquifers and farm dams for winter irrigation. Queensland's summer vegetable production comes mainly from the eastern rim of the Darling Downs and the cool temperate tablelands (Cfb) of the Granite Belt which also produces all of the temperate fruit in the State.

Dairying

The main dairying areas are around Brisbane in south-east Queensland and the very small areas of cool tropical tablelands (Cwb) in the Mackay and Cairns hinterlands. The areas of Cwb are too small to show on the map.

The industry depends largely on sown and naturalised grasses and legumes which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The pastures reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and unpalatable in the cooler and drier winter months, with consequent low milk production potential in late winter and early spring.

To maintain winter milk production, dairymen in good cropping country grow winter fodder crops such as oats on stored soil moisture from the summer rains. Conservation and subsequent bail feeding of summer grown crops and fodders such as grain, hay, and silage are also important. Where irrigation is available, temperate pastures based on clovers or lucerne can be grazed right through the winter-spring period, while annual rye grasses grown with large applications of nitrogen fertiliser also provide high quality fresh fodder to maintain milk production during the drier and cooler winter season.

Livestock

The natural grasslands of inland Queensland, centred on Charleville, Longreach, and Richmond, support most of the sheep and a large proportion of the State's cattle. With the summer dominant rainfall of this semi-arid environment (BShw, BSh) summer-growing native species such as Mitchell and Flinders grasses predominate on the inland plains. In addition, occasional winter rains in the southern and central inland may provide an important contribution to the bulk and quality of pastures through the growth of non-grass species known locally as "herbage". Winter rain in the northern inland, although occurring very seldom, is considered of no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely leaches nutrients from and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

Pastoral systems under the highly unpredictable climatic conditions experienced in this environment are relatively stable but sheep and cattle numbers do vary. Considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks, and water and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist.

In the inland pastoral districts 380 mm or more of rain results in a good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In the southern and central inland over 380 mm is received about one summer in four and one in three in the northern part. On the other hand the southern inland can expect good winter rains (over 150 mm) one year in two, decreasing to one year in nine in the northern inland. Poor summer seasons of less than 250 mm of rain can be expected about one year in four in inland Queensland. A factor contributing to the stability of the grazing industry in the dry environment of inland Queensland is the availability of stock water from the Great Artesian Basin. Also, in the southern inland, mulga scrubs provide an important fodder tree reserve for times of drought.

A feature of the inland north Queensland climatic environment is the marked seasonality of the rainfall. The summer rainfall component increases from 75 per cent at the Tropic of Capricorn to 95 per cent at the Gulf of Carpentaria. This combination of heavy summer rain followed by long winter drought severely limits the chances for dryland cropping in the northern inland areas. The area is devoted to extensive cattle grazing with some sheep grazing on the Mitchell-Flinders grass downs from Cloncurry to Richmond.

The most important feature of the seasonal drought is the annual loss of condition in cattle and the need to hold them over for several wet seasons. Consequently, turnoff rates are low. It has been estimated that turnoff rates in the wet/dry tropics of north Queensland are about 22 per cent compared with 45 per cent for sub-tropical Queensland and 28 per cent in western areas. The other effect of this monsoonal wet/dry climate on pastoral production systems is virtually to rule out any activity during the wet months December to April and for all outside station work to be performed in the cooler dry-season months.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and less reliable (BWhw, BWh). This is an area of very extensive pastoral holdings based on cattle production. The main feature of the southern part of this area is the Channel Country which is an extensive system of river channels. When in flood, the water can cover up to 13,400 square kilometres and the subsequent native pasture growth provides some of the best natural fattening country in Queensland. The extent of flooding in the Channel Country varies from year to year but some flooding can be relied upon in normal seasons. The northern arid areas such as the western dune fields and the Mount Isa Highlands carry minimal numbers of cattle on sparse pastures and edible trees and shrubs.

Queensland's native pastures display a summer growth and winter dormancy characteristic which is suited to the summer dominant rainfall. This has resulted in a winter gap in pasture growth which must be narrowed by sowing introduced species to improve livestock productivity.

Below an annual rainfall of 500 mm in southern and 700 mm in northern Queensland, introduced pasture species are generally not able to compete with native grasses but in the higher rainfall zone large areas of introduced pastures have been sown. While these are still summer-growing species they are designed to increase, and extend the period of, productivity over that of the native pastures. The main species have been either a single grass species such as buffel, green panic, or Rhodes grass in the below 1,000 mm zone, or grass-legume mixtures in the wetter coastal areas. The introduced legume, Townsville stylo, has naturalised in parts of the monsoonal wet/dry tropics (Aw) of north Queensland, providing excellent dry season forage at a time when native pasture species in this area are of low nutritional value.

Climatic Hazards

The variability, seasonality, and intensity of rainfall are serious limitations to Queensland's cropping systems. The summer rainfall season usually breaks with high intensity storms which can cause severe erosion of land held in readiness for planting summer crops. The chance of prolonged heavy falls from cyclones or upper-level troughs is also high throughout the summer. Bare summer fallow or crops, such as sunflowers, which do not provide adequate canopy protection are particularly vulnerable. Practices used to minimise soil erosion from heavy rainfall are physical structures, such as contour banks and grassed waterways, and conservation farming systems incorporating strip cropping, stubble mulching, and cover cropping.

Frosts and heat waves are an ever-present hazard in the dryland cropping areas of Queensland. Planting must be carried out to minimise the chance of damage during the critical growth stages of the crop, for example, at emergence, flowering, or head initiation. The chance of frosts and heatwave events is therefore an important consideration in Queensland dryland cropping systems due to the opportunistic nature of planting times which are dependent on the build-up of adequate soil moisture reserves and the occurrence of unreliable planting rains. For most grain and oilseed crops a range of varieties is available with different maturity times to help minimise damage from frost and heatwaves. Unusually late frosts can cause damage to flowering tree fruit crops and interfere with fruit setting on the Granite Belt (Cfb).

Hail is another hazard affecting crops, mainly in southern Queensland, during spring months. Damage can be particularly severe in the Granite Belt as the temperate fruit crop is at the fruit filling stage during the early summer months. Other areas which can be affected by hail are the cereal crops of the eastern Darling Downs and Lockyer Valley, and the tobacco and small crop areas of the south coast.

While cyclones can cause damage to crops almost anywhere along the coast this damage is usually restricted to downgrading limited areas of the sugar crop from water damage and causing subsequent harvesting difficulties from water and wind damage. Occasionally banana and papaw plantations also suffer damage from cyclonic winds. The overall effect of cyclones, however, is to provide widespread prolonged falls of rain which are generally beneficial to the agricultural industry in Queensland.

Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year are regularly experienced in inland Queensland. For details, see Section 4, Droughts.

9 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Owing to the large size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of agricultural 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.

MAIN TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Main time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Apples		..	January to April
Bananas	South Queensland: September to January	..	All year
	North Queensland: May to September	..	All year
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 September and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
	Coast: March to September	2½-3	May to November
Beans, navy	December, January	3-3½	April, May
Canary seed	April to June	4½-5	November, December
Citrus fruits		..	April to September
Cotton	October, November	5-7	April 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
Millet and panicum	August to February	3	December to May
Oats	February to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May	5-6	July to November
Papaws	Perennial—New field plantings February to April	..	All year
Peanuts	South Queensland: October to December	5	March to May
	North Queensland: December, January	5	May, June
Pears		..	January to March
Pineapples	Spring: September, October	18	South Coast: January to August
	Autumn: March, April	24	Central Coast: December to May
Potatoes	North Tableland		
	February to August	3½-4½	May to December
	Moreton Region		
	Autumn: January to March	3½-4½	April to June
	Winter: March to May	3½-4½	July to September
	Spring: June to August	3½-4½	September to November
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	February 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	Central Queensland		
	December to February	4-5	June to September
	South Queensland		
	August to September	4-5	December, January
	December to February	4-5	June to August
Sweet potatoes	September to February	4-5	February to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland: August to November	3½-4½	January to April
	North Queensland: June to September	3-4	September to December
Tomatoes	South Queensland		
	Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: February to May and July, August	3-4	April to November
	North Queensland		
	March to August	3-4	June to October
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

10 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Throughout the year drought or near drought conditions persisted in many areas of the State, particularly in the far south-west and near south-west regions.

Rainfall was below to well below average in most regions of the State in seven of the 12 months covered by this review.

Sub-soil moisture reserves were low in all cropping districts. Widespread useful rains during the last week of May 1980, however, resulted in the realisation of a large proportion of winter crop planting intentions.

Patchy, but effective, rainfall at the end of July ensured the revival of winter crops in most districts. At this time large areas of wheat in the near south-west region were being heavily grazed by kangaroos.

The next useful rainfall did not occur until the end of August, and by this time many winter cereal crops had perished or been grazed out by stock or marsupials.

Frequent frosts late in July and during August caused some damage to wheat crops, and severe, brown wheat mite infestations led to large areas of wheat being cut for hay.

By the end of September at least 110,000 hectares of wheat had perished, been grazed, cut for hay, or ploughed in.

The benefits of useful rains received late in October were destroyed by hot, dry conditions in November. Further useful, widespread, but patchy, storm rains during December and extending into early January, however, enabled summer crop plantings to be carried out during January in most districts.

During the first three weeks of January above average rainfall accompanied by widespread flooding occurred in the northern regions of the State. Cyclone "Cliff" yielded useful to heavy rainfall in central and southern districts early in February and cyclone "Fred" produced similar rainfall in northern, central, and some southern districts late in the month.

March was hot and dry, but average to above average rains were received in most districts during April and abundant rains were recorded during May ensuring the realisation of most winter crop planting intentions during June.

As a result of the drought-relieving rains received during April and May, surface water supplies for stock were adequate to good in most regions.

Average to above average rainfall was reported from most districts during June.

Due to lack of timely and adequate planting rains, summer crop planting intentions were not realised in most southern districts, whereas the useful rains in late December and January enabled planting intentions to be realised in most central and northern districts.

As a result of the non-realisation of summer crop planting intentions in southern districts, much larger than usual winter crop plantings were made following the useful rains in April and May.

Chapter 3

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

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

While the details of discovery, settlement, and development in this chapter of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the activities of European sailors, explorers, and settlers, Queensland had been inhabited by the Aborigines for many thousands of years before Europeans discovered the land.

1 THE ABORIGINES

It is now believed that the Aborigines first populated Australia about 35,000 years ago. Between that time and the first white settlement, no definite facts about Aboriginal history exist although it is possible to postulate certain theories about their patterns of settlement and development.

When the Aboriginal first arrived in Australia, he was roughly at the same stage of development as Neanderthal man in Europe. For a variety of reasons, however, the Aboriginal was to remain in this primitive state until the arrival of the first Europeans. He had no animals capable of being domesticated and he had no crops which were suitable for cultivation. But most of all, Australia possessed a highly agreeable climate compared to the cold of Europe and as such, the Aboriginal was not faced with the same necessity to develop as was his European counterpart—he was able to exist without building substantial permanent shelters and to adopt the simple life of a nomad in his search for food.

It is fairly sure that the Aboriginal had inhabited most of Australia by 15,000 B.C. Apart from this, the only other 'fact' which the anthropologist can hold with any degree of certainty is that the tribal patterns which existed at the white man's arrival had maintained a certain continuity and 'pureness' for 5,000 years. This conclusion has been derived from linguistic studies which reveal that individual dialects show little evidence of interaction between tribal groups.

At the time of white colonisation, the Aborigines had a distinct social structure. Little or no evidence exists to say that this structure has altered substantially over the thousands of years of Aboriginal inhabitation. At present there is some dispute over exact definitions of the hierarchical social classifications, but the following summary of a description provided by Norman Tindale in his *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* commands respect. Essentially, the smallest element in the social structure was the family, or clan, which was male dominated and tied to an ancestral male line. Perhaps the simplest way to understand the patrilineally descended family is to view it as a clan, tied to a given area of land by descent from a common ancestor who was symbolised as a totemic being. Above the clan was the horde which comprised several clans. The membership of a horde was subject to change through inter-marriage. At the apex of the structure was the tribe, a collection of hordes whose wanderings were confined within specific territorial boundaries.

At the time of white settlement almost all of Queensland was inhabited by Aborigines. Tindale has compiled a list of 209 tribes which he believes existed at the time. The average number of persons in each of these tribes was about 450 which meant that Queensland had a total Aboriginal population of approximately 94,000. The size of tribes was not consistent, however, and varied substantially above and below the mean figure of 450.

A dispatch from Sir George Gibbs to Lord Stanley in 1844 provides some indication of Aboriginal settlement patterns in the south-east portion of Queensland. In the dispatch, estimates by S. Simpson, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, showed that at 1 January 1844, 5,000 Aborigines lived in the Brisbane Valley, 1,500 in the land tract between the Brisbane Valley and Wide Bay, and 3,000 on the coastal strip and islands between the Tweed River and Wide Bay. These estimates were never verified, however, and could be quite inaccurate. Simpson also said that every bay and island between the Tweed River and Wide Bay was inhabited by a distinct tribe. It would be reasonable to assume that this had been the situation for a considerable period of time.

An interesting feature of Aboriginal behaviour is that of the tribes inhabiting the area reaching from the New England Tableland to the Dawson River. Every three years they would migrate to the Bunya Pines of the Blackall Ranges to feast on the pines' seeds. Although each of the tribes had distinct dialects, inter-tribal communication was possible.

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. But even though physical differences did not provide adequate means for broadly categorising the Aboriginal population, there existed a method other than tribal differentiation. The Aborigines themselves adopted this method. They described themselves as the 'fishing people', i.e. the coastal tribes, and the 'mountain people'. A considerable degree of enmity existed between the two.

The major difference in the life styles of the 'fishing' and 'mountain' peoples could be described most adequately as a difference in the ease with which survival was maintained. The coastal tribes had readily available food supplies; fish and shellfish were plentiful and the climate was conducive to the growth of edible vegetables. The inland tribes, more so those occupying the central and western areas, had sometimes to struggle harder for food, however, 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.

2 DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATION

Although it is possible that some European or Asian sailors may have sighted the northern coast of Queensland before the seventeenth century, the first known explorations of the coast were made by Dutch sailors who thought it to be a continuation of New Guinea. William Jansz in 1606 was the first recorded, sailing the *Duyfken* down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. Others included Abel Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand, who named Cape York Peninsula 'Carpentaria Land'. Major exploration of the coast, however, was not made until the year 1770.

In 1768, Captain James Cook set out on a voyage to the south seas primarily for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus at Tahiti, and then 'to prosecute the design of making discoveries

in the South Pacific Ocean by proceeding to the south as far as the latitude of 40 degrees' to search for the continent believed to extend around the Pole. Having performed the first part of his task, Cook searched but failed to find land to the south and so made for New Zealand, the coastline of which he explored and charted for six months. He then sailed westward and on the morning of 20 April 1770, sighted the east coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard).

Cook then sailed northwards along the coast. By 16 May 1770 the *Endeavour* was off Point Danger. A day later Cook had reached a point about 6 kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he named Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. 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 from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales. The settlement was established at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north was inevitable, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) for two weeks and was responsible for discovering many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo, but did not sight the Brisbane River. Flinders found that Cook's Morton Bay (which Flinders wrote as Moreton Bay) was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island.

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming 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, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermoid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River which he named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales. He rowed upstream as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna) and was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

3 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards under the command of Lieutenant Miller, to explore the Brisbane River

further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe 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. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay.

Some of the early accounts of life in the settlement indicate the harsh treatment to which the convicts, particularly those in the chain-gang, were subjected. The chain-gang convicts were continuously shackled, wore drab clothes, and were fed the most meagre of diets. Colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was strictly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal settlement.

The local geography of Brisbane in those days is described by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*. There was a muddy mangrove creek running into present-day Albert Street, and a second creek running up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide Streets, with mangroves to Edward Street. Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark. The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte Streets and the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of George and Charlotte Streets.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

4 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. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

The next important exploration in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825. On the instructions of Governor Brisbane, Lockyer investigated a reported sighting near Fernvale Bridge of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows. He did not find a tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane and discovered Lockyer Creek. His findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea.

In 1827 Cunningham set out from the Hunter River and headed northwards. Shortly after crossing the Dumaresq River, from a gap on a forest ridge, he obtained his first view of the area he called the Darling Downs. Cunningham wrote: 'At length, on the 5 June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [276 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people . . . to observe from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres].' Describing the country traversed a few days later, he wrote: 'The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth.' In the course of his journey he had also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs

and the coast, and was anxious to explore it further. He was to do so in the following year, when on the 25 August 1828, at his second attempt, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham's Gap. In his writings, he mentioned 'the practicability of a high road constructed through it at some future date'. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane almost to the Great Dividing Range, settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie who discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

5 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, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. 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, helped to some extent by the 1841-1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and a cross-river ferry service was opened from Queen's Wharf to Russell Street, South Brisbane. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

A population count of the colony was taken in 1845. This showed that there were 1,599 persons, excluding Aborigines, in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. Brisbane had a number of rivals for the prestige of being the main port of the area. Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as alternatives to Brisbane.

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had suffered from the shortage of cheap labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. 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 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

6 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, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had carried out considerable exploration in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s. In 1845 he set out from Sydney intending to journey to Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned his original objective and instead he explored the Balonne, following it north to the watershed dividing the western rivers from those flowing east and north—the 'Home of the Rivers' area.

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was given charge of 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.

Two other explorers, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, also carried out important exploration. Gregory led two expeditions in search of Leichhardt. The first in 1855 crossed Australia from the north-west coast to Brisbane in the east. The second in 1858-59 set out from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. William Landsborough made many exploratory trips at his own expense, including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoia areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers to their source and named both rivers. The next year in search of Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

7 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. It was Canoona which 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, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

A separation at latitude 30° South had originally been considered by the British Government, but objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a lack of enthusiasm by the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point where the latter intersected the 29° South latitude, which it followed to the 141° East longitude and by that line north to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On 6 June 1859, letters patent were issued creating a new colony, called Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. 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.

8 THE SEPARATE COLONY

Sir George Ferguson Bowen proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales and was sworn in as Governor on 10 December 1859, and set about creating the machinery of government.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was later to become the first and also the 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, in a stone building once used as convict barracks, the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony 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 which provided for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and the administration by a Board of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. 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), 42.9 per cent were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 30.7 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.

Horses and drays were the only means of transport in the new colony, and the only formed road was between Brisbane and Ipswich. In spite of danger from hostile natives and bushrangers, the mail service extended as far north as Rockhampton. In 1861, Queensland's first telegraph linked Brisbane to Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. 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.

The western boundary of Queensland in 1859 was the 141st meridian of East longitude. In 1860, however, the Queensland Parliament requested the permission of the Imperial Government to redefine the western boundary north of South Australia at the 138th meridian. This request was granted in 1862, and enabled Queensland to annex an additional 310,800 square kilometres, including good-season fattening country for cattle.

The Herbert Government began an extensive program of railway construction. A tender from Peto, Brassey, and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway, with a gauge of 1.07 metres, 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 first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. 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.

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

9 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866 the colony was caught in an acute 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, and all public works in the colony practically ceased. Serious 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 to the Bill, and the Macalister ministry resigned. The former Premier, Mr Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry, passed a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury Bills. This move restored the credit of the Government and when Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, Macalister again took over.

10 GOLD DISCOVERIES

In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie by James Nash, and as the rush to Gympie set in, some sensational yields, including a 1,000 ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. 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. Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1973 was reported to be 41,493 kilograms.

The Mount Morgan field, discovered by the Morgan brothers, was an even richer field than the Palmer. This 'mountain of gold' has produced over 227,000 kilograms of gold, and thousands of tonnes of copper.

11 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. A

Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement which was named Somerset. Jardine went to the new area by ship while his two sons, Alexander and Frank, moved overland with cattle and horses. The journey was a long (2,600 kilometre) and dangerous one, with trouble from Aborigines and heavy stock losses. Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in far-north Queensland as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. The settlement at 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. The pastoralists and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists were also pushing forward, and settlements developed in the Hughenden, Valley of Lagoons (west of Ingham), and Mareeba districts. Christy Palmerston, 'the prince of pathfinders', did much to open up the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands. His name is commemorated in the Palmerston Range and the Palmerston Highway.

12 EFFECT ON THE ABORIGINES

A brief outline of the Aboriginal society prior to European settlement has been included in Section 1 of this Chapter.

There is no doubt that the coming of the white man had a profound and detrimental effect on the Aborigines' long-established life-style and, according to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aborigines from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them but the influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas 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, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson. In 1861 a massacre in which 19 men, women, and children were killed occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. 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.

The Aboriginal warriors were extremely courageous, and in many areas attempted to drive the settlers from tribal lands and sacred places. They soon found, however, that their weapons were no match against the guns of the settlers and the Native Mounted Police. The elite warriors of the Kalkadoon tribe of Cloncurry were fearless and several times fought the settlers and the police who were led by Inspector Urquhart. Bitter fighting between Aborigines and Europeans also occurred on the Palmer goldfield trail.

In 1895, the Government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their 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.

13 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the division of opinion on land policy was immediate. 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. As the town influence became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on the defensive. By 1859 a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments, and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

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 Act passed in 1860 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.

It has been said that 'man will brave all hardships and perils to acquire land and knows few restraints in the struggle to retain it'. It is easy then to understand the many changes to land laws.

14 AGRICULTURE, SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

At separation, the colony was mainly dependent on pastoral activities, but agriculture gradually expanded, even though it was at first confined to coastal lands.

Warwick was the first district in which wheat was grown on a large scale. A flour mill was erected at Warwick in the early 1860s and, until the advent of steel rollers, immense stones were used to grind the grain.

Because of a shortage of cotton due to the American Civil War, a special bonus was paid to stimulate cotton production and between 1867 and 1874, 4,556,175 kilograms of cotton were grown and exported. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops, including sugar cane. Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River, but disastrous frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry in that area. Interest in cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to the Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts. The industry prospered and in 1900-01, 865,000 tonnes of sugar cane were harvested from 29,424 hectares, yielding 95,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

Much of the manual labour on the sugar plantations in the early years was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers. Captain Robert Towns, who was violently attacked by the press of the day and accused of introducing the 'slave trade' to Queensland, was responsible for the introduction of Kanakas in 1863. In 1883 there were an estimated 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland.

In 1885 Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. The findings were described as 'a terrible indictment of deceit, cruelty, treachery, deliberate kidnapping and cold-blooded murder'. As a result, Griffith brought down a Bill providing that no more licences to recruit Pacific Islanders should be issued after the end of 1890. The demand from the sugar areas for the retention of the Kanakas was strong, however, and in 1892 Griffith unexpectedly decided to extend the period for the intro-

duction of Kanakas by 10 years. With Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, however, the system was brought to an end.

15 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. The shearers were unwilling to accept 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 to prevent this labour from going to work. As the shearers continued to form encampments, burn woolsheds, and practise sabotage and intimidation, a state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some of the strike leaders were arrested and 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.

16 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 by two East India Merchantmen, and in 1846 by Lieutenant Yule of HMS *Bramble*. Neither of these actions, however, was confirmed by the British Government.

In 1873, Captain Moresby, after discovering an excellent landlocked harbour on the south coast of New Guinea, took possession of eastern New Guinea. Due to differing opinions among the Australian colonies about assuming responsibility for the new territory, the British Government did not confirm Moresby's action.

The Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, in 1874, wrote a memorandum to the Imperial Government pointing out the desirability of British colonisation of New Guinea, but as he was not supported by the Governor of New South Wales, no action was taken. Despite the discovery of gold in New Guinea in 1878, and attempts by Queensland to establish informal control over the island, no annexation took place.

At this time, Germany was becoming increasingly interested in the Pacific, and sensing changes, the Queensland Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, cabled a request in 1883 for annexation of New Guinea offering to defray the costs of occupying and defending the settlement. Pending a reply, the Premier ordered that possession be taken of the remaining area of the island not under Dutch control. This order was carried out in April 1883.

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, refused to sanction McIlwraith's action, despite a now 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.

17 COLONIAL LIFE

It has been possible to detail only some of the principal developments in Queensland in the period 1859 to 1901. The following list of events is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony.

The Eight-hour Day Movement

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

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.

Major Fires

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.

Education

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.

Wool Sales

The first wool sale in Brisbane opened on 27 October 1891.

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893

Values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the eleven banks of issue in the colony were forced to close 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.

Factories

In 1900 there were 2,078 factories employing 25,953 persons with a value of output of £7,916,364 (\$15,832,728). Of these factories, the most numerous were metal works (329), sawmills (222), and butter, cheese, etc. factories (199).

Townsville

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.

18 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, the Federation movement gathered greater momentum, and finally on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed. The Constitution gave the Parliament of the Commonwealth legislative power with respect to a large number of specified matters of direct relevance to the Commonwealth as a whole.

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

19 GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

Social and economic change is frequently associated closely with the practices and policies of government and for these final sections of the history, a brief description of major governmental action is given first, followed by general descriptions of social and industrial changes and innovations.

One of the most significant political innovations of the early part of the century occurred in 1904 when the franchise was extended to women. In 1914, legislation providing for compulsory voting was enacted, a Queensland 'first', to be subsequently followed by all other States.

The period between 1908 and 1914 was one of general economic prosperity and the government which had been elected in 1908, undoubtedly aided by this prosperity, exhibited a degree of stability not previously evident. Major initiatives during this period included the commencement of an ambitious railway construction program and the establishment and endowment of the University of Queensland.

A Labour Government, elected in 1915, immediately embarked on programs 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 gave cause for concern, particularly increases for essential basic commodities such as foodstuffs and clothing. To combat this, the then Labor Government invested a Commissioner of Prices with the power to fix the price of any commodity. This economic instability was only temporary.

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. Since then, the Queensland Legislature has functioned as a single Chamber, a unique situation among State Parliaments. Another significant political change followed three years later: the creation of Greater Brisbane, the largest municipal council in Australia. As such, Brisbane contained a substantial proportion of the State's population and industry. From the outset, the Brisbane City Council was elected by a full adult electorate. No property qualification was required.

The Labor Government which had held office since 1915 was replaced by a Country-National Government in May 1929. While in office the new Government abolished State trading and established a Bureau of Economics, and 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 was removed from office. It was replaced by a Labor Government which began its term by endeavouring to stimulate industry and by spending large amounts of money on projects in the public sector to help overcome the unemployment problem. Several important projects such as the Story Bridge, the Stanley River (Somerset) Dam, and construction of the University of Queensland at St Lucia were commenced. 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, including the Burdekin and Tully hydro-electric schemes and the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The Labor Party retained office until 1957 when a Country (now National)-Liberal coalition was elected and has retained office at subsequent elections.

In recent years Queensland has seen extensive industrial development, especially in the field of mining where the State's large mineral deposits, particularly coal and bauxite, have been exploited. The development of irrigation and railways has continued and the expansion of secondary industries has been fostered by encouraging enterprises from the southern States to locate in Queensland. Major legislation in the fields of consumer protection and judicial reform have also been introduced and encouragement provided to the tourist industry which is now a substantial revenue earner in Queensland.

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

20 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.

Only a brief description of some of these developments is possible here. The reader is referred to the Land Settlement and Rural Industries Chapters for further details, but it may be worthwhile to touch on the development of the marketing systems and the scientific advances in the development of new plant varieties.

The organised system of marketing which now exists in Queensland for many primary products was not introduced until 1923. In 1922, a Provisional Council of Agriculture had appointed Standing Committees to inquire into general aspects of the administration of agriculture. As a result of these Committees' activities, it was suggested that a Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (C.O.D.) be formed to bring about orderly marketing. The C.O.D. was established on 15 November 1923 and commenced business on 1 January 1924. It gave the growers a voice in determining marketing policy and one of its most important initiatives was the establishment of the Northgate Cannery in 1947.

Agriculture, including horticulture and viticulture, in Queensland also owes a great deal to the work of plant breeders. Research in the sugar industry has produced satisfactory varieties of cane for growth in Queensland. Grain crops (wheat, barley, maize, and grain sorghum) have benefited from plant breeding and testing of new varieties from other States and overseas. Work also has been done in developing new varieties of other crops including fruit and vegetables. Complementary to the development of new plant varieties is research directed to the control of noxious weeds, probably the most spectacular success occurring in the control of the prickly pear.

21 THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRIES

Meat Cattle

By 1900 Queensland had almost 50 per cent of the meat cattle in Australia. Although this proportion has declined over the years, Queensland still maintains a prominent position in the industry. The profitable expansion of meat cattle herds has been greatly assisted by the export of chilled and frozen meat. Until the end of World War II, meat exports were almost exclusively in the form of frozen meat. Following the opening and subsequent development of the Japanese market and the introduction of refrigerated container shipping, however, the chilled meat trade has assumed major proportions, especially since the late 1960s.

In spite of its prosperous development, however, the meat 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. The cattle tick also has been a constant, serious threat to the industry's prosperity. Its spread over much of the State has led to the need for costly control measures—spraying and dipping cattle and government control of stock movements. Government control also has been necessary in the control of diseases such as pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Dairy Cattle

In the first half of the century, the dairying industry in Queensland increased in importance as population grew and butter and cheese factories were established. But since 1943 when the milk cattle population reached 1,574,000, there has been a gradual decline in numbers, except for short periods in the late 1940s and early 1950s. 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. Milk cattle are grazed mainly in the coastal areas of south-east Queensland and on the Atherton Tableland.

Sheep

Sheep numbers in Queensland have fluctuated considerably, mainly as a result of drought. Following a severe drought in 1902, numbers fell to 7.2 million, only a third of the level 10 years previously. By 1910, the numbers once more had passed 20 million and although the fluctuations since then have not been as great, drought still is a serious problem. Almost all sheep in Queensland have been raised for wool production, and nearly all are pure-bred merinos.

22 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.

During World War II, Mount Isa Mines Limited switched production from lead to copper, while during the post-war period the operation has been that of dual copper-lead extraction. In 1953–54, more than one million tonnes of ore were treated for the first time. In 1954, additional

copper lodes were discovered at Mount Isa. Consequently the company decided to construct its own electrolytic copper refinery at Townsville. It was opened in 1959.

In 1954, uranium was discovered at Mary Kathleen, 64 kilometres east of Mount Isa, and subsequently in 1956 an \$80 million contract was signed for the supply of 4,085 tonnes of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. On completion of this contract the mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis in the face of overseas competition. It was re-opened in 1975 when profitable exports again became possible.

Another discovery of the 1950s was that of bauxite at Weipa. Since then Weipa has become the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre, drilling tests indicating that the site has about 11 per cent of the world's known reserves. 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 fields of the Bowen Basin and the associated construction of railways and port facilities; the discovery of oil and natural gas at Moonie and Roma in the 1960s; 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.

23 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. Only a limited number of industries competing with imports were established, and these were restricted to south-eastern urban centres.

The level of manufacturing industry increased only gradually, and even this growth was retarded by the depression of the 1930s. In 1940, the Queensland Government appointed a Committee to investigate secondary industry. In its report, the Committee considered assistance to industry of such importance that it recommended a separate Minister be appointed to be responsible for secondary industries.

In the post-war period, Government action together with population growth (caused both by natural increase and immigration) has led to the establishment of more industries. The Government is strongly committed to the encouragement of the State's industrial development. With few exceptions, however, the major part of Queensland's industry is still linked to primary products from crops, livestock, or minerals.

24 SOCIAL CHANGE

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. Following the implementation of this policy, high schools were opened and secondary departments were added to some existing State primary schools.

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 university 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 on 20 April 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. Planning of a second university in Brisbane began in 1963, culminating in the establishment of the Griffith University in 1971 and its first enrolments in 1975. The development of tertiary education has not been restricted to the universities however. 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 education of children with physical handicaps has posed a special problem for educationalists and the State Government. In 1916, a school committee of the Legislative Assembly recommended that the State should be wholly responsible for providing educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children. This was finally achieved in 1931. In 1923, special classes (later named Opportunity Schools) were formed for children who had mental or related handicaps. Further improvements in special education followed in the 1950s after investigations by the newly established Research and Guidance Branch of the Department of Education.

Health

In the early part of the century, infectious diseases such as gastroenteritis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and poliomyelitis frequently reached epidemic proportions, particularly amongst children. They are now mostly a thing of the past, although lesser epidemics continued to occur well into the first half of this century. Various measures, among them the introduction of vaccination programs, health education, and better living conditions, have been responsible for their virtual disappearance.

In the field of provision of health services to the general public, Queensland led the rest of Australia, having had a free government hospital service since 1946. To support this scheme, two large government hospitals (Princess Alexandra and Prince Charles) were constructed in the Brisbane metropolitan area during the 1950s. 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 which was established in 1928 at Cloncurry and now operates from three bases at Mount Isa, Charleville, and Cairns. 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 has formed special divisions of government departments, examples being the Maternal and Child Health Division 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.

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Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", was first used in 1824 as a penal settlement, and by 1843 had become a distinct electoral division. It was given a separate member of parliament in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since the *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 1981)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Commerce and Industry—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. Samuel Sydney Doumany

Minister for Employment and Labour Relations—Hon. Sir William Knox

Minister for Local Government, Main Roads and Police—Hon. Russell James Hinze

Minister for Water Resources and Aboriginal and Island Affairs—Hon. Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins

Minister for Northern Development and Maritime Services—Hon. Valmond James Bird

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Mines and Energy—Hon. Ivan James Gibbs

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Michael John Ahern

Minister for Environment, Valuation and Administrative Services—Hon. William Douglas Hewitt

Minister for Transport—Hon. Donald Frederick Lane

Minister for Education—Hon. William Angus Manson Gunn

Minister for Lands and Forestry—Hon. William Hamline Glasson

Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts—Hon. Jannion Anthony Elliott

Minister for Health—Hon. Brian Douglas Austin

Minister for Welfare Services—Hon. Terence Anthony White

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

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 1981 the basic salary was increased from \$29,630 to \$33,690 with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$36,670; the Deputy Premier, \$26,650; other Ministers, \$21,690; the Speaker, \$12,590; Chairman of Committees, \$4,100; Leader of the Opposition, \$14,100; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$3,120; and each Whip, \$2,100. Members also receive an electorate allowance ranging from \$8,370 to \$21,600, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions

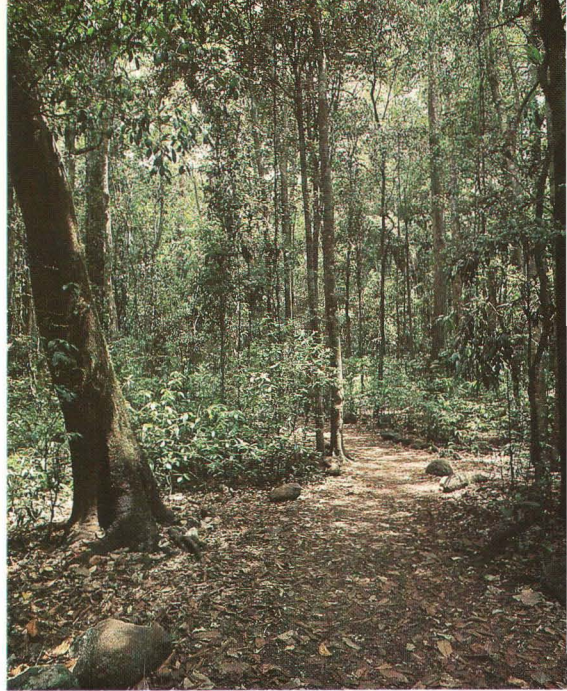
A scheme of pensions for members was introduced in 1949. Rates of contributions from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions. To qualify, an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) for 8 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, 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 annual salary 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.



A waterhole near Biloela



Sunlight dapples the path through tropical rainforest on the Atherton Tableland

CONSERVATION, NATIONAL PARKS—Chapter 1

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



The teleprinter room of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane

METEOROLOGY—Chapter 2

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Murgon Shire Council offices



LOCAL GOVERNMENT Chapter 4

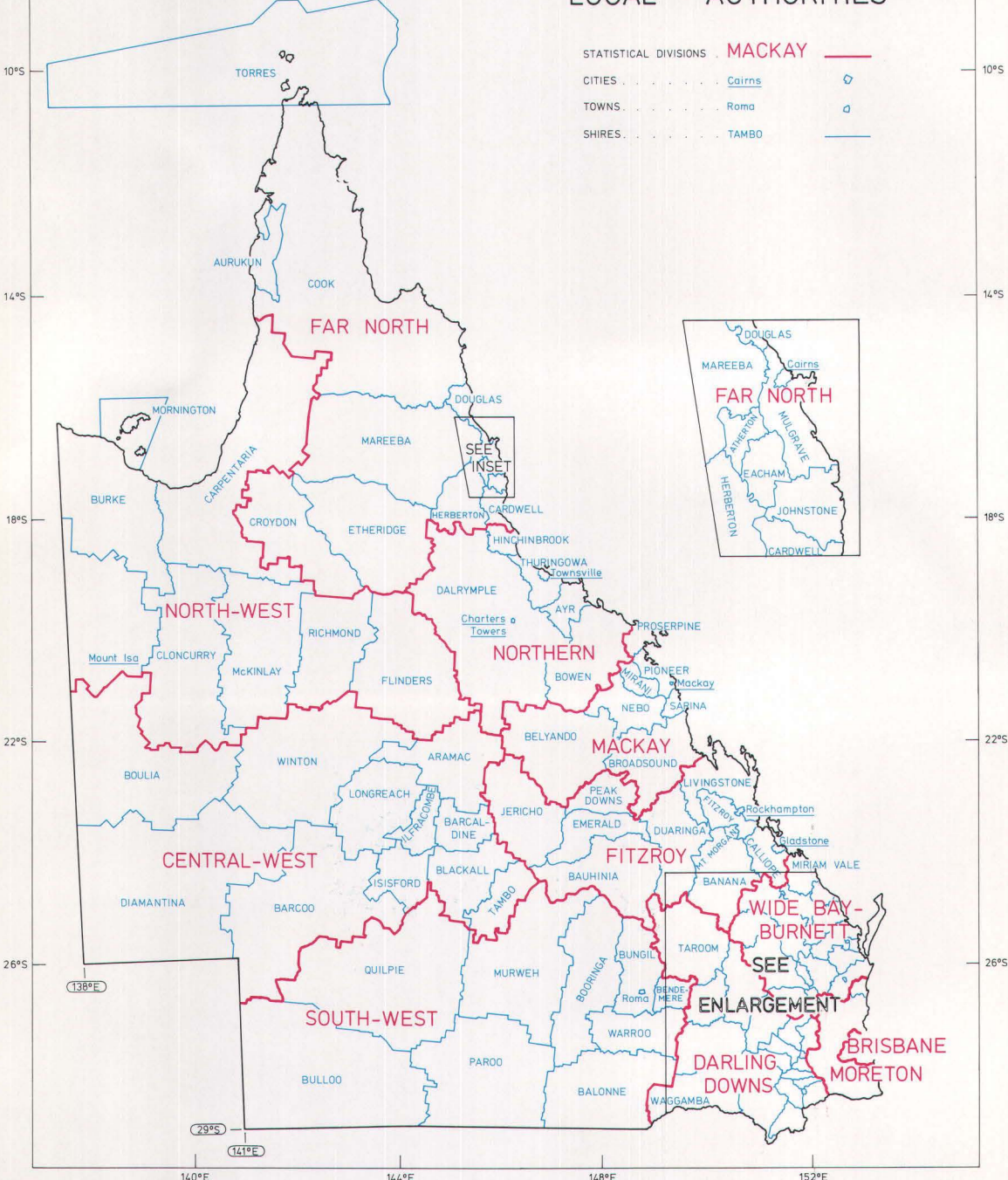
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

140°E 144°E 148°E 152°E

QUEENSLAND

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- STATISTICAL DIVISIONS **MACKAY** ———
- CITIES Cairns ◊
- TOWNS Roma ◦
- SHIRES TAMBO ———



138°E

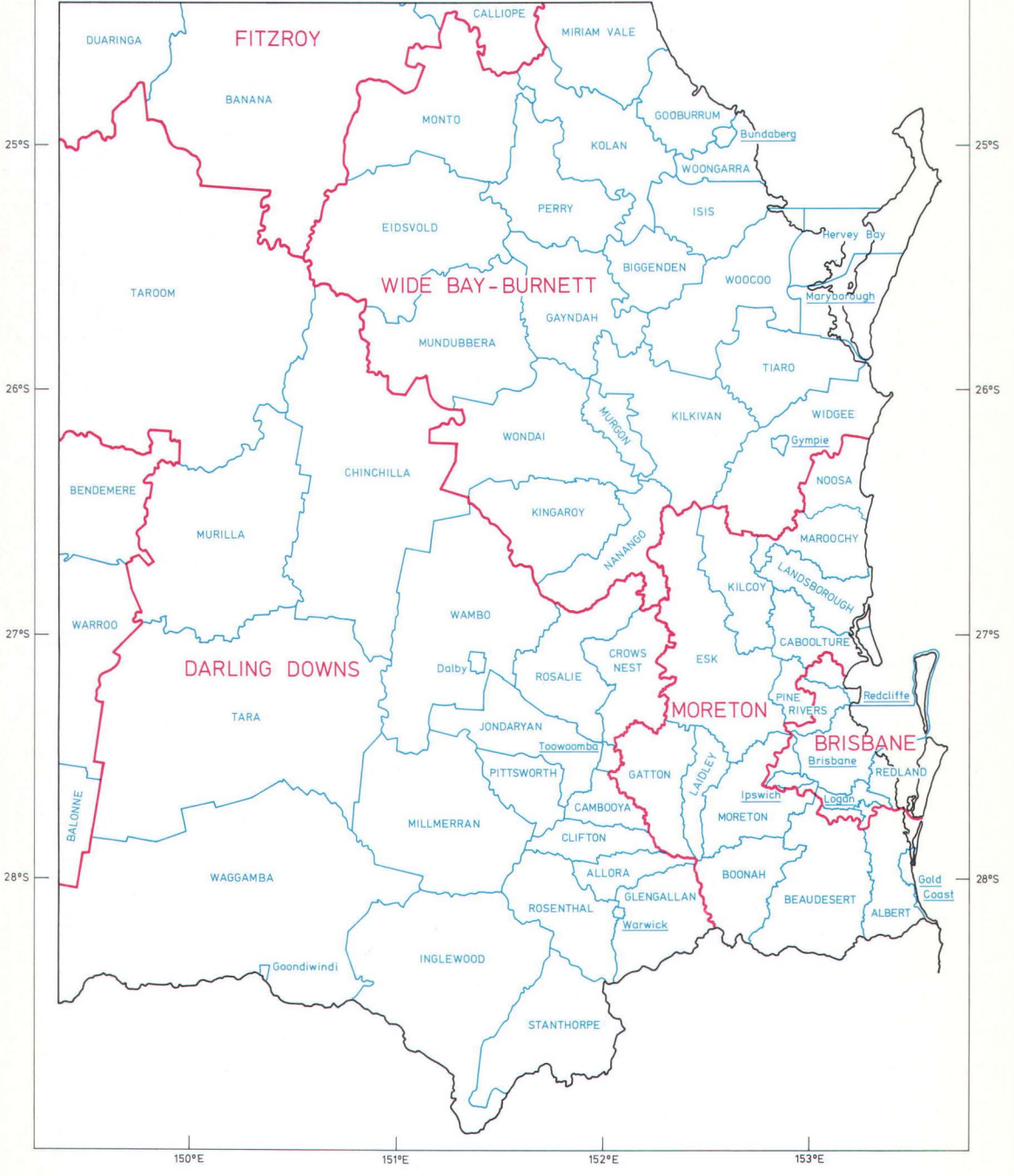
141°E 29°S

140°E 144°E 148°E 152°E

10°S
14°S
18°S
22°S
26°S

SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS **MORETON** ———
 CITIES Ipswich ⬠
 TOWNS Dalby ◻
 SHIRES WONDAL ———





Parliament in session

QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT—*Chapter*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

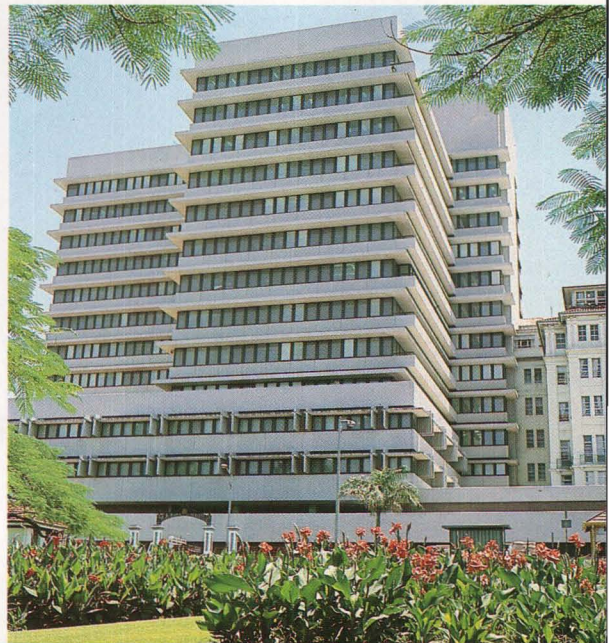


An irrigation channel near St George mirrors a cloudy sky

IRRIGATION—*Chapter 5*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

The new block of the Royal Brisbane Hospital



HEALTH—*Chapter 9*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election may 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, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending 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 at the 1980 State general election are shown in the next table. The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 35; Liberal Party, 22; and Australian Labor Party, 25.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 29 NOVEMBER 1980

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
South-Eastern			
Albert	800	23,140	Gibbs, Hon. I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	57	16,996	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	74	17,783	Greenwood, Hon. J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	18,647	Nelson, B. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane Central	14	16,573	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Bulimba	12	16,145	McLean, R. T. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Caboolture	2,025	21,837	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Chatsworth	25	17,821	Mackenroth, T. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cooroola	2,250	22,039	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	16	17,117	Milliner, G. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Fassifern	4,350	24,042	Muller, S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	9	15,910	Hewitt, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	22	17,155	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	385	18,247	Underwood, D. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ithaca	14	15,830	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	11	16,725	Doumany, Hon. S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	800	23,676	Ahern, Hon. M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	3,350	17,718	Fitzgerald, A. A. (<i>National</i>)
Lytton	49	16,353	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	74	19,164	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	12	16,479	Lane, Hon. D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	147	17,169	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	19	18,064	Scassola, G. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	133	18,474	Kruger, R. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nudgee	70	15,752	Vaughan, K. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	25	15,949	Knox, Hon. Sir William (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	305	20,322	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	200	17,153	White, Hon. T. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redlands	505	23,169	Goleby, J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	69	19,614	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	26	16,871	Warburton, N. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	26	18,569	Innes, J. A. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	8,700	20,861	Gunn, Hon. W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	12	16,321	Fouras, D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
South Coast	530	21,928	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 29 NOVEMBER 1980—continued

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
<i>South-Eastern—continued</i>			
Southport	37	19,894	Jennings, D. B. (<i>National</i>)
Stafford	10	16,886	Gygar, T. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Surfers Paradise	56	21,372	Borbridge, R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Toowong	15	17,400	Prentice, I. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	38	17,215	Lockwood, J. A. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba South	37	17,813	Warner, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Wavell	10	16,044	Austin, Hon. B. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	11	16,010	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	105	17,053	Gibbs, R. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Woodridge	1,425	21,719	D'Arcy, W. T. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	54	17,326	Shaw, E. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Yeronga	13	16,400	Lee, Hon. N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	27,000	864,745	
<i>Provincial Cities</i>			
Barron River	4,690	19,921	Tenni, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Bundaberg	29	15,621	Blake, J. R. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	480	19,125	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	4,370	16,966	Powell, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Mackay	60	19,538	Casey, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Maryborough	1,940	15,439	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mount Isa	134,215	14,875	Bertoni, A. P. D. (<i>National</i>)
Port Curtis	6,830	14,928	Prest, W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton	1,270	17,544	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North	95	18,845	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	4,090	21,618	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	103	16,025	Wilson, A. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville West	18	16,416	Smith, G. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Total	158,000	226,861	
<i>Western and Far-Northern</i>			
Balonne	73,300	8,221	Neal, D. McC. (<i>National</i>)
Cook	312,650	8,954	Scott, R. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Flinders	186,500	10,472	Katter, R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Gregory	506,700	8,254	Glasson, Hon. W. H. (<i>National</i>)
Peak Downs	40,400	11,532	Lester, V. P. (<i>National</i>)
Roma	57,150	8,225	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (<i>National</i>)
Warrego	145,900	8,296	Turner, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Total	1,322,000	63,954	
<i>Country</i>			
Auburn	44,000	10,352	Harper, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Barambah	7,950	10,952	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burdekin	13,850	11,736	Bird, Hon. V. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burnett	16,650	12,966	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (<i>National</i>)
Callide	22,150	13,997	Hartwig, L. E. (<i>National</i>)
Carnarvon	10,200	10,634	McKechnie, P. R. (<i>National</i>)
Condamine	14,450	12,638	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>National</i>)
Cunningham	10,900	13,994	Elliott, Hon. J. A. (<i>National</i>)
Gympie	4,100	13,237	Stephan, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	12,794	Row, E. C. (<i>National</i>)
Mirani	33,550	13,617	Randell, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Mourilyan	11,650	11,218	Eaton, A. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mulgrave	3,100	11,799	Menzel, M. R. (<i>National</i>)
Warwick	4,450	10,598	Booth, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Whitsunday	10,550	15,273	Muntz, G. H. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,000	185,805	
Total State	1,727,000	1,341,365	

The voting in each electorate at the November 1980 State general election is shown in the next table.

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 29 NOVEMBER 1980

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		
South-Eastern								
Albert	8,730	3,342	6,565	501	351	..	383	19,872
Archerfield	2,357	2,167	9,335	..	128	428	334	14,749
Ashgrove .. .. .	..	6,883	6,378	1,967	..	510	209	15,947
Aspley	5,259	5,143	4,646	1,428	..	129	254	16,859
Brisbane Central .. .. .	..	5,604	7,279	..	..	699	385	13,967
Bulimba .. .. .	..	6,380	7,657	..	..	..	308	14,345
Caboolture	8,082	2,921	(a) 7,741	..	422	..	378	19,544
Chatsworth .. .. .	..	6,646	9,256	..	..	..	281	16,183
Cooroora	10,457	2,821	5,230	..	798	..	280	19,586
Everton	3,211	4,258	6,984	946	..	..	173	15,572
Fassifern	8,827	5,041	7,322	..	..	..	272	21,462
Greenslopes .. .. .	..	8,623	5,217	..	..	..	312	14,152
Ipswich .. .. .	..	8,319	6,434	..	576	211	201	15,741
Ipswich West	2,742	4,814	8,280	..	..	..	180	16,016
Ithaca .. .. .	..	8,114	5,440	..	..	..	272	13,826
Kurilpa .. .. .	..	7,158	6,549	..	..	562	286	14,555
Landsborough	11,215	2,733	5,051	..	1,795	..	211	21,005
Lockyer	(b) 7,100	5,286	2,826	505	..	169	223	16,109
Lytton .. .. .	..	3,784	10,543	..	..	..	297	14,624
Mansfield .. .. .	..	9,374	6,819	..	..	876	266	17,335
Merthyr .. .. .	..	7,334	6,116	..	..	..	398	13,848
Mount Coot-tha .. .. .	..	9,487	2,489	3,137	..	..	189	15,302
Mount Gravatt	4,031	7,006	4,953	..	..	..	196	16,186
Murrumba	5,041	3,163	8,251	..	..	..	203	16,658
Nudgee .. .. .	..	5,503	8,567	..	..	..	210	14,280
Nundah .. .. .	..	8,237	5,587	..	..	..	232	14,056
Pine Rivers .. .. .	..	10,476	7,747	..	..	..	367	18,590
Redcliffe .. .. .	..	8,599	6,941	..	..	..	248	15,788
Redlands	8,836	3,520	8,477	..	..	..	236	21,069
Salisbury .. .. .	..	7,949	7,722	..	1,496	..	326	17,493
Sandgate .. .. .	..	4,027	8,971	..	309	1,530	240	15,077
Sherwood	2,762	9,004	4,384	..	..	320	178	16,648
Somerset	9,381	3,854	5,508	..	..	..	213	18,956
South Brisbane .. .. .	..	5,935	7,006	..	444	..	336	13,721
South Coast	8,049	(a) 4,333	3,969	..	(c) 1,590	303	323	18,567
Southport	5,570	6,376	4,195	..	(a) 179	219	461	17,000
Stafford .. .. .	..	7,584	7,385	..	..	..	311	15,280
Surfers Paradise	7,459	5,842	3,725	..	768	..	304	18,098
Toowong	3,767	5,024	4,030	1,882	..	..	159	14,862
Toowoomba North .. .. .	..	8,418	6,754	..	..	..	280	15,452
Toowoomba South	7,097	2,860	5,225	578	..	..	223	15,983
Wavell .. .. .	..	7,960	6,020	..	..	..	273	14,253
Windsor .. .. .	..	6,685	6,323	..	1,055	..	218	14,281
Wolston	2,460	3,485	8,702	..	..	..	320	14,967
Woodridge .. .. .	..	6,449	8,531	1,404	(a) 1,299	737	397	18,817
Wynnum	4,556	2,781	8,068	..	..	..	184	15,589
Yeronga .. .. .	..	8,283	6,237	..	..	..	300	14,820
Total	136,989	279,585	307,435	12,348	11,210	6,693	12,830	767,090

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 29 NOVEMBER 1980—*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		
Provincial Cities								
Barron River	7,236	1,578	7,668	470	..	..	190	17,142
Bundaberg	4,991	787	7,694	706	..	..	120	14,298
Cairns	3,928	2,359	9,471	..	(a) 380	..	274	16,412
Isis	7,569	1,231	5,466	(a) 837	..	..	201	15,304
Mackay	5,457	1,500	10,106	..	..	..	190	17,253
Maryborough .. ..	..	6,676	6,747	725	..	..	109	14,257
Mount Isa	5,209	1,048	5,398	504	..	..	331	12,490
Port Curtis	4,341	(a) 1,831	7,191	..	..	..	133	13,496
Rockhampton	3,965	1,603	10,125	..	..	..	142	15,835
Rockhampton North	5,046	1,381	9,978	..	..	843	138	17,386
Townsville	3,329	7,027	7,601	..	..	..	272	18,229
Townsville South ..	3,481	2,630	6,667	..	864	..	192	13,834
Townsville West ..	6,321	..	7,356	..	..	325	263	14,265
Total	60,873	29,651	101,468	3,242	1,244	1,168	2,555	200,201
Western and Far-Northern								
Balonne	4,938	..	2,249	..	..	..	107	7,294
Cook	(a) 2,194	669	4,263	..	..	..	155	7,281
Flinders	4,993	..	3,927	..	..	..	106	9,026
Gregory	4,220	..	2,912	..	..	..	86	7,218
Peak Downs	6,235	..	3,721	..	167	54	72	10,249
Roma	4,706	..	2,491	..	..	..	88	7,285
Warrego	3,826	..	3,448	..	..	..	104	7,378
Total	31,112	669	23,011	..	167	54	718	55,731
Country								
Auburn	6,366	..	2,833	..	..	261	59	9,519
Barambah	8,011	..	1,670	..	279	..	100	10,060
Burdekin	5,783	..	4,836	..	..	..	120	10,739
Burnett	8,212	..	3,544	..	..	..	121	11,877
Callide	8,252	..	4,293	..	..	..	203	12,748
Carnarvon	5,921	..	3,659	..	..	..	126	9,706
Condamine	7,877	..	2,843	..	..	872	84	11,676
Cunningham	8,989	1,679	2,038	..	..	..	81	12,787
Gympie	6,679	2,131	3,216	..	..	412	106	12,544
Hinchinbrook	5,555	..	3,665	..	(a) 1,985	..	335	11,540
Mirani	4,592	717	4,728	..	2,291	..	86	12,414
Mourilyan	4,875	..	5,139	..	..	..	117	10,131
Mulgrave	4,739	1,840	4,041	..	..	..	96	10,716
Warwick	6,199	..	2,790	632	..	..	93	9,714
Whitsunday	7,238	..	6,284	..	..	..	178	13,700
Total	99,288	6,367	55,579	632	4,555	1,545	1,905	169,871
Total State	328,262	316,272	487,493	16,222	17,176	9,460	18,008	1,192,893

(a) Two candidates. (b) Two candidates. Elected candidate, 4,497; other candidate, 2,603. (c) Three candidates.

Officials in Parliament

Offices in the First Session of the Forty-third Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. S. J. Muller*Chairman of Committees*—C. J. Miller*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*—R. G. Akers, W. B. Kaus, L. W. Powell, E. C. Row, and N. G. Warburton

Leader of Opposition—E. D. Casey

Whips: Government—D. McC. Neal; *Opposition*—B. P. Hansen

Ombudsman (State)

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.

Ombudsman (Commonwealth)

In June 1979 a Commonwealth Ombudsman was appointed to Queensland to investigate complaints against Commonwealth Government Departments and Authorities.

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 31 December 1981 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
New South Wales ..	Hon. N. K. Wran (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	October 1978
Victoria	Hon. L. H. S. Thompson (<i>Liberal</i>)	May 1979
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>) ..	November 1980
South Australia ..	Hon. D. O. Tonkin (<i>Liberal</i>)	September 1979
Western Australia ..	Hon. R. J. O'Connor (<i>Liberal</i>)	February 1980
Tasmania	Hon. H. N. Holgate (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	July 1979

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). At the October 1980 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, 11; 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 of Australia. 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 the Right Honourable Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.St.J., Q.C.

(From 8 December 1977)

The Commonwealth Government Ministry

(At 31 December 1981)

Cabinet Ministers

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

Trade and Resources and Deputy Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. D. Anthony, C.H. (N.S.W.)

Industry and Commerce—Rt Hon. Sir Phillip Lynch, K.C.M.G. (V.)

Communications—Rt Hon. I. McC. Sinclair (N.S.W.)

National Development and Energy and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Senator Hon. Sir J. L. Carrick, K.C.M.G. (N.S.W.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

Primary Industry—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

Treasurer—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

Defence—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

Finance—Senator Hon. Dame Margaret G. C. Guilfoyle, D.B.E. (V.)

Industrial Relations and assisting the Prime Minister—Hon. R. I. Viner (W.A.)

Attorney-General—Senator Hon. P. D. Durack, Q.C. (W.A.)

Social Security—Senator Hon. F. M. Chaney (W.A.)

Education and assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Affairs—Hon. W. C. Fife (N.S.W.)

Other Ministers

Transport—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. M. J. R. MacKellar (N.S.W.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Hon. I. M. Macphee (V.)

Science and Technology—Hon. D. S. Thomson (Q.)

Administrative Services and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

Employment and Youth Affairs—Hon. N. A. Brown, Q.C. (V.)

Business and Consumer Affairs—Hon. J. C. Moore (Q.)

The Capital Territory and assisting the Minister for Industry and Commerce—Hon. W. M. Hodgman (T.)

Veterans' Affairs and assisting the Treasurer—Senator Hon. A. J. Messner (S.A.)

Other Ministers—continued.

Aboriginal Affairs and assisting the Minister for National Development and Energy—Senator Hon. P. E. Baume (N.S.W.)

Housing and Construction and assisting the Minister for Trade and Resources—Hon. D. T. McVeigh (Q.)

Home Affairs and Environment—Hon. I. B. C. Wilson (S.A.)

Queensland Members**House of Representatives**

Queensland members of the House of Representatives are shown in the table below.

The Senate (Queensland Representation)

Bjelke-Petersen, F.I. (National) (a)

Bonner, N.T. (Liberal) (a)

Collard, S.J. (National) (b)

Colston, M.A. (Australian Labor) (b)

Georges, G. (Australian Labor) (b)

Jones, N.F. (Australian Labor) (a)

Keeffe, J.B. (Australian Labor) (a)

MacGibbon, D.J. (Liberal) (b)

Macklin, M. (Australian Democrats) (a)

Martin, Kathryn J. (Liberal) (b)

(a) Term—To 30 June 1987.

(b) Term—To 30 June 1984.

Voting at Elections

The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote in each electorate at the 1980 House of Representatives general election are shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 18 OCTOBER 1980

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
Bowman	600	74,176	Jull, D. F. (Liberal)
Brisbane	50	66,967	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)
Capricornia	25,000	67,843	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (A.L.P.)
Darling Downs	8,350	69,302	McVeigh, Hon. D. T. (National)
Dawson	67,850	71,900	Braithwaite, R. A. (National)
Fadden	4,320	83,956	Cameron, D. M. (Liberal)
Fisher	7,150	83,354	Adermann, Hon. A. E. (National)
Griffith	260	64,758	Humphreys, B. C. (A.L.P.)
Herbert	8,400	71,656	Dean, A. G. (Liberal)
Kennedy	663,150	61,805	Katter, Hon. R. C. (National)
Leichhardt	406,650	68,224	Thomson, Hon. D. S. (National)
Lilley	125	66,336	Darling, E. E. (A.L.P.)
McPherson	1,500	82,900	Robinson, Hon. E. L. (Liberal) (a)
Maranoa	517,400	65,767	Cameron, I. M. (National)
Moreton	60	66,315	Killen, Hon. D. J. (Liberal)
Oxley	2,575	75,593	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (A.L.P.)
Petrie	140	73,637	Hodges, J. C. (Liberal)
Ryan	270	71,611	Moore, Hon. J. C. (Liberal)
Wide Bay	14,150	70,560	Millar, P. C. (National)
Total for State	1,727,000	1,356,660	

(a) Deceased. At by-election 21 February 1981 P. N. D. White (Liberal) elected.

Preliminary figures for first preference votes cast in each electoral division at the 18 October 1980 House of Representatives election are shown in the next table.

Preliminary figures for first preference votes cast in Queensland at the 1980 Senate election were distributed as follows: Australian Labor Party, 445,277; National Party, 309,622; Liberal Party, 266,407; Australian Democrats, 115,429; Progress Party, 3,399; Socialist Party of Australia, 2,514; Non-party, 14,682. Invalid votes, 117,884.

VOTES RECORDED AT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 18 OCTOBER 1980

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 .. .. .	..	33,695	31,722	3,648	..	..	978	70,043
Brisbane .. .. .	..	27,497	29,621	3,664	..	788	1,180	62,750
Capricornia	21,292	7,780	32,688	2,177	225	..	855	65,017
Darling Downs	41,011	..	19,379	3,551	870	..	850	65,661
Dawson	33,205	..	29,960	2,299	330	539	1,080	67,413
Fadden .. .. .	..	37,195	33,721	5,800	649	..	1,507	78,872
Fisher	41,167	..	26,865	6,250	848	2,134	1,653	78,917
Griffith	4,732	16,019	32,249	2,474	..	2,293	1,707	59,474
Herbert .. .. .	..	31,538	30,575	3,690	..	..	978	66,781
Kennedy	33,744	..	20,194	..	2,103	..	1,021	57,062
Leichhardt	30,105	..	28,500	2,985	..	..	1,308	62,898
Lilley .. .. .	..	28,964	29,434	2,920	..	..	977	62,295
McPherson .. .. .	..	32,459	23,061	3,761	..	(a) 15,689	1,778	76,748
Maranoa	35,038	5,652	18,047	2,412	..	..	902	62,051
Moreton .. .. .	..	31,157	25,997	2,877	407	1,064	1,221	62,723
Oxley .. .. .	..	20,461	45,094	2,896	..	(b) 1,931	1,432	71,814
Petrie .. .. .	..	32,987	29,280	4,670	1,772	..	1,116	69,825
Ryan .. .. .	..	36,780	22,697	6,004	1,297	..	921	67,699
Wide Bay	33,377	..	26,708	4,414	1,675	..	997	67,171
Total	273,671	342,184	535,792	66,492	10,176	24,438	22,461	1,275,214

(a) Two candidates. (b) Two candidates, one independent and one Socialist Labor League.

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, London
 Auditor-General's Department
 Chief Office, Premier's Department
 Co-ordinator-General's Department
 Ministerial Parking Station
 Parliamentary Counsel's Office

Public Accountant's Registration Board
 Public Service Board
 Queensland Government Representative Office, Tokyo
 State Public Relations Bureau
 State Service Superannuation Board

Treasurer

Chief Office, Treasury
 Corporation of the Nominal Defendant
 Golden Casket Office
 Land Tax Office
 Local Government Grants Commission

Office of Insurance Commissioner
 Stamp Duties Office
 State Actuary's Office
 State Government Computer Centre
 State Government Insurance Office

Minister for Commerce and Industry

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development

Small Business Development Corporation

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

Building Societies Registrar
 Chief Office, Department of Justice
 Court Reporting Bureau
 Friendly Societies Registrar
 Law Reform Commission
 Legal Aid Commission
 Licensing Commission
 Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs

Public Trustee
 Public Defender's Office
 Registrar-General's Office
 Small Claims Tribunal
 Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor
 State Electoral Office
 Supreme, Circuit, District, and Magistrates Courts
 Titles Office

Minister for Employment and Labour Relations

Apprenticeships
 Commissioner of Prises
 Consumer Affairs Bureau
 Department of Employment and Labour Relations
 Factories and Shops Branch
 Government Statistician
 Industrial Inspectors

Industrial Registrar's Office
 Industry and Commerce Training Commission
 Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation
 Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational
 Safety Branches
 Publication of Industrial Gazette
 Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland

Minister for Local Government, Main Roads and Police

Local Government Department
 Main Roads Department
 Picture Theatre and Films Commission

Police Department
 Racing and Betting
 State Emergency Service

Minister for Water Resources and Aboriginal and Island Affairs

Brisbane and Area Water Board
 Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement
 Queensland Water Resources Commission

Water Quality Council
 Water Supply; Planning, Design, Construction

Minister for Northern Development and Maritime Services

Beach Protection Authority
 Department of Harbours and Marine
 Gold Coast Waterways Authority

Marine Board
 Port of Brisbane Authority
 Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol

Minister for Works and Housing

Board of Architects
 Board of Professional Engineers
 Builders' Registration Board
 Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works

House Builders' Registration Board
 Public Buildings, Services
 Queensland Housing Commission

Minister for Mines and Energy

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office
 Chief Office, Department of Mines
 Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal
 Electrical Workers and Contractors Board
 Geological Survey of Queensland
 Government Assay Office, Cloncurry
 Inspectors of Mines Offices
 Irvinebank State Treatment Works

Mines Rescue Stations
 Mining Wardens' Offices
 Queensland Coal Board
 Queensland Energy Resources Advisory Council
 Queensland Government Mining Journal
 State Batteries
 State Coke Works, Bowen
 State Electricity Commission

Minister for Primary Industries

Administrative Division
 Agricultural Bank
 Central Sugar Cane Prices Board
 Division of Animal Industry
 Division of Dairying

Division of Land Utilisation
 Division of Marketing
 Division of Plant Industry
 Queensland Fisheries Service
 Rural Reconstruction Board

Minister for Environment, Valuation and Administrative Services

Department of Mapping and Surveying and Office of the
 Surveyor-General
 Division of Air Pollution Control
 Division of Noise Abatement Control
 Fire Brigades
 Government Garage
 Government Printing Office

Queensland Place Names Board
 Rural Fires Board
 State Fire Services Council
 State Stores Board
 Surveyors Board of Queensland
 Valuer-General's Department
 Valuers Registration Board

Minister for Transport

Department of Transport
 Metropolitan Transit Authority

Queensland Road Safety Council
 Railway Department

Minister for Education

Board of Adult Education
 Board of Advanced Education
 Board of Secondary School Studies
 Board of Teacher Education
 Chief Office, Department of Education
 Griffith University

Institutes of Advanced Education
 James Cook University of North Qld
 Queensland Conservatorium of Music
 State Schools
 Technical and Further Education
 University of Queensland

Minister for Lands and Forestry

Chief Office, Department of Lands
 District Land Offices
 Forestry Department

Rabbit Control Authority
 Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board

Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts

Department of The Arts, National Parks, and Sport
 Directorate of Cultural Activities
 Films Review Board
 Library Board of Queensland
 Literature Review Board
 National Parks and Wildlife Service
 Queensland Art Gallery

Queensland Film Corporation
 Queensland Government Tourist Bureau
 Queensland Museum
 Queensland Performing Arts Trust
 Queensland Theatre Company
 Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation
 State Library

Minister for Health

Aboriginal Health
 Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services
 Ambulance Services
 Board of Nursing Studies
 Chief Office, Department of Health
 Division of Community Medicine
 Division of Dental Services
 Division of Geriatrics
 Division of Health and Medical Physics
 Division of Health Education
 Division of Industrial Medicine
 Division of Maternal and Child Health
 Division of Psychiatric Services
 Division of Public Health Supervision
 Division of School Health Services

Division of Tuberculosis
 Division of Youth Welfare and Guidance
 Eventide, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Sandgate
 Flying Surgeon
 Government Chemical Laboratory
 Hospitals Boards
 Institute of Forensic Pathology
 Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology
 Medical and Other Professional Registration Boards
 Queensland Institute of Medical Research
 Queensland Radium Institute
 Rockville Training Centre
 Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
 Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic

Minister for Welfare Services

Chief Office, Department of Welfare Services
 Children's Court
 Children's Services Department incl. Wilson Youth Hospital,
 Westbrook Training Centre, Birralee (Rockhampton),
 Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Wooloowin)
 Division of Social Work
 Industrial Institution for the Blind

National Fitness Council
 Parole Board
 Prisons Department
 Probation and Parole Service
 Relief Assistance Branch
 State Migration Office

6 DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

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 Forestry are shown in Chapter 17, Non-rural Primary Industries.

History

Although the Department of Forestry, as such, was not established until 1957, Forestry had a long and colourful history going back as far as 1876. It was then that the Government began experiments with artificial regeneration of commercial timber species on Fraser Island. That initial experiment was declared a failure in 1898 due to the unsuitability of the species tested. Although this experiment was unsuccessful, it indicated that the need for forest management was beginning to be recognised.

Large tracts of forested land had been over-exploited or cleared for agriculture in these early years. Millions of cubic metres of fine native timbers had been felled and burnt. By 1900 though, forestry had been given recognition, with the establishment of a Forestry Branch within the Department of Public Lands. The policy of this branch was . . . "to make further reservation of well-timbered lands where necessary and to ascertain what timbers the Department will retain". At that stage 657,026 hectares had been reserved.

Over the next few years a series of experiments was undertaken to determine the viability of planting red cedar and other native species in natural forest. No effort was made to establish plantations, however, because it was felt that money was better spent in natural forest improvement. Also, a great deal of concern was shown over the alleged susceptibility of plantation forests to insect and fungal attack.

Queensland, in the early years of this century, was a large exporter of timber. For example, in 1904 Queensland imported timber to the value of \$18,604, but its exports amounted to \$198,748. Concern was continuing over the rate at which Queensland's forests were being depleted, and in 1905 there were calls for definite areas of land to be set apart for forest purposes, and brought under Forestry management.

The first Forestry Act, proclaimed in 1906, provided that the Forestry Branch be responsible for the management of State Forests and National Parks.

In 1910 the possibility of planting exotic species was floated. A statement by the Under Secretary of the Department of Public Lands sums up the feelings of that period.

"It seems now probable that in the not distant future the needs of the inhabitants of Queensland so far as regards pine timber, will have to be met by exotic varieties of inferior quality, secured by importation in a manufactured state or from local plantations on land not capable of producing the indigenous varieties."

Despite the fact that a shortfall in timber supplies had been forecast, there was still considerable pressure on the Government of the day to open up Forest Reserves for settlement. Fortunately the Government stood fast on the issue and resisted the pressure to have reserves opened up for selection.

By the early 1920s it was realised that plantation forestry was necessary to ensure future supplies of softwood timber. In the first commercial plantation established, 80 per cent of the trees were bunya and hoop pine, and the remainder a selection of cabinet woods and other native species.

In 1924 the Government established the Provisional Forestry Board and this became known later as the Queensland Forest Service. This body supervised the division of the State into working plan areas and formulated an annual reforestation target. Also, in that period an experimental station was built at Beerwah to trial a variety of exotic pines.

Plantation forestry began in earnest in the 1930s using the native hoop pine and slash and loblolly pines from Florida. Once the decision had been made to increase the development of pine plantations significantly, the Board ordered that native pine areas be conserved and imports of timber be increased until the young plantations matured.

The early 1930s saw the beginnings of an understanding of the great importance of forest management. It was also the beginning of a program of sound development of the forest and timber industries in Queensland. The program was boosted significantly by the utilisation of the unemployment relief scheme which provided large teams of workers. At one stage, nearly 1,000 men were working full time on relief in Queensland forests.

In 1932, Forestry gained further recognition when it was made a Sub-Department of the Department of Public Lands. The staff of Forestry expanded in the 1930s to include specialists in a variety of fields such as forest entomology and pathology. A Timber Advisory Board was also set up.

The latter half of the 1930s saw increased work in opening up National Parks for the enjoyment of the public. These parks were areas of great scenic value or areas preserved because they were representative of particular ecosystems.

World War II took its toll on Forestry, firstly in that planting and tending virtually ceased, and secondly because tremendous quantities of timber were required for the war effort. Queensland's native pines were in tremendous demand to meet both Australia's and her allies' needs. The manpower shortage came to a head in 1942 when the Federal Government found it necessary to declare the timber industry a protected industry—the first industry so declared.

In order to assist in making available the maximum amount of timber for defence and essential uses, the Federal Government restricted private building to a very considerable extent. The war demands consolidated the general feelings that softwood plantations should be a very high priority. The Director of Forests, Mr V. Grenning, reported in 1945 that:

“At the end of six years of war, Queensland is left with forests heavily depleted of an essential raw material, much of which has been expended in transient war uses, and has not contributed to the construction of permanent assets.”

After the war, Forestry slowly returned to normality. Plantation establishment was given a high priority, and by 1948 a total of 15,537 hectares had been planted. Caribbean pine was introduced as a major plantation species and loblolly pine was largely dropped from the program.

In 1957, as previously mentioned, the Forestry Department was created, after being a Sub-Department of the Department of Public Lands for 26 years. Although this change was not greatly significant in terms of the functions of the Department, it did give Forestry a degree of autonomy it had never had before. Perhaps the most significant change of that period was the proclamation of *The Forestry Act of 1959*. This was considered a major step forward as formerly the authorities under which the Department functioned were scattered through various Acts, and many of these were inadequate.

The recent history from 1960 to the present has seen tremendous technological change—especially in fields such as planting, tree-breeding, and timber processing. Exotic plantations have been established at an intensive rate from both State funds and funds lent under Commonwealth Softwood Forestry Agreements Acts.

About 135,000 hectares of pine plantations have been established to date by the Department of Forestry. The mature plantations of the Beerwah-Beerburum forests are now supplying final crop harvests.

National Parks, after being under the control of Forestry for nearly 70 years from 1906, was incorporated in a separate Department, called the National Parks and Wildlife Service, in May 1975. In recent years Forestry has actively developed recreational facilities on State Forests to relieve the demand on National Parks.

Forestry now has 3,713,203 hectares reserved as State Forests and 583,578 hectares of Timber Reserves. This amounts to approximately 2.5 per cent of the State's area.

Functions of the Department

Aims

The aims of the Department are fairly broad but can be summarised as:

- (a) Participating in land use capability classification of rural lands
- (b) Identifying lands suitable for forest management
- (c) Maintaining an inventory of the total forest resources of the State
- (d) Reserving sufficient land as State Forest to satisfy community requirements for forest resources
- (e) Managing State Forests to provide optimum benefits according to community requirements for: wood products, recreation, conservation, water catchment protection, and support of decentralised rural communities

- (f) Establishing of 200,000 hectares of softwood plantations on State Forests by the year 2000
- (g) Controlling timber harvesting on the existing Crown-owned native forests with the object of maintaining long-term productivity
- (h) Achieving of new self-sufficiency in wood products (other than pulp and paper) by the year 2000
- (i) Marketing of timber to promote the growth and stability of the timber industry in Queensland, consistent with available timber resources and multiple use of forests
- (j) Promoting efficient utilisation of forest products
- (k) Promoting applied research into forest management and forest products utilisation
- (l) Providing an effective public extension service covering timber utilisation, the management of native and plantation forests, and the use of forest trees and shrubs for amenity purposes
- (m) Providing an effective public relations branch to disseminate information on all aspects of forestry and the timber industry.

Administration

The Queensland Department of Forestry manages the forests placed under its control through the provisions of the *Forestry Act 1959–1981*. The Act provides for the reservation, management, silvicultural treatment, and protection of forests, and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material on State Forests, Timber Reserves, and other Crown-owned lands. In addition, the Act provides for the protection of watersheds, areas for grazing, and recreation.

The Forestry Act provides for the Department to control, as Timber Reserves, those Crown lands carrying timber for which the optimum long-term land uses have not been determined. Many such areas in the past have been proclaimed later as State Forests.

For purposes of administration, Queensland is divided into 10 Forestry Districts. The size of the Districts corresponds with the intensity of Forestry activity. There are six Districts in the south-eastern corner of the State, while the remaining four Districts cover the western, northern, and central areas of Queensland.

Production and Marketing of Forest Products

Production. The commercial forests under State ownership are controlled and managed with the aim of providing a continuing supply of mill logs to meet the needs of the building industry, and to provide veneer quality logs for the cabinet and joinery industry of eastern Australia. Also of great importance is the production of sawn, round, split, and hewn timbers for such uses as railway sleepers, telephone and power transmission poles, and mining and bridge construction. The utilisation of pulp logs is steadily increasing.

Native forests, the property of the Crown, are generally managed under a conservative selection system designed to maintain the forest while providing a sustained yield to meet the needs of the community. The yield of cypress pine can be increased, provided markets can be found. The cut of forest hardwood and rainforest timbers can be expected to decrease in the future.

Supplies of hoop, bunya, and kauri pines will continue to decline. Private forests are being harvested at a rate which is rapidly depleting the resource. The proportion of the total native forest log supply coming from private land has fallen from about 55 per cent to 40 per cent in the last 20 years.

While native forest yields decline, the cut from conifer plantations will increase dramatically over the next 30 years. This is expected to meet the shortfalls in supply from other species groups and also the increasing demand from a growing population.

Marketing. The sale of logs from Crown-owned land for sawmilling forms the main business activity of the Department of Forestry. The Department also arranges sales of poles and other round timbers, sleepers, pulp logs, fuel, and quarry materials from Crown-owned lands. The present basis for pricing Crown logs is designed to allow mills from various localities to sell processed timber on an even footing at major consumption centres to which such processed timber might be expected to flow. These centres are termed "Key Markets".

Logging of State Forests and potential State Forests is subject to conditions, under which the Department marks all trees to be harvested, and purchasers are required to remove all and only those trees marked. In areas to be alienated from the Crown, for example to be cleared for agricultural or pastoral purposes, the Department endeavours to remove all merchantable timber to the best possible standard of utilisation, through salvage sales procedures, prior to alienation.

Sawmilling Licensing

In Queensland, sawmills processing log timber must be licensed under the *Sawmills Licensing Act 1936-1979*. This Act is administered by the Forestry Department with the aim of stabilising the timber industry. It also aims to achieve maximum permanence of the industry by equating, as far as possible, licensed sawmill capacity to the growth and production of the forest estate. The Department also administers the Timber Users' Protection Act and the Diseases in Timber Act.

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, in April 1961 to 131, and remained at that number until May 1978 when two new Shires, Aurukun and Mornington, were created under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*. A further Shire, Logan, came into operation in March 1979. From 1 January 1981 Logan had its status raised to that of a City. There are now 17 Cities, 4 Towns, and 113 Shires.

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 Shires of Torres (since 1952), Cook (since 1959), Aurukun, and Mornington 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 1964–1981. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936–1981*.

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.

Payments 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 1981 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$54,360 salary and \$30,410 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$35,480; and aldermen, \$27,990 (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.

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 Population Census and other statistical data.

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.

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.

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 1980 election there were 19 Divisions.

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.

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.

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 between pages 64 and 65 show 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.

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 seven urban centres so defined are Bundaberg, Cairns, Gold Coast, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sunshine Coast, and Townsville.

Statistics have been published for Statistical 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.

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 then further suburbs have been defined in other local authority areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division. 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 6, 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 the bulletin *Groupings of Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division*, Catalogue No. 1310.3.

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.

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 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane covered 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).

By the 1976 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of 814 square kilometres (547 in the City of Brisbane, 87 in the City of Ipswich, 26 in the City of Redcliffe, 43 in the Shire of Albert, 10 in the Shire of Beaudesert, 6 in the Shire of Moreton, 45 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 49 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 1981 Census are not yet available.

Further References

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Chapter 5

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 and Forestry. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from the Commissioner's decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. A Board attached to the Department of Lands controls Stock Routes. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Queensland Water Resources Commission, previously 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 (73.8 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1980 remained as Crown land and was leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 19.3 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 6.0 per cent of the total area, leaving 0.9 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.

LAND SETTLEMENT

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND
(‘000 hectares)

Type of tenure	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Freehold						
Alienated by purchase	12,616	12,676	12,692	12,746	12,855	13,021
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	17,186	18,227	18,779	19,218	19,584	20,294
Total freehold	29,840	30,941	31,508	32,002	32,476	33,353
Leasehold						
Pastoral tenures	101,698	99,934	97,787	97,438	96,992	96,291
Selection tenures	27,572	26,560	27,663	27,539	26,813	26,271
Special leases	3,027	3,117	3,370	3,441	3,588	3,841
Development leases	2	—	2	2	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	22	21	19	23	27	26
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts ^(a)	165	172	178	175	174	176
Aboriginal land leases ^(b)	—	—	—	869	869	869
Total leasehold	132,486	129,804	129,019	129,487	128,465	127,476
Reserves (excluding leased area)	7,854	7,852	8,783	7,998	8,614	8,551
Roads and stock routes	1,841	1,958	1,874	1,870	1,856	1,840
Unoccupied and unreserved	679	2,146	1,516	1,344	1,288	1,480
Total area of State	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700

(a) Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1980, see the table, "Land Held under Mining Acts". (b) Aurukun and Mornington Island. Previously included in "Reserves".

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 23, Private Finance, Section 10.

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

QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

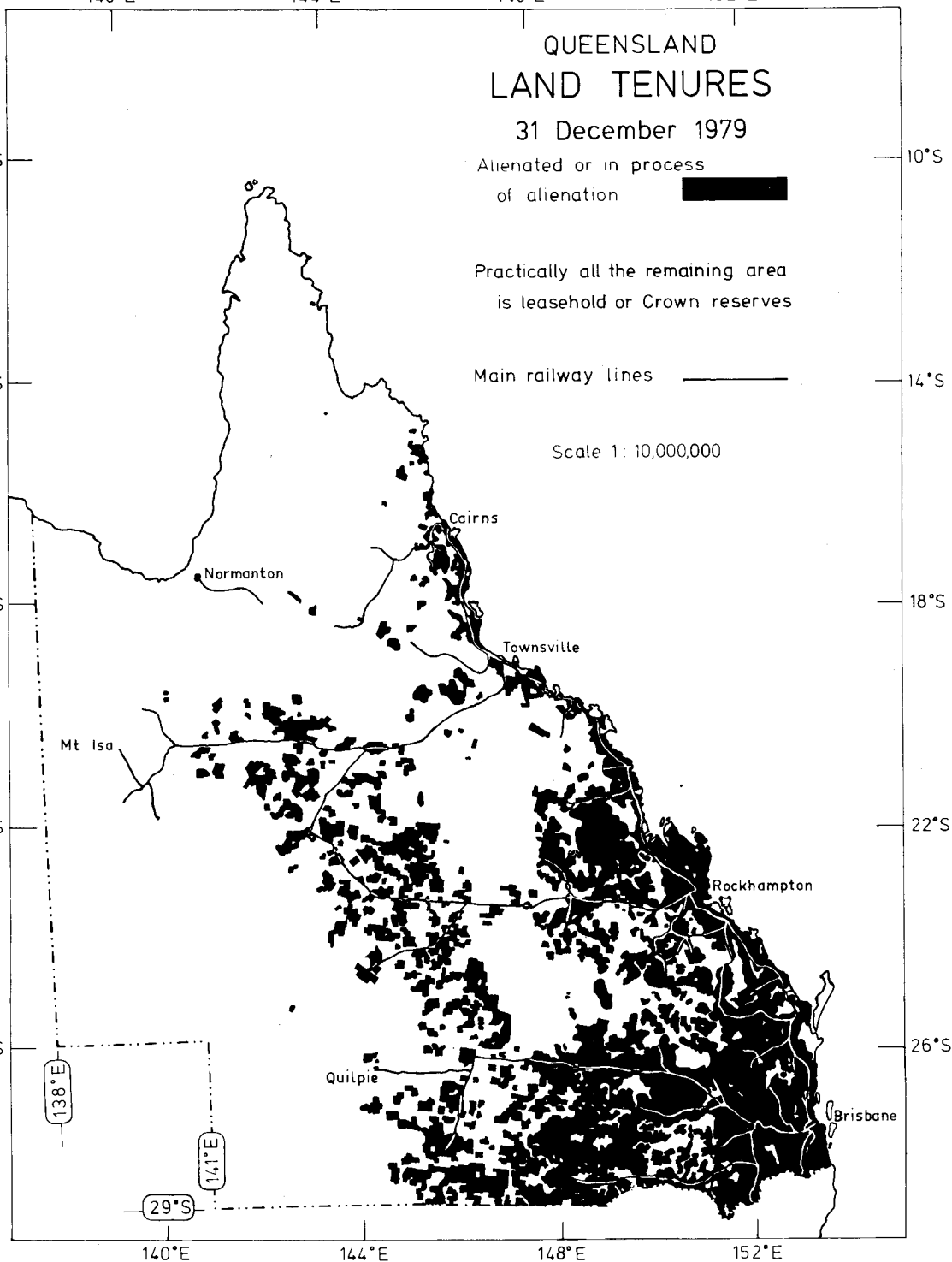
31 December 1979

Alienated or in process
of alienation 

Practically all the remaining area
is leasehold or Crown reserves

Main railway lines 

Scale 1: 10,000,000



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 1962-1978*.

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. The acquisition and settlement of lands were completed in 1975. 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 as defined in the Mining Act may be held for mining purposes under mining lease tenure. Crown land may also be held under mining claim tenure. Mining leases and mining claims are known collectively as mining tenements. The mining claim tenure is 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 \$15 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 \$15 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 each of the first two years and for every 8 hectares every year thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$8 per year may take possession of any unoccupied Crown land for mining purposes, without the necessity of a title, provided he only hand mines. Such holder of a miner's right may also hand mine on occupied Crown land without a title, provided he has the written consent of the occupier of such occupied Crown land. "Hand mining" has been defined as "mining using only picks, shovels, hammers, gads, sieves, windlasses, and other like tools which are used manually". During 1980, 9,870 miners' rights were issued. A mining claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the mining claim by the local warden. Provided that the mining claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce.

From 1 January 1982 an annual rent of \$8 is payable in respect of each registered mining claim. If rent remains unpaid after 31 December of each year, the mining claim becomes liable to cancellation.

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 such greater or lesser area as the Governor in Council may approve. 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 \$20 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 1980, 9 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 1980 there were 797 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 191,716 square kilometres, 92 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 49,414 square kilometres, and 60 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 985,800 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1980

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	6,221	565,491	91
Special bauxite leases	3	585,300	195,100
Miner's homestead leases	23,272	175,811	8
Claims etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	(<i>a</i>) 3,000	<i>n.a.</i>
Total	<i>n.a.</i>	1,329,602	<i>n.a.</i>

(*a*) Estimated.

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 reserves. For details of these areas see Chapter 17, Non-rural Primary Industries, Section 5, Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 7, and Chapter 10, Social Welfare, Section 9, respectively.

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

Soil conservation measures are needed on some 42 per cent of the 159.2m hectares of grazing land, and on 90 per cent of the 2.8m hectares of cropping land. Improved land management

practices alone are sufficient to control erosion on 31 per cent of the grazing land, and 19 per cent of the cropping land. In addition to the relatively inexpensive land management practices, more costly soil conservation works are also required on 11 per cent of the grazing land and 71 per cent of the cropping land.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the grazing districts of the south-west, where "scalded" areas are quite common.

The main soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1981 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures '000 hectares	Area protected by soil conservation measures '000 hectares
Darling Downs	691.2	263.0
Near South West	513.8	163.9
South Burnett	134.5	102.7
Burnett	88.6	50.4
Moreton	126.9	22.0
Capricornia	623.1	250.3
North Queensland	37.8	16.4
Total	2,215.9	868.7

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 76 field officers and 18 research officers stationed at 30 centres throughout the State. Some 10,900 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* 1965-1980 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. Planned implementation of soil conservation measures is carried out using the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires of the Darling Downs region were declared as Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard in 1973. Landowners are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,500 per farm for the implementation of approved soil conservation works. The Gin Gin and Isis areas near Bundaberg have also been declared as Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard. Cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land in the coastal lowlands. An upper subsidy limit of \$1,000 per farm enterprise applies in these areas.

Conservation farm planning is carried out for both individual farms and groups of farms in subcatchments. Some 399,600 hectares of land, involving 2,470 landholders, has been planned since the scheme commenced. Approximately \$1.3m has been paid as subsidies on works implemented under these plans.

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 Water Resources is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

Water Resources Investigation

The Commissioner of Water Resources is required, under the *Water Resources Administration Act 1978-1981*, to (a) assess and measure the State's water resources, both surface and underground, (b) evaluate the present and future water requirements of the State, and (c) investigate and formulate plans for the conservation, replenishment, protection, utilisation, and distribution of the water resources of the State.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 609 stream gauging stations, 578 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 62 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control

As required under the *Water Act 1926-1981* 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 1980, 15,088 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,625 being for pumps, 3,576 for dams and weirs, and 887 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 1,468,730 square kilometres. A total of 36,113 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1980.

Development of Water Resources

The Queensland Water Resources Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated program 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 program.

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.

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 1980 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 1980

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 Brook, 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
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy R., Rockhampton	65,920	City supply
Fred Haigh	Kolan R., Gin Gin	586,000	Irrigation area and town supply
Glenlyon	Pike Ck, Texas	(a) 131,000	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
Moogerah	Reynolds Ck, Kalbar	92,500	Power station and irrigation
North Pine	North Pine R., Petrie	205,000	City supply
Perseverance Creek	Perseverance Ck, Toowoomba	29,590	City supply
Ross River	Ross R., Townsville	417,000	City supply and flood control
Somerset	Stanley R., Brisbane	893,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply, flood mitigation, hydro-electricity
Splityard Creek	Pryde Ck, Ipswich	28,700	Hydro-electricity
Tinaroo Falls	Barron R., Atherton	407,000	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Wuruma	Nogo R., Eidsvold	194,000	Irrigation

(a) Full capacity 261,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which is available to Queensland.

Details of storages under construction at 30 June 1980 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1980

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Boondooma	Boyne R., Proston	212,000	Power station and irrigation
Burnett Barrage	Burnett R., Bundaberg	27,000	Irrigation area
Cania	Three Moon Ck, Monto	89,000	Irrigation area
Kinchant	Sandy Ck, Mackay	(a) 62,800	Irrigation area and city supply
Wivenhoe	Brisbane R., Ipswich	1,150,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply and flood mitigation

(a) Initial stage, providing a storage of 11,000 megalitres, completed.

Irrigation Areas

About 19.2 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1979, 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 1980 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 71 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore, Cracow, Moura,

and Baralaba and the Thiess-Dampier 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, 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 Clare 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 grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 138 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane and rice; 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 568 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba and Dimbulah, 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. During 1979-80 water was supplied to 80 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. During 1979-80 water was supplied to 46 farms from the channel system and to 15 farms from regulated streams with the principal production being cotton and soybeans. In addition, supplies were made to the town of Emerald and the Gregory Coal Mine.
- (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 Fred Haigh 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 and Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres). The initial stage of Kinchant Dam, providing a storage of 11,000 megalitres, has been completed. The dam supplies water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

Irrigation Projects

There are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1981*, 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 1980

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Water supplied, 1979-80	
			Irrigation	Other Purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres
Callide	Callide Dam	—	—	(a) 5,865
Chinchilla Weir	Chinchilla Weir	13	941	(b) 690
Dumaresq	Glenlyon Dam	118	12,758	(b) 1,524
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy River Barrage	64	1,876	—
Julius Dam	Julius Dam	—	—	—
Logan River	Maroon Dam	128	4,814	(c) 1,043
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	192	11,421	—
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	141	11,706	(b) 434
Mackenzie River	Bedford and Bingeang Weirs	(d)	—	(d) 9,516
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	155	5,152	(c) 4,791
Upper Burnett	Wuruma Dam and Mundubbera Weir	184	18,558	(e) 1,095
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	71	13,215	(b) 2,002
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	358	10,424	(f) 10,302

(a) Calcap Power Station and underground recharge. (b) Urban. (c) Urban and industrial. (d) Water is supplied by pipelines to coal mines and Blackwater town. (e) Urban and rural. (f) Power generation, urban, and rural.

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. Splyard Creek Dam provides the upper storage for this scheme. This dam, completed in 1980, has a storage capacity of 28,700 megalitres and is situated near the junction of Splyard and Pryde Creeks.

Work has commenced on the construction of Boondooma Dam on the Boyne River with a storage capacity of 210,000 megalitres. The dam will supply water for the thermal power station at Tarong and for irrigation along the lower Boyne River.

Government approval has been given for the construction of the Burdekin Falls Dam as part of the Burdekin River Project Irrigation Undertaking. The dam will have a capacity of 1,750,000 megalitres and will supply an expanded Burdekin Irrigation Area.

Farm Water Supplies

Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958-1979*, 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. 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 30,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes 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.

At 30 June 1980, a total of 3,423 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,336 continued to flow, providing a supply of 823 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

Statistics on irrigation are collected on a rotational basis only. The 1980-81 figure for total area under agriculture was 2.6 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$1,455m. Of this area some 255,700 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$458m.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,421 holdings, or 23.4 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1980-81. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 222,003 hectares, or 8.6 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 14,020 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 19,684 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 30 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 1980-81, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 129,398 hectares on 3,646 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 125,939 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 52,923 hectares on 1,252 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 51,082 hectares on 2,736 holdings; and from farm dams, 21,934 hectares on 1,664 holdings. In addition, on 35 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 370 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1978-79			1980-81		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	330,160	79,114	24.0	354,874	101,715	28.7
Cereals (all purposes) .. .	1,620,113	35,753	2.2	1,830,248	49,455	2.7
Tobacco .. .	3,792	3,616	95.4	3,454	3,293	95.3
Cotton .. .	14,442	13,448	93.1	24,182	20,728	85.7
Fruit .. .	22,504	6,622	29.4	24,085	8,027	33.3
Vegetables .. .	28,132	20,385	72.5	26,510	19,456	73.4
Other crops .. .	350,897	20,598	5.9	310,442	19,329	6.2
Lucerne .. .	n.a.	11,241	n.a.	n.a.	14,020	n.a.
Other pastures .. .	n.a.	18,439	n.a.	n.a.	19,684	n.a.
Total .. .	n.a.	209,216	n.a.	n.a.	255,707	n.a.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81
(hectares)

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Tobacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
Moreton(a)	87	323	213	13,334	13,150	6,075	6,488	39,670
Wide Bay-Burnett	37,788	276	—	4,394	6,465	3,423	5,403	57,749
Darling Downs	—	188	4,515	2,874	34,064	2,308	2,063	46,012
South-West	—	—	5,359	30	2,378	63	395	8,225
Fitzroy	—	—	10,641	474	6,994	2,041	1,531	21,681
Central-West	—	—	—	1	17	7	60	85
Mackay	27,231	—	—	49	83	9	646	28,018
Northern	34,845	31	—	4,012	4,015	76	600	43,579
Far North	1,764	2,475	—	2,315	1,585	18	2,495	10,652
North-West	—	—	—	—	33	—	3	36
Total Queensland ..	101,715	3,293	20,728	27,483	68,784	14,020	19,684	255,707

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Agricultural Sector: Section 1—Rural Land Use, General Activity, and Value of Production (7101.3) (annual)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Queensland Land Administration Commission, Department of Mines, Department of Primary Industries, and Commissioner of Water Resources.

Chapter 6

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.

Population at Censuses

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(a) OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971(b)	1976(b)
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,679,900	4,914,300
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,520,400	3,746,000
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,881,400	2,111,700
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,185,300	1,261,600
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,043,100	1,169,800
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,200	407,400
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	91,900	101,400
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	145,600	203,300
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,937,200	13,915,500

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966. (b) These population estimates incorporate revisions resulting from an examination of evidence of underenumeration in the 1976 and 1971 Censuses.

During the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the population of Queensland increased by 12.2 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Australian Capital Territory, 39.6; Northern Territory, 10.3; Western Australia, 12.1; South Australia, 6.4; Victoria, 6.4; New South Wales, 5.0; and Tasmania, 4.4. 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.

Estimated Population

The next table shows the estimated population of Queensland at 31 December for the years 1975 to 1980. 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. Until 30 June 1979 interstate migration was based on recorded transfers in family allowance and Australian electoral enrolments. Investigations revealed serious deficiencies in the methods and data used, and for the year 1979-80 estimates of the 0-14 years age group were based on family allowance transfers and estimates of population aged 15 years and over on the Internal Migration Survey. Preliminary estimates for 1980-81 are based on expanded family allowance data and ratios of population aged 15 years and over to population aged 1 to 14 years at the 1976 Census. The preliminary estimates will be revised when the results of the May 1981 Internal Migration Survey and 1981 Census are available.

Temporary population movements 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		
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
1977	1,084,100	1,071,000	2,155,100	2,122,800	2,137,000
1978	1,095,900	1,083,700	2,179,600	2,152,800	2,166,700
1979	1,117,400	1,105,300	2,222,700	2,180,900	2,199,700
1980 ^p	1,144,300	1,131,400	2,275,700	2,222,100	2,247,600

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 program of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy.

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 six years to 1980. 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 ^(a)	Total	New settlers ^(a)	Total
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
1977 ..	1,435	6,517	1,588	2,787	4,929	3,730
1978 ..	1,331	6,866	1,628	3,088	5,238	3,778
1979 ..	1,630	9,073	1,637	3,027	7,436	6,046
1980 ..	1,776	12,499	1,618	2,968	10,881	9,531

(a) 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 and 1976 Censuses the numbers were 231,493 (12.7 per cent) and 266,082 (13.1 per cent), respectively. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947, 20.2 per cent in 1971, and 20.4 per cent in 1976.

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^(a), QUEENSLAND

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving		Queensland residents departing	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
In transit	4,784	5,676	..	..
Convention, employment, business	10,269	11,469	17,039	18,669
Holiday, accompanying business traveller	42,091	52,910	75,740	80,008
Visiting relatives	30,252	35,813	27,426	27,216
Other and not stated	8,721	7,953	11,232	10,444
Total	96,116	113,820	131,438	136,338
Males	49,085	59,360	67,131	70,196
Females	47,031	54,460	64,307	66,142

(a) 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(a) ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Australia		Those spending most time in Queensland	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Under 1 week	180,811	194,938	11,378	13,553
1 week and under 2 weeks	150,981	186,216	14,829	20,764
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	103,311	128,488	17,864	24,662
3 weeks and under 1 month	72,105	85,440	12,959	15,701
1 month and under 2 months	108,453	134,793	15,683	19,301
2 months and under 3 months	44,836	48,542	5,814	6,923
3 months and under 6 months	51,489	54,321	6,433	6,998
6 months and under 9 months	18,792	19,013	2,359	2,975
9 months and under 12 months	12,779	13,609	1,703	1,811
Not stated etc.	8,883	8,730	521	661
Total	752,440	874,090	89,545	113,350
Males	417,373	480,050	47,396	59,863
Females	335,067	394,040	42,148	53,487

(a) See text above.

2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The estimated age distributions for 1979 and 1980 are shown in the next table. They are based on the 1976 Census distribution adjusted for under-enumeration, age not stated or mis-reported, and for distortions due to overseas travel.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE

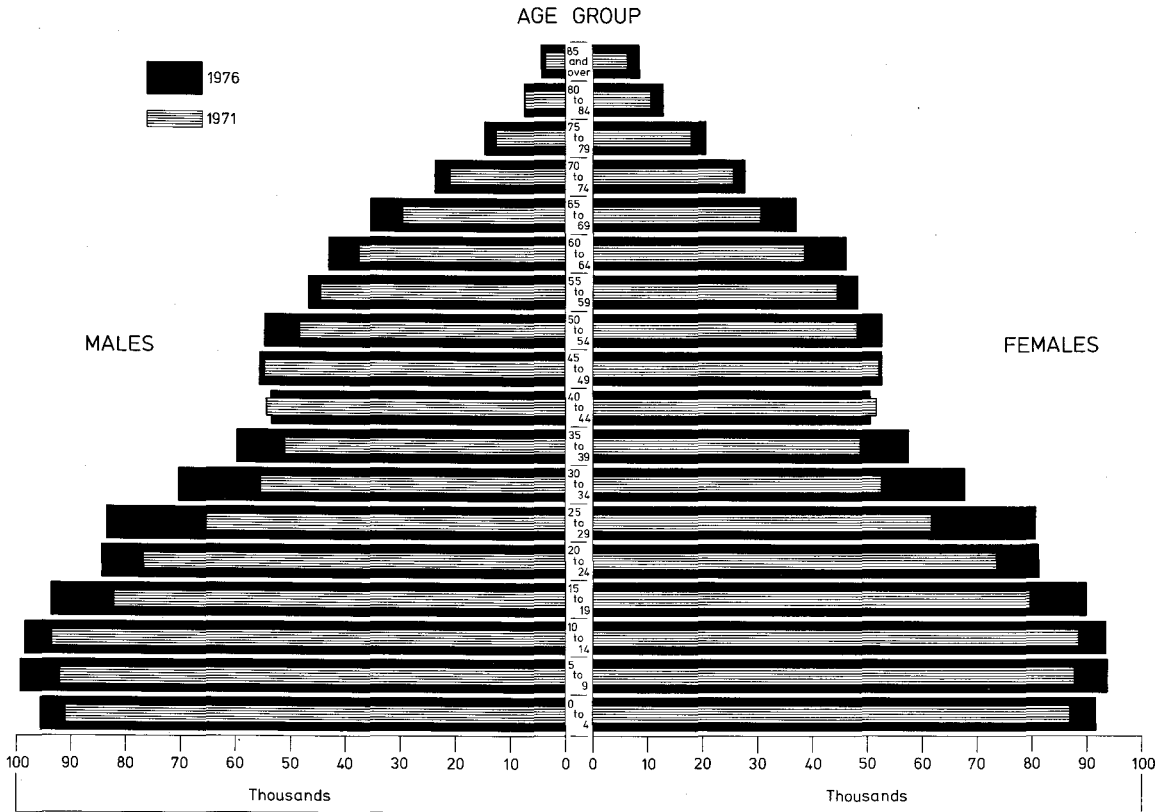
Age group	1979			1980		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	88,162	83,976	172,138	88,401	83,666	172,067
5-9	102,708	97,568	200,276	101,962	97,179	199,141
10-14	97,693	92,376	190,069	100,603	94,682	195,285
15-19	103,455	99,548	203,003	103,181	99,451	202,632
20-24	96,674	91,993	188,667	100,331	95,183	195,514
25-29	89,333	85,315	174,648	92,084	87,743	179,827
30-34	86,104	82,257	168,361	89,433	86,348	175,781
35-39	70,230	66,510	136,740	74,401	70,319	144,720
40-44	60,132	57,042	117,174	63,167	59,548	122,715
45-49	55,970	52,908	108,878	55,795	52,841	108,636
50-54	57,666	55,080	112,746	58,006	55,228	113,234
55-59	53,879	54,239	108,118	55,134	55,444	110,578
60-64	44,731	48,549	93,280	45,725	49,398	95,123
65-69	38,997	43,772	82,769	39,948	45,122	85,070
70 and over	59,162	81,357	140,519	62,123	85,323	147,446
Total	1,104,896	1,092,490	2,197,386	1,130,294	1,117,475	2,247,769
Under 18	350,654	333,820	684,474	351,895	334,245	686,140
18-64	656,083	633,541	1,289,624	676,328	652,785	1,329,113
65 and over	98,159	125,129	223,288	102,071	130,445	232,516

The diagram on page 100 compares the age distribution at the 1976 Census with that at the 1971 Census.

3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

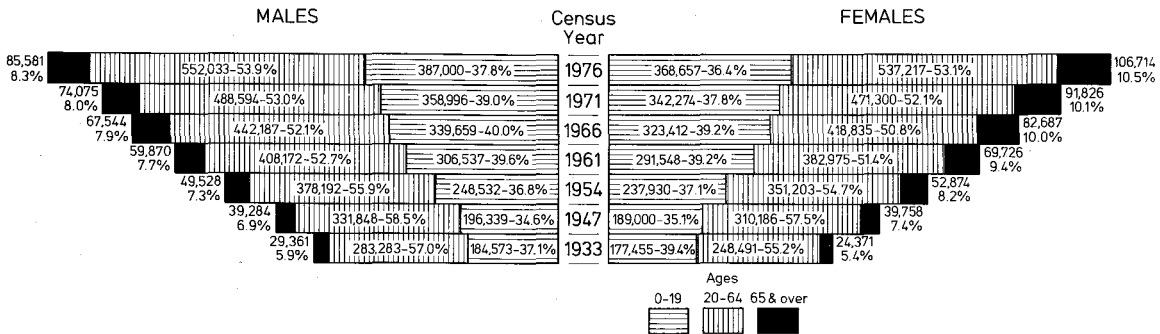
Most of the population of Queensland is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1976 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1971 bars for all age groups except the 40-44 group. The 40-44 age group in 1976 includes those born in the years 1932 to 1936 when the effects of the depression and the world-wide lowering of the birth rate were severely felt.

The diagram below illustrates the changing sizes and proportions recorded at the last six Censuses of the age groups representing approximately (i) the childhood and student ages, (ii) the working ages, and (iii) the retired ages.



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 1976 Census and as estimated at 30 June for the years 1976 to 1980. 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 subsequent Local Authority estimates.

Where boundary changes have occurred, figures have been partly estimated to accord with the boundaries defined at the time of the latest estimate.

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, Logan, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown as—IPSWICH
Towns are shown as—DALBY
Suburbs and Shires are shown as—Albert

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION</i>							
<i>City of Brisbane</i>							
Acacia Ridge	9.3	8,650	8,915	8,800	8,600	8,350	8,300
Albion	1.5	2,728	2,810	2,800	2,700	2,650	2,600
Alderley	2.6	5,265	5,425	5,300	5,200	5,050	4,950
Algester	4.1	2,493	2,565	2,850	3,050	3,350	3,550
Annerley	3.0	8,626	8,880	8,750	8,600	8,450	8,300
Anstead, Moggill State Forest ..	14.7	599	615	650	650	650	700
Archerfield	4.5	913	940	900	900	850	850
Ascot	2.5	4,606	4,740	4,650	4,550	4,450	4,350
Ashgrove	5.8	11,423	11,755	11,450	11,200	10,900	10,600
Aspley	6.1	10,406	10,695	10,700	10,700	10,750	10,800
Bald Hills	14.2	3,322	3,425	3,650	3,900	4,200	4,450
Balmoral	1.2	2,928	3,020	2,950	2,850	2,800	2,800
Banyo	3.6	5,146	5,300	5,200	5,100	5,000	5,100
Bardon	5.3	7,704	7,935	7,700	7,500	7,300	7,100
Bellbowrie	6.0	771	795	900	1,100	1,250	1,400
Belmont	12.5	1,295	1,330	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,400
Berrinba	5.3	323	335	350	350	350	350
Boondall	11.0	5,044	5,185	5,400	5,650	5,700	6,000
Bowen Hills	1.6	1,301	1,335	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,200
Bracken Ridge, Fitzgibbon ..	11.6	7,033	7,250	7,850	8,300	8,900	9,400
Bridgeman Downs	8.6	874	900	900	900	950	1,000
Brighton	8.3	10,350	10,630	10,400	10,150	9,900	9,650
Brookfield, Mount Coot-tha Park	34.2	1,192	1,225	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,350
Bulimba	2.8	4,288	4,410	4,250	4,200	4,100	4,050
Burbank	31.0	689	710	700	750	750	850
Calamvale	6.6	766	790	800	800	800	850

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>							
Camp Hill	4.7	9,961	10,265	10,100	9,950	9,750	9,550
Cannon Hill	3.9	4,259	4,390	4,300	4,200	4,150	4,100
Capalaba West	5.5	295	305	300	300	300	350
Carina	6.2	7,563	7,775	7,750	7,800	8,000	8,250
Carina Heights	4.7	4,435	4,565	4,600	4,550	4,550	4,700
Carseldine	4.5	1,145	1,175	1,300	1,450	1,600	1,850
Chandler	7.9	1,024	1,055	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,150
Chapel Hill	5.3	4,171	4,300	4,550	4,800	5,200	5,700
Chelmer	1.8	2,852	2,935	2,850	2,800	2,700	2,650
Chermside	3.6	7,666	7,855	7,800	7,750	7,650	7,550
Chermside West	3.4	6,596	6,800	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,800
City	2.9	3,036	3,090	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,100
Clayfield	3.0	9,525	9,805	9,650	9,500	9,350	9,200
Cooper's Plains	4.1	5,017	5,170	5,100	4,950	4,850	5,100
Coorparoo	5.4	13,125	13,515	13,300	13,150	12,900	12,600
Corinda	3.0	4,132	4,255	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,050
Cribb Island, Lower Nudgee, Nudgee Beach	30.9	1,386	1,425	1,400	1,350	1,300	450
Darra	6.0	3,815	3,925	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,700
Deagon	2.6	3,778	3,895	3,800	3,700	3,650	3,550
Doolandella	9.4	310	320	350	350	350	350
Drewvale, Karawatha, Parkinson, Stretton	23.7	361	370	400	400	400	400
Durack	4.3	1,651	1,700	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,200
Dutton Park	1.0	2,320	2,375	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,300
Eagle Farm (see Hamilton) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Brisbane	2.1	5,506	5,665	5,550	5,400	5,300	5,150
Eight Mile Plains	6.4	1,767	1,815	2,000	2,250	2,550	2,900
Ellen Grove	3.2	467	480	500	500	500	600
Enoggera, Enoggera Military Camp	9.1	6,668	6,850	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,350
Everton Park	4.2	8,370	8,625	8,450	8,350	8,200	8,100
Fairfield	1.3	2,404	2,480	2,450	2,350	2,300	2,250
Ferny Grove, Upper Kedron	13.0	917	945	1,550	1,900	2,150	2,200
Fig Tree Pocket	4.8	1,649	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,900
Fitzgibbon (see Bracken Ridge) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fortitude Valley	1.4	1,378	1,410	1,400	1,350	1,300	1,300
Geebung	4.1	5,585	5,755	5,600	5,450	5,300	5,100
Graceville	2.0	3,929	4,050	3,950	3,850	3,750	3,700
Grange	1.8	3,818	3,935	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,500
Greenslopes	2.9	7,349	7,555	7,450	7,350	7,200	7,050
Gumdale	5.7	972	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050
Hamilton, Eagle Farm	15.4	4,472	4,605	4,550	4,450	4,300	4,200
Hawthorne	1.5	3,955	4,070	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,750
Heathwood (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemmant, Lytton	20.3	1,426	1,465	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,400
Hendra	2.4	3,914	4,035	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,550
Herston	1.7	3,306	3,345	3,300	3,300	3,250	3,300
Highgate Hill	1.3	5,216	5,370	5,350	5,200	5,050	4,950
Holland Park	3.1	7,708	7,945	7,750	7,550	7,350	7,150
Holland Park West	2.6	6,157	6,345	6,200	6,100	5,950	5,850

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>							
Inala	7.7	20,037	20,645	20,300	19,950	19,550	19,500
Indooroopilly	8.3	8,534	8,780	8,700	8,750	8,700	8,650
Jamboree Heights	1.3	2,095	2,160	2,450	2,600	2,750	3,000
Jindalee	3.3	5,166	5,320	5,350	5,500	5,600	5,900
Kangaroo Point	1.6	3,831	3,930	3,850	3,900	3,850	3,850
Karawatha (see Drewvale) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kedron	5.3	11,660	12,015	11,900	11,750	11,500	11,200
Kelvin Grove	1.7	3,804	3,920	3,900	3,850	3,750	3,600
Kenmore	5.7	8,630	8,895	8,800	8,650	8,600	8,800
Kenmore Hills	4.3	760	785	800	800	800	850
Keperra	5.7	6,628	6,830	6,700	6,550	6,350	6,850
Kuraby	4.6	949	980	950	950	950	950
Larapinta (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lota	4.0	2,453	2,525	2,500	2,450	2,400	2,350
Lower Nudgee (see Cribb Island) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutwyche	0.9	2,830	2,915	2,850	2,800	2,750	2,700
Lytton (see Hemmant) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McDowall	4.4	1,524	1,570	1,750	1,900	2,100	2,300
MacGregor	2.8	5,380	5,545	5,550	5,550	5,600	5,700
Mackenzie	6.1	180	185	200	200	200	200
Manly	2.6	3,861	3,975	3,850	3,800	3,750	3,700
Manly West	5.1	6,427	6,625	6,750	6,850	7,000	7,150
Mansfield	4.1	7,311	7,535	7,700	7,800	7,850	7,900
Middle Park (see Westlake) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	1.2	1,928	1,985	1,950	1,900	1,850	1,800
Mitchelton	3.8	6,115	6,300	6,100	5,950	6,050	6,000
Moggill	11.3	707	730	700	700	700	750
Moorooka	4.3	9,639	9,935	9,700	9,550	9,300	9,050
Morerton Island(b)	190.0	112	115	100	100	100	100
Morningside	6.0	7,495	7,725	7,600	7,450	7,300	7,100
Mount Gravatt	2.7	3,417	3,520	3,500	3,400	3,300	3,300
Mount Gravatt East	4.7	10,201	10,510	10,250	10,000	9,750	9,500
Mount Ommaney	2.0	268	275	300	350	400	450
Murarie	9.4	2,499	2,570	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,750
Nathan	5.3	990	1,020	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050
New Farm	2.6	9,641	9,915	9,650	9,500	9,250	9,200
Newmarket	1.8	3,955	4,070	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,700
Newstead	1.8	1,498	1,545	1,500	1,450	1,400	1,350
Norman Park	3.1	6,715	6,915	6,750	6,650	6,450	6,300
Northgate	2.4	4,126	4,255	4,250	4,150	4,050	3,900
Nudgee	3.0	2,147	2,210	2,150	2,100	2,050	2,000
Nudgee Beach (see Cribb Island) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nundah	3.8	7,590	7,815	7,850	7,800	7,650	7,500
Oxley	7.1	6,633	6,820	6,750	6,650	6,500	6,600
Paddington	2.5	7,852	8,090	7,950	7,700	7,500	7,300
Pallara, Heathwood, Larapinta, Willawong	27.3	783	810	800	800	800	900
Parkinson (see Drewvale) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pinjarra Hills	6.1	604	620	600	600	600	650
Pinkenba	28.9	606	625	600	600	550	600

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>City of Brisbane—continued</i>							
Pullenvale	23.8	858	885	900	900	900	900
Ransome	5.4	250	260	250	250	250	300
Red Hill	1.6	5,033	5,185	5,050	4,900	4,800	4,650
Richlands	5.7	496	510	500	500	500	500
Riverhills	2.5	555	570	750	850	1,000	1,250
Robertson	1.7	945	975	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,650
Rochedale	14.7	1,063	1,095	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,200
Rocklea	9.0	1,892	1,950	1,900	1,850	1,800	1,750
Runcorn	6.7	2,375	2,450	2,600	2,800	2,950	3,250
St Lucia	4.1	5,812	5,970	6,000	5,900	6,000	6,000
Salisbury	4.6	6,537	6,735	6,550	6,350	6,150	6,000
Sandgate	5.7	7,204	7,410	7,250	7,150	7,000	6,750
Seventeen Mile Rocks	5.3	295	305	300	400	450	500
Sherwood	2.3	3,895	4,015	3,950	3,900	3,800	3,700
South Brisbane	2.4	4,178	4,260	4,050	4,000	3,900	3,850
Spring Hill	1.3	3,910	3,995	3,900	3,850	3,800	3,750
Stafford	3.4	7,303	7,525	7,300	7,100	6,900	6,650
Stafford Heights	3.0	8,101	8,350	8,150	7,950	7,850	7,750
Stretton (see Drewvale) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumner	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunnybank	4.7	7,473	7,695	7,800	7,900	7,950	8,000
Sunnybank Hills	6.0	4,365	4,500	4,850	5,250	5,700	6,250
Taigum	2.9	769	790	900	900	900	950
Taringa	2.1	4,735	4,880	4,850	4,850	4,850	4,950
Tarragindi	4.8	11,058	11,395	11,100	10,850	10,600	10,300
The Gap, Enoggera State Forest ..	50.0	9,938	10,240	10,750	11,150	11,600	12,450
Tingalpa	10.4	3,663	3,765	3,800	3,900	4,050	4,300
Toowong	6.0	11,713	12,060	12,100	12,000	12,050	11,800
Underwood (part)	2.6	258	265	300	300	300	300
Upper Brookfield	32.2	396	410	400	400	400	450
Upper Kedron (see Ferny Grove) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Mount Gravatt	4.3	9,296	9,570	9,350	9,200	9,000	8,900
Virginia	3.1	2,457	2,530	2,500	2,450	2,400	2,250
Wacol	17.6	2,814	2,845	2,900	2,900	3,200	3,150
Wakerley	4.7	440	455	450	450	450	500
Wavell Heights	3.5	9,496	9,785	9,550	9,350	9,100	9,000
West End	2.3	6,278	6,470	6,300	6,100	5,900	5,850
Westlake, Middle Park	3.6	218	225	300	400	600	850
Willawong (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilston	1.4	3,409	3,510	3,450	3,350	3,250	3,150
Windsor	2.8	6,363	6,550	6,450	6,250	6,200	6,200
Wishart	5.8	4,108	4,220	4,450	4,650	4,900	5,200
Woolloongabba	2.5	5,872	6,010	5,850	5,700	5,600	5,500
Wooloowin	2.0	5,529	5,695	5,550	5,400	5,300	5,200
Wynnum	7.1	11,497	11,840	11,550	11,300	11,050	10,900
Wynnum West	5.8	7,769	7,995	7,950	7,950	7,950	7,900
Yeerongpilly	3.0	1,969	2,030	1,950	1,950	1,850	1,900
Yeronga	3.4	4,813	4,955	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,650
Zillmere	3.7	7,670	7,905	7,750	7,600	7,450	7,350
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	(c) 1,220	696,740	717,170	712,400	707,000	702,500	702,500

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Other Brisbane Statistical Division</i>							
Albert (part)	71	5,536	5,690	6,770	8,100	9,150	9,650
Bethania	n.a.	240	245	300	400	500	550
Beenleigh	n.a.	3,533	3,630	4,050	4,550	4,900	5,050
Waterford (part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	200
Balance	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,850
Beaudesert (part)	95	1,355	1,390	1,460	1,500	1,700	1,800
Greenbank (part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150
Balance	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,650
Caboolture (part)	201	11,075	11,395	12,700	14,700	15,900	17,100
IPSWICH	122	69,242	71,270	71,150	71,200	71,200	70,800
Logan	241	55,353	57,020	62,270	66,200	71,950	76,000
Browns Plains	n.a.	1,293	1,335	1,600	1,850	2,450	2,850
Daisy Hill	n.a.	1,033	1,065	1,250	1,350	1,550	1,650
Greenbank (part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,350
Kingston	n.a.	8,379	8,635	9,350	9,600	10,200	10,550
Loganholme	n.a.	1,356	1,395	1,700	2,200	2,600	2,750
Loganlea	n.a.	1,923	1,985	2,200	2,650	3,100	3,100
Park Ridge	n.a.	539	555	650	650	700	800
Rochedale South	n.a.	8,324	8,580	9,250	9,750	10,550	11,050
Shailer Park	n.a.	1,515	1,560	2,050	2,450	2,900	3,300
Slacks Creek	n.a.	5,411	5,560	5,850	6,250	6,900	7,400
Springwood	n.a.	3,256	3,355	3,850	4,050	4,250	4,450
Tanah Merah	n.a.	577	590	600	650	650	700
Underwood (part)	n.a.	2,123	2,190	2,250	2,250	2,350	2,400
Waterford (part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	750
Woodridge	n.a.	16,397	16,900	17,100	17,400	17,500	18,150
Balance	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,750
Moreton (part)	200	7,884	8,125	9,500	10,700	12,600	13,600
Camira	n.a.	1,352	1,395	1,650	1,950	2,300	2,550
Carole Park	n.a.	1,914	1,970	2,000	1,950	2,150	2,100
Karalee	n.a.	431	445	550	600	700	750
Balance	n.a.	4,187	4,315	5,300	6,200	7,450	8,200
Pine Rivers (part)	357	43,953	45,295	47,970	51,060	53,500	56,880
Arana Hills	n.a.	4,250	4,380	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,880
Everton Hills	n.a.	3,541	3,650	3,870	4,010	4,300	4,850
Ferny Hills	n.a.	6,363	6,560	6,650	6,800	6,900	7,050
Balance	n.a.	29,799	30,705	32,950	35,650	37,700	40,100
REDCLIFFE	35	39,073	40,220	40,220	40,700	41,200	40,600
Redland	537	27,539	28,345	30,700	33,350	35,500	40,000
TOTAL BRISBANE STAT. DIVN	(c)3,080	957,745	985,920	995,140	1,004,510	1,015,200	1,028,930

Moreton Division

Albert (part)	1,203	18,753	19,870	21,900	24,750	29,500	34,500
Beaudesert (part)	2,763	11,242	11,745	12,050	12,800	13,400	14,000
Boonah	1,476	5,378	5,620	5,580	5,500	5,400	5,400
Caboolture (part)	1,014	8,329	8,690	9,200	9,800	10,500	11,800
Esk	3,846	5,970	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450	6,600
Gatton	1,576	8,689	9,055	9,200	9,370	9,450	9,700
GOLD COAST	122	87,510	91,925	93,350	97,300	102,400	112,900
Kilcoy	1,437	2,223	2,315	2,310	2,280	2,280	2,280
Laidley	694	4,635	4,855	4,890	4,950	5,000	5,000
Landsborough	1,101	16,982	17,635	18,350	19,850	21,200	24,350
Maroochy	1,153	35,266	36,630	38,050	39,700	41,500	45,400
Moreton (part)	1,613	7,019	7,370	7,500	7,600	7,850	8,100
Noosa	875	10,425	10,795	11,200	11,850	12,800	14,600
Pine Rivers (part)	410	1,239	1,310	1,330	1,340	1,360	1,420
Total	19,280	223,660	234,115	241,260	253,490	269,090	296,050

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Wide Bay-Burnett Division</i>							
Biggenden	1,321	1,532	1,615	1,590	1,560	1,520	1,500
BUNDABERG	45	30,456	31,840	32,400	32,500	32,500	32,000
Eidsvold	4,789	1,231	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,220
Gayndah	2,707	2,814	2,930	2,870	2,790	2,750	2,800
Goobarrum	1,303	5,227	5,500	5,600	5,610	5,700	5,650
GYMPIE	18	11,205	11,535	11,500	11,500	11,300	11,300
HERVEY BAY	1,608	10,304	10,595	11,300	11,800	12,700	13,300
Isis	1,677	3,926	4,100	4,120	4,110	4,100	4,000
Kilkivan	3,250	2,651	2,800	2,740	2,680	2,600	2,620
Kingaroy	2,422	7,801	8,105	8,090	8,000	7,900	7,950
Kolan	2,655	2,684	2,825	2,820	2,800	2,800	2,850
MARYBOROUGH	1,115	21,527	22,185	22,200	22,050	22,000	21,800
Miriam Vale	3,710	1,476	1,550	1,520	1,500	1,470	1,470
Monto	4,283	3,228	3,370	3,320	3,280	3,200	3,300
Mundubbera	4,185	2,395	2,500	2,500	2,480	2,430	2,400
Murgon	699	4,556	4,725	4,690	4,690	4,650	4,600
Nanango	1,735	2,961	3,095	3,050	3,050	3,000	3,700
Perry	2,357	304	320	310	300	300	290
Tiaro	2,211	1,875	1,980	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,950
Widgee	2,940	7,985	8,405	8,670	8,920	9,500	9,650
Wondai	3,574	3,329	3,485	3,410	3,350	3,250	3,320
Woocoo	2,810	3,412	3,595	3,600	3,580	3,700	3,550
Woongarra	731	8,791	9,195	10,100	10,250	10,600	10,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>52,150</i>	<i>141,670</i>	<i>147,550</i>	<i>149,690</i>	<i>150,040</i>	<i>151,160</i>	<i>151,720</i>
<i>Darling Downs Division</i>							
Allora	699	1,666	1,760	1,740	1,710	1,670	1,670
Cambooya	635	1,676	1,770	1,770	1,830	1,900	1,900
Chinchilla	8,689	5,319	5,535	5,500	5,430	5,350	5,300
Clifton	865	2,260	2,390	2,360	2,330	2,300	2,250
Crow's Nest	1,632	3,445	3,630	3,650	3,700	3,850	3,900
DALBY	49	8,997	9,485	9,500	9,550	9,550	9,400
Glengallan	1,735	3,491	3,685	3,680	3,640	3,600	3,500
GOONDIWINDI	16	3,741	3,850	3,840	3,800	3,850	3,850
Inglewood	5,862	3,208	3,365	3,300	3,250	3,200	3,050
Jondaryan	1,904	6,576	6,885	7,000	7,400	7,600	7,700
Milmmerran	4,507	3,309	3,465	3,450	3,430	3,350	3,250
Murilla	6,045	3,137	3,280	3,250	3,180	3,150	3,100
Pittsworth	1,101	3,714	3,880	3,900	3,920	3,900	3,750
Rosalie	2,189	4,728	4,995	4,990	4,980	4,900	4,900
Rosenthal	1,968	1,548	1,630	1,610	1,580	1,580	1,570
Stanthorpe	2,681	8,709	9,085	9,090	9,100	9,200	9,100
Tara	11,176	3,098	3,275	3,220	3,180	3,200	3,170
Taroom	18,641	3,103	3,275	3,200	3,170	3,100	3,150
TOOWOOMBA	118	66,436	69,930	71,400	71,900	72,500	72,800
Waggamba	13,835	2,560	2,705	2,640	2,620	2,500	2,500
Wambo	5,691	5,423	5,725	5,680	5,620	5,500	5,450
WARWICK	26	9,169	9,435	9,400	9,310	9,300	9,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,060</i>	<i>155,313</i>	<i>163,035</i>	<i>164,170</i>	<i>164,630</i>	<i>165,050</i>	<i>164,610</i>
<i>South-West Division</i>							
Balonne	31,119	4,580	4,770	4,720	4,670	4,550	4,550
Bendemere	3,941	1,201	1,270	1,250	1,220	1,200	1,170
Booringa	27,793	2,300	2,395	2,360	2,320	2,170	2,170
Bulloo	73,620	521	545	540	540	520	520
Bungil	13,302	2,111	2,225	2,200	2,130	2,070	2,050
Murweh	43,905	5,585	5,795	5,710	5,600	5,450	5,400

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>South-West Division—continued</i>							
Paroo	47,617	3,021	3,130	3,100	3,050	2,950	2,900
Quilpie	67,482	1,440	1,515	1,490	1,470	1,440	1,450
ROMA	78	5,898	6,070	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,000
Warroo	13,660	1,219	1,285	1,260	1,250	1,200	1,190
<i>Total</i>	<i>322,520</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>28,680</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>27,400</i>
<i>Fitzroy Division</i>							
Banana	15,729	14,169	14,765	14,750	14,850	14,850	14,900
Baahinia	24,558	2,372	2,485	2,470	2,440	2,410	2,430
Calliope	5,875	5,055	5,315	5,420	5,510	5,600	6,150
Duaringa	17,153	7,693	7,965	8,500	8,800	9,100	9,300
Emerald	10,230	6,024	6,245	6,280	6,300	6,850	7,600
Fitzroy	4,999	3,441	3,620	3,630	3,700	3,900	4,100
GLADSTONE	128	18,948	19,825	20,150	20,360	20,500	23,000
Jericho	21,717	1,220	1,290	1,270	1,250	1,200	1,200
Livingstone	12,769	11,634	12,045	12,160	12,350	12,550	12,700
Mount Morgan	505	3,467	3,585	3,510	3,400	3,300	3,300
Peak Downs	8,096	1,239	1,310	1,310	1,900	1,960	1,500
ROCKHAMPTON	161	51,133	53,475	53,600	53,900	53,900	53,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>121,920</i>	<i>126,395</i>	<i>131,925</i>	<i>133,050</i>	<i>134,760</i>	<i>136,120</i>	<i>139,680</i>
<i>Central-West Division</i>							
Aramac	23,232	1,059	1,115	1,100	1,070	1,040	1,020
Barcaldine	8,430	1,780	1,840	1,820	1,790	1,770	1,770
Barcoo	61,901	657	685	670	660	640	650
Blackall	16,304	2,160	2,235	2,210	2,150	2,100	2,090
Boulia	61,176	635	665	650	640	630	630
Diamantina	94,690	255	265	260	260	250	260
Ilfracombe	6,566	428	450	450	440	430	420
Isisford	10,528	431	450	450	440	430	420
Longreach	23,517	4,052	4,180	4,100	4,050	3,950	4,050
Tambo	10,308	668	700	680	670	650	700
Winton	53,820	1,938	2,005	1,980	1,930	1,880	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,470</i>	<i>14,063</i>	<i>14,590</i>	<i>14,370</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>13,770</i>	<i>13,910</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
Belyando	30,078	7,210	7,435	7,610	7,750	7,830	7,850
Broadsound	18,267	3,379	3,510	3,660	3,950	4,700	7,550
MACKAY	21	20,224	21,670	21,630	22,000	21,800	21,500
Mirani	3,292	4,889	5,160	5,190	5,190	5,000	5,000
Nebo	10,033	800	840	800	800	800	800
Pioneer	2,778	26,938	28,525	29,550	30,650	31,500	32,500
Proserpine	2,644	7,746	8,010	8,200	8,380	8,550	8,650
Sarina	1,327	5,852	6,090	6,160	6,400	6,550	6,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>68,440</i>	<i>77,038</i>	<i>81,240</i>	<i>82,800</i>	<i>85,120</i>	<i>86,730</i>	<i>90,350</i>
<i>Northern Division</i>							
Ayr	4,914	18,421	19,130	19,300	19,450	19,500	19,400
Bowen	21,085	11,292	11,660	11,710	11,800	12,000	12,150
CHARTERS TOWERS	41	7,914	8,105	8,070	8,080	8,100	8,150
Dalrymple	67,782	2,580	2,710	2,670	2,650	2,650	2,650
Hinchinbrook	2,707	13,974	14,560	14,700	15,100	14,900	14,700
Thuringowa	4,121	10,914	11,375	12,900	13,900	14,600	15,800
TOWNSVILLE	376	80,365	83,065	84,450	85,300	84,900	84,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>101,030</i>	<i>145,460</i>	<i>150,605</i>	<i>153,800</i>	<i>156,280</i>	<i>156,650</i>	<i>157,150</i>

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1980(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June				
			1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Far North Division</i>							
Atherton	620	6,240	6,490	6,570	6,700	6,800	7,050
Aurukun	7,500	581	615	760	780	830	850
CAIRNS	56	34,857	35,605	36,000	36,200	36,200	37,100
Cardwell	2,901	6,478	6,740	6,750	6,860	6,900	6,800
Cook (d)	115,341	5,547	5,755	5,720	5,720	5,870	6,050
Croydon	28,386	222	235	230	230	220	220
Douglas	2,386	4,746	4,930	4,980	5,030	5,050	5,100
Eacham	1,142	3,433	3,620	3,660	3,680	3,700	3,800
Etheridge	39,917	940	975	970	960	910	950
Herberton	9,527	3,679	3,830	3,810	3,840	3,800	3,830
Johnstone	1,633	16,776	17,465	17,400	17,500	17,500	17,300
Mareeba	52,585	12,136	12,650	12,500	12,350	12,400	12,500
Mulgrave	1,737	23,025	23,870	25,500	26,700	27,650	29,000
Torres	2,796	6,001	6,275	6,250	6,400	6,200	6,250
<i>Total</i>	266,530	124,661	129,055	131,100	132,950	134,030	136,800
<i>North-West Division</i>							
Burke	41,802	1,137	1,200	1,200	1,350	1,350	1,300
Carpentaria	68,272	2,809	2,940	2,990	3,000	3,050	3,050
Cloncurry	49,969	4,036	4,175	4,270	4,300	4,250	4,250
Flinders	41,621	2,875	2,980	2,970	2,930	2,850	2,850
McKinlay	40,728	1,468	1,540	1,520	1,480	1,450	1,450
Mornington	1,192	755	795	790	790	800	850
MOUNT ISA	41,225	26,536	27,305	27,500	27,200	26,800	26,000
Richmond	26,936	1,442	1,515	1,510	1,470	1,450	1,450
<i>Total</i>	(e)311,770	41,058	42,450	42,750	42,520	42,000	41,200
Migratory (f) .. .. .	..	2,258	2,260	..	..	..	..
TOTAL STATE	1,727,000	2,037,197	2,111,745	2,136,810	2,166,700	2,197,400	2,247,800

(a) 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. (b) Including Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Mud, St Helena, and Whyte Islands. (c) Including foreshores and the Brisbane River. (d) Including Weipa Town. (e) Including 21 sq km in unincorporated islands. (f) 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.

POPULATION, URBAN CENTRES

	1966(a)	1971(a)	1976(a)	1976(b)		1966(a)	1971(a)	1976(a)	1976(b)
Atherton	2,882	3,089	3,611	3,720	Innisfail	7,449	7,471	7,933	8,160
Ayr	8,712	8,270	8,606	8,865	Kelso	n.a.	n.a.	1,072	1,110
Babinda	1,595	1,560	1,453	1,495	Kilcoy	1,150	1,148	1,289	1,330
Barcaldine	1,796	1,464	1,443	1,485	Kingaroy	5,080	4,925	5,088	5,240
Bargara	582	883	1,716	1,755	Laidley	1,515	1,524	1,593	1,640
Beachmere	308	396	612	630	Longreach	3,873	3,455	3,354	3,445
Beaudesert	3,309	3,643	4,029	4,150	Mackay	24,584	28,554	31,522	33,790
Beenleigh	2,026	2,458	4,216	4,330	Mareeba	4,898	5,160	5,776	5,950
Biloela	3,537	4,034	4,586	4,725	Maroochydore-				
Blackall	2,016	1,755	1,618	1,665	Mooloolaba	4,107	6,374	10,283	10,575
Blackwater	n.a.	1,984	4,638	4,770	Maryborough	20,404	19,916	20,670	21,280
Bongaree	729	1,101	2,302	2,370	Miles	1,485	1,438	1,367	1,410
Boonah	2,041	1,913	2,003	2,065	Millmerran	1,122	1,222	1,249	1,290
Bowen	5,159	5,880	6,707	6,885	Mitchell	1,733	1,443	1,283	1,320
Brisbane	716,402	818,423	892,987	919,270	Monto	1,813	1,565	1,557	1,605
Bucasia	n.a.	610	1,228	1,260	Moranbah	n.a.	1,050	4,053	4,165
Buderim	1,063	1,763	2,863	2,950	Mossman	1,638	1,594	1,598	1,645
Bundaberg	24,334	26,516	31,189	32,605	Mount Isa	16,952	25,497	25,377	26,105
Caboolture	2,543	3,248	4,641	4,775	Mount Morgan	4,080	3,741	3,246	3,350
Cairns	28,719	32,747	39,305	40,145	Moura	1,093	1,902	2,694	2,770
Caloundra	3,661	6,150	10,602	10,900	Mundubbera	1,103	1,084	1,059	1,090
Charleville	4,881	3,948	3,802	3,915	Murgon	2,264	2,478	2,407	2,480
Charters Towers	7,755	7,518	7,914	8,105	Nambour	6,220	6,807	7,435	7,655
Cherbourg	n.a.	1,070	1,054	1,085	Nanango	1,300	1,187	1,111	1,145
Childers	1,341	1,392	1,511	1,555	Nerang	n.a.	665	1,465	1,510
Chinchilla	3,336	3,013	3,161	3,255	Oakley	1,967	1,985	2,418	2,490
Clermont	1,676	1,672	1,644	1,690	Pallarenda	n.a.	n.a.	1,016	1,050
Clifton Beach	n.a.	n.a.	1,395	1,415	Pittsworth	1,551	1,786	1,730	1,785
Cloncurry	2,242	2,215	2,079	2,140	Point Lookout	n.a.	240	363	370
Collinsville	1,909	2,147	2,403	2,475	Proserpine	2,952	2,968	3,012	3,095
Coolum Beach	204	463	1,183	1,215	Ravenshoe	982	1,011	1,072	1,100
Cooroy	1,043	1,131	1,357	1,400	Rockhampton	45,412	48,213	50,132	52,420
Cunnamulla	1,992	1,805	1,897	1,950	Roma	6,013	5,870	5,898	6,070
Dalby	8,863	8,879	8,997	9,485	Rosewood	1,676	1,569	1,702	1,755
Deception Bay	704	976	2,078	2,140	Russell Is.-Macleay Is.	n.a.	248	343	355
Dysart	n.a.	n.a.	1,585	1,620	St George	2,254	2,176	2,095	2,155
Edmonton-Hambleton	1,231	1,441	1,636	1,685	Sarina	2,422	2,520	2,832	2,915
Emerald	2,197	2,923	3,161	3,250	Stanthorpe	3,641	3,602	3,927	4,045
Emu Park	n.a.	658	915	940	Tewantin-Noosa	2,728	4,075	5,834	5,985
Gatton	3,064	3,547	3,986	4,105	Thursday Island	2,655	2,237	2,336	2,405
Gayndah	1,754	1,802	1,643	1,690	Tin Can Bay	513	615	719	740
Gladstone	12,470	15,574	18,591	19,450	Toowoomba	52,145	57,578	63,956	67,340
Gold Coast (c)	49,358	69,120	94,014	98,900	Townsville	56,930	68,591	78,653	81,230
Goondiwindi	3,529	3,695	3,741	3,850	Tully	2,883	2,668	2,793	2,875
Gordonvale	2,199	2,142	2,103	2,165	Walkerston	673	980	1,140	1,170
Gympie	11,286	11,096	11,205	11,535	Warwick	10,075	9,303	9,169	9,435
Hervey Bay	4,574	6,170	9,150	9,380	Weipa	769	2,199	2,876	2,950
Holloways Beach	n.a.	236	1,048	1,080	Winton	1,676	1,331	1,275	1,310
Home Hill	3,518	3,058	3,330	3,425	Wondai	1,214	1,146	1,118	1,150
Hughenden	2,069	1,916	1,811	1,865	Woorim	248	345	721	740
Ingham	5,375	5,787	5,868	6,045	Yeppoon	3,420	4,534	5,575	5,725
Inglewood	953	1,004	1,094	1,125	Yorkey's Knob	n.a.	425	1,137	1,170

(a) Census 30 June. (b) Estimated population, incorporating adjustment for under-enumeration. (c) Excluding area in New South Wales.

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 1976 (a)
		Estimated 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976				
			Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	3,080	870,287	473,040	484,705	957,745	985,920	
Gold Coast (b)	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	

(a) Census population adjusted for under-enumeration. (b) Excluding the portion in New South Wales which at the 1976 Census had a population of 6,455 males and 6,735 females.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing (2401.3 to 2404.3) (*irregular*)

Demography (3101.3) (*annual*)

Population Estimates and Areas for Local Authority Areas (3202.3) (*annual*)

Population Estimates and Areas for Suburbs, Localities, and Local Authority Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division (3209.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, 1976 (a)

Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (2129.0)

Characteristics of Population in Local Government Areas (2201.0 to 2208.0—Eight separate bulletins, one for each State and Territory. Queensland bulletin, 2203.0)

Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (2401.0 to 2408.0—Eight separate bulletins, one for each State and Territory. Queensland bulletin, 2403.0)

Estimated Age Distribution of the Population: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) (*annual*)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0) (*annual*)

(a) Results of the 1976 Census are being issued in four formats: printed publications (as listed below), computer printout, microfiche, and magnetic tape.

Chapter 7

VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

Under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* 1962–1981 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.

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)	1980			Crude birth rate ^(a)	
	Males	Females	Persons	1975	1980
Brisbane	8,290	7,725	16,015	17.0	15.6
Moreton	1,983	1,830	3,813	14.2	12.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,133	980	2,113	16.4	13.9
Darling Downs	1,379	1,328	2,707	17.6	16.4
South-West	270	240	510	20.7	18.6
Fitzroy	1,157	1,137	2,294	18.4	16.4
Central-West	111	122	233	19.6	16.8
Mackay	741	715	1,456	19.3	16.1
Northern	1,306	1,222	2,528	19.8	16.1
Far North	1,273	1,201	2,474	20.6	18.1
North-West	417	412	829	24.6	20.1
Total	18,060	16,912	34,972	17.5	15.6

(a) Births per 1,000 mean population.

Masculinity of Births

The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) is usually between 105 and 106 for Australia. As there are fewer births for States, their rates vary more widely. In 1980 the masculinity of births registered in Queensland was 107. Higher male mortality reduces this disproportion between the sexes until, in the absence of migration, the sex distribution tends to equalise at about age 50 years and at succeeding ages males become the minority group.

Crude Birth Rates

In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Crude birth rate(a)		Gross reproduction rate(b)		Net reproduction rate(b)	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(c)	23.6	22.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1.52	<i>n.a.</i>	1.32
1931-1940(c)	19.0	17.2	<i>n.a.</i>	1.14	<i>n.a.</i>	1.04
1941-1950(c)	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960(c)	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970(c)	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1971-1975(c)	19.3	19.0	1.31	1.22	1.27	1.19
1976	16.7	16.4	1.07	1.01	1.04	0.98
1977	16.3	16.1	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.96
1978	15.9	15.7	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.94
1979	16.0	15.5	0.98	0.94	0.96	0.92
1980	15.6	15.4	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.91

(a) Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. (b) See following text. (c) Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter.

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 since 1946 in fertility, that is the average number of children born to women living through their child-bearing period and subject to the fertility conditions prevailing, are shown 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 five. 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.

Decreases in fertility occurred in all age groups in 1980. Since 1970 the percentage of confinements happening in the first year of marriage has fallen from 14.7 to 10.7 while the median age of mothers of first nuptial children increased from 23.0 to 24.8 years. During this period overall fertility decreased by 34 per cent for mothers aged under 25 years, by 27 per cent for the 25 to 34 age group, and by 54 per cent for those aged 35 and over.

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 takes into account deaths of women 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(a), GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1946-1950(b)	1951-1955(b)	1956-1960(b)	1961-1965(b)	1966-1970(b)	1971-1975(b)	1979	1980
15-19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	57.75	37.31	34.39
20-24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	170.67	120.72	116.28
25-29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	172.23	145.92	141.31
30-34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	86.81	73.10	71.43
35-39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	37.67	23.92	23.27
40-44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	10.63	5.66	4.72
Fertility rate(c)	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.68	2.03	1.96
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.31	0.98	0.95
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.27	0.96	0.92

(a) Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. (b) Average of annual rates. (c) See preceding text.

Age of Mother, Previous Issue, and Durations of Marriages

The next table shows nuptial confinements by the number of previous issue and total number of children of current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a): AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Age of mother (years)	Confinements	Children of current marriage(b)	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20	1,470	1,788	1.22	1,175	281	14	—	—	—
20-24	9,102	14,383	1.58	5,005	3,138	806	140	12	1
25-29	11,345	22,785	2.01	4,127	4,169	2,242	613	144	50
30-34	5,649	14,444	2.56	1,244	1,706	1,615	750	210	124
35-39	1,450	4,484	3.09	259	346	356	223	146	120
40 and over	248	1,067	4.30	45	38	32	28	34	71
Total	29,264	58,951	2.01	11,855	9,678	5,065	1,754	546	366

(a) Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births. (b) These totals are derived by multiplying the number of confinements shown in each of 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 1980.

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

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a): PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND

Confinements and issue	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of previous children						
0	12,359	11,591	12,006	11,742	11,960	11,855
1	10,402	10,508	9,995	9,757	9,903	9,678
2	4,869	5,064	5,139	5,161	5,275	5,065
3	1,935	1,831	1,769	1,684	1,740	1,754
4	753	642	642	568	548	546
5 and over	749	628	481	436	394	366
Total confinements	31,067	30,264	30,032	29,348	29,820	29,264
Children of current marriage(b) ..	64,982	63,165	61,369	59,743	60,329	58,951
Average number of children	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.01

(a) Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births. (b) See note (b) to table above.

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(a): AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1980

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	1,175	..	778	108	252	31	5	1	—
20-24 ..	5,005	..	898	367	1,300	1,036	796	398	210
25-29 ..	4,127	..	402	180	604	518	526	558	1,339
30-34 ..	1,244	..	162	85	251	139	126	66	415
35-39 ..	259	..	43	18	65	25	26	13	69
40 and over	45	..	10	3	9	7	6	1	9
Total ..	11,855	..	2,293	761	2,481	1,756	1,485	1,037	2,042
ALL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20	3,397	1,927	791	117	386	139	33	3	1
20-24 ..	10,996	1,894	917	383	1,577	1,769	1,770	1,376	1,310
25-29 ..	12,280	935	412	186	696	796	1,074	1,312	6,869
30-34 ..	6,091	442	169	85	295	261	340	309	4,190
35-39 ..	1,616	166	44	18	77	61	76	60	1,114
40 and over	281	33	10	3	12	9	15	7	192
Total ..	34,661	5,397	2,343	792	3,043	3,035	3,308	3,067	13,676

(a) Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

Since 1970, the proportion of first and second to total nuptial confinements has risen from 65 per cent to 74 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.

Ex-nuptial Births

The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1980 was 5,443, the percentage of the total births being 15.56. 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 risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 14.15 per cent during the five years 1976 to 1980. In 1980, 1,941 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,852 were aged 20-29, and 650 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 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 legitimations was 765 in 1979 and 538 in 1980.

Multiple Births

In 1980 one in every 111 confinements resulting in live-born issue was a multiple birth. There were 308 cases of twins and 5 cases of triplets, the total number of live-born issue being 624.

Still-births (Fetal 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 fetal deaths are given in Section 3, Deaths.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,497 deaths registered in Queensland during 1980. These are analysed geographically in the next table, while associated death rates by selected causes and numbers according to cause are shown in Chapter 9, Health, Section 6.

Deaths in Statistical Divisions

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, 1980

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate(a)
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,360	3,639	7,999	162	7.8
Moreton	1,344	906	2,250	49	7.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	672	455	1,127	20	7.4
Darling Downs	706	558	1,264	30	7.7
South-West	147	71	218	8	8.0
Fitzroy	541	381	922	28	6.6
Central-West	62	35	97	1	7.0
Mackay	284	158	442	11	4.9
Northern	658	407	1,065	29	6.8
Far North	566	360	926	41	6.8
North-West	127	60	187	15	4.5
Total	9,467	7,030	16,497	394	7.3

(a) 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 in some years risen above the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	9.19	9.40	1975	7.88	7.91
1931-1940(b)	8.85	9.31	1976	8.17	8.10
1941-1950(b)	9.19	9.86	1977	7.68	7.73
1951-1960(b)	8.54	9.02	1978	7.67	7.61
1961-1970(b)	8.84	8.82	1979	7.45	7.39
1971-1980(b)	8.07	7.99	1980	7.34	7.44

(a) 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. (b) Averages of annual rates.

Median Ages at Death

Median ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1950 and for the latest three years. The higher male mortality at all ages is reflected in the median age of deceased males which is significantly below that of deceased females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Median age at death in					
	1950	1960	1970	1978	1979	1980
Males	65.6	67.5	68.0	68.4	69.0	69.1
Females	68.6	71.4	74.2	75.4	76.2	76.3

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, 97, and certain perinatal conditions (especially prematurity and respiratory conditions), 184, accounted for 71 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1980, mostly within the first week of life. Complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (43 per cent) were the main maternal causes of fetal 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. The figures for perinatal deaths for years prior to 1979 have been revised to conform to the new definitions introduced in 1979. (See footnote (c).)

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars (a)	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)
PERINATAL DEATHS (c)												
Fetal deaths .. M	155	8.2	146	8.0	124	6.8	128	7.2	137	7.5	154	8.5
F	144	8.1	142	8.2	122	7.2	131	7.8	143	8.3	107	6.3
Period of gestation M	29	1.5	25	1.4	8	0.4	21	1.2	29	1.6	29	1.6
less than 28 weeks F	30	1.7	37	2.1	13	0.8	23	1.4	33	1.9	18	1.1
Period of gestation M	126	6.7	121	6.7	116	6.4	107	6.0	108	5.9	125	6.9
28 weeks and over(d) .. F	114	6.4	105	6.0	109	6.4	108	6.4	110	6.4	89	5.2
Neonatal deaths M	215	11.4	207	11.4	191	10.5	162	9.1	124	6.8	129	7.1
F	158	8.8	180	10.4	135	7.9	123	7.3	118	6.9	129	7.6
Under one week M	197	10.5	185	10.2	168	9.3	138	7.7	105	5.7	105	5.8
F	138	7.7	156	9.0	111	6.5	99	5.9	98	5.7	109	6.4
One week and under M	18	1.0	22	1.2	23	1.3	24	1.3	19	1.0	24	1.3
four weeks .. F	20	1.1	24	1.4	24	1.4	24	1.4	20	1.2	20	1.2
Total .. M	370	19.7	353	19.5	315	17.4	290	16.2	261	14.3	283	15.5
F	302	16.9	322	18.5	257	15.1	254	15.1	261	15.2	236	13.9
INFANT DEATHS (e)												
Under one week M	208	11.1	193	10.7	178	9.9	147	8.3	112	6.2	109	6.0
F	145	8.2	164	9.5	116	6.8	103	6.2	106	6.2	115	6.8
One week and under M	21	1.1	24	1.3	25	1.4	25	1.4	19	1.0	24	1.3
four weeks .. F	22	1.2	26	1.5	25	1.5	25	1.5	20	1.2	20	1.2
Four weeks and .. M	88	4.7	73	4.1	72	4.0	86	4.8	73	4.0	66	3.7
under one year F	63	3.6	55	3.2	62	3.6	58	3.5	50	2.9	60	3.5
Total .. M	317	17.0	290	16.1	275	15.3	258	14.5	204	11.2	199	11.0
F	230	13.0	245	14.2	203	12.0	186	11.1	176	10.3	195	11.5

(a) Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. (b) Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for perinatal deaths, and per 1,000 live births for infant deaths. (c) Deaths of neo-nates within 28 days of birth and fetuses of at least 500 grams at birth or, where birthweight is unknown, of the corresponding gestational age (22 weeks). (d) Including cases where period of gestation is unknown. (e) Including all infants born alive who died within 12 months of birth, irrespective of birthweight.

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 halved. It was halved again in the next 30 years and again in the 20 years to 1980.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	49.16	54.93	1975	15.03	14.27
1931-1940(b)	38.14	40.05	1976	15.18	13.83
1941-1950(b)	31.03	31.13	1977	13.68	12.47
1951-1960(b)	22.32	22.21	1978	12.91	12.20
1961-1970(b)	19.28	18.76	1979	10.80	11.37
1971-1980(b)	14.93	14.15	1980	11.27	10.70

(a) Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966. (b) Averages of annual rates.

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(a)		Maternal mortality rate(b)	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1975	36,403	233,012	—	13	—	0.06
1976	35,243	227,810	5	30	0.14	0.13
1977	34,935	226,291	3	18	0.09	0.08
1978	34,465	224,181	3	14	0.09	0.06
1979	35,195	223,132	3	18	0.09	0.08
1980	34,972	225,527	4	22	0.11	0.10

(a) Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. (b) Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

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	1980	71.0	70.8	62.1	52.6	43.3	33.0	25.0	17.1	13.7
	F	78.1	77.8	69.1	59.3	49.5	39.9	30.6	21.9	17.9
Queensland .. M	1980	71.4	71.2	62.5	53.0	43.8	34.4	25.6	17.9	14.6
	F	78.5	78.4	69.7	59.9	50.2	40.6	31.4	22.7	18.7
Canada .. M	1970-72	69.3	69.8	61.2	51.7	42.5	33.2	24.5	17.0	13.7
	F	76.4	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	29.9	21.4	17.5
Denmark .. M	1975-76	71.1	70.9	62.3	52.6	43.2	33.7	24.9	17.1	13.7
	F	76.8	76.5	67.7	57.9	48.1	38.5	29.5	21.1	17.1
Japan .. M	1974	71.2	71.0	62.5	52.8	43.3	34.0	25.2	17.0	13.4
	F	76.3	76.0	67.4	57.5	47.9	38.3	29.0	20.3	16.2
New Zealand .. M	1975-77	69.4	69.5	60.9	51.5	42.2	32.8	23.9	16.2	n.a.
	F	75.9	75.8	67.1	57.4	47.7	38.1	29.0	20.6	n.a.
U.K. .. M	1973-75	69.2	n.a.	60.8	51.2	41.6	32.2	23.3	15.6	12.3
	F	75.5	n.a.	66.9	57.1	47.3	37.7	28.6	20.2	16.3
U.S.A. .. M	1975	68.7	68.9	60.3	50.8	41.7	32.6	24.1	16.8	13.7
	F	76.5	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	30.1	21.8	18.0
West Germany .. M	1975-77	68.6	69.0	60.4	50.8	41.5	32.3	23.6	15.8	12.4
	F	75.2	75.4	66.7	56.9	47.2	37.7	28.5	19.9	15.9

4 MARRIAGES

Marriage Rates

There were 17,157 marriages registered in Queensland during 1980 compared with 16,082 in the previous year. The next table gives a comparison of the crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a). QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	7.4	7.8	1975	7.3	7.6
1931-1940(b)	8.1	8.2	1976	7.9	7.9
1941-1950(b)	9.7	9.9	1977	7.4	7.5
1951-1960(b)	7.5	7.9	1978	7.1	7.2
1961-1970(b)	7.9	8.2	1979	7.3	7.2
1971-1980(b)	7.8	7.9	1980	7.6	7.5

(a) Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. (b) Averages of annual rates.

Age and Marital Status

In the next table the age and marital status are shown for persons whose marriages were registered in 1980. Of the 589 brides and 18 bridegrooms aged under 18 years, 11 brides were aged 15, and 1 bridegroom was aged 16. Over 19 per cent of persons marrying were divorced. Ten years ago divorcees remarrying comprised less than 6 per cent of total marriages.

MARRIAGES: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Age at marriage (years)	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18	18	589	—	—	—	—	18	589
18-19	784	3,161	—	—	—	2	784	3,163
20-24	7,363	7,104	—	13	99	368	7,462	7,485
25-29	3,438	1,643	12	46	636	805	4,086	2,494
30-34	979	446	13	44	805	745	1,797	1,235
35-39	283	149	24	55	605	496	912	700
40-44	113	59	37	70	449	331	599	460
45-49	79	32	49	78	303	195	431	305
50-54	53	18	60	93	236	157	349	268
55-59	35	17	75	87	139	61	249	165
60 and over	48	17	245	208	177	68	470	293
Total	13,193	13,235	515	694	3,449	3,228	17,157	17,157

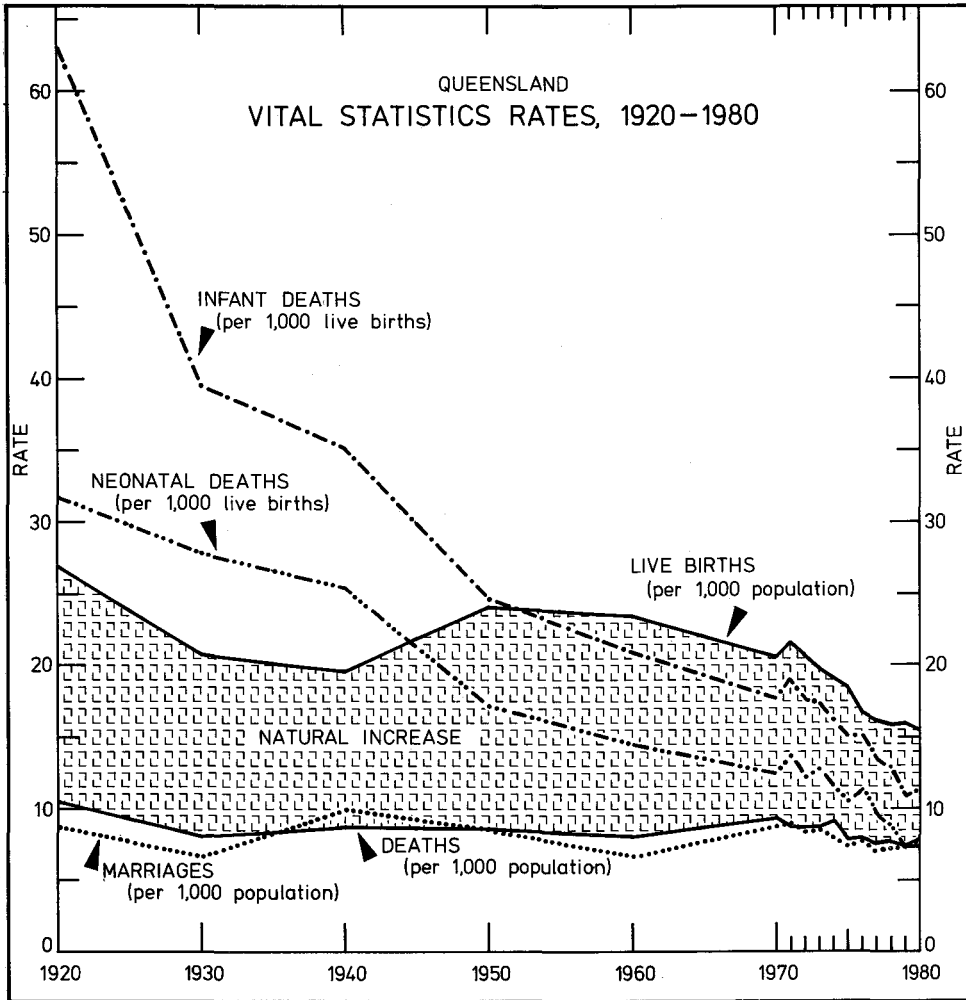
The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms. This is the age above and below which the distribution of age is equally divided.

MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1977	23.53	21.08	54.62	52.03	34.73	30.26	24.79	22.09
1978	23.73	21.22	53.71	51.12	34.72	30.85	25.01	22.23
1979	23.81	21.30	58.91	51.92	36.21	32.74	25.19	22.43
1980	23.84	21.49	59.04	52.21	36.31	32.80	25.27	22.60

Category of Celebrant

Of the total marriages performed in 1980 in Queensland, 6,260, or 36 per cent, were celebrated by civil officers (State Registered Officers, 1,827, and other civil officers, 4,433). The remaining 10,897 marriages were celebrated by officials of the following religious denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,405; Uniting Church, 2,505; Church of England, 2,447; Presbyterian, 499; Lutheran, 416; Baptist, 308; Church of Christ, 223; Salvation Army, 131; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 89; other religious denominations, 859.



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 Commonwealth

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 was 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 8, Law, Order, and Public Safety, Section 2.

In Queensland during 1980, 6,231 divorces were granted, an increase of 414 on the 5,817 decrees granted in 1979.

The next table provides a summary of divorce statistics for the latest six years for which detailed dissections are available.

DIVORCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Year ended 31 December							
	1975	1976			1977(c)	1978(c)	1979(e)	1980(c)
		Matrimonial causes(d)	Family law(b)(c)	Total				
Petitions lodged	4,029	23	9,543	9,566	6,810	6,406	5,730	7,209
Husbands	1,227	3	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>
Wives	2,802	20						
Dissolutions granted	(d)2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219
Husbands	929	903	2,556	3,459	2,505	2,006	2,078	2,471
Wives	1,754	2,054	4,098	6,152	4,788	4,100	3,733	3,748
Decrees granted	2,689	2,961	6,658	9,619	7,302	6,110	5,817	6,231
Decree nisi made absolute	2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219
Nullity	3	4	4	8	9	4	6	12
Judicial separation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dissolutions by duration of marriage	2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219
Under 5 years	200	163	1,194	1,357	1,123	1,120	1,082	1,201
5-9 "	866	896	1,880	2,776	2,055	1,675	1,666	1,700
10-14 "	564	666	1,130	1,796	1,416	1,173	1,044	1,204
15-19 "	394	449	778	1,227	942	777	747	773
20-29 "	487	553	1,212	1,765	1,283	954	907	951
30 years and over	173	230	460	690	474	407	365	390
Number of children at dissolution by age	4,229	4,769	8,403	13,172	10,132	8,496	7,463	7,784
Under 1 year	24	27	8	35	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>	} <i>n.a.</i>
1-4 years	784	844	1,383	2,227				
5-9 "	1,321	1,531	2,937	4,468				
10-14 "	1,170	1,350	2,554	3,904				
15-20 "	930	1,017	(e) 1,521	2,538				
Not known	—	—	—	—				
Crude divorce rate (f)	12.90	14.03	31.54	45.57	34.17	28.20	26.44	27.67

(a) State invested jurisdiction. (b) Commonwealth jurisdiction. (c) Including 104 in 1976, 192 in 1977, 244 in 1978, 152 in 1979, and 231 in 1980 granted at Lismore (N.S.W.). (d) Including one marriage dissolved with both husband and wife petitioning. (e) 15 to 17 years only. (f) Number of decrees granted per 10,000 mean population.

Among the 12,438 persons whose marriages were dissolved during 1980, 496 husbands and 530 wives had been divorced previously. While 2,385 childless couples were divorced in 1980, there were 7,784 living children under 18 years of age (at the time of the petition) involved in the remaining 3,834 marriages dissolved.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives.

DIVORCES: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
1979									
Under 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20-24	25	310	41	—	—	—	—	—	376
25-29	3	458	638	66	8	1	—	1	1,175
30-34	1	69	552	507	53	7	—	1	1,190
35-39	—	12	89	400	309	37	8	1	856
40-44	1	2	25	109	275	269	34	12	727
45-49	—	1	6	28	69	183	183	48	518
50 and over	—	2	4	15	50	90	199	608	968
Total	31	854	1,355	1,125	764	587	424	671	5,811
1980									
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	23	352	33	2	1	—	—	—	411
25-29	1	468	678	61	10	—	1	—	1,219
30-34	—	87	532	579	63	6	2	2	1,271
35-39	—	24	94	431	401	57	14	2	1,023
40-44	—	—	24	85	313	264	47	9	742
45-49	—	2	7	31	76	209	159	40	524
50 and over	—	2	5	10	35	105	216	656	1,029
Total	24	935	1,373	1,199	899	641	439	709	6,219

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

- Demography (3101.3) (annual)
- Perinatal Deaths (3303.3) (annual)

Central Office Publications

- Births (3301.0) (annual)
- Deaths (3302.0) (annual)
- Perinatal Deaths (3304.0) (annual)
- Australian Life Tables (3305.0) (1970-72)
- Marriages (3306.0) (annual)
- Divorces (3307.0) (annual)

Chapter 8

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 (Chapter 4) and registration of vital events (Chapter 7). In addition, further details of divorces are contained in Chapter 7.

Public expenditure on law, order, and public safety is detailed in Chapter 22, 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.

Supreme Courts

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. Thirteen judges and two masters (barristers appointed in November 1980 to take over duties of judges in chambers) 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 retire 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 four jurors are appointed if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts

District Court judges numbered 19 at October 1981. Of these 16 are appointed to Brisbane (four 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. Seven judges are appointed in Queensland, and, in addition to the Registry centres, sittings are held in Rockhampton, Cairns, and Lismore (N.S.W.).

Magistrates Courts

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, in certain circumstances, by registrars not being members of the Police Force. 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.

Small Claims Tribunal

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 and to \$1,000 from 1 February 1979. 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.

Small Debts Courts

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 or the Full Court, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal applies to the Crown on sentence and to the person convicted on indictment on conviction or sentence.

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* 1965–1980. 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, in certain circumstances, 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* 1912–1981, 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, 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 forfeit or suspend licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees. For details of revenue collected from liquor licensing see Chapter 22, Public Finance, 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 1981, there were 245 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act 1952-1980* 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 1981, there were 1,757 solicitors holding Practising Certificates 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 and persons unable to read or write English are among those disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, 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 Queensland Legal Aid Commission, established by the *Legal Aid Act 1978*, took over responsibility for the State of the functions of the Commonwealth Legal Aid Office, the Queensland Legal Assistance Committee, and some of the legal advice work performed by the Public Trust Office. 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 and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

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 Commonwealth and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 20 clubs and a membership of approximately 15,000 in 1981.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR						
Sworn-in personnel						
General police	3,164	3,296	3,288	3,195	3,327	3,577
Technical and scientific police(a) .. .	—	—	—	100	106	122
Detectives and plain clothes police ..	446	503	570	607	587	639
Total	3,610	3,799	3,858	3,902	4,020	4,338
Other police personnel						
Probationaries	94	117	78	58	247	94
Cadets	330	314	297	172	120	122
Native trackers	6	6	2	3	3	3
Total	430	437	377	233	370	219
Total police strength						
Metropolitan (b)	2,261	2,388	2,323	2,219	2,467	2,475
Country	1,779	1,848	1,912	1,916	1,923	2,082
Total	4,040	4,236	4,235	4,135	4,390	4,557
Public service staff	633	634	623	638	645	641
Other civilian staff(c)						
Driver's licence testing officers .. .	22	21	22	20	17	16
Others	19	21	21	r 21	r 22	22
Total	41	42	43	r 41	r 39	38
Population per sworn-in officer .. .	585	562	562	563	559	533
GENERAL CRIME(d)						
Homicide	152	136	121	167	137	144
Serious assault	510	525	721	945	1,228	1,395
Robbery	312	268	308	273	298	321
Rape and attempted rape	60	70	69	59	100	121
Other sexual offences	1,016	901	979	1,127	1,275	1,382
Breaking and entering	15,518	14,174	16,276	17,948	19,882	23,339
Stealing etc. motor vehicles	4,996	5,017	5,617	5,892	5,870	6,057
Other stealing	30,841	29,675	34,531	37,712	40,151	41,862
Fraud and false pretences	5,100	4,850	7,186	6,422	8,658	8,026
Drug offences	2,287	2,631	2,899	3,598	4,504	5,691
Stock offences	566	498	394	522	524	518
Drink driving offences	11,140	12,047	11,084	14,790	16,756	19,408
Other offences	14,573	14,411	16,820	18,064	18,668	20,225
Total reported	87,071	85,203	97,005	107,519	118,051	128,489
Cleared %	46	50	50	52	51	52
Cleared (minors)(e) %	17	15	16	17	17	17
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER						
Drunkenness	37,897	35,515	31,796	33,443	35,161	35,465
Obscene language	3,173	2,878	3,169	3,643	3,607	4,343
Disorderly conduct	2,569	2,156	1,274	1,128	1,186	1,590
Resisting arrest	1,338	1,275	1,510	1,536	1,655	1,862
Evading fares	180	120	115	112	284	191
Total	45,157	41,944	37,864	39,862	41,893	43,451

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
TRAFFIC OFFENCES						
Penalty notices issued	256,585	255,651	269,149	281,388	302,571	364,025
Paid without court action	219,779	218,135	239,482	256,148	274,630	332,720
Summons for non-payment	31,868	34,640	26,372	22,554	25,850	26,812

(a) Police engaged in technical and trade areas and on scientific duties, previously included under the heading "General police" but from 1 August 1978 appointed to the new Technical and Scientific Officer Structures within the Force. (b) Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. (c) Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. (d) Selected crime reported or becoming known to the police as recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. (e) Minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Legislative and administrative changes affect the comparability of statistics of Criminal Courts over time. Extension of the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is reflected in the numbers of persons charged with serious assault (bodily harm) and other sexual offences in 1975-76 and with breaking and entering and stealing and unlawfully using motor vehicles in 1976-77. New collection procedures were adopted in 1976-77 and this further affects comparisons between the figures for 1976-77 and previous years.

A new offence classification has been adopted from 1978-79 and data for previous years have been revised to conform with the new classification. The changes relate to the grouping of offences by type and thus do not affect the scope of the data over time.

It should be noted that in these 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

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, 1979-80

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with		
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over ^(a)	Acquitted or found insane	Other ^(b)
Homicide	80	5	37	12	36
Serious assault (bodily harm)	105	26	81	24	26
Robbery	57	4	47	3	11
Rape and attempted rape	51	—	26	11	14
Other sexual offences	93	—	73	4	16
Arson	63	4	54	4	9
Breaking and entering	228	12	193	13	34
Stealing, unlawfully using motor vehicle	112	3	84	11	20
Drug offences	91	15	75	17	14
Other offences	620	89	473	96	140
Total	1,500	158	1,143	195	320

(a) Including admitted to probation. (b) No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows for six years the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Higher Courts.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Homicide	Serious assault (bodily harm)	Robbery	Rape and attempted rape	Other sexual offences	Arson	Breaking and entering	Stealing etc. motor vehicles	Drug offences	Other offences	Total
1974-75	67	162	94	60	153	39	902	184	55	567	2,283
1975-76	92	(a)139	171	45	(a)93	78	866	206	52	792	(a)2,534
1976-77	95	120	142	80	101	57	(a)349	(a)86	42	444	(a)1,516
1977-78	89	139	79	42	104	65	198	89	32	568	1,405
1978-79	81	119	98	66	96	56	222	82	46	570	1,436
1979-80	85	131	61	51	93	67	240	115	106	709	1,658

(a) Figures affected by changes in jurisdiction.

Lower Courts

A total of 59 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1979-80. The next table shows the numbers of appearances on criminal charges before these courts, as well as appearances before Children's Courts and industrial magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES (a)

Year	Assault (b)	Fraud and misappropriation	Robbery and extortion	Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	Property damage	Driving, traffic, etc. (c)	All other	Total
1974-75	1,782	868	112	9,577	1,118	71,391	52,487	137,335
1975-76	1,721	924	128	9,197	1,187	66,882	50,565	130,604
1976-77	1,964	954	156	8,914	1,083	78,599	48,704	140,374
1977-78	2,721	1,115	105	9,000	1,261	73,356	45,357	132,915
1978-79	3,055	1,126	90	9,136	1,279	78,780	45,842	139,308
1979-80	3,134	1,365	111	8,925	1,241	74,099	48,382	137,257

(a) Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. (b) Including homicide and sex offences. (c) Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug; excluding traffic penalty notices paid without court action.

Total lower court appearances have slightly decreased from 66 per 1,000 mean population in 1974-75 to a rate of 62 in 1979-80.

MAGISTRATES COURTS (a): CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1979-80

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences		Proportion of population (b)
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brisbane	11,621	36.1	46,199	63.0	15,422	53.8	73,242	54.6	45.8
Moreton	1,103	3.4	7,953	10.8	2,598	9.1	11,654	8.7	13.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,106	6.5	2,078	2.8	1,178	4.1	5,362	4.0	6.7
Darling Downs	1,012	3.1	3,586	4.9	1,563	5.5	6,161	4.6	7.3
South-West	793	2.5	531	0.7	482	1.7	1,806	1.4	1.2
Fitzroy	2,058	6.4	2,768	3.8	1,160	4.1	5,986	4.5	6.2
Central-West	328	1.0	304	0.4	258	0.9	890	0.7	0.6
Mackay	701	2.2	1,811	2.5	847	3.6	3,359	2.5	4.0
Northern	3,309	10.3	3,406	4.6	1,893	6.6	8,608	6.4	7.0
Far North	4,518	14.0	2,344	3.2	2,134	7.4	8,996	6.7	6.1
North-West	4,650	14.4	2,364	3.2	1,131	4.0	8,145	6.1	1.8
Queensland	32,199	100.0	73,344	100.0	28,666	100.0	134,209	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding Children's Courts. (b) At 30 June 1980.

Almost two-thirds of the Magistrates Court cases involving traffic violations in Queensland are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve 63 per cent of defendants charged in this Division.

The next table shows the number of persons charged, convictions, etc. in Magistrates Courts. Details relating to Children's Courts are not included.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS CHARGED, CONVICTIONS, ETC., 1979-80

Particulars	Persons charged		Punishment		
	Males	Females	Imprisoned	Fined	Other(a)
Summary convictions					
<i>Assault (including sex offences)</i>	1,581	115	120	1,349	227
Major assault	364	16	38	274	68
Minor assault	1,133	99	72	1,025	135
Sex offences	69	—	8	40	21
Other violations of person	15	—	2	10	3
<i>Robbery and extortion</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fraud and misappropriation</i>	816	284	141	835	124
Embezzlement	38	8	1	39	6
Fraud and forgery (including currency)	778	276	140	796	118
<i>Theft, breaking and entering, etc.</i>	4,657	1,490	628	4,558	961
Motor vehicle theft etc.	479	25	132	277	95
Other stealing	3,128	1,378	221	3,660	625
Receiving/unlawful possession	330	45	34	287	54
Burglary and housebreaking	288	21	119	118	72
Other breaking and entering	432	21	122	216	115
<i>Property damage</i>	915	63	36	847	95
Arson	—	—	—	—	—
Other property damage	915	63	36	847	95
<i>Driving, traffic, etc.</i>	55,431	5,949	541	60,714	125
Drink driving etc.	14,495	530	298	14,725	2
Dangerous/negligent driving	2,132	252	11	2,368	5
Other driving, traffic, etc.	38,804	5,167	232	43,621	118
<i>Other offences</i>	13,705	2,674	330	11,318	4,731
Drug offences	2,069	356	127	2,193	105
Drunkenness	4,297	778	4	607	4,464
Offensive behaviour	1,048	200	10	1,157	81
Trespass and vagrancy	340	543	139	701	43
Firearm etc. offences	189	5	10	175	9
Liquor and gambling offences	612	53	1	661	3
Enforcement of order	58	5	28	26	9
Revenue etc. offences	2,259	482	—	2,741	—
Local Authority by-laws	292	38	—	330	—
Other offences	2,541	214	11	2,727	17
Total summary convictions	77,105	10,575	1,796	79,621	6,263
Committed for trial or sentence	1,502	196	} Not applicable		
Bail estreated(b)	27,087	3,092			
Discharged or withdrawn	12,590	2,062			
Total appearances	(c) 118,284	15,925			

(a) Comprising 4,722 convicted and not punished, 880 on probation, and 661 on recognizance bond. (b) Including no conviction recorded and deferred sentences. (c) Including 2,181 cases against companies.

The next table shows details of appearances in Children's Courts during 1980-81. A child appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

The volume of Children's Court business is directly related to the method by which the police deal with juvenile offenders. Depending on policy relating to the cautioning of juvenile offenders, the number of juveniles proceeded against fluctuates over time. This policy is also reflected in total court business, particularly for offences where there is a significant proportion of juvenile activity.

CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND: OFFENCES AND OUTCOMES, 1980-81

Offence	Appearances		Proven offences(a)					
			Convicted			Unconvicted		
	Males	Females	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(b)	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(c)
Homicide	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assault, major .. .	35	10	—	—	7	8	10	18
Assault, minor .. .	108	19	1	1	23	11	4	76
Sex offences .. .	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
Robbery and extortion .. .	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	8
Breaking and entering .. .	577	52	36	17	5	113	66	372
Stealing etc. motor vehicles .. .	461	31	38	9	28	111	61	231
Other stealing .. .	547	107	27	16	17	67	77	423
Arson .. .	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Other wilful damage etc. .. .	83	10	3	2	13	9	7	53
Fraud and false pretences .. .	41	12	2	—	1	21	4	24
Drug offences .. .	43	10	2	2	11	2	6	28
Drink driving .. .	57	5	1	—	42	—	1	18
Other traffic and transport .. .	609	29	—	1	334	—	2	285
Drunkenness .. .	89	15	—	—	9	—	—	91
Disorderly conduct(d) .. .	130	29	—	—	13	5	4	130
Other offences .. .	149	25	3	3	24	14	10	114
Total .. .	2,957	358	113	52	527	366	252	1,884

(a) Including all cases where guilt has been established. Excluding all cases discharged or withdrawn. (b) Including imprisoned, fined, and/or restitution etc. (c) Including admonished and discharged, committed for trial or sentence, etc. (d) Including obscene language, indecent behaviour, etc.

5 PRISONS, PROBATION, AND PAROLE

Prisons

During 1980-81 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, administered by the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the Minister for Welfare Services. 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.

At 30 June 1981 State Farms held 118 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities.

A system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison is in operation. A Release to Work hostel has been acquired in the Brisbane metropolitan area. 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.

The next table shows for six years the number of prisoners admitted each year and the number in confinement at the end of each year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners admitted during year ^(a)		Prisoners in confinement at end of year ^(b)		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1975-76	8	2	4,931	203	1,536	30	74
1976-77	8	2	4,630	228	1,498	23	71
1977-78	8	2	4,594	292	1,597	37	75
1978-79	8	2	4,506	294	1,697	43	79
1979-80	8	2	4,681	335	1,686	53	77
1980-81	8	2	4,993	347	1,733	49	77

(a) Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. (b) Including persons held pending court action.

The next table shows the type of offence and length of sentence for convicted persons admitted to prison in 1980-81. In this, and the following tables on probation and parole, persons involved with more than one offence are counted once only, and classified to the most serious offence.

PRISONS, QUEENSLAND: CONVICTED PRISONERS ADMITTED^(a), 1980-81

Offence	Length of sentence						Total
	Week-end sentences	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and over ^(b)	
Homicide (including dangerous driving causing death)	1	1	3	14	13	11	43
Assault (including sex offences)	2	182	46	88	33	8	359
Robbery and extortion	—	—	2	36	10	2	50
Fraud, misappropriation	3	169	52	42	1	—	267
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	7	604	191	214	10	4	1,030
Property damage	3	95	10	11	1	—	120
Driving, traffic, etc.	175	935	105	19	—	—	1,234
Drug offences	1	174	35	52	3	2	267
Other	3	585	16	9	4	—	617
Total	195	2,745	460	485	75	27	3,987

(a) Individuals admitted on more than one occasion are counted separately for each admission. Excluding 1,353 prisoners not under sentence. (b) Including habitual criminals and life sentences (7 in 1980-81).

Probation and Parole

The Probation and Parole Service was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1980* and is administered by the Minister for Welfare Services. The primary objective of the service is the furthering of justice by measures that afford protection to society through the control and rehabilitation of offenders within the community.

Where a person is convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment the Court may, instead of sentencing the offender, make an order whereby he is placed under the supervision of a probation officer. During the year ended 30 June 1981, there were 1,478 admissions to pro-

bation, 1,247 successful completions, and 81 breaches resulting in termination, leaving 2,437 persons on probation at the end of the year.

The next table shows the numbers of persons admitted to probation during the year, classified by the type of offence at admission and the length of probation period imposed.

ADULT PROBATION, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS ADMITTED, 1980-81

Offence	Length of probation period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault (including sex offences)	—	8	61	79	26	174
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	4	15	19
Fraud and misappropriation	—	1	38	45	18	102
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	—	34	397	357	109	897
Property damage	—	4	32	24	14	74
Driving, traffic, etc.	—	2	14	1	8	25
Other	—	6	67	63	51	187
Total	—	55	609	573	241	1,478

A Parole Board consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, the Under Secretary of the Department of Justice, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and three other members was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act* 1980. The Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. In 1980-81, admissions to parole numbered 182, successful completions numbered 153, and there were 28 breaches resulting in termination. Persons on parole at the end of that year numbered 321.

The types of offences and lengths of parole periods imposed are shown in the next table for all persons admitted to parole during the year.

ADULT PAROLE, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS ADMITTED, 1980-81

Offence	Length of parole period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide	—	—	1	2	11	14
Assault (including sex offences)	3	10	9	13	13	48
Robbery and extortion	1	2	12	10	6	31
Fraud and misappropriation	—	4	1	2	—	7
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	12	18	12	3	—	45
Property damage	—	3	3	1	1	8
Driving, traffic, etc.	2	1	—	—	—	3
Other	4	8	7	3	4	26
Total	22	46	45	34	35	182

Children Committed to Care and Supervision

Children under the age of 17 years found guilty of offences are rarely committed to prison but may be committed to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. Alternatively, the Director may be ordered to exercise supervision over them or they may be admonished and discharged without convictions being recorded. The committal to care, and the supervision, may be effected with or without convictions being recorded.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed in government institutions, in denominational homes approved as suitable detention centres, under other approved custodial arrangements, or in any placement which the Director considers to be advantageous to the child (e.g. at home with parents). Much greater use is currently being made of home and community placements. Details of children under care and control are shown in Chapter 10, Social Welfare, Section 6.

The aim of supervision (the term applied to juvenile probation in Queensland) is to prevent the need for the child to come under the care and control of the Director. A summary of children under supervision for the latest six years is set out below.

CHILDREN PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION(a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Children under supervision							
	At beginning of year		Admitted during year(b)		Discharged during year		At end of year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1975-76	642	133	452	62	389	62	705	133
1976-77	705	133	401	76	484	75	622	134
1977-78	622	134	421	66	292	59	751	141
1978-79	751	141	366	71	281	42	836	170
1979-80	836	170	342	69	240	42	938	197
1980-81	938	197	441	92	334	65	1,045	224

(a) Source: Department of Children's Services annual report. (b) Including protective supervision (44 in 1980-81).

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force at 30 June of each year.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Licensed victualler	1,073	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,052	1,048
Tavern	9	13	18	22	30	36
Limited hotel	64	69	78	87	95	113
Resort(a)	19	20	21	23	25	27
<i>Licences (b) per 1,000 population</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Bottler's	197	174	162	151	133	111
Cabaret	14	14	15	19	22	26
Ex-servicemen's club	59	58	60	61	61	63
Function room	16	19	21	26	29	30
Packet (coastal vessels)	17	18	20	27	29	39
Railway refreshment room (c)	17	15	15	13	12	12
Registered club(d)	126	135	146	161	172	181
Restaurant	227	253	278	328	369	402
Spirit merchant (retail)	7	7	9	12	13	12
Spirit merchant (other)	138	133	130	131	129	129
Sporting club	457	458	462	464	468	472
Other(e)	7	7	11	13	12	15
Total	2,447	2,463	2,508	2,597	2,651	2,716

(a) These licences may be granted for declared tourist areas on islands or other remote areas. (b) Comprising licensed victuallers, tavern, limited hotel, and resort licences. (c) Leased bars only. Excluding bars, rooms, and dining and club cars, etc. operated directly by the Commissioner for Railways (22 in 1981). (d) Registered clubs must supply meals. (e) Bistro, Theatre, Vigneron-Vintner, Workers' Club, Caterer, Airport, and Tourist Park licences.

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.

For information on the jurisdiction of the Licensing Court refer to Section 2 of this Chapter.

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 1964-1979*, and the Rural Fires Board, under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act 1946-1977*, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, as a safety precaution, 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.

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.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Stations	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure(b)
			Permanent	Other(a)		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1975-76	81	196	1,456	1,339	17,501	21,772
1976-77	81	197	1,460	1,338	15,947	24,961
1977-78	81	197	1,479	1,402	24,967	27,344
1978-79	81	199	1,513	1,470	29,045	29,019
1979-80	81	204	1,522	1,518	25,817	32,700
1980-81	81	202	1,560	(c) 1,594	(d) 24,089	37,611

(a) Including volunteers. (b) Excluding loan expenditure. (c) Including 62 volunteers. (d) Including 3,811 calls involving monetary loss.

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and 12 members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Nine of the members are from Government Departments, one representative from the Land Administration Commission, 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 1981 there were 1,453 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$882,439 during 1980-81.

Surf Life Saving

Queensland beaches are patrolled at week-ends 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 1980-81 total club membership was about 6,000. 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 1980-81 was \$1,013,205.

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 program designed to protect the public from attacks by sharks commenced in November 1962 and since its inception 23,823 sharks and 10,611 pups have been taken. For the season ended June 1981 the total catch was 1,055 sharks and 289 pups. Expenditure on shark protection for 1980-81 was \$390,972.

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. Expenditure by the Council in 1980-81 was \$855,925.

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 1980-81 was \$1,509,630.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Law and Order (4502.3) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Licensing Commission, the Queensland Police Department, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Queensland Probation and Parole Service, the Parole Board, and the Director, Department of Children's Services.

Chapter 9

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 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 10, Social Welfare, Section 8, 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 Health 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 preven-

tion of disease. The State Government directly maintains the facilities and with Commonwealth Government assistance 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 in 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.

Early detection of disease is sought through school health examinations, chest clinics, and mobile X-ray units, and the incidence is monitored by compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the pattern of notifications of diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Amoebiasis	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	23
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	19	244	47	65	131
Hansen's disease	(a)	(a)	(a)	8	30	1	2	1	5
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	713	1,000	203
Hookworm	(a)	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	66
Leptospirosis(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	55	55	105	50	16
Malaria	(a)	(a)	9	9	10	24	57	71	207
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	(a)	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	65
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	(a)	(a)	17	4	44	106	6	—	—
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	3
Q fever	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	255	106	271
Rubella	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	12	72	95
Tetanus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	4	3
Tuberculosis	(a)	(a)	(a)	343	525	594	844	291	308
Typhoid fever(c)	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	1
Typhus fever	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	33	53	13	2	—
Venereal diseases	n.a.	n.a.	2,848	(d)1,714	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	4,027
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	622	283	665	572	282	316
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	5,741

(a) Not notifiable. (b) Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever. (c) Including Para-typhoid fever. (d) For year 1929-30.

The Drugs and Poisons Section supervises the marketing, distribution, and use of drugs, therapeutic substances, poisons, etc. to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

The Section of Environmental Sanitation provides an inspectorial and advisory service to (i) examine dangerous toys and articles, (ii) evaluate standards of environmental sanitation, (iii) assist Local Authorities to carry out their duties and functions under the Health Act and Regulations, (iv) assist other units of government, and (v) monitor the quality of public water supplies.

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 throughout the State. Static and mobile school dental clinics are provided throughout the State by the Division of Dental Services. 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. A Cancer Registry has been established in Queensland and cancer is now a notifiable disease under the Health Act.

The Division of Maternal and Child Health provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 305 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Number of clinics	299	303	299	299	298	305
Brisbane Statistical Division	103	106	91	91	92	95
Rest of State ^(a)	196	197	208	208	206	210
Number of babies seen at clinics	25,972	26,372	26,393	26,492	26,698	28,533
Number of attendances	525,389	511,886	511,559	520,434	538,018	559,766
Brisbane Statistical Division	255,458	222,858	217,180	223,696	236,346	247,657
Rest of State	269,931	289,028	294,379	296,738	301,672	312,109

(a) Including three Flying Doctor bases.

This Division also maintains seven ante-natal clinics and three residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with hospitals in Section 3 of this Chapter.

Aboriginal health is provided for by a specialised unit within the Health Department with the primary aim of improving health by early detection and treatment and through health education. Health teams, which are mobile, made approximately 92,000 visits to Aborigines and Islanders during 1979-80.

The Flying Surgeon Service, based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1980, 898 routine operations and 58 emergency operations were performed, and 2,424 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined. A second Flying Surgeon Service with headquarters at Roma commenced operations from November 1980.

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 Commonwealth Government Departments. Fields of examination include food-stuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, and textiles.

The Division of Health Education and Information, in its efforts to improve the health of Queenslanders through education, makes use of the mass media, publications, films, displays, talks, and library services, and conducts health education programs.

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, 5, 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, under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act* 1971–1981, co-ordinates 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* 1963–1981. 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 program throughout Queensland.

The Water Quality Control Council of Queensland was established under the *Clean Waters Act* 1971–1981 which is administered by the Minister for Local Government, Main Roads and Police. The Council determines the condition for the 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* 1926–1981, *Fisheries Act* 1976–1981, *Harbours Act* 1955–1980, *Mining Act* 1968–1980, *Pollution of Waters by Oil Act* 1973, and the *Irrigation Act* 1922–1979.

The *Litter Act* 1971-1978 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* 1966-1978 there are provisions for the control of misuse of pesticides.

Legislation against noise pollution which provides for persons responsible for noise above a set standard to be subject to fines is contained in the *Noise Abatement Act* 1978 assented to on 12 June 1978.

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, telephone, or a doctor is flown to the patient. In 1979-80 the service took over the activities of the Aerial Ambulance for the Cairns area.

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, and Charleville). During 1980-81 consultations numbered 31,649, including 7,917 by radio and telephone. In addition 1,329 flights were made involving a total of 793,444 kilometres, and 886 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1980-81 amounted to \$518,800 from the State Government and \$549,000 from the Commonwealth Government. Capital grants from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$20,829 and \$340,343 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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	3,030	3,300	3,566	3,778	3,935	3,969
Medical specialists	1,155	1,228	1,340	1,400	1,500	1,584
Dentists	899	992	985	1,148	1,192	1,241
Dental specialists	61	65	73	73	77	82
Optometrists	207	208	217	228	257	281
Pharmacists	2,014	2,061	2,091	2,162	2,228	2,345
Psychologists	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	182	287	381
Physiotherapists	605	708	818	893	994	1,105
Chiropodists	117	125	131	134	139	139
Registered nurses ^(a)	14,906	16,370	17,451	18,250	18,817	20,494
Enrolled nurses	2,529	4,414	5,459	6,032	6,014	6,492

(a) Including 7,040 in 1976; 7,550 in 1977; 7,908 in 1978; 8,261 in 1979; 8,378 in 1980; and 8,985 in 1981 with more than one certificate.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Health Facilities Establishments

Statistics in this section relate to residential health facilities 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. acute hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition psychiatric institutions are separately defined. Details and statistics refer to 1978-79.

Acute 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 relatively short.

Acute hospitals are classified as either *recognised* or *other*. Recognised hospitals include 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. "Other" hospitals include those classed as private hospitals under the Medibank agreement, as well as several hospitals, not included under the Medibank agreement, to which right of admission is restricted.

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.

Personal care homes are 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.

Psychiatric institutions are devoted exclusively to the treatment and care of in-patients with psychiatric, mental, or behavioural disorders, or of senile patients.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units set up within a number of establishments administered by District Hospital Boards. 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.

In 1978-79 the 57 District Hospitals Boards administered 135 residential establishments, including 13 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 30 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 activities at the various types of residential health facilities establishments. Some indication of the extent and type of care may be obtained by reference to the figures on staff per 100 in-patients.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Particulars	Acute hospitals(a)		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised	Other		
Controlling body				
Commonwealth Government	—	2	3	—
State Government	3	4	4	9
District Hospitals Boards	122	—	11	—
Religious and other non-profit	3	30	73	—
Private enterprise	—	10	66	3
Total	128	46	157	12
Number of beds at 30 June 1979	11,997	3,040	10,014	3,534
In-patients at 1 July 1978(b)	6,976	2,122	8,748	3,209
Admitted during year	338,375	107,064	8,448	7,954
Discharged during year	332,485	105,546	5,400	7,994
Died during year	6,444	1,688	2,379	177
In-patients at 30 June 1979	6,422	1,952	9,417	2,992
Males	2,972	788	2,611	1,964
Females	3,450	1,164	6,806	1,028
In-patient days during year	(c) 2,521,869	743,108	3,302,761	1,050,075
Average daily number resident	6,909	2,035	9,049	2,877
Staff(d) engaged				
Medical	1,144	96	10	35
Other professional and technical	1,814	120	148	136
Qualified and student nurses	6,774	1,735	1,154	851
Enrolled or pupil nurses, wardsmen, etc.	3,954	1,209	2,603	1,224
Administrative and clerical	1,536	387	331	160
Domestic	3,370	917	1,415	345
Maintenance, gardeners, other	945	116	186	209
Total	19,538	4,580	5,846	2,959
Staff(d) per 100 in-patients				
Medical	17.8	4.9	0.1	1.2
Other professional and technical	28.2	6.1	1.6	4.5
Qualified and student nurses	105.4	88.9	12.3	28.4
Enrolled or pupil nurses, wardsmen, etc.	61.6	61.9	27.6	40.9
Administrative and clerical	23.9	19.8	3.5	5.3
Domestic	52.5	47.0	15.0	11.5
Maintenance, gardeners, other	14.7	5.9	2.0	7.0
Total	304.2	234.6	62.1	98.9

(a) Staff figures include those engaged in out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards. (b) In-patients at 1 July 1978 differ from in-patients at 30 June 1978 as shown in the 1981 Year Book due to changes in the classification of some establishments. (c) Including 1,995,560 in-patient days in standard wards. (d) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff engaged during the last week in 1978-79.

Finances of Residential Health Facilities Establishments

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. In 1978-79 the Commonwealth Government subsidised hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Medibank program, 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, 1978-79

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised (a)	Other (b)		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts				
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from				
Commonwealth Government	108,563	26,502	42,206	1,018
State Government	107,767	1,136	7,689	33,064
Local Government	—	—	2	—
Parent body	—	26	324	—
Patients' fees	21,212	38,957	29,336	6,819
Property and investment income	4,725	2,083	1,157	28
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	2	174	795	—
Sales of goods or services	40	1,096	285	32
Total receipts	242,310	69,974	81,793	40,961
Operating account expenditure				
Salaries and wages	177,634	49,173	61,513	32,567
Provisions	7,100	2,240	4,843	1,999
Medicaments and appliances	18,300	3,767	550	529
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	20,287	6,388	9,047	4,144
Renewals, maintenance, repairs to plant, equipment, etc.	9,137	2,320	2,022	817
Interest on loans	11,402	2,134	956	12
Depreciation	—	540	731	13
Total gross expenditure	243,859	66,562	79,662	40,080
Less Board and lodging paid by staff	1,550	252	150	5
Total operating expenditure	242,310	66,309	79,512	40,075
Capital expenditure	(c) 42,270	11,153	7,239	10
Operating cost per in-patient day	\$ 96.08	\$ 89.23	\$ 24.07	\$ 38.16

(a) Operating account figures exclude the operating cost of auxiliary services. (b) Operating account figures include the operating cost of auxiliary services. (c) Including capital expenditure of out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards.

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 category 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 27 JUNE 1979

Type or condition of in-patients	Acute hospitals ^(a)	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	3,222	34	18	2,823	451	3,274
Acute orthopaedic	722	1	2	677	48	725
Acute other surgical	2,351	1	—	2,194	158	2,352
Obstetric	848	—	—	846	2	848
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	529	2	4	517	18	535
Other specialty	585	59	—	585	59	644
Total	8,257	97	24	7,642	736	8,378
Condition of long-stay patients						
Long-term orthopaedic	137	79	113	322	7	329
Long-stay geriatric	721	4,312	971	6,004	—	6,004
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,099	62	2	1,163	—	1,163
Physically handicapped	26	261	8	223	72	295
Intellectually handicapped	718	179	18	561	354	915
Other	134	13	—	136	11	147
Total	2,835	4,906	1,112	8,409	444	8,853
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	184	1,241	1,112	2,537	—	2,537
Physically handicapped	9	162	78	136	113	249
Intellectually handicapped	574	82	29	647	38	685
Dependent children, infants	3	58	8	—	69	69
Other	463	135	119	496	221	717
Total	1,233	1,678	1,346	3,816	441	4,257
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care						
	70	5	283	355	3	358
All patients	12,395	6,686	2,765	20,222	1,624	21,846

(a) 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 (Catalogue 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 recognised (public) hospitals (other than psychiatric institutions), in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department, and in repatriation hospitals. 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 the sex and age distribution of patients. When normal maternity cases (29,649) 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 group and those aged 50 years and over outnumbered female cases in both public and private hospitals; female cases outnumbered males in both types of institutions in the remaining age groups.

Data on patients discharged from repatriation hospitals (11,476) have been included with private hospital patients.

PATIENTS TREATED IN RECOGNISED (PUBLIC) AND PRIVATE(a) HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Age group	Recognised (public)			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-9 years	29,862	20,478	50,340	7,532	5,256	12,788	20.1	20.4
10-19 years	16,566	19,386	35,952	3,359	4,222	7,581	16.9	17.9
20-29 years	17,716	45,509	63,225	3,457	14,908	18,365	16.3	24.7
30-39 years	13,508	23,914	37,422	4,154	13,886	18,040	23.5	36.7
40-49 years	14,671	15,198	29,869	3,896	8,165	12,061	21.0	34.9
50-59 years	19,566	15,869	35,435	6,482	6,633	13,115	24.9	29.5
60-69 years	18,147	14,489	32,636	7,358	5,343	12,701	28.8	26.9
70 years and over	18,427	17,800	36,227	6,710	6,770	13,480	26.7	27.6
All ages	148,463	172,643	321,106	42,948	65,183	108,131	22.4	27.4

(a) Including repatriation hospitals.

The next table shows patients discharged according to the principal disease or condition treated in hospital and the tables on pages 147 to 149 show patients treated by age, sex, and period of treatment.

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised over 20 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females discharged in 1978. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 20,057, or 32 per cent, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 49,707, or approximately 12 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented over 37 per cent of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 17 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 47,988, or about 39 per cent of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 17,924,

or 31 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 6,817, representing 5.6 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Rate(b)	
	Recognised (public)		Private(a)		Public	Private
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	5,785	5,186	855	1,035	50.63	8.72
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. .	2,668	2,551	347	424	24.09	3.56
Tuberculosis .. .	279	147	38	43	1.97	0.37
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .	8,875	8,671	3,087	3,215	80.98	29.09
Malignant .. .	6,788	5,602	2,257	1,689	57.18	18.21
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. .	1,048	893	226	168	8.96	1.82
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> .. .	2,265	2,855	560	844	23.63	6.48
Diabetes mellitus .. .	1,163	1,516	349	293	12.36	2.96
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> .. .	964	874	277	351	8.48	2.90
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .	6,781	5,641	1,820	2,776	57.33	21.21
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> .. .	7,991	7,071	3,348	3,197	69.52	30.21
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .	14,848	11,791	4,182	3,843	122.95	37.04
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .	296	268	19	27	2.60	0.21
Hypertensive disease .. .	849	1,112	306	398	9.05	3.25
Ischaemic heart disease .. .	5,340	2,817	1,023	626	37.65	7.61
Other forms of heart disease .. .	2,937	2,465	620	593	24.93	5.60
Cerebrovascular disease .. .	2,181	1,959	740	526	19.11	5.84
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .	18,388	13,523	6,098	4,903	147.28	50.77
Acute respiratory infections .. .	3,588	2,758	403	357	29.29	3.51
Influenza .. .	132	162	60	91	1.36	0.70
Pneumonia .. .	2,533	1,743	540	411	19.74	4.39
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma .. .	6,872	4,434	1,326	702	52.18	9.36
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids .. .	2,060	2,219	2,299	2,246	19.75	20.98
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .	13,168	11,033	5,698	5,658	111.70	52.41
Peptic ulcer .. .	1,479	697	366	191	10.04	2.57
Appendicitis .. .	2,071	1,910	842	1,142	18.37	9.16
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .	3,760	1,724	1,909	786	25.31	12.44
Cirrhosis of liver .. .	337	163	67	14	2.31	0.37
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. .	751	2,067	252	525	13.01	3.59
<i>Genito-urinary systems</i> .. .	11,193	20,184	2,543	12,262	144.81	68.33
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .	5,768	5,291	61	77	51.04	0.64
Infections of kidney .. .	118	458	28	97	2.66	0.58
Calculus of urinary system .. .	474	296	203	117	3.55	1.48
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .	1,268	—	764	—	5.85	3.53
Diseases of breast .. .	78	1,221	72	1,448	6.00	7.02
Other diseases of genital organs .. .	1,724	10,680	838	9,654	57.25	48.42
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .	—	40,637	—	7,930	187.55	36.60
Complications of above .. .	—	15,657	—	3,261	72.26	15.05
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. .	3,653	2,704	1,291	1,157	29.34	11.30
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .	6,193	5,286	2,829	2,901	52.98	26.45
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .	1,900	1,307	550	487	14.80	4.79
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> .. .	981	829	124	81	8.36	0.95
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .	13,226	12,844	3,630	4,348	120.32	36.82
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> .. .	27,287	14,080	3,011	2,311	190.92	24.56
<i>Supplementary classifications(c)</i> .. .	4,965	8,127	3,045	7,884	60.42	50.44
All classes .. .	148,463	172,643	42,948	65,183	1,482.01	499.06

(a) Including repatriation hospitals. (b) Patients per 10,000 population. (c) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

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MALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

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>	3,362	726	723	427	294	359	378	371	6,640
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,135	172	172	92	68	95	111	170	3,015
Tuberculosis	1	4	19	28	44	65	98	58	317
<i>Neoplasms</i>	528	380	481	571	1,113	2,467	3,194	3,228	11,962
Malignant	150	67	233	347	807	2,016	2,620	2,805	9,045
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	246	144	66	63	83	143	315	214	1,274
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	536	220	173	190	284	473	459	490	2,825
Diabetes mellitus	80	111	93	111	149	295	311	362	1,512
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i>	316	203	64	74	67	117	132	268	1,241
<i>Mental disorders</i>	208	536	1,420	1,568	1,626	1,687	902	654	8,601
<i>Nervous system, sense organs</i>	3,450	922	863	946	922	1,229	1,490	1,517	11,339
<i>Circulatory system</i>	72	192	506	1,017	2,029	4,111	5,317	5,786	19,030
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	8	20	27	55	92	79	30	315
Hypertensive disease	2	14	62	88	189	321	282	197	1,155
Ischaemic heart disease	—	2	24	206	776	1,733	2,010	1,612	6,363
Other heart disease	23	46	64	124	205	534	909	1,652	3,557
Cerebrovascular disease	3	6	19	56	150	451	889	1,347	2,921
<i>Respiratory system</i>	12,028	2,246	1,329	1,073	962	1,646	2,408	2,794	24,486
Acute respiratory infections	2,982	314	128	82	60	82	171	172	3,991
Influenza	28	37	25	27	11	24	16	24	192
Pneumonia	1,024	251	175	179	196	263	385	600	3,073
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3,612	564	216	219	316	739	1,216	1,316	8,198
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	3,421	545	243	119	14	7	4	6	4,359
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,266	2,034	2,163	2,070	2,381	2,993	2,729	2,230	18,866
Peptic ulcer	3	18	156	220	352	485	357	254	1,845
Appendicitis	352	1,273	638	324	138	98	51	39	2,913
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	963	196	404	515	655	1,033	1,036	867	5,669
Cirrhosis of liver	11	6	15	36	89	145	82	20	404
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	12	71	103	144	205	233	234	1,003
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,261	724	1,428	1,158	1,790	3,313	2,137	1,925	13,736
Nephritis and nephrosis	96	186	874	640	1,240	2,242	459	92	5,829
Infections of kidney	8	18	19	19	18	25	20	19	146
Calculus of urinary system	4	12	42	88	131	166	158	76	677
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	1	3	12	50	292	761	913	2,032
Diseases of breast	2	41	21	20	10	20	21	15	150
Other diseases of genital organs	922	328	295	227	180	220	223	167	2,562
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complications of above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	736	745	833	581	481	628	520	420	4,944
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	507	870	1,390	1,436	1,359	1,484	1,146	830	9,022
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,593	432	132	88	59	74	40	32	2,450
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	1,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,105
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,873	1,779	1,655	1,661	1,850	2,270	2,222	2,546	16,856
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	5,267	7,355	6,998	3,571	2,390	2,031	1,389	1,297	30,298
<i>Supplementary classifications(a)</i>	1,286	561	1,015	1,231	960	1,166	1,042	749	8,010
All classes	37,394	19,925	21,173	17,662	18,567	26,048	25,505	25,137	191,411

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 146.

FEMALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

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>	2,715	835	817	436	280	311	352	475	6,221
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	1,692	211	281	139	108	133	148	263	2,975
Tuberculosis	2	4	6	21	25	34	43	55	190
<i>Neoplasms</i>	460	527	832	1,193	1,726	2,344	2,564	2,240	11,886
Malignant	77	118	239	492	888	1,646	2,028	1,803	7,291
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	237	103	45	55	68	141	200	212	1,061
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	459	262	413	404	430	512	562	657	3,699
Diabetes mellitus	58	145	177	116	181	255	366	511	1,809
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i>	205	153	83	67	109	132	156	320	1,225
<i>Mental disorders</i>	91	595	1,460	1,812	1,325	1,291	914	929	8,417
<i>Nervous system, sense organs</i>	2,513	827	941	973	956	1,171	1,160	1,727	10,268
<i>Circulatory system</i>	58	131	634	1,357	1,607	2,578	3,433	5,836	15,634
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	14	7	37	63	74	69	29	295
Hypertensive disease	1	14	59	167	252	353	353	311	1,510
Ischaemic heart disease	—	—	3	43	182	624	1,056	1,535	3,443
Other heart disease	25	17	83	120	166	339	621	1,687	3,058
Cerebrovascular disease	2	4	29	63	123	278	575	1,411	2,485
<i>Respiratory system</i>	8,029	2,617	1,724	1,131	949	1,118	1,187	1,671	18,426
Acute respiratory infections ..	1,956	409	227	94	99	93	93	144	3,115
Influenza	24	43	29	27	19	26	27	58	253
Pneumonia	694	164	145	175	147	181	227	421	2,154
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,861	549	468	379	339	441	541	558	5,136
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	2,866	1,085	387	88	24	8	4	3	4,465
<i>Digestive system</i>	1,528	2,365	2,684	2,123	1,944	2,138	1,898	2,011	16,691
Peptic ulcer	2	14	53	119	182	191	162	165	888
Appendicitis	307	1,353	722	319	161	95	51	44	3,052
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	435	71	161	271	329	347	386	510	2,510
Cirrhosis of liver	6	11	16	26	43	55	14	6	177
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	—	105	482	458	407	453	359	328	2,592
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	552	1,899	7,680	7,884	6,793	4,627	1,923	1,088	32,446
Nephritis and nephrosis	109	142	462	631	1,806	1,701	453	64	5,368
Infections of kidney	23	94	153	81	44	54	60	46	555
Calculus of urinary system	—	13	63	68	87	88	71	23	413
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	7	140	566	701	649	346	158	102	2,669
Other diseases of genital organs ..	32	1,150	5,986	6,026	3,855	2,080	776	429	20,334
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	5,839	32,372	9,777	573	6	—	—	48,567
Complications of above	—	2,741	12,084	3,744	343	6	—	—	18,918
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	531	589	520	403	341	443	459	575	3,861
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	234	706	903	995	1,152	1,428	1,359	1,410	8,187
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	890	347	209	128	83	69	39	29	1,794
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,383	2,323	2,706	2,112	1,637	1,846	1,712	2,473	17,192
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	3,421	2,918	2,307	1,592	1,137	1,273	1,216	2,527	16,391
<i>Supplementary classifications(a)</i> ..	755	675	4,132	5,413	2,321	1,215	898	602	16,011
All classes	25,734	23,608	60,417	37,800	23,363	22,502	19,832	24,570	237,826

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 146.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

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>	6,640	39,610	5.97	6,221	31,655	5.09
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	3,015	12,310	4.08	2,975	12,841	4.32
Tuberculosis	317	9,047	28.54	190	3,171	16.69
<i>Neoplasms</i>	11,962	114,667	9.59	11,886	98,280	8.27
Malignant	9,045	98,964	10.94	7,291	74,133	10.17
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	1,274	8,886	6.97	1,061	7,959	7.50
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,825	31,517	11.16	3,699	41,328	11.17
Diabetes mellitus	1,512	19,538	12.92	1,809	25,908	14.32
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,241	7,771	6.26	1,225	9,225	7.53
Mental disorders	8,601	129,843	15.10	8,417	167,954	19.95
Nervous system and sense organs ..	11,339	81,699	7.21	10,268	78,359	7.63
<i>Circulatory system</i>	19,030	233,073	12.25	15,634	219,486	14.04
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	315	3,694	11.73	295	3,263	11.06
Hypertensive disease	1,155	9,838	8.52	1,510	12,373	8.19
Ischaemic heart disease	6,363	60,031	9.43	3,443	36,685	10.65
Other forms of heart disease	3,557	39,373	11.07	3,058	37,178	12.16
Cerebrovascular disease	2,921	63,183	21.63	2,485	74,524	29.99
<i>Respiratory system</i>	24,486	132,600	5.42	18,426	92,234	5.01
Acute respiratory infections	3,991	13,231	3.32	3,115	10,165	3.26
Influenza	192	1,161	6.05	253	1,443	5.70
Pneumonia	3,073	27,612	8.99	2,154	20,501	9.52
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	8,198	52,938	6.46	5,136	28,398	5.53
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	4,359	9,485	2.18	4,465	10,349	2.32
<i>Digestive system</i>	18,866	117,461	6.23	16,691	108,488	6.50
Peptic ulcer	1,845	15,350	8.32	888	8,103	9.13
Appendicitis	2,913	14,281	4.90	3,052	15,181	4.97
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	5,669	30,751	5.42	2,510	15,407	6.14
Cirrhosis of liver	404	4,795	11.87	177	2,203	12.45
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	1,003	8,736	8.71	2,592	20,600	7.95
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	13,736	64,714	4.71	32,446	137,993	4.25
Nephritis and nephrosis	5,829	9,962	1.71	5,368	9,167	1.71
Infections of kidney	146	1,404	9.62	555	3,624	6.53
Calculus of urinary system	677	5,487	8.10	413	3,686	8.92
Hyperplasia of prostate	2,032	20,999	10.33	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	150	504	3.36	2,669	9,029	3.38
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,562	8,783	3.43	20,334	94,023	4.62
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	—	—	48,567	305,283	6.29
Complications of above	—	—	—	18,918	114,910	6.07
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	4,944	34,069	6.89	3,861	27,150	7.03
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	9,022	80,723	8.95	8,187	89,890	10.98
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	2,450	16,161	6.60	1,794	15,297	8.53
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	1,105	13,507	12.22	910	10,960	12.04
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	16,856	123,273	7.31	17,192	143,421	8.34
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	30,298	211,405	6.98	16,391	151,275	9.23
<i>Supplementary classifications(a)</i>	8,010	19,951	2.49	16,011	46,753	2.92
All classes	191,411	1,452,044	7.59	237,826	1,775,031	7.46

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 146.

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 1978, 65 cases aggregating 219,153 days of stay were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1978, the average period in hospital for all patients was 7.52 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 25.47 days for cerebrovascular disease to 1.71 days for nephritis and nephrosis. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 3.7 days and persons aged 70 and over 18.2 days in hospital.

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

For the majority of individuals, in-patient and out-patient psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In all cases initial referral is to these hospitals. Statistical information regarding these services is incorporated in the information in the preceding Section of this Chapter.

Psychiatric Hospitals

There are three major long-stay psychiatric hospitals in Queensland administered by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health: Wolston Park in Brisbane (923 beds); Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba (598 beds); and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers (200 beds).

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals.

PERSONS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS(a), QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions	16	18	34
Alcoholic psychoses	26	4	30
Drug psychoses	—	1	1
Other organic psychotic conditions	23	9	32
Schizophrenic psychoses	161	64	225
Affective psychoses	30	30	60
Paranoid states	4	5	9
Other psychoses	17	19	36
Neurotic depression and other depressive disorders	14	17	31
Other neurotic disorders	7	5	12
Alcoholic dependence or abuse	65	12	77
Drug dependence or abuse	3	5	8
Other personality disorders	40	28	68
Stress and adjustment reactions	4	—	4
Non-psychotic disorders of childhood or adolescence	—	—	—
Non-psychotic disorders following brain damage	20	1	21
Conditions associated with physical disorders	—	—	—
Mental retardation	35	16	51
No psychiatric diagnosis	—	—	—
Social reasons	24	17	41
No diagnosis made	—	—	—
Other and unknown	34	25	59
Total	523	276	799

(a) Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

Services for the Intellectually Handicapped

There are two centres operated by the Intellectual Handicap Services Branch of the Department of Health (Basil Stafford Training Centre in Brisbane and Challinor Centre in Ipswich)

and three community villas (in Toowoomba, Maryborough, and Rockhampton) for the care and training of intellectually handicapped children and adults. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the training centres and villas.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES AND VILLA UNITS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Classification	Training centres (a)		Villa units		Total		
	Long-term	Relief	Long-term	Relief	Long-term	Relief	Total
Mental retardation							
Mild (b)	2	5	1	9	3	14	17
Moderate	5	18	1	10	6	28	34
Severe	10	48	—	32	10	80	90
Profound	2	1	—	11	2	12	14
Unspecified	—	—	—	9	—	9	9
Other	—	—	—	4	—	4	4
Total	19	72	2	75	21	147	168

(a) Basil Stafford Training Centre and Challinor Centre only. (b) Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of additional disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder.

Nursing care for the treatment of profoundly, multiply, handicapped persons is provided at the Halwyn Centre (at Red Hill in Brisbane), Rockhampton Handicapped Persons Unit, and Maryborough Disabled Childrens Unit.

For statistics of these institutions, see Section 3 of this Chapter.

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

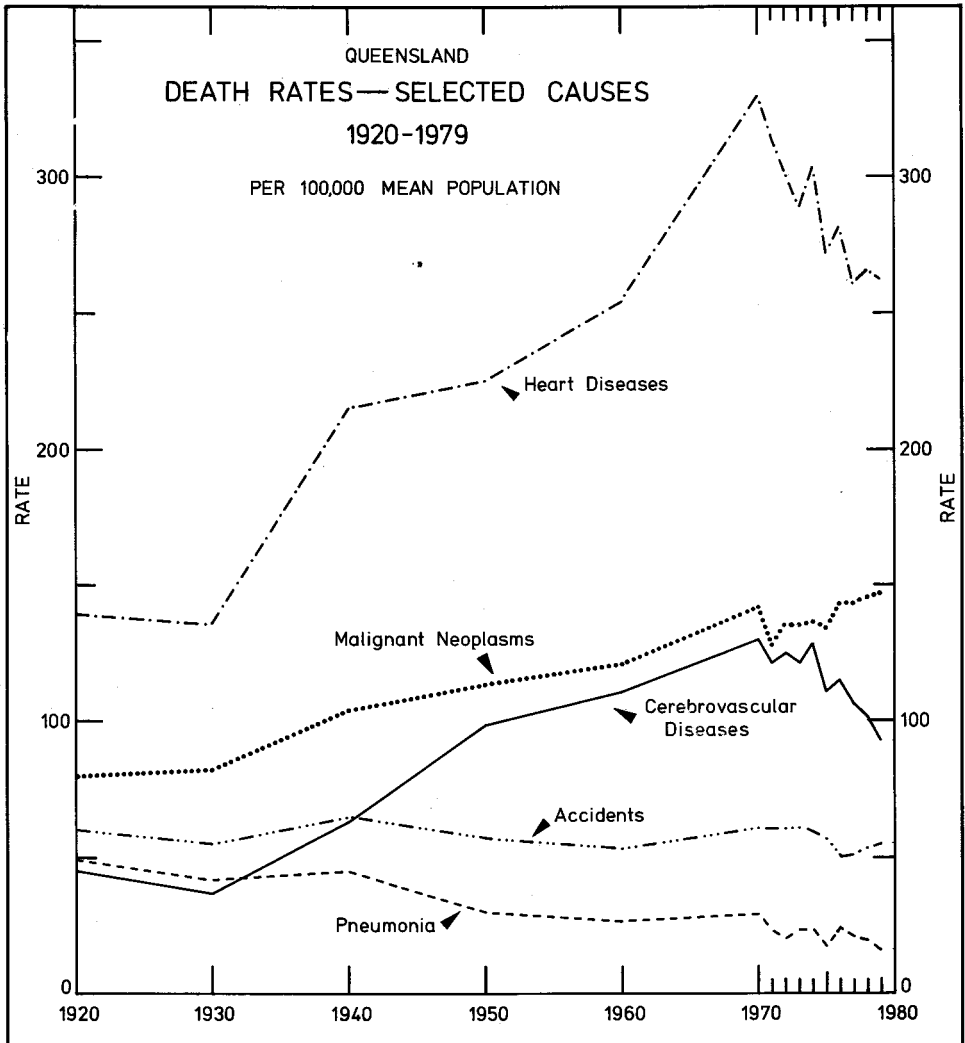
From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955), eighth (1965), and ninth (1975) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958, 1968, and 1979, 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.

DEATH RATES (a) FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.44
Congenital anomalies	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.06
Diabetes mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09
Diseases of early infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.08
Heart diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	2.54
Hypertensive disease	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.b.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.06
Malignant neoplasms (b)	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.49
Nephritis and nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.09
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.10
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.a.</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	0.92
Other causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.43
All causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	7.34

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population. (b) Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950.

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.



The tables on pages 153 and 154 show deaths by cause, age, and sex for the years 1979 and 1980. The major causes of death in 1980 were heart disease, 35 per cent, malignant neoplasms, 20 per cent, cerebrovascular disease, 13 per cent, diseases of the respiratory system, 7 per cent, and accidents, 6 per cent.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Cause of death (Abbreviated List, 1975 revision)	Males					Females					Persons
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	6	5	2	20	16	11	2	1	9	23	95
Malignant neoplasms	17	12	34	679	1,138	20	10	18	470	827	3,225
<i>Stomach</i>	—	—	—	37	95	—	—	2	13	49	196
<i>Colon</i>	—	—	1	70	124	—	—	—	53	135	383
<i>Trachea, bronchus, and lung</i>	—	—	1	215	337	—	—	—	30	69	652
<i>Skin</i>	—	—	4	42	38	—	1	4	20	19	128
<i>Breast</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	119	140	260
<i>Genital organs</i>	—	—	1	25	148	1	1	3	66	85	330
<i>Urinary organs</i>	—	—	3	25	57	1	—	—	20	38	144
<i>Leukaemia</i>	10	3	3	15	29	8	4	2	14	28	116
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	3	17	60	1	—	2	18	65	166
Anaemias	2	—	1	6	7	—	1	—	6	17	40
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	12	7	9	17	55	6	4	2	17	39	168
<i>Parkinson's disease</i>	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1	22	58
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	2	9	21	52
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	14	49	—	—	—	12	94	169
Ischaemic heart disease	—	2	8	1,001	1,976	—	—	3	296	1,608	4,894
Other forms of heart disease	1	5	6	76	303	6	2	7	34	384	824
Cerebrovascular disease	1	3	2	162	691	—	3	12	153	1,024	2,051
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	—	—	—	33	228	—	—	—	13	189	463
Pneumonia	8	2	2	34	149	7	—	5	7	159	373
Influenza	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	7
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2	2	6	44	170	1	2	—	23	42	292
Peptic ulcer	—	1	—	18	37	1	—	—	6	34	97
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	2	18	42
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	—	—	4	64	26	—	1	3	21	8	127
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1	—	1	15	64	1	—	—	24	89	195
Congenital anomalies	80	1	1	7	4	66	5	2	9	6	181
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	83	—	—	—	—	78	1	—	—	—	162
All other diseases	46	8	12	184	538	29	6	8	112	354	1,297
Accidents	66	268	113	230	121	50	62	19	80	103	1,112
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i>	28	209	79	105	48	26	54	14	53	19	635
<i>Falls</i>	2	5	5	20	37	—	—	1	6	72	148
<i>Drowning and submersion</i>	11	19	8	21	9	11	—	—	3	1	83
<i>All other accidents</i>	25	35	21	84	27	13	8	4	18	11	246
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	31	52	97	31	—	11	11	50	11	294
Other external causes	2	10	8	18	3	2	6	4	9	—	62
All causes	327	358	264	2,749	5,697	280	116	99	1,380	5,118	16,388

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Cause of death (Abbreviated International List, 1975 revision)	Males					Females					Persons
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11	2	—	16	26	4	1	—	5	26	91
Malignant neoplasms	18	18	19	756	1,189	17	7	26	510	799	3,359
<i>Stomach</i>	—	—	—	42	75	—	—	2	11	53	183
<i>Colon</i>	—	—	1	67	94	—	1	2	61	122	348
<i>Trachea, bronchus, and lung</i> ..	—	—	1	239	376	—	—	—	52	46	714
<i>Skin</i>	—	3	3	44	28	—	—	2	24	20	124
<i>Breast</i>	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	125	124	258
<i>Genital organs</i>	—	—	1	18	159	—	—	3	63	93	337
<i>Urinary organs</i>	—	—	—	55	75	2	—	1	16	40	189
<i>Leukaemia</i>	10	6	—	14	45	5	2	2	14	39	137
Diabetes mellitus	—	1	3	40	56	—	—	—	22	91	213
Anaemias	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	2	14	30
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	6	5	6	37	66	15	4	3	20	50	212
<i>Parkinson's disease</i>	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	1	20	60
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	1	1	10	12	—	1	—	13	19	59
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	26	44	—	—	—	12	61	143
Ischaemic heart disease	—	1	12	917	2,012	—	—	1	286	1,665	4,894
Other forms of heart disease ..	1	5	7	93	273	2	2	4	26	344	757
Cerebrovascular disease	1	4	6	178	696	1	4	6	120	1,061	2,077
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	—	1	1	37	242	—	—	—	12	198	491
Pneumonia	3	1	4	16	109	6	—	1	14	78	232
Influenza	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	12	25
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	—	2	2	43	174	—	1	1	16	56	295
Peptic ulcer	1	—	—	13	41	—	—	—	5	31	91
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	1	19	1	—	—	6	21	48
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	—	3	5	78	29	—	—	4	24	14	157
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	—	—	—	22	76	1	—	—	32	64	195
Congenital anomalies	58	4	1	9	3	56	2	3	5	4	145
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	95	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	185
All other diseases	45	7	12	187	572	51	7	7	117	456	1,461
Accidents	64	218	124	222	82	41	51	28	59	115	1,004
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i>	24	165	76	98	37	21	40	22	33	28	544
<i>Falls</i>	2	4	5	24	32	—	2	—	5	68	142
<i>Drowning and submersion</i> ..	16	4	9	22	4	10	2	—	4	1	72
<i>All other accidents</i>	22	45	34	78	9	10	7	6	17	18	246
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	2	37	53	95	22	—	11	19	32	9	280
Other external causes	2	3	7	15	3	1	9	8	3	2	53
All causes	310	313	263	2,817	5,764	286	100	111	1,343	5,190	16,497

7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient centres, 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, 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 124 recognised hospitals throughout the State, or at 39 general and 15 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

Excluded from the services in the following table are 233,308 treatments, provided by 33 other establishments in which out-patient services were only a minor activity.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Statistical Division	Services	Total	Average	Attendances
		visits	daily visits	per 1,000 population ^(a)
	No.	'000	No.	No.
Brisbane	37	2,397	6,566	2,361
Moreton	9	264	724	1,030
Wide Bay-Burnett	18	298	817	1,819
Darling Downs	17	236	645	1,427
South-West	15	129	352	4,658
Fitzroy	22	346	949	2,544
Central-West	10	58	160	4,247
Mackay	6	258	706	2,973
Northern	10	399	1,093	2,546
Far North	25	455	1,246	3,393
North-West	9	159	435	3,777
Total	178	4,998	13,693	2,292

(a) At 30 June 1979.

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.

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, 1978-79

Particulars	Type of service	
	Day centres (a)	Domiciliary nursing services
Number of establishments		
Government departments	6	—
District hospital boards	4	—
Other non-profit organisations	6	53
Total	16	53
Patients on register at 1 July 1978 (b)	899	7,890
New patients during year	1,458	17,963
Cases finalised during year	1,156	17,872
Patients on register at 30 June 1979	1,201	7,981
Total visits during year	62,465	1,078,554
Average daily number of services	248	2,955
Visits during week ended 30 June 1979		
Aged persons	356	14,978
Physically handicapped persons	643	4,370
Intellectually handicapped persons	61	680
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	142	321
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons	5	240
Other patients	233	4,545
Total	1,440	25,134

(a) Except for two centres, these are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. (b) Patients on register at 1 July 1978 differ from patients on register at 30 June 1978 as shown in the 1981 Year Book due to changes in the number of services operating and changes in classification of some establishments.

Ambulance Services

Details of ambulance services provided, including Aerial Ambulance Services operated from Cairns and Rockhampton, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost (a) per service	Total kilometres travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane	7	19	14	190	223	27.38	3,383
Moreton	12	8	23	29	60	31.34	1,136
Wide Bay-Burnett	17	6	25	32	63	23.58	1,064
Darling Downs	15	5	25	19	49	26.16	869
South-West	9	2	6	2	10	39.62	343
Fitzroy	12	5	21	25	51	28.59	706
Central-West	5	—	1	3	4	44.73	63
Mackay	3	3	17	18	38	27.09	488
Northern	7	5	23	24	53	25.65	589
Far North	14	5	31	28	64	22.00	755
North-West	6	3	3	3	9	48.31	158
Total	107	62	187	373	622	27.25	9,555

(a) Excluding capital cost.

Eight 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.

Finances of Non-residential Health Services

The next table summarises the operating accounts of out-patient centres and domiciliary nursing services. 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 centres maintained by recognised hospital boards 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, 1978-79

Particulars	Type of establishment	
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Commonwealth Government	34,083	2,488
State Government	34,900	2,472
Local Government	—	—
Parent body or controlling authority	—	41
Patients' fees	350	22
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	—	547
Other	15	147
Total	69,348	5,717
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages	46,803	4,755
Food and provisions	316	—
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	11,945	54
Management, establishment, and domestic	5,895	535
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs	2,695	48
Interest on loans	1,695	8
Depreciation	—	84
Total operating expenditure	69,348	5,485
Capital expenditure	(a) 7	330
Cost per visit or service	\$ 13.86	\$ 5.08

(a) Excluding expenditure for out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards included with recognised hospitals in previous tables.

Ambulance services receipts for 1978-79 were \$18,535,000, including government endowment of \$7,898,000. Total expenditure for the year was \$16,959,000. The cost per service for 1978-79 was \$27.25.

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(a), QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Staff engaged(b)	Type of establishment		
	Separate out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical	35	—	—
Other professional	81	—	—
Qualified and student nurses	31	390	—
Enrolled or pupil nurses, ambulance bearers, etc. ..	10	—	(c) 1,430
Administrative, clerical, etc.	38	69	174
Total	195	459	1,604

(a) Including staff for 24 separate out-patient clinics only. Excluding staff at out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards included with recognised hospitals in previous tables. (b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (c) Including 577 honorary staff.

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.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects almost 150,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In addition 2,317 voluntary workers, including 498 doctors in private practice, donate their services free of charge.

National Fitness Council

The National Fitness Council is concerned with community recreation programs and activities and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations throughout the State. The next table shows a dissection of the Council's receipts and disbursements during the last three years.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
(\$'000)

Receipts	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Disbursements	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	Cwealth Government grants ..	39	34		76	Salaries	649	706	913
State Government grants ..	899	1,136	1,463	Administration	236	302	369
Local Government grants ..	30	33	37	Grants and subsidies	100	107	117
Camps	322	349	375	Camps	296	357	378
Other	84	92	125	Other	75	143	245
Total	1,374	1,644	2,075	Total	1,355	1,615	2,022

In 1980-81 expenditure amounting to \$109,173 (\$109,313 in 1979-80) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with construction and capital improvements to national fitness camps.

9 CREMATATIONS

In 1981 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and seven outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Buderim,

Bundaberg, and Maryborough). All nine crematoria are operated by private companies and these carried out 8,037 cremations during 1981.

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 six 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.	%
1976 ..	7,365	17,239	42.7	50,587	112,662	44.9
1977 ..	7,092	16,408	43.2	49,265	108,790	45.3
1978 ..	r7,470	16,619	r45.0	r50,103	108,425	r46.2
1979 ..	r7,373	r16,388	r45.0	r49,568	r106,568	r46.5
1980 ..	r7,818	r16,497	r47.4	50,629	p108,693	p46.6
1981 ..	8,037	p17,176	p46.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

- Causes of Death (3302.3) (*annual*)
- Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3) (*annual*)
- Hospital Morbidity (4303.3) (*annual*)
- Hospital Morbidity Rates (4304.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

- Causes of Death (3303.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Air Pollution Council of Queensland, the Water Quality Control Council of Queensland, and reports of the Divisions and Sub-departments of the State Department of Health.

Chapter 10

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 some form of assistance either permanently or temporarily. 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 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 Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 4. 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 5 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, *Commonwealth Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5502.0). Expenditure on health benefits is included in Section 8 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.

2 PENSIONS

Age and Invalid Pensions

Age pensions are payable to residentially qualified men and women who have reached the ages of 65 and 60, respectively. They are subject to an income test unless the person is permanently blind or has reached the age of 70. For persons over 70 years of age, increases above the base rate are subject to an income test. Invalid pensions are payable to persons 16 years of age and over who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. In the former case, they are subject to an income test.

A pension is payable also 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 pensioners with children in their care may also receive a mother's/guardian's allowance.

Widows' Pensions and Supporting Parents' Benefits

These pensions and benefits are payable to widows, deserted wives, and divorcees and also to lone parents (e.g. unmarried mothers, widowed fathers, etc.) who do not qualify for other social service pensions. Such persons may also be eligible for supplementary assistance, additional pension or benefit for dependent children, and mother's/guardian's allowance at the same rates as for age and invalid pensioners.

AGE, INVALID, AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
AGE PENSIONS(a)							
Age pensioners No.	175,603	183,992	193,268	198,017	202,487	207,089	1,347,430
Males No.	59,800	62,384	66,807	68,704	70,453	71,920	450,959
Females No.	115,803	121,608	126,461	129,313	132,034	135,169	896,471
Wife pensioners No.	4,003	3,967	4,656	4,878	4,932	4,795	29,241
Aged and wife pensioners per 1,000 population .. . No.	85	88	91	92	92	92	93
Amount paid(b) \$'000	321,808	376,225	447,165	494,316	539,194	606,953	3,935,796
INVALID PENSIONS (a)							
Invalid pensioners No.	29,856	32,592	32,453	34,706	36,818	35,555	221,951
Males No.	18,575	21,137	21,400	23,348	25,205	24,417	153,889
Females No.	11,281	11,455	11,053	11,358	11,613	11,138	68,062
Wife pensioners No.	5,566	6,515	7,214	8,192	9,019	8,522	57,092
Invalid and wife pensioners per 1,000 population .. . No.	17	18	18	20	20	19	19
Amount paid(b) \$'000	66,473	82,357	94,089	108,409	124,817	141,262	880,795
WIDOWS' PENSIONS (a)							
Pensioners No.	17,262	18,420	19,828	21,004	21,353	21,437	165,661
Pensioners per 1,000 population .. . No.	8	9	9	10	9	9	11
Amount paid(b) \$'000	43,209	48,182	56,962	64,540	71,609	81,051	641,792
SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS (a)							
Beneficiaries No.	8,268	9,051	10,642	10,961	12,324	19,147	106,631
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population .. . No.	4	4	5	5	5	8	7
Amount paid(b) \$'000	23,123	28,369	34,386	40,031	45,190	73,256	411,585

(a) Pensioners and beneficiaries at 30 June. (b) Including wives' pensions, mother's/guardian's allowance, additional pension for children, supplementary assistance, and from November 1980, family assistance.

Disability Pensions and Service Pensions

Disability (war) pensions are paid to disabled veterans and their dependants and service pensions are available to qualified male and female veterans.

DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
DISABILITY PENSIONS (a)							
Total recipients No.	80,763	78,805	76,582	74,729	72,940	71,888	423,334
Incapacitated veterans No.	32,040	31,545	31,117	30,692	30,243	29,915	174,278
Dependants No.	48,723	47,260	45,465	44,037	42,697	41,973	249,056
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	38	37	35	34	32	31	28
Expenditure(b) \$'000	54,740	61,300	68,629	68,275	71,101	81,439	496,310
SERVICE PENSIONS (a)							
Total recipients(c) No.	25,840	30,157	35,046	40,012	45,575	51,451	272,078
Veterans No.	16,841	19,207	21,837	24,516	27,474	30,538	163,237
Dependants No.	8,970	10,950	13,209	15,496	18,101	20,913	108,841
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	12	14	16	18	20	22	18
Expenditure \$'000	39,182	52,419	68,367	81,852	99,468	130,547	686,487

(a) Recipients at 30 June. (b) Including widows' pensions and allowances and seamen's and other pensions. (c) Including pensions granted as an act of grace which prior to 1976-77, are excluded from the figures for veterans and dependants.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. Benefits are subject to age, residential, and other eligibility conditions.

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, which are discretionary payments, provide income support to persons who are ineligible for pensions, supporting parents' benefits, or unemployment or sickness benefits and who are unable to provide for themselves and their dependants.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
Unemployment benefits							
Number of benefits granted	164,943	148,354	155,940	140,537	147,160	148,359	(a) 782,500
Amount paid \$'000	81,269	91,725	123,476	143,365	139,545	146,933	995,748
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	26,494	33,592	43,796	48,256	46,746	44,680	(a) 314,500
Per 1,000 population	13	16	20	22	21	19	21
Sickness benefits							
Number of benefits granted	27,631	27,966	25,296	23,425	27,081	27,449	(a) 140,900
Amount paid \$'000	12,681	14,547	16,710	16,769	18,226	23,965	174,477
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	4,202	4,517	4,640	4,716	5,018	6,305	(a) 49,000
Per 1,000 population	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Special benefits(b)							
Number of benefits granted	7,733	8,047	6,559	6,257	11,204	15,176	(a) 72,700
Amount paid \$'000	2,924	3,071	3,489	4,067	5,699	7,594	66,100
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	1,181	994	1,181	1,428	1,825	1,934	(a) 17,850
Per 1,000 population	1	—	1	1	1	1	1

(a) Estimated. (b) Excluding special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

A number of employment training and assistance schemes are conducted by State and Commonwealth Governments. For details see Chapter 12, Labour Force, Section 8.

4 PERSONS ON PENSIONS, BENEFITS, OR ANNUITIES

A question on sources of personal income was included at the 1976 Census of Population and Housing. This question, which had not been included in any previous Census, sought the numbers of persons receiving annuities or government pensions and benefits.

The following table provides a geographical dissection of the figures obtained from those persons aged 15 years and over who answered this question. These figures from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing were derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules completed, and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further details refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

PERSONS RECEIVING PENSIONS, BENEFITS, OR ANNUITIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division, or Statistical District	Age pension	Widow's pension	War and service pensions	Unemploy- ment benefit	Other pensions, benefits	Annuity	Total pensions, benefits, annuities
RECIPIENTS							
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Statistical Division							
Brisbane	81.3	13.0	40.5	9.7	20.3	15.7	162.6
<i>Brisbane City</i>	65.1	9.8	33.0	7.3	15.4	12.8	128.6
<i>Other Brisbane</i>	16.2	3.2	7.5	2.4	4.9	2.9	34.0
Moreton	26.6	2.9	12.9	3.5	5.6	4.9	49.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	16.2	1.9	5.8	1.7	4.2	1.7	29.3
Darling Downs	13.8	2.1	4.5	1.6	4.1	1.6	25.9
South-West	1.6	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.6	(a)	3.5
Fitzroy	10.1	1.5	3.0	1.0	2.3	1.3	18.0
Central-West	0.9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.7
Mackay	4.7	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	9.3
Northern	10.6	1.8	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.0	20.3
Far North	9.3	2.0	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.4	20.0
North-West	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	3.1
Total State	176.2	26.8	76.7	23.1	43.9	30.3	343.7
Statistical District							
Gold Coast	14.7	1.8	7.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	27.4
Bundaberg	4.1	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	7.4
Rockhampton	6.0	0.8	1.6	(a)	1.1	0.6	9.7
Mackay	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	(a)	5.8
Townsville	5.9	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
Cairns	4.0	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	8.5
RECIPIENTS AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total State	8.7	1.3	3.8	1.1	2.2	1.5	16.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

5 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 on a permanent basis.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974* was designed to assist the States with the provision of self-contained dwelling units at reasonable rentals for certain classes of pensioners during the four years ended 30 June 1978. The scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978* with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving States greater flexibility in the way funds can be applied.

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974* provides 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES ACT						
Capital grants						
Number	7	15	23	16	29	20
Amount \$'000	1,985	4,750	3,693	3,097	4,849	3,841
Personal care subsidy						
Approved premises(a) No.	84	95	109	117	123	128
Qualified residents(a) No.	2,032	3,089	3,063	3,035	3,422	3,825
Amount \$'000	1,510	1,782	2,085	2,210	2,429	3,441
AGED PERSONS HOSTELS ACT						
Grants						
Number	4	8	12	7	3	3
Amount \$'000	3,209	4,431	5,934	7,585	2,325	1,355
Beds provided No.	204	248	381	404	140	72
HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT (b)						
New dwellings						
Number approved	127	55	78	103	214	216
Value \$'000	2,037	944	1,479	2,056	4,495	5,009
HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE ACT						
Capital grants \$'000	5	66	56	321	2,841	2,366
Subsidies \$'000	131	164	210	273	310	487

(a) At 30 June. (b) Pensioners only. States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act prior to 1 July 1978.

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 8 of this Chapter.

In April 1978, the Department of Children's Services was charged with the administration of grants to the Women's Refuges Program which was a joint Commonwealth and State Government program. Since 1 July 1981 the State Government has assumed full financial responsibility for funding Women's Refuges and makes available subsidies under the Women's Services Program. Twenty Women's Refuge projects have been approved for funding.

Residential care for children is a joint venture between the Department of Children's Services and voluntary organisations. Government and licensed institutions are included in the next table and are shown in more detail on page 167.

The next table shows residential welfare establishments classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

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	10	49	76	80	142
Admissions during year	887	928	867	4,768	247
Residents at 30 June 1979	1,459	3,095	806	3,034	2,671
Males	836	1,072	516	999	859
Females	623	2,023	290	2,035	1,812
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents \$'000	3,129	5,935	367	5,158	1,346
Government contributions .. \$'000	8,774	2,378	2,974	1,459	1,199
Other \$'000	—	456	669	1,112	173
Total \$'000	11,903	8,769	4,009	7,728	2,717
Total expenditure(a) \$'000	11,839	8,700	3,889	7,407	2,644
Cost per resident day \$	22.11	6.98	13.29	7.17	2.63
Staff (full-time equivalent)	919	669	342	573	41

(a) Excluding capital expenditure of \$6,648(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 the handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. Separate dwellings, including those subject to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

6 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services

The activities of these services are shown in Chapter 9, Health, Section 7. 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 1980-81 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth Government assistance amounting to \$2,614,000.

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 1980-81, 95 approved services received subsidies totalling \$393,290. The Queensland Government provides a subsidy of up to \$7,500 towards the cost of establishment, relocation, and in some cases replacement, of kitchen equipment and serving facilities.

Community Home Care Services

The Commonwealth Government, under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, shares with the State Government, on a dollar for dollar basis, the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1980-81 the Commonwealth Government provided \$1,873,168.

Community Welfare

Grants and special assistance are provided to major welfare co-ordinating bodies including the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service. Special assistance is given to locally-based community welfare agencies experiencing serious financial difficulties. Organisations operating community information centres are also assisted financially.

7 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 1964-1981* 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Applications received	953	1,911	1,013	994	760	773
Children adopted						
Boys	597	551	339	299	230	234
Girls	515	463	321	264	220	220
Total	1,112	1,014	660	563	450	454
Children adopted by						
Non-relatives	575	450	361	334	282	301
Relatives	93	73	14	16	3	8
Spouse of natural parent	444	491	285	213	165	145
Ages of children adopted						
Under 1 year	494	383	322	292	224	238
1 year and under 6 years	318	319	152	97	59	55
6 years and under 13 years	228	247	147	130	127	119
13 years and under 21 years	65	61	37	40	37	40
21 years and over	7	4	2	4	3	2

The numbers of children available for adoption have decreased in recent years because of a number of factors, including changes in social attitudes and increased financial support by the government (supporting parents' benefits). Current waiting time per application is approximately four years which appears to have influenced the number of applications being received.

Children in Care of the State

The Department of Children's Services 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 5 of this Chapter. The remainder are classified as *Residential Health Establishments* and details of these are included in Chapter 9, Health, Section 3. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1981, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 1,194 children under general supervision and 43 children on remand in custody.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In institutions							
Government ^(a)	39	33	79	13	118	46	164
Licensed	283	220	65	5	348	225	573
Foster care	738	746	23	—	761	746	1,507
Employment	26	8	11	2	37	10	47
In adult custody	128	131	83	32	211	163	374
Home placement	508	453	380	101	888	554	1,442
Other establishments ^(b)	32	18	1	2	33	20	53
Other ^(c)	34	25	36	15	70	40	110
Total	1,788	1,634	678	170	2,466	1,804	4,270

(a) Including Wilson Youth Hospital. (b) Including hospitals, establishments for the handicapped, and gaols. (c) Including absconders and transfers interstate.

In 1980–81 expenditure in maintaining government institutions amounted to \$6,275,956 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and \$805,248 expended by the Department of Works. Licensed institutions received maintenance payments of \$2,030,645 while capital works subsidies amounted to \$204,394 and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$165,234.

Pre-school Training and Child Care

Details of the operations of pre-schools, kindergartens, and child care centres are included in Chapter 11, Education, Section 2. From 1979, free milk has been provided by the State Government to each child regularly attending approved centres. Costs for 1980–81 were \$620,861.

8 HEALTH BENEFITS

Hospital and medical benefits schemes have existed in Australia in various forms since 1952. Prior to 1975 these schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance. The Australian Health Insurance Program (Medibank) commenced operation in July 1975. Since its inception it has undergone many changes, full details of which are given in Chapter 10 Section 8 of the 1981 *Year Book*.

A new system of health insurance arrangements commenced on 1 September 1981. Under the new arrangements, Commonwealth medical benefits are restricted to those people with at least basic medical cover with a registered medical benefits organisation (except for eligible pensioners who have a Pensioner Health Benefits Card and disadvantaged persons who have a Health Care Card). The basic level of medical insurance increased from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum payment of \$10.00 per item of service by the insured. A flat rate of Commonwealth Medical Benefit for medically insured persons of 30 per cent of Schedule fees applies to all Schedule medical services. Pensioners continue to be covered at the 85 per cent level whilst disadvantaged persons are now eligible to receive Commonwealth Medical Benefits at 85 per cent of Schedule fees (with a maximum gap of \$5.00 where the doctor does not bulk bill).

New hospital funding arrangements also commenced on 1 September 1981 when the State Government assumed full financial responsibility for hospitals. The Commonwealth Government is to provide a grant to the State to cover its proportionate share for those patients who could be classified as pensioners or persons in need. In the first year to ease the impact of the change an increased proportion will be provided by the Commonwealth.

The \$16.00 per day bed subsidy to private hospitals increased to \$28.00 per day for surgical patients from 25 June 1981. The existing subsidy level of \$16.00 has been retained for other private hospital patients.

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. Details of membership are shown in the following table.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES(a)

Particulars	Queensland			Australia
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
Medical Benefits				
Registered organisations	9	9	9	66
Membership: Basic benefits(b)				
Single '000	122	118	112	1,171
Family '000	267	250	239	2,079
Estimated number of persons covered '000	1,014	948	900	7,994
Approximate proportion of population covered %	46	43	39	54
Hospital Benefits				
Registered organisations	9	9	9	71
Membership: Basic benefits(b)				
Single '000	150	146	140	1,321
Family '000	278	261	248	2,114
Estimated number of persons covered '000	1,065	998	942	8,221
Approximate proportion of population covered %	49	45	41	56

(a) At 31 March. (b) Excluding membership in tables providing supplementary/gap benefits. Also excluding a small number of members with partial basic hospital benefits.

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 PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Benefit prescriptions '000	14,622	13,694	14,113	14,478	13,592	14,605
Commonwealth payments \$'000	37,638	34,165	37,176	40,820	40,685	46,384
Patient contributions \$'000	13,465	16,652	16,994	19,560	18,311	19,421

Nursing Home Benefits

From 5 November 1981, a basic benefit of \$20.40 per day for ordinary care patients and an extensive care benefit of \$6.00 per day for patients receiving extensive nursing care became payable to nursing homes approved by the National Health Act. These benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government in respect of qualified nursing home patients accommodated in these nursing homes. Where fees are charged by nursing homes, these benefits are deducted from the patients' accounts.

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 \$42 per fortnight payable to approved persons who care for chronically ill relatives at home. This Commonwealth benefit is primarily intended to offer an alternative to nursing home care.

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 handicapped children and encourage parents to care for them at home rather than admit them to institutions.

NURSING CARE AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Nursing Home Benefits						
Approved nursing homes(a) No.	150	152	156	162	177	183
Deficit financed No.	35	41	49	50	56	59
Government No.	11	12	13	14	21	21
Other No.	104	99	94	98	100	103
Approved beds(a) No.	8,267	8,524	8,852	9,464	10,240	10,399
Deficit financed No.	1,496	1,869	2,309	2,497	2,741	2,874
Government No.	2,165	2,205	2,229	2,342	2,638	2,455
Other No.	4,606	4,450	4,314	4,625	4,861	5,070
Deficit finance \$'000	7,773	10,119	11,097	12,044	14,654	19,009
Commonwealth benefit						
Benefit days '000	2,191	2,082	1,754	1,684	1,808	1,874
Benefits(b) \$'000	21,981	23,109	23,877	24,607	28,855	34,856
Private insurance						
Benefit days '000	459	(c) 212	356	654	690	(d) 751
Benefits(b) \$'000	2,267	(c) 1,380	4,231	9,675	10,747	13,156
Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits						
Benefit days '000	706	761	754	796	923	1,134
Benefits \$'000	1,412	1,521	1,509	1,593	1,846	3,200
Handicapped Children's Benefits						
Approved homes(a) No.	29	31	32	34	37	37
Children accommodated(a) No.	197	267	279	223	236	310
Benefit days '000	43	80	67	66	67	89
Benefits \$'000	165	333	332	329	334	402
Handicapped Children's Allowances						
Allowances current(a) No.	3,279	3,903	3,330	3,739	3,873	3,756
Allowance \$'000	1,355	2,440	2,355	2,715	3,007	2,627

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including extensive and additional benefits. (c) Excluding re-insurance account. (d) Estimated.

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 and Activity Therapy Centres

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, subsidies are payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities, accommodation, and facilities designed to promote the personal development of handicapped adolescents and adults to enable them to gain maximum independence and self sufficiency. For example, salaries of certain workshop, hostel, and therapy centre staff are subsidised and a training fee is paid to organisations for each disabled person who graduates from sheltered employment to normal employment. At 30 June 1981 there were 225 approved services including training centres, activity therapy centres, sheltered workshops, and residentials in Queensland.

Tuberculosis Allowances

Tuberculosis allowances, payable by the Commonwealth Government, are granted to persons and their dependants suffering from tuberculosis.

9 FAMILY BENEFITS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants

These grants, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction, are designed to assist both married and single persons to acquire their first home. See Chapter 15, Housing and Construction, Section 3.

Family Allowance (Formerly Child Endowment)

Family allowance is 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 who are substantially dependent on their parents.

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		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Children and students(a)	No.	643,949	650,097	654,593	648,314	653,935	664,982
In families	No.	642,285	648,075	652,651	646,642	652,312	663,046
In institutions	No.	1,664	2,022	1,942	1,672	1,623	1,936
Children and students per 1,000 population(a)	No.	305	304	302	295	291	284
Amount paid	\$'000	40,833	155,082	158,525	149,824	160,358	149,385

(a) At 30 June.

Assistance to Families

From November 1980, the payment of Family Assistance was transferred to the Commonwealth Government and subsumed in the Supporting Parents' Benefit. In addition the State Government provides assistance to families whose income or resources are inadequate to maintain or properly care for the children. Assistance is given in the form of a weekly allowance for each child. At 30 June 1981 there were 149 recipients with 239 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$113,205 in 1980-81.

The administration of the Family Support Services Program became the responsibility of the Department of Children's Services in April 1978 with the acceptance of funds offered by the Commonwealth Government. The program is a three-year pilot scheme and a total of \$300,000 per year is available for grants to approved organisations. The objective of the program is to provide a co-ordinated family support service delivery model with services for parents and their children. Funds are provided for services to supplement those already available. Approval has been given for the funding of 23 projects under this program.

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.

Double Orphan's Pension

This Commonwealth Government pension is payable to the guardian of a child who has both parents dead or one dead and the other missing. In Queensland at 30 June 1981, guardians were receiving pensions for 491 children and 82 students and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 47 children and one student. Double Orphan's Pension can also be paid if a child has been granted refugee status and both parents are outside Australia, both parents are missing, or one parent is outside Australia and one parent is missing. Payments in 1980-81 amounted to \$317,000.

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.

Deserted Wives

Until November 1980, the Commonwealth Government subsidised the States for assistance given to needy mothers of families without a breadwinner where they were ineligible for benefit under the Social Services Act. These mothers now qualify for a supporting parent's benefit.

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 as well as certain medical concessions.

Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Government provides an integrated rehabilitation service (vocational, social, medical) to persons in the working age group and to adolescents (14 to 15 years of age) who have some form of disablement or handicap and who would benefit substantially from remedial treatment or vocational training, enabling them to engage in either a suitable vocation or return to independent or semi-independent living within the community.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Cases referred(a) No.	3,785	3,951	3,787	5,077	5,039	n.y.a.
Accepted for rehabilitation No.	440	555	537	556	723	1,050
Placed in employment No.	286	273	294	253	257	281
Expenditure(b) \$	1,234,050	1,586,597	1,819,630	1,883,348	2,163,150	3,631,000

(a) Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced.

(b) Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Housing and Construction and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

10 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

Census Populations

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 general enumeration in the Australian Population Census, but they were included in counts, and figures were published separately. 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 improve coverage and this action was intensified at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. The 1976 Census results from the question on racial origin are deficient to the extent that the "not stated" (i.e. question not answered) proportion for States ranges from 6 to 10 per cent. In addition, 1976 figures were derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further details refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1971 AND 1976

State or Territory	Census 30 June 1971		Census 30 June 1976	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	23.9	20.6	40.5	25.2
Victoria	6.4	5.5	14.8	9.2
Queensland	31.9	27.5	41.3	25.7
South Australia	7.3	6.3	10.7	6.7
Western Australia	22.2	19.1	26.1	16.2
Tasmania	0.9	0.8	3.8	2.4
Australian Capital Territory				
Northern Territory	23.4	20.2	23.8	14.8
Australia	116.0	100.0	160.9	100.0

The next table shows population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by Statistical Division and for comparison, the proportion of the total population in each area at the 1976 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total population	Proportion of Aboriginal and Islander population
		'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	3.1	3.3	6.4	0.7	15.5
<i>Brisbane City</i>	2.3	2.5	4.7	0.7	11.4
<i>Other Brisbane</i>	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.6	4.1
Moreton	0.5	<i>n.p.</i>	0.8	0.4	2.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.6	5.7
Darling Downs	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	2.7
South-West	0.8	0.8	1.6	5.8	3.9
Fitzroy	1.4	1.5	2.9	2.3	7.0
Central-West	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	0.5	3.9	1.3
Mackay	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.9
Northern	2.6	2.3	4.9	3.4	11.9
Far North	6.7	7.2	13.9	11.1	33.5
North-West	2.8	2.7	5.5	13.5	13.4
Total State	20.6	20.7	41.3	2.0	100.0

Communities

In Queensland, which has the greatest Aboriginal population of any State, Aborigines have not lived a nomadic tribal way of life for well over a generation. More than 3m hectares of

land have been set aside, on the mainland and in the Torres Strait, however, for their use and benefit. Those who wish to do so may retain their present lifestyle in these reserved areas.

The reserve Communities, which account for approximately half of the Aboriginal and Islander population, each have an elected Aboriginal or Islander Council with authority to make culturally related by-laws, and local courts and police to uphold them. Town-planned facilities including water, sewerage, electricity, schools, libraries, hospitals, and sporting facilities have been established. Development is aimed at providing public facilities and amenities similar to those found in country towns of comparative size.

The Chairmen of these elected Aboriginal and Islander Councils form the Aboriginal and Islander Advisory Councils to liaise and consult with the Government. A broadly-based Aboriginal and Islander Commission, including representatives from Queensland's Aboriginal, Torres Strait, and South Sea Islander communities, also reports on the needs of indigenous citizens living throughout the State.

The next table shows the number of Aborigines and Islanders in each of the 11 Government and four church Communities, and the Local Authority Areas of Aurukun and Mornington.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	31 March 1978	31 March 1979	31 March 1980	Church and other Communities	31 March 1978	31 March 1979	31 March 1980
Cherbourg	1,047	1,061	1,088	Church			
Edward River	392	399	395	Brethren			
Kowanyama(a)	838	913	934	Doomadgee ..	885	903	926
Lockhart River	384	400	390	Lutheran			
Northern Peninsula(b) ..	1,565	1,473	1,136	Hope Vale ..	569	596	551
Palm Island	1,509	2,088	1,454	Wujal Wujal(e) ..	199	209	244
Torres Strait Islands(c) ..	30,075	30,090	5,253	Roman Catholic			
Country Reserves ..				24,862	Hammond Island	148	147	147
Weipa South	666	675	626		Other		
Woorabinda(d)	524	532	435	Aurukun(f) ..	780	830	p 850
Yarrabah	1,282	1,432	1,437	Mornington(f) ..	790	800	p 850
Total	38,282	39,063	38,010	Total	3,371	3,485	p 3,568

(a) Previously Mitchell River. (b) Embracing Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Seisia. (c) Comprising 13 islands. (d) Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek. (e) Formerly Bloomfield River. (f) From 1978, estimates at 30 June each year.

Education

Pre-schools have been established at these centres and special programs in health and education developed to meet the special requirements.

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.

In 1981 there were almost 580 children of pre-school age attending 22 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, 194 children living at Cherbourg (which also has a kindergarten mentioned above), Doomadgee, Aurukun, and Mornington Island Communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. These children attend for one year only.

In 1981, 3,510 primary and 814 secondary students attended 30 government and 3 non-government (church) schools in the communities and Torres Strait villages. 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.

Aboriginal Culture

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.

Welfare

Details of Aboriginal health services are included in Chapter 9, Health, Section 1.

Careers counselling programs 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 hostels in Brisbane and annual holiday excursions for children from isolated inland centres.

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 1981 totalled \$20,494,116 from Consolidated Revenue and \$918,204 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$14,222,418 in 1980-81. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Commonwealth Assistance in Aboriginal Affairs

Following the 1967 referendum, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to legislate for the benefit of Aboriginal people. Subsequently, the Commonwealth Government established an Office of Aboriginal Affairs to develop and co-ordinate Federal policies.

In 1972 the Commonwealth established the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, and negotiated with the State Governments to transfer responsibility for Aboriginal affairs to the Commonwealth. These negotiations were completed in every State except Queensland, which elected to retain direct interest in the field.

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs has been established in Queensland since 1973, and has a Regional Office in Brisbane and a total of eight Area Offices throughout the State.

The Commonwealth Government has outlined self-management as the key to the implementation of its policies in Aboriginal affairs. This policy seeks to ensure that Aboriginals, as individuals and communities, make the same kinds of decisions about their future as other Australians customarily make, and to accept responsibility for results flowing from those decisions. Self-sufficiency is the economic face of self-management and Aboriginal self-sufficiency

is being encouraged by: land ownership; expansion of employment opportunities; training programs; support for economic initiatives; home ownership; support for outstation movements; and increased Aboriginal contributions to financial and other aid projects.

The Commonwealth has stated that consultation with Aboriginal and Islander communities is of critical importance and is integral to Commonwealth policies and practice.

A National Aboriginal Conference (N.A.C.) was established in 1977 and comprises 35 members elected for a period of three years; nine members represent different areas of Queensland. The role of N.A.C. is to provide a forum in which Aboriginal views can be expressed on the long-term goals and objectives which the government should pursue, and to act as the formal advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

The Aboriginal Development Commission (ADC) headed by a full-time Aboriginal Chairman and nine other Aboriginal Commissioners, was established in July 1980 with the broad functions: to acquire land for Aboriginal communities and groups; to lend money to Aborigines for housing and personal purposes; to lend and grant money to Aborigines for business enterprises; and to give advice and make recommendations to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs with respect to the furtherance of the economic and social development of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. From July 1981 the ADC took on all responsibility for grants-in-aid housing previously funded directly to Aboriginal housing associations by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

The 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
(\$'000)

Purpose	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
GRANTS TO THE STATES							
Housing	2,200	1,925	1,665	1,650	1,270	930	10,744
Health	3,593	2,774	2,918	2,967	3,418	4,024	13,890
Education	1,837	844	942	961	765	834	6,960
Employment	219	235	230	230	260	230	378
Social support (welfare)	143	—	—	—	—	—	1,543
Community management and services	2,054	1,933	550	635	—	319	783
Training(a)	—	—	—	9	231	258	2,123
Recreation and enterprises	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10,156	7,711	6,305	6,452	5,944	6,595	36,421
GRANTS-IN-AID							
Housing	5,720	3,192	3,020	3,373	3,885	4,199	22,115
Health	553	573	856	883	1,054	1,193	5,972
Education	501	353	221	185	197	188	2,968
Employment	1,611	781	925	875	1,080	1,629	9,744
Social support (welfare)	124	75	142	277	395	603	3,024
Community management and services	1,130	928	1,191	824	1,020	1,019	12,048
Culture and recreation	40	75	47	193	155	103	764
Legal aid	777	818	883	956	1,047	1,232	5,439
Training(a)	—	—	—	150	109	106	1,433
Enterprises(b)	746	234	190	129	369	(b)	4,649
Total	11,202	7,029	7,475	7,845	9,311	(c) 10,272	68,156

(a) Training was identified as a separate function for the first time in 1978-79. (b) Enterprises funding not available on a State basis from 1980-81. (c) Excluding enterprises funding.

11 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Citizens' Centres

The Commonwealth Government shares with the State and/or Local Government, on a two to one basis, the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth, on a dollar for dollar basis, also supports a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1980-81 Commonwealth grants of \$489,953 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$57,722.

Sport

The Department of Sport was established by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. Financial assistance is available for coaching of juniors, development of playing facilities, State representative teams, hosting of national and international events, administration costs, employment of State Directors of Coaching, and seminars for officials. In 1980-81 an amount of \$3,346,782 was made available for these purposes. Funds are derived from State Revenue by way of the Sports and Youth Fund (Soccer Pools) and Consolidated Revenue.

The XII Commonwealth Games—Brisbane

The responsibility of preparing for and staging the Games, scheduled for Brisbane from 30 September to 9 October 1982, was charged to The Commonwealth Games Australia (1982) Foundation Limited.

Under the direction of the Foundation's Board a permanent workforce has been built up from four in early 1979 to 40 in January 1981. By Games time the number will be in excess of 150. Assisting these permanent staff will be some 6,000 volunteers during the actual running of the Games.

To finance construction of world-class facilities for the Games, the Commonwealth Government, the State Government, and the Brisbane City Council have each contributed to the capital program. The cost of building new sports facilities, mainly at the Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre and the Chandler Complex, is \$28 million.

In addition, the Commonwealth and State Governments, together with Griffith University are financing the construction of the Games Village at the University. The cost of the village is \$7 million and will serve the University as a residential complex.

Ten sports and two demonstration sports comprise the Games. They will be staged at eight venues in the Brisbane Metropolitan area.

Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre—This centre will be the stage for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and will be the venue for Athletics. The stadium will seat 58,000 spectators and is located at Nathan, adjacent to the Games Village where most competitors will be housed.

Chandler Complex—This multi-purpose sports and cultural centre includes: a special Sports Hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500, for the Badminton competition and the demonstration sport, Table Tennis; an Aquatic Centre seating 5,000 spectators for the Swimming and Diving events; a Sports Theatre seating 1,500 for the Weightlifting competition; and a Velodrome with a seating capacity of 6,000 for the Cycling events. Within the complex a series of ornamental lakes have been developed as picnic grounds.

Other venues—These include Festival Hall (Boxing); Brisbane City Hall (Wrestling); Moorooka Bowls Club (Lawn Bowls); Murarrie Recreation Reserve (Archery); Belmont Rifle Range (Shooting); and Brisbane Cricket Ground (demonstration sport, Australian Rules Football).

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Social Indicators (4101.0) (*annual*)

Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Welfare Services, the Director, Department of Children's Services, the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, the Department of Sport, and the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, Health, and Social Security.

Chapter 11

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 program; 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 Statements 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 six years together with Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 ^p	1979-80 ^p
Cash benefits to persons							
Student assistance							
Primary and secondary	4,143	4,304	5,240	6,241	5,974	5,626	22,701
Tertiary and vocational	12,073	15,729	18,369	20,204	23,037	23,557	168,463
Aboriginal education	2,643	3,288	3,921	4,915	6,076	8,442	21,447
Soldiers' children education scheme	569	535	558	544	457	416	2,567
Adult secondary education assistance	72	278	416	443	483	437	4,140
Other	(a)	(a)	57	118	229	304	5,914
Total	19,500	24,134	28,561	32,465	36,256	38,782	225,232

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 ^p	1979-80 ^p
Grants to the State							
For current purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	1,734	5,356	6,970	7,267	6,972	r 7,185	32,750
Non-government schools ..	15,916	19,161	25,696	30,198	34,127	40,050	263,464
Government schools ..	17,410	24,355	26,761	24,708	28,208	30,510	262,804
Schools—joint programs ..	2,278	2,646	3,601	4,947	4,483	4,354	25,417
Technical, further education ..	2,262	4,643	4,537	4,885	5,222	6,932	60,011
Universities ..	49,876	57,185	73,483	77,883	80,980	89,684	652,674
Colleges of advanced education(b)	27,230	33,999	48,962	56,616	60,465	67,445	452,366
Aboriginal education ..	361	866	836	858	904	724	6,128
Child migrant education(c) ..	255	195	2	15	172	262	2,623
Research and development ..	219	190	216	166	131	124	841
School-to-work transition ..	—	—	—	—	—	951	4,429
Total ..	117,541	148,596	191,064	207,543	221,664	r 248,221	1,763,507
For capital purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	3,806	2,584	314	—	—	—	—
Government schools ..	22,573	18,298	24,809	29,506	23,753	19,464	115,083
Non-government schools ..	5,320	3,847	3,077	4,704	5,717	5,145	29,822
Schools—joint program ..	75	218	204	54	5	—	—
Technical, further education ..	4,073	3,334	4,439	8,735	15,078	12,717	78,816
Universities ..	9,821	6,453	7,581	7,335	6,042	8,755	52,192
Colleges of advanced education(b)	13,438	9,181	14,630	7,899	10,712	5,056	44,853
Aboriginal education ..	249	971	8	84	57	41	87
Child migrant education ..	106	11	—	—	40	15	50
Total ..	59,461	44,897	55,062	58,317	61,404	51,193	320,903
Total expenditure ..	196,502	217,627	274,687	298,325	319,324	r 338,196	2,309,642

(a) Unallocable by States. (b) Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges. (c) Including refugee children's education.

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 22, Public Finance, Section 4.

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, including local government authorities. 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. Some 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, vacation, and before 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 1979					
Number of centres	488	326	87	104	1,005
Staff(a)	1,551	1,047	128	350	3,076
Teaching(b)	1,469	757	103	188	2,517
Other	82	290	25	162	559
Children	25,756	18,080	3,961	6,699	54,496
Regular enrolments	25,632	17,672	3,938	6,577	53,819
Age in years					
Under 3	483	1,413	173	754	2,823
3	614	5,671	1,680	2,663	10,628
4	12,842	7,768	1,468	2,436	24,514
5	11,498	2,741	615	633	15,487
6 and over	195	79	2	91	367
Casual attenders	124	408	23	122	677
1 JULY 1980					
Number of centres	529	324	81	103	1,037
Staff(a)	1,617	1,088	121	331	3,156
Teaching(b)	1,548	772	97	204	2,620
Other	69	316	24	127	536
Children	26,271	18,540	3,662	6,724	55,197
Regular enrolments	26,157	17,761	3,522	6,574	54,014
Age in years					
Under 3	470	1,725	110	751	3,056
3	601	6,468	1,608	2,979	11,656
4	14,998	7,327	1,420	2,126	25,871
5	9,941	2,163	384	608	13,096
6 and over	147	78	—	110	335
Casual attenders	114	779	140	150	1,183
17 JULY 1981					
Number of centres	564	335	68	110	1,077
Staff(a)	1,637	1,135	108	376	3,257
Teaching(b)	1,574	844	83	249	2,752
Other	62	290	24	128	504
Children	27,708	19,700	3,190	7,616	58,214
Regular enrolments	27,565	19,032	3,156	7,470	57,223
Age in years					
Under 3	510	2,089	174	1,044	3,817
3	728	6,871	1,402	3,206	12,207
4	15,312	7,655	1,282	2,605	26,854
5	10,821	2,360	296	592	14,069
6 and over	194	57	2	23	276
Casual attenders	143	668	34	146	991

(a) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (b) 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 1965-1980*.

Under the Childrens Services Program, the Office of Child Care within the Commonwealth Department of Social Security administers a program 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 1980-81 amounted to \$13,120,000, including \$467,000 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 in year 8, 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, 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.

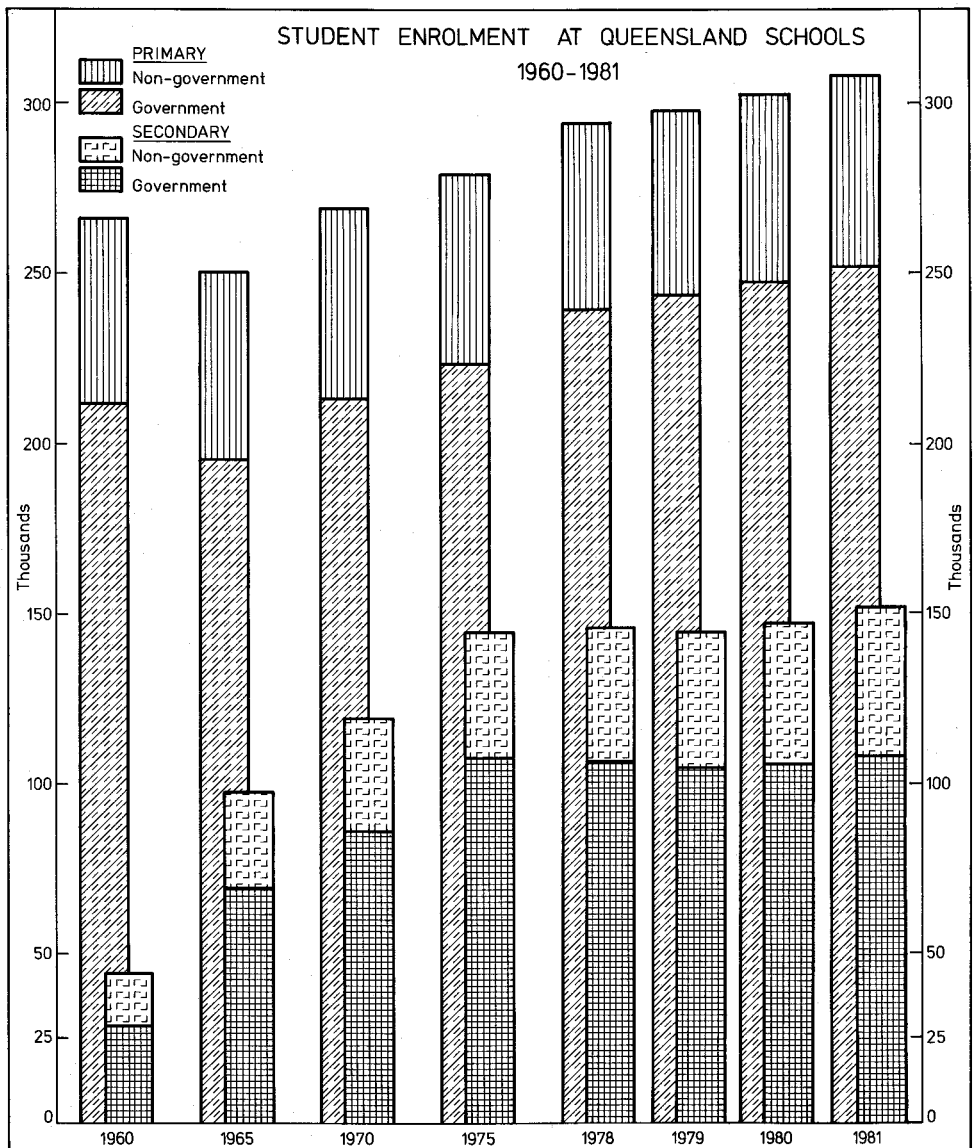
The diagram on the next page indicates the proportions of primary and secondary students at government and non-government schools in Queensland for selected years and the next table shows the ages of all students at these schools.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: STUDENTS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Age at 1 July	Government		Non-government		Total enrolments
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 6 years	9,135	9,079	2,025	1,983	22,222
6 years	16,636	15,690	3,594	3,515	39,435
7 years	17,351	16,226	3,799	3,680	41,056
8 years	18,081	17,268	3,847	3,824	43,020
9 years	18,856	17,947	4,225	4,192	45,220
10 years	18,861	18,197	4,334	4,177	45,569
11 years	18,009	16,894	4,370	4,237	43,510
12 years	16,383	15,646	4,888	4,741	41,658
13 years	15,465	14,907	5,345	5,056	40,773
14 years	14,916	14,482	5,313	4,773	39,484
15 years	10,779	10,775	4,499	4,017	30,070
16 years	5,909	6,270	3,378	3,183	18,740
17 years	2,532	2,875	1,740	1,432	8,579
18 years	411	279	210	102	1,002
19 years and over	238	327	14	10	589
Total	183,562	176,862	51,581	48,922	460,927

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 itinerant teachers who visit home supervisors of pupils. The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition in most secondary subjects.

The majority of primary schools are government schools controlled by the Department of Education. Department of Education high schools, which cater solely for secondary students,



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. Government secondary enrolments have been affected since 1978 due to the exclusion of non-active enrolments and enrolments for only part of a complete secondary course at the Secondary Correspondence School. See paragraph above table on page 183.

and secondary departments attached to a number of primary schools, provide secondary schooling within the education 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.

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1981 are given in the next table.

The student figures for the Secondary Correspondence School represent *active* enrolments in *complete* secondary courses. Enrolments are classed as *active* if assignments were returned during the month prior to the schools census.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, JULY 1981

Controlling authority	Schools			Teachers ^(b)	Students	
	Primary	Primary and secondary ^(a)	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
<i>Government</i>	1,041	85	142	19,627	251,819	108,605
Department of Education	1,028	85	142	19,573	251,343	108,605
Ordinary ^(c)	967	85	141	18,834	245,425	108,267
Correspondence	1	—	1	169	1,733	338
Special	60	—	—	570	4,185	—
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	13	—	—	54	476	—
<i>Non-government</i>	220	55	74	4,952	56,989	43,514
Catholic	198	24	59	3,774	51,556	29,143
Church of England	2	8	3	408	1,870	4,765
Seventh Day Adventist	8	1	1	43	576	273
Lutheran	8	1	3	147	1,370	1,453
Other denominational	1	17	1	226	1,405	2,475
Grammar	—	2	6	324	61	5,196
Other undenominational	3	2	1	29	151	209
Total	1,261	140	216	24,579	308,808	152,119

(a) Primary schools with secondary departments. (b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time. (c) Including 102 teachers and 652 pupils in 37 special units attached to 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 full-time or part-time basis. The majority of these classes are conducted in the evening but day classes are available. At July 1981 full-time and part-time students numbered 322 and 1,930, respectively. Colleges of technical and further education throughout the State provide instruction in secondary subjects for part-time students. Details of these and further education classes for recreation or personal enrichment are given later in this Chapter.

Special Education

Special schools and special education units have been established to provide education for handicapped children and children with special learning needs. The development of a variety of specialist support services, including remedial/resource teaching and therapies, has enabled the provision of a wide range of specialist help. 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 Isolated Children's Special Education Unit of the Department of Education.

Details of full-time students in Department of Education special schools and special classes of primary schools are shown in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL CLASSES, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1981

Type	Schools	Teachers	Students		
			Males	Females	Persons
Special schools					
Blind and visually handicapped	1	42	90	53	143
Deaf	1	47	96	64	160
Other physically handicapped	11	65	236	164	400
Mildly intellectually handicapped	41	376	2,063	1,153	3,216
Other	6	40	171	95	266
Total special schools	60	570	2,656	1,529	4,185
Primary schools with special classes ..	37	(a) 102	411	241	652
Total all schools with special students	97	672	3,067	1,770	4,837

(a) 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 excluded from the figures shown above but are published separately in the ABS publication *Primary and Secondary Education* (Catalogue No. 4204.3). Total enrolment at these schools in July 1981 was 1,135.

Migrant Education

The Department of Education provides tuition to adults and children in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons. In 1981 a total of 13 day and evening part-time courses were conducted at the Migrant Education Centre in Brisbane with an effective enrolment of 2,836 adults. A further 262 students attended 14 full-time courses at the Centre. Ten industrial classes were conducted for the benefit of factory workers. Ninety-four adult external classes operated during 1981, 33 in Brisbane and 61 in country centres. At Wacol Hostel in Brisbane, 446 adults attended full-time courses and 858 adults attended part-time classes during the day and evening. Correspondence lessons were provided for 918 students on the basic course and 170 on the advanced course.

Programs were also conducted for children at reception schools and units and at a number of other schools throughout Queensland. A total of 316 secondary and 225 primary children attended classes at reception centres. Forty-six teachers were employed to provide programs at a total of 22 schools. A further 528 children at other schools were assisted by 14 visiting teachers.

The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 34 primary and eight secondary schools throughout the State. A further six primary schools were involved in contingency funding for intensive English instruction to refugee children. Six ethnic advisory teachers, 25 ethnic resource teachers, and one community/school liaison worker provide the service. Four ethnic aides assist teachers in schools of high migrant density. Approximately 800 students attended classes during 1981.

Comparative Enrolments

The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from year 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students enrolled in tertiary courses have been omitted throughout.

From the figures shown, it will be seen that broadly speaking, of students who were in year 10 in 1977, 39 per cent proceeded to year 12 and 15 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in year 10 in 1979, 41 per cent proceeded to year 12.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Year 10		Year 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students(a)	Proportion of column 4
1975	36,076	1977	16,024	%	1978	6,148	%
1976	37,582	1978	14,818	44.4	1979	5,931	38.4
1977	38,324	1979	14,995	39.4	1980	5,910	40.0
1978	36,896	1980	15,251	39.1	1981	<i>n.y.a.</i>	39.4
1979	36,263	1981	15,016	41.3	..	..	<i>n.y.a.</i>
1980	36,337	..	..	41.4	..	..	..
1981	36,453	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Students who have recently left school and who have enrolled in a particular course at a particular tertiary establishment for the first time.

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 (TAFE)

In January 1977 technical education and adult education were integrated, and the combined Technical and Further Education (TAFE) operations in Queensland are now administered by the TAFE Division of the Department of Education.

Technical and further education covers career and pre-vocational 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, courses are conducted at TAFE colleges and their annexes, the Technical Correspondence School, and a large number of TAFE centres which mainly offer recreational classes. Courses are also available at the rural training schools, the Secondary Correspondence School, and the metropolitan evening tutorial classes which offer adult matriculation subjects. In addition, there are numerous private organisations conducting courses for which fees are charged, but details of these are not available.

The colleges and centres provide training, including apprenticeship training, in a wide variety of engineering, building, commercial, artistic, and domestic occupations. The Technical Correspondence School gives instruction in courses to students in remote areas. The rural training schools provide training in technical and managerial skills in relation to rural industry. Practical experience in agricultural and livestock production is gained at four centres throughout the State.

The Aboriginal and Islander TAFE Service co-ordinates programs designed to meet the education needs of Aboriginal and Islander individuals, groups, and committees.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE)(a): TEACHING STAFF AND
STUDENTS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Teaching staff					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	861	976	1,056	1,113	1,199
Technical correspondence school	34	40	32	33	38
Secondary correspondence school	67	65	61	70	76
Evening tutorial classes	16	21	18	17	16
Rural training schools	34	30	42	56	64
Total	1,012	1,132	1,209	1,289	1,393
Part-time(b)					
Technical colleges	193	168	227	255	394
Technical correspondence school	81	70	89	87	45
Secondary correspondence school	—	—	3	—	—
Evening tutorial classes	25	21	35	54	42
Rural training schools	—	—	—	—	—
Total	300	260	354	396	482
Students					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	2,419	3,109	3,525	4,669	5,838
Technical correspondence school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary correspondence school	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Evening tutorial classes(d)	87	145	142	248	233
Rural training schools	232	278	298	387	407
Total	2,738	3,532	3,965	5,304	6,478
Part-time					
Technical colleges	71,900	63,832	67,904	72,657	89,672
Technical correspondence school	5,546	4,440	5,127	4,780	5,728
Secondary correspondence school(e)	4,855	5,183	4,270	3,465	1,976
Evening tutorial classes	4,814	2,776	4,365	3,881	3,661
Rural training schools	31	—	31	—	24
Total	87,146	76,231	81,697	84,783	101,061

(a) Staff at 30 June: students enrolled during the year. (b) Full-time equivalent of part-time, including overtime worked by full-time staff. (c) Included in schools census figures only; 306 students in 1980. (d) Also included in schools census figures provided in the secondary education section. (e) Excluded from schools census figures.

Details of TAFE students, classified by level of course, are shown below.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE): STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE,
QUEENSLAND, 1980

Course	Full-time		Part-time(a)		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary	149	282	165	168	314	450	764
Sub-tertiary	282	266	6,825	2,243	7,107	2,509	9,616
Apprenticeship	1,541	95	12,778	1,275	14,319	1,370	15,689
Advanced trade	—	—	1,762	5	1,762	5	1,767
Other skilled	670	2,924	7,225	4,813	7,895	7,737	15,632
Secondary	134	135	3,219	4,875	3,353	5,010	8,363
Recreational	—	—	16,945	38,763	16,945	38,763	55,708
Total	2,776	3,702	48,919	52,142	51,695	55,844	107,539

(a) Including correspondence students.

Advanced Education

Colleges of advanced education participate in three broad programs of activity. The major program comprises approved advanced education courses funded by the Commonwealth Government. Other programs comprise non-advanced education courses funded by the State Government and courses of continuing community education. Historical information on the advanced education sector is contained in the 1977 to 1981 editions of the *Year Book*.

Following the implementation of the Commonwealth Government policy of consolidation, the number of colleges of advanced education in Queensland was reduced from 10 to six from 1 January 1982. The colleges of advanced education in Queensland are the Queensland Institute of Technology, Darling Downs and Capricornia Institutes of Advanced Education, the Conservatorium of Music, the Queensland Agricultural College, and the Brisbane College of Advanced Education (formerly Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College and Kelvin Grove, Mount Gravatt, and North Brisbane Colleges of Advanced Education).

Townsville College of Advanced Education has been amalgamated with the James Cook University of North Queensland.

In addition to colleges of advanced education there are advanced education diploma level courses in some TAFE colleges and at the non-government McAuley College of Teacher Education.

From 1974 the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for approved advanced education courses. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Total expenditure on approved advanced education courses in 1980 was \$71,258,586. Expenditure on non-advanced education courses met by the State Government amounted to \$1,060,304 in 1980.

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 collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Catholic Education Authorities provide teacher education courses at the McAuley College of Teacher Education. The college, with a total enrolment in 1981 of 403, is not designated as a college of advanced education but is partly funded by the Commonwealth Government.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): STUDENT ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL

Year	Approved advanced education courses ^(b)		Other courses		All courses		
	Full-time	Part-time ^(c)	Full-time	Part-time ^(c)	Males	Females	Persons
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
1978	11,353	8,785	147	1,902	12,959	9,228	22,187
1979	10,836	10,552	142	1,707	13,387	9,850	23,237
1980	10,282	11,918	154	1,757	13,887	10,224	24,111
1981	10,292	12,413	176	1,383	13,835	10,429	24,264

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and advanced education enrolments in TAFE colleges. (b) Commonwealth funded.
(c) Including external enrolments.

Details of students enrolled at colleges of advanced education, by type of course, are shown below.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STUDENTS ENROLLED BY TYPE OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL 1980

Course	Full-time		Part-time(b)		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Post-graduate tertiary	137	207	911	397	1,048	604	1,652
Under-graduate tertiary	4,874	5,064	6,613	3,997	11,487	9,061	20,548
Other tertiary	3	1	547	261	550	262	812
Sub-tertiary	91	21	562	41	653	62	715
Other	18	20	131	215	149	235	384
Total	5,123	5,313	8,764	4,911	13,887	10,224	24,111

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and advanced education enrolments in TAFE colleges. (b) Including external enrolments.

The next table shows staff employed at colleges of advanced education.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STAFF EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
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
1978	1,200	1,484	848	284	2,048	1,768	3,816
1979	1,222	1,571	892	293	2,114	1,864	3,978
1980	1,232	1,551	978	303	2,210	1,854	4,064
1981	1,218	1,604	1,064	332	2,282	1,936	4,218

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and staff involved in advanced education courses in TAFE colleges.

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.

The University of Queensland was established in 1909. There are 13 faculties offering courses leading to 28 bachelors degrees, 47 masters 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 25 honours schools.

A major development in the 1970s was the marked increase in the number of masters degrees involving course work. The University continues to award the traditional masters degree which an honours graduate may attain by completing a research project and submitting a thesis. In addition, pass graduates as well as honours graduates may now approach the masters degree through course work. Currently, major emphasis is placed on fostering post-graduate teaching and research.

The Division of External Studies offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law, and Education to students who are unable to attend the University at St Lucia. External Studies Centres have been established throughout the State.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,800 persons.

The James Cook University of North Queensland was initially established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, a college of the University of Queensland. It became a university in its own right in 1970. There are 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 masters 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.

An Institute of Advanced Education has been formed within the University, following amalgamation with the Townsville College of Advanced Education from 1 January 1982.

The University has a hall of residence and four residential colleges on campus which accommodate approximately 650 students.

Teaching at Griffith University, founded in 1971, commenced in 1975. The non-departmental school has been adopted by the University as its basic academic unit.

The University currently offers three bachelors degrees: Bachelor of Arts in the Schools of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies; Bachelor of Science in the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science; and the Bachelor of Administration in the School of Social and Industrial Administration. Appropriately qualified students have enrolled in each of the Schools for post-graduate work towards masters and doctoral degrees by research. The Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science also offer Master of Science degree programs by course work.

The next table shows, for the three universities, the number of teaching staff, students enrolled, and receipts for the last six years.

UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING STAFF, STUDENTS, AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Teaching staff		Students(b)			Receipts(c)		
	Full-time	Part-time(a)	Full-time	Part-time	External	Government grants	Other(d)	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1976	1,430	87	11,815	6,207	2,882	63,471	1,110	64,581
1977	1,491	90	11,966	6,673	2,874	71,673	1,217	72,890
1978	1,514	97	12,081	7,055	2,822	77,414	947	78,361
1979	1,531	123	11,770	7,218	2,733	83,453	1,435	84,888
1980	1,525	119	12,012	7,513	2,724	91,827	1,560	93,387
1981	<i>p</i> 1,528	<i>p</i> 128	<i>p</i> 12,241	<i>p</i> 7,530	<i>p</i> 2,621	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) Full-time equivalent of part-time staff on the basis of 250 hours per year for lecturing, and 700 hours per year for tutoring/demonstrating. (b) Excluding students attending extension lectures. (c) For recurrent purposes. General Fund only. (d) Including investments.

The next table shows students at the universities in 1980. 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.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Course	Students commencing courses(a)			Total students(a)			Students completing courses(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Higher Degree									
Higher Doctorate	2	—	2	24	—	24	—	—	—
Ph.D.	100	46	146	649	219	868	81	15	96
Masters Degree	314	157	471	1,217	475	1,692	189	74	263
Total	416	203	619	1,890	694	2,584	270	89	359
Masters Qualifying	82	33	115	157	84	241	—	—	—
Bachelor Degree									
Post-graduate Honours ..	68	97	165	218	248	466	61	61	122
Honours at Graduation ..	73	45	118	275	172	447	356	174	530
Pass	2,922	2,837	5,759	9,133	8,454	17,587	1,514	1,301	2,815
Agricultural science(c) ..	46	21	67	144	53	197	29	13	42
Architecture	27	7	34	50	12	62	13	4	17
Arts (incl. humanities)(d) ..	751	1,377	2,128	2,345	3,913	6,258	434	630	1,064
Arts/divinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts/education	1	3	4	26	31	57	2	1	3
Arts/law	55	47	102	141	133	274	—	—	—
Commerce	424	180	604	1,050	387	1,437	144	39	183
Dental science	42	12	54	242	64	306	47	10	57
Design studies	26	14	40	60	35	95	16	2	18
Divinity	—	—	—	13	5	18	7	—	7
Economics	127	47	174	411	112	523	88	20	108
Education	119	266	385	543	984	1,527	136	164	300
Education studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education/law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	259	13	272	829	35	864	189	5	194
Human movement studies ..	38	52	90	126	132	258	34	21	55
Law	125	77	202	410	219	629	92	39	131
Medicine/surgery	169	67	236	888	496	1,384	158	69	227
Music	6	17	23	22	56	78	4	13	17
Occupational therapy	5	57	62	8	192	200	1	41	42
Pharmacy	45	42	87	128	124	252	24	46	70
Physiotherapy	13	86	99	51	328	379	11	88	99
Politics/administration ..	85	68	153	88	69	157	—	—	—
Regional and town plan- ning(e)	15	2	17	40	12	52	8	4	12
Science(f)	592	347	939	1,648	893	2,541	375	169	544
Science (medicine)	5	—	5	6	—	6	6	2	8
Social work	27	119	146	81	340	421	34	94	128
Speech therapy	1	39	40	2	101	103	—	36	36
Surveying	13	1	14	56	2	58	24	—	24
Veterinary science	47	18	65	218	146	364	56	25	81
Total	3,063	2,979	6,042	9,626	8,874	18,500	1,932	1,535	3,467
Post-graduate diploma ..	141	148	289	197	177	374	120	146	266
Sub-graduate diploma ..	3	7	10	4	8	12	3	9	12
Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	191	167	358	283	255	538	—	—	—
All courses	3,896	3,537	7,433	12,157	10,092	22,249	2,326	1,778	4,104
University of Queensland ..	3,020	2,775	5,795	10,002	8,356	18,358	1,936	1,486	3,422
James Cook University ..	431	328	759	1,096	797	1,893	222	134	356
Griffith University	445	434	879	1,059	939	1,998	168	158	326

(a) At 30 April 1980. (b) Year ended 30 June 1980. Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc. (c) Including Forestry. (d) Including other courses within the grouping Humanities other than those classified under separate headings. (e) Including Land Use Management. (f) Including Science in Society and Applied Science.

4 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

The Queensland Cultural Centre

The Queensland Cultural Centre in Brisbane has become a reality since its announcement in late 1974. It is now being transformed into a magnificent showpiece.

On 11 March 1977, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II officiated at the commencement of construction of stage 1 of the Cultural Complex. Since then an enormous amount of work has progressed in a relatively short time.

Expertise for the project has come from theatre consultants, acoustics experts, and other professionals, resulting in an impressive overall design making the most from its riverside location.

The Queensland Cultural Centre is certainly a physically vast project. When completed it will cover the entire area between Stanley and Grey Streets roughly from South Brisbane Railway Station to the area formerly occupied by St Helen's Hospital on the downstream side of the William Jolly Bridge.

The Centre will have nine distinct components, of which four are included in stage 1 of the project.

Stage 1 includes the Queensland Art Gallery, an auditorium, a first-class restaurant, and a 500-vehicle carpark. It was completed in mid-1981 and fit-out has commenced. Stage 2 involves the construction of the Queensland Performing Arts Complex, to include a lyric theatre, concert hall, and experimental theatre. Stage 3 provides for the construction of a new Queensland Museum. Stage 4 will provide a new State Library.

All essential services can be run for a period of at least two weeks in an emergency. The provision of the most modern fire detection and extinguishing systems provides security for many irreplaceable art works to be housed in the Centre. These systems will operate continuously, 24 hours a day, all year round.

The Art Gallery will cover 4,700 square metres and will be six times the size of the present gallery. It will be situated in the highest levels of the complex, free from any flood danger.

The effect of this is that the Gallery will now be able to accommodate any major international exhibition brought to Australia.

The auditorium will seat 450 people, and can be used for conferences, conventions, and other functions.

The two-level restaurant will seat 120, offering both leisurely meals and a fast service for theatre patrons.

Construction of stage 2 commenced in October 1980 and comprises the Performing Arts Complex, the largest component in the Centre.

The Concert Hall will accommodate 2,000 people, and is designed especially for the presentation of orchestral, celebrity, and pop concerts. A magnificent pipe organ, costing in excess of \$500,000, will be the main feature of the hall.

The complex will also house the lyric theatre, especially designed for the presentation of opera and ballet, and also suitable for musical comedy and drama. The main feature of this theatre will be a variable seating arrangement providing 1,000, 1,500, or 2,000 seats as required. This is to be accomplished by moveable walls. The maximum seating arrangement will be well in line with similar facilities in Australia and overseas.

Another small theatre of 200 seats is provided for small productions and as a rehearsal area.

The latest backstage facilities have been provided for all the theatres.

The concert hall and lyric theatre will also include large foyers at various levels providing access to all seating. The foyers will also be suitable for use in their own right for exhibitions and presentations.

An arcade of shops catering for at least six tenancies will be included in the performing arts complex.

The arcade will also provide access to a bistro-type restaurant opening on to a garden area with fountains and a pool of reflection.

A pedestrian mall will cross Melbourne Street linking the performing arts complex and the art gallery. The elevated walkway will also provide access to the auditorium, restaurant, library, and carpark.

The Museum, stage 3 of the program, will have a total floor area of 14,000 square metres, three times the size of the present museum area.

To the rear of the Museum will be a display illustrating the structural components of the Earth.

The Library, which is stage 4 of the project, will have a floor area of more than 11,000 square metres. It will be built on the site of the former St Helen's Hospital.

The Library will have an outdoor reading room overlooking the river and beautiful jacaranda trees.

The Centre will be a composite of self-contained facilities taking full advantage of Brisbane's sub-tropical climate. The gardens surrounding the project are flourishing and will be extended in due course.

The Centre is intended to be a living place, to be used by people both day and night and thus form an integral part of the city.

The Centre will be managed overall by the Queensland Cultural Centre Trust. On this Trust are representatives of each of the groups involved in the centre. These representatives represent the Museum Trust, the Art Gallery Trust, the Library Board, and the Performing Arts Trust.

The Cultural Centre Trust will administer all external affairs of the Centre and all common services. The other trusts will have complete autonomy for the day-to-day operation of their own affairs.

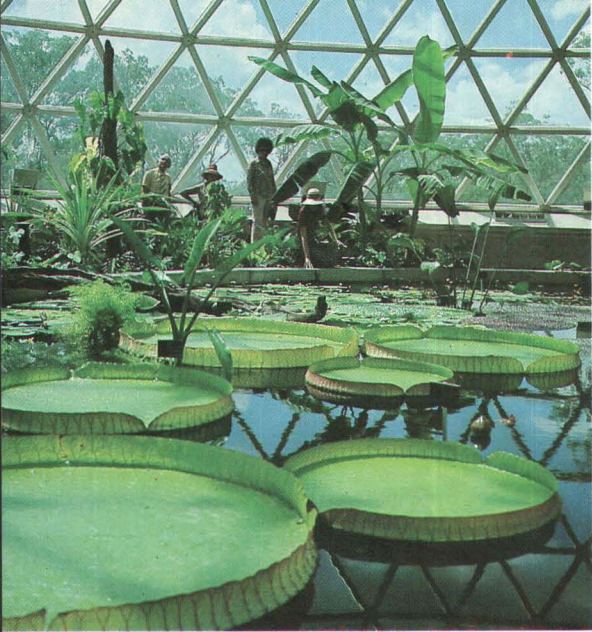
The Cultural Centre, on completion, will make a major contribution to the cultural development of Queensland. An imaginative concept, the Queensland Cultural Centre will serve the whole population of the State and be a feature of which all Queenslanders may be proud.

Libraries

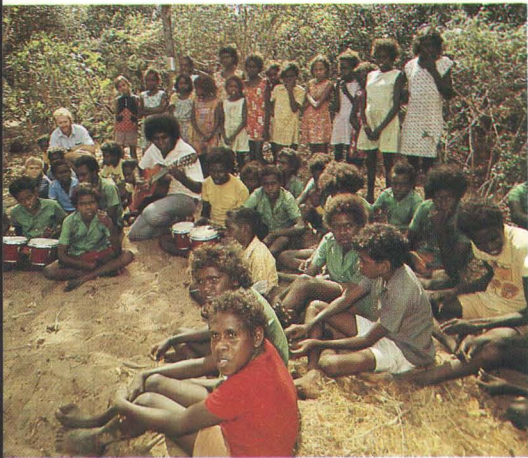
The Library Board of Queensland, established in 1945, operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act* 1943-1979. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of eight 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 1981 were as follows: main reference collection, 277,179 volumes, 13,843 pamphlets, 10,239 microfilm reels, 10,122 microfiche, and 14,269 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 58,180 volumes, 9,952



The tropical house, Mount Coot-tha Botanical Gardens



An outdoor singing lesson, Edward River



An apprentice furniture maker gives a chair a final polish

Student accommodation, Griffith University, Brisbane

EDUCATION Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations

Bureau and

The Queensland Tourist and
Travel Corporation





The fluid lines of the Captain Cook Bridge merge with the Riverside Expressway on the north side of the Brisbane River



A typical outback road in the Longreach area



A Brisbane City Council bus advertising the XII Commonwealth Games



A coal train being unloaded at the tipper, Hay Point

TRANSPORT—Chapter 14

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau and The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation



The Story Bridge casting its shadow on the Brisbane River, Kangaroo Point

Children play at a safe playground near a modern block of Housing Commission flats, Brisbane



HOUSING—Chapter 15

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

pamphlets, and 6,880 microfilm reels; Public Libraries Service, 276,314 volumes; Serials Section, 10,115 current magazines and 47,187 bound volumes; and Audio Visual collection, 20,748 records and cassettes, 10,839 taped books, 1,203 slides, 342 films, and 743 kits and filmstrips.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. At 30 June 1981, 119 Local Authorities were conducting 247 library services, all of which were free. Various councils covering large areas have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Five such services have been established: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (9 Shires), the North-Western (9 Shires), the Central Highlands (6 Shires), and Sunshine Coast (3 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, Mount Isa, Emerald, and Maroochydore, 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 \$1.32 per capita or \$1.84 per capita for regional library service, and part of accommodation expenditure (maximum of \$8,000). Subsidies are also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians.

For 1980-81 the State Government granted \$7,838,302 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

At 30 June 1981 the Brisbane City Council operated 28 libraries, two mobile libraries for out-lying suburbs, four bookmobiles for deliveries to persons unable to use normal library services, and two special libraries. One of these special libraries is situated at the new Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens and caters specifically for gardening, botany, nature study, and astronomy. The other is a reference library for local government officers and is located in the City Hall. At 30 June 1981, 125,180 adult and 56,603 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book and magazine stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 997,952. In the year ended 30 June 1981 the Council expended \$4,412,473 exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$1,004,535.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1979 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 1980-81 was \$1,663,269. 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 17 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 principal exhibit on Cook's life and voyages of discovery features a cannon and anchor from the barque *Endeavour*.

Cultural Activities

The development of the performing and creative arts and crafts in Queensland has been supported by the State Government. Under the portfolio of the Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and the Arts, the Director of Cultural Activities has rendered advisory and resource services, and provided financial assistance, to professional and voluntary cultural organisations throughout the State. The Government has established Cultural Capital Development programs which offer financial assistance for the construction of cultural centres and complexes.

The main professional performing companies are the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, Queensland Theatre Company, Lyric Opera of Queensland, 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 1980-81, grants totalling \$3,355,630 were made to 245 organisations. These grants comprised \$32,197 to 41 craft groups, \$21,460 to 11 film and television groups, \$11,922 to 15 literature groups, \$1,338,610 to 75 music groups, \$1,286,150 to 59 theatre groups, \$91,194 to 19 visual arts groups, and \$574,097 to 25 community arts groups. The 1980-81 budget also included \$18,554,688 for cultural capital projects.

The Queensland Art Gallery

The Gallery, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The collection comprises mainly Australian art—painting, sculpture, works on paper, and ceramics with a small but significant collection of European and British works. The Gallery is guided by the aim of establishing a comprehensive survey collection of Australian art. This aim has involved a policy both of “filling in” historical gaps in the collection, and of acquiring works representative of contemporary trends. The collection has been considerably broadened in scope and value by works from lesser known Australian artists as well as from leading artists of particular periods.

Apart from various exhibitions from its own collection, the Gallery participates in an annual program of exhibitions from international, interstate, and local sources.

The education program at the Gallery has been designed to further enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of art. The program caters for all age groups from pre-school to adult and includes both internal and extension services. The program within the Gallery includes formal public lectures, monthly seminars, demonstrations and workshops to complement special exhibitions, film screenings, audiovisual and printed materials, and group tours conducted by Education Officers. Links are maintained with schools and tertiary institutions and assistance is given to educators utilising the Gallery as a resource.

Government expenditure on the Gallery in 1980-81 amounted to \$1,365,918, which included endowment of \$545,800. Acquisitions cost \$208,370, comprising purchases of \$199,370 from State Government funding and \$9,000 from the Gallery trust fund.

Queensland Film Corporation

The Queensland Film Corporation was established in October 1977 for the purpose of encouraging the development of the film industry in Queensland.

The functions and powers of the Corporation are defined in the *Queensland Film Industry Development Act 1977-1981*. This legislation enables the Corporation to provide financial assistance to producers of feature films, tele-movies, and television series.

The provision of financial assistance is conditional upon the employment of local personnel, including trainees. In addition, film productions supported by the Corporation will be expected to be shot predominantly in Queensland.

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, and tropical trees and shrubs; they contain approximately 10,000 specimens.

Development is continuing of new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This complex includes an arid zone garden, Australian rainforest area, exotic rainforest garden, and fragrant garden as well as the Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium and a tropical plant display dome of unique tridetic construction. Each year over 800,000 people visit the Mount Coot-tha gardens. The Gardens has a public lending library and is headquarters for many Queensland horticultural and natural history societies.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Pre-school Training and Child Minding (4202.3) (*annual*)

Primary and Secondary Education (4204.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Schools (4202.0) (*annual*)

Colleges of Advanced Education (4206.0) (*annual*)

University Statistics, Australia (4208.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Minister for Education, the University of Queensland, the Griffith University, the James Cook University of North Queensland, the Library Board of Queensland, the Board of Trustees of the Queensland Museum, and the Queensland Art Gallery.

Chapter 12

LABOUR FORCE

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Population Censuses and estimates from Labour Force Surveys and other sources.

The 1976 Census figures are derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further details refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

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 stood down.

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 1971 and 1976.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1976, 77.8 per cent were employees (82.1 per cent in 1971); 15.8 per cent self-employed or employers (15.3 per cent in 1971); 1.8 per cent unpaid helpers (0.8 per cent in 1971); and 4.6 per cent were unemployed (1.8 per cent in 1971).

At 30 June 1976, females represented 34.8 per cent of the labour force and 34.5 per cent of those employed. Corresponding figures at 30 June 1971 were 29.6 and 29.4 per cent.

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1976 (56.9 per cent) than in 1971 (60.4 per cent). The increase since 1971 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 5.1 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 21.3 per cent.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND
(*000)

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1971			Census 30 June 1976			Increase 1971-1976
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer and self-							
employed	86.8	23.8	110.6	94.3	44.0	138.4	27.8
Employee	412.9	181.4	594.3	450.8	232.4	683.2	88.9
Helper, unpaid	1.8	3.9	5.7	3.1	12.9	16.0	10.3
Total employed	501.5	209.2	710.6	548.2	289.3	837.6	127.0
Unemployed	7.9	5.4	13.3	24.0	16.4	40.3	27.0
Total in labour force	509.3	214.6	723.9	572.2	305.7	877.9	154.0
Not in labour force	412.3	690.8	1,103.1	452.4	706.9	1,159.3	56.2
Total population	921.7	905.4	1,827.1	1,024.6	1,012.6	2,037.2	210.1

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.

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

Commencing with the 1971 Census 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 number of persons employed by industry in Queensland and the percentage of persons employed in each of these industries at the Census of 30 June 1976.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</i> ..	55.6	10.1	25.7	8.9	81.3	9.7
Agriculture and services to agriculture ..	53.0	9.7	25.4	8.8	78.4	9.4
Forestry and logging	1.4	0.3	0.1	—	1.5	0.2
Fishing, hunting, and undefined	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2
<i>Mining</i>	14.8	2.7	1.1	0.4	15.9	1.9
Metallic minerals	7.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	7.9	0.9
Coal	5.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.7
Other and undefined	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	92.8	16.9	23.4	8.1	116.3	13.9
Food, beverages, and tobacco	28.6	5.2	7.7	2.7	36.3	4.3
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	1.7	0.3	4.2	1.5	5.9	0.7
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	10.4	1.9	1.7	0.6	12.1	1.4
Metal products, machinery	32.7	6.0	4.8	1.7	37.5	4.5
Other and undefined	19.5	3.6	5.0	1.7	24.5	2.9
<i>Electricity, gas, and water</i>	9.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	10.9	1.3
Electricity and gas	8.5	1.6	1.0	0.3	9.5	1.1
Water, sewerage, drainage, and undefined	1.3	0.2	—	—	1.4	0.2
<i>Construction</i>	73.5	13.4	6.9	2.4	80.4	9.6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	94.8	17.3	61.7	21.3	156.5	18.7
Wholesale and undefined	38.0	6.9	13.3	4.6	51.2	6.1
Retail	56.8	10.4	48.4	16.7	105.3	12.6
<i>Transport and storage</i>	38.6	7.0	5.9	2.0	44.4	5.3
Road transport	14.2	2.6	2.8	1.0	17.0	2.0
Rail transport	14.1	2.6	0.8	0.3	14.9	1.8
Water transport	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.5
Air transport	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.5	0.5
Other transport, storage, and undefined ..	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	4.0	0.5
<i>Communication</i>	10.8	2.0	3.8	1.3	14.6	1.7
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services</i>	32.6	5.9	25.5	8.8	58.1	6.9
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	34.3	6.2	10.5	3.6	44.8	5.3
<i>Community services</i>	41.4	7.6	67.3	23.3	108.8	13.0
Health	11.0	2.0	31.6	10.9	42.6	5.1
Education	17.5	3.2	29.0	10.0	46.5	5.6
Other and undefined	12.9	2.4	6.8	2.3	19.7	2.4
<i>Entertainment, recreation, hotels, and restaurants</i>	16.7	3.0	25.9	9.0	42.6	5.1
Entertainment and recreation	4.9	0.9	5.6	1.9	10.5	1.3
Restaurants, hotels, and clubs	9.4	1.7	15.1	5.2	24.5	2.9
Other and undefined	2.4	0.4	5.2	1.8	7.7	0.9
<i>Other, not elsewhere classified and not stated</i>	32.4	5.9	30.4	10.5	62.8	7.5
Total	548.3	100.0	289.3	100.0	837.6	100.0

Occupation

Classification of occupations follows the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons employed in occupation groups at the Census of 30 June 1976.

OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i> ..	45.6	8.3	40.8	14.1	86.3	10.3
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>	44.5	8.1	8.7	3.0	53.2	6.4
<i>Clerical workers</i>	42.5	7.8	86.7	30.0	129.2	15.4
<i>Sales workers</i>	33.2	6.1	35.0	12.1	68.2	8.1
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>	60.3	11.0	24.5	8.5	84.8	10.1
Farmers, farm workers, and wool classers	56.9	10.4	24.4	8.4	81.3	9.7
Hunters and timber workers	2.2	0.4	—	—	2.3	0.3
Fishermen	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	1.2	0.1
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i> ..	6.6	1.2	0.1	—	6.7	0.8
<i>Workers in transport and communication</i> ..	41.9	7.6	5.7	2.0	47.6	5.7
Shipping and air transport workers ..	2.3	0.4	—	—	2.3	0.3
Rail transport workers	8.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	8.9	1.1
Road transport workers	25.6	4.7	1.3	0.4	26.9	3.2
Other	5.2	0.9	4.3	1.5	9.4	1.1
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers</i>	211.7	38.6	17.6	6.1	229.3	27.4
Textile and leather workers	2.8	0.5	4.8	1.7	7.6	0.9
Metal and electrical workers	78.1	14.3	1.7	0.6	79.9	9.5
Wood-working and building workers ..	44.0	8.0	0.6	0.2	44.6	5.3
Other production-process workers ..	24.0	4.4	8.0	2.8	32.1	3.8
Labourers, other, n.e.c.	62.7	11.4	2.4	0.8	65.1	7.8
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i> ..	23.8	4.3	43.1	14.9	66.8	8.0
<i>Members of armed services</i>	12.0	2.2	0.5	0.2	12.5	1.5
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	26.3	4.8	26.6	9.2	52.9	6.3
Total	548.2	100.0	289.3	100.0	837.6	100.0

Distribution of Labour Force

The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force by age groups in each Statistical Division at the Census of 30 June 1976.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	27.7	36.2	119.5	80.1	4.3	267.8	46.9
Moreton	5.3	6.5	23.6	17.2	1.7	54.3	9.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	4.3	5.3	17.4	13.2	1.2	41.3	7.2
Darling Downs	4.6	5.3	18.0	12.7	1.5	42.2	7.4
South-West	0.9	1.1	3.8	2.5	0.3	8.7	1.5
Fitzroy	3.9	5.1	16.9	10.1	0.7	36.6	6.4
Central-West	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.8
Mackay	2.6	3.4	11.0	6.0	0.5	23.6	4.1
Northern	4.8	6.8	19.7	11.4	0.8	43.5	7.6
Far North	3.2	4.7	16.1	10.3	0.8	35.1	6.1
North-West	1.4	2.0	6.8	3.1	0.2	13.4	2.4
Total	59.2	77.1	254.7	168.0	12.2	571.2	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	25.4	26.6	63.0	34.9	2.0	151.9	49.7
Moreton	4.6	4.2	13.2	8.0	0.7	30.7	10.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	3.8	3.1	8.8	5.4	0.5	21.5	7.1
Darling Downs	3.8	3.2	9.7	6.2	0.7	23.6	7.7
South-West	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.2	4.3	1.4
Fitzroy	3.1	2.6	7.3	3.5	0.3	16.9	5.5
Central-West	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.7
Mackay	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.2	0.2	10.8	3.5
Northern	3.7	3.8	8.5	4.2	0.3	20.4	6.7
Far North	2.8	2.9	7.9	4.0	0.3	17.9	5.9
North-West	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.1	5.5	1.8
Total	50.9	50.2	128.3	70.9	5.2	305.5	100.0

Persons in Employment in Industries

The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in employment in industry groups at selected Census dates since 1933. Unemployed persons are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed pro rata.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. Since the 1971 Census, comparability has been further affected by changes such as the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The table shows, in broad terms, the movement over time of employment from primary industries to the manufacturing industries to the service industries.

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

Industry group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1966	June 1976
Primary	30	23	21	15	10
Mining	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing	14	21	22	21	16
Building and construction	13	9	10	11	10
Transport and communication	8	11	10	9	8
Finance and property	2	2	3	4	7
Commerce	13	13	15	17	20
Public administration n.e.c., and professions	9	13	13	17	20
Personal and domestic	9	6	5	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS**Monthly Labour Force Surveys**

Information gathered in these surveys, obtained by personal interview rather than by the normal procedure of having an individual complete a form, provides the basis for deriving

estimates of certain population characteristics. Chapter 24, Section 4, contains a detailed description of the various household surveys carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household sample survey undertaken. Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 years and over, are asked a set of questions, each month, which determines 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 each quarter. 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.

Estimates, of the employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, for Queensland, are derived from a sample of slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of the State. 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*, Catalogue No. 6201.3, issued by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Employment Status

The following table shows, for Queensland, 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

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
MALES							
1981: July	629.7	28.1	4.3	657.8	76.8	198.4	856.2
August	624.7	28.3	4.3	653.0	76.1	204.6	857.6
September ..	630.8	29.5	4.5	660.3	76.8	199.0	859.4
October	628.7	29.5	4.5	658.2	76.5	202.1	860.3
November ..	628.4	26.4	4.0	654.9	75.9	208.3	863.1
December ..	638.9	32.3	4.8	671.2	77.6	194.0	865.2
MARRIED FEMALES							
1981: July	206.2	12.8	5.9	219.0	39.2	339.4	558.4
August	207.6	14.1	6.3	221.7	39.6	337.6	559.3
September ..	212.9	12.5	5.5	225.4	40.7	328.4	553.8
October	210.8	11.7	5.3	222.5	39.8	335.9	558.3
November ..	209.6	12.1	5.4	221.7	39.7	337.4	559.1
December ..	203.3	12.9	6.0	216.3	38.9	339.4	555.7
OTHER FEMALES(c)							
1981: July	132.6	15.6	10.5	148.2	47.5	164.1	312.3
August	135.3	16.3	10.7	151.5	48.5	161.1	312.7
September ..	139.3	13.3	8.7	152.7	47.7	167.1	319.8
October	136.7	13.6	9.0	150.2	47.5	165.9	316.2
November ..	136.3	13.8	9.2	150.0	47.2	168.1	318.1
December ..	144.1	21.9	13.2	166.0	51.3	157.4	323.4

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate(a)	Number	Participation rate(b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ALL FEMALES							
1981: July	338.8	28.5	7.7	367.2	42.2	503.5	870.7
August	342.9	30.3	8.1	373.3	42.8	498.7	871.9
September	352.3	25.8	6.8	378.0	43.3	495.6	873.6
October	347.4	25.3	6.8	372.7	42.6	501.8	874.5
November	345.9	25.8	6.9	371.8	42.4	505.5	877.2
December	347.4	34.8	9.1	382.2	43.5	496.8	879.1
PERSONS							
1981: July	968.5	56.6	5.5	1,025.1	59.4	701.9	1,726.9
August	967.6	58.6	5.7	1,026.2	59.3	703.3	1,729.5
September	983.1	55.3	5.3	1,038.4	59.9	694.6	1,733.0
October	976.2	54.8	5.3	1,030.9	59.4	703.8	1,734.8
November	974.4	52.3	5.1	1,026.6	59.0	713.7	1,740.4
December	986.3	67.1	6.4	1,053.4	60.4	690.8	1,744.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. (c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, 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,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1981
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Employed	Unemployed	Total labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
New South Wales	2,268.2	136.8	2,405.1	1,542.2	3,947.2
Victoria	1,734.3	108.5	1,842.8	1,110.5	2,953.3
Queensland	986.3	67.1	1,053.4	690.8	1,744.2
South Australia	569.5	49.8	619.3	380.4	999.7
Western Australia	574.5	44.4	618.9	340.9	959.8
Tasmania	174.8	17.5	192.3	126.1	318.3
Northern Territory	56.4	2.2	58.6	27.3	85.9
A.C.Territory	108.5	7.1	115.6	44.6	160.2
Australia	6,472.6	433.3	6,905.9	4,262.8	11,168.7

Supplementary Labour Force 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 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.

Labour Force Educational Attainment

A survey to obtain information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force was conducted in February 1981. For persons with post-school qualifications the information obtained included the field of study, and for those who did not complete their schooling, the age at which they had left school. In Queensland, of the 954,600 persons employed, 367,900 had post-school qualifications and of the 61,200 unemployed, 36,600 persons left before completing the highest level of secondary school. For further information see the bulletin *The Labour Force Educational Attainment* (Catalogue No. 6235.0).

Labour Mobility

Aspects of the mobility of persons who had been employed at some time during the period February 1980 to February 1981 were surveyed in February 1981. Details collected included the number of different employers for whom employees had worked during this period or the number of different businesses in which employers and self-employed persons had been engaged. In Queensland, of the 967,700 persons employed at the time of the survey, 275,700 had been in their current job for less than 12 months while 51,400 had been there for 20 years or more. For further information see the bulletin *Labour Mobility* (Catalogue No. 6209.0).

Transition from Education to Work

Information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time during 1980 was obtained in a survey conducted in May 1981. Separate information was obtained in respect of persons who had returned to full-time education in 1981 and those who had not returned to full-time education (leavers). During 1980 there was a total of 46,200 leavers aged 15 to 25 years throughout Queensland, of which 39,300, or 85.1 per cent, found employment, and 4,900, or 10.6 per cent, were unemployed. For further information see the bulletin *Transition from Education to Work* (Catalogue No. 6227.0). Previous issues of this bulletin were entitled *Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions*.

Persons Looking for Work

In June 1981 the supplementary survey sought information about unemployed persons who had recently been looking for work. Details collected included particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, educational attainment, family status, steps taken to find work, whether they had had offers of employment, and whether they would move interstate or intrastate if offered a suitable job. In Queensland there were 50,600 people looking for work in June 1981 who experienced difficulty in finding a job. Of these 11,400 reported no vacancies at all and 10,200 no vacancies in their line of work as the main difficulty in finding work. For further information see the bulletin *Persons Looking for Work* (Catalogue No. 6222.0).

Persons Not in the Labour Force

In September 1980 a survey was conducted in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force; in particular, whether they wanted a job, and, if they did, the reason they were not looking for work. In Queensland, in September 1980, out of those who were not in the labour force and who wanted a job, there were 17,600 males and 72,900 females who were not actively looking for work. A similar survey conducted in March 1981 showed corresponding figures of 18,900 males and 77,800 females who were not actively looking for work. Further information is available in the bulletin *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 6220.0).

Attendance at an Educational Institution

In March 1981 a survey was conducted to obtain information about attendance at educational institutions by persons aged 15 to 25 years. In Queensland, 31,100 persons were attending a post-school educational institution full-time and 29,800 were attending part-time. For further information see the bulletin *The Labour Force, Australia, May 1981* (Catalogue No. 6203.0).

Labour Force Experience

A survey was conducted in February 1981 to obtain information on persons who were in the labour force at some time during the last 12 months. Of the 1,115,200 persons who worked some time in the last 12 months in Queensland, 298,800 were in the labour force for one year or less and 816,300 were in the labour force for more than one year. For further information see the bulletin *Labour Force Experience* (Catalogue No. 6206.0).

Persons Aged 50 to 69 Years Ceasing Full-time Work

In May 1980 a survey was conducted to obtain information about persons aged 50 to 69 years who had permanently ceased full-time work and about the retirement intentions of other persons in this age group. In Queensland, of the 148,400 persons in this age category who were working full-time or intending to work full-time, 135,000 persons intended to retire and 13,400 claimed they would never retire. For further information see the bulletin *Persons Aged 50 to 69 Years Ceasing Full-time Work, Australia, May 1980* (Catalogue No. 6238.0).

Weekly Earnings of Employees

In August 1981 a survey was conducted to ascertain weekly earnings and frequency of pay of wage and salary earners. In Queensland, mean weekly earnings from all jobs were \$265 for males and \$173 for females. Comparable figures for Australia were \$269 and \$181, respectively. Further information is available in the bulletin *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1981* (Catalogue No. 6310.0).

5 INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE TRAINING

Under the *Industry and Commerce Training Act 1979* the Industry and Commerce Training Commission was formed. This Commission replaced the Apprenticeship Executive. The Commission comprises the Commissioner for Training, who is the Chairman, the Director, Division of Technical and Further Education, and not more than 12 persons, nominated by the Minister, appointed in equal numbers representing employers and employees.

Assisting the Commission there are a number of Industry and Commerce Advisory Committees. Each Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner for Training, who is the Chairman, a member ex-officio nominated by the Director, Division of Technical and Further Education by reference to the title of the office that he holds for the time being, and such number of other persons as the Minister determines, consisting of equal numbers of employees' and employers' representatives. The Industry and Commerce Training Commission and its Advisory Committees advise the Minister and are responsible for all matters relating to apprenticeship and for the co-ordination and oversight of training in industry and commerce for tradesmen and other skilled workers. At 30 June 1981 there were 21 Industry and Commerce Advisory Committees in Brisbane.

In each of the larger country centres there is a Regional Advisory Committee to deal locally with apprenticeship and training matters and any other matters referred to it by Industry and Commerce Advisory Committees or the Industry and Commerce Training Commission. At 30 June 1981 there were 18 Regional Advisory Committees in country centres.

Apprenticeship

Most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years of age. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years in most trade callings and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at colleges of technical and further education at convenient centres to receive tuition in their trade calling. Technical education is provided by the Division of Technical and Further Education, Department of Education.

There is provision, under the *Industry and Commerce Training Act 1979-1980*, for persons who have gained suitable experience and knowledge prior to commencing an apprenticeship, to be indentured for less than the prescribed period. There are also provisions, under the Act, to reduce the period of apprenticeship when apprentices attain high standards of education and trade experience or an average of 75 per cent or more in all subjects at an annual examination during apprenticeship.

In 1972 the Block Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at colleges of technical and further

education for continuous periods of up to seven weeks each year during the first three years of the apprenticeship. The scheme has been extended to apprentices in all apprenticeship trades except hairdressing and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

At the end of December 1980 there were 8,723 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 4,736 attending classes at 10 centres outside Brisbane, and 556 taking correspondence courses. The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence. For 1979 the numbers were 9,022, 4,913, and 442, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 97.1 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 89.6 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1980 examination.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year						Indentures completed 1980-81	Number indentured at 30 June 1981(a)
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(a)	1980-81(a)		
<i>Building trades</i>	800	1,183	683	753	1,374	1,736	1,154	4,989
Carpentry and joinery	420	560	324	395	650	867	593	2,471
Painting	63	94	68	76	160	161	103	486
Plumbing	163	273	195	175	253	342	261	1,035
Other building trades	154	256	96	107	311	366	197	997
<i>Electrical trades</i>	588	782	586	478	776	910	677	2,932
<i>Engineering</i>	1,649	1,910	1,337	1,654	2,259	2,639	1,763	8,295
Boilermaking	322	304	208	319	495	690	305	1,846
Fitting and turning	483	513	423	456	593	674	509	2,269
Motor mechanics	546	705	450	503	662	694	610	2,441
Other engineering	298	388	256	376	509	581	339	1,739
<i>Hairdressing: Gentlemen's</i>	13	16	14	16	23	12	7	57
<i>Ladies'</i>	201	396	336	446	575	601	290	1,748
<i>Other trades</i>	846	1,077	833	939	1,378	1,293	923	4,352
Total	4,097	5,364	3,789	4,286	6,385	7,191	4,814	22,373

(a) Including probationers. Figures prior to 1979-80 exclude probationers.

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 1980-81 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 184. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices employed and the numbers of apprentices who began and ceased during the year.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND(a)

Year	New apprentices	Apprenticeships completed	Apprenticeships cancelled	Apprenticeships lapsed	Apprentices employed at the end of year
1975-76	4,097	3,292	1,227	<i>n.a.</i>	19,853
1976-77	5,364	3,996	941	<i>n.a.</i>	20,280
1977-78	3,789	4,426	863	<i>n.a.</i>	18,780
1978-79	4,286	3,402	974	<i>n.a.</i>	18,690
1979-80	6,385	3,207	823	189	21,292
1980-81	7,191	4,814	1,314	355	22,373

(a) Prior to 1979-80 relating only to indentured apprentices and excluding apprentices who were on probation and apprenticeships that had lapsed. From 1979-80 relating to the total number of apprentices employed. Consequently, from 1979-80 the number of apprenticeships lapsed has been shown and the number of apprentices employed includes apprentices who were on probation. At the end of 1980-81 there were 714 apprentices on probation.

Manpower Planning

A Manpower Planning Branch has been established in the Office of the Industry and Commerce Training Commission and its functions are: (a) to advise the Commission through the Commissioner on such matters as it thinks fit to ensure that, as far as practicable, there is in the State a sufficient number of qualified persons who are trained sufficiently to meet the present and the anticipated future needs of industry and commerce and of the State generally; (b) to conduct such surveys and undertake such investigations and inquiries as the Commission thinks necessary or as the Minister directs for the purpose of carrying out its functions; and (c) to submit reports of surveys conducted and investigations and inquiries undertaken and make recommendations for consideration by the Commission or, as the case may be, the Minister.

Pre-apprenticeship and Pre-vocational Training

The Pre-vocational Program and the Pre-apprenticeship Program are full-time training programs intended primarily for young school leavers as a transition from school to employment. The courses are designed to allow the student to develop immediately usable basic skills and technical knowledge. The Industry and Commerce Advisory Committee for the prescribed calling determines the period of time by which the period of apprenticeship may be reduced in the case of a person who successfully completes a Pre-vocational or a Pre-apprenticeship Program. An indenture, when entered into, shall take into account that period. Furthermore, exemption of part of the Technical Course of Instruction is granted to apprentices who successfully complete one of these programs.

Adult Trainees

The Industry and Commerce Training Commission may from time to time determine the number of persons to be trained as adult trainees in any apprenticeship calling or portion thereof, other than under an indenture of apprenticeship, and the number of adult trainees that an employer may employ.

Trainee Technicians

The Industry and Commerce Training Commission has authority under the Act to recommend to the Minister that provision be made for the training of trainee technicians in such industries where it is considered necessary.

6 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth *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 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 Trades Committees.

Before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, however, 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 Industrial Relations.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total
1976	420	93	130	643	230	71	62	363
1977	416	101	173	690	294	78	95	467
1978	381	104	177	662	226	79	62	367
1979	367	109	180	656	193	86	68	347
1980	490	73	219	782	294	62	105	461
1980-81(a)	689	87	272	1,048	411	81	123	615

(a) Recording period changed during 1981 to a financial year basis (previous periods are not available on the same basis).

7 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, provides facilities, free of charge, for employers requiring staff and persons seeking employment or vocational counselling. It maintains 43 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 facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme), and employment assistance.

The Commonwealth Employment Service also provides counselling and employment assistance for particular groups such as Aborigines, handicapped persons, and migrants.

8 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 persons affected by such changes. In addition, manpower training policies have been adopted to provide special assistance for groups considered to be at a particular disadvantage in the labour force, to assist unemployed young people into the permanent labour force, and to foster greater mobility and flexibility in the labour market. A brief description of the manpower training programs offered by the Commonwealth and State governments are listed below.

Trade Training Programs

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme—This scheme provides employers with an incentive to increase the number of apprentices they employ and to improve the quality of training. The Scheme provides tax-free rebates for day release to approved technical education colleges and off-the-job training. Living-away-from-home allowances are available for apprentices.

The Group One Year Scheme—This is a special apprentice training scheme which provides training within Commonwealth and State authorities for first-year apprentices. Trainees are indentured to private employers but are trained at government establishments for their first year before returning to their employer for the remainder of their apprenticeship.

The Special Assistance Program—This Program provides assistance to employers who take on apprentices who are out of trade.

The Group Apprentice Support Program—This Program is a joint Commonwealth and State support scheme designed to assist employers and industry associations for costs associated with the employment of additional staff required to administer new or expanded group apprentice schemes.

Special Training Arrangements—Special programs, such as accelerated or mature-age training to meet skilled worker shortages, can attract subsidies over and above normal CRAFT rebates. These arrangements are subject to negotiation with State Governments and employer and union groups.

Skills Training Program

Skills in Demand—This is a manpower program to provide assistance to employers and employees to meet industry-wide shortages in key occupations where previously there has been a lack of suitable training. Priority is given to the training of unemployed people with a guarantee of employment for those trained. Assistance may be given in the form of a formal training allowance for unemployed persons registered with the CES to undertake approved training at educational institutions, or in the form of a subsidy for on-the-job training where this is considered the most appropriate way to develop the skill.

Industry Training Services—This is a scheme to aid and stimulate the development of training programs throughout all sections of industry. This Service supports the National Training Council and the training activities of more than 80 industry training committees. Subsidies are paid for activities associated with the development of improved industry training within Australia.

Youth Training Program

The Youth Training Program assists young people to make the transition from school to stable employment. There are three main aspects to the program. These are the School to Work Transition Program, Assistance for Pre-apprentice Students, and the Work Experience Program.

School to Work Transition Program—People who are having serious difficulty in finding work can attend pre-apprenticeship, pre-vocational, and pre-employment training courses at TAFE colleges under the School to Work Transition Program. This Program also provides educational opportunities by funding projects such as link courses, alternative courses, and work experience programs in schools. Courses are also held for young persons experiencing literacy and numeracy problems.

Pre-apprenticeship Program—Under the Pre-apprenticeship Program, young people undertaking approved pre-apprenticeship courses may be eligible for an allowance of up to \$20.00 a week. These courses provide young people with practical skills which help them gain an apprenticeship and in many cases will reduce the length of apprenticeship.

Work Experience Program—The Work Experience Program or Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP) helps employers take on young people who have had difficulties finding stable employment. Employers are subsidised to bring the new employees up to a level where they are able to compete with others for jobs. Employers must provide the proper trainee supervision and pay the award or going rate.

Training for Special Groups

Aborigines—Aboriginal training forms part of the range of employment and training programs under the National Employment Strategy for Aborigines. One of the major aims of the program is to remove the substantial labour market disadvantage experienced by Aborigines. Assistance is available to employers who agree to employ and train Aboriginal job seekers. Amounts equal to on-the-job subsidy rates and formal training allowances are available for eligible people. The Government also provides promotional activities to boost employment

opportunities for Aborigines in private industry and skilled training and work experience for Aborigines in a wide range of occupations in Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities.

Disabled Persons—A wide range of services and training is provided for the physically and mentally disabled to assist them find employment. Formal training allowance and on-the-job training subsidy are available to the disabled. In addition they are eligible for tutorial assistance, local fares assistance, and grants for purchase of training aids. Assistance is available to employers for modification of the workplace to meet the needs of the disabled. Disabled persons are also assisted in finding employment through community based agencies. The agencies are paid a fee for service and the trainees receive the formal training allowance.

Employment Services

Relocation Assistance Scheme (RAS)—If a job cannot be filled locally this Scheme assists persons who are unemployed to move to the locality to take on that job. The scheme also assists persons who are already or about to become unemployed and who are unlikely to obtain employment in their current locality.

Fares Assistance Schemes (FAS)—This Scheme pays the cost of public transport so unemployed persons can attend job interviews.

Youth Affairs Assistance

Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS)—This Scheme provides funds for community groups offering assistance to young unemployed people. The scheme assists young people to maintain or develop job skills and to improve their employability.

Volunteer Youth Program—This Program provides opportunities for young people to assist in voluntary community activity. Unemployed participants retain eligibility for Unemployment Benefit.

Community Youth Special Projects—The Commonwealth Government gives support to special projects organised by community organisations to assist long-term unemployed young people by offering employment and training related activities.

Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS)—This Scheme is administered by the Department of Children's Services and is open to all young people experiencing difficulties in finding or holding a job. Many of these young people are in the care of the Department of Children's Services and generally require individual attention. YESS administers a grants program to assist community organisations which provide voluntary assistance and encouragement to help young people find and retain jobs.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

The Labour Force (6201.3) (*quarterly*)

Central Office Publications

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

The Labour Force (6203.0) (*monthly*)

The Labour Force (6204.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS, *Employment and Manpower Services Guide*

Chapter 13

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a generally 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.

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 Federal awards are more limited in their application in Queensland than in most other States. In 1976 approximately 25 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 67 per cent under State awards, while 8 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

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 1961-1980* 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 six 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.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Applications for						
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations(a)	484	505	441	621	851	781
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	207	189	203	196	195	261
Exemptions from long service leave provisions	—	—	3	2	—	—
Injunctions and restraint orders	1	—	3	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc.	21	67	72	58	13	29
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of						
Industrial Commission	8	5	6	8	3	8
Industrial Registrar	5	—	2	2	—	—
Industrial Magistrates under						
Workers' Compensation Acts	3	4	4	7	5	7
Other acts(b)	14	15	25	14	8	6
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Electricity Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	744	785	759	908	1,075	1,092

(a) Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. (b) Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland

In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employers and employees must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1980*.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	4,807	4,874	5,025	4,878	5,102	5,106
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland	1,383	1,225	1,177	1,095	1,073	752
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,330	1,170	1,141	1,320	1,170	1,040
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,857	1,940	2,024	2,160	2,317	2,475
Queensland Cane Growers' Association	6,613	6,557	6,479	6,384	6,296	6,241
Queensland Confederation of Industry	1,995	2,277	2,280	2,301	2,257	2,376
Queensland Motor Industry Association	1,850	1,862	1,646	1,752	1,432	1,561
Queensland Retail Traders and Shopkeepers Association (Union of Employers)	2,774	3,022	2,683	2,641	2,327	2,395
United Graziers' Association of Qld	4,560	3,415	3,450	3,654	3,167	3,007
Other Unions	10,396	9,900	10,167	10,272	10,557	11,901
Total(a)	37,565	36,242	36,072	36,457	35,698	36,854

(a) Employers' unions numbered 43 in 1976, 41 in 1977, 39 in 1978, 39 in 1979, 37 in 1980, and 39 in 1981.

Most unions of employees are registered with the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Amalgamated Metal Workers' and Shipwrights' (Q.)	21,687	20,777	21,828	21,320	21,856	21,660
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Bricklayers (Q.)	6,871	7,078	5,869	5,693	5,432	5,445
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,763	1,680	1,638	1,636	1,692	1,826
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	11,631	10,543	13,447	12,796	12,096	10,564
Australian Bank Employees' (Q.)	7,613	7,730	7,949	8,244	8,787	9,564
Aust. Building Construction Employees and Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,005	1,660	1,569	1,599	2,161	3,002
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Engine-men (Q.)	2,320	2,450	2,451	2,550	2,618	2,640
Australian Railways (Q.)	7,320	8,117	8,322	8,210	8,424	9,060
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	900	900	840	840	840	840
Australian Workers' (Q.)	52,797	50,838	49,124	47,367	48,536	49,217
Bacon Factories'	1,805	1,807	1,600	1,739	1,913	1,625
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,025	2,140	2,167	2,209	1,936	2,047
Electrical Trades (Q.)	9,915	9,846	9,714	9,654	9,943	10,545
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	21,124	20,731	19,055	19,457	20,059	20,062
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,586	4,317	4,195	4,182	4,003	4,019
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	9,353	9,012	9,454	9,282	9,625	9,278
Federated Furnishing Trade Society (Q.)	1,000	820	815	800	850	830
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	4,596	4,539	4,859	4,704	5,886	7,115
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	11,666	11,000	13,300	10,000	13,400	14,452
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ^(a)	19,049	18,255	18,296	18,211	18,700	21,217
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	10,300	11,106	11,050	8,749	9,109	9,708
Hospital Employees'	2,597	2,379	2,362	2,418	2,438	2,545
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	5,600	5,714	5,870	6,300	6,088	6,450
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,400	3,587	3,332	3,712	3,536	3,098
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,946	2,215	2,283	2,302	2,523	2,715
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.)	5,505	4,796	4,993	4,938	4,907	5,261
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.)	1,647	1,711	1,697	1,711	1,733	1,781
Musicians of Australia (Brisbane)	1,185	1,036	1,015	1,114	1,025	1,298
Queensland Colliery	2,465	2,422	2,434	2,569	2,716	3,016
Queensland Police	3,534	3,753	3,958	4,044	4,256	4,337
Queensland Professional Officers'	8,671	9,284	9,428	10,252	10,340	10,905
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,439	2,517	2,613	2,610	2,570	2,517
Queensland Railway Station Officers'	1,106	1,076	1,021	956	1,007	963
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,427	2,720	2,499	2,462	1,650	1,706
Queensland Shop Assistants'	15,381	14,157	15,220	17,344	21,593	24,803
Queensland State Service	17,733	17,777	18,368	18,840	19,313	19,575
Queensland Teachers'	18,649	19,281	20,552	22,143	20,579	20,828
Qld Association of Teachers in Independent Schools	1,843	2,026	2,369	2,529	2,740	2,913
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,154	1,123	1,106	1,161	1,248	1,307
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	8,341	10,926	10,772	12,112	12,848	11,535
Transport Workers' (Q.)	18,831	18,454	17,304	16,678	16,287	16,419
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	4,127	3,579	3,368	3,569	3,550	3,801
Other unions	9,544	9,581	9,403	10,040	10,566	11,524
Total ^(b)	348,451	345,460	349,509	349,046	361,379	374,013

^(a) 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. ^(b) Unions numbered 75 in 1976, 74 in 1977, 73 in 1978, 75 in 1979, 73 in 1980, and 74 in 1981.

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* (Catalogue No. 6323.0), and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown in the previous table.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of civilian employees ^(a)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1975	140	275.1	117.5	392.6	60	49	56
1976	138	270.4	117.4	387.7	59	48	55
1977	137	268.9	119.6	388.5	59	49	55
1978	138	265.4	118.0	383.4	58	47	54
1979	139	r268.8	r124.8	393.7	57	r48	54
1980	137	276.1	131.7	407.9	57	47	54

(a) Until 1979 based on estimates from Civilian Employees series and from 1980 based on Labour Force estimates.

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
1975	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,499
1976	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	13,451
1977	278	108.5	9.5	118.0	240.8	8,870
1978	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	14,601
1979	194	252.2	3.1	255.3	467.9	17,688
1980	253	134.1	2.1	136.2	618.7	32,393

The next table shows industrial disputes according to main industry groups.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Industry group	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	34	20.1	—	20.1	356.8	20,815
Other mining	13	3.1	0.3	3.3	17.5	790
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	60	23.1	—	23.1	35.0	1,470
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	18.7	0.6	19.3	69.6	2,834
Other manufacturing	7	4.6	0.3	4.9	16.2	741
Construction	43	18.3	—	18.3	56.5	2,613
Railway and air transport	14	2.3	—	2.3	3.7	148
Other transport, storage, and communication	9	2.5	—	2.5	3.7	172
Stevedoring services	11	1.5	0.9	2.4	3.5	149
Other industries ^(a)	41	39.9	—	39.9	56.2	2,663
Total	253	134.1	2.1	136.2	618.7	32,393

(a) 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	28 March 1977	71.30	57.40
1931	7.70	3.95	24 May 1977	72.70	58.50
1941	8.90	4.80	22 August 1977	74.20	59.70
1951	16.60	11.00	12 December 1977	75.30	60.60
1961	28.40	21.30	27 February 1978	76.40	61.50
1971	38.85	29.75	12 June 1978	77.40	62.30
1975	54.40	42.55	11 December 1978	80.50	64.80
1976	61.70	48.10	27 June 1979	83.10	66.90
1977	72.70	58.50	7 January 1980	86.80	69.90
1978	77.40	62.30	14 July 1980	90.40	72.80
1979	83.10	66.90	12 January 1981	93.70	75.50
1980	86.80	69.90	11 May 1981	97.10	78.20
1981	97.10	78.20	30 November 1981	103.40	83.30

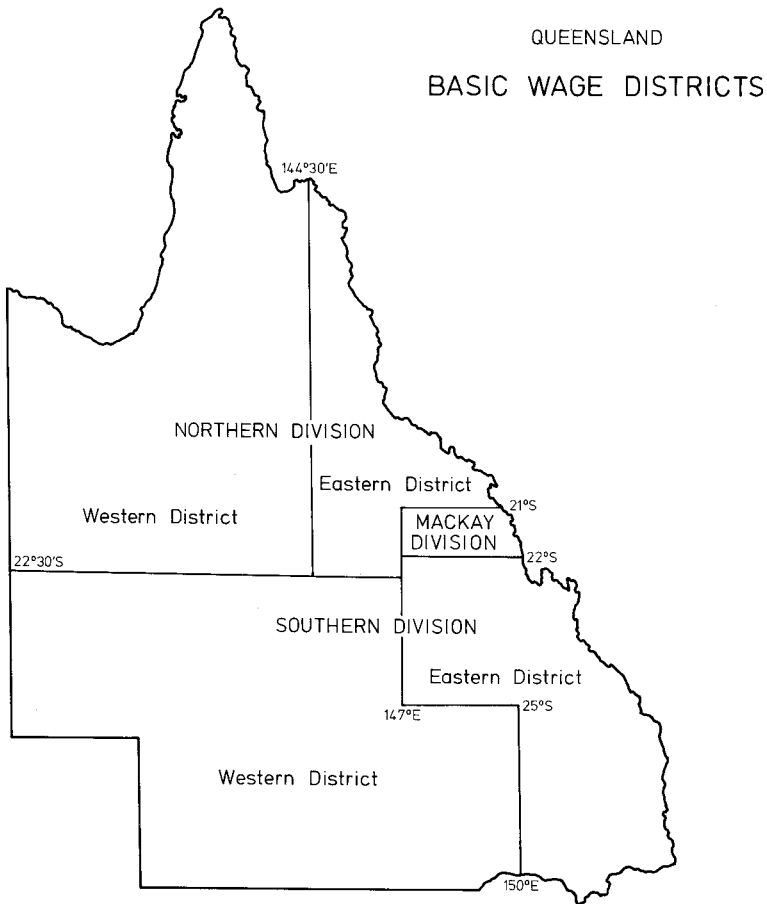
The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map on the next page, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

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.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers

Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1980 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 Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. Over the next six years the Commission handed down a further 17 decisions based on various guidelines or principles adopted by the Commission. Of the 18 decisions handed down, 6 adjusted awards to

the full movement of the Consumer Price Index and the other 12 decisions gave either partial percentage or plateau increases.

In a review of the Wage Indexation system in July 1981, the Commission considered that the commitment of the participants to the system was not strong enough to sustain the requirements for its continued operation and decided to abandon the indexation system. The Commission also decided that applications for adjustment of wages or conditions on economic grounds would not be heard before February 1982.

In Queensland, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, during the period of wage indexation, adjusted awards in line with Federal decisions. Since the abandonment of wage indexation, the State Commission increased all State awards by \$6.30 per week from 30 November 1981. This increase was based on the full movement of the Consumer Price Index in the June and September quarters of 1981 on the guaranteed minimum wage. The State Commission has, however, refrained from announcing any new wage fixing policy and considered it desirable that parties to arbitration should be given every opportunity to exhaust their efforts at reaching agreement prior to the pronouncement of a policy decision by the Commission.

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*.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES
(\$)

Date of operation(a)	Amount	Date of operation(a)	Amount
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards</i>	
18 February 1978	111.70	27 February 1978	114.40
7 June 1978	113.20	12 June 1978	115.90
12 December 1978	117.70	11 December 1978	120.50
27 June 1979	121.50	27 June 1979	124.40
4 January 1980	127.00	7 January 1980	130.00
14 July 1980	132.30	14 July 1980	135.50
9 January 1981	137.20	12 January 1981	140.50
7 May 1981	142.10	11 May 1981	145.60
		30 November 1981	151.90

(a) 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 embrace a 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 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(c)			
	Adult males	Adult females(a)	Adult males(b)	Adult females(a)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females(a)	Males(b)	Females(a)
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1976	133.61	122.04	333.69	307.40	473.1	613.0	471.6	612.7
1977	147.63	135.94	368.82	342.41	522.7	682.8	521.3	682.5
1978	157.17	144.81	392.87	364.76	556.5	727.4	555.3	727.0
1979	169.56	155.44	423.76	391.53	600.4	780.8	599.0	780.4
1980	181.36	163.47	453.38	411.76	642.2	821.1	640.8	820.7
1981 _p	206.07	189.77	515.32	478.00	729.6	953.2	728.4	952.8

(a) Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. (b) Excluding shipping and stevedoring. (c) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

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(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS(b), QUEENSLAND
(\$)

Industry group	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 _p
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying	164.74	180.50	191.42	193.16	212.15	241.35
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .	129.70	143.49	152.78	165.73	181.12	203.95
All manufacturing groups .. .	129.44	143.37	152.73	164.76	177.31	201.93
Building and construction .. .	132.93	146.47	155.74	171.91	181.47	206.59
Railway services .. .	132.99	146.91	156.42	167.89	179.57	201.04
Road and air transport .. .	124.16	137.72	146.62	159.96	170.27	194.22
Shipping and stevedoring .. .	153.34	168.15	178.99	194.14	207.01	233.04
Communication .. .	154.46	169.64	180.85	195.27	207.06	231.78
Wholesale and retail trade .. .	130.46	144.60	154.08	166.00	176.57	202.15
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .	136.28	150.64	160.32	172.14	184.64	209.23
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	122.24	134.70	143.39	154.45	163.66	188.12
All industry groups(b) .. .	133.61	147.63	157.17	169.56	181.36	206.07
ADULT FEMALES						
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .	113.51	126.61	134.75	144.62	151.13	176.31
All manufacturing groups .. .	116.78	130.53	139.13	149.52	156.80	182.55
Transport and communication .. .	127.82	141.70	150.72	160.13	168.60	190.60
Wholesale and retail trade .. .	127.36	141.66	151.65	163.04	170.36	200.99
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .	124.12	138.65	147.62	158.44	166.95	190.08
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	116.18	127.24	135.43	145.37	156.22	179.30
All industry groups(b) .. .	122.04	135.73	144.81	155.44	163.47	189.77

(a) Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime). (b) Excluding rural.

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 December 1966 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males)(a)		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate(a)		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit(b)	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1975-76	61.70	188.7	133.61	306.7	163.50	276.6
1976-77	72.70	222.3	147.63	338.9	184.50	312.2
1977-78	77.40	236.7	157.17	360.8	202.20	342.1
1978-79	83.10	254.1	169.56	389.3	217.40	367.9
1979-80	86.80	265.4	181.36	416.3	234.40	396.6
1980-81	97.10	296.9	206.07	473.1	269.80	456.5
Quarter						
1981: March	93.70	286.5	198.59	455.9	260.70	441.1
June	97.10	296.9	206.07	473.1	281.90	477.0
September	97.10	296.9	206.81	474.8	291.40	493.1
December	103.40	316.2	217.77	499.9	n.a.	n.a.

(a) At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. (b) Average for year or quarter shown.

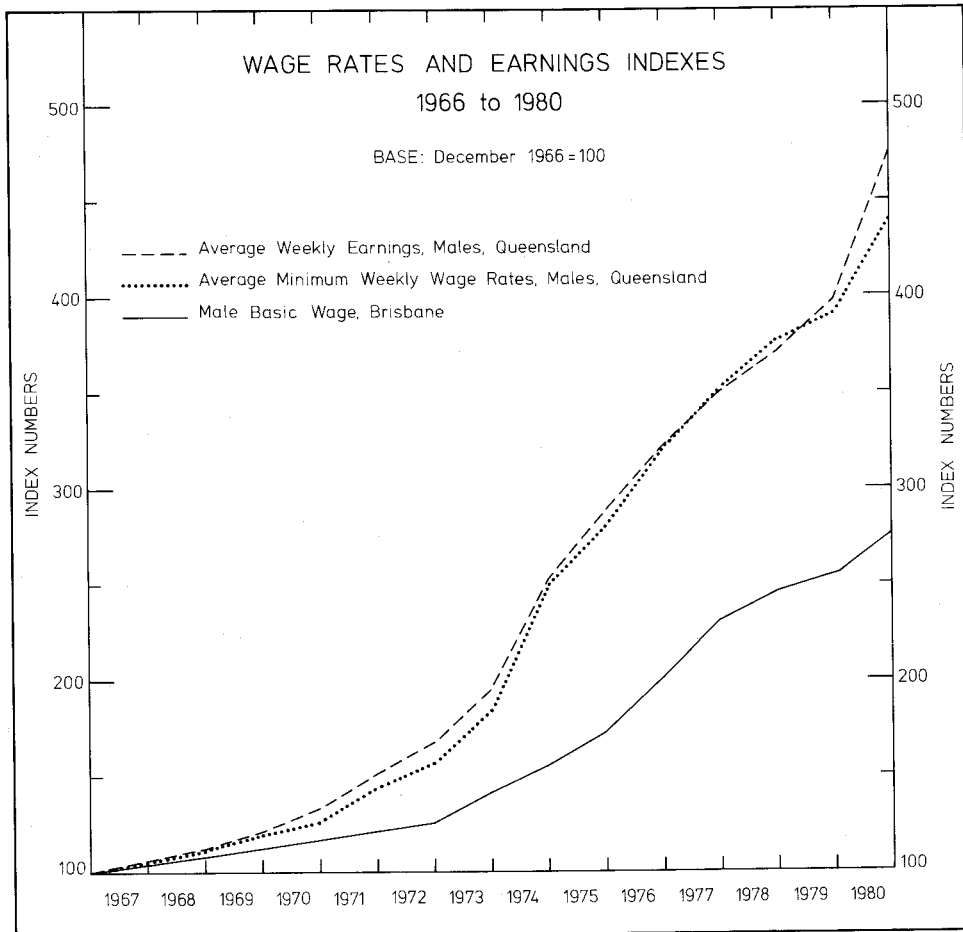
Movements since 1966 in the basic wage, minimum award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form on the next page. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of December 1966 = 100.

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.



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 or Federal 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 Arbitration Commission. 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 with either a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay to be calculated at an award rate, or annual leave pay at an over-award rate, whichever is the greater.

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' but less than 15 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					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	135.90	156.60	169.10	180.40	194.50	222.60
Other manufacturing	138.20	156.50	174.20	182.90	198.30	222.00
Total manufacturing	137.30	156.50	172.30	182.00	196.80	222.30
Non-manufacturing	148.00	174.80	189.20	206.60	219.80	247.50
All industry groups	145.30	170.10	184.50	200.20	213.90	241.30
Junior males	82.80	96.50	104.90	113.80	118.90	134.90
Adult females	125.20	148.80	165.20	174.30	190.60	214.50
Junior females	78.60	91.60	102.60	106.80	118.90	130.60
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	13.80	18.20	13.80	17.50	20.50	24.50
Other manufacturing	23.50	23.90	25.50	21.20	29.40	35.30
Total manufacturing	19.70	21.70	21.20	19.80	25.90	30.90
Non-manufacturing	12.10	13.50	15.40	17.80	18.40	24.20
All industry groups	14.00	15.60	17.00	18.30	20.30	25.90
Junior males	3.60	4.30	4.80	5.70	7.20	8.50
Adult females	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.40	3.50	4.30
Junior females	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	2.60	(a)
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	149.60	174.80	182.90	197.90	215.00	247.10
Other manufacturing	161.60	180.40	199.70	204.10	227.80	257.30
Total manufacturing	156.90	178.20	193.60	201.80	222.70	253.10
Non-manufacturing	160.10	188.30	204.60	224.70	238.20	271.70
All industry groups	159.30	185.70	201.50	218.80	234.20	267.20
Junior males	86.30	100.80	109.70	119.50	126.00	143.40
Adult females	127.60	151.30	167.90	176.80	194.00	218.80
Junior females	79.60	92.60	103.60	107.70	121.50	134.00
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	39.7	40.8	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.6
Other manufacturing	42.0	42.0	41.6	40.6	41.5	42.1
Total manufacturing	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.5	41.2	41.5
Non-manufacturing	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.4
All industry groups	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.7
Junior males	39.3	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.1
Adult females	38.4	38.4	38.4	37.9	38.3	38.1
Junior females	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.8
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.6
Other manufacturing	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.6
Total manufacturing	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.2
Non-manufacturing	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4
All industry groups	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
Junior males	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
Adult females	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Junior females	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	(a)
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Manufacturing	3.82	4.29	4.71	4.98	5.41	6.10
Non-manufacturing	4.03	4.72	5.12	5.59	5.97	6.73
All industry groups	3.97	4.61	5.00	5.43	5.81	6.57
Junior males	2.20	2.55	2.76	3.00	3.16	3.58
Adult females	3.32	3.94	4.37	4.66	5.07	5.74
Junior females	2.06	2.39	2.66	2.78	3.11	3.45

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

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 MALE MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(S)

Particulars	October					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Manufacturing groups	217.60	247.40	281.10	311.20	305.30	346.70
Non-manufacturing groups	216.80	252.70	279.60	307.40	326.60	358.80
All groups	217.00	251.40	280.00	308.40	320.00	355.60

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, 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 1980

Particulars	Males		Females	
	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours
Persons aged 21 years and over	\$	No.	\$	No.
Average weekly earnings and hours	253.40	40.8	211.50	38.4
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	220.60	} 38.7	{ 203.20	} 37.9
Payment by measured result and other pay	13.40			
Overtime	19.40	2.1	3.80	0.5
Persons aged under 21 years				
Average weekly earnings and hours	146.00	40.7	129.70	39.1
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	131.00	} 39.1	{ 125.00	} 38.5
Payment by measured result and other pay	5.30			
Overtime	9.70	1.6	2.90	0.6

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(a) NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1980

Weekly earnings groups	Males		Females	
	Per cent of employees	Cumulative proportion of total	Per cent of employees	Cumulative proportion of total
\$	%	%	%	%
Under 160	3.9	3.9	9.0	9.0
160 and under 170	3.9	7.8	9.9	18.9
170 and under 180	4.5	12.3	11.9	30.8
180 and under 190	7.4	19.7	11.6	42.4
190 and under 200	8.0	27.7	10.2	52.6
200 and under 210	6.2	33.9	6.5	59.1
210 and under 220	6.1	40.0	7.0	66.1
220 and under 230	7.3	47.3	9.7	75.8
230 and under 240	6.2	53.5		
240 and under 260	10.4	63.9	8.0	83.8
260 and under 280	8.9	72.8		
280 and under 300	6.2	79.0	8.3	92.1
300 and under 350	10.3	89.3		
350 and under 400	5.2	94.5	7.9	..
400 and over	5.5	..		
Total	100	..	100	..

(a) Aged 21 years and over.

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 1951-1979*. Safety regulations for other industries are mentioned in the respective sections of the *Year Book*.

Industrial Accidents

Detailed information on industrial accidents in Queensland, on a date of occurrence basis, has been compiled since 1972. Statistics relate to compensative accidents covered by the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1980* 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.

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	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal work injuries	45	3	48	48	3	51	65	4	69
Fatal diseases	32	—	32	39	2	41	32	—	32
Permanently disabling work injuries	522	35	557	543	38	581	520	48	568
Permanently disabling diseases	167	1	168	152	—	152	186	1	187
Temporarily disabling work injuries	52,111	6,450	58,561	50,083	6,526	56,609	55,543	7,229	62,772
Temporarily disabling diseases	1,014	310	1,324	850	275	1,125	834	236	1,070
Injuries sustained on journey to or from work	1,365	449	1,814	1,621	525	2,146	1,954	708	2,662
Injuries incurred during recess periods	98	28	126	94	34	128	132	40	172

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, 1979-80

Industry group	All injuries	Extent of disability			Days lost, temporary disability
		Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2,639	11	38	2,590	100,031
Mining (including quarrying)	2,602	7	17	2,578	53,831
Meat products manufacturing	9,493	1	82	9,410	240,736
Other food, beverages, and tobacco manufacturing ..	2,524	4	24	2,496	51,811
Wood, wood products, and furniture manufacturing ..	2,250	..	49	2,201	46,663
Fabricated metal products manufacturing	3,196	..	33	3,163	52,095
Transport equipment manufacturing	2,939	1	25	2,913	54,841
Construction	10,495	16	89	10,390	274,054
Wholesale and retail	7,911	9	52	7,850	161,907
Transport and storage	4,039	10	34	3,995	113,679
Other industries	15,321	10	125	15,186	347,412
Total	63,409	69	568	62,772	1,497,060

Workers' Compensation Insurance

In Queensland workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland which commenced operation on 1 July 1978. Prior to that date workers' compensation insurance was the responsibility of the State Government Insurance Office.

Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1980* 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), 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 \$34,020, plus the sum of \$620 in respect of each year or part of a year comprising the period commencing on the date of death of the worker and terminating on the date on which a dependent child attains the age of 16 years or, in the case of a dependent student, 21 years, but in no case shall the amount paid in respect of each dependant exceed \$2,520. For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$34,020. 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 dependant allowances.

The next table gives details of operations under the Act for the last six years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Intimated claims .. No.	84,891	80,844	79,317	81,525	86,398	91,301
Claims(a) .. \$	49,148,911	52,229,540	59,061,319	75,373,416	79,484,893	94,340,452
Premiums(b) .. \$	82,932,727	68,731,326	74,860,376	67,176,510	81,738,536	95,934,617

(a) Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. (b) After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$35,158,815 in 1980-81.



A newly-shorn fleece being taken to the wool classer's table



Wool classing, Barcardine



Freshly picked tea leaves before processing, Innisfail

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 16

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau and
The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Harvesting tomatoes, Bowen



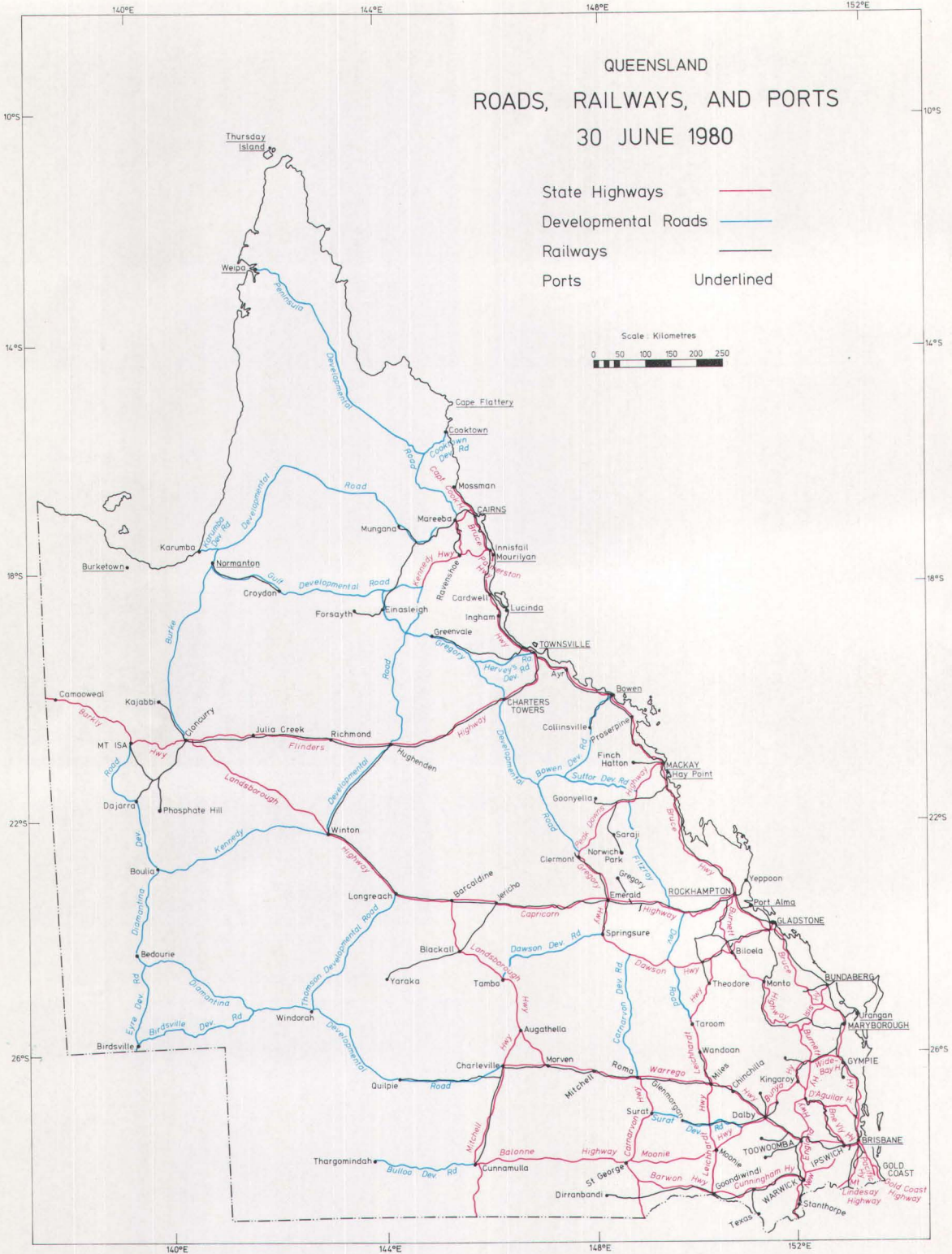
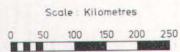
Packing unripened bananas, Mission Beach, near Tully

Picking pineapples, Sunshine Coast region



QUEENSLAND
ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND PORTS
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- State Highways —
- Developmental Roads —
- Railways —
- Ports



Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Industrial Accidents (6301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0) (*quarterly*)

Earnings and Hours of Employees (6304.0) (*annual*)

Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition (6306.0) (*annual*)

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

Wage Rates (6312.0) (*monthly*)

Industrial Disputes (6322.0) (*quarterly*)

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 14

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.

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 and ports, 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 first census is planned for 1983-84), the only comprehensive statistics of employment in the industry are available from the Census of Population and Housing. The most recent figures, from the Population Census at 30 June 1976, show 44,400 persons engaged in the transport and storage industry (or 5.3 per cent of the total employed persons). Of these, 17,000 were engaged in road transport, 14,900 in rail transport, 4,000 in water transport, 4,500 in air transport, and the remaining 4,000 in storage and other forms of transport. In addition to persons directly employed in the industry there are those in the wholesale and retail trade employed in selling motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils, as well as those engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of rail and road vehicles, aircraft, or ships.

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.

Principal Ports

The Port of Brisbane is one of Queensland's major ports, having two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, and the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, Cairncross, taking ships up to 85,000 deadweight tons. Facilities to handle containerised cargo and bulk sugar, minerals, etc. are also provided.

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 in 1976 for the management and control of the new port.

The Port of Brisbane Authority has leased the first container terminal area at Fisherman Islands with the second terminal area ready to be leased. The erection of buildings on the latter area, however, is required before operations can be commenced. The Authority is negotiating for the construction and operation of a coal loading facility and will continue to plan for further port facilities at Fisherman Islands. Dredging and reclamation work continues to reclaim lands which will in future be leased to port-related industries in the area.

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 is the Queensland port which handled the largest volume of cargo during 1980-81. Exports of 11.3m tonnes (including 8.4m tonnes of coal and 2.4m tonnes of alumina) and imports of 6.5m tonnes (including 5.4m tonnes of bauxite ore) made a total of 17.8m tonnes of cargo handled through the port in 1980-81. The proposed development of new central Queensland coalfields, in particular the Gregory Mine development, has created a need for even more modern facilities than exist at present to handle larger quantities of coal. In May 1980 the Clinton coal loading facility was opened, Stage 1 of which, costing \$28m, is handling coal from the Gregory and Blackwater Mines. As well as coal and bauxite ore, the port is equipped to handle grain, oil, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 64 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief exports are bulk salt, bulk tallow, and frozen meat. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now mainly 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 No. 4 bulk sugar shed was completed in June 1980 at a total cost of \$15.2m. Total storage capacity of the bulk sugar terminal is now 727,000 tonnes, making it the largest in the world. Work commenced on Stage 1 of the new grain terminal and silos in July 1981 and the entire project, estimated to cost \$5.3m, is scheduled for completion by the end of May 1982 and it is expected to commence receiving grain in June or July 1982. The new Erakala-Mackay Harbour rail link, built by Queensland Railways at a cost of \$9.7m, was opened in September 1981. This connection forms part of a heavy transport corridor located so as to skirt the city and overcome the traffic and environmental problems associated with long trains transporting materials to and from the port.

Just south of Mackay lies the port of Hay Point. The handling of coal since 1971 from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields through Hay Point has increased to such an extent that it has become the leading Queensland port in terms of volume of cargo exported with 15.1m tonnes during 1980-81. In June 1980 the State Government gave approval for the calling of tenders for the construction of the first stage of coal export facilities at Hay Point, which will duplicate the existing facilities. The second terminal, to be known as the Dalrymple Bay Terminal, will have a Stage 1 capacity of 15m tonnes per annum and a similar Stage 2 capacity. Stage 1 is expected to be operational in mid-1983. The works in Stage 1 will cost \$200m at present-day costs.

Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is another port principally engaged in exporting coal to Japan.

In June 1981 the Government approved arrangements for the development of port facilities at Abbot Point for the export of coal, initially from the Collinsville and Newlands Mines. The port, to be administered by the Harbours Corporation, is expected to be operative early in 1984.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. All berths are accessible by road and three are fully integrated with the State railway system. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on-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 Lucinda north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. The port of Lucinda has been upgraded by the completion of a new wharf extending 5.8 km offshore and an additional bulk sugar storage shed, at a total cost of \$51.3m.

Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. In the area of Smith's Creek, works were carried out to include construction of a commercial fisherman's base, further reclamation including roads, drainage, etc., and construction of two roll-on-roll-off container handling facilities.

Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite. Cargo handled during 1980-81 totalled 9.3m tonnes. Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton, Burketown, and Karumba, 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.

Port Control

The ports of Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville 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 Harbours Corporation, 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.

The Gold Coast Waterways Authority was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1979. The Authority has the powers and functions of a Harbour Board and has assumed control of the harbour functions in the Gold Coast Waterways, previously controlled by the Port of Brisbane Authority and the Harbours Corporation of Queensland. The Authority is proceeding with plans for major development works in the area, including the provision of a trained entrance to Nerang River.

Port of Brisbane Finances

The volume of trade through the Port of Brisbane was 9,520,000 tonnes for the 1980-81 financial year. This represented a decrease of 2.3 per cent on that of the previous year. Revenue collected from harbour dues, the Authority's main source of income, was \$8,417,129. Total income for the period was \$19,964,212, while expenditure amounted to \$18,543,735, resulting in a net profit from operations of \$1,420,477. General development costs for establishing the new port at Fisherman Islands were \$7,159,122.

The total number of private vessels to make use of the Cairncross Dockyard increased from 17 in 1979-80 to 28 in 1980-81. Income from dockyard activities amounted to \$6,712,816, while expenditure totalled \$6,537,836.

Small Boat Facilities

The Department of Harbours and Marine is responsible for the development of small craft facilities and has established a fund for this purpose. During 1980-81 expenditure from this fund on such works as maintenance and construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, lights, beacons, etc. amounted to \$1,883,881.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped

The next table shows overseas cargo movements at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS CARGO, 1979-80

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	revenue tonnes '000	gross wt tonnes '000	revenue tonnes '000	gross wt tonnes '000
Brisbane	2,452	2,388	2,039	1,591
Bundaberg	281	281	—	—
Gladstone	8,965	8,965	788	788
Rockhampton	18	16	12	11
Hay Point	14,500	14,500	—	—
Mackay	576	576	78	78
Bowen	8	8	—	—
Townsville	951	950	639	606
Lucinda	354	354	—	—
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	404	404	—	—
Cairns	363	363	45	45
Cape Flattery	465	465	—	—
Weipa	4,767	4,767	67	66
Karumba	—	—	23	23
Thursday Island	22	22	5	5
Total	34,124	34,056	3,697	3,214

Cargo statistics as shown in the tables are recorded in both "revenue" tonnes and in "gross weight" tonnes.

- (i) A revenue tonne is the unit of quantity used predominantly in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units.
- (ii) Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.

The next table shows cargo loaded for overseas from Queensland and cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY MAJOR TRADE AREAS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Cargo	North America(a)	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other(b)	Total
Loaded							
Revenue tonnes '000	2,645	102	8,448	236	22,494	198	34,124
Gross weight tonnes '000	2,641	102	8,445	235	22,462	170	34,056
Discharged							
Revenue tonnes '000	734	4	131	111	2,582	134	3,697
Gross weight tonnes '000	646	3	99	109	2,229	129	3,214

(a) Including Hawaii. (b) Including Papua New Guinea, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

3 RAILWAYS

For a detailed account of the early history of the Queensland railways, the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Queensland's first railway line was opened in 1865. It extended for 35 kilometres from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (now known as Grandchester). From its start the railway was a government-owned 1,067 millimetre gauge system and has remained so ever since.

The opening of the Ipswich–Bigge's Camp section touched off what has been described as an epidemic of railway fever throughout the Colony and four more sections of line between Ipswich and Toowoomba had been constructed by the end of 1867.

The first section of what was then known as the Great Northern Railway, between Rockhampton and Westwood, a distance of 53 kilometres, was completed in 1867. The Ipswich–Brisbane section was opened as far as Oxley Point in February 1875 and the first passenger train left Brisbane for Ipswich in June that year. The first section of the line west from Townsville, 137 kilometres to Charters Towers, was opened in 1882.

In 1921, the planned North-South rail link was opened as far as Mackay and in 1924 work was completed on the system between Cairns and Brisbane to provide Australia's longest unbroken railway at that time.

Work on the Queensland section of the interstate uniform 1,435 millimetre gauge line from South Brisbane was commenced in 1926. The South Brisbane to Kyogle (N.S.W.) link was opened in 1930.

At 30 June 1981, the Queensland Railways system consisted of 9,932 kilometres of line, of which 9,821 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge and 111 kilometres were 1,435 millimetre gauge.

Railway Planning and Development

During the year, tasks designed to contribute to Queensland Railway's first formal Corporate Plan have been completed. The Corporate Plan is expected to be submitted to Cabinet by December 1981.

Mineral traffic and bulk haulage commodities have continued to be dominant areas requiring assessment. Rail development projects worked on have included those concerned with the Newlands, German Creek, Oaky Creek, Riverside, Curragh, Theodore, Yarrabee, Cook Colliery, Wolfgang, Boundary Hill, Brigalow, Blair Athol, and West Moreton coalfields. Apart from the requirement to assess operating costs, maintenance costs, and capital commitments for these projects, it is also necessary to review infrastructure requirements to handle the proposed traffic. The review has therefore included allowances for the duplication of line sections Coppabella to Hay Point and Blackwater to Gladstone, upgrading of the Toowoomba range, new workshop facilities, communications requirements and upgrading of signalling equipment, and maintenance facilities.

A consulting commission has been awarded which authorises the preliminary design for electrification of the section from Brisbane to Gladstone, and detailed design of the section from Gladstone to Blackwater. This design project was commenced on 30 June 1980 with a completion date of December 1981 anticipated.

Brisbane Suburban System

In the Brisbane area, major improvements are in progress or are planned for the suburban system. The first of these to be completed was the cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations which was opened on 18 November 1978.

Electrification of the Brisbane Suburban System is proceeding, with the expenditure of \$41.2m in 1980–81 bringing the total expenditure to June on all electrification projects to \$139.5m. Electric services commenced on the Darra–Ferry Grove section (Stage I) in November 1979 and on the Darra–Ipswich section (Stage II) in September 1980, a total of 55 kilometres under electrification. Progress has been maintained on Stages III and IV comprising the Kingston, Shorncliffe, Petrie, and Lota lines. Commissioning of the Roma Street–Kingston and Mayne–

Shorncliffe sections is scheduled for early September 1982 in time for the Commonwealth Games. Extension of electrification to Petrie is scheduled for 1983 and to Lota for 1984.

Parliamentary approval was given on 1 April 1980 to the relevant documents for the extension of the Brisbane Suburban Rail System from Petrie to Kippa Ring, on the Redcliffe Peninsula, and from Lota to Thorneside. The proposed new lines will be 12 kilometres and 2.2 kilometres, respectively, in length. It is estimated the Kippa Ring extension will cost \$17m and the Thorneside extension \$3m. A contract for the earthworks and bridge works on the Lota-Thorneside extension was awarded in June 1981 and work is in progress.

Rolling Stock

The fleet of locomotives in service at 30 June 1981, totalled 559; an increase of eight when compared with the number in the previous year. A contract has been let for the supply of a further 24 locomotives. Wagons on the books of the Department at the end of the financial year totalled 23,747, an increase of 334 over the total of the previous year. Wagons of various types, principally bulk coal wagons, numbering 833 are on order.

Deliveries of 19 three-car electric multiple units had been made, and these units placed in service at the end of the financial year. The remaining five units from this contract will be commissioned progressively. Another contract for a further 36 units has been awarded with the first delivery scheduled for early 1982.

Contractors are proceeding with the construction of 20 air-conditioned long distance passenger cars. The first of these went into service in October 1981.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1976	420	73	13	506	940	69	143	22,992
1977	429	73	13	515	935	69	156	23,150
1978	446	73	4	523	922	68	155	23,137
1979	455	73	4	532	939	68	171	22,957
1980	474	73	4	551	955	68	173	23,413
1981	482	73	4	559	(a)962	68	186	23,747

(a) Including electric multiple units totalling 57 cars (19 × 3).

Summary of Operations

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, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 5.8 per cent of the total earnings in 1980-81. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 4.5 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1980-81 were \$2.42 for suburban services and \$2.08 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 61 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 37 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1980-81.

Overall passenger patronage again showed an increase; an improvement of 8.1 per cent over that in 1979-80. Patronage on the suburban system is continually monitored and a general increase has been registered, with the greatest improvement occurring on the electrified section from Ipswich to Ferny Grove.

Goods traffic provided 92 per cent of the total earnings in 1980-81.

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 1,054 tonnes in 1980-81.

Railings of livestock during 1980-81 fell by 224,580 tonnes when compared with the previous year with a consequent reduction in revenue of \$5,320,901. This reduction stemmed from diminished production and a downturn in the industry. Wool carried in 1980-81 was 20,924 tonnes which was 6,926 tonnes less than in the previous year.

Coal and coke carried in 1980-81 totalled 29,742,357 tonnes which was 4,105,319 tonnes more than in 1979-80. Factors most responsible for the increase in coal railings were the operation for a complete year of the Gregory Mine, and substantially increased railings from Norwich Park, Laleham, Boorgoon, and Callide coalfields.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Lines open km	9,844	9,796	9,787	9,789	9,904	9,932
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	30,813	30,206	30,199	32,100	32,589	31,282
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,130	3,084	3,086	3,279	3,291	3,150
Total earnings \$'000	230,492	262,561	273,551	310,418	352,700	416,796
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	7.48	8.69	9.06	9.67	10.82	13.32
Total working expenses (a) \$'000	266,351	299,868	337,762	365,070	422,503	486,126
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	8.64	9.93	11.18	11.37	12.96	15.54
Net revenue \$'000	-35,859	-37,307	-64,211	-54,652	-69,803	-69,331
Working expenses as % of earnings %	115.6	114.2	123.5	117.6	119.8	116.6
<i>Coaching traffic</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	7,491	7,381	7,261	7,632	8,203	8,262
Country '000 km	4,166	4,061	3,956	3,939	4,087	4,097
Suburban(b) '000 km	3,326	3,320	3,305	3,693	4,116	4,165
Passengers carried '000	34,278	31,054	29,231	27,275	29,482	31,873
Country '000	1,831	1,758	1,705	1,425	1,476	1,544
Suburban(b) '000	32,448	29,296	27,526	28,850	28,006	30,330
Earnings collected \$'000	14,587	16,936	16,979	18,562	21,237	24,292
Passengers \$'000	10,930	12,568	12,639	13,807	15,977	18,595
Country \$'000	5,502	5,962	6,069	6,444	7,498	8,514
Suburban(b) \$'000	5,428	6,607	6,570	7,364	8,479	10,080
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	3,657	4,368	4,340	4,755	5,260	5,697
<i>Goods traffic(c)</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	23,322	22,825	22,938	24,469	24,386	23,020
Freight carried '000 tonnes	33,118	34,237	34,155	36,542	38,440	41,504
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	25,119	26,013	27,011	28,300	30,077	34,098
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	3,810	3,986	3,019	3,580	3,849	3,113
Other goods '000 tonnes	3,484	3,476	3,203	3,449	3,670	3,674
Livestock '000 tonnes	705	761	921	1,212	844	619
Earnings collected \$'000	210,046	239,945	249,690	284,699	324,170	383,695
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	118,364	132,712	144,801	153,051	190,382	257,828
Agricultural produce \$'000	25,489	29,836	24,923	34,435	38,752	28,668
Other goods \$'000	54,363	61,149	59,150	66,661	73,898	81,381
Livestock \$'000	11,829	16,248	20,816	30,551	21,139	15,818
Average length of haul(d) km	298	304	302	296	295	286
Average gross load of goods trains(d) .. tonnes	916	932	936	935	974	1,054
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. \$'000	5,859	5,679	6,881	7,157	7,293	8,809

(a) Excluding, from 1978-79, interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Metropolitan District only. (c) Excluding departmental traffic. (d) Excluding the Normanton Railway; and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

Divisional Operations

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 1980-81 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$32,883,886. Of this, \$9,684,848 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder, \$9,677,563, or 41.7 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$10,899,047 (47.0 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$2,622,428 (11.3 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1980-81

Particulars	Southern Division(a)	Central Division	Northern Division	Total
Lines open km	3,721	3,169	3,042	9,932
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	13,901	10,802	6,580	31,282
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,735	3,409	2,163	3,150
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	77,184	255,244	84,368	416,796
Coaching(b) \$'000	21,899	6,809	4,393	33,101
Goods and livestock \$'000	55,285	248,435	79,975	383,695
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	5.55	23.63	12.82	13.32
Total working expenses \$'000	(c)218,053	161,478	106,596	486,126
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	15.69	14.95	16.20	15.54
Net revenue \$'000	-140,869	93,766	-22,228	-69,331
Working expenses as % of earnings %	282.51	63.26	126.35	116.63
<i>Coaching traffic(d)</i>				
Passengers carried '000	31,478	80	315	31,873
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	19,659	1,839	2,794	24,292
Passengers \$'000	15,290	1,128	2,177	18,595
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	4,369	711	617	5,697
<i>Goods traffic(d)</i>				
<i>Freight carried</i> '000 tonnes	4,417	30,934	6,152	41,504
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	400	29,298	4,400	34,098
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	995	994	1,125	3,113
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,887	425	362	3,674
Livestock '000 tonnes	137	218	265	619
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	79,903	226,649	77,143	383,695
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	6,921	203,106	47,801	257,828
Agricultural produce \$'000	11,838	7,598	9,232	28,668
Other goods \$'000	58,149	10,261	12,970	81,381
Livestock \$'000	2,994	5,685	7,140	15,818
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	4,364	3,090	1,355	8,809

(a) Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division. (b) Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. (c) Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (d) Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

Private Railways

At 30 June 1981, 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 to carry sugar cane 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 1980 the City Council operated 543 motor buses over 642 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,441 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 86.5m passengers carried in 1979-80, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 53.7 per cent, private motor buses carried 13.9 per cent, and the railways carried 32.4 per cent.

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, 1979-80

Service	Routes open(a)	Vehicles(a)	Staff(a)	Vehicle kilometres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings(b)	Salaries and wages	Capital value(c)
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division(d)</i>	4,268	858	1,814	27,664	58,465	18,908	20,415	12,128
Motor buses								
Municipal	642	543	1,441	19,952	46,446	12,627	17,062	9,088
Private	3,626	315	373	7,712	12,019	6,281	3,353	3,040
<i>Other cities</i>	2,823	300	335	7,994	10,493	5,062	2,653	2,133
Rockhampton(e)	148	27	35	678	1,415	363	416	204
Toowoomba(f)	814	40	44	653	1,116	696	216	377
Cairns(f)	193	40	50	834	686	635	238	443
Other(g)	1,668	193	206	5,828	7,275	3,368	1,783	1,109
All cities	7,091	1,158	2,149	35,658	68,958	23,970	23,069	14,261

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. (c) Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. (d) Including the cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shires of Redland and Logan, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. (e) Municipal motor bus service. (f) Private motor bus service. (g) Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Caloundra, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Hervey Bay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, and Townsville. Details not available for separate publication.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

The Metropolitan Transit Authority was established by the *Metropolitan Transit Authority Act 1976-1979*. 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 programs for submission to the Minister, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council is to implement approved programs, 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. These include 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 was established to advise the Authority.

The major planning and research activity undertaken by the Authority in 1980-81 was the on-going production of a five-year Development Plan. The Plan will provide for the upgrading and improved integration of public transport. The Enoggera Bus-Rail Interchange was officially opened in April 1981 and provides a modern facility for bus-train and bus-bus passengers travelling between the city and suburbs in the Ferny Grove corridor.

New facilities for ferry terminals were provided during the year at Dutton Park, New Farm, and East Brisbane.

During 1980-81 the Authority spent \$43.2m on capital works and \$0.5m on planning and research projects, making a total expenditure of \$43.7m.

5 ROADS

Road Lengths and Surface Types

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 1980
(kilometres)

Local Authority	Surface type			Total formed roads	Unformed roads	All roads
	Sealed	Formed and surfaced	Formed only			
Brisbane	3,984	391	—	4,375	—	4,375
Other cities	4,323	148	849	5,319	601	5,923
Towns	458	99	64	623	344	965
Shires	37,806	34,153	55,529	127,475	22,015	149,488
Total	46,566	34,785	56,435	137,785	22,960	160,745

Finance for Roads

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.

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.

Funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for 1980-81 were mainly by way of grants under the *Roads Grants Act 1974* and the *Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act 1977*.

The amount of \$128,196,609 received by Queensland during 1980-81 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and additional grants was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$108,290,812; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Road Fund, \$19,905,797.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$182.7m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1979-80, while Local Authorities spent a further \$131.8m, making a total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$314.5m.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
RECEIPTS						
Motor vehicle registration fees	48,536	54,326	58,830	73,852	77,169	83,007
State Government loan	1,869	14,250	12,180	6,985	17,640	21,210
State Government grant	1,121	350	350	525	410	450
Roads—Contribution to Maintenance Act	5,101	5,329	5,435	5,494	1,426	173
National Roads Act, Roads Grants Act	79,048	78,906	85,254	91,743	99,655	107,858
Commonwealth Aid L.A.A. Roads Fund	9,932	11,794	14,746	15,204	15,292	19,906
Other grants	3,327	3,293	3,816	3,730	3,158	2,264
Maintenance repayments account Local Authority Roads	997	1,242	599	591	689	632
Hire, rent, sale of plant						
Hire of plant	6,273	7,865	9,077	9,541	10,288	11,134
Plans, survey charges, and sale of plant	4,223	7,197	8,880	10,520	11,279	14,082
Other receipts Main Road, Traffic Engineering Trust, and Gateway Bridge Trust Funds	2,099	2,654	3,047	3,399	3,859	8,800
Total receipts	162,525	187,206	202,215	221,584	240,864	269,517
EXPENDITURE						
Permanent road works and surveys						
Construction: Declared roads	87,481	107,678	113,074	121,003	135,194	137,875
Other roads	372	254	391	444	409	442
Traffic engineering	623	891	1,382	1,224	1,610	2,258
Commonwealth Aid, L.A.A. roads	9,932	11,794	14,746	15,204	15,292	19,906
Roads maintenance account, payments to Local Authorities	1,803	1,980	1,901	1,866	1,311	50
Maintenance of roads	29,731	34,535	35,535	44,033	46,583	58,561
Plant, machinery, and buildings	7,958	9,230	8,730	9,614	10,662	11,688
Loans—interest and redemption	934	808	2,185	2,777	3,170	4,962
Administrative costs(a)	21,563	22,319	23,898	24,415	26,322	32,222
Less Administrative recoveries	-183	-238	-300	-293	-541	-610
Total expenditure	160,215	189,251	201,542	220,287	240,012	267,354

(a) Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

Brisbane Transportation Study

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 1980-81 was \$6.8m, bringing the total to 30 June 1981 to \$123.0m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

Gazetted Roads

The Main Roads 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* 1920-1979. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads, Urban Arterial Roads, and Urban Sub-arterial Roads.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE(a)
(kilometres)

Type of road	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads						
State Highways	10,170	10,138	10,354	10,348	10,342	10,363
Developmental	7,607	7,603	8,028	8,025	8,025	8,036
Main	8,116	8,130	8,558	8,613	8,612	8,606
Secondary	13,760	13,774	13,029	13,019	13,018	13,023
Other	130	135	152	152	152	(b) 151
Total Gazetted Roads	39,783	39,780	40,121	40,157	40,149	40,179
All formed roads	132,897	134,175	133,295	134,586	137,785	n.y.a.

(a) Figures from 1979 were provided by the Grants Commission and those for previous years by Local Authorities. (b) Including 66 kilometres of Urban Arterial Road and 85 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial Road.

The surfaces of the 40,179 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1981 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 24,837 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 3,142 kilometres; formed only, 10,066 kilometres; and unformed, 2,134 kilometres. The actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1981, including upgrading the surfaces, was 2,264 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates applied at 30 June 1981.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials ..	Nil	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	Nil	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	Nil
Secondary Roads	15 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 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.

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 dates, 30 September 1976 and 1979, and estimates at 30 June for 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1981.

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 (a), AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1976(b)	1977	1978	1979(b)	1980	1981
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons	723.4	751.5	794.7	855.0	r 884.0	(c) 946.1
Buses	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.9
Trucks	(d) 52.8	54.8	56.8	59.5	61.1	65.6
Utilities and panel vans(e)	(d) 171.5	181.1	196.6	215.3	r 225.0	246.6
Motor cycles	72.8	76.0	77.0	78.6	81.4	91.3
All motor vehicles	1,024.0	1,067.2	1,129.6	1,213.4	r 1,256.9	1,355.6
Revenue collected(f)	\$ 76,071,417	\$ 83,870,746	\$ 88,176,585	\$ 106,602,769	\$ 108,434,475	\$ 117,607,667

(a) Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. (b) Census figures at 30 September. (c) Including 2,205 licensed as taxicabs. (d) See text preceding table. (e) Classified as light commercial type vehicles prior to 1976. (f) During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1980 the numbers of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 470; Victoria, 490; Queensland, 523; South Australia, 520; Western Australia, 566; Tasmania, 532; Northern Territory, 363; and Australian Capital Territory, 451. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1975, the number for Queensland was 413.

During 1980–81, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 61,037, station wagons, 16,880; utilities, 16,540; panel vans, 7,434; rigid trucks, 3,690; articulated trucks, 749; other truck types, 239; motor cycles, 13,759; and buses, 591.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the six years to 1980–81 have been as follows: 1975–76, 106,072; 1976–77, 101,446; 1977–78, 92,678; 1978–79, 100,038; 1979–80, 107,595; and 1980–81, 120,919.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles (including motor cycles) used on public roads 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* 1960–1981. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable

Following increases in the scale of motor vehicle fees and other charges, annual registration fees now payable are: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons and commercial type motor vehicles such as utilities, panel vans, and rigid trucks, not exceeding 4 tonnes gross vehicle mass, range from \$54 to \$186, depending on the number of cylinders; rigid trucks and cab and chassis intended for use as rigid trucks, \$122, plus \$45 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; trailer and caravan trailer, gross vehicle mass not exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$21, exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$40; motorised caravan and omnibus, \$137, plus \$30 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; prime movers exceeding 4 tonnes and up to 22.8 tonnes gross vehicle mass range from \$167 to \$1097; mobile machinery and equipment up to 1 tonne gross vehicle mass, \$37, and \$13 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 1 tonne; vehicles with a load capacity over 4.1 tonnes, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$20; and motor cycles, \$21.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must pay a nominal defendant fee of \$3 and a driving fee of \$9 per annum. Of the driving fee, \$7.20 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Fees for drivers' licences are charged at the rate of \$1.70 per year and are issued for periods ranging from one to five years.

Stamp duty calculated at the rate of \$1 per \$100 or part thereof of the market value of the motor vehicle, is payable on the registration and/or transfer of registration of any motor vehicle.

Drivers

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act* 1949–1982, 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 1936-1979*, 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 who are 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.

On 1 December 1978, new legislation abolishing the use of permits for a specific journey for licensed carriers of goods came into force. A licence for passenger carriage is still necessary. The fee payable is 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 0.33 cents per passenger-kilometre.

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 1981, there were 21,561 such vehicles licensed.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Six Years

The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the six years to 1980-81.

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 above a statutory amount. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$100 prior to 1 January 1976, \$300 from 1 January 1976, and \$1,000 from 1 October 1978. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1980-81 decreased by 6.8 per cent when compared with the number killed in 1975-76. The number of persons injured decreased by 9.1 per cent during the same period.

When casualties are related to the number of motor vehicles on the register and to the population of the State, both death and injury rates have declined over the last six years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ^(a)	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ^(a)		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
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
1977-78	1,104,974	560	10,444	0.5	9.5	2.6	48.5
1978-79	1,166,381	641	10,605	0.5	9.1	2.9	48.7
1979-80	1,227,750	605	10,037	0.5	8.2	2.7	44.7
1980-81	1,301,320	559	9,951	0.4	7.6	2.4	43.0

^(a) Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

Types of Road Users Killed or Injured

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.

In 1980-81 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 51 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 305 of all other types of motor vehicles.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty(a)	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others(b)	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1975-76	29,201	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
1977-78	26,613	7,968	79	720	220	3,993	87	1,709	27	373	147	3,649
1978-79	(c) 18,726	7,866	103	737	249	4,029	81	1,566	13	415	195	3,858
1979-80	17,396	7,688	91	705	244	3,863	93	1,495	9	421	168	3,553
1980-81	16,485	7,724	75	756	215	3,775	90	1,581	17	485	162	3,354

(a) Accidents involving death or injury. (b) Passengers in vehicles etc. (c) The limit of property damage, above which the reporting of a road traffic accident is required, was raised from \$300 to \$1,000 on 1 October 1978.

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 nearly twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four to six times the rate for most other adult groups.

Persons under 17 years comprised 37.1 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 19.4 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 53.4 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 78.6 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; persons from 7 to 16 years, 67.3 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties; and persons 7 to 29 years, 62.1 per cent of all passenger casualties.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

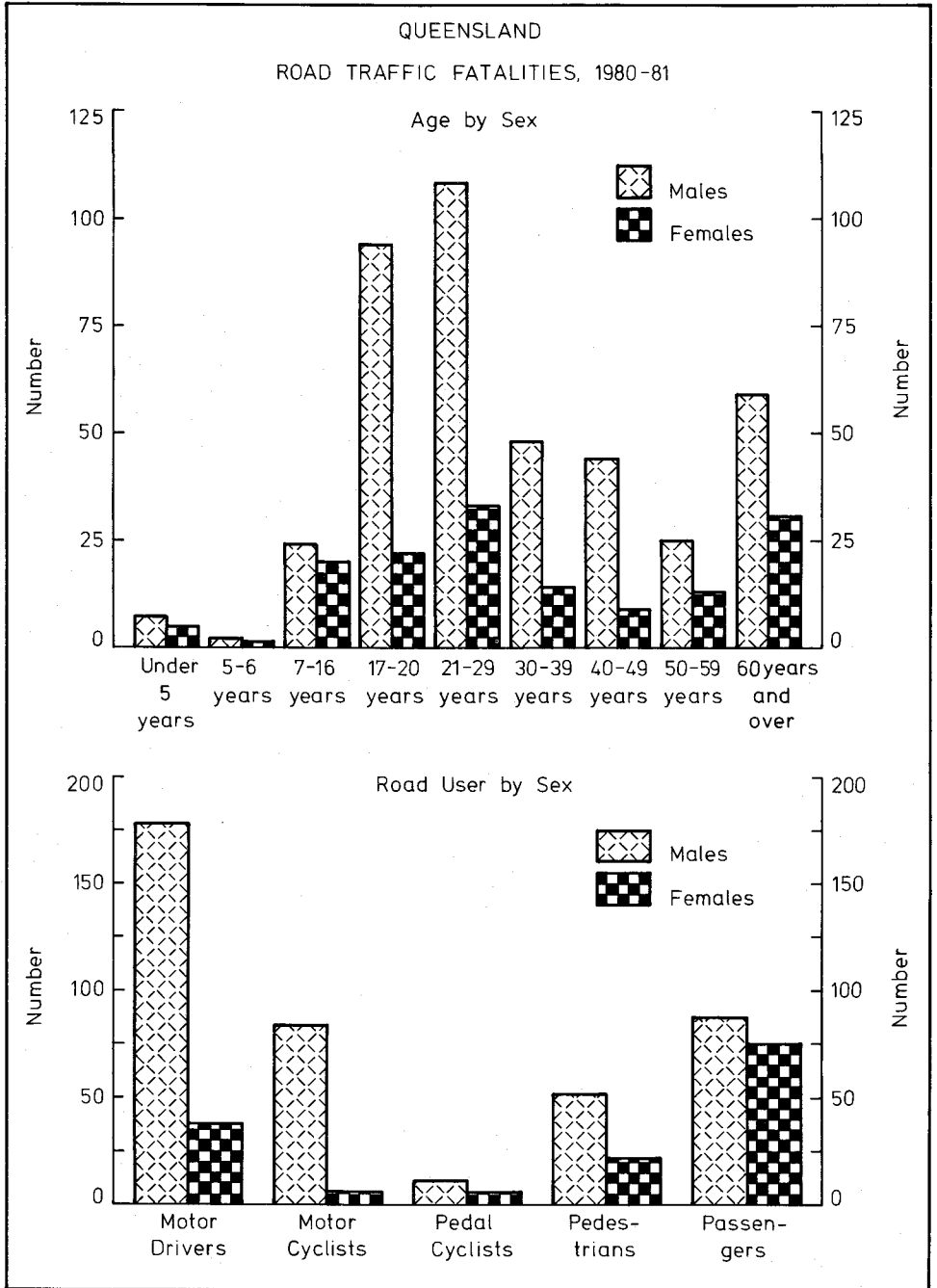
Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others(a)	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	58	—	—	—	219	—	277	13.0
5-6	47	—	—	10	72	—	129	14.3
7-16	203	27	29	338	701	2	1,300	30.1
17-20	66	965	600	45	799	3	2,478	151.2
21-29	86	1,164	714	46	681	—	2,691	79.8
30-39	53	704	188	18	253	—	1,216	42.0
40-49	63	396	73	10	206	—	748	31.4
50-59	88	303	42	12	205	1	651	28.2
60 and over	161	405	16	22	337	—	941	29.6
Not stated	6	26	9	1	37	—	79	..
Total	831	3,990	1,671	502	3,510	6	10,510	45.5

(a) Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence

In 1980-81 the greatest number of accidents occurred on Fridays which had 3,015, followed by Saturdays, 2,961, and Thursdays, 2,366.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.6 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 12.9 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

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ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty(a)	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	641	589	28	55	313	570
Van or utility	95	88	2	7	29	86
Truck etc.	33	31	3	9	17	24
Motor cycle	48	46	—	—	31	59
Pedal cycle	5	5	—	—	4	7
Bus	9	8	—	—	7	8
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1
Car and						
Car	5,393	1,562	20	68	1,156	2,483
Van or utility	1,665	519	4	35	300	815
Truck etc.	774	259	8	40	139	341
Motor cycle	1,113	960	19	48	512	1,044
Pedal cycle	390	347	3	8	142	344
Bus	84	27	1	1	36	55
Other	298	96	—	8	19	118
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	183	69	—	5	23	109
Truck etc.	155	66	—	7	29	83
Motor cycle	140	130	1	10	51	143
Pedal cycle	53	46	—	2	12	44
Bus	14	7	—	3	3	7
Other	77	26	—	—	1	32
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	67	24	—	2	11	32
Motor cycle	68	64	2	13	26	59
Pedal cycle	24	22	—	3	8	20
Bus	14	4	—	—	4	5
Other	37	13	—	1	3	14
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	28	23	—	1	18	33
Pedal cycle	19	18	—	—	3	21
Bus	7	7	—	1	4	7
Other	69	66	—	2	26	72
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	4	3	—	—	1	3
Bus	6	6	1	1	2	5
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bus and						
Bus	4	3	—	—	3	3
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vehicle and						
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—
Moving vehicle and obstruction(b)						
Car	732	233	1	4	134	306
Van or utility	132	38	—	2	22	52
Truck etc.	67	10	—	—	3	13
Motor cycle	52	49	1	2	24	48
Pedal cycle	13	12	—	—	8	12
Bus	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	2	—	—	1	2
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	2,554	1,333	32	130	482	1,794
Van or utility	599	341	3	36	87	476
Truck etc.	289	101	2	19	7	107
Motor cycle	438	403	3	29	145	427
Pedal cycle	47	45	2	2	24	44
Bus	17	9	—	—	7	15
Other	12	10	—	3	1	7
Total	16,485	7,724	138	559	3,880	9,951

(a) Accidents involving death or injury. (b) 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(a), 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	
PEDESTRIANS											
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
1977-78	8.8	8.1	23.0	8.6	7.9	9.0	6.5	8.9	17.4	1.8	100.0
1978-79	7.0	7.1	23.1	7.7	9.3	6.1	6.3	10.4	21.8	1.2	100.0
1979-80	5.4	7.4	22.1	9.9	8.8	7.3	6.8	9.9	21.6	0.8	100.0
1980-81	7.0	5.7	24.4	7.9	10.3	6.4	7.6	10.6	19.4	0.7	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS											
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
1977-78	—	—	0.5	26.2	28.3	17.3	9.2	8.2	8.1	2.2	100.0
1978-79	—	—	0.3	24.8	29.6	16.6	10.9	8.5	8.0	1.3	100.0
1979-80	—	—	0.7	24.5	30.6	17.2	10.4	8.4	7.6	0.6	100.0
1980-81	—	—	0.7	24.2	29.2	17.6	9.9	7.6	10.1	0.7	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS											
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
1977-78	—	—	2.7	45.4	35.5	8.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	100.0
1978-79	—	—	2.9	43.1	39.6	7.2	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	100.0
1979-80	—	—	2.7	36.5	45.0	9.6	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	100.0
1980-81	—	—	1.7	35.9	42.7	11.3	4.4	2.5	1.0	0.5	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS											
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
1977-78	—	4.0	66.7	7.5	6.2	2.8	2.3	4.8	5.2	0.5	100.0
1978-79	—	1.9	69.4	8.9	5.6	3.3	2.6	3.0	4.7	0.7	100.0
1979-80	—	3.3	64.6	9.8	7.9	4.0	1.6	2.1	6.5	0.2	100.0
1980-81	—	2.0	67.3	9.0	9.1	3.6	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.2	100.0
OTHERS(b)											
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
1977-78	5.9	2.7	21.1	25.4	17.9	6.2	5.2	4.9	7.3	3.4	100.0
1978-79	6.2	2.6	20.4	24.9	18.0	7.0	5.3	5.2	9.0	1.5	100.0
1979-80	5.7	2.4	20.1	24.9	20.5	8.3	4.9	5.2	7.2	0.8	100.0
1980-81	6.2	2.0	20.0	22.8	19.4	7.2	5.9	5.9	9.6	1.0	100.0
ALL PERSONS											
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
1977-78	2.7	1.7	12.0	27.1	23.6	10.8	6.5	5.9	7.1	2.6	100.0
1978-79	2.8	1.6	12.3	25.7	24.4	10.5	7.2	6.2	8.2	1.2	100.0
1979-80	2.4	1.5	12.0	24.7	26.7	11.7	6.8	6.2	7.4	0.6	100.0
1980-81	2.6	1.2	12.4	23.6	25.6	11.6	7.1	6.2	9.0	0.7	100.0

(a) Persons killed or injured. (b) Passengers in vehicles 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 1981 was 1,370 (1,231 in 1980). This total included 812 (714 in 1980) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act* 1960-1981, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The costs of operation and maintenance in 1980-81 for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville, were Brisbane, \$10,865,000, which includes \$4,014,000 for navigation aids and \$3,969,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$2,522,000, including \$1,000,000 for navigation aids and \$1,156,000 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 1980 are shown in the next table.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS(a), 1980

Airport	Passengers(b)	Freight	Aircraft(c) movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brampton Island	17,165	4	2,532
Brisbane	2,974,899	30,765	40,406
Bundaberg	44,534	171	4,705
Cairns	429,821	3,784	9,103
Coolangatta	618,100	1,239	9,495
Gladstone	62,009	163	3,704
Great Keppel Island	16,400	23	2,936
Hayman Island	27,102	20	2,474
Longreach	5,294	7	665
Mackay	242,510	1,137	9,290
Maroochydore	39,091	41	1,992
Maryborough	28,123	197	4,546
Mount Isa	83,755	1,167	2,708
Oakey	8,500	10	678
Proserpine	92,962	123	3,614
Rockhampton	219,900	1,759	11,666
Roma	5,066	92	866
Shute Harbour	19,526	5	1,734
Thursday Island	13,839	129	579
Townsville	389,476	4,422	13,187
Weipa	27,237	1,014	1,922

(a) Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. (b) Including 357,790 passengers on international services at Brisbane and Cairns. (c) Including 3,756 international movements at Brisbane and Cairns.

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.

Post Offices

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the last six 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Official	215	218	224	225	222	219
Non-official	748	699	639	597	577	562
Total	963	917	863	822	799	781

Post Office Business

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Postal orders						
Issued						
Number	1,511,356	1,186,251	(a) 359,948	(a)	(a)	(a)
Value \$	6,833,371	5,586,053	1,784,602	(a)	(a)	(a)
Commission \$	425,619	424,058	130,038	(a)	(a)	(a)
Paid						
Number	1,278,289	931,769	(a) 355,705	(a)	(a)	(a)
Value \$	5,701,179	4,425,108	1,772,003	(a)	(a)	(a)
Money orders						
Issued						
Number	653,429	652,419	1,166,599	1,637,491	1,806,709	1,923,803
Value \$	36,067,019	40,845,995	53,701,012	74,227,123	90,199,894	104,362,297
Commission \$	704,094	736,007	857,260	999,186	1,146,967	1,383,258
Paid						
Number	598,645	546,237	1,157,160	1,458,812	1,573,803	1,664,396
Value \$	35,673,705	40,600,583	52,203,341	71,001,967	87,881,410	101,630,511

(a) Postal and money orders were replaced on 21 November 1977 by a single postal money order service.

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(a)	Parcels(b)	Telegrams and cablegrams
1975-76	253,839	30,330	726	2,220	2,958
1976-77	249,763	26,711	665	2,507	2,271
1977-78	273,826	29,423	640	3,218	1,853
1978-79	288,651	33,498	589	3,074	1,453
1979-80	301,601	40,004	674	3,740	r 1,143
1980-81	307,270	41,888	616	4,139	1,044

(a) Other than registered parcels. (b) Including registered parcels.

Telegram and Telephone Services

The business activity of the telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services in Queensland are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of Telecom in Queensland in 1980-81 was \$11,508,619. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1980-81 in Queensland was \$366,846,374.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 2,418 in 1975-76 to 5,399 in 1980-81 and the number of calls from 4,736,000 to 7,518,000.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Telegrams						
Sent within Australia						
Number	2,782,019	2,090,643	1,689,257	1,300,713	1,002,494	915,113
Value \$	4,221,323	4,273,554	3,903,880	4,018,447	3,963,507	3,758,663
Sent overseas						
Number	196,782	180,076	163,465	151,974	140,560	129,118
Value \$	364,478	372,558	399,860	420,382	416,493	462,836
Telex(a) services						
Subscribers No.	2,418	2,869	3,347	3,906	4,599	5,399
Calls No.	4,736,000	5,177,000	5,455,000	6,044,000	6,790,000	7,518,000
Telephones						
New services No.	46,619	53,134	61,167	70,515	80,841	94,969
Telephone services(b) .. No.	467,799	496,259	530,594	575,701	625,217	689,971
Instruments connected(b) .. No.	644,988	688,024	735,262	797,906	861,909	950,443
Instruments per 100 population(b) No.	32.0	32.4	34.0	36.4	38.5	41.2
Services with access to S.T.D.(c) No.	427,822	457,983	500,961	548,027	600,859	667,420
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	72.1	74.3	77.5	80.1	85.6	88.1
Revenue \$'000	181,203	214,935	236,576	265,522	314,802	366,846

(a) See text preceding table. (b) At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. (c) Subscriber trunk dialling.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of radiocommunication stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Type of station	Number	Type of station	Number
Aeronautical	91	Interior paging	150
Aircraft	741	Land mobile	35,178
Amateur	1,976	Land mobile paging receiver ..	55
Base	5,116	Limited coast	96
CBRS	9,857	Marine rescue	130
Coast	5	Mobile outpost	740
Experimental	118	Radiodetermination	15
Fixed	657	Radio-linked microphone ..	181
Fixed aeronautical (private) ..	10	Ship	3,596
Fixed outpost	700	Special	19
Fixed receiving	129		
Handphone	238		
Harbour mobile	4,537	Total	64,335

Broadcasting and Television

Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal under the direction of the Minister for Communications. 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 programs 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.

At 30 June 1981 four public broadcasting stations, 4ZZZ, 4MBS, 4DDB, and 4EB were operating in Queensland. A public broadcasting licence is granted for a special purpose which is specified in the licence. The stations' costs are provided by members' subscriptions and grants from bodies such as the Australia Council and the Utah Foundation. In the case of 4ZZZ grants were also made by the student bodies of the University of Queensland, Griffith University, and the Queensland Institute of Technology.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—contd</i>			<i>Commercial—contd</i>		
Medium frequency			High frequency			Medium frequency— <i>contd</i>		
Brisbane	4QG	132½	Brisbane	VLM	132½	Innisfail-Tully	4KZ	132
Brisbane	4QR	"	Brisbane	VLQ	"	Longreach	4LG	96
Atherton	4AT	"	Frequency modulation			Mount Isa	4LM	132½
Gympie	4GM	"	Brisbane	4ABC	168	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Hughenden	4HU	"	<i>Commercial</i>			Mackay	4MK	132
Julia Creek	4JK	"	Medium frequency			Nambour	4NA	132
Mount Isa	4MI	"	Brisbane	4BC	168	Rockhampton	4RO	168
Mossman	4MS	"	Brisbane	4BH	168	Kingaroy	4SB	118
Mackay	4QA	"	Brisbane	4BK	168	Townsville	4TO	168
Maryborough	4QB	"	Brisbane	4IP	168	Charleville	4VL	118½
Emerald	4QD	"	Brisbane	4KQ	168	Warwick	4WK	133
Longreach	4QL	"	Oakey	4AK	168	Roma	4ZR	123
Townsville	4QN	"	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	148	Frequency modulation		
Eidsvold	4QO	"	Ayr	4AY	168	Brisbane	4MMM	168
Toowoomba	4QS	"	Bundaberg	4BU	117½	<i>Public Broadcasting</i>		
St George	4QW	"	Cairns	4CA	168	Medium frequency		
Cairns	4QY	"	Gladstone	4CD	168	Brisbane	4EB	123½
Rockhampton	4RK	"	Charters Towers	4GC	168	Frequency modulation		
Southport	4SO	"	Gold Coast	4GG	168	Brisbane	4MBS	116
Thursday Island	4TI	"	Toowoomba	4GR	168	Brisbane	4ZZZ	156
Weipa	4WP	"	Gympie	4GY	168	Toowoomba	4DDB	77½

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation excluding one repeater station at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane	ABQ-2	87	Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	87
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	"	Charleville	ABCEQ-9	"
Alpha	ABAQ-8	"	Cloncurry(a)	ABCLQ-7	"
Barcaldine	ABBQ-10	"	Clermont	ABCTQ-10	"
Blackall	ABBLQ-9	"	Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	"

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981—*continued*

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Darling Downs	ABDQ-3	87	Southern Downs	ABSQ-1	87
Emerald	ABEQ-11	"	Townsville	ABTQ-3	"
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	"	Winton	ABWNQ-8	"
Hughenden(a)	ABHQ-9	"	Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	"
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	"	<i>Commercial</i>		
Julia Creek(a)	ABJQ-10	"	Brisbane	BTQ-7	108
Longreach	ABLQ-6	"	"	QTQ-9	168
Mackay	ABMQ-4	"	"	TVQ-0	115½
Mary Kathleen(a)	ABMKQ-9	"	Darling Downs	DDQ-10	76½
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	"	Cairns	FNQ-10	66
Morven	ABMNQ-7	"	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	47
Miles	ABMSQ-9	"	Mackay	MVQ-6	69
Cairns	ABNQ-9	"	Rockhampton	RTQ-7	75
Roma	ABRAQ-7	"	Southern Downs	SDQ-4	76½
Rockhampton	ABRQ-3	"	Townsville	TNQ-7	66
Richmond(a)	ABRDQ-6	"	Wide Bay	SEQ-8	76½
Springsure	ABSEQ-9	"			
St George	ABSGQ-8	"			

(a) Microwave repeater stations.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

- Transport (9101.3) (*annual*)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations (9301.3) (*monthly*)
- Motor Vehicle Census (9302.3) (*irregular*)
- Road Traffic Accidents in Local Authority Areas (9402.3) (*quarterly*)
- Road Traffic Accidents (Detailed Analysis) (9403.3) (*quarterly*)
- Road Traffic Accidents (9404.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

- Rail, Bus and Air Transport (9201.0) (*annual*)
- Outward Overseas Cargo (9206.0) (*annual*)
- Overseas Shipping (9207.0) (*annual*)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0) (*quarterly*)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations (9304.0) (*annual*)
- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (9403.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Harbours and Marine and individual Harbour Boards, the Port of Brisbane Authority, the Commissioner for Railways, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the Main Roads Department, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

Chapter 15

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Results of the 1976 Census, details from the 1971 Census, and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section.

Some of the results of the 1976 Census are derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further detail refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, 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	(a) 3,684
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(b)	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	(c) 51,077
1976	598,140	3.18	4,286	602,426	(c) 62,686

(a) Information incomplete. (b) Including particulars of dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines. (c) Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

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	
	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)
New South Wales	1,364,542	124,522	1,499,001	152,960
Victoria	1,015,485	88,521	1,126,304	119,592
Queensland	517,245	51,077	602,426	62,686
South Australia	344,112	30,553	392,253	39,768
Western Australia	286,845	28,274	339,105	34,064
Tasmania	110,420	13,307	122,573	15,786
Northern Territory	17,792	929	23,270	2,292
Australian Capital Territory	38,118	1,874	57,132	4,052
Australia	3,694,559	339,057	4,162,064	431,200

(a) Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated.

Occupied Dwellings

Details of occupied dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings were revised for the 1976 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1971 Census. Urban Brisbane is defined in Chapter 4, and urban centres in Chapter 6.

The number of occupied private dwellings increased by 14.3 per cent between the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. The number of occupied non-private dwellings decreased by 7.7 per cent.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976					
		Total	Urban		Rural	Total	
			Brisbane	Other			
Private dwellings							
Self-contained	(a)	{	301,904	181,050	100,222	583,176	
Non-self-contained			4,628	1,772	782	7,182	
Improvised			326	584	2,070	2,980	
Mobile			498	900	3,222	4,620	
Other			90	64	28	182	
Total	512,600	307,446	184,370	106,324	598,140		
Non-private dwellings							
Hotels, motels	1,596	366	806	382	1,554		
Caravan parks etc.	229	67	213	267	547		
Staff quarters	1,055	43	227	638	908		
Boarding houses	943	161	191	39	391		
Boarding schools	}	{	22	31	6	59	
Residential colleges			23	18	16	57	
Hospitals (non-mental)			49	93	41	183	
Nursing homes			106	61	23	11	95
Homes for the aged			76	44	32	13	89
Religious institutions	199	97	123	23	243		
Other institutions, including welfare institutions	142	71	65	24	160		
Total	4,645	1,004	1,822	1,460	4,286		
Total occupied dwellings	517,245	308,450	186,192	107,784	602,426		

(a) The class of dwelling classification used in the 1976 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
Private dwellings					
Self-contained	(a)	930,084	581,531	355,702	1,867,318
Non-self-contained		8,236	4,517	2,506	15,258
Improvised		925	1,666	6,094	8,685
Mobile		1,254	2,432	8,760	12,447
Other		347	294	192	834
Total	1,710,278	940,846	590,440	373,255	1,904,542
Non-private dwellings	111,061	46,262	55,343	27,718	129,323
Total in occupied dwellings	1,821,339	987,108	645,783	400,972	2,033,864
Persons enumerated elsewhere					
Campers-out, migratory	5,726	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	3,332
Total population	1,827,065	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	2,037,196

(a) The classification of class of dwelling used in the 1976 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses.

At the 1976 Census 93.5 per cent of the enumerated population was in private dwellings, 6.3 per cent in non-private dwellings, and 0.2 per cent in transit or camping out. Corresponding percentages at the 1971 Census were 93.6, 6.1, and 0.3.

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 1971	Census 1976			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Separate house	(a)	15,604	13,570	17,026	46,200
Flat, home unit, etc.		8,726	3,424	472	12,622
Improvised/mobile dwellings		66	130	682	878
Not stated		1,144	962	880	2,986
Total	51,077	25,540	18,086	19,060	62,686

(a) The classification of class of dwelling used in the 1976 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses.

Unoccupied private dwellings comprised 9.4 per cent of all dwellings and was an increase of 22.7 per cent on the number recorded at the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied private dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED, QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
For sale or renting	11,206	4,774	6,298	11,072
New, awaiting occupancy	2,037	1,528	1,790	3,318
Vacant for repair etc.	1,521	782	1,236	2,018
Holiday home	12,373	858	11,284	12,142
Condemned for demolition	1,504	558	1,174	1,732
Resident temporarily absent	14,951	8,818	11,106	19,924
Other and not stated	7,485	3,066	9,414	12,480
Total	51,077	20,384	42,302	62,686

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 excludes toilet, pantry, laundry, or store room. A combined lounge-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Separate house	Other	Total
1	9,986	314	1,744	2,058
2	18,197	1,534	7,412	8,946
3	36,340	6,064	18,624	24,688
4	75,802	36,704	38,332	75,036
5	175,170	158,210	17,560	175,770
6	112,682	142,262	9,376	151,638
7	51,549	76,834	4,046	80,880
8 or more	32,874	60,016	3,272	63,288
Not stated	—	2,440	13,396	15,836
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	484,378	113,762	598,140

The next table shows the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Owner, purchaser by instalments	348,609	204,560	192,776	397,336
Tenant of Housing Commission	16,666	11,438	5,350	16,788
Other tenant	112,900	57,698	69,206	126,904
Other methods of occupancy and not stated	34,425	19,818	37,294	57,112
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

The type of power or fuel used by occupied private dwellings at the 1976 Census is shown in the next table. The question on power or fuel usage was not asked in the same detail at the 1971 Census.

POWER OR FUEL USED IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 1976 CENSUS, QUEENSLAND

Power or fuel used	Number of dwellings			
	Cooking	Lighting	Heating	Bathroom water heating
Coal, coke, or briquettes	1,160	—	434	1,492
Wood	39,474	—	13,706	30,806
Electricity	407,838	564,512	306,852	442,074
Gas	132,194	1,422	6,842	66,772
Oil, kerosene	1,690	2,668	70,156	2,126
Solar energy	18	—	318	2,252
Other	172	828	3,278	596
No fuel stated	214	282	76,612	11,318
Not stated	15,380	28,428	119,942	40,704
Total occupied private dwellings	598,140	598,140	598,140	598,140

The next table shows the number of registered motor vehicles which were garaged or parked at occupied private dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

MOTOR VEHICLES PARKED AT OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Motor vehicles at dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Nil	95,578	47,770	37,864	85,634
1	262,068	132,798	143,530	276,328
2 or more	144,147	101,350	111,756	213,106
Not stated	10,807	11,596	11,476	23,072
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

The next table shows occupied private dwellings by material of outer walls at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer walls	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Brick, brick-veneer	70,972	78,002	48,578	126,580
Stone	714	594	462	1,056
Concrete, concrete block	14,699	11,662	19,678	31,340
Timber, weatherboard	332,401	170,216	148,706	318,922
Metal	15,090	2,520	12,654	15,174
Asbestos-cement	75,573	23,644	66,746	90,390
Other	3,151	254	648	902
Not stated	—	6,622	7,154	13,776
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

2 CONSTRUCTION

Supervision and Control of Building

Under the *Building Act* 1975–1981, prescribed standard building by-laws for Local Authorities in respect of the erection of buildings and other structures apply uniformly throughout the State.

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.

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 1981, there were 1,178 architects registered with the Board, of whom 912 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 266 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

The *Builders' Registration and Home-owners' Protection Act* 1979 requires all builders undertaking building activity of any consequence in Queensland to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. A builder may register under the Act as a general builder, as a house builder, or as both. The Act is intended to regulate the building industry and to protect the public against faulty workmanship and unscrupulous practices. Home-owners' protection is safeguarded by an insurance fund financed by registered house builders. An owner-builder may still construct a single dwelling house for his own use without being registered, provided he fulfills certain conditions prescribed by the Board.

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 Employment and 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 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 appropriate tables) will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

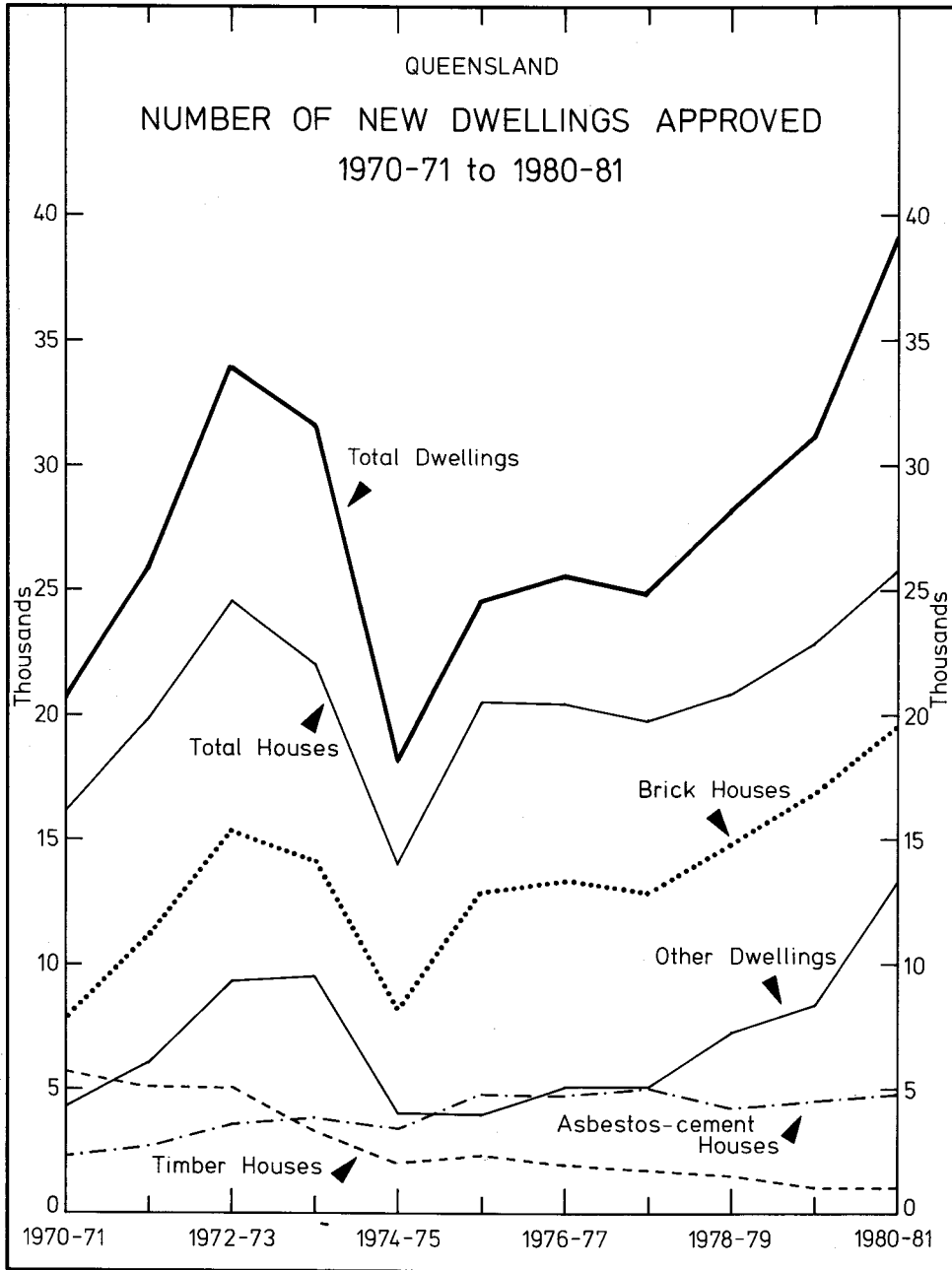
Class of building		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
New houses	No.	20,561	20,560	19,884	20,896	22,861	25,774
	\$m	449.0	520.2	516.7	568.7	688.9	900.0
New other dwellings	No.	4,048	5,113	5,117	7,385	8,407	13,252
	\$m	59.7	92.8	104.9	192.7	224.9	470.1
Total new dwellings	No.	24,609	25,673	25,001	28,281	31,268	39,026
	\$m	508.7	613.0	621.6	761.4	913.8	1,370.0
Alterations and additions to dwellings	\$m	11.3	16.5	17.4	17.6	24.9	32.4
Hotels etc.	\$m	13.1	10.8	13.8	17.4	40.9	61.0
Shops	\$m	42.7	59.1	75.5	84.1	83.6	72.6
Factories	\$m	39.0	47.8	50.0	59.1	243.6	102.4
Offices	\$m	51.4	38.7	26.7	50.7	34.3	63.0
Other business premises	\$m	31.0	31.8	33.3	35.0	43.7	65.7
Education	\$m	40.4	63.2	73.4	65.0	59.5	54.5
Religious	\$m	2.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.3	5.8
Health	\$m	85.8	14.8	103.9	18.7	27.8	28.9
Entertainment, recreation	\$m	21.1	16.5	22.2	49.9	53.0	36.4
Miscellaneous	\$m	43.2	37.4	24.0	57.1	53.7	57.5
Total other building	\$m	370.5	324.3	426.8	440.9	645.3	547.7
Total	\$m	890.5	953.9	1,065.8	1,219.9	1,584.0	1,950.2

The next table shows the number of houses approved according to the 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 APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick ^(a)	Brick-veneer ^(a)	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
HOUSES APPROVED (No.)						
1975-76	1,852	11,127	2,471	4,870	241	20,561
1976-77	2,505	10,885	2,022	4,743	405	20,560
1977-78	3,458	9,448	1,767	5,013	198	19,884
1978-79	3,828	10,995	1,532	4,349	192	20,896
1979-80	3,677	13,199	1,130	4,572	283	22,861
1980-81	3,446	16,028	1,101	4,724	475	25,774
PROPORTION OF HOUSES APPROVED (%)						
1975-76	9.0	54.1	12.0	23.7	1.2	100.0
1976-77	12.2	52.9	9.8	23.1	2.0	100.0
1977-78	17.4	47.5	8.9	25.2	1.0	100.0
1978-79	18.3	52.6	7.3	20.8	1.0	100.0
1979-80	16.1	57.7	4.9	20.0	1.3	100.0
1980-81	13.4	62.2	4.3	18.3	1.8	100.0

^(a) Including clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.



Building Activity Survey

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build (approvals), regular statistical collections have been undertaken to provide details of actual activity.

Up to 1979-80 statistics of building operations were compiled from returns obtained by a quarterly census of (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders of their own houses, and (iii) Commonwealth, State, Local, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

From the September quarter 1980 a new Building Activity Survey has been conducted on a sample basis for new house construction and alterations and additions to houses valued at \$10,000 or more. The population from which the sample is selected is all work included in the Building Approvals series. The sample survey provides information on private sector house building activity at the Australian and State levels only, and it is not possible to classify data by as many variables as previously, e.g. by materials of outer walls and roof, by type of builder, etc. The collection methodology for other dwellings and other building, i.e. complete enumeration, remains virtually unchanged.

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 public ownership. A building is classified as "private" or "public" according to ownership at date of approval. "Public" includes buildings erected for Commonwealth, State, Local, and Semi-governmental Authorities whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion.

Contractor-built houses are those erected under contract, or in anticipation of sale or rental. *Houses built by other than contract builders* are those erected by an owner (other than a recognised building contractor) or under his direction, without the services of a single contractor responsible for the whole job. Houses built by businesses (other than recognised building contractors) are also included in this category.

A building is regarded as having been "commenced" when expenditure on building work is first reported by the builder, as "completed" when it is reported as such or has been substantially completed and occupied, and as "under construction" at the end of a period if it has been commenced but has not been completed, and work on it has not been abandoned.

Class of building. A building is classified according to the function it 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 and landscaping. Values for work approved, commenced, and under construction are the estimated values of the building jobs when completed. *Value of work completed* represents the actual value of the whole job when completed, including any site preparation costs. *Value of building work done* represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other(a)	Total(b)
	Houses	Other						
APPROVED								
1975-76 ..	449.0	59.7	42.7	39.0	51.4	40.4	197.0	890.5
1976-77 ..	520.2	92.8	59.1	47.8	38.7	63.2	115.6	953.9
1977-78 ..	516.7	104.9	75.5	50.0	26.7	73.4	201.2	1,065.8
1978-79 ..	568.7	192.7	84.1	59.1	50.7	65.0	181.9	1,219.9
1979-80 ..	688.9	224.9	83.6	243.6	34.3	59.5	224.4	1,584.0
1980-81 ..	900.0	470.1	72.6	102.4	63.0	54.5	255.2	1,950.2
COMMENCED								
1975-76 ..	411.3	66.6	48.8	32.2	55.8	48.1	202.2	877.6
1976-77 ..	474.3	92.4	41.3	54.3	33.6	60.1	143.2	914.2
1977-78 ..	519.0	114.3	65.6	46.0	49.6	74.1	199.5	1,089.8
1978-79 ..	574.0	169.2	108.6	50.4	44.4	76.4	233.5	1,276.9
1979-80 ..	717.3	248.6	86.4	285.3	54.9	63.1	229.7	1,708.8
1980-81 ..	866.4	490.3	83.6	89.8	59.2	65.5	284.6	1,970.8

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other(a)	Total(b)
	Houses	Other						
COMPLETED								
1975-76 ..	385.6	70.1	27.2	38.9	84.1	86.7	106.3	811.4
1976-77 ..	475.9	102.8	31.8	39.9	73.1	48.1	178.8	965.6
1977-78 ..	521.4	103.5	81.0	47.7	88.0	78.7	233.3	1,175.3
1978-79 ..	560.0	143.7	84.5	40.2	71.7	69.9	183.2	1,172.1
1979-80 ..	706.9	191.7	92.6	65.4	44.3	76.0	251.7	1,450.4
1980-81 ..	775.5	263.0	90.8	83.4	56.5	57.2	209.0	1,566.4
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR								
1975-76 ..	135.0	51.9	38.8	16.3	107.2	39.6	226.6	617.3
1976-77 ..	141.6	50.3	48.3	31.5	89.3	56.0	225.7	644.5
1977-78 ..	146.6	65.9	33.4	30.5	54.5	51.3	193.2	577.3
1978-79 ..	167.5	94.0	61.7	38.8	32.8	58.3	254.0	710.5
1979-80 ..	188.6	154.0	47.9	r257.7	45.7	45.1	229.1	r973.5
1980-81 ..	309.9	420.5	52.0	279.8	53.2	55.4	355.0	1,534.7
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
1975-76 ..	405.0	72.5	30.0	35.4	82.4	60.8	154.9	853.6
1976-77 ..	480.3	102.6	49.4	43.4	72.2	62.0	210.0	1,034.9
1977-78 ..	524.2	106.4	67.6	51.4	65.3	72.7	178.8	1,088.2
1978-79 ..	570.4	151.4	96.7	47.4	52.1	69.8	196.9	1,204.5
1979-80 ..	717.6	223.1	103.1	r73.0	54.5	73.9	266.2	r1,534.4
1980-81 ..	840.0	375.6	86.1	175.4	57.1	59.1	286.9	1,911.6

(a) Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building. (b) Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

The total value of building work done has increased by 124 per cent over the six years to 1980-81. Because of 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.

The next table shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership.

NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Public ownership(a)		Total		
	Contractor-built houses	Other houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
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
1977-78 ..	14,881	2,675	4,590	1,466	200	19,022	4,790	23,812
1978-79 ..	16,093	2,931	5,432	459	455	19,483	5,887	25,370
1979-80 ..	18,430	3,690	7,348	347	390	22,467	7,738	30,205
1980-81 ..	18,550	4,760	11,028	514	438	23,820	11,466	35,280
COMPLETED								
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
1977-78 ..	14,807	2,586	4,573	1,787	188	19,180	4,761	23,941
1978-79 ..	15,548	2,804	4,838	830	326	19,182	5,164	24,346
1979-80 ..	18,485	3,598	6,371	401	328	22,484	6,699	29,183
1980-81 ..	17,610	4,150	7,299	409	490	22,170	7,789	29,960

(a) Commonwealth, State, Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Dwelling Commencements

In order to provide a finer level of geographic disaggregation than the State level, an additional series of "New Dwellings Commenced" has been compiled since 1 July 1980 from reports provided principally by local and other government authorities. As there are differences in data sources, collection methodologies, and the timing, of notification of these commencements from those jobs reported in the Building Activity survey, care should be exercised in comparing the data between the series.

Details of the number of new dwellings commenced during 1980-81 in each Statistical Division and Brisbane City, together with those commenced in Statistical Districts, are shown in the next table.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Statistical Division or District	New dwellings			Statistical Division or District	New dwellings		
	Houses	Other	Total		Houses	Other	Total
Brisbane Statistical Division	9,265	1,775	11,040	Far North Statistical Division ..	1,328	572	1,900
<i>Brisbane City</i>	3,953	1,457	5,410	North-West Statistical Division ..	97	18	115
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ..	5,312	318	5,630				
Moreton Statistical Division	7,118	7,079	14,197	Queensland	33,230	12,799	46,029
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division ..	1,213	262	1,475				
Darling Downs Statistical Division ..	1,082	301	1,383	Gold Coast Statistical District(a) ..	3,156	4,396	7,552
South-West Statistical Division ..	67	6	73	Bundaberg Statistical District ..	293	70	363
Fitzroy Statistical Division	1,714	566	2,280	Rockhampton Statistical District ..	319	110	429
Central West Statistical Division ..	25	—	25	Mackay Statistical District	433	176	609
Mackay Statistical Division	989	250	1,239	Townsville Statistical District ..	651	159	810
Northern Statistical Division	1,067	195	1,262	Cairns Statistical District	573	491	1,064

(a) Part in Queensland only.

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*.

In relation to Australia for the year 1980-81, Queensland's proportion of total work commenced was 31 per cent, total work completed, 18 per cent, and work done during year, 20 per cent.

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(a)	Total
COMMENCED									
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
1977-78 ..	36.7	11.8	30.6	22.3	90.9	20.2	117.5	35.1	365.1
1978-79 ..	29.6	14.3	18.8	15.8	22.7	18.3	70.4	31.4	221.7
1979-80 ..	74.0	11.2	8.8	14.6	41.4	19.8	80.7	64.5	315.0
1980-81 ..	84.8	71.9	68.9	12.2	217.9	127.0	192.1	116.5	891.3
COMPLETED									
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
1977-78 ..	47.1	12.4	16.4	35.0	24.5	10.7	26.2	14.3	186.7
1978-79 ..	21.7	26.7	21.3	25.3	47.9	35.2	58.4	34.8	271.3
1979-80 ..	49.2	29.1	26.3	11.3	141.0	14.9	146.1	51.0	469.0
1980-81 ..	96.2	19.8	14.4	18.5	34.4	19.9	66.2	51.1	320.6
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
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
1977-78 ..	24.5	37.4	2.2	23.3	302.7	47.2	122.6	40.9	627.8
1978-79 ..	27.8	19.5	36.8	13.8	297.4	35.8	159.9	43.9	634.9
1979-80 ..	51.3	16.0	11.0	14.6	179.5	26.3	103.6	95.2	497.6
1980-81 ..	43.8	70.1	67.0	9.4	445.6	136.8	255.6	165.8	1,194.0
WORK DONE DURING YEAR									
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
1977-78 ..	37.8	19.2	19.5	23.7	49.9	26.1	60.7	29.0	266.0
1978-79 ..	23.9	18.6	32.9	22.5	94.2	27.5	94.1	33.5	347.2
1979-80 ..	59.0	19.3	12.2	15.0	55.4	15.7	76.3	84.8	337.7
1980-81 ..	95.6	18.9	19.2	14.2	95.3	23.7	125.4	82.1	474.4
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF YEAR									
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
1977-78 ..	12.7	12.4	18.6	10.8	128.0	17.8	71.7	19.3	291.2
1978-79 ..	14.3	6.2	13.8	5.1	78.5	13.0	72.0	23.4	226.5
1979-80 ..	28.1	4.5	4.6	5.4	52.0	14.2	71.4	40.0	220.2
1980-81 ..	20.9	59.6	55.8	4.0	256.8	120.9	160.5	88.1	766.6

(a) Comprises railways, aerodromes, oil and gas production and distribution facilities, telecommunications, and miscellaneous.

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.

From October 1975, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has collected comparable details from significant lenders providing secured housing finance for owner occupation. Descriptions of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in the compilation of these statistics appear in the July 1981 issue of the ABS bulletin, Catalogue 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

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans approved					
Savings banks	216,197	280,508	294,688	310,321	336,481
Trading banks	80,520	82,342	109,498	120,381	148,181
Building societies					
Permanent	177,268	149,769	315,818	343,596	334,139
Terminating	13,333	12,413	6,203	4,725	4,172
Finance companies	72,335	76,300	79,142	77,738	133,779
Government	41,634	52,222	50,754	72,384	76,580
Other	9,052	10,718	12,773	14,716	24,345
Total	610,339	664,272	868,876	943,861	1,057,677
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Purpose of loan					
Construction of dwellings	6,726	7,217	8,774	9,048	9,073
Purchase of newly-erected dwellings	5,734	6,355	6,464	6,422	6,128
Purchase of established dwellings	21,108	20,886	25,096	26,466	28,799
Total	33,568	34,458	40,334	41,936	44,000

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.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied(a) .. No.	6,728	5,503	6,041	6,095	5,971	5,860
Dwellings previously occupied(a) .. No.	103,576	92,269	112,679	124,786	126,868	128,885
Alterations and additions \$'000	151,715	123,927	167,829	169,902	183,453	207,596
Total	262,222	221,649	286,728	300,632	314,924	340,289
Undrawn commitments at 30 June .. \$'000	61,168	35,824	45,623	54,688	50,478	68,589
Balances outstanding at 30 June(b) .. \$'000	657,476	797,730	955,986	1,090,681	1,231,437	1,343,501
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June \$'000	15,164	15,155	14,702	14,643	14,116	12,992

(a) Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. (b) Including interest debited to loan accounts.

The trading banks make advances for housing, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. 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 (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Loans approved for							
Dwellings not previously occupied	No.	3,220	2,534	1,910	3,753	3,565	3,186
	\$'000	73,518	59,976	50,753	107,833	112,897	108,565
Dwellings previously occupied	No.	7,834	5,590	4,350	8,433	8,717	7,942
	\$'000	153,165	117,292	99,016	207,985	230,699	225,574
Other(b)	\$'000	3,891	4,969	6,788	19,179	28,053	29,379
Total	\$'000	230,574	182,237	156,557	334,997	371,649	363,518
Loans advanced on mortgage	\$'000	224,876	165,972	151,944	298,366	362,334	354,856
Balances at 30 June							
Loans approved but not advanced	\$'000	7,602	16,719	14,451	39,722	35,626	27,044
Principal owing on mortgages	\$'000	665,182	744,409	788,275	960,124	1,162,418	1,282,959
Paid-up share capital of societies	\$'000	684,900	831,158	828,221	967,408	991,874	1,103,410
Unsecured borrowings by societies	\$'000	3,377	24,837	41,480	121,805	337,328	354,938
Secured borrowings by societies	\$'000	31,945	19,562	38,150	14,420	9,347	9,828

(a) Societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. (b) Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions.

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. The total amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1980-81 was \$546.6m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1981 was \$1,010.0m. 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. 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 \$10.8m in 1980-81.

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 and grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments and recycling funds within the Commission are its major source of finance. The Commission shares payments from the Commonwealth Government with certain approved housing institutions, mainly co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth Government also 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 Homes Savings Grant Scheme.

The Queensland Housing Commission is empowered to build and let houses and flats, sell houses, and acquire and develop land, in addition to administering and acting as the construction authority for the various Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Under the *State Housing Act* 1945-1981 an eligible person may obtain a loan (maximum \$30,000) from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection or purchase of a dwelling. Interest on loans is chargeable at 8 per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The maximum value of a house and land package eligible for Commission finance is \$40,000. Other schemes in operation are Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

The *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 authorised the Housing Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. For 1978-79 a base amount of \$186m in loans was provided to the States, together with loans totalling \$130m to be matched \$1 for \$1 with the expenditure of the States on housing programs. In addition \$19.5m in grants were provided to the States. In 1979-80, there was a substantial change in emphasis in funding arrangements for programs covered by the Act. Grants paid to the States were increased to \$100m and loans reduced to \$160m with the States required to match the amount paid in loans. In 1980-81 grants and loans of \$105.5m and \$166.5m, respectively, were paid to the States. Queensland's share of 1980-81 payments was \$18.4m and \$17.0m, respectively. The loans are repayable over 53 years at concessional fixed rates of interest, 4.5 per cent per annum for funds directed to home purchase assistance and 5 per cent per annum for rental housing.

The Agreement established the Home Purchase Assistance Account into which the State pays Commonwealth loans for home purchase assistance, and where moneys are credited in the course of home purchase assistance operations. Moneys standing to the credit of this account are made available to facilitate home ownership by those people not able to gain ownership through the private market. This Agreement, as with previous ones, 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. Details of previous Agreements are provided in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

Of the \$18.4m in grants provided to Queensland in 1980-81, \$4.8m was for pensioner housing, \$0.4m under the terms of the *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971, \$6.4m for Aborigines in need of rental housing assistance, and \$6.8m for other persons eligible for rental housing assistance. The \$17.0m loan was applied to home purchase assistance.

Under the *Housing Assistance Act* 1981 a five-year Housing Agreement is to be executed with the States and the Northern Territory to cover the period 1981-82 to 1985-86. The Commonwealth will provide base financial assistance amounting to \$200m in each year of the Agreement and may also provide additional financial assistance each year depending on budgetary and other circumstances. In 1981-82 an amount of \$262.2m will be provided of which Queensland will receive a loan of \$14.1m and grants totalling \$19.4m.

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) which provided the States with \$1.3m in 1980-81, of which Queensland received \$0.8m.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement specified that rental dwellings provided by the Queensland Housing 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. The Commonwealth has agreed to pay \$2.5m in 1981-82 in respect of claims submitted for years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

The housing transactions administered by the Queensland Housing Commission are recorded in the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The major transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund during 1980-81 were: loan raisings, \$11.6m; rents, \$44.8m; redemption by borrowers, \$17.9m; interest received, \$13.6m; Commonwealth grants, \$11.6m; sales of properties, \$8.4m; erection of dwellings and land purchases, \$27.7m; interest paid, \$21.4m; advances to borrowers and purchasers, \$30.7m; maintenance provision, \$16.0m. The major transactions of the Home Purchase Assistance Account during 1980-81 were: loan raisings, \$17.0m; redemption by borrowers, \$7.6m; interest received, \$8.0m; loans to borrowers and societies, \$25.7m; and interest paid, \$5.8m.

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918 the Commonwealth Government provides assistance to applicants, mainly ex-servicemen and women, in acquiring a home.

The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$25,000, 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 first \$12,000 is available to borrowers at an annual interest rate of 3½ per cent, the next \$3,000 at 7½ per cent, and the remaining \$10,000 at 10 per cent. During 1980-81, \$21.1m was provided to finance the acquisition and alteration of dwellings and land development in Queensland. The scheme is administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The Home Savings Grant Scheme, administered by the Department of Housing and Construction provides assistance to eligible persons at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 saved for the purchase or construction of a first home. From 1 January 1979, a maximum grant of \$2,000 is payable in respect of savings held in an acceptable form over a three-year period. For savings held for smaller periods, a pro rata grant is payable. From 1 October 1980, a family bonus of up to \$1,000 for families of two or more dependent children is payable. Also from this date, no grant is payable where the value of home and land exceeds \$70,000.

During 1980-81, 6,649 Queensland applications for grants amounting to \$9.3m were approved.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation (H.L.I.C.) 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 1966.

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. No separate details of this limited cover insurance, low ratio loan, and the new programs introduced in 1977-78 are available for Queensland.

During 1977-78 the Corporation's activities were extended to cover loans for the purchase of vacant land, rental housing, and land development. The changed legislation also removed the statutory limitations on the amount and terms of an insurable loan. Insurance of home

ownership loans above 75 per cent of valuation, however, remains the major activity of the Corporation. There were 6,680 of these loans insured in Queensland in 1980-81 for a total value of \$209.3m.

Several private insurers have entered the mortgage insurance field since the H.L.I.C. commenced in 1965. The establishment of the industry on a firm basis resulted in the Commonwealth Government announcing in July 1979 that it intended to sell the assets and business of the H.L.I.C. to the private sector. As part of its Review of Commonwealth Functions in April 1981, the Government confirmed that it proposed to proceed with the sale of H.L.I.C. to the private sector, subject to the understanding that the purchaser maintains the level of services presently provided. There have been no further developments on the sale of the H.L.I.C.

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 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 21, Prices, Section 2.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 297.2 for the year ended 30 June 1980 to 324.6 for the year ended 30 June 1981, an increase of 9.2 per cent, compared with 10.0 per cent for the weighted average of the six State capital cities.

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 21, Prices, Section 5. The all groups index for Brisbane increased from 315.0 for the year ended 30 June 1980 to 363.7 for the year ended 30 June 1981. This represented an increase of 15.5 per cent compared with 13.6 per cent for the weighted average of the six State capital cities.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

- Census of Population and Housing (2401.3 to 2403.3) (*irregular*)
- Building Approvals (8702.3) (*monthly*)
- Number of New Dwellings Commenced (8708.3) (*quarterly*)
- Building Approvals: Small Area Statistics (8709.3) (*annual*)

Further References—*continued***Central Office Publications**

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0) (*monthly*)

Building Approvals (8702.0) (*monthly*)

Building Activity (8705.0) (*quarterly*)

Construction (Other Than Building) Operations (8708.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Queensland Housing Commission

Chapter 16

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

1 GENERAL

Predominance of the agricultural and mining 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 agricultural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the agricultural and mining industries.

This chapter deals with the activities of the agricultural industries. For details of the disposals of products of the agricultural industries see Chapter 20: Marketing. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 17, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new peak of \$2,415.5m in 1980-81, an increase of \$62.9m on the 1979-80 total of \$2,352.6m, and an increase of \$208.1m over the previous record of \$2,207.4m in 1978-79. The main items showing substantial increases were: sugar cane, \$243.0m; grain sorghum, \$59.7m; vegetables, \$34.7m; peanuts, \$13.3m; and fruit, \$13.2m. The most significant decreases were: \$260.8m in the value of livestock slaughterings and disposals, mainly due to a decrease of \$239.9m in cattle slaughterings and disposals, and \$59.5m in wheat.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the agricultural industries in 1980-81 were: crops, \$1,454.5m; livestock disposals, \$704.3m; and livestock products, \$256.7m.

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, soybeans, and cotton have also become prominent.

2 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Economic Units

To provide economic and structural data in addition to commodity data, a new statistical framework was developed within the agricultural sector in 1974. While the agricultural holding is the basic unit used for the collection of commodity data, the new economic structure comprises 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 statistical unit in this new framework is the establishment which generally coincides with the holding unit.

Detailed information on the development of the new statistical framework is given in the publication *Agricultural Sector Australia, Structure of Operating Units*, Catalogue No. 7102.0, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Industry Classification

Establishments are first broadly classified to industry such as "Agriculture" in the case of rural activity, thence to industry group, and subsequently to industry class such as cereal grains, meat cattle, sugar cane, etc. as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The industry class is determined by applying the average unit value to the commodity data to derive an estimated "value of agricultural operations" for each establishment. Establishments are then typed to the predominant activity according to the estimated value of operations (e.g. cereal grain, meat cattle, sugar cane).

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*.

Value of Operations

The numbers of establishments in Queensland classified to the agricultural or rural industry, cross classified by industry class and estimated value of operations, are shown in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Industry class	Value of operations (\$'000)							Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200 and over	
Cereal grains and oilseeds	405	490	436	787	946	441	122	3,627
Sheep-cereal grains ..	5	19	25	64	109	50	27	299
Meat cattle-cereal grains	299	408	297	423	443	240	80	2,190
Sheep-meat cattle ..	46	91	82	159	410	332	59	1,179
Sheep	65	112	85	182	360	174	38	1,016
Meat cattle	3,599	1,865	1,004	1,123	1,248	727	374	9,940
Milk cattle	267	769	913	855	294	17	2	3,117
Pigs	140	157	142	197	223	100	37	996
Poultry	14	19	12	45	91	66	54	301
Fruit, including grapes ..	502	440	323	385	292	92	45	2,079
Potatoes	7	25	18	73	75	40	14	252
Other vegetables	235	227	150	199	207	108	54	1,180
Sugar cane	40	111	295	1,724	2,616	946	182	5,914
Peanuts	17	39	60	119	161	50	10	456
Tobacco	45	8	32	234	219	25	3	566
Other agriculture ..	496	245	146	152	136	93	71	1,339
Total	6,182	5,025	4,020	6,721	7,830	3,501	1,172	34,451

3 AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Number and Size of Agricultural Holdings

The diverse agricultural industries of Queensland were carried on, during 1980-81, on 35,947 holdings, which had a total area of 157,469,000 hectares. The number of agricultural holdings is slightly more than the number of agricultural establishments reported in the preceding part of this chapter because there are small numbers of holdings where the non-farm business activity predominates and this precludes them from being industry classified as agricultural establishments. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions, classified according to area size at 31 March 1981, is shown in the next table.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY AREA SIZE IN HECTARES, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1981

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(a)	946	493	1,324	1,425	1,205	904	373	67	—	6,737
Wide Bay-Burnett	106	134	675	1,076	1,339	1,441	1,035	454	5	6,265
Darling Downs	159	191	507	828	1,434	2,320	1,908	1,020	17	8,384
South-West	13	2	7	16	28	85	360	1,059	368	1,938
Fitzroy	46	44	127	173	316	605	812	1,013	99	3,235
Central-West	—	1	1	—	2	6	20	490	279	799
Mackay	14	7	234	534	549	373	177	324	83	2,295
Northern	59	67	515	635	334	196	110	210	166	2,292
Far North	61	79	831	1,147	721	304	71	85	160	3,459
North-West	5	1	—	1	—	1	9	260	266	543
Total Queensland	1,409	1,019	4,221	5,835	5,928	6,235	4,875	4,982	1,443	35,947

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,409 holdings under 10 hectares, 900 were under 5 hectares and of these 574 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 473 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (115), Far North (106), Central-West (95), and South-West (83).

The average sizes of holdings in Divisions were: Brisbane and Moreton (175 hectares), Wide Bay-Burnett (639), Darling Downs (958), Mackay (2,783), Fitzroy (3,372), Northern (4,149), and Far North (6,277). Average sizes in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (15,859 hectares), Central-West (42,977), and North-West (56,463).

Growers of Crops

The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during the year under review. 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, 1980-81

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton(a)	250	219	83	345	40	341	198	368	236
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,276	350	474	1,068	46	189	23	22	96
Darling Downs	—	3,007	298	2,566	25	—	—	22	190
South-West	—	305	1	87	—	—	—	1	—
Fitzroy	—	522	16	949	—	92	7	4	41
Central-West	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	1,548	12	1	106	—	2	2	1	6
Northern	1,369	—	20	31	3	13	2	11	117
Far North	1,484	1	180	10	401	13	112	58	24
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total Queensland	5,927	4,416	1,073	5,163	515	650	345	487	710

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Holdings Carrying Livestock

The numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock are shown in the next table. Those carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts, while the counts of milk cattle holdings exclude those carrying house cows only.

HOLDINGS CARRYING LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1981

Statistical Division	Milk cattle	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton(a)	1,145	3,534	55	648
Wide Bay-Burnett	689	4,182	67	798
Darling Downs	927	5,738	1,395	1,181
South-West	9	1,687	1,118	79
Fitzroy	110	2,631	49	250
Central-West	4	692	618	9
Mackay	52	1,129	2	37
Northern	5	731	1	53
Far North	290	984	3	74
North-West	—	512	190	8
Total Queensland	3,231	21,820	3,498	3,137

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds

The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on agricultural holdings appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1981

Size of flock or herd	Milk cattle herds	Meat cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	90	2,844	163	989
20 to 49	464	3,364	191	663
50 to 99	1,218	3,894	193	545
100 to 199	1,208	3,734	183	362
200 to 499	247	3,861	280	377
500 to 999	4	1,962	317	121
1,000 to 1,999	—	1,271	520	59
2,000 to 4,999	—	675	927	17
5,000 to 9,999	—	139	544	2
10,000 and over	—	76	180	2
Total	3,231	21,820	3,498	3,137

4 CROPS**Area and Production of Crops****Queensland**

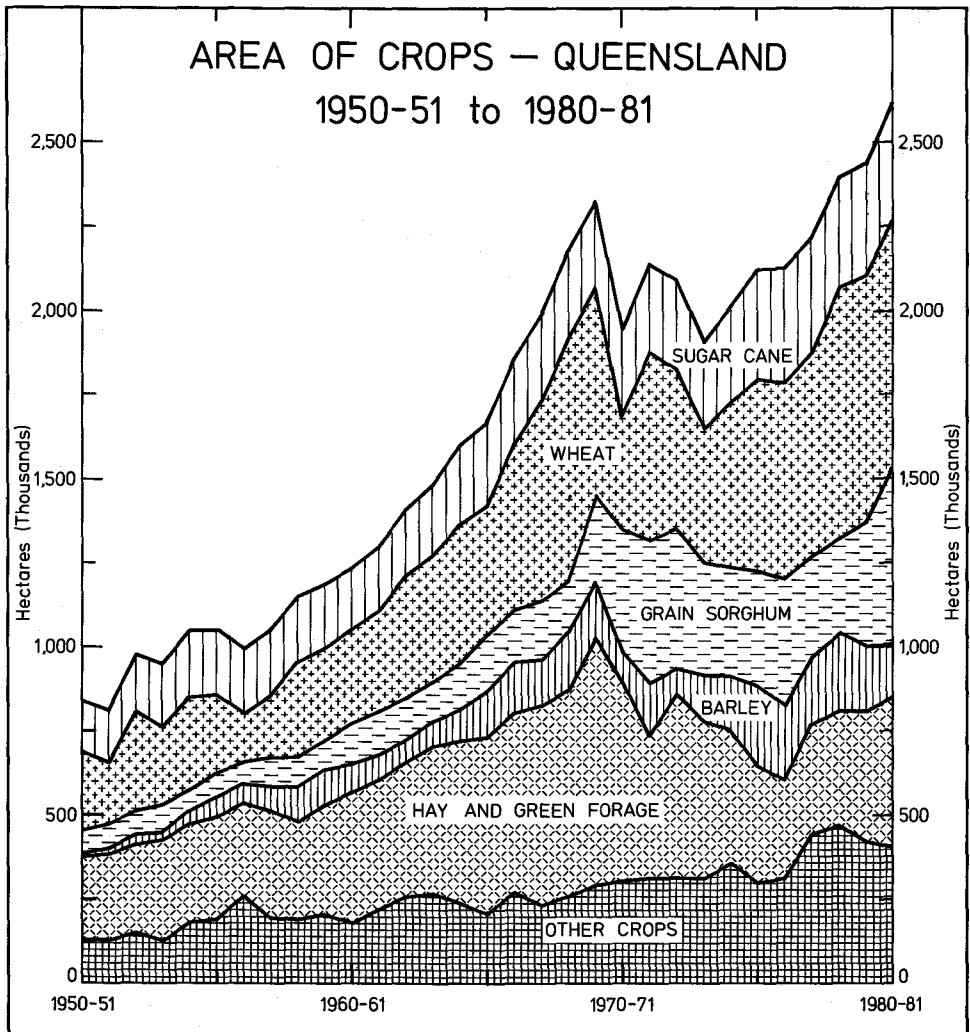
Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, 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 area under all crops in Queensland had doubled in the period from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1980-81 the area was 14 times the 1900-01 level.

Due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, however, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1950-51.



The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and millets; 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	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Area</i>						
Sugar cane(a) hectares	29,401	106,101	280,449	237,680	255,358	274,259
Barley hectares	3,048	5,345	200,235	232,462	194,775	159,686
Grain sorghum hectares	(b)	1,779	293,145	279,961	368,698	528,394
Maize hectares	51,789	71,566	28,733	34,122	41,205	42,566
Wheat hectares	32,093	146,514	606,791	746,956	733,287	726,964
Green forage hectares	16,772	222,867	289,200	305,081	351,208	401,801
Hay(c) hectares	17,198	24,269	34,058	32,046	31,803	39,157
Cotton hectares	—	16,678	10,977	14,442	20,550	24,182
Peanuts hectares	(b)	4,993	29,959	36,601	31,273	26,773
Potatoes hectares	4,476	5,037	5,973	5,857	6,514	5,751
Pumpkins(d) hectares	(b)	(b)	4,240	4,054	3,801	4,102
Sunflower seed hectares	(b)	21	133,610	161,823	158,736	146,316
Tobacco hectares	269	1,478	4,133	3,792	3,523	3,454
Apples(e) hectares	(b)	1,382	3,773	3,655	3,557	3,423
Bananas(e) hectares	2,515	2,568	1,761	1,986	2,174	2,414
Pineapples(e) hectares	380	2,206	3,703	3,885	4,075	4,085
Tomatoes hectares	(b)	2,297	2,852	3,046	3,117	3,361
<i>Production</i>						
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	862	6,136	22,331	20,135	19,860	22,540
Barley tonnes	2,880	6,124	216,305	583,321	346,519	170,339
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	1,687	503,992	712,908	711,315	1,050,177
Maize tonnes	62,410	84,966	79,594	111,101	97,914	123,190
Wheat tonnes	32,496	184,933	569,234	1,962,235	845,959	485,255
Hay(c) tonnes	80,022	104,399	146,060	163,159	169,750	196,214
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	—	2,805	10,871	14,110	19,786	22,548
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	5,906	38,295	61,464	38,466	42,386
Potatoes tonnes	20,335	28,760	103,724	114,519	127,441	113,339
Pumpkins(d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	28,185	31,057	24,191	32,195
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	14	101,572	121,611	96,666	103,296
Tobacco '000 kg	205	950	7,987	8,075	7,679	7,592
Apples tonnes	(b)	4,704	25,225	39,245	30,265	23,086
Bananas tonnes	29,491	21,438	32,194	44,245	44,746	53,761
Pineapples tonnes	7,197	40,337	98,230	104,881	123,050	123,220
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	12,432	37,981	41,094	45,705	55,660
<i>Yield per hectare</i>						
Sugar cane tonnes	29.3	57.8	79.62	84.72	77.77	82.19
Barley tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.08	2.51	1.78	1.07
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	0.95	1.71	2.55	1.93	1.99
Maize tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.77	3.26	2.38	2.89
Wheat tonnes	1.01	1.26	0.93	2.63	1.15	0.67
Hay(c) tonnes	4.65	4.30	4.29	5.09	5.34	5.01
Cotton (raw) kg	—	170	990	977	963	932
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	1.18	1.28	1.68	1.23	1.58
Potatoes tonnes	4.54	5.71	17.36	19.55	19.57	19.71
Pumpkins(d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	6.64	7.66	6.36	7.85
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	0.66	0.76	0.75	0.61	0.71
Tobacco kg	762	643	1,933	2,129	2,180	2,198
Apples tonnes	(b)	3.40	6.69	10.74	8.51	6.74
Bananas tonnes	11.7	8.4	18.28	22.28	20.59	22.27
Pineapples tonnes	30.0	18.2	26.5	27.0	30.2	30.2
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	5.41	13.32	13.49	14.66	16.56

(a) Area cut for crushing. (b) Not collected separately. (c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (d) For human consumption. (e) Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

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, 1980-81

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ^(a)
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ^(b) '000 hectares	14	—	274	—	—	—	288
Barley '000 hectares	455	303	160	989	535	10	2,451
Grain sorghum '000 hectares	127	—	528	<i>n.p.</i>	1	—	658
Maize '000 hectares	13	1	43	—	—	—	56
Wheat '000 hectares	3,345	1,431	727	1,445	4,333	2	11,283
Green feed or silage ^(c) '000 hectares	486	47	399	40	86	37	1,096
Hay ^(d) '000 hectares	209	497	39	161	240	64	1,214
Cotton '000 hectares	54	—	24	—	—	—	78
Peanuts '000 hectares	—	—	27	—	<i>n.p.</i>	—	27
Potatoes '000 hectares	6	14	6	4	2	4	36
Tobacco '000 hectares	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	1,435	—	22,540	—	—	—	23,976
Barley '000 tonnes	413	418	170	1,158	504	18	2,682
Grain sorghum '000 tonnes	148	1	1,050	—	5	—	1,204
Maize '000 tonnes	45	3	123	—	—	—	173
Wheat '000 tonnes	2,865	2,538	485	1,650	3,315	3	10,856
Hay ^(d) '000 tonnes	594	1,894	196	440	703	249	4,084
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	59,369	—	22,548	—	—	—	81,917
Peanuts '000 tonnes	1	—	42	—	<i>n.p.</i>	—	43
Potatoes '000 tonnes	87	349	113	97	64	156	866
Tobacco '000 kg	1,043	5,911	7,592	—	—	—	14,546
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane tonnes	102.39	—	82.19	—	—	—	83.17
Barley tonnes	0.91	1.38	1.07	1.17	0.94	1.82	1.09
Grain sorghum tonnes	1.16	1.69	1.99	—	3.59	—	1.83
Maize tonnes	3.49	5.29	2.89	4.45	4.47	—	3.06
Wheat tonnes	0.86	1.77	0.67	1.14	0.77	1.58	0.96
Hay ^(d) tonnes	2.84	3.81	5.01	2.73	2.93	3.89	3.36
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	1.10	—	0.93	—	—	—	1.05
Peanuts tonnes	3.25	—	1.58	—	<i>n.p.</i>	—	1.59
Potatoes tonnes	13.82	25.47	19.71	25.79	33.49	38.98	24.24
Tobacco '000 kg	1.62	1.96	2.20	—	—	—	2.04

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T. (b) Area cut for crushing. (c) Excluding lucerne and other pasture. (d) Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture.

Value of Crop Production

The gross value of crop production in Queensland has been estimated at \$1,454,541,000 for the 1980-81 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 \$1,339,285,000 for 1980-81.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland.

While Queensland's proportion of the area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 13 per cent, the value of its crops usually averages about a quarter of the Australian total.

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value p
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	354,874	—	772,486
Cut for crushing	274,259	22,540,367	759,214
Cut for plants	7,079	396,297	13,272
Standover etc.	73,536	—	—
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	1,510,720	—	264,306
Barley (2-row)	145,065	155,737	} 26,681
Barley (6-row)	14,621	14,602	
Canary seed	4,747	2,216	780
Grain sorghum	528,394	1,050,177	132,806
Maize	42,566	123,190	18,136
Oats	14,268	5,932	1,483
Panicum and millet	24,957	24,738	5,577
Rice	4,659	21,587	4,188
Wheat	726,964	485,255	74,247
Other	4,479	3,516	408
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	38,863	—	18,744
Navy beans	3,314	2,152	1,655
Soybeans	29,318	52,901	15,732
Cow peas	1,617	518	146
Other	4,614	2,587	1,211
<i>Hay crops</i>	8,124	—	1,464
Oaten	2,475	5,475	667
Wheaten	1,902	3,145	286
Other	3,747	7,828	512
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	399,297	—	—
Oats	215,405	—	—
Sorghum	103,491	—	—
Other	80,401	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	208,456	—	126,237
Cotton	24,182	(a) 22,548	32,497
Linseed	1,351	541	149
Peanuts	26,773	42,386	35,323
Safflower	6,380	3,297	863
Sunflower seed	146,316	103,296	25,071
Tobacco	3,454	7,592	32,334
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	2,041	—	16,437
Lemons	153	4,164	1,372
Mandarins	902	17,202	8,274
Oranges	907	20,308	5,771
Other	78	2,629	1,021
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,271	—	20,948
Apples	3,423	23,086	10,878
Apricots	169	544	650
Avocados	479	1,188	2,575
Custard apples	133	360	354
Mangoes	554	2,059	1,811
Nectarines	144	525	677
Peaches	419	1,708	1,250
Pears	395	2,577	840

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81 — *continued*

Crop	Area under	Production	Gross value
	crop		<i>p</i>
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Plums	511	1,506	1,826
Other	45	—	87
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>1,217</i>	<i>2,676</i>
<i>Other fruit</i>	<i>7,027</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>49,320</i>
Bananas	2,414	53,761	24,075
Papaws	298	3,417	2,269
Passion fruit	155	2,409	1,133
Pineapples	4,085	123,220	19,742
Strawberries	62	815	2,076
Other	12	—	25
<i>Grapes</i>	<i>1,411</i>	<i>5,391</i>	<i>5,192</i>
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i>	<i>6,506</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>			
	<i>26,510</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>127,053</i>
Beans, green	2,874	13,564	7,559
Cabbages	433	11,189	2,960
Capsicums	413	4,081	3,461
Carrots	959	20,201	3,989
Cucumbers	774	8,211	3,073
Lettuce	448	7,840	4,196
Melons: Rock	687	8,215	3,664
Water	1,971	25,253	3,535
Onions	756	22,605	8,355
Potatoes	5,751	113,339	27,581
Pumpkins	4,102	32,195	6,214
Tomatoes	3,361	55,660	37,296
Other	3,982	—	15,170
<i>Other crops</i>	<i>2,866</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>24,517</i>
Ginger	231	6,540	2,011
Nursery products, turf, and flowers	1,016	—	21,375
Other	1,618	—	1,131
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i>	<i>2,573,795</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1,429,382</i>
Area (of above) double-cropped	93,160	—	—
<i>Total area used for crops (excluding pastures)</i>	<i>2,480,635</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Pastures cut for hay</i>	<i>31,033</i>	<i>179,766</i>	<i>21,777</i>
Lucerne	17,640	142,261	18,777
Other	13,393	37,505	3,000
<i>Pastures harvested for seed</i>	<i>9,218</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>3,382</i>
<i>Pastures cut for green feed or silage</i>	<i>2,504</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Total area used for crops (including pastures)</i>	<i>2,523,390</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1,454,541</i>
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1981</i>			
	<i>3,323,024</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Lucerne	23,676	—	—
Other sown pasture	3,299,348	—	—

(a) Weight of raw cotton.

Gross values of principal crops for six seasons to 1980-81 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Crop	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 ^p
Sugar cane ^(a)	429,713	462,354	410,737	383,121	529,492	772,486
Barley	46,514	43,372	19,536	46,586	38,981	26,681
Canary seed	3,830	5,892	2,784	2,846	1,345	780
Grain sorghum	61,071	50,027	40,449	62,376	73,098	132,806
Maize	6,978	6,734	7,169	9,740	12,726	18,136
Wheat	94,333	73,443	59,362	251,877	133,787	74,247
Other grain	4,665	4,732	9,954	8,637	7,564	11,656
Hay	14,497	14,685	14,314	18,783	18,638	23,241
Cotton	5,721	7,961	12,819	16,790	28,143	32,497
Green beans	4,250	5,001	5,196	5,778	5,767	7,559
Onions	4,018	4,211	4,949	4,926	5,138	8,355
Peanuts	15,608	14,323	19,974	28,227	22,038	35,323
Potatoes	12,046	17,019	12,610	16,978	19,908	27,581
Pumpkins	2,860	3,650	2,244	4,484	3,813	6,214
Soybeans	5,383	10,773	11,768	16,117	10,911	15,732
Sunflower	7,771	11,901	23,358	30,503	25,882	25,071
Tobacco	27,886	29,958	28,361	29,568	29,857	32,334
Tomatoes	15,865	16,651	19,308	21,522	24,396	37,296
Apples	6,856	12,024	9,549	12,838	11,073	10,878
Bananas	13,366	10,989	14,640	17,275	15,695	24,075
Citrus fruits	8,389	12,056	12,586	15,979	14,316	16,437
Grapes	3,313	4,248	3,980	4,178	4,079	5,192
Pineapples	14,127	16,379	16,002	18,310	20,113	19,742
Other fruits	8,743	11,340	12,223	14,653	16,070	18,250
Other crops	34,050	40,954	50,749	55,189	56,429	71,973
Total	851,854	890,677	824,619	1,097,281	1,129,259	1,454,541

(a) Including cane cut for plants.

Distribution of Crops

Agricultural Districts

The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 278).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Statistical Division	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton ^(a)	11,363	26,816	12,370	66,884	346	565	7,755
Wide Bay-Burnett	12,933	122,582	243	31,897	30	527	7,536
Darling Downs	344,849	487,766	—	—	5,735	339	2,838
South-West	24,096	1,935	—	—	7,262	—	—
Fitzroy	91,305	336,240	49	21,068	9,175	—	662
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	686	70,080	10	202	—	—	50
Northern	—	4,170	1	1,882	—	47	36,406
Far North	23	588	41,085	1,287	—	6,113	414
North-West	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland	485,255	1,050,177	53,761	123,220	22,548	7,592	55,660

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown in two States—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 3,330,000 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in the 1980 season, 94.6 per cent was produced in Queensland and 5.4 per cent in New South Wales.

The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1980 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(a)	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced(b)	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
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
1977 season	342	280	22,331	3,209	79.6	11.4	6.96
1978 season	330	238	20,135	2,749	84.7	11.6	7.33
1979 season	337	255	19,860	2,807	77.8	11.0	7.07
1980 season	355	274	22,540	3,149	82.2	11.5	7.16

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1980

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North	87.7	69.0	5,708	749	82.7	10.8	7.63
Northern	82.0	61.9	5,990	863	96.8	13.9	6.94
Mackay	105.3	83.5	6,487	935	77.7	11.2	6.94
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	68.6	50.7	3,557	499	70.1	9.8	7.13
Moreton(c)	11.3	9.1	799	104	88.1	11.5	7.68

(a) Excluding fodder crops. (b) 94 net titre. (c) 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 third 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 district 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 528,000 hectares in 1980-81, when production reached 1,050,000 tonnes. Grain sorghum is Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. Of the 1980-81 crop, 46 per cent was produced in the Darling Downs Division, 32 per cent in the Fitzroy Division, and 12 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

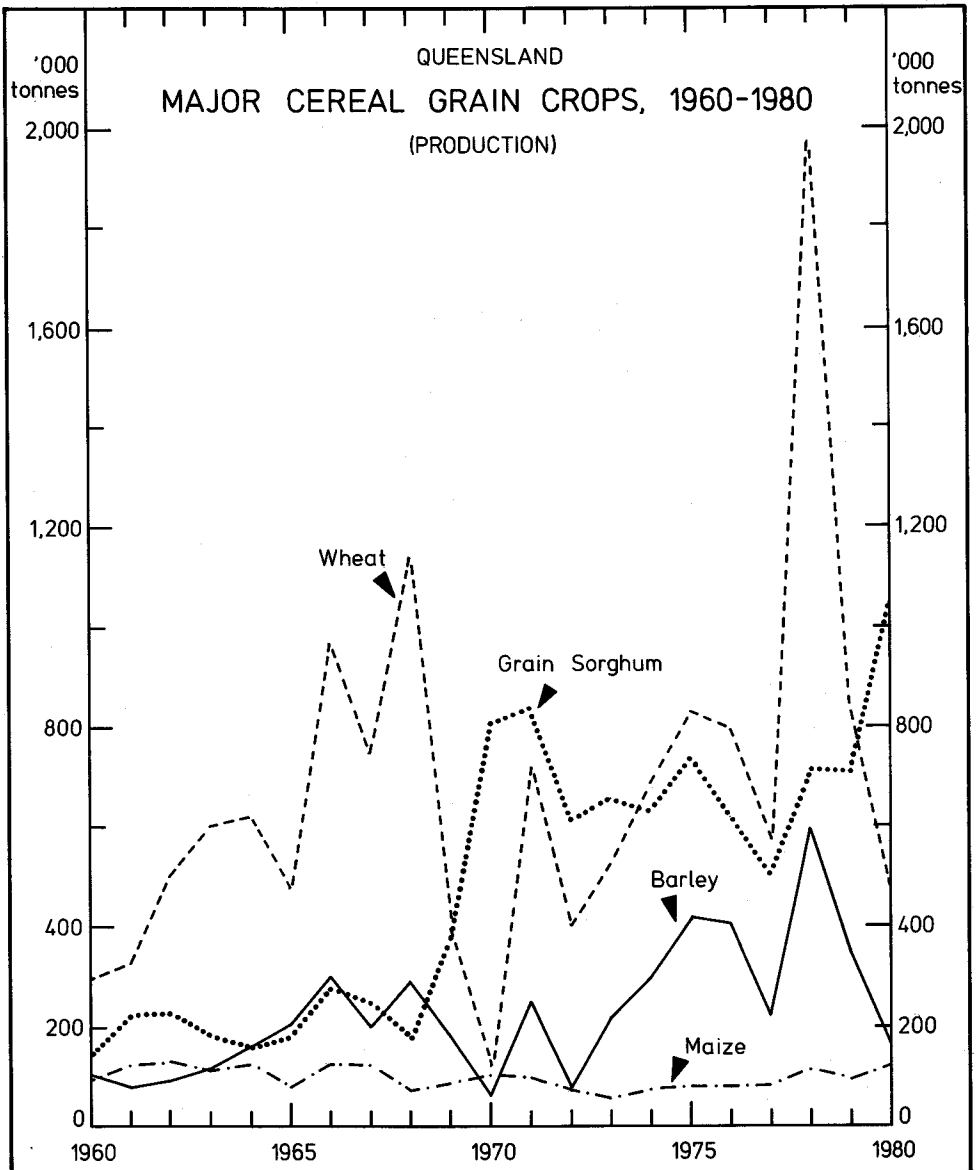
The cotton industry became associated with the development of many areas in southern and central Queensland, particularly the Callide and Dawson Valleys. A peak of 27,500 hectares grown mainly by dry-farming methods was reached in the mid-1930s, but the area planted dropped to the low level of 1,000 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 1980-81 crop of 24,000 hectares was grown under irrigation for the record production of 22.5m 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 1980-81 was 3,500 hectares, producing 7.6m kg of dried leaf. Approximately 81 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 4 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 peak production of 61,500 tonnes was harvested in the 1979 season. Neither the area of 26,800 hectares nor the production of 42,400 tonnes in 1981 reached previously 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 oilseed 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 generally has fluctuated between 1,000 and 11,000 tonnes. Production, however, reached only 500 tonnes in 1980-81.

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 the late 1970s, stability in the industry increased and in 1978-79 a record production of 32,600 tonnes was obtained from 38,100 hectares. Over the past two years production has again dropped and in 1980-81 was 3,300 tonnes from 6,400 hectares.

While small areas of sunflower seed have been grown in Queensland for many years, plantings increased significantly in the 1970s. From 15,600 hectares in 1969-70, the area sown increased annually to reach 104,900 hectares in 1974-75, from which a production of 68,400 tonnes was harvested. Further peaks in both area and production were established in 1978-79 when the crop yielded a record 121,600 tonnes from 161,800 hectares. In 1980-81, 103,300 tonnes were obtained from 146,300 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 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 and in 1978-79 reached a new record of 65,200 tonnes from 36,400 hectares planted. The 1980-81 crop yielded 52,900 tonnes from 29,300 hectares planted. 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 1980-81 crop resulted in a harvest of 2,200 tonnes from 4,700 hectares.

Rice

Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968 and more recently in the Mareeba area. 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. A production peak of 16,304 tonnes of paddy rice was reached in 1972-73. In 1980-81 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 21,600 tonnes (14,900 tonnes from the crop harvested December-January and 6,700 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June).

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 6,540,000 kg in 1980-81.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, which are 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 Statistical Division and in 1980-81 had an estimated value of \$74,247,000 and \$26,681,000, respectively. Maize was worth \$18,136,000 in 1980-81 for the grain crop and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton, and Far North Divisions.

Artificial Fertilisers

Details of artificial fertilisers used on agricultural holdings are only collected every three years. The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops and pastures, for 1978-79, the latest year available.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Crop	Area fertilised (hectares)	Fertilisers used (tonnes)					Total
		Super-phosphate	Urea	Sulphate of ammonia	Other straight nitro-genous	Other artificial	
Lucerne	4,644	1,183	140	92	74	137	1,626
Other pastures	120,855	20,422	3,748	282	1,819	2,174	28,445
Wheat	115,920	3,292	1,963	454	2,762	521	8,992
Oats	39,909	2,568	1,958	95	633	557	5,811
Barley	107,010	4,196	2,831	396	3,091	920	11,434
Grain sorghum	97,838	2,647	3,312	335	3,841	1,050	11,185
Other cereals	27,918	1,540	1,671	96	1,129	1,153	5,589
Sugar cane	252,757	20,922	40,839	11,946	64,246	87,665	225,618
Vegetables	19,177	1,955	3,091	560	1,922	8,691	16,219
Fruit	15,648	1,488	3,929	1,593	2,088	10,841	19,939
Grape vines	1,115	65	27	2	69	412	575
Other crops	58,356	3,941	2,814	517	2,912	4,858	15,042
Total	861,147	64,219	66,323	16,368	84,586	118,979	350,475

5 LIVESTOCK

Generally the total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. During the four years to 1977-78, however, when livestock prices were low and in the process of recovering, the livestock component fluctuated around only one third of the total value with crops taking up the remaining two thirds. In 1980-81 livestock production (slaughtering and other disposals and livestock products) amounted to \$961.0m, or 40 per cent, of the total value of agricultural production of \$2415.5m.

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 reaching 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 in agricultural holdings classified according to types.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<i>Meat-cattle</i>						
Bulls	195,982	189,481	177,635	171,458	168,774	169,235
Bull calves for service	35,331	30,561	25,310	30,083	32,179	32,540
Cows and heifers	5,322,790	5,234,350	4,975,862	4,690,536	4,628,687	4,492,354
Calves and vealers	2,527,969	2,463,384	2,312,161	2,124,771	1,898,433	1,789,296
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.) ..	2,762,373	3,118,270	3,567,538	3,444,713	3,228,530	3,077,149
Total for meat production ..	10,844,445	11,036,046	11,058,506	10,461,561	9,956,603	9,560,574
<i>Milk cattle</i>						
Bulls	7,646	7,153	6,874	6,161	5,478	5,372
Bull calves for service	1,691	1,326	1,232	1,292	1,381	1,188
Cows, in milk and dry	330,035	312,380	287,337	265,367	247,336	235,516
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	32,309	29,363	29,576	24,205	23,128	22,944
Heifers (one year and over)	80,642	74,623	66,661	61,238	56,369	59,469
Heifer calves	50,420	45,529	40,051	39,669	41,352	39,523
Total for milk production ..	502,743	470,374	431,731	397,932	375,044	364,012
Total cattle	11,347,188	11,506,420	11,490,237	10,859,493	10,331,647	9,924,586
<i>Sheep</i>						
Rams	173,607	168,144	170,197	174,749	167,810	148,173
Breeding ewes	6,012,468	5,800,269	5,700,443	5,763,081	5,363,561	4,974,398
Other ewes	742,027	625,906	575,740	560,198	611,078	471,124
Lambs and hoggets	2,112,584	2,087,103	2,353,001	2,633,865	1,855,645	1,206,555
Wethers	4,558,793	4,622,274	4,639,084	4,460,387	4,165,234	3,819,842
Total sheep	13,599,479	13,303,696	13,438,465	13,592,280	12,163,328	10,620,092
<i>Pigs</i>						
Boars	5,514	5,507	5,251	5,399	5,521	5,209
Breeding sows	55,211	59,655	58,881	60,851	64,123	65,766
Other	347,823	376,249	398,846	420,645	440,784	430,849
Total pigs	408,548	441,411	462,978	486,895	510,428	501,824
<i>Horses</i>						
Total horses	142,287	151,844	161,542	170,839	175,973	177,695

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland, which showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s, reached a peak in 1978. A decline in the number of breeding stock, evident since 1976, resulted in the total number of meat cattle at 31 March 1981 being 4 per cent below that of a year earlier. All Statistical Divisions except Moreton experienced decreases, with South-West Division (15 per cent), Central-West Division (7 per cent), and Northern Division (5 per cent) recording the greater decreases. A decrease of 3 per cent in milk cattle numbers during 1980-81 continued the trend evident since the mid-1950s, when numbers were over three times as great.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1981 decreased by 13 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure. Flocks still remain far below (56 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on agricultural holdings at 31 March 1981 decreased by 2 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier.

Livestock in Australian States

The Queensland proportion of the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1981

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	5,459	46,000	787
Victoria	4,313	25,487	400
Queensland	9,925	10,620	502
South Australia	1,091	17,056	394
Western Australia	2,034	30,764	289
Tasmania	658	4,380	54
Northern Territory	1,675	1	3
Australian Capital Territory	13	99	—
Total Australia	25,168	134,407	2,430
Queensland as proportion of Australia	% 39.4	% 7.9	% 20.7

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 map facing page 288.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1981

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Meat	Milk	Total		
Moreton(a)	408,757	134,724	543,481	2,825	68,638
Wide Bay-Burnett	872,114	78,630	950,744	3,657	156,281
Darling Downs	1,040,681	83,208	1,123,889	1,674,640	207,154
South-West	755,048	2,082	757,130	3,536,230	3,391
Fitzroy	1,614,075	16,297	1,630,372	30,444	43,858
Central-West	787,122	813	787,935	4,212,832	367
Mackay	845,128	11,028	856,156	231	1,771
Northern	937,776	929	938,705	100	9,580
Far North	690,182	36,108	726,290	111	10,729
North-West	1,609,691	193	1,609,884	1,159,022	55
Total Queensland	9,560,574	364,012	9,924,586	10,620,092	501,824

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

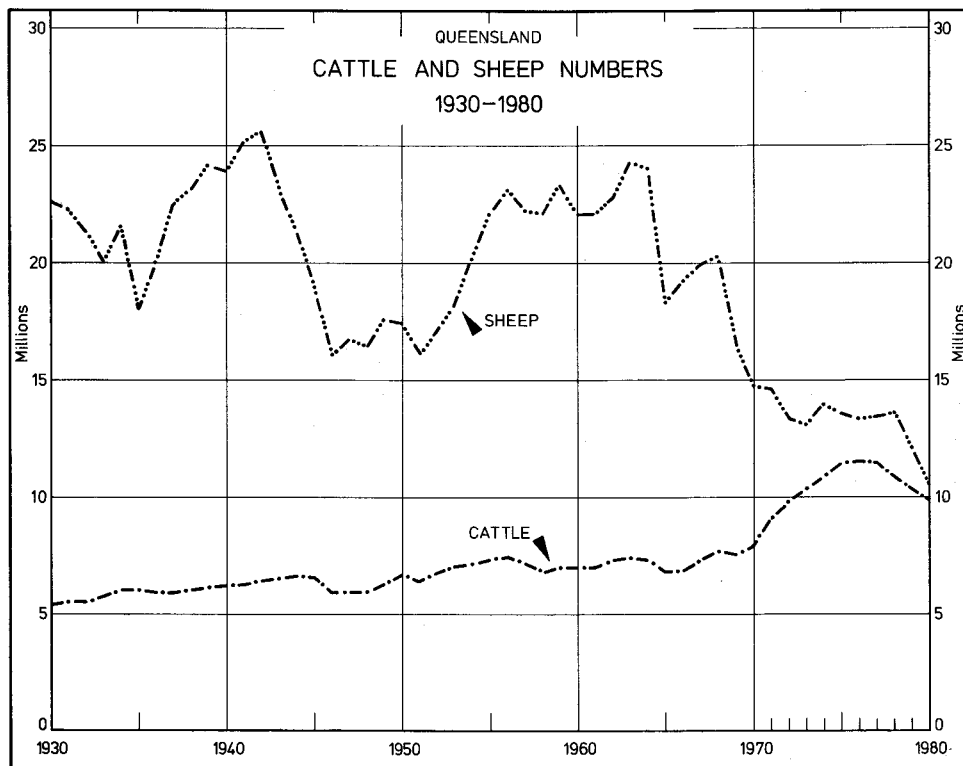
Milk Cattle Breeds

Statistics of milk cattle breeds have not been collected. Information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries, however, indicates that Friesians now comprise 53 per cent of all milk cattle breeds in Queensland, with Australian Illawarra Shorthorns (A.I.S.) 25 per cent and Jerseys 20 per cent. Guernseys and Ayrshires represent only a very small percentage of the total number. In recent years cross-breeding programs 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.). Animals have been placed on a selected number of farms for further testing and development. Total numbers are small but are increasing.

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.

Meat Cattle Breeds

Details of meat cattle breeds which were previously collected in 1973 as part of the annual agricultural census, were again collected during the 1977 agricultural census. As shown in the



next table, 52 per cent of the meat cattle in Queensland in 1977 were straight breeds and 48 per cent were cross breeds.

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.	%
Straight breeds						
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
Total	136,057	2,774,368	1,319,799	1,547,635	5,777,859	52.4
Cross breeds						
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
Total	53,424	2,459,982	1,174,146	1,570,635	5,258,187	47.6
Total breeds for meat production	189,481	5,234,350	2,493,945	3,118,270	11,036,046	100.0

Sheep Breeds

Almost all of the sheep in the State are reared for wool production with pure-breed Merinos accounting for 97 per cent of the total number.

Pig Breeds

The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses

In 1980-81 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 547,000, a loss of 5.3 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 517,000, or 4.8 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,350,000, compared with 1,155,000 in 1979-80, representing a loss of 11.1 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 8.5 per cent in 1979-80.

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 six years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings ^(a)			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ^(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1975-76	2,521	1,400	667	5,278	2,402	45.5
1976-77	2,829	1,506	703	5,286	2,371	44.9
1977-78	3,148	1,480	747	5,135	2,568	50.0
1978-79	3,296	1,442	721	4,972	2,978	59.9
1979-80	2,606	1,378	813	4,649	2,237	48.1
1980-81	2,148	1,332	838	3,241	1,281	39.5

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only. (b) Lambs marked to ewes mated.

6 WOOL

Wool Production

Although wool production in Queensland has declined in recent years, it is still one of the State's most valuable products accounting for 5 per cent of the total value of agricultural production in 1980-81. Wool prices in 1980-81 averaged 264.26 cents per kilogram compared with 239.06 cents in the previous year.

The wool industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 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 six years. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1980-81 decreased by 13 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year(a)	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool(c) (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced(d)
		Shorn wool(b) (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
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
1977-78	12,913	54,259	4.20	5,013	59,272	106,889
1978-79	13,734	59,319	4.32	4,512	63,831	127,428
1979-80	12,027	55,078	4.58	3,923	59,001	138,554
1980-81	10,633	43,298	4.07	3,222	46,520	117,021

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Including crutchings. (c) Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported. (d) Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market.

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. In 1980-81, Central-West Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 39.0 per cent, followed by South-West, 34.4 per cent, and Darling Downs, 16.0 per cent.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81(a)

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool(b) (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division(c)
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton(d)	2	8	3.54	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	4	13	3.33	—	—
Darling Downs	1,700	7,182	4.22	16.0	15.8
South-West	3,730	15,451	4.14	34.4	33.3
Fitzroy	33	144	4.39	0.3	0.3
Central-West	4,347	17,517	4.03	39.0	39.7
Mackay	}	1	3.16	—	—
Northern					
Far North					
North-West	1,200	4,546	3.79	10.1	10.9
Total Queensland	11,017	44,862	4.07	100.0	100.0

(a) Twelve months ended 31 March 1981. (b) Including crutchings. (c) At 31 March 1981. (d) 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 1980-81 were worth \$101,723,000.

The next table gives particulars of milk cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for six years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total milk cattle(a)	Cows, in milk and dry(a)	Production		Overseas exports	
			Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
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
1977-78	431,731	287,337	4,837	10,106	1,506	402
1978-79	397,932	265,367	5,644	12,562	3,199	563
1979-80	375,044	247,336	3,520	11,328	3,993	234
1980-81	364,012	235,516	2,796	10,765	1,414	114

(a) At 31 March.

Dairy Production and Value

Details of the number of dairy establishments and the production and value of dairy products for six years are set out in the next table.

DAIRY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 ^p	
Establishments with milk cattle(a) No.	4,828	4,449	4,062	3,747	3,397	3,231	
Butter produced in factories	'000 kg \$'000	10,965 10,241	7,573 8,111	4,837 5,828	5,644 7,140	3,520 4,647	2,796 4,353
Cheese produced in factories	'000 kg \$'000	12,809 10,888	11,461 10,315	10,106 9,889	12,562 12,951	11,328 16,471	10,765 15,232
Whole milk and other milk products \$'000	45,304	55,298	59,163	63,298	66,810	82,137	
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk \$'000	66,433	73,723	74,880	83,388	87,927	101,723	

(a) Excluding establishments with house cows only.

Exports of butter and cheese are shown in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

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.

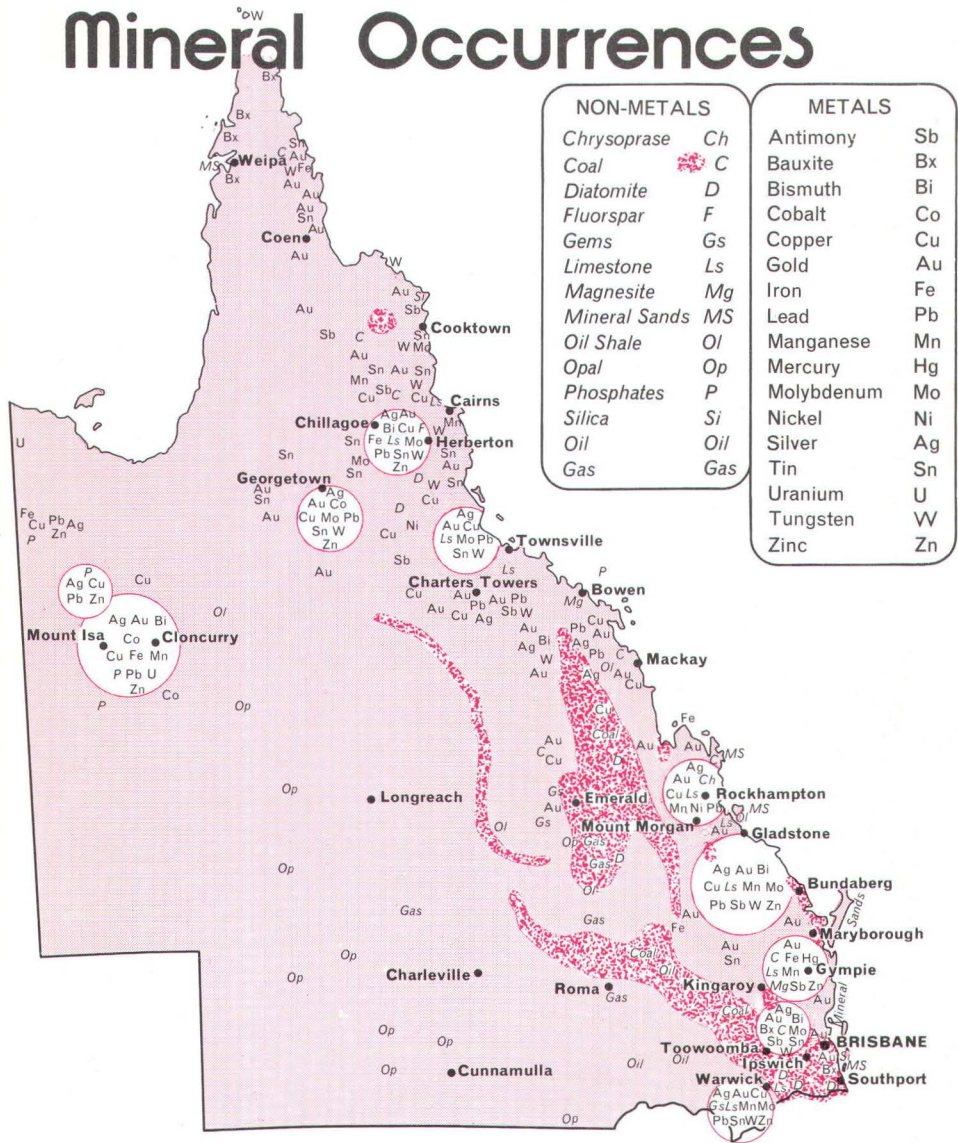
Of the number of commercial poultry reported on agricultural establishments at 31 March 1981, there were 2,672,000 hens and pullets for egg production and 4,033,000 meat strain chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a peak 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 record 33.6 million in 1979-80, with an estimated dressed weight of 44.3 million kilograms. The numbers slaughtered fell slightly in 1980-81 to 32.4 million with an estimated dressed weight of 41.6 million kilograms.

The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations.

Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

140°E

144°E

148°E

152°E

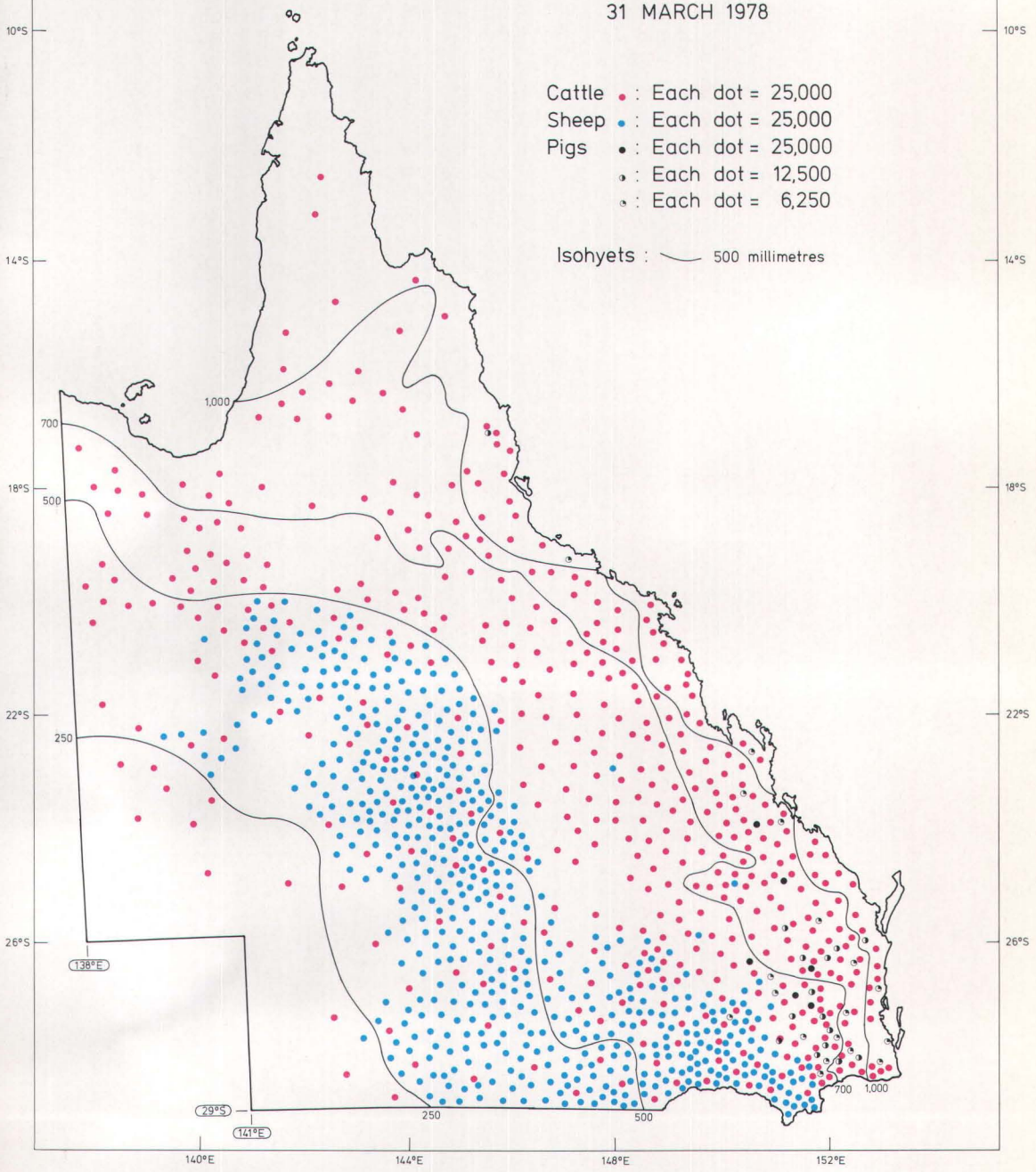
QUEENSLAND

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK

31 MARCH 1978

- Cattle : Each dot = 25,000
- Sheep : Each dot = 25,000
- Pigs : Each dot = 25,000
- : Each dot = 12,500
- : Each dot = 6,250

Isohyets : — 500 millimetres



138°E

29°S

141°E

140°E

144°E

148°E

152°E

18°S

22°S

26°S

10°S

14°S

18°S

22°S

26°S

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 programs, 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)				
1975-76	19,044	1,566	11	4
1976-77	21,166	1,294	8	1
1977-78	24,962	1,310	15	1
1978-79	28,414	1,340	16	2
1979-80	33,577	1,122	14	5
1980-81	32,390	1,130	14	7
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)				
1975-76	26,183	2,487	21	12
1976-77	28,702	2,172	15	3
1977-78	34,011	2,141	25	2
1978-79	37,721	2,197	29	8
1979-80	44,254	1,610	24	16
1980-81	41,629	1,676	26	22

9 BEEKEEPING

For the year ended 30 June 1981, the value of production of the beekeeping industry in Queensland was estimated at \$1,971,000, compared with \$2,154,000 in the previous year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during six years are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING (a)

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
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
1977-78	242	39,652	22,967	62,619	1,834	46.3	32
1978-79	291	48,417	23,928	72,345	2,473	51.1	43
1979-80	342	50,955	27,543	78,498	2,605	51.1	49
1980-81	313	50,470	25,011	75,481	2,375	47.1	51

(a) Beekeepers with 40 or more hives.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

- Agricultural Sector: Section 1—Rural Land Use, General Activity, and Value of Production (7101.3) (*annual*)
Agricultural Sector: Section 2—Crops (7302.3) (*annual*)
Agricultural Sector: Section 3—Livestock and Livestock Products (7206.3) (*annual*)
Meat Cattle Breeds (7203.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

- Agricultural Sector Australia, Structure of Operating Units (7102.0) (*annual*)
Agricultural Land Use, Improvements and Labour Australia (7103.0) (*annual*)
Livestock Australia (7203.0) (*annual*)
Dairying and Dairy Products Australia (7209.0) (*annual*)
Wool Australia (7212.0) (*annual*)
Beekeeping Australia (7214.0) (*annual*)
Crops Australia (7302.0) (*annual*)
Fruit Australia (7303.0) (*annual*)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced Australia (7503.0) (*annual*)
Agricultural Sector, Financial Statistics (7507.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 17

MINING, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

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 289. A description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 3.

Administration

Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and Energy and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968–1982 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) Act* 1948–1978, 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 5, Land Settlement, Section 2.

Mineral Royalties

Royalties payable to the Crown on minerals won are prescribed under the *Mining Act* 1968–1982 and Regulations.

The basis on which royalty is assessed differs for the various 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
1975	16,988	24,409	187	41,584
1976	24,939	20,700	227	45,866
1977	27,593	23,395	199	51,187
1978	27,696	22,065	598	50,359
1979	32,509	32,279	853	65,641
1980	(a) 29,384	40,756	1,456	71,596

(a) Decrease due to factors affecting the values on which royalty payments are based.

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 Development and Energy, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The 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 Drilling Branch of the Department of Mines drilled 67,275 metres for coal and for stratigraphic, metalliferous, engineering, and environmental purposes to evaluate mineral and energy resources and to obtain other geological information for the State and industry as required.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in northern 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 1980, 9,947 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 93 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,608 samples and 2,547 assays during 1980.

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(a)	Killed	Injured(a)	Killed	Injured(a)	Killed	Injured(a)
1975	20	359	—	43	—	5	20	407
1976	5	389	—	29	—	3	5	421
1977	3	362	1	40	2	13	6	415
1978	4	449	—	31	—	10	4	490
1979	2	469	—	35	—	13	2	517
1980	6	462	1	42	—	11	7	515

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

(a) Of more than 14 days disablement.

The Mines Rescue Brigades which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen fields, and Blackwater and Moura in central Queensland are organisations equipped

to provide services and perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The Brigades are staffed by members who volunteer for the service. 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 Workers' Compensation Board, colliery proprietors, mine managers, and Mines Rescue Brigade members. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the Workers' Compensation Board, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions

The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act 1941-1981* 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 1980 there were 992 pension recipients.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Recent Developments

Significant developments relating to individual minerals are as follows.

Aluminium

Construction of an aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone, is completed and production is expected to begin in February 1982. Another smelter is planned for construction in the Bundaberg district.

Coal

Coal mining remains the most rapidly developing area of Queensland's mining activity. The main expansion is occurring in the Bowen Basin region of central Queensland. Projections, prepared by the Queensland Coal Board, of future annual coal output for the State indicate a continuing rapid rate of increase for the rest of this century. Domestic usage is expected to increase substantially, mainly for electricity generation, and possibly, conversion to liquid fuels. The major impetus for expansion, however, can be expected to come from export markets.

To meet increases in export sales, port facilities are being improved. The Gladstone port is being upgraded by dredging works and development of storage facilities. An additional coal port facility is being constructed at Hay Point. Stage one of the project will provide an export capacity of 10m tonnes per year and stage two will increase annual capacity to 25m tonnes. A new coal port at Abbott Point, north of Bowen, has been approved.

In the past exports have consisted mainly of coking coal suitable for steel making. Demand for steaming coals, suitable for electricity generation and other industry, however, is now growing.

Large reserves of coal suitable for conversion to liquid fuel exist in the Taroom, Wandoan, and Millmerran areas. Feasibility studies on the conversion potential of these coals are being undertaken and favourable results of process testing have been reported.

Also, investigations are currently proceeding into the establishment of a coke manufacturing project to supply export markets.

The mine at German Creek, with an annual capacity of 3.25m tonnes, commenced production in December 1981 and the Oaky Creek mine is due to come into operation in the near future. During September 1981 mining of an anthracite coal deposit at Yarrabee commenced. To meet expansion of the State's coal-powered electricity generation capacity the Curragh coal deposit is

to be brought into production by 1983. In addition to mining steaming coal, this project will also produce some coking coal for export. Another large project at Riverside, with an eventual annual capacity of over 3m tonnes of coking coal, will proceed now that firm export contracts have been obtained.

Estimates by the Department of Mines of total recoverable reserves of black coal in Queensland at June 1981 amounted to 5,510m tonnes of coking coal and 6,990m tonnes of non-coking coal.

Copper

At the Mount Isa Mine, development work has commenced to gain access to the deep 3,000 copper ore body. This forms part of a project which will considerably extend the life of the mine.

Gemstones

In the Anakie gemfield area sapphire mining is currently estimated to be worth \$15m per year. In addition precious opal is found in western Queensland and chrysoprase is mined commercially in the Marlborough district.

Gold

A plant is under construction to re-process the Mount Morgan tailings dumps. The high level of world gold prices has made this a feasible project. The operation will extend the life of the mine which had been threatened with closure because of the exhaustion of ore supplies.

Limestone

The mining of limestone, to supply a cement clinker plant, commenced at Mount Larcom in 1981.

Oil Shales

Research has continued on an "oil from shale" project at Rundle, near Gladstone. A number of other oil shale deposits in Queensland are also under investigation.

Petroleum

Although the search for petroleum offshore has decreased, there has been a considerable increase in onshore activity with surveys and drilling being carried out mainly in the Surat, Bowen, Gallilee, and Eromanga-Cooper Basins.

Phosphate

Work was resumed at the phosphate mine at Duchess in 1981. The mine has been on a care and maintenance basis since mid-1978.

Uranium

The Mary Kathleen mine remains the only producing uranium mine in Queensland. Exploration continues in other areas, however, and at Ben Lomond, near Townsville, ore has been extracted for further investigation.

Mineral Production Statistics

Mineral production statistics which are shown in the following tables cover production by all producers whether they are 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, as shown in the table below, 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
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1979-80
Metallic minerals	332.4	338.3	420.4	412.1	597.6	904.6	3,431.9
Coal	404.8	581.6	683.4	681.2	703.3	820.2	1,876.9
Petroleum(a)	2.6	2.7	3.9	6.4	7.7	13.7	1,190.3
Construction materials	39.8	42.0	44.5	51.2	54.0	67.2	439.4
Other non-metallic minerals	23.4	23.9	37.6	40.7	42.6	46.8	269.3
Total	803.0	988.6	1,189.7	1,191.6	1,405.1	1,852.5	7,207.7

(a) Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the six years to 1979-80. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents is given in the Appendix.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Metallic minerals						
Bauxite '000 tonnes	10,849	8,831	9,982	8,957	8,095	9,377
Copper(a) '000 tonnes	168	156	156	160	174	170
Gold(a) kilograms	1,380	1,329	1,212	990	635	454
Lead(a) '000 tonnes	142	151	173	163	158	151
Silver(a) '000 kilograms	362	381	489	469	476	428
Tin(a) tonnes	1,681	1,692	1,454	2,061	2,030	2,725
Titanium dioxide(a) (from rutile concentrate) '000 tonnes						
	116	99	84	36	50	89
Uranium concentrate tonnes						
	—	130	501	508	701	837
Zinc(a) '000 tonnes	133	132	121	120	128	123
Zirconium dioxide(a) '000 tonnes	72	54	42	27	36	50
Fuel minerals						
Black coal '000 tonnes	23,845	24,182	25,544	25,416	26,507	27,233
Crude oil '000 cu m	71	71	62	59	59	63
Natural gas m cu m	265	247	236	288	285	322
Construction materials						
Sand '000 tonnes	4,789	4,883	4,597	4,109	4,315	5,014
Gravel '000 tonnes	5,256	5,106	5,210	3,213	3,225	3,297
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	9,661	8,422	7,561	10,779	11,219	12,545
Other non-metallic minerals						
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	841	885	1,027	987	1,084	1,195
Limestone(b) '000 tonnes	1,876	1,741	1,791	1,841	1,649	1,705
Silica '000 tonnes	672	401	512	463	543	655

(a) Content of mine output before smelting. (b) Including shell and coral.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

Statistics of mining establishments are collected by way of an annual mining census which is conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses, e.g. census of manufacturing establishments.

Definitions

Mining is defined as including 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 such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other, including chemical, beneficiation processes or briquetting are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included. Excluded are 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, and fertilisers.

Small part-time-operated mines and itinerant miners, particularly in the gemstone industry, 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.

Establishments. In accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) the basic census unit (the establishment) in respect of which statistics are collected in various industry censuses, is, in general, a unit covering all the operations carried on at a single physical location under the ownership of one enterprise. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining but the data collected for it relate to, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location. Establishment statistics also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Employment. Working proprietors and employees on the payroll including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

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 excluded.

Turnover covers sales of minerals (net of coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty payments) 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 bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue, and, from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring revenue), plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, mine products, and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases, transfers in, etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, power, containers, etc., and minerals and other goods for resale, 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 and, from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

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.

Summary of Operations

The next table gives a summary of selected details of operations of mining establishments.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Persons employed(b)		Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1974-75	257	15,119	882	159.4	899.4	248.9	671.3	117.8
1975-76	248	14,282	860	186.6	1,088.0	349.8	773.8	148.7
1976-77	225	14,627	961	218.7	1,292.7	419.1	896.1	119.0
1977-78	244	14,123	886	228.1	1,441.4	449.7	985.9	142.9
1978-79	241	14,095	946	258.1	1,553.5	439.3	1,137.2	329.9
1979-80	242	15,705	1,085	299.1	1,995.6	526.6	1,510.8	318.3

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. (b) At end of year. Including working proprietors.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1979-80

Particulars	Queensland						Australia
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (including natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total	
Establishments No.	47	26	6	129	34	242	1,444
Persons employed(b)							
Males No.	7,107	7,171	61	978	388	15,705	69,365
Females No.	614	327	7	102	35	1,085	4,318
Total No.	7,721	7,498	68	1,080	423	16,790	73,683
Wages and salaries \$m	124.1	155.0	0.7	12.9	6.4	299.1	1,284.1
Turnover \$m	925.5	960.0	18.7	70.8	20.7	1,995.6	8,039.1
Stocks at 30 June							
Opening \$m	57.0	87.3	1.4	5.1	3.0	153.8	651.1
Closing \$m	73.2	111.6	2.0	5.5	3.4	195.6	795.1
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses \$m	178.6	289.1	4.5	40.5	13.9	526.6	2,574.6
Value added \$m	763.0	695.2	14.7	30.7	7.2	1,510.8	5,608.6
Fixed capital expenditure \$m	52.5	224.3	2.9	8.0	30.5	318.3	1,086.2

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. (b) At end of year. Including working proprietors.

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 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.

The next table shows details of private mineral exploration in Queensland.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled		
	On drilling	Other(a)	Total	Core(b)	Non-core(c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1974-75	7,839	13,899	21,738	165	276	441
1975-76	5,428	12,807	18,235	84	454	537
1976-77	5,520	15,797	21,317	70	255	325
1977-78	11,903	24,086	35,989	131	499	631
1978-79	10,786	27,010	37,796	109	565	674
1979-80	14,430	48,063	62,493	176	577	753

(a) Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. (b) Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. (c) 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	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Salaries and wages paid						
On production leases	1,300	1,442	1,155	790	1,037	1,338
On other licensed areas	} 4,752	4,441	5,162	6,913	7,789	11,677
Other exploration						
Total	6,051	5,883	6,317	7,703	8,825	13,014
Materials and stores purchased						
On production leases	134	n.a.	541	172	267	741
On other licensed areas	} 1,476	n.a.	1,322	2,102	2,557	4,046
Other exploration						
Total	1,610	1,963	1,862	2,274	2,824	4,788
Payments to contractors						
On production leases	670	203	807	212	1,699	1,001
On other licensed areas	} 5,411	4,040	4,103	12,304	10,385	17,777
Other exploration						
Total	6,082	4,243	4,910	12,516	12,084	18,777
Other current expenditure						
On production leases	1,897	592	545	818	1,202	2,079
On other licensed areas	} 5,515	5,237	6,555	10,785	11,380	18,843
Other exploration						
Total	7,413	5,829	7,100	11,604	12,581	20,922
Net capital expenditure(a)						
On production leases	63	n.a.	65	272	19	445
On other licensed areas	} 520	n.a.	1,063	1,620	1,463	4,546
Other exploration						
Total	583	317	1,128	1,892	1,482	4,991
Total private exploration						
On production leases	4,064	2,796	3,113	2,265	4,223	5,603
On other licensed areas	} 17,674	15,439	18,204	33,725	33,573	56,890
Other exploration						
Total	21,738	18,235	21,317	35,989	37,796	62,493

(a) Expenditure less disposals.

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 exploration methods, 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 collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Wells drilled(a)						
As oil producers No.	—	—	—	—	1	1
As gas producers No.	1	1	3	—	2	3
Plugged and abandoned No.	8	3	6	—	13	18
Total No.	9	4	9	—	16	22
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	2,157	1,506	1,710	—	1,655	1,676
Metres drilled						
Completed wells metres	17,457	6,456	18,810	—	26,483	36,873
Uncompleted holes metres	—	—	—	—	1,229	—
Total metres	17,457	6,456	18,810	—	27,712	36,873

(a) 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 1979 expenditure by government authorities amounted to about \$4.9m.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE(a) ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Geological	363	394	355*	948	1,243	1,251
Geophysical	1,346	197	248	1,106	4,368	8,294
Drilling	1,620	1,947	3,120	—	3,127	4,581
Other	354	309	298	166	1,174	2,035
Total	3,683	2,847	4,021	2,220	9,912	16,161
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959	823	149	94	—	—	—

(a) Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry

As a renewable resource, forests represent an extremely valuable asset to Queensland. Around two per cent of the State's area is controlled by the Department of Forestry.

The development and management of the forest estate is the most important function of the Department. The concept of multiple use management is employed to ensure that the best long-term use of the forest is maintained. Multiple uses include: logging, water catchment protection, stock grazing, wildlife habitat protection, and recreation. Each use requires careful planning, therefore effective land use policies and practices have been developed, and are continually upgraded.

The Department of Forestry promotes the development and stability of the timber industry, and undertakes research into their needs. An extension service provides the public and industry alike, with advice on all aspects of timber utilisation.

The Forest Estate

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the following table. State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands permanently reserved for timber production.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical Division(a)	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton(b)	74	245,129	13	9,008
Wide Bay-Burnett	146	931,349	43	58,971
Darling Downs	90	956,462	7	8,371
South-West	39	308,781	2	19,750
Fitzroy	51	578,703	16	147,285
Mackay	20	96,159	11	28,082
Northern	18	237,697	2	798
Far North	29	358,923	26	311,313
Queensland	467	3,713,203	120	583,578

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries. (b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forest Resources

Timber resources are obtained from both native and plantation forests.

Native forests can be classified into three broad areas: hardwood forest, cypress pine forest, and rainforest. The majority of the commercial hardwood forest is restricted to the coastal belt where rainfall exceeds 750 mm per annum. The hardwood estate is estimated to cover 4,795,000 hectares, of which 3,386,000 hectares are under Crown control and available for logging. Cypress pine forests cover about 1,686,000 hectares situated in the central and western regions of the State. State Forests and Timber Reserves contain 682,000 hectares of productive cypress pine forest. Rainforest of commercial value is located in tropical north Queensland. The total area of rainforest is estimated at 1,085,000 hectares of which 773,000 hectares is under Crown control.

The total area of softwood plantations at 31 March 1981 was 131,153 hectares, comprising 89,443 hectares of exotic pines and 41,710 hectares of native species, mainly hoop pine. The major hoop pine plantation resource is located within the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. The exotic pine plantations are located mainly on the coastal lowlands extending from Brisbane to Cairns.

Planning and Uses of State Forests

State Forests are managed for a variety of uses, some of which may at times be in conflict with other uses. Careful planning is therefore vital to their effective management. Due to the

long-term nature of forestry, planning must of necessity be long-range, often extending over several decades. Only through such planning can conflicts be resolved and the best overall use of State Forests be achieved.

To cater for the rapidly growing demand for forest recreation areas, the Department is continuing to establish State Forest Parks, picnic areas, and forest drives. These facilities are proving extremely popular with the public with some parks catering for thousands of visitors and campers each year.

Research

The Department conducts a comprehensive research program into the broad areas of: plantation practices, native and plantation forests, forest protection, and forest products.

Co-operation with other research organisations also plays a significant role in the overall aim of forest development and management.

Sawmills Licensing

The Department controls the processing of log timber through the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936-1979. Licences are issued for the operation of Crown and/or private timber when it can be shown that there is sufficient resource to justify the establishment of a new sawmill. In 1969 the Department introduced a policy which permitted the amalgamation of licensed sawmills so that mills with insufficient supplies could amalgamate with other sawmills within defined zones. In 1969 there were 517 licensed mills and at the end of 1980-81 the number of mills had declined to 367.

Statistics relating to the forest estate, operational matters, and marketing of forest products in Queensland are shown in the next table.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Forest estate(a)						
State forests (permanent) .. '000 ha	3,337	3,399	3,444	3,610	3,716	3,713
Timber reserves (temporary) '000 ha	635	624	616	589	595	584
Reforestation						
Area of plantations(b) .. '000 ha	101	107	113	120	127	133
Area treated for natural regeneration to date(a) .. '000 ha	427	439	457	470	479	487
Nurseries(a) number	17	16	14	15	15	14
Harvesting and marketing						
Milling timber(c)						
Native forest cu m	554,663	536,581	561,896	562,035	636,338	590,039
Plantation cu m	147,208	149,306	164,730	163,520	197,272	239,382
Pulp wood(c) cu m	105,568	93,691	105,963	71,189	88,378	113,578
Sleepers pieces	346,271	334,253	304,313	268,308	328,368	344,789
Railway timbers(c) cu m	1,469	5,506	1,897	692	873	460
Bridge timbers m	22,678	18,025	22,777	22,000	21,444	18,437
Girder logs(c) cu m	539	610	941	583	n.a.	n.a.
Poles m	25,122	17,286	62,256	91,380	127,401	113,862
Fencing timber						
Round m	80,495	109,284	99,440	84,741	102,894	144,561
Split pieces	81,072	111,366	111,716	135,527	255,788	259,917
Mining timber						
Round m	127,448	80,759	90,875	92,488	94,247	57,740
Sawn(c) cu m	271	4,902	178	292	412	4,788
Other pieces	—	—	4,877	4,462	3,280	4,368
Fuelwood tonnes	8,746	5,369	7,053	4,729	3,280	4,706

(a) At 30 June. (b) At 31 March. (c) Gross measure.

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 program 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, 1980-81
(hectares)

Particulars	Statistical Division(a)								Total
	Moreton (b)	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs	South- West	Fitzroy	Mackay	Northern	Far North	
Area of plantations established(c)									
Hoop pine	388	181	164	—	—	—	—	—	733
Other native conifers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slash pine	261	2,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,726
Other exotic conifers	204	2,094	—	—	211	—	531	143	3,183
Broadleaf species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous experimental(d) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	853	4,740	164	—	211	—	531	143	6,642
Net area of effective plantations(e)									
Hoop pine	19,745	12,882	7,123	—	12	250	1	1,026	41,039
Other native conifers	354	145	64	—	—	—	1	107	671
Slash pine	13,780	49,118	611	—	1,008	3	1	3	64,524
Other exotic conifers	4,449	8,076	3,319	—	4,306	515	3,407	847	24,919
Broadleaf species	562	1,028	111	—	1	1	2	172	1,877
Miscellaneous experimental(d) ..	47	44	26	—	4	1	3	10	135
Total	38,937	71,293	11,254	—	5,331	770	3,415	2,165	133,165
Natural forests treated 1980-81									
Eucalypts	241	555	20	—	—	—	—	—	816
Cypress pine	—	—	5,749	1,274	—	—	—	—	7,023
Cypress pine and eucalypts mixed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainforest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	241	555	5,769	1,274	—	—	—	—	7,839

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions by location of Forestry District boundaries. (b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division. (c) During year ended 31 March 1981. (d) Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc. (e) At 31 March 1981.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of southern Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 31 per cent of the total 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.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests or jungle. 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, Beerburrum, 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. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased each year. In 1980-81, 239,382 cubic metres were marketed and a further 110,864 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 program 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, other varieties of hardwood and softwood timbers are imported from various countries, mainly Malaysia, New Zealand, United States, and Canada.

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 are varieties of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are appreciated on the timber markets.

Sawmilling Operations

The quantity of log timber processed by all mills in Queensland, including those which operated only intermittently, is shown in the following table. A revised species classification was introduced in 1975-76.

From 1978-79 the gross volume measure has been used in reporting cubic metres of logs processed. Previously true volume net measure was used.

MINING, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED (a), QUEENSLAND
(cubic metres)

Species	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(b)	1979-80	1980-81
From native forests						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	41,662	45,795	55,995	56,827	59,690	57,151
Cypress	175,001	184,759	175,644	196,437	197,767	198,369
Other	1,169	1,391	1,227	1,211	1,108	6,300
Forest hardwoods	484,292	507,958	538,813	586,452	617,999	611,911
Rainforest structural timbers	69,654	67,516	69,205	72,217	78,205	92,909
Cabinet woods: Prime	35,045	32,303	41,283	39,834	44,013	36,454
Other	63,269	60,186	60,454	56,515	59,094	63,439
From plantations						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	94,767	99,623	99,108	92,335	108,058	119,133
Other	114,884	144,548	173,476	166,854	207,981	219,029
Non-coniferous	374	195	—	26	339	243
Imported	7,145	8,534	7,992	6,569	3,756	—
Total	1,087,262	1,152,808	1,223,197	1,275,277	1,378,010	1,404,938

(a) Including logs processed for wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board. (b) From 1978-79, the basis of measurement used has changed from true volume net measure to gross volume.

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, 1980-81
(cubic metres)

Species	Sawmills with quarterly capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, vener, etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
From native forests					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	4,897	19,493	17,872	14,889	57,151
Cypress	20,405	110,428	67,536	—	198,369
Other	919	3,041	2,109	231	6,300
Forest hardwoods	100,694	167,213	266,236	77,768	611,911
Rainforest structural timbers	3,544	12,381	67,781	9,203	92,909
Cabinet woods: Prime	1,328	939	14,219	19,968	36,454
Miscellaneous	3,683	5,421	29,487	24,848	63,439
From plantations					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	98	1,909	101,219	15,907	119,133
Other	5,333	28,154	82,718	102,824	219,029
Non-coniferous	243	—	—	—	243
Imported	—	—	—	—	—
Total	141,144	348,979	649,177	(a)265,638	1,404,938

(a) Including 190,942 cubic metres of logs processed by mills for the production of wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.	188	210	200	185	176	180
Employment(b), average over whole year .. No.	2,932	2,984	2,631	2,667	2,597	2,793
Wages and salaries(c) \$'000	16,704	18,811	18,850	19,979	20,310	24,061
Turnover(d) \$'000	53,981	59,803	59,289	65,438	65,653	83,651
Value added \$'000	31,647	33,664	33,091	38,106	33,534	42,436
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000	1,429	2,476	1,967	1,381	1,865	1,780

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) 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(a): PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.	23	22	22	22	23	22
Employment(b), average over whole year .. No.	1,592	1,477	1,574	1,828	1,691	1,610
Wages and salaries(c) \$'000	9,868	11,213	12,760	15,551	16,525	16,367
Turnover(d) \$'000	35,116	41,632	53,142	60,040	59,627	73,262
Value added \$'000	18,322	18,712	24,936	28,367	26,341	30,718
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000	7,333	1,281	945	788	932	-35

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1980-81 represented about 85 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.

Production

The next table gives details of commercial production for six years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 20, Marketing, Section 12.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a), QUEENSLAND

Product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
QUANTITY (b) (tonnes)						
Fish	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085	4,762	4,864
Crabs	380	432	481	425	431	550
Lobsters etc.	(c) 60	(c) 48	(c) 126	278	(c) 247	(c) 296
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.
Prawns	6,646	11,702	8,428	10,044	10,579	14,448
Scallops	912	494	2,737	3,232	1,394	2,596
Squid	90	82	120	113	197	204
Other molluscs	—	—	1	2	2	—
VALUE (\$'000)						
Fish	4,656	5,298	6,067	6,351	7,073	7,036
Crabs	713	1,022	1,187	1,225	1,261	1,946
Lobsters etc.	(c) 102	(c) 124	(c) 238	703	(c) 479	(c) 526
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	288	n.a.	n.a.
Prawns	10,451	26,944	30,029	47,656	51,850	73,118
Scallops	366	219	1,502	1,827	1,800	3,385
Squid	64	88	119	161	323	281
Other molluscs	—	—	1	3	4	—
Total edible	16,351	33,695	39,143	58,214	62,789	86,293

(a) Excluding fresh water fish and also excluding oysters for all years excepting 1978-79. (b) Live weight. (c) Excluding rock lobsters. (d) 288,000 bags.

The major edible species of fish landed in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION (a) BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Species (common name)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Bream (including tarwhine)	311	280	274	244	158	229
Cod and coral trout	247	174	174	174	206	201
Emperor and red emperor	288	223	163	205	222	38
Flathead	96	80	83	80	69	61
Garfish	42	36	39	54	33	44
Giant perch (barramundi)	304	381	560	524	227	263
Luderick	84	127	125	86	47	42
Mackerel: School	107	144	58	29	15	24
Spanish	964	924	1,029	734	772	800
Mullet	1,466	1,358	1,557	1,315	1,380	1,514
Snapper	93	158	153	129	138	114
Tailor	178	202	183	247	176	233
Threadfin	153	221	301	292	178	165
Tuna	14	28	24	29	4	13
Whiting	380	406	354	317	318	297
Other and unidentified species	586	683	620	625	820	826
Total fish	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085	4,762	4,864
Crabs	380	432	481	425	431	550
Lobsters	(b) 60	(b) 48	(b) 126	278	(b) 247	(b) 296
Prawns: Banana	3,747	7,153	2,380	3,658	2,285	5,388
King	816	997	1,193	1,262	1,482	603
Tiger	1,107	2,066	3,198	3,358	4,532	6,121
Other	976	1,486	1,657	1,766	2,280	2,336
Total crustaceans	7,086	12,183	9,035	10,747	11,258	15,294
Scallops	912	494	2,737	3,232	1,394	2,596
Squid	90	82	120	113	197	204
Other molluscs	—	—	1	2	2	—
Total molluscs(c)	1,002	576	2,858	3,346	1,593	2,800

(a) Live weight. (b) Excluding rock lobsters. (c) Excluding oysters. In 1978-79 the reported oyster catch was 288,000 bags, for which a weight conversion is not available.

Boats, Equipment Used, and Employment

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry are shown in the next table.

GENERAL FISHERIES (a): BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978(b)	1979
Registered boats No.	2,627	2,318	2,081	2,190	3,829	4,220
Value of boats \$'000	44,269	49,515	53,637	58,956	105,935	164,453
Value of equipment \$'000	3,461	3,859	4,056	4,550	11,973	14,756
Tender boats No.	1,001	1,159	1,220	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of tender boats \$'000	456	596	854	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crew No.	5,417	4,633	4,091	4,285	4,500	n.a.

(a) Excluding oyster, pearl- and trochus-shell fisheries. (b) Statistics not comparable with earlier years because of changes in fishing boat registration requirements. No separate classification of tender boats now exists and boats previously so classified are now included with registered fishing boats.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Fisheries Statistics (7601.3) (*annual*)

Sawmill Statistics (8206.3) (*quarterly*)

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Sub-division (8401.3) (*annual*)

Mineral Production (8402.3) (*annual*)

Sand, Gravel, and Other Quarry Production (8403.3) (*half-yearly*)

Central Office Publications

Fisheries (7603.0) (*annual*)

Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class (8402.0) (*annual*)

Australian Mineral Industry (8403.0) (*quarterly*)

Mineral Production (8405.0) (*annual*)

Mineral Exploration (8407.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Under Secretary for Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of Forestry, and the Queensland Fish Board.

Chapter 18

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. In 1979-80, the gross value of primary industry commodities, excluding mining, was \$2,463m compared to value added by manufacturing establishments of \$2,692m.

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*.

2 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 1980-81 was \$2.45m while expenditure on the acquisition and development of industrial estates totalled \$5.18m.

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 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*.

In addition to the assistance provided by the State Government, the Commonwealth Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of

subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation.

3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Integration of Censuses

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968–69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary of statistics since 1860 is given in the Appendix.

The integration of the economic censuses (i.e. the censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution) in 1968–69 was made possible by the development of the 1969 version of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which defined industries and units for collection of statistics. For details of the integration of economic censuses see Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*; page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book* explains the 1969 version of ASIC.

From the 1977–78 economic censuses, the 1978 edition of ASIC replaced the 1969 version which had been in use since the 1968–69 censuses. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC “division” (e.g. Manufacturing is Division C) and “sub-division” (e.g. Textiles is a sub-division within Manufacturing) levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. There is more impact, however, at more disaggregated levels of ASIC. Some differences between aggregates based on the 1969 and 1978 editions of ASIC are also due to changes in rules and procedures as defined for the 1978 edition.

“Value added” is considered the best measure of an establishment’s or an industry’s contribution to total production. It is calculated as turnover, less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. This is a different concept from that used in the National Accounts where value added also excludes some administrative expenses and sundry charges, and the change in stocks component is measured by valuing the physical change in stocks at current prices.

Summary of Operations, 1979–80

The following table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1979–80. Employment and value added by industry sub-division are illustrated in the diagram on page 311. 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 other than number of establishments. 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 pages 314 and 315.

In 1979–80 the number of manufacturing establishments, as defined above, was 3,170 compared with 2,886 in 1978–79. Activities entered into by these establishments accounted for a turnover of \$8,304m, an increase of 26.0 per cent over 1978–79 turnover, while value added in production increased by 15.9 per cent to reach \$2,692m. The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1979–80 were the establishments predominantly engaged in producing commodities included in the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Industry sub-division	Establishments(b)	Employment(c)			Wages and salaries(d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	589	27,572	7,677	35,249	390,161
Textiles	37	658	600	1,258	11,145
Clothing and footwear	88	804	3,201	4,005	31,867
Wood, wood products, furniture	596	9,995	1,744	11,739	103,916
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	233	7,202	2,431	9,633	105,586
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	57	2,590	449	3,039	41,141
Non-metallic mineral products	294	5,787	395	6,182	77,511
Basic metal products	52	5,668	309	5,977	89,339
Fabricated metal products	508	10,677	2,031	12,708	130,450
Transport equipment	212	11,238	621	11,859	129,890
Other machinery and equipment	301	8,435	1,245	9,680	101,874
Miscellaneous manufacturing	203	3,010	1,267	4,277	40,132
Total	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1974-75	3,008	90,202	22,220	112,422	733,728
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012

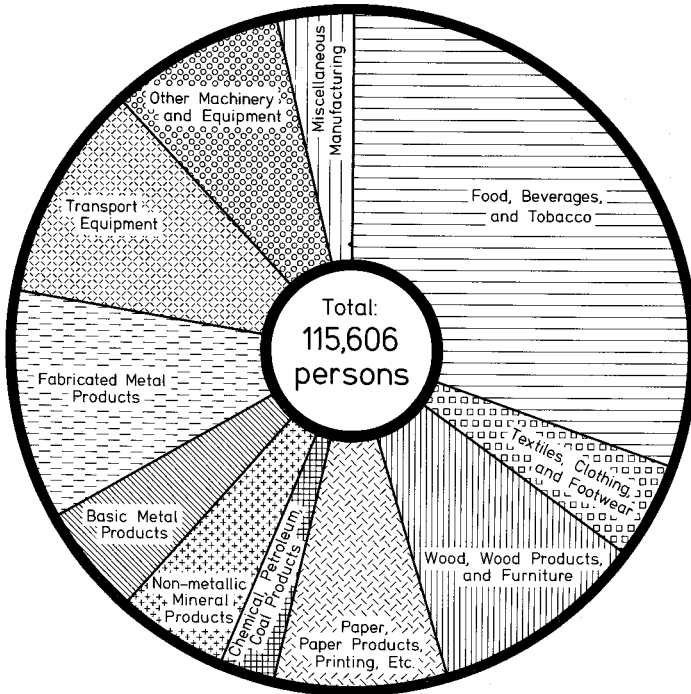
Industry sub-division	Turnover(e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,962,850	3,360	2,122,072	844,137	89,952
Textiles	51,200	1,929	35,072	18,057	1,798
Clothing and footwear	91,832	833	45,827	46,837	624
Wood, wood products, furniture	409,621	6,726	235,110	181,238	5,012
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	374,216	8,878	189,304	193,791	11,479
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	901,631	64,358	800,915	165,074	30,239
Non-metallic mineral products	462,694	4,399	258,438	208,655	16,497
Basic metal products	1,198,543	29,815	916,264	312,093	18,147
Fabricated metal products	618,118	10,922	400,336	228,704	10,678
Transport equipment	629,119	24,869	427,828	226,159	7,706
Other machinery and equipment	401,782	5,377	221,726	185,433	7,285
Miscellaneous manufacturing	202,051	3,826	123,761	82,115	5,236
Total	8,303,657	165,290	5,776,654	2,692,294	204,655

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

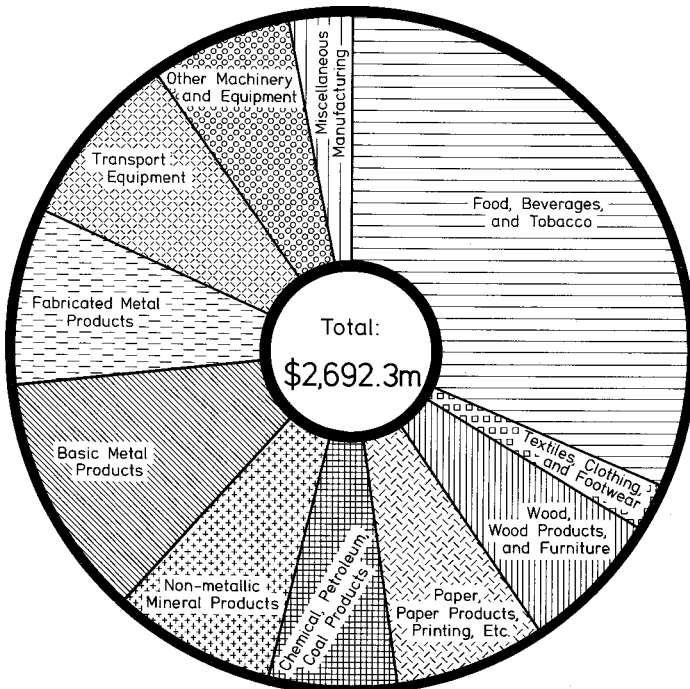
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1974-75	4,033,715	108,186	2,541,694	1,600,207	185,288
1975-76	4,564,221	86,978	2,851,112	1,800,088	216,010
1976-77	5,261,290	111,848	3,381,704	1,991,434	223,287
1977-78	5,525,413	69,843	3,504,813	2,090,444	216,320
1978-79	6,590,922	119,055	4,387,550	2,322,426	223,465
1979-80	8,303,657	165,290	5,776,654	2,692,294	204,655

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

MANUFACTURING QUEENSLAND ESTABLISHMENTS, 1979-80



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Industry Sub-division

The products of this sub-division 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 35,249 persons or 30.5 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing establishments in Queensland in 1979-80. 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.

The industry group contributing most to production in 1979-80 was the other food products group which includes raw sugar. The production of this group contributed \$311m, or 11.5 per cent, to total value added for 1979-80. Next in order of importance was the meat products group with \$264m, or 9.8 per cent, of value added for all manufacturing establishments.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)—FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments(b)	Employment(c)			Wages and salaries(d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	100	11,168	3,038	14,206	155,959
Milk products	40	1,725	417	2,142	24,388
Fruit and vegetable products	16	1,028	638	1,666	18,622
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c.	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	18	673	224	897	9,794
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	248	2,344	1,828	4,172	33,732
Other food products	97	7,759	953	8,712	106,282
Beverages and malt	62	2,312	437	2,749	31,656
Tobacco products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	589	27,572	7,677	35,249	390,161

Industry group	Turnover(e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat products	1,105,866	-9,532	832,409	263,925	22,565
Milk products	224,085	-262	172,303	51,521	8,350
Fruit and vegetable products	94,230	6,777	70,475	30,532	3,114
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	77,250	777	52,448	25,579	2,086
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	126,029	416	70,148	56,298	4,190
Other food products	1,008,935	7,697	705,701	310,932	41,312
Beverages and malt	224,689	2,334	146,748	80,274	7,098
Tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	2,962,850	3,360	2,122,072	844,137	89,952

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Geographical Distribution

Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Statistical Division or City	Establishments(b)	Persons employed(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover(e)	Purchases etc.(f)	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(g)
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	1,741	71,598	769,106	4,601,248	3,167,174	1,543,830	113,084
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,385	58,770	640,478	4,044,137	2,826,045	1,316,479	100,414
<i>Ipswich</i>	79	6,949	72,666	226,593	115,695	114,574	3,962
<i>Redcliffe</i>	29	391	3,068	11,338	6,825	4,749	351
Moreton	325	6,467	60,467	378,559	264,888	119,021	11,666
<i>Gold Coast</i>	156	2,306	22,117	110,000	71,949	40,863	3,151
Wide Bay-Burnett	227	6,569	69,057	386,310	241,715	139,306	12,597
<i>Bundaberg</i>	63	1,938	22,162	98,146	50,460	41,642	2,107
<i>Gympie</i>	27	663	5,702	41,396	32,136	9,340	3,644
<i>Maryborough</i>	35	1,568	16,653	78,722	50,725	26,987	2,393
Darling Downs	234	6,244	59,881	346,009	240,887	112,802	6,824
<i>Toowoomba</i>	90	3,831	37,671	195,162	126,309	71,667	5,201
<i>Warwick</i>	21	373	3,221	25,125	19,075	6,392	340
South-West	30	617	5,895	32,101	22,936	9,477	328
Fitzroy	143	5,879	71,008	446,979	276,212	186,848	11,805
<i>Gladstone</i>	28	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
<i>Rockhampton</i>	64	2,820	28,261	146,868	95,821	51,836	3,246
Central-West	8	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Mackay	100	3,582	40,431	337,759	243,930	99,010	11,069
<i>Mackay</i>	41	723	7,231	40,662	32,277	15,481	3,551
Northern	176	8,016	100,172	715,372	442,631	271,180	24,115
<i>Charters Towers</i>	7	51	369	2,117	1,313	812	13
<i>Townsville</i>	107	4,173	48,532	250,824	156,229	94,072	6,563
Far North	161	5,460	59,751	393,505	270,744	138,738	7,830
<i>Cairns</i>	58	1,673	18,427	66,126	50,959	30,377	684
North-West	25	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
<i>Mount Isa</i>	19	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total Queensland	3,170	115,606	1,253,012	8,303,657	5,776,654	2,692,294	204,655

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Including transfers in and selected expenses. (g) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The relative importance of the various types of establishments throughout Queensland, and the proportion of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated on page 315.

Capital Investment

The net amount expended on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets by the manufacturing sector during 1979-80 was \$205m. This was 8 per cent less than the comparable figure for the preceding year. Of this investment, \$90m 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 1975-76. Details are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra,

in the bulletin *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1975-76*, Catalogue No. 5315.0.

Size of Establishment

The following table provides data classified by industry sub-division and employment size for all manufacturing establishments. The statistics relate only to those establishments that were operating at 30 June 1980.

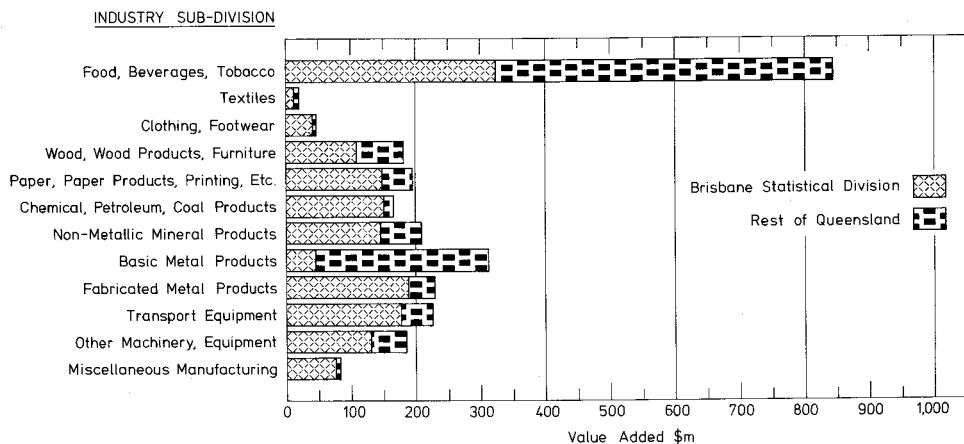
For employment size purposes, a manufacturing establishment is classified according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole, or only part of the year) excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AT 30 JUNE 1980

Industry sub-division	Establishments with fewer than 4 persons ^(a)	Establishments employing ^(b)					Total
		Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	155	262	111	79	36	101	744
Textiles	32	16	9	9	1	2	69
Clothing and footwear	32	19	22	23	16	8	120
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	495	290	160	98	32	16	1,091
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	90	98	59	36	20	20	323
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	14	21	11	11	4	10	71
Non-metallic mineral products	64	203	41	24	13	13	358
Basic metal products	7	17	7	11	5	12	59
Fabricated metal products	315	225	133	96	32	22	823
Transport equipment	119	100	52	25	13	22	331
Other machinery and equipment	128	122	76	62	28	18	429
Miscellaneous manufacturing	219	105	41	36	15	6	422
Total manufacturing	1,670	1,478	722	510	210	250	4,840
EMPLOYMENT							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	400	1,619	1,500	2,436	2,528	28,106	36,589
Textiles	71	98	112	290	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	1,266
Clothing and footwear	56	140	328	702	1,131	1,652	4,009
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	1,020	1,784	2,156	3,033	2,286	2,646	12,925
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	216	605	858	1,105	1,413	5,695	9,892
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30	132	154	428	294	2,027	3,065
Non-metallic mineral products	135	802	578	736	966	3,101	6,318
Basic metal products	12	100	112	397	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	5,984
Fabricated metal products	686	1,447	1,757	3,079	2,199	4,169	13,337
Transport equipment	267	619	696	763	878	8,698	11,921
Other machinery and equipment	306	741	1,004	2,024	1,686	4,287	10,048
Miscellaneous manufacturing	441	615	581	1,118	1,115	782	4,652
Total manufacturing	3,640	8,702	9,836	16,111	14,886	66,831	120,006

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — QUEENSLAND, 1979-80



Single-establishment Manufacturing Enterprises with Fewer than Four Persons Employed

The next table shows for each Statistical Division the limited range of data that is available for single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SINGLE-ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1979-80

Statistical Division	Establishments	Employment, including working proprietors, at 30 June			Wages and salaries (a)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Brisbane	734	1,225	406	1,631	5,678
Moreton	241	411	117	528	1,550
Wide Bay-Burnett	145	225	69	294	683
Darling Downs	134	232	57	289	802
South-West	23	39	8	47	162
Fitzroy	94	151	48	199	672
Central-West	10	16	3	19	70
Mackay	58	104	28	132	362
Northern	93	166	43	209	682
Far North	118	183	69	252	553
North-West	20	30	10	40	124
Total Queensland	1,670	2,782	858	3,640	11,338

(a) Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

4 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table.

Details relate only to commodities produced by manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

QUANTITIES OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 ^p	1980-81 ^p
Aerated waters '000 litres	139,161	145,537	153,317	165,455	166,171	186,955
Bacon and ham tonnes	14,498	17,265	21,199	18,569	24,668	23,804
Beans, green, quick frozen '000 kg	8,664	7,565	6,980	9,397	7,513	<i>n.p.</i>
Bedding and mattresses						
Bed bases No.	119,489	112,749	107,912	116,654	104,561	101,976
Mattresses: Innerspring No.	73,343	74,422	69,975	76,126	82,310	83,371
Other than inner spring No.	156,903	164,970	170,128	164,553	163,704	177,565
Bran and pollard tonnes	51,867	53,341	46,829	51,826	50,300	52,027
Bread '000 kg	119,299	114,997	119,057	130,307	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Bricks, clay '000	210,294	247,625	262,152	268,184	302,203	341,836
Butter '000 kg	10,965	7,573	4,837	5,644	3,505	2,791
Cheese '000 kg	12,809	11,461	10,106	12,562	11,328	10,962
Concrete blocks(a) '000	24,769	35,761	26,853	25,518	29,918	35,076
Concrete, ready-mixed . . '000 cu m	1,626	1,888	1,909	2,072	2,366	2,849
Cordials and syrups						
Fruit juice '000 litres	14,257	<i>n.p.</i>	15,175	<i>n.p.</i>	14,869	15,019
Other '000 litres	4,962	4,558	4,757	5,118	5,899	7,150
Detergents tonnes	12,402	11,219	11,153	16,977	20,078	23,730
Flour, wheaten tonnes	152,913	104,671	136,339	146,194	142,725	146,658
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers(b) '000 pairs	1,064	960	909	973	965	923
Meat, canned(c) tonnes	8,951	11,977	12,106	11,428	9,890	9,433
Milk, powdered '000 kg	14,402	12,945	9,178	9,728	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Paints and enamels '000 litres	18,143	18,007	17,551	18,743	19,980	19,553
Plywood (1 mm basis) . . '000 sq m	23,500	25,504	<i>n.p.</i>	27,773	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Soap and soap-based products tonnes	2,449	2,350	2,810	3,241	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Steel wire nails tonnes	4,004	3,676	3,991	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Stock and poultry foods						
Poultry pellets and crumbles tonnes	76,381	83,209	103,252	119,891	150,426	140,253
Poultry mash tonnes	91,209	79,216	72,999	66,106	52,959	49,990
Other prepared foods . . tonnes	71,006	103,908	99,338	119,307	127,833	142,656
Sugar, raw tonnes	2,751,414	3,163,239	3,208,540	2,748,858	2,807,477	3,148,955
Timber, sawn(d)						
Hardwoods cu m	263,900	297,175	249,378	250,037	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Softwoods: Natural cu m	98,642	107,845	97,208	115,642	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Plantation cu m	58,182	55,102	59,882	72,389	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Sleepers cu m	8,871	11,606	11,399	14,905	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Veneers '000 sq m	22,793	19,830	31,727	30,213	36,603	30,818
Water heating systems No.	28,945	28,294	29,075	32,883	31,603	41,631
Wheatmeal, edible tonnes	7,913	5,801	9,427	10,314	10,669	12,501

(a) Expressed in terms of 400 mm × 200 mm × 200 mm. (b) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (c) Including bacon, ham, and meat and vegetables; excluding rabbit, poultry, and baby foods. (d) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

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. Since 1979-80 censuses have been conducted annually. Details from the 1980-81 census are not yet available.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turnover(b)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, etc.(c)	Value added
					Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity								
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
1977-78	11	9,913	116.0	622.3	30.1	35.7	355.4	272.5
1979-80	10	10,980	149.2	870.0	43.7	46.1	498.7	373.7
Gas								
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
1977-78	7	704	6.8	30.4	1.7	1.9	13.2	17.4
1979-80	7	694	7.9	42.1	2.4	3.8	21.2	22.3

(a) Covers production and distribution. (b) 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. (c) Including selected expenses.

The historical development of the electricity and gas industries is given on page 299 of the 1977 Year Book.

Electricity Industry

Organisation

Queensland's electricity supply industry is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976-1980*. This act deals with 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 functions of generation and main transmission are carried out by the Queensland Electricity Generating Board. It operates the power stations and major transmission lines in the inter-connected grid supplying energy from Cooktown to the New South Wales border and west to centres such as Winton and Julia Creek. The Queensland Electricity Generating Board supplies energy in bulk to seven distributing boards which supply 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.

Generation and Distribution

During 1979-80, over 90 per cent of the State's generation was derived from steam power stations fuelled by black coal. Hydro-electric stations located in North Queensland provided around 5 per cent, depending on rainfall in the catchment areas, with the balance being generated by gas turbine and diesel power stations using light fuel oil. The Roma diesel power station also uses locally-produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1980-81 totalled 12,176m kWh. A further 146m kWh 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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Steam	1,789	1,998	2,511	2,734	2,696	2,971
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	38	52	51	48	49	48
Gas turbine	132	163	163	163	163	163
Total	2,091	2,345	2,857	3,077	3,040	3,314

The southern-central network is served by the following steam power stations: Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), Tennyson (240 MW), Bulimba (180 MW), Callide (120 MW), and Gladstone (1,375 MW). Gas turbine stations at Middle Ridge (60 MW), Swanbank "C" (30 MW), Rockhampton (25 MW), and Gladstone (14 MW) also serve the southern-central network.

The northern electricity network is supplied by a steam power station at 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 of the electricity supply industry in 1977, supply was provided in the area west of the larger regional authorities, 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 small centres. From 30 June 1977 direct involvement by Local Authorities in electricity undertakings ceased and the responsibility for supply to final consumers and the 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 121,027 circuit kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1981, which represented an increase of 7,404 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1980. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The single wire earth return system is used extensively in rural electrification and nearly 30,800 kilometres of line for this system of distribution was in service at 30 June 1981.

The approximate number of electricity consumers at 30 June 1981 was 833,500, an increase of 17,500 on the number at 30 June 1980.

Future Development

The Gladstone power station project in Central Queensland is well advanced. When complete, this station will comprise six 275 MW steam sets and one 14 MW gas turbine set. The first five steam sets and the gas turbine set are now operating. The remaining set is due for completion in early 1982.

Over \$100m has been spent on the construction of the Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project on the Brisbane River. The power station will consist of two 250 MW pump turbine units and commissioning is expected in 1984 after an estimated expenditure of \$220m. Contracts have been placed for all plant items and construction of the main power station structure together with installation of the main plant is well under way.

Work on the 1,400 MW power station comprising four 350 MW sets, being constructed on the Tarong coalfield, is advancing on schedule. Civil works associated with the project are well under way and contracts have been let for major construction works and plant items. The first set is programmed to commence service in mid-1984, the second in mid-1985, and the third and fourth in 1986.

The 700 MW Callide "B" power station consisting of two 350 MW sets is in the early stages of construction and is expected to be completed by 1987.

In addition a 1400 MW power station consisting of four 350 MW generating sets is to be constructed in central Queensland at Stanwell near Rockhampton.

Finances of Public Electricity Undertakings

During 1980-81 revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$563.5m. This represented an average price per unit sold of 5.29c and an average annual billing per consumer of \$640. Production cost was \$569.6m, an increase of 18 per cent over that for 1979-80.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Generation	72,815	66,128	60,764	98,641	103,791	118,975
Transmission	28,490	40,277	31,677	22,771	45,627	51,733
Distribution	37,072	42,126	46,882	57,171	71,636	93,263
Other	12,369	13,433	27,015	23,848	24,244	40,279
Total	150,745	161,965	166,337	202,431	245,298	304,250

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1980-81, \$173.6m was provided from this source. Total funds raised to finance capital works during 1980-81 were \$301.4m.

Electrical Accidents

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	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Employees(a)	Others	Persons	Employees(a)	Others	Persons	Employees(a)	Others	Persons
Fatal	—	14	14	1	17	18	2	11	13
Non-fatal	19	303	322	28	276	304	53	297	350
Total	19	317	336	29	293	322	55	308	363

(a) Within the electrical industry.

Gas Industry

In 1980-81 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 available in reticulated form in Oakey, Ipswich, Dalby, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

During 1980–81 natural gas sales in franchise areas were 3,500 terajoules, an increase of 1.7 per cent over those for 1979–80. Sales of town gas decreased by 2 per cent from 1,042 terajoules in 1979–80 to 1,021 terajoules in 1980–81.

Consumption of liquefied petroleum gas increased from 59,500 tonnes in 1979–80 to 63,400 tonnes in 1980–81, an increase of 6.6 per cent. The most significant growth market has been for automotive liquefied petroleum gas which has increased by 107.3 per cent from 4,620 tonnes in 1979–80 to 9,575 tonnes in 1980–81.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class (8202.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry (8203.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size Group and Industry Group (8204.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics by Industry (8205.3) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced (8301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class (8203.0) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size (8204.0) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced (8303.0) (*annual*)

Production Bulletins Nos. 1–8 (8357.0 to 8364.0) (*monthly*)

Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry, States, Territories and Australia (8208.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

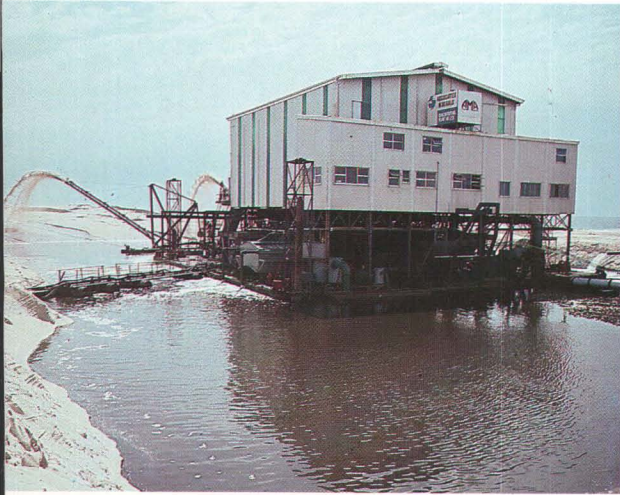
Annual reports of the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland, and the Government Gas Engineer and Chief Gas Examiner.



Pine seedlings in a nursery seed bed, Tibrogargan



Oddly-angled wheels ensure good soil compaction around newly-planted pine seedlings, Beerburrum



Mineral sands extraction plant spraying processed sand to re-form the beach, Stradbroke Island

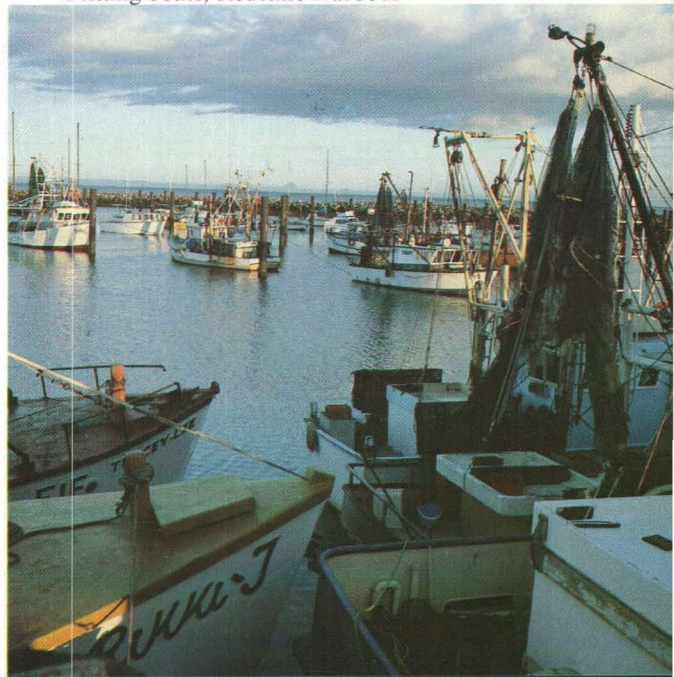


Loading pine logs on to a timber jinker, Beerburrum

MINING, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES—Chapter 17

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Open-cut coal mining, Blackwater



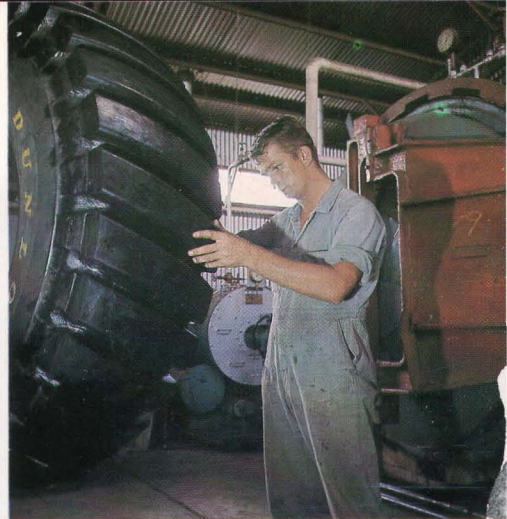
Fishing boats, Redcliffe Harbour



A selection of semi-precious stones found in Queensland

MINING—Chapter 17

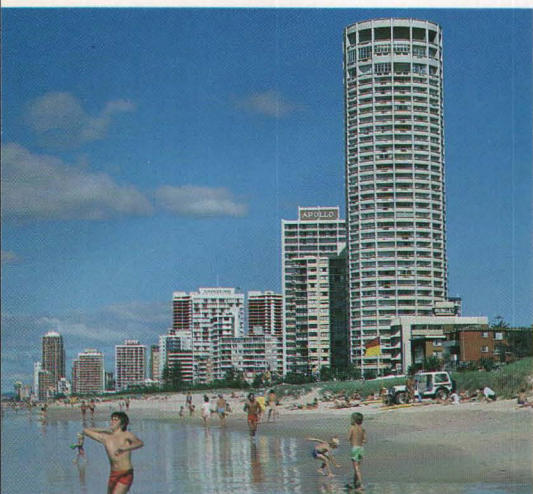
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



Retreading a tyre for heavy machinery, Mount Isa

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Chapter 18

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



Gold Coast beach flanked by high rise buildings



Screen printing T-shirts, Cairns

TOURISM—Chapter 24

Photos: The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Eating out in the Gold Coast sunshine



Relaxing on the beach, Moreton Island



Chapter 19

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

The 1901 *Year Book* reported that "Queensland is essentially a country of exports" and that "gold, products of the pastoral industry and sugar, are the chief items of exports; these three products or group of products comprise between them 91 per cent of all exports". External trade is still of great importance to Queensland, as the comparatively small population and secondary industry of the State provide only a limited market for local production.

The power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States is conferred on the Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Government and that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States is to be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, trade agreements, import and export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 65, 1981, pages 615 to 626).

External trade statistics are classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. Since 1 July 1978, these classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Second Revision), which in turn is closely related to the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (formerly known as 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 Industry and Commerce.

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

The recorded value of imports is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. In practice, the basis for valuation is generally taken to be the invoice price subject to certain safeguards and adjustments where necessary. Because of the change in the basis of valuation the recorded imports figures from 1976-77 are not comparable with those for previous years.

From July 1978 a change was made in the system of recording the State from which exports took place. From that date exports are recorded on a "State of origin" basis instead of "State of final shipment". Overseas imports continue to be recorded on a "State of lodgement of import documents" and therefore do not provide a record of State of final consumption. Goods imported directly into Queensland may pass to other States and more importantly goods recorded as imported by other States pass into Queensland.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by importers and exporters. The statistics compiled, however, are 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.

In addition there is 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 for the last six years.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Direction of trade	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Exports						
Overseas(a)	2,046.4	2,322.0	2,815.6	2,821.4	3,300.1	4,261.7
Interstate(b)	683.8	727.4	972.3	1,114.1	1,412.2	1,596.7
Imports						
Overseas	580.1	634.9	835.8	887.2	1,028.0	1,321.1
Interstate(b)	1,424.0	1,673.8	2,156.9	2,386.4	2,866.0	3,272.3

(a) From July 1978 recorded on a State of origin basis, not on a State of final shipment basis as previously. (b) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's overseas exports in 1979-80 were worth \$4,261.7m, an increase of \$961.6m on the figure recorded in 1978-79. Minerals (including coal) were the most valuable exports, accounting for \$2,109.7m, or 49.5 per cent, of the State's total overseas exports. The value of coal exports was \$920.5m (\$105.6m higher than in 1978-79), of which \$682.6m, or 74.2 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$462.5m, which was \$227.4m more than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$345.4m.

Sugar exports in 1979-80 were valued at \$661.4m, or 15.5 per cent, of the State's total exports, compared with \$444.2m in 1978-79, while the value of meat exported was \$664.4m, which was \$30.2m higher than the figure for the previous year.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports to Japan in 1979-80 was \$1,493.9m, which was 35.1 per cent of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 14.7 per cent (\$625.7m) and Canada for 5.1 per cent (\$216.9m). The corresponding percentages going to these three countries in 1978-79 were 36.3, 16.8, and 4.2, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 9.6 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1979-80.

Interstate

Interstate exports are mainly divided into three major groups. As a group, food and live animals was the major export earner in 1979-80 with \$466.9m (29.2 per cent), followed by

manufactured goods classified chiefly by material at \$368.5m (23.1 per cent) and machinery and transport equipment at \$349.0m (21.9 per cent). Road motor vehicles and parts was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by copper.

Principal Items and Destinations of Exports

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland to overseas countries and to other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States(a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,708,378	466,942
Animals, live	14,485	93,570
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	605,419	22,198
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	8,016	146
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	30,639	8,920
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	20,288	31,114
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried	9,618	826
Butter, including ghee	6,643	2,253
Cheese	281	5,147
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	907	n.p.
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	62,038	6,594
Wheat, unmilled	148,706	11
Barley, unmilled	28,899	825
Millet and panicum, unmilled	1,837	765
Sorghum, unmilled	50,477	200
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains	3,176	4,495
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	3,754	17,253
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	5,455	12,268
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	7,008	39,217
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	1,818	39,280
Sugar, raw or refined	661,387	n.p.
Molasses	5,722	3
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery	498	2,189
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	9,972	8,133
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat	395	n.p.
Food preparations, n.e.s.	20,939	24,373
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	2,939	48,857
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc.	1,333	950
Alcoholic beverages	1,391	12,142
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse	147	n.p.
Tobacco manufactures	68	n.p.
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	966,850	172,525
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	54,157	1,662
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	2,634	n.p.
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	6,626	n.p.
Peanuts	7,973	n.p.
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	21,495	2,945
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	1,184	4,450
Wool fibres and other animal hair	124,163	n.p.
Zinc ore and concentrates	} 717,252	154,943
Tin ore and concentrates		
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands		
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	31,365	5,298
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	925,434	59,104
Coal, coke, and briquettes	920,502	n.p.
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases	4,932	n.p.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States(a)
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	29,024	8,598
Tallow, edible	4,388	1,560
Tallow, inedible	23,967	7,038
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	669	
<i>Chemicals</i>	23,887	43,931
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	504,749	368,517
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	2,057	12,540
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	1,104	11,611
Plywood and veneers	485	10,293
Other wood and cork manufactures, excluding furniture	391	11,381
Paper and paperboard	2,503	43,191
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	812	3,700
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	650	17,490
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings	167	3,014
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	12,469	15,320
Iron and steel	3,598	15,307
Copper and copper-base alloys	143,412	n.p.
Lead and lead-base alloys	319,046	n.p.
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	12,540	6,177
Metal containers for storage and transport	850	2,927
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	143	18,329
Wire products: nails, screws, bolts, etc.: tools	770	691
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	3,750	32,596
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	70,280	348,996
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	17,455	40,526
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	20,576	17,974
Electric power machinery and switchgear	3,620	12,252
Domestic electrical equipment	210	9,993
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	506	n.p.
Railway and tramway vehicles	11,571	n.p.
Road motor vehicles and parts	5,967	260,221
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles: aircraft, ships, boats and floating structures	10,375	2,860
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	6,237	79,190
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	245	11,376
Furniture	339	12,158
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	1,159	23,949
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles	216	n.p.
Printed matter	652	8,958
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	220	n.p.
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter)	51	196
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	3,354	11,434
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	8,952	—
Total merchandise trade	4,246,730	1,596,660
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	14,967	—
Total recorded trade	4,261,697	1,596,660

(a) 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 (a)
(\$'000)

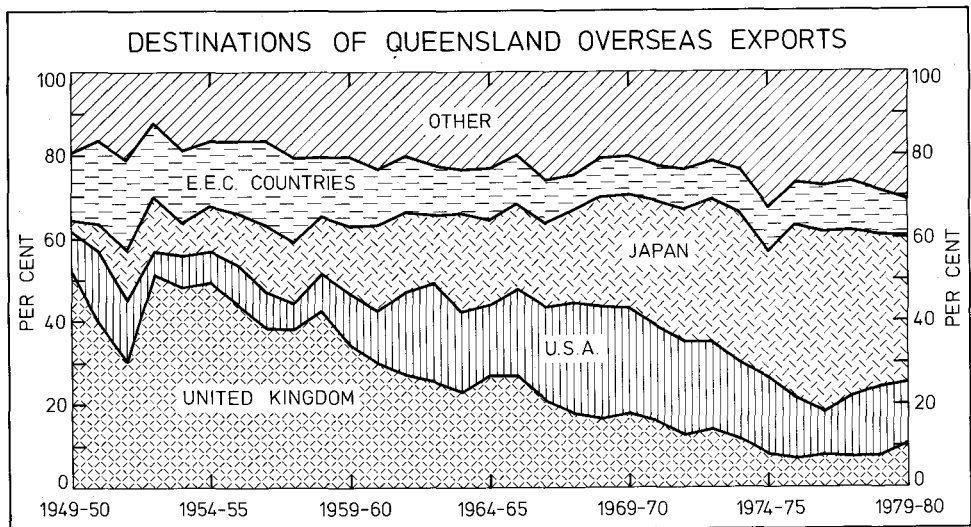
Year	Wool	Meat(b)	Sugar	Coal(c)	Cereal grains(d)
<i>Canada</i>					
1974-75	—	16,066	165,265	—	—
1975-76	9	18,807	99,594	—	11
1976-77	11	24,473	91,854	—	13
1977-78	—	18,304	95,493	—	—
1978-79	—	21,981	42,713	—	—
1979-80	—	31,859	92,754	—	3
<i>European Economic Community(e)</i>					
1974-75	23,948	2,034	—	62,578	1,899
1975-76	24,582	4,621	—	67,562	7,099
1976-77	36,643	6,364	—	103,173	23,464
1977-78	19,687	6,920	—	138,293	425
1978-79	33,329	11,294	—	126,262	424
1979-80	38,333	12,773	—	109,736	919
<i>Japan</i>					
1974-75	20,293	13,307	106,360	341,360	51,303
1975-76	33,987	42,167	214,668	484,989	72,578
1976-77	44,771	64,397	274,207	608,171	84,123
1977-78	33,164	73,527	217,667	628,469	46,229
1978-79	37,235	118,170	224,686	582,085	53,416
1979-80	32,171	178,499	270,369	682,621	56,201
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
1974-75	2,458	9,675	33,821	5,239	949
1975-76	3,079	6,132	15,149	15,483	1,060
1976-77	4,735	7,172	20,164	14,629	889
1977-78	2,709	5,966	3,318	15,440	250
1978-79	2,685	17,581	—	25,607	407
1979-80	2,731	12,996	—	33,863	852
<i>United States</i>					
1974-75	277	103,760	158,671	—	65
1975-76	2,386	130,778	103,978	—	3
1976-77	1,678	116,899	54,821	—	925
1977-78	1,712	171,564	79,856	2,568	—
1978-79	3,436	322,033	22,156	4,083	657
1979-80	1,863	304,313	49,221	1,864	—
<i>Other</i>					
1974-75	15,700	28,206	168,729	4,170	67,645
1975-76	13,491	51,227	127,946	18,398	69,779
1976-77	35,128	94,803	188,944	23,678	52,597
1977-78	29,966	104,186	131,879	63,431	50,193
1978-79	35,177	143,121	154,648	76,898	89,764
1979-80	48,900	123,922	249,043	92,418	176,946
<i>Total</i>					
1974-75	62,676	173,048	632,846	413,347	121,861
1975-76	77,534	253,732	561,335	586,432	150,530
1976-77	122,965	314,108	629,991	749,651	162,011
1977-78	87,238	380,467	528,213	848,201	97,077
1978-79	111,862	634,180	444,203	814,935	144,668
1979-80	123,998	664,362	661,387	920,502	234,921

(a) From 1 July 1978 overseas export statistics comprise State of origin produce which was previously categorised by State of final shipment. (b) Including meat preparations and edible offal. (c) Including coal, coke, and briquettes. (d) Including wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, panicum, sorghum, canary seed, etc. (e) Excluding United Kingdom.

The next table shows the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Beef and veal, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	191,846	252,190	281,061	309,424	346,521	265,303
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	4,726	7,356	8,683	8,518	8,294	5,575
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	13,426	17,852	20,183	19,710	24,985	19,005
Bacon and hams	'000 kg	257	152	176	119	141	133
Meat preserved	'000 kg	4,927	5,637	8,937	9,684	9,147	7,968
Butter	'000 kg	2,880	2,547	1,442	1,506	3,199	3,993
Milk and cream	'000 kg	7,350	8,850	11,113	10,611	12,440	10,856
Cheese	'000 kg	918	897	2,068	402	563	234
Eggs in shell	dozen	369,060	1,130,075	319,481	355,617	277,343	307,161
Eggs not in shell	'000 kg	2,895	3,729	2,095	1,215	1,508	914
Wheat	tonne	334,234	390,787	511,511	466,691	681,247	1,043,530
Barley	tonne	210,894	294,868	341,857	107,612	214,936	236,721
Sorghum	tonne	492,771	637,806	626,509	352,630	464,802	499,156
Flour, wheaten	'000 kg	36,074	28,198	39,386	26,057	17,310	12,605
Fruit juices	'000 L	1,056	1,007	1,040	1,358	1,287	3,223
Sugar	'000 kg	1,971,295	1,975,996	2,532,195	2,449,705	1,827,106	2,188,122
Molasses	tonne	246,232	300,043	278,367	169,582	74,450	74,964
Hides, horse and cattle . . .	'000 kg	36,447	46,718	39,806	40,292	55,259	45,070
Skins, sheep and lamb . . .	'000 kg	5,212	7,315	6,310	4,514	2,181	1,608
Animal fats	'000 kg	34,043	70,886	62,672	82,287	93,733	54,797
Coal	tonne	17,433,235	15,423,983	18,526,027	20,177,112	19,296,373	20,972,102
Copper	'000 kg	96,082	84,789	109,750	89,832	82,888	138,501
Lead	'000 kg	125,904	133,469	128,053	187,439	147,978	154,999
Zinc	'000 kg	209,040	116,759	156,978	119,345	119,888	76,393
Wool, greasy	'000 kg	42,827	52,481	65,496	41,912	49,848	49,187
Wool, scoured or other . . .	'000 kg	1,583	1,612	2,276	1,868	1,793	1,474



4 IMPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1979-80 were valued at \$1,321.1m, compared with \$1,028.0m in 1978-79. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$565.7m, or 42.8 per cent of the total, of which \$400.6m came from the United States and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1979-80 were: chemicals, \$77.0m; residual fuel oils, \$120.9m; petroleum, \$91.0m; and distillate fuels, \$50.7m.

Interstate

The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 71.4 per cent in 1979-80, 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 1979-80 totalled \$3,272.3m.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1979-80 was valued at \$930.2m, of which road vehicles and parts comprised \$445.0m. Other important items from other States were: iron and steel, \$360.4m; chemicals, \$305.3m; and clothing and footwear, \$176.4m.

Principal Items and Origin of Imports

The next table shows the principal items imported into Queensland from overseas and from other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	35,982	482,597
Cattle, live	—	53,169
Sheep, live	—	8,793
Other live animals	1,148	7,140
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	159	20,420
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	344	11,700
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	15	20,370
Butter, cheese, and eggs	862	31,362
Fish and fish preparations	13,371	10,860
Cereals and flour and meal thereof	349	6,026
Breakfast foods, prepared	12	7,646
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	1,123	29,182
Fruit, fresh or dried	833	19,198
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	739	18,233
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	4,560	2,382
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	943	11,207
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	2,133	15,736
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	346	43,849
Coffee	688	36,410
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	121	43,592
Tea	3,902	9,294
Feeding stuff for animals	2,755	7,655
Margarine and other prepared edible fats	—	11,260
Other food and food preparations	1,579	57,111
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	7,870	67,368
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	57	6,169
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry	1,064	22,268
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	1,456	11,060
Tobacco	3,644	27,872
Tobacco manufactures	1,650	—
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	35,310	42,133
Hides and skins, undressed	8	n.p.
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	771	—
Timber	14,710	13,283
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork	3,993	n.p.
Wool fibres and other animal hair	161	n.p.
Fertilisers, crude	3,502	n.p.
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	9,574	n.p.
Mineral sands	—	n.p.
Other	2,591	2,511

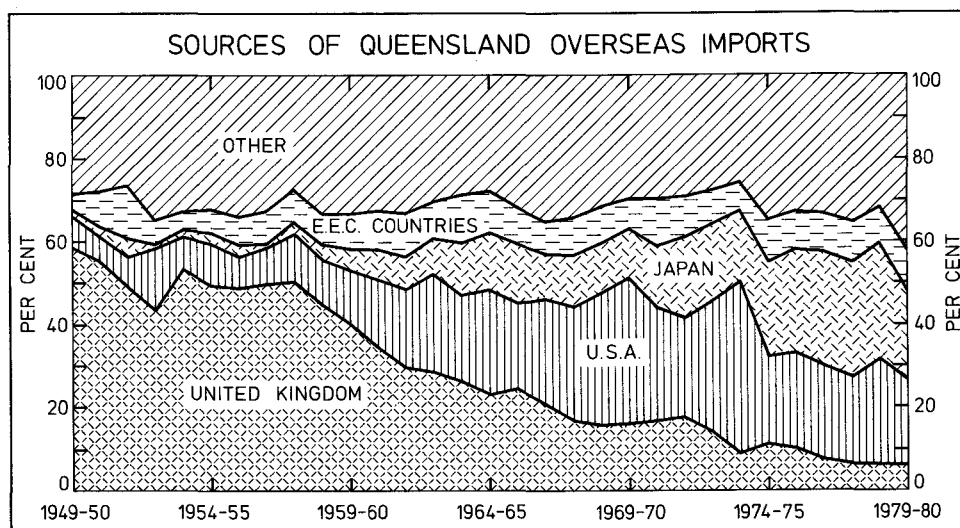
OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	312,417	211,638
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	91,027	n.p.
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	25,887	n.p.
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	14,991	n.p.
Distillate fuels	50,703	19,355
Residual fuel oils (except enriched)	120,946	5
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	8,226	8,535
Other petroleum products and gases, and coal	636	3,839
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	8,376	17,827
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	6,768	12,822
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,608	5,005
<i>Chemicals</i>	77,043	305,271
Chemical elements and compounds	33,586	30,901
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	2,226	22,893
Medical and pharmaceutical products	653	92,759
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	490	39,525
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	952	30,637
Fertilisers, manufactured	10,040	n.p.
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,298	n.p.
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	9,935	34,971
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	16,863	40,040
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	176,463	801,647
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	2,213	2,352
Materials of rubber	2,887	8,719
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	26,152	45,166
Veneers, plywood, etc.	4,353	11,197
Paper and paperboard	22,954	33,689
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	2,033	40,382
Textile yarn and thread	2,494	11,041
Textile fabrics	18,140	30,908
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods	3,758	1,905
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	4,545	20,494
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	12,949	20,094
Glass and glassware	8,592	11,380
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	2,533	3,125
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	15,332	9,978
Iron and steel		
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	260	2,453
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	2,749	103,852
Universal plates and sheets	3,682	105,872
Hoop and strip	1,867	65,033
Railway and tramway track materials (including rails)	32	10,144
Wire (excluding wire rod)	447	49,567
Wire netting	301	2,294
Barbed wire	299	6,009
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	6,563	9,980
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	21	4,754
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	3,063	67,568
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	472	14,580
Other wire products of any metal	1,182	11,596
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	2,051	15,885
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	8,486	16,120
Cutlery	1,101	4,957
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	2,102	9,699
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	10,565	47,594
Other	2,284	3,260
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	565,718	930,183
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	59,933	12,682
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	22,482	43,807
Tractors	39,421	33,749

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80—continued
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>		
Office machines, electric and non-electric	4,210	10,489
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	9,795	13,125
Other machines, appliances, parts, except electrical, n.e.s. .. .	116,292	118,296
Electric power machinery and switchgear	14,270	11,625
Equipment for distributing electricity	3,604	34,556
Telecommunications apparatus	15,244	51,411
Domestic electric and non-electric equipment	13,297	109,584
Other electric machinery and apparatus	11,410	32,406
Railway and tramway vehicles	409	n.p.
Passenger motor cars	85,102	247,282
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	86,193	58,036
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts .. .	47,120	124,424
Other road vehicles	18,181	15,220
Aircraft, ships, and boats	18,753	n.p.
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	85,521	409,111
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings .. .	1,086	20,540
Furniture	6,689	15,549
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	9,833	141,455
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	5,214	34,971
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus .. .	10,201	12,607
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	1,210	16,741
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	6,012	11,841
Printed matter	14,625	23,585
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc. .. .	9,060	38,971
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods .. .	13,772	33,269
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1,198	13,485
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	6,622	46,097
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	5,107	—
Total merchandise trade	1,309,807	3,267,776
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	11,255	4,510
Total recorded trade	1,321,062	3,272,286

(a) 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.(a)	Chemicals	Materials of rubber(b)	Paper and paperboard	Road vehicles	Textile fabrics(c)
<i>Canada</i>						
1974-75	—	2,304	53	5,869	197	159
1975-76	640	3,568	36	2,868	480	76
1976-77	2,565	2,730	28	3,202	547	56
1977-78	4,051	2,321	30	1,565	828	205
1978-79	45	2,019	64	2,409	638	140
1979-80	42	5,800	85	1,997	1,722	158
<i>European Economic Community(d)</i>						
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
1976-77	4,839	6,586	1,992	674	7,746	1,280
1977-78	1,155	9,951	1,856	657	11,201	1,321
1978-79	439	9,375	2,317	845	19,442	1,821
1979-80	12,084	9,610	2,942	1,139	8,082	2,354
<i>Japan</i>						
1974-75	299	9,521	5,343	1,429	62,440	3,412
1975-76	35	9,561	6,624	1,112	77,456	3,454
1976-77	71	12,831	8,607	1,859	114,125	5,226
1977-78	42	10,656	9,162	2,315	105,117	5,085
1978-79	77	10,878	10,313	2,098	153,589	3,947
1979-80	545	13,036	12,849	2,178	163,314	3,968
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1974-75	852	6,989	4,164	536	2,619	2,928
1975-76	234	9,647	3,252	429	1,214	2,240
1976-77	458	6,867	3,528	330	1,218	2,200
1977-78	458	5,367	2,576	321	2,532	2,461
1978-79	513	6,731	2,441	593	2,641	1,905
1979-80	9,110	7,883	3,746	718	1,852	2,076
<i>United States</i>						
1974-75	459	17,600	2,705	984	18,647	856
1975-76	337	23,707	2,212	1,006	20,738	1,084
1976-77	300	26,224	2,085	1,919	24,373	1,548
1977-78	408	23,679	2,883	1,344	29,356	1,809
1978-79	418	28,714	2,438	1,780	39,356	1,786
1979-80	756	30,299	2,777	1,766	44,202	3,129
<i>Other</i>						
1974-75	65,620	3,970	1,861	6,593	16,752	13,446
1975-76	84,282	2,766	1,730	8,683	14,370	9,750
1976-77	97,534	2,492	2,682	13,176	16,045	15,061
1977-78	126,250	6,038	3,260	11,581	12,010	14,985
1978-79	103,595	7,105	3,591	13,633	11,517	17,778
1979-80	289,880	10,415	6,640	15,156	17,424	16,288
<i>Total</i>						
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
1976-77	105,766	57,731	18,923	21,160	164,054	25,370
1977-78	132,364	58,012	19,767	17,783	161,044	25,866
1978-79	105,087	64,822	21,164	21,358	227,183	27,377
1979-80	312,417	77,043	29,039	22,954	236,596	27,973

(a) Including mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials. (b) Including tyres and tubes. (c) Including clothing. (d) 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, 1979-80

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	27,935	1,527,181	—	952,703
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .	'000 kg	289,883	19,125	44	11,909
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations .. .	'000 kg	8,101	11,831	208	4,780
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .	'000 kg	10,856	2,342	18	20,491
Butter and cheese .. .	'000 kg	4,227	4,237	337	17,723
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations .. .	'000 kg	6,297	<i>n.p.</i>	7,088	3,179
Wheat .. .	tonne	1,043,530	131	—	1,297
Other unmilled cereals .. .	tonne	769,400	19,800	549	31,987
Flour and meal of wheat .. .	'000 kg	12,605	17,473	—	<i>n.p.</i>
Cereal preparations .. .	'000 kg	9,732	19,707	702	48,672
Sugar .. .	'000 kg	2,188,122	<i>n.p.</i>	1	<i>n.p.</i>
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products .. .	'000 kg	171,885	(<i>a</i>)	146	20,411
Coffee .. .	'000 kg	16	(<i>a</i>)	86	3,308
Tea .. .	'000 kg	6	(<i>a</i>)	2,488	3,077
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats .. .	'000 kg	459	<i>n.p.</i>	—	9,626
Alcoholic beverages .. .	'000 litre	2,799	11,544	666	31,334
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .	'000 kg	33	<i>n.p.</i>	1,184	5,991
Hides and skins .. .	'000 kg	46,678	<i>n.p.</i>	—	<i>n.p.</i>
Rubber, crude .. .	'000 kg	17	(<i>a</i>)	520	—
Timber .. .	cu metre	24,646	24,633	67,897	85,271
Wool and other animal hair .. .	'000 kg	50,710	<i>n.p.</i>	185	<i>n.p.</i>
Cotton fibres .. .	'000 kg	12,677	2,931	82	(<i>a</i>)
Fertilisers, crude .. .	'000 kg	110	(<i>a</i>)	95,470	<i>n.p.</i>
Salt .. .	tonne	43	(<i>a</i>)	4	3,517
Mineral sands .. .	'000 kg	<i>n.p.</i>	(<i>a</i>)	—	<i>n.p.</i>
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .	'000 litre	—	(<i>a</i>)	832,197	<i>n.p.</i>
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .	'000 litre	886	(<i>a</i>)	127,529	<i>n.p.</i>
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .	'000 litre	662	(<i>a</i>)	91,781	<i>n.p.</i>
Distillate fuels .. .	'000 litre	12,626	(<i>a</i>)	249,416	112,035
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	35,466	(<i>a</i>)	953,872	2
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .	'000 kg	11,857	<i>n.p.</i>	113,942	<i>n.p.</i>
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood .. .	'000 sq m	368	14,006	7,132	(<i>a</i>)
Copper and copper alloys .. .	'000 kg	73,930	<i>n.p.</i>	355	(<i>a</i>)
Lead and lead alloys .. .	'000 kg	152,659	<i>n.p.</i>	2	(<i>a</i>)

(a) Interstate figures not recorded separately.

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State. The export statistics in this table are compiled on a "State of final shipment" basis and therefore will not correspond with the total shown as Queensland exports in earlier tables.

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 14, Transport and Communication, Section 2.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
(\$'000)

Port	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Brisbane(a)						
Imports	491,682	521,730	705,026	732,553	864,514	1,062,293
Exports(b)	585,283	708,370	850,198	805,299	1,263,708	1,428,531
Maryborough						
Imports	125	115	132	122	144	104
Exports	—	—	1	—	—	699
Bundaberg						
Imports	16	111	775	809	519	342
Exports	75,653	128,824	164,574	139,234	51,456	96,576
Gladstone						
Imports	41,829	48,121	51,616	36,108	66,065	92,914
Exports	306,190	360,355	473,490	521,509	570,686	629,683
Rockhampton(c)						
Imports	924	461	871	1,410	3,052	4,487
Exports	11,168	9,881	9,932	15,000	13,630	16,273
Mackay						
Imports	8,230	8,039	17,525	11,529	10,313	22,896
Exports	205,921	125,052	132,925	133,323	84,618	108,998
Hay Point						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	217,082	384,156	489,498	581,968	533,330	652,532
Bowen						
Imports	1	1	1	7	9	19
Exports	4,312	6,545	5,544	5,848	5,408	7,176
Townsville(d)						
Imports	28,760	41,696	45,578	88,348	61,777	103,432
Exports	440,656	397,690	496,823	467,862	544,177	897,750
Innisfail						
Imports	—	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Exports	71,126	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Cairns						
Imports	4,508	(f) 8,130	(f) 6,409	(f) 7,800	(f) 10,124	(f) 17,777
Exports	127,440	(f)199,714	(f)191,062	(f)148,170	(f)170,532	(f)243,643
Cape Flattery						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	561	711	672	1,709	2,895	3,691
Thursday Island						
Imports	316	427	556	110	1,760	1,697
Exports	1,015	722	888	1,439	1,289	1,929
Weipa						
Imports	3,660	6,064	7,240	8,382	9,733	15,093
Exports(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total						
Imports	580,051	634,893	835,729	887,179	1,028,010	1,321,055
Exports	2,046,407	2,322,021	2,815,608	2,821,362	3,241,730	4,087,481

(a) Including Karumba. (b) Including Weipa. (c) Including Archer Point. (d) Including Lucinda. (e) Included with Cairns. (f) Including Innisfail. (g) Included with the port of Brisbane.

7 EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index measures changes in prices of all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported into Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation).

The index is a fixed weights index on reference base 1974-75 = 100 and replaces a previous index which had a reference base of 1959-60 = 100. A detailed description of previous Export Price Indexes is contained in *Year Book Australia No. 55, 1969*, pages 256 and 257, and in *Year Book Australia No. 58, 1972*, pages 240 to 242.

The index items, i.e. the commodities directly represented in the index, were selected on the basis of their export values in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with the average value of exports for each item over the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. Many of the items carry not only their own weight but also the weight of unpriced commodities whose prices are considered to move in a similar manner. Full details of the weighting pattern of the new Export Price Index, i.e. the percentage contribution for index items and groups, are available from the ABS on request.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected items included in the index. The point of pricing for the Export Price Index is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e. prices are on the basis f.o.b. at main Australian ports of export. As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

The price series used relate to specified standards, grades, types, etc. of each commodity with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality. Wherever possible, prices to predominant export markets are used for each of the specified goods priced, in order to lessen the impact of price variations attributable solely to changes, over time, in market destinations. In most cases prices are combined using fixed weights between markets. Weights between markets are reviewed from time to time and revised where necessary.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of Each Index: Year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	Meat and meat preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Sugar and sugar preparations	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	All groups
1975-76 ..	115	94	89	105	119	152	109
1976-77 ..	125	89	83	135	140	164	122
1977-78 ..	154	81	72	139	151	176	128
1978-79 ..	234	86	74	153	157	178	144
1979-80 ..	285	107	95	181	189	180	174
1980-81 ..	274	121	143	190	207	189	185

(a) Index numbers for selected divisions of Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC).

The index shows that during 1980-81 prices of textile fibres and their wastes rose by 4.4 per cent, metalliferous ores and metal scrap by 9.5 per cent, coal, coke, and briquettes by 5.0 per cent, cereals and cereal preparations by 13.1 per cent, and sugar and sugar preparations by 50.5 per cent, while prices of meat and meat preparations fell by 3.9 per cent. The net result was an increase of 6.3 per cent in the all groups index.

8 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. The activities of 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; the Agent-General; and the Commissioner for Queensland. 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 45 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 late 1980 Australia had 171 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and in 55 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 administered by the Export Development Grants Board 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.

To reward improved export performance, the Board also administers the *Export Expansion Grants Act 1978*. Grants, which are taxable, are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in exports in a grant year over the average annual exports in the three immediately preceding years. The scheme will run until mid-1982.

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

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.

Commissioner for Queensland

On 8 November 1979 the Government of Queensland appointed the first Commissioner for Queensland to Japan, the appointment being for a period of six years. His functions are to consolidate growing and close trade, investment, and cultural relations between Japan and Queensland.

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 by 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; and (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.

Arising from their commitment under GATT, the developed countries have introduced the "Generalised System of Preferences" (GSP) which offers tariff preferences on developing country products.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and was substantially revised and expanded from 1 January 1974. A further major review of the system took place in 1976. It covers most dutiable manufactured, semi-manufactured, and substantially-processed primary products and offers margins of preference which are generally 10 to 15 percentage points below the general tariff rate.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products are now referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Australia has entered into trade agreements with many other countries. Australia has no bilateral trade agreements with West European countries, the majority of whom are now members of the European Economic Community. The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid 1960s.

For further information on the above bodies, agreements, etc. readers are referred to the *Year Book of Australia*.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Overseas Trade (5401.3) (*annual*)

Overseas and Interstate Trade (5402.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Overseas Trade, Part 1: Exports and Imports (5409.0) (*annual*)

Overseas Trade, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0) (*annual*)

Australian Exports, Country by Commodity (5411.0) (*annual*)

Australian Imports, Country by Commodity (5414.0) (*annual*)

Export Price Index (6405.0) (*monthly*)

Chapter 20

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* 1926–1981. 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* 1962–1981 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 1962-1981* and The Sugar Board constituted under *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, the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty Ltd, and the Co-operative Sugar Millers' Association 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 six seasons to 1981 the aggregates have been as follows: 1976, 2,790,000 tonnes; 1977, 2,793,500 tonnes; 1978, 2,793,970 tonnes; 1979, 2,794,380 tonnes; 1980, 2,888,200 tonnes; and 1981, 3,080,000 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 areas of caneland to growers, who are allocated individual farm peaks. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak. At 30 June 1981 there were 6,629 assignments and an assigned area of 343,747 hectares.

Sugar Marketing

Sugar is marketed in Australia under the terms of an Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The present Agreement, the Sugar Agreement 1979, entered into force on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. Under this Agreement the Commonwealth Government agrees to maintain an embargo on sugar imports. For its part, the Queensland Government agrees to control the production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices and on conditions determined in accordance with the Agreement, meets the costs of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board advises and acts for the Queensland Government on matters concerning raw sugar acquired in Queensland and raw sugar purchased from N.S.W. The Board's functions encompass the quantity and quality of raw sugar accepted for marketing, the storage, freighting, and marketing of raw and refined sugars, and the payment of the net proceeds of sales to mills.

The Queensland Government contracts each year with CSR Limited and Millaquin Sugar Company Pty Limited, for the refining and marketing of sugar for the domestic market. The two companies also attend to the collection of sales proceeds and the payment of charges incurred.

Sugar is sold in Australia at prices related to the ex-refinery price for bulk 1XD (manufacturing) grade refined sugar incorporated in the Sugar Agreement 1979. The price operating with effect from 1 July 1981 was \$390.28 per tonne. It is subject to adjustment on 1 July each year.

Under its contract, CSR Limited also carries out the export marketing of all Australian raw sugar and also undertakes to provide seasonal finance necessary to meet progressive payments to mills.

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 comprises the proceeds of sugar sold: (a) on the domestic market; (b) under long-term export contracts; and (c) on the free market, until such time as a sufficient quantity has been sold from each season's crop which will, with (a) and (b) above, equal total mill peaks.

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 is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by The Sugar Board.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia 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, 1980 SEASON

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales ^(a)	Average price per tonne ^(a)
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	711,361	40,025	751,386	190,702	253.80
Surplus for export	2,160,735	121,575	2,282,310	939,171	411.50
Total	2,872,096	161,600	3,033,696	1,129,872	372.44
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	275,976	19,449	295,425	120,415	407.60
Other	23	—	23	—	1.00
Total	275,999	19,449	295,448	120,415	407.57
Total pooled sugar	3,148,095	181,049	3,329,144	1,250,287	375.56
Total for export	2,436,734	141,024	2,577,758	1,059,586	411.05

(a) Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.

Sugar Exports

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia goes to meet domestic consumption requirements and the remainder is exported. Nearly all sugar exports consist of bulk raw sugar. Small amounts are exported as refined sugar primarily to nearby Pacific Islands.

In November 1981 agreement was reached in principle to extend the life of the 1977 International Sugar Agreement until the end of 1984. For 1979, Australia's export quota entitlement was set at the minimum level of 1,997,500 tonnes raw value plus a small shipping tolerance. All quota limitations were lifted in early 1980 after world prices began to rise rapidly. However, world prices re-entered the Agreement's price range during March 1981 and continued the downward movement over the next few months so that quotas automatically came into effect from May 1981.

Details regarding the quantities of Queensland sugar exported are available in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

Sugar Statistics

Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 16, Rural Industries, Section 4. The next table shows the disposals of Australian sugar, at 94 net titre, by The Sugar Board for the last six seasons.

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.	%
1975	772	2,082	2,854	73
1976	784	2,510	3,294	76
1977	783	2,559	3,342	77
1978	762	2,138	2,900	74
1979	773	2,189	2,962	74
1980	751	2,578	3,329	77

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar(a)			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.)(b)			
	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1975	97,404	576,610	(c)674,014	126.20	276.88	232.23	237.34
1976	106,820	609,680	(c)716,500	136.20	242.90	214.10	218.15
1977	117,402	509,152	626,554	149.90	198.47	196.40	187.38
1978	144,885	471,826	616,711	190.10	220.70	213.19	212.66
1979	182,859	662,177	(c)845,036	236.60	302.44	281.69	285.25
1980	190,702	1,059,585	(c)1,250,287	253.80	411.05	372.44	375.52

(a) Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. (b) Queensland sugar only. (c) After setting aside \$4m in 1975, \$6.5m in 1976, and \$2.1m in both 1979 and 1980 for port and terminal development.

Sugar Board Accounts

The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of The Sugar Board.

THE SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Sales in Australia	209,920	251,293	273,866
Sales overseas	506,309	797,085	1,152,483
Total sales	716,229	1,048,378	1,426,349
Stocks at end of year	52,634	31,805	30,600
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	38,830	64,860	65,800
Other	15,293	19,238	21,820
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	44,713	49,752	55,963
Freights	20,368	17,773	18,709
Bulk handling, less mills' contributions	9,468	14,615	14,802
Interest and redemption on Commonwealth Government loans	3,021	3,021	—
Other charges, less interest received	2,143	3,191	3,095
Total expenses	133,836	172,450	180,189
Raw sugar purchases	616,711	845,036	1,250,287

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board

The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act 1920-1979*, 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(a), QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1976-77	752,145	68.35
1977-78	529,750	75.63
1978-79	1,936,660	103.05
1979-80	803,484	109.96
1980-81	441,595	99.82
1981-82	1,385,922	107.87

(a) 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 does 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 year 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(a)
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Breakfast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
1975	176	101	12	6	353	50	698
1976	175	47	12	6	474	41	755
1977	178	21	11	6	444	55	715
1978	179	24	12	5	402	39	661
1979	180	35	13	6	1,289	39	1,562
1980	192	86	16	6	143	25	468

(a) Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board

Details in regard to the Australian Wheat Board and the new marketing and pricing arrangements operative for the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1984 are available in *Year Book Australia*, No. 65, 1981.

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley

The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. 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, manufacturing, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required. Barley with higher protein content is classified either as manufacturing grade or feed grade depending on quality. The Board also operates a seed barley scheme under which growers are selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

From 1977-78 the classification of barley was expanded to meet overseas market requirements. The new gradings of seed, malting, manufacturing, and feed replace the previous gradings of seed, malting, and milling (see page 288 of the 1978 *Year Book*). The seed grading is unchanged, malting is of a higher quality than previously, and manufacturing includes lower grade malting and higher grade milling barley. The balance is classified to feed barley.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Marketing 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	Manufacturing	Feed
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$	\$
1975-76	363,591	333,214	101.69	95.00	—	92.00
1976-77	357,734	327,445	98.56	91.74	—	86.00
1977-78	164,954	86,649	82.76	(a)80.00	74.00	(a)67.00
1978-79	489,461	393,651	67.12	65.00	61.00	56.00
1979-80	234,715	163,826	r99.61	r96.50	r92.50	r89.50
1980-81	91,454	44,815	135.96	131.75	127.75	124.75

(a) Figures from 1977-78 are not comparable with those for previous years. See text above.

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 for 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(a)	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1975	109,642	10,057	76.64	4,956	104,686
1976	237,420	20,848	69.47	5,887	231,533
1977	210,698	18,155	65.81	6,568	204,130
1978	193,354	16,093	64.48	7,686	178,387
1979	196,680	18,579	r74.33	5,575	191,105
1980	267,128	29,923	92.02	14,100	253,028

(a) At grower's siding.

Rice

The Rice Marketing Board was constituted in 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981* 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, QUEENSLAND

Harvest(a)	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1975-76	6,008	132	140	795
Winter 1976	1,963	133	141	262
Summer 1976-77	6,310	111	119	706
Winter 1977	3,012	148	156	448
Summer 1977-78	6,627	155	163	1,030
Winter 1978	6,303	188	196	1,185
Summer 1978-79	9,055	172	180	1,558
Winter 1979	6,109	172	180	1,054
Summer 1979-80	14,767	158	165	2,335
Winter 1980	9,920	183	191	1,822
Summer 1980-81	14,861	p 204	p 216	p 3,037
Winter 1981	6,726	p 196	p 208	p 1,321

(a) Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June.

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 1980-81 the area under the control of the Board produced about 19 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Net receipts of maize tonnes	20,956	25,958	19,096	22,800	14,013	19,766
Sales of maize tonnes	17,870	27,892	19,448	21,458	14,157	19,887
Average net payments to growers per tonne \$	70.19	70.24	72.32	70.48	84.96	103.43

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 casein among manufacturers.

Following an inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission on dairy industry marketing arrangements, the former scheme was replaced by a mandatory one administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Stage I of the new marketing arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1977, provides for a levy/disbursement scheme on prescribed dairy products. It incorporates a levy based on the difference between the domestic market price and an assessed

average export price. Proceeds from the levy are utilised to make stabilisation payments to manufacturers across total production of each product to equalise their returns.

In addition, under the *Dairy Produce Act 1924* the proceeds from all export sales of prescribed products are to be pooled separately. These arrangements ensure that all manufacturers receive an equalised return from domestic and export sales for each relevant product.

Stage II marketing arrangements, implemented from 1 July 1978, embody a system of selective government underwriting directed at reducing the production of less profitable products (e.g. butter) while allowing scope for an increase in the production of more profitable products (e.g. fresh milk products, cheese, and wholemilk powder). Additional new marketing arrangements are expected to be introduced progressively.

The Butter Marketing Board

This Board, established in 1925, 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.

Sales by the Board in 1980-81, including interstate production, totalled 12,150 tonnes, compared with 13,728 tonnes in 1979-80. The next table sets out particulars of sales.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Particulars	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
Pat butter	6,119	1,238	6,728	975	5,972	63
Bulk butter	781	23	602	—	785	—
Canned butter	22	135	23	126	23	—
Ghee	73	2,833	79	3,313	78	3,293
Pure butterfat	623	—	777	—	883	—
Butteroil blend and shortening	180	—	23	—	17	—
Other(a)	35	1,004	13	1,069	14	1,022
Total sales	7,833	5,233	8,245	5,483	7,772	4,378

(a) 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.

Most Queensland cheese is sold on the local and interstate market, with small quantities being exported. Disposals of Queensland cheese during the three years 1978-79 to 1980-81 comprised 9,557 tonnes, 11,352 tonnes and 12,138 tonnes.

Milk

The *Milk Supply Act 1977-1981* was proclaimed on 20 May 1978 and the Queensland Milk Board was constituted on 1 June 1978. The functions of the Board are to regulate and control the production, collection, treatment, carriage, supply, delivery, storage, preservation, distribution, and pricing of milk throughout the State, excluding usage by processors for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc.

The control and inspection of milk supply throughout the State is achieved by the licensing of all producers, processors, carriers, and vendors (in both retail and milkshop trade).

Particulars of sales of pasteurised milk and cream throughout Queensland are set out in the next table.

SALES OF PASTEURISED MILK AND CREAM, QUEENSLAND
(⁰000 litres)

Market	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream
Brisbane Milk District	104,078	985	107,061	924	109,055	812
All Other Districts	133,289	1,482	141,487	1,748	148,303	2,016
Total	237,367	2,467	248,548	2,672	257,358	2,828

7 EGGS

Australian Egg Board

The overseas export of eggs and egg products is controlled by the Australian Egg Board which purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for the packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

Most of Australia's exports of 1.6m dozen eggs in 1980-81 were shipped to the Pacific islands; other significant quantities were sent to middle-east countries. Exports of egg products totalled 13,807 tonnes in 1980-81 most of which were shipped to Japan.

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, 10 country agencies and 10 distributors market eggs on its behalf. The Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board which commenced operations in 1947 covers an area centred on Rockhampton.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>South Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity '000 doz	21,687	18,379	20,055	20,229	20,301	21,890
Gross return to producers \$'000	14,621	14,552	16,918	18,025	19,522	23,983
Average net return per dozen(a) .. cents	51.95	66.80	71.24	73.42	85.26	97.06
Permit sales						
Quantity '000 doz	4,016	3,899	3,902	3,901	3,914	3,965
<i>Central Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity(b) '000 doz	1,735	1,570	1,749	1,858	1,827	2,195
Gross return to producers \$'000	1,190	1,269	1,525	1,661	1,753	2,360
Average net return per dozen(a) .. cents	53.66	66.77	73.53	73.77	84.32	94.65
Permit sales						
Quantity '000 doz	365	420	441	347	340	329

(a) Before hen levy of \$1.00 per hen per annum. (b) Excluding purchases from South Queensland.

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.

8 WOOL

Wool Sales

Approximately 80 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, which has the authority to operate two separate price support schemes at auctions if necessary, introduced on a two year trial basis a limited offer to purchase scheme (LOPS) in Melbourne on 3 October 1977 and has since extended operations to Fremantle and Brisbane. The scheme is intended to operate essentially by obtaining economies of scale through ownership of large volumes of wool at the handling and selling stage. Advantages of the scheme for growers include reduction in standard handling charges, earlier payment, and a purchase price set on a current market price.

In 1980-81 the total amount of wool sold at Brisbane auctions was 38.8m kg which realised \$102.6m, averaging 264.26 cents per kg. This compares with the realisations in 1979-80 of \$116.0m from 48.5m kg, averaging 239.06 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 (a)

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1975-76	10	382,202	58,387	81,690	139.91
1976-77	9	373,612	57,551	100,561	174.73
1977-78	10	323,454	51,352	95,390	185.76
1978-79	8	311,838	51,443	105,718	205.51
1979-80	9	290,025	48,509	115,963	239.06
1980-81	9(b)	229,434	38,823	102,594	264.26

(a) Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 16,435 bales (2,677 tonnes) in 1980-81. (b) One sale by separation was held at Yennora, Sydney.

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. 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 ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, St George, and Emerald, and processes by-products producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and linters at Brisbane. In 1980 its oil mill treated 18,872 tonnes of cotton-seed. The Board supplies cotton to Australian spinners and is responsible for the marketing of the exportable surplus.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Season	Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000
1975	5,946	26,423	81.0	4,818
1976	4,537	19,725	113.2	5,136
1977	7,019	30,849	104.1	7,305
1978	9,342	39,661	114.9	10,732
1979	13,265	58,998	r 128.8	r 17,085
1980	19,272	86,428	151.3	29,159

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 Act 1923-1980* to represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters, and 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.

QUEENSLAND C.O.D. OPERATIONS
(S'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Wholesale department						
Queensland	25,849	30,500	33,544	35,279	40,092	48,601
Interstate	14,793	15,756	18,819	21,138	20,048	24,366
Total wholesale turnover	40,642	46,256	52,363	56,417	60,140	72,967
Freight transactions	2,442	3,025	3,990	4,104	4,566	4,925
Other activities(a)	5,098	5,829	7,639	8,718	10,073	11,142
Total turnover	48,182	55,110	63,992	69,239	74,779	89,034

(a) Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

The Cannery Board

This Board was constituted under the *Fruit Marketing Organisation Act 1923-1980*. 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 1980 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples are allotted to the No. 2 Pool.

The next table gives particulars of annual pineapple deliveries for canning. The year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE DELIVERIES FOR CANNING (BULK GRADE), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1978			1979			1980		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade									
No. 1 Pool	85,693	154.97	13,280	98,962	153.73	15,213	94,314	153.60	14,487
No. 2 Pool	3,411	117.69	401	16,125	133.22	2,148	6,342	43.00	273
Total	89,104	159.66	(a)14,226	115,087	156.14	(a)17,969	100,656	152.03	(a)15,303

(a) Including incentive payments of \$545,000, \$608,000, and \$543,000, 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 1980 the Board received 3,104 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 31.5 cents per kilogram, and 1,736 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 15.0 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. Sales by the Board during 1980-81 totalled 38,528 tonnes, comprising 28,191 tonnes as edible kernels, 8,091 tonnes for oil milling, and 2,246 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Season	Quantity received(a)	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1975	28,329	37.42	29.55	7.87
1976	31,017	45.56	37.31	8.25
1977	29,464	46.09	33.88	12.21
1978	31,644	54.34	41.27	13.07
1979	53,032	49.61	37.17	12.44
1980	33,690	58.13	45.14	12.99

(a) Nuts in shell.

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, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Quantities sold(a)						
Queensland leaf tonnes	8,186	7,937	7,674	8,298	7,890	7,962
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,202	1,370	1,335	1,373	1,332	1,030
Total tonnes	9,388	9,307	9,009	9,671	9,222	8,992
Total realisations \$'000	31,825	32,577	31,940	35,317	35,619	37,907
Average price per kg cents	339.00	350.03	354.53	365.19	386.25	421.53

(a) Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf.

Navy Beans

The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. 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, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Gross deliveries tonnes	6,562	6,877	9,031	5,463	r 1,687	2,375
Net deliveries(a) tonnes	5,807	5,586	7,916	4,838	r 1,361	2,033
Selling price (per kg) cents	51.75	55.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	84.00
Average net return to growers (per kg) .. cents	44.00	41.25	42.25	41.25	40.00	58.50

(a) Merchantable beans.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Meat

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 are to encourage, assist, promote, and control the export of meat and livestock from Australia, and to promote the sale of meat in Australia.

The next table shows Australian production and overseas export of meat by States.

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT, AUSTRALIA(a)
(^c000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1978-79						
New South Wales	592.4	187.5	160.0	33.5	752.4	221.0
Victoria	431.3	210.2	176.2	75.8	607.6	286.0
Queensland	662.2	363.8	26.5	8.2	688.7	372.0
South Australia	116.5	19.8	47.8	4.4	164.3	24.2
Western Australia	136.1	47.4	63.3	26.0	199.4	73.4
Tasmania	47.4	2.3	14.7	0.3	62.1	2.6
Northern Territory	26.0	0.4	—	—	26.0	0.4
Australia(b)	2,018.0	831.5	491.4	148.3	2,509.4	979.8

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT, AUSTRALIA(a)—continued
(’000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1979–80						
New South Wales	444.4	132.5	176.0	38.3	620.4	170.8
Victoria	316.9	81.4	192.7	61.8	509.6	143.2
Queensland	515.7	265.2	23.8	4.9	539.5	270.1
South Australia	90.6	27.7	64.3	32.9	154.9	60.6
Western Australia	116.2	41.3	73.7	44.7	189.9	86.0
Tasmania	37.4	13.8	14.7	3.8	52.1	17.6
Northern Territory	36.4	16.8	—	—	36.4	16.8
Australia(b)	1,563.9	580.8	548.5	186.5	2,112.4	767.3
1980–81						
New South Wales	372.8	95.6	173.9	46.7	546.7	142.3
Victoria	360.1	97.2	214.8	96.9	574.9	194.1
Queensland	434.0	224.3	23.3	5.8	457.3	230.1
South Australia	93.8	25.0	67.9	40.1	161.7	65.1
Western Australia	126.6	40.7	75.6	44.1	202.2	84.8
Tasmania	37.7	12.2	17.4	4.6	55.1	16.8
Northern Territory	34.0	18.2	—	0.2	34.0	18.4
Australia(b)	1,465.9	513.4	578.6	238.7	2,044.5	752.1

(a) All meats frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding pigmeat, edible offal, and fancy meats. (b) Including Australian Capital Territory production for all years and exports from 1979–80.

The Queensland Meat Industry Organisation and Marketing Authority

The *Meat Industry Act* 1965–1981 provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries on meat and livestock industry matters generally and to administer defined policy.

The Authority has the responsibility for the licensing of all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards, and public meat markets in Queensland. At 30 June 1981, 38 abattoirs, 130 slaughterhouses, 48 poultry slaughterhouses, 5 knackers' yards, and 44 public meat markets were so licensed. Thirty-three of the licensed abattoirs are privately owned including 27 registered as export establishments. The remaining five abattoirs are publicly-owned service works of which two, the Metropolitan Regional Abattoir and the Ipswich Regional Abattoir, are operated under the direct control of the Authority.

The meat industry legislation also 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 privately-owned abattoirs to provide slaughtering facilities for local operators for the production of meat for consumption within such declared areas. The Authority presently administers agreements with private abattoir owners under which slaughtering and associated services are provided for butchers in the Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and South Burnett Regional Meat Areas.

The Metropolitan Regional Abattoir complex operated by the Authority includes the Brisbane abattoir and the Cannon Hill saleyards. The abattoir holds an export registration for the export of meat to most overseas destinations and, at 30 June 1981, provided service slaughtering for 124 operators, of which number 16 were licensed wholesalers operating through the public meat market at the abattoir.

The Authority also provides the Queensland Livestock Market Reporting Service, which is an independent objective price reporting system issuing daily auction market information on cattle and sheep sales in the major selling centres of Brisbane, Toowoomba, Dalby, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Charters Towers. In addition, it currently is involved in research into, and

development of, other marketing innovations such as meat and carcass description systems, and consignment selling.

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH CANNON HILL SALEYARDS (No.)						
Cattle	159,761	189,659	255,881	360,879	263,522	205,750
Calves	44,839	40,444	46,406	34,079	28,602	25,474
Sheep	248,497	236,514	214,088	165,550	135,749	131,826
Lambs	234,097	247,532	230,497	145,274	87,902	85,760
Pigs	34,319	26,904	23,620	15,342	14,703	16,173
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR (No.)						
Cattle	163,560	165,094	183,917	192,928	135,793	122,098
Calves	74,499	68,353	66,531	38,255	42,370	45,349
Sheep	111,677	119,668	122,223	128,309	249,550	315,125
Lambs	290,572	325,120	352,294	280,590	280,822	303,768
Pigs	72,726	74,467	60,784	40,571	43,772	56,497
Goats	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,382	17,684	1,134
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET (tonnes)						
Beef	20,192	18,757	23,042	18,331	12,669	10,144
Veal	3,233	5,039	3,171	1,889	1,887	1,817
Mutton	1,645	1,554	1,017	805	807	612
Lamb	4,687	5,512	6,108	4,949	4,571	4,932
Pork	2,858	3,460	2,602	1,936	1,559	2,070
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	194	—
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES (a) (tonnes)						
Beef	12,382	11,180	12,699	19,904	13,442	11,566
Veal	437	223	62	61	106	100
Mutton and lamb	621	699	1,278	1,838	3,695	5,145
Pork	568	—	—	186	710	325
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129	79	10

(a) For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Public Abattoir Boards

Public Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act 1965-1981* for the Bundaberg, Toowoomba, and Townsville Areas. The Boards each conduct abattoirs for their respective areas and provide service slaughtering for operators in those areas. In addition to servicing domestic requirements, the Toowoomba Public Abattoir is licensed to export meat to overseas destinations.

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.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS. QUEENSLAND(a)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	4,127	4,135	4,234	4,124	3,538	4,029
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	1,626	1,961	1,693	1,707	1,707	2,241
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	7,890	10,383	11,055	14,298	14,790	17,543
Value of fish marketed \$'000	(b) 4,348	5,447	5,433	5,977	6,439	6,816
Value of other seafood marketed \$'000	(b) 5,296	6,654	7,412	10,248	10,174	13,397

(a) Year ending 30 April. (b) Estimated.

13 COAL

Queensland Coal Board

This Board operates under the provisions of the *Coal Industry (Control) Act 1948-1978*. 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 \$79,800 in 1980-81. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from colliery proprietors who supply coal to Australian consumers. The contribution is determined annually by the Board and is approved by the Governor in Council. The contribution is payable in four quarterly instalments and is based on the number of employees in the previous quarter. In 1980-81 these contributions amounted to \$400,000.

The next table shows details of sales as supplied by the Queensland Coal Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL
(^{'000 tonnes})

Market	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Local						
Electricity generation	3,848	4,315	4,540	4,520	4,882	5,346
Mineral processing	1,004	1,107	1,043	1,179	1,256	1,261
Cement works	268	273	264	269	270	244
Paper and board manufacturing ..	60	61	55	56	61	62
Coke works	49	40	54	56	53	66
Other(a)	94	88	74	73	107	140
Total local sales	5,323	5,884	6,030	6,153	6,629	7,119
Interstate	435	499	383	383	579	497
Overseas	16,388	18,965	20,118	18,836	21,296	23,727
Total sales	22,146	25,348	26,531	25,372	28,504	31,343

(a) Including hospitals, food processing, brickworks, potteries, and gas works.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the annual reports of the Director of Marketing, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, and the individual marketing authority boards.



A taxi cab with a special rotating chair for the disabled

HEALTH—Chapter 9

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 16

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Cutting a bunch of green bananas, Mission Beach, near Tully





Harvesting grain sorghum, Emerald

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES—*Chapter 16*

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Mechanical cane cutter harvesting sugar cane, North Queensland



Chapter 21

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 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. Between 1975 and 1981, movements in the Six State Capital Cities Consumer Price Index were 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 Chapter 13, Wages and Industrial Conditions, Section 3.

Measurements of Price Movements

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 metropolitan wage and salary 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 households. The regimen must be a selected one because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is not necessary to include all the items people buy since many related items are subject to similar price changes. Key representative items are selected so that the index reflects price changes for a much wider range of goods and services than is actually sampled. The regimen 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. 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 Chapter 24, Miscellaneous, Section 4). This enables 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 Consumer Price 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 1981 issue of the *Year Book* includes a list of the main items added to the regimen of expenditure for the ninth series.

Brisbane

Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for six financial years and quarterly data for each of these years are shown in the next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix.

During the period 1974 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, however, reflected a moderation in the rate of increase during the five years 1977 to 1981. The all groups index rose by 8.5 per cent from December quarter 1976 to December quarter 1977,

by 9 per cent in 1978, by 8.6 per cent in 1979, by 9.3 per cent in 1980, and by 11.4 per cent in 1981. Increases of 15.7, 13.8, and 14.9 per cent were recorded in 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS (a), BRISBANE

Period	Food(b)	Clothing(b)	Housing(b)	Household equipment and operation(b)	Transportation(b)	Tobacco and alcohol(b)	Health and personal care(c)	Recreation(d)	All groups(b)
Year									
1975-76	180.8	200.0	202.9	181.7	199.7	200.9	164.1	n.a.	190.9
1976-77	201.7	230.4	236.0	197.7	219.6	217.4	296.1	104.1	218.0
1977-78	222.6	254.6	260.9	213.8	233.8	227.5	353.6	114.8	238.4
1978-79	245.7	272.7	278.5	228.8	257.0	271.6	315.6	123.4	258.0
1979-80	284.6	291.5	297.2	243.5	288.1	287.9	333.8	133.9	283.0
1980-81	316.9	310.6	324.6	269.2	313.8	306.0	372.0	144.3	309.3
Quarter									
1976: March	187.9	201.8	205.5	185.5	204.1	207.8	167.5	n.a.	195.6
June	188.1	213.9	211.3	189.3	210.1	211.4	173.3	n.a.	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	110.6	231.3
December	219.9	254.5	258.1	211.4	232.9	226.0	348.4	113.8	236.3
1978: March	225.1	256.3	265.4	214.4	235.4	229.1	353.1	117.2	240.6
June	229.6	261.8	268.9	221.6	238.7	231.4	369.2	117.6	245.2
September	233.7	263.9	272.4	225.9	245.9	232.3	379.2	120.3	249.8
December	240.4	271.7	276.8	228.0	255.1	301.9	289.0	122.4	257.6
1979: March	249.6	273.9	281.3	229.6	258.9	275.7	294.9	124.1	259.3
June	259.2	281.2	283.3	231.6	268.2	276.4	299.2	126.8	265.2
September	267.2	284.9	288.2	236.5	276.0	282.7	302.4	128.5	271.2
December	276.5	289.4	295.4	240.7	286.7	285.5	338.5	131.8	279.7
1980: March	295.7	291.4	300.1	244.8	288.0	288.2	345.2	137.1	287.1
June	298.8	300.1	305.2	252.1	301.7	295.0	349.2	138.2	293.9
September	302.4	302.5	315.2	261.4	302.1	300.5	358.5	140.1	298.9
December	313.9	307.8	320.2	267.7	307.5	303.7	370.0	141.3	305.6
1981: March	322.7	312.1	328.0	272.0	312.6	306.8	377.8	146.2	312.0
June	328.5	320.0	334.9	275.6	332.8	312.8	381.5	149.6	320.5
September	337.5	322.7	348.9	284.1	332.2	324.4	386.3	154.6	327.9
December	344.4	335.2	359.8	294.9	351.6	332.2	428.6	158.2	340.5

(a) 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. (b) Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. (c) Base: December quarter 1968 = 100.0. (d) Base: September quarter 1976 = 100.0.

Six 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 and Canberra. 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 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)(a)

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
Year							
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
1977-78	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	241.0
1978-79	264.4	256.8	258.0	259.7	262.8	257.7	260.7
1979-80	292.4	282.5	283.0	285.8	287.4	284.0	287.2
1980-81	320.8	309.1	309.3	312.0	312.7	310.1	314.2
Quarter ended							
Sept. 1980	310.0	299.2	298.9	301.3	304.5	300.8	304.0
Dec. 1980	316.8	305.4	305.6	307.4	309.0	306.2	310.3
March 1981	324.9	312.3	312.0	315.9	315.1	313.1	317.7
June 1981	331.4	319.3	320.5	323.5	322.0	320.1	324.7
Sept. 1981	337.2	326.1	327.9	330.2	332.9	327.7	331.6
Dec. 1981	350.9	340.2	340.5	343.2	347.8	340.1	345.4

(a) 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. (b) 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 Six State Capital Cities 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.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)
1901	88	1922(b)	162	1943	188	1964	483
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187	1965	502
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187	1966	517
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190	1967	534
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198	1968	548
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218	1969	564
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240	1970	586
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262	1971	621
1909	95	1930	162	1951	313	1972	658
1910	97	1931	145	1952	367	1973	720
1911	100	1932	138	1953	383	1974	829
1912	110	1933	133	1954	386	1975	954
1913	110	1934	136	1955	394	1976	1,083
1914(b)	114	1935	138	1956	419	1977	1,216
1915(b)	130	1936	141	1957	429	1978	1,313
1916(b)	132	1937	145	1958	435	1979	1,432
1917(b)	141	1938	149	1959	443	1980	1,578
1918(b)	150	1939	153	1960	459	1981	1,731
1919(b)	170	1940	159	1961	471		
1920(b)	193	1941	167	1962	469		
1921(b)	168	1942	181	1963	472		

(a) Weighted average. (b) Month of November only.

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 1981, prices were over nine times as great as they were in 1945. The 1945 level was a little over twice that of 1901.

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 and subsequent surveys 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 1976 survey and to the weights used in the 1977 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 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 1979, 1980, and 1981 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 OF RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS(a)
(Base: Brisbane = 100.0 at Each Point in Time)

City or Town	At March					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Brisbane	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100
Ayr	108	107	109	106	(b) 106	107
Biloela	105	101	100	105	108	112
Blackwater	107	107	103	109	109	(b) 109
Bowen	111	110	111	110	(b) 107	106
Bundaberg	101	99	101	101	100	101
Cairns	104	104	103	103	104	103
Caloundra	101	101	101	(b) 99	101	101
Charleville	107	106	107	107	109	109
Charters Towers	108	105	106	105	105	108
Chinchilla	104	104	102	100	101	103
Clermont	118	114	110	110	113	(b) 113
Cloncurry	111	114	115	109	111	113
Collinsville	110	111	111	110	(b) 108	111
Cooktown	123	124	123	115	121	123
Cunnamulla	112	107	110	107	109	110
Dalby	99	98	99	97	97	(b) 97
Eidsvold	109	105	107	106	105	108
Emerald	110	110	107	109	105	(b) 106
Gayndah	105	104	102	100	101	104
Gladstone	103	102	103	103	103	(b) 103
Gold Coast	100	98	100	(b) 100	99	100
Goondiwindi	104	104	107	104	103	106
Gympie	101	101	103	103	102	102
Hughenden	109	112	112	109	111	112
Ingham	104	108	107	104	(b) 109	108
Innisfail	107	106	104	104	104	107
Kingaroy	102	102	102	103	101	(b) 97
Longreach	115	112	111	109	110	(b) 114
Mackay	104	102	101	103	(b) 102	103
Mareeba	108	109	107	107	105	108
Maryborough	106	105	104	102	104	102
Monto	100	100	103	100	99	102
Moura	107	107	104	101	103	106
Mount Isa	112	113	114	115	112	114
Mount Morgan	106	107	103	104	107	(b) 106
Nambour	100	101	101	(b) 98	100	98
Proserpine	n.a.	n.a.	113	117	(b) 110	111
Richmond	112	108	109	108	108	109
Rockhampton	102	101	100	102	104	(b) 101
Roma	103	104	103	103	104	104
St George	110	109	109	108	105	107
Sarina	109	108	107	108	(b) 108	108
Stanthorpe	102	103	102	101	102	(b) 100
Thursday Island	135	139	136	140	141	137
Toowoomba	100	99	100	100	101	(b) 99
Townsville	103	104	103	104	(b) 104	103
Tully	108	107	107	106	109	111
Wandoan	105	103	105	101	98	100
Warwick	96	96	95	96	96	(b) 98
Weipa	117	119	125	123	125	126
Winton	118	114	113	113	116	118

(a) 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. (b) Personal collection.

3 RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE
(cents)

Item	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<i>Groceries etc.</i>							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	<i>n.a.</i>	45	46	48	57	65
Flour, self-raising	1 kg packet	33	37	40	41	46	51
Tea	250g packet	(a) 47	83	79	73	73	73
Coffee, instant	150g jar	158	283	297	266	304	286
Sugar	2 kg packet	52	58	64	79	87	91
Biscuits, milk arrowroot	225g packet	31	35	36	(a)(b) 42	(b) 47	(b) 51
Biscuits, dry	225g packet	33	36	38	40	(a) 44	(b) 54
Rice	500g packet	30	33	37	38	37	41
Honey	500g jar	60	69	80	84	89	88
Cornflakes	500g packet	60	66	70	70	79	90
Sultanas	375g packet	66	68	71	73	78	88
Baked beans, canned	450g	32	34	35	38	(a)(c) 39	(c) 45
Peas, green, canned	440g	31	33	34	34	36	40
Peaches, canned	825g	61	65	64	70	72	81
Peanut paste	375g jar	79	80	89	88	86	110
Margarine, table, polyunsaturated	500g pack	(a) 75	82	80	86	93	102
Potatoes	1 kg	35	26	34	38	47	65
Onions, brown	1 kg	44	41	43	49	49	120
Sauce, tomato, bottled	300 ml	38	39	40	42	46	(d) 80
Peas, frozen	500g packet	51	54	57	58	60	72
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	159	180	188	198	213	236
Salmon, imported	220g	80	95	95	100	119	124
Corned beef, canned	340g	85	96	94	114	154	157
Butter	500g	84	89	92	96	107	122
Cheese, processed	250g packet	47	50	54	58	65	(e) 142
Eggs	doz of 55g each	98	110	113	118	132	148
Bacon, rashers	250g packet	97	103	111	141	152	167
Milk, fresh, delivered—2 bottles	1.2L	(a) 42	46	51	54	60	68
<i>Meat</i>							
<i>Beef</i>							
Rib (bone out)	1 kg	170	180	204	336	384	391
Steak, rump	1 kg	262	276	319	501	588	595
Steak, T-bone with fillet	1 kg	254	277	310	465	539	556
Steak, blade	1 kg	198	207	243	385	454	461
Steak, chuck	1 kg	157	168	192	332	392	397
Sausages, thick	1 kg	106	113	129	202	239	259
<i>Beef, corned</i>							
Silverside	1 kg	184	187	213	350	400	414
<i>Lamb</i>							
Leg	1 kg	211	246	287	372	413	412
Chops, leg	1 kg	216	251	296	388	429	435
Chops, loin	1 kg	215	251	296	387	429	436
Chops, forequarter	1 kg	214	240	262	365	398	405
<i>Pork</i>							
Leg	1 kg	260	274	303	409	424	438
Chops, loin	1 kg	269	280	305	402	414	433

(a) Average for less than 12 months. (b) 250g. (c) 440g. (d) 600ml. (e) 500g.

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.

Livestock

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over six 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Cattle</i>						
Bullocks	124.90	150.46	147.76	322.02	409.28	393.42
Cows	54.08	68.78	72.65	198.49	231.64	207.87
Steers	82.58	101.95	105.66	240.44	304.96	287.49
Heifers	50.41	61.43	68.16	171.12	213.14	203.61
Vealers and yearlings	30.01	41.79	42.51	114.21	127.10	145.44
Calves	13.12	16.37	19.57	45.04	61.73	56.56
<i>Sheep</i>						
Wethers	5.66	8.34	9.26	14.16	14.27	14.46
Ewes	4.38	6.97	6.35	12.66	12.39	12.03
Hoggets	7.10	10.38	10.23	13.65	18.63	17.22
Lambs, crossbred	11.24	14.36	15.49	18.63	25.20	23.82
Lambs, other	9.17	11.47	13.98	18.94	21.62	21.08
Rams	5.36	8.19	8.28	14.82	15.20	13.31
<i>Pigs</i>						
Baconers	58.76	53.39	53.16	70.96	78.71	75.78
Porkers	39.86	33.77	34.41	49.98	53.03	52.09

Meat

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Ox beef	54.2	64.6	64.7	114.2	170.4	167.0
Veal	70.0	74.0	80.6	132.1	186.5	198.0
Mutton (wethers)	42.5	52.0	62.5	84.4	96.4	103.3
Lamb	85.5	99.8	106.4	127.3	158.2	166.4
Pork	144.1	146.6	149.6	170.0	186.5	194.9

Fruit and Vegetables

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane over six 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Fruit</i>							
<i>Apples</i>							
Delicious	kg	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.35	0.51	0.64
Granny Smith	kg	0.26	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.37	0.45
Other	kg	0.29	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.43
Bananas(a)	kg	0.28	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.34	0.43

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRISBANE—*continued*
(\$)

Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Fruit—continued</i>							
Grapes	kg	0.58	0.82	0.73	0.71	0.81	1.04
Lemons	kg	0.28	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.39
Mandarins	kg	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.46	0.45	0.47
Mangoes	kg	0.86	0.73	0.64	1.14	0.92	0.79
<i>Oranges</i>							
Joppa	kg	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.25
Navel	kg	0.22	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.33
Valencia	kg	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.29
Papaws	kg	0.56	0.52	0.75	0.68	0.67	0.73
Passion fruit	kg	0.56	0.74	0.94	1.05	0.99	0.87
Peaches	kg	0.37	0.64	0.61	0.71	0.79	0.74
Pears	kg	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.32
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	152.55	166.15	212.07	195.93	196.17	179.96
Plums	kg	0.49	0.71	0.83	0.87	0.66	1.28
Strawberries	kg	0.35	0.61	0.60	0.80	0.88	0.67
<i>Vegetables</i>							
Beans, green	kg	0.51	0.55	0.63	0.56	0.78	0.92
Cabbages(b)	tonne	157.58	172.12	203.96	102.02	190.43	264.76
Capsicums	kg	0.92	0.64	0.93	0.67	0.97	0.98
Carrots	kg	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.28
Cauliflowers	tonne	213.39	184.17	276.72	224.47	253.55	249.14
Celery	kg	0.35	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.37	0.49
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.42
Lettuce	kg	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.33	0.44	0.53
Onions	tonne	187.59	183.07	207.37	207.38	218.34	367.02
Peas, green	kg	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.81	1.00
Potatoes	tonne	117.46	162.89	124.96	203.50	157.43	247.93
Pumpkins	tonne	108.64	110.80	79.48	143.71	155.75	184.18
Tomatoes	kg	0.59	0.54	0.59	0.53	0.60	0.71

(a) Ripe Cavendish, hands in cartons. (b) Excluding sugarloaf.

5 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

In the following section details are given of those wholesale price indexes which are currently published by the Bureau.

Building Materials, including Electrical Installation 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 six years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	195.6	212.8	229.2	252.6	291.6	329.9
Cement products	209.3	237.9	266.3	288.7	319.8	362.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	206.1	230.9	244.1	261.8	299.9	346.1
Timber, board, and joinery	264.6	295.2	325.5	340.5	378.0	443.2
Steel products	226.1	260.6	282.4	299.7	329.6	377.7
Other metal products	194.3	219.4	236.8	250.1	287.1	327.9
Plumbing fixtures etc.	202.6	223.4	234.2	236.7	270.2	311.8
Electrical installation materials ..	187.0	204.7	219.2	245.7	287.8	325.2
Installed appliances	145.4	159.6	158.3	164.2	181.6	211.1
Plaster and plaster products	166.8	174.4	185.5	199.3	217.1	236.1
Miscellaneous materials	166.1	178.9	196.2	214.7	245.6	282.4
All groups	218.5	243.5	265.1	281.3	315.0	363.7

(a) 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 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)(a)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
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
1977-78	254.0	238.6	265.1	270.7	253.4	256.7	252.0
1978-79	272.7	251.4	281.3	292.1	268.2	273.6	268.1
1979-80	309.5	283.4	315.0	338.5	299.4	304.2	302.9
1980-81	347.6	324.7	363.7	386.1	337.6	338.2	344.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) 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.

In 1981, a revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building was introduced on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0. The revised index replaced the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. A description of the previous index is contained in the 1981 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Types of buildings directly represented in the revised price index of materials used in building other than house building include flats, hotels, motels, shops, factories, offices and other business premises, education and health buildings, and other non-residential buildings. The index is a fixed weights index and includes 68 items. The items were selected and allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings, other than houses, commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977. The same weighting pattern is used for all State capital cities and is applied to local price measures in calculating index numbers for each State capital city. In addition to an all groups index number for each State capital city, indexes are published for selected major materials and special combinations of materials. The revised index also includes index numbers for Electrical Installation Materials which replace the series previously constructed separately.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Index: Year 1979-80 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Selected major building materials			
Structural timber	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	116.7
Clay bricks	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	114.9
Ready-mixed concrete	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	110.8
Precast concrete products	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	112.0
Galvanised steel decking, cladding, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	114.1
Structural steel	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	115.6
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, and mesh	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	113.5
Aluminium windows	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	116.0
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	114.3
Builders' hardware	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	113.5
Sand, aggregate, and filling	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	123.6
Carpet	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	113.7
Paint	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	121.4
Non-ferrous pipes	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	99.7
Special combinations of building materials			
All electrical materials(b)	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	109.4
All mechanical services	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	110.6
Plumbing materials	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	110.6
All groups, excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	114.2
All groups	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	113.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) See text above.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages 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: 1979-80 = 100.0)(a)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
1978-79	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1979-80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980-81	113.1	112.7	113.2	113.8	112.2	111.6	112.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) 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.

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 Establish-

ments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry. Index numbers for the groups for six years are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA(a)
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(b)

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Zinc	Silver	All groups
1975-76	200.2	158.0	137.5	235.9	199.3	193.1
1976-77	227.8	176.9	158.1	259.8	222.5	219.4
1977-78	248.9	193.7	153.9	237.9	246.8	238.5
1978-79	264.9	208.9	179.2	291.3	327.4	256.2
1979-80	294.4	251.5	216.6	329.5	957.3	297.6
1980-81	336.0	281.5	209.9	332.4	719.7	330.4

(a) A new group structure was retrospectively adopted from January 1980. (b) 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, and these are shown in the next table.

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)(a)

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1975-76	139.7	145.3	128.1	122.4	135.3
1976-77	156.7	167.3	145.6	144.3	153.4
1977-78	153.1	163.0	140.0	138.9	148.0
1978-79	173.9	194.6	159.1	167.3	169.3
1979-80	204.6	236.9	185.1	205.4	197.8
1980-81	202.8	230.7	177.4	199.7	189.6

(a) 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 establish-

ments 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, each 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. Index numbers in two series, one on an industry of origin basis and the other on a commodity basis, are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEXES,
AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)						
Imported materials						
Agriculture	166.5	258.6	303.4	285.3	329.2	293.6
Mining	423.6	479.5	515.3	542.6	911.8	1,146.3
Manufacturing	162.6	182.1	201.6	222.1	261.8	278.7
Total	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0
Home produced materials						
Agriculture	132.3	152.5	162.4	228.8	280.3	295.9
Forestry and fishing	213.7	245.2	273.5	263.5	300.3	344.4
Mining	163.3	189.2	211.4	281.8	r 403.5	454.1
Electricity	137.9	148.8	160.9	173.8	186.7	210.2
Total	142.0	163.2	176.7	238.7	r 305.2	330.9
All groups	158.6	182.2	198.5	248.8	r 321.8	353.2
COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)						
Manufactured materials (imported)						
Chemicals	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3
Other manufactured materials	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9
Other materials (imported and home produced)						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	163.0	191.7	199.2	227.4	r 288.8	286.9
Electricity, gas, and fuels	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5
All groups	158.6	182.2	198.5	248.8	r 321.8	353.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

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 net index numbers for six years for all manufacturing industry and for each of the 12 sub-divisions within the manufacturing division.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Net sub-division indexes						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9
Textiles	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7
Clothing and footwear	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5
Wood, wood products, and furniture	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3
Paper, paper products, and printing	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2
Basic metal products	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8
Fabricated metal products	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6
Transport equipment	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry products	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9
All manufacturing industry index	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

6 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Price Control

For a brief history of price control in Queensland since 1920 reference should be made to the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. At October 1981, 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.

Chapter 22

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. 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 included.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Commonwealth Government payments to or for the States 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 on the next page. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities.

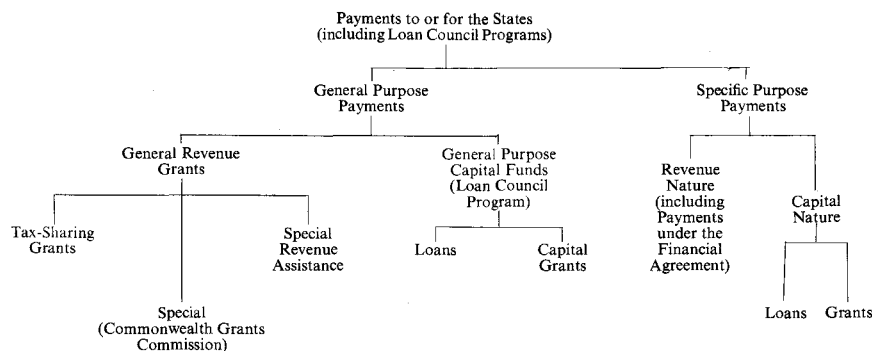
General Purpose Payments

General Revenue Grants

General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Tax Sharing Grants (Financial Assistance Grants prior to 1976-77), Special Grants (on recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Tax-Sharing Grants—Tax-sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States were introduced to provide general purpose financial assistance to the States and Local Authorities. The tax-sharing arrangements were introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, which commenced in 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government continued as the sole authority imposing taxes on income but each year the States received a fixed percentage of the personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special surcharges or rebates made under Commonwealth Government legislation. The States' share was originally agreed on as 33.6 per cent of the current year's personal income tax collections because this was the relationship between the total grants in 1975-76 and the June 1976 estimate of total net personal income tax collections in the same year.

Because of fluctuations in the estimates of total tax-sharing entitlements during 1976-77 caused by changes in estimates of tax collections, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed



to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collections as the base. Amending legislation provided for States' entitlements for 1977-78 and future years to be 39.87 per cent of the preceding year's collections.

The total Stage 1 entitlement was divided between the States according to the formula set out in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The formula was designed to ensure that in 1976-77 and each subsequent year the per capita relationships between the States of the 1975-76 grants would be maintained.

At the Premiers' Conference on 7 December 1979 new minimum tax-sharing entitlements for 1980-81 were adopted. It was decided that each State should receive no less in real terms than the amount it received in 1979-80. For this purpose the change in real terms was measured by the annual movement in the Consumer Price Index to the March quarter 1981 in the capital city of each State.

Under Stage 2, the Stage 1 arrangement continues but, in addition, each State has 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 are collected or paid by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States. To date, Queensland has not chosen to implement any arrangements under Stage 2.

These arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States provided that tax-sharing arrangements as a whole would be reviewed before the end of 1980-81. Accordingly a special Premiers' Conference was convened on 4 May 1981, which was followed by a Conference of Commonwealth and State Health Ministers, and modified arrangements for tax sharing and health grants were subsequently incorporated in the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981*.

The guarantee, which existed under previous arrangements, that the grant payable to each State in any year would not be less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year, was retained, as was the right of the States to impose surcharges or give rebates of personal income tax.

The main new features of tax-sharing arrangements are:

- (i) The base for tax sharing will be total Commonwealth taxation collections instead of the former net personal income tax collections, after a transitional year in 1981-82.
- (ii) An additional amount is to be added to the tax-sharing grants in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which are to be terminated.

- (iii) New, identifiable, general purpose health grants are to replace the former hospital cost-sharing assistance and certain other specific payments for health purposes.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*, the States also receive a specified proportion of personal income tax collections for distribution to Local Authorities. (For further details see Section 7, Local Government.)

The amount received by Queensland under the personal income tax-sharing arrangements in 1980–81 was \$1,093.1m. This is \$140.5m more than the \$952.5m received in 1979–80. In addition, \$50.7m was paid to Queensland for distribution to Local Authorities.

Special Grants—Special grants have been paid to States on the recommendation of the Commonwealth 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 1980–81 was a completion grant in respect of 1978–79 of \$6.7m. Queensland decided not to seek an advance grant for 1980–81 pending a review of the tax-sharing relativities of all States, but subsequently asked the Commission to consider recommending an interim grant for payment in 1981–82. The Commission agreed to make such an assessment and recommended payment to Queensland in 1981–82 of a completion grant in respect of 1979–80 of \$33.5m and an interim grant in respect of 1980–81 of \$25.0m.

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 Program)

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. To date the Loan Council has determined 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 November 1978 Loan Council agreement was obtained to a proposal that these Authorities may borrow overseas direct for infrastructure financing to

supplement the Loan Council borrowing program. In 1980–81 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$1.2m in the year, borrowed \$223.3m, while the smaller authorities in Queensland, on whose borrowings no aggregate limit is imposed by the Loan Council, borrowed \$123.0m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Program for each of the six years to 1980–81 are shown in the following table. The borrowing programs 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 programs 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 and police buildings, 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 program allocation of \$173.3m in 1980–81 (\$8.3m more than in 1979–80) was 13.3 per cent of the six States' total of \$1,307.2m, and comprised borrowings of \$115.6m and interest-free capital grants of \$57.8m.

Specific Purpose Payments

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 Nature

Revenue payments to Queensland for 1980–81 amounted to \$569.8m. The most significant payments were \$179.5m for public hospital running costs; \$100.8m for universities; \$93.6m for schools; \$76.3m for colleges of advanced education; and \$50.7m 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 1980–81 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$7.5m.

Capital Nature

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1980–81 Queensland received \$250.4m, of which repayable advances comprised \$31.6m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$127.8m road grants; \$35.8m for housing; \$21.0m for schools; \$7.9m for urban public transport; \$13.5m for natural disaster relief; \$6.3m for universities; and \$12.3m for technical and further education.

Commonwealth Payments to or for the States

The following tables show the Commonwealth Government payments to and for Queensland for 1970–71 and for each of the six years to 1980–81 and payments to or for all of the States for each of the last six years.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
(S'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>General Revenue Funds</i>							
Tax-sharing grants(b)	216,672	536,792	660,200	777,608	844,137	952,533	1,093,078
Adjustments for previous year	—	—	—	-7,069	—	—	—
Special grants	—	36,300	27,000	24,800	21,700	12,400	6,700
Special revenue assistance	6,603	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	223,275	573,092	687,200	795,339	865,837	964,933	1,099,778

General Purpose Capital Funds

Loan Council borrowings	67,910	114,919	120,705	126,740	126,740	110,051	115,554
Capital grants	25,290	57,459	60,352	63,370	63,370	55,026	57,777
Total	93,200	172,378	181,057	190,110	190,110	165,077	173,331

Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes

<i>Payments under Financial Agreement</i>							
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	3,195	3,900	4,165	4,447	4,740	5,029	5,265
Debt charges assistance	1,525	—	—	—	—	—	—
State emergency services	—	269	302	379	373	438	552
Universities	7,517	57,185	69,427	78,127	80,980	89,684	100,776
Colleges of advanced education	1,567	33,999	48,962	56,616	60,465	67,445	76,325
Technical and further education	—	4,643	4,538	4,885	5,222	6,932	7,965
Schools	3,640	46,162	56,058	59,853	66,818	74,914	93,611
Pre-school education	—	—	—	6,958	6,605	6,605	6,605
Child care services	—	5,356	6,970	309	367	580	810
Child migrant and refugee education	57	195	2	15	172	262	508
Educational research	18	190	216	166	131	124	109
Public hospital running costs	—	102,820	82,883	126,960	139,314	152,912	179,541
Community health	—	3,643	4,797	5,190	4,979	4,462	5,879
Tuberculosis control	1,741	1,822	1,253	667	—	—	—
School dental scheme	—	998	2,026	2,027	2,383	4,014	4,435
School to work transition	—	—	—	—	—	951	5,089
Drug education campaigns	39	132	116	138	100	178	237
Blood transfusion services	170	547	680	736	777	936	1,004
Health planning agencies	—	70	84	100	87	100	80
Home care services	80	1,693	1,990	2,744	1,797	1,793	1,873
Assistance for deserted wives	645	1,935	2,508	3,888	3,665	5,054	3,384
Maryborough employment grants	—	—	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,450	—
Employment grants	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
Regional employment development scheme	—	2,781	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal advancement	216	2,952	3,314	3,480	3,917	4,331	5,088
Rental assistance for housing	131	753	858	480	423	423	423
Area improvement	—	177	—	—	—	—	—
Sewerage	—	251	99	2	—	16	—
Local Government tax-sharing assistance	—	13,808	24,222	27,875	30,252	37,387	50,714
National fitness	—	94	94	34	34	34	76
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	80	2,190	3,266	4,180	5,272	5,290	5,484
Agricultural extension services	1,153	1,826	2,097	2,112	2,112	964	954
Coal mining industry long service leave	136	454	780	730	992	1,361	1,271
Apprenticeship training	—	471	750	971	891	159	14
Education program for unemployed youth	—	—	83	437	722	760	822
Legal aid	—	131	131	—	—	12	11
Road safety practices	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants	395	706	1,258	1,080	1,309	1,422	—
Natural disaster relief	8,921	52	45	231	1,755	1,303	8,583
Other	30	109	222	250	193	92	115
Total	33,476	299,534	327,417	401,288	432,067	481,636	569,822

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES(a)—continued
(S'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes</i>							
Housing for servicemen	1,298	7,500	12,300	12,500	5,229	—	800
Universities	3,124	6,453	11,637	7,335	6,042	8,755	6,253
Colleges of advanced education	1,878	9,181	14,630	7,899	10,712	5,056	5,674
Technical and further education	1,457	3,334	4,439	8,735	15,078	12,717	12,277
Schools	3,633	22,363	28,090	34,263	29,475	24,609	21,015
Pre-schools and child care	—	2,584	314	—	—	—	—
Mental health institutions	464	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	—	15,280	17,000	7,130	—	—	—
Nursing homes	—	925	652	—	—	—	—
Community health program	—	1,778	2,805	1,770	254	327	450
Tuberculosis control	55	203	110	—	—	—	—
School dental scheme	—	5,299	1,896	2,841	1,249	402	367
Blood transfusion services	—	29	6	37	34	42	46
Senior citizens' centres	17	392	916	439	553	331	484
Pensioner housing	109	1,133	2,023	1,490	2,050	4,495	4,790
Migrant centres	—	—	—	—	40	15	3
Aboriginal advancement	2,322	7,205	4,396	2,825	2,536	1,613	1,507
Welfare housing	10,500	31,010	37,410	39,810	32,257	16,336	17,000
Other housing assistance	—	—	—	—	—	5,105	6,810
Rental assistance for Aborigines	—	—	—	—	—	6,100	6,400
Urban flood mitigation	—	2,060	1,574	992	818	762	911
Area improvement	—	2,315	468	—	—	—	—
National estate	—	567	183	310	415	300	330
1982 Commonwealth Games assistance	—	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	2,500
Leisure and cultural facilities	—	1,060	590	202	45	138	—
Sewerage	—	13,767	1,000	—	—	—	—
Community facilities, Townsville	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	—	—	1,907	3,851
Roads(c)	47,259	88,980	90,700	100,000	106,947	114,947	127,764
Urban public transport	—	8,985	11,380	15,648	8,875	9,219	7,875
Transport planning and research	—	1,070	1,184	1,381	983	1,056	957
Julius Dam	—	—	—	325	500	250	250
Ross River Dam	—	1,402	1,158	—	—	—	—
Gladstone Power Station	—	39,000	26,422	191	—	—	—
Softwood forestry	1,144	2,250	1,547	—	1,485	977	841
Dairy adjustment program	2,770	3,702	877	43	—	—	—
Rural adjustment scheme	—	—	3,605	9,480	9,285	2,116	2,802
Beef industry assistance	—	6,374	2,226	33	—	—	—
Rural reconstruction	—	5,900	3,720	31	—	—	—
Sugar industry	—	—	—	—	—	27,842	—
Bundaberg Irrigation Works	1,900	2,500	11	1,500	950	2,500	2,500
Fairbairn Dam	4,785	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System	—	1,999	814	—	—	—	1,300
Clare Weir	—	349	2,551	—	—	—	—
Water resources assessment	516	932	952	952	952	952	1,050
Flood mitigation	—	—	77	236	62	100	120
Soil conservation	—	623	—	30	—	—	—
Brigalow lands development	403	2,296	1,909	—	—	—	—
Tourism development	—	140	147	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster relief	5,444	6,400	11,094	14,842	7,207	6,529	13,460
Other	28	173	418	84	4	—	—
Total	89,106	307,512	303,256	273,354	246,537	257,998	250,387

Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programs

General purpose	316,475	745,470	868,257	985,449	1,055,947	1,130,010	1,273,109
Specific purpose	122,582	607,046	630,673	674,642	678,604	739,634	820,209
Total	439,057	1,352,516	1,498,930	1,660,091	1,734,551	1,869,644	2,093,318

(a) Including Loan Council borrowings and other advances (gross); excluding direct payments to local authorities. (b) Financial assistance grants up to 1975-76. (c) Including, in addition to general roads payments, payments for beef cattle roads, Barkly Highway maintenance, and road safety improvements.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE (b)						
New South Wales	947	1,133	1,320	1,464	1,663	1,839
Victoria	706	842	985	1,090	1,234	1,355
Queensland	573	687	795	866	965	1,100
South Australia	366	433	508	560	630	692
Western Australia	363	441	520	580	663	734
Tasmania	157	186	214	241	273	299
Total	3,112	3,723	4,341	4,800	5,428	6,018
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	137	144	154	154	134	141
Victoria	109	114	120	120	104	109
Queensland	57	60	63	63	55	58
South Australia	56	59	62	62	54	57
Western Australia	40	42	44	44	38	40
Tasmania	30	32	33	33	29	31
Total	430	452	478	478	415	436
SPECIFIC PURPOSE RECURRENT GRANTS						
New South Wales	815	830	1,013	1,076	1,196	1,373
Victoria	653	672	783	836	915	1,051
Queensland	300	327	401	432	482	570
South Australia	235	241	292	300	325	371
Western Australia	232	243	295	311	340	398
Tasmania	80	73	90	93	103	123
Total	2,316	2,388	2,874	3,048	3,360	3,885
SPECIFIC PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	354	350	327	324	353	374
Victoria	274	255	237	235	246	267
Queensland	202	214	209	198	209	219
South Australia	107	100	98	92	103	107
Western Australia	128	117	113	117	r 122	129
Tasmania	61	49	46	40	49	58
Total	1,126	1,085	1,031	1,006	1,082	1,153
SPECIFIC PURPOSE LOAN PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	241	195	166	142	80	114
Victoria	183	149	128	104	61	67
Queensland	105	90	65	48	49	32
South Australia	99	81	95	67	35	35
Western Australia	56	54	62	49	28	36
Tasmania	27	27	29	23	11	12
Total	710	596	544	432	264	296
TOTAL PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	2,493	2,652	2,980	3,160	r 3,426	3,842
Victoria	1,926	2,033	2,253	2,385	2,560	2,848
Queensland	1,238	1,378	1,533	1,608	1,760	1,978
South Australia	863	915	1,055	1,081	1,148	1,261
Western Australia	819	897	1,035	1,100	1,191	1,338
Tasmania	356	368	412	430	465	522
Total	7,694	8,243	9,268	9,764	10,549	11,789

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
STATE GOVERNMENT LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMS						
New South Wales	274	288	309	309	268	282
Victoria	218	229	240	240	209	219
Queensland	115	121	127	127	110	116
South Australia	113	119	125	125	108	114
Western Australia	80	84	88	88	77	81
Tasmania	61	64	67	67	58	61
Total	861	904	956	956	830	873
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS						
New South Wales	2,767	2,940	3,289	3,469	3,695	4,123
Victoria	2,144	2,261	2,494	2,625	2,769	3,067
Queensland	1,353	1,499	1,660	1,735	1,870	2,093
South Australia	976	1,033	1,180	1,205	1,256	1,375
Western Australia	899	982	1,123	1,189	1,267	1,419
Tasmania	416	431	479	497	523	583
Total	8,555	9,147	10,224	10,720	11,379	12,660

(a) Excluding direct payments to local authorities. (b) Financial Assistance Grants for 1975-76 and the Tax-sharing Grants from the beginning of 1976-77, Special Grants, and Special Revenue Assistance.

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 programs;
- (iii) show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programs;
- (iv) indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programs, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc. Analysis and comparison of figures on a State basis should take account of differences in the institutional structures of the States.

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.

Historical series shown in the tables are not always comparable with those shown in previous issues due to amendments in the economic type and purpose classifications and variations in the number of semi-government authorities included in the analysis.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Economic type	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	824,938	1,066,025	1,278,187	1,446,886	1,563,971	1,763,256
Gross capital formation						
Increases in stocks	4,379	7,115	761	13,501	7,259	2,170
Expenditure on new fixed assets	732,957	812,756	910,960	984,796	1,084,752	1,194,481
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	6,013	-6,404	-1,294	567	-11,082	-7,716
Total gross capital formation	743,349	813,467	910,427	998,864	1,080,929	1,188,935
Transfer payments						
Interest	194,030	227,746	268,680	309,093	385,136	426,135
Transfers to persons	23,156	29,213	33,873	37,371	37,626	35,308
Subsidies	2,067	2,755	6,478	14,020	21,468	11,119
Grants for private capital purposes	17,793	11,699	9,778	12,273	12,644	9,628
Total transfer payments	237,046	271,413	318,809	372,757	456,874	482,190
Net advances	33,501	34,635	46,169	57,153	13,057	67,629
Total outlay	1,838,834	2,185,540	2,553,592	2,875,660	3,114,831	3,502,010
Current outlay	1,044,191	1,325,739	1,587,218	1,807,370	2,008,201	2,235,818
Capital outlay	794,643	859,801	966,374	1,068,290	1,106,630	1,266,192
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	408,268	514,954	617,584	669,521	724,106	810,092
Income from public enterprises	54,333	90,108	122,831	114,178	162,252	187,874
Property income						
Interest	50,303	50,029	73,351	96,736	117,123	144,767
Land rent, royalties	43,274	46,310	61,268	65,512	67,426	87,959
Grants from the Cwltth Govt						
For current purposes	623,905	891,384	1,015,879	1,197,121	1,298,612	1,447,480
For capital purposes	243,257	261,030	274,652	273,544	262,207	265,037
Total receipts	1,423,340	1,853,815	2,165,565	2,416,612	2,631,726	2,943,209
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Local Authority and public corporation securities	100,633	102,899	112,281	160,997	239,196	259,801
Other general govt securities	45,853	74,416	68,294	58,701	103,306	114,362
Advances from the Cwltth Govt (net)	179,835	189,733	177,381	156,429	136,667	113,749
Net receipts of private trust funds	18,992	66,046	118,543	141,635	140,988	139,117
Reduction in cash and bank balances	20,160	-150,177	-152,751	-186,756	-186,799	-162,483
Reduction in security holdings	3,701	-6,580	-13,039	-3,363	-26,963	-12,077
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowances	29,579	33,348	40,785	54,304	55,409	67,412
Other	16,741	22,040	36,533	71,101	21,301	38,920
Total financing items	415,494	331,725	388,027	459,048	483,105	558,801
Total funds available	1,838,834	2,185,540	2,553,592	2,875,660	3,114,831	3,502,010

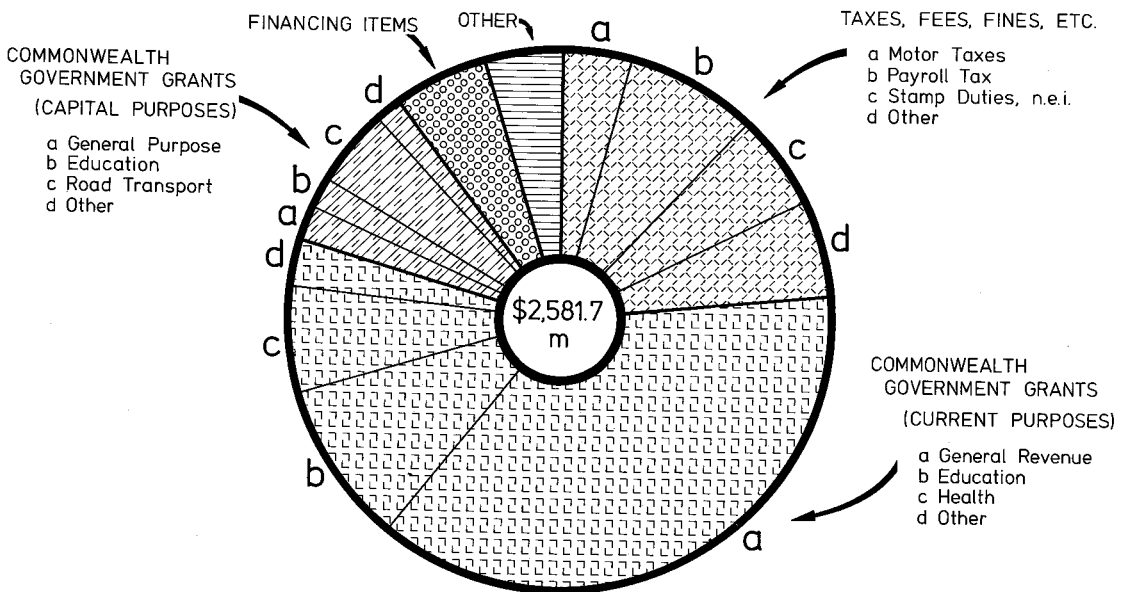
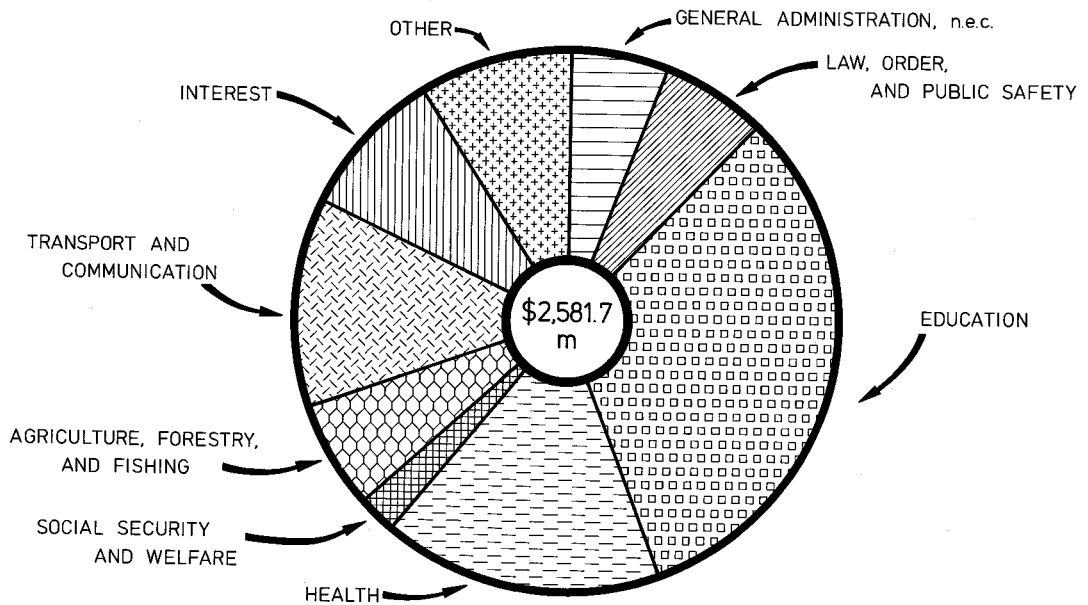
In the process of consolidation, transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems of individual authorities are eliminated, as are transfers between authorities. This is apparent in the next table which shows the economic type classification of receipts and outlays for each level of government separately and as consolidated totals.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Economic type	Queensland Government	Semi-govt Authorities	Local Authorities	All public authorities
OUTLAY				
Final consumption expenditure	1,574,632	44,823	143,801	1,763,256
Gross capital formation				
Increases in stocks	1,086	1,084	—	2,170
Expenditure on new fixed assets	563,580	358,108	272,793	1,194,481
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-15,761	13,624	-5,579	-7,716
Total gross capital formation	548,905	372,816	267,214	1,188,935
Transfer payments				
Interest	223,208	125,294	77,633	426,135
Transfers to persons	35,308	—	—	35,308
Subsidies	11,119	—	—	11,119
Grants for private capital purposes	9,628	—	—	9,628
Grants to Local Authorities				
For current purposes	50,239	-4,006	—	(a)
For capital purposes	81,312	—	—	(a)
Total transfer payments	410,814	121,288	77,633	482,190
Net advances				
To the private sector	43,459	24,170	—	67,629
To Local Authorities	3,936	—	—	(a)
Total outlay	2,581,746	563,097	488,648	3,502,010
Current outlay	1,894,506	166,111	221,434	2,235,818
Capital outlay	687,240	396,986	267,214	1,266,192
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS				
Receipts				
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	604,845	3,057	202,190	810,092
Income from public enterprises	-66,991	187,431	67,434	187,874
Property income				
Interest	102,691	27,366	14,710	144,767
Land rent, royalties	87,940	19	—	87,959
Grants from the Commonwealth Government				
For current purposes	1,446,570	—	—	1,446,570
For capital purposes	264,002	—	—	264,002
Direct to Local Authorities	—	—	1,945	1,945
Grants from State Authorities	—	—	127,545	(a)
Total receipts	2,439,057	217,873	413,824	(a)2,943,209
Financing items				
Net borrowing				
Public corporation securities	—	169,015	90,786	259,801
General government securities	88,309	26,053	—	114,362
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)	113,749	—	—	113,749
Advances from State Authorities	—	—	3,936	(a)
Net receipts of private trust funds	131,028	6,089	2,000	139,117
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-124,158	-2,970	-35,355	-162,483
Reduction in security holdings	-8,187	-3,890	—	-12,077
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)				
Depreciation allowances	—	67,412	—	67,412
Other	-58,052	83,515	13,457	38,920
Total financing items	142,689	345,224	74,824	(a) 558,801
Total funds available	2,581,746	563,097	488,648	(a)3,502,010

(a) In consolidated figures for all public authorities, inter-authority grants and advances are not shown.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1979-80



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 Accounts¹.

A purpose classification of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets by all Queensland public authorities is shown in the bulletin *Government Finance, Queensland* (Catalogue No. 5503.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and in *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Catalogue 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.

¹ 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 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
(S'000)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund
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
1976-77	1,610,538	1,792,796	244,758	1,611,555	1,687,601	244,739
1977-78	1,815,953	1,881,173	274,713	1,816,863	1,754,292	274,695
1978-79	1,947,444	2,087,974	267,915	1,946,867	1,910,826	267,899
1979-80	2,206,954	2,263,384	268,594	2,207,893	2,143,272	268,531

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 programs is shown.

Outlay

The following table classifies outlay according to economic type of transaction. The major components of outlay in 1979-80 were final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets, which accounted for \$1,574.6m and \$563.6m, respectively, of the total outlay of \$2,581.7m. Current items accounted for \$1,894.5m, while \$687.2m was spent on capital items.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Economic type	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
Final consumption expenditure						
Purchase of goods and services	744,262	971,341	1,179,600	1,334,233	1,434,205	1,612,866
Grants to private non-profit organisations for current purposes	38,051	44,111	46,200	54,326	65,148	77,350
Less Charges for goods and services supplied	45,946	57,911	72,117	84,687	100,264	115,584
Total	736,367	957,541	1,153,683	1,303,872	1,399,089	1,574,632
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	2,585	-715	161	735	-434	1,086
Expenditure on new fixed assets						
Public enterprises	113,819	126,946	118,740	57,151	121,287	122,627
General government	291,747	329,162	400,115	416,199	418,615	440,953
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-2,294	-4,233	-7,505	-3,756	-15,495	-15,761
Total	405,857	451,160	511,511	470,329	523,973	548,905
Transfer payments						
Interest	104,743	121,770	146,530	164,817	195,567	223,208
Transfers to persons	23,156	29,213	33,873	37,371	37,626	35,308
Subsidies paid						
To private enterprises	862	856	1,359	4,564	8,475	6,769
To public enterprises	1,205	1,899	5,119	9,456	12,993	4,350
Grants for private capital purposes ..	17,793	11,699	9,778	12,273	12,644	9,628
Grants to Local Authorities						
For current purposes	15,841	21,615	29,939	37,437	40,555	50,239
For capital purposes	50,681	58,452	59,920	59,111	61,851	81,312
Total	214,281	245,504	286,518	325,029	369,711	410,814
Net advances						
To the private sector	23,431	32,190	24,542	25,429	14,861	43,459
To Local Authorities	11,768	10,044	10,493	4,715	7,626	3,936
Total	35,199	42,234	35,035	30,144	22,487	47,395
Total outlay	1,391,704	1,696,439	1,986,747	2,129,374	2,315,260	2,581,746
Current outlay	882,174	1,132,894	1,370,503	1,557,517	1,694,305	1,894,506
Capital outlay	509,530	563,545	616,244	571,857	620,955	687,240

The following table shows total outlay classified by broad economic type and purpose.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
General public services					
General administration, n.e.c.	118,071	31,506	895	—	150,472
Law, order, and public safety	149,617	12,236	1,977	—	163,830
Education	712,037	92,705	27,484	—	832,226
Health	402,129	26,170	-358	—	427,941
Social security and welfare	42,886	3,379	13,542	—	59,807
Housing and community amenities ..	1,061	5,733	1,991	15,359	24,144
Recreation and related cultural services ..	21,256	15,992	17,505	—	54,753

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1979-80—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
Economic services					
General administration, regulation, and research	6,216	-255	1,410	-2,877	4,494
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ..	105,042	32,549	401	23,773	161,765
Mining, manufacturing, and construction ..	9,290	8,632	1,419	7,047	26,388
Electricity and water supply	4,077	30,281	307	-872	33,793
Transport and communication	755	289,977	25,966	4,339	321,037
Other economic services	2,329	—	—	1,086	3,415
Other purposes					
General purpose inter-authority transfers ..	—	—	85,817	1,149	86,966
Natural disaster relief	-134	—	9,250	-1,609	7,507
Interest	—	—	223,208	—	223,208
Total	1,574,632	548,905	410,814	47,395	2,581,746

Final Consumption Expenditure

The following table shows a detailed dissection, classified by purpose of transaction, of the Queensland Government's outlay on final consumption goods and services.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	38,073	42,310	76,018	80,763	74,282	82,640
Fiscal affairs and fiscal administration ..	10,914	13,419	14,180	15,158	15,042	17,245
Administrative services	405	522	300	381	402	537
General services	8,379	9,380	9,146	11,817	14,275	17,584
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	11,639	14,259	15,394	16,826	16,596	17,146
Correctional and custodial services ..	9,414	12,967	15,244	18,744	20,598	23,012
Police services	49,991	59,767	72,616	83,278	90,861	103,316
Fire protection services	-66	259	97	428	306	457
Road safety	413	495	571	643	690	748
Other services	3,130	3,999	4,783	4,494	4,786	5,003
Total	132,292	157,377	208,349	232,532	237,838	267,688
Education						
General administration, regulation, and research						
Primary and secondary education	217,110	285,037	331,846	379,687	402,642	450,233
Vocational training	14,690	20,888	26,269	30,688	35,577	43,778
University education	49,621	56,723	68,892	76,810	81,236	88,790
Other higher education	29,313	36,546	51,654	59,165	62,608	68,596
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	10,751	14,193	16,866	19,828	22,657	28,395
Adult education	554	752	840	45	30	19
Education of Aborigines	1,561	1,528	1,680	1,486	1,478	1,444
Pre-school and child care	4,753	8,485	12,661	15,774	18,059	20,655
Other education programs	522	515	476	544	930	1,220
Total	334,373	433,143	520,275	593,044	634,455	712,037

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—*continued*

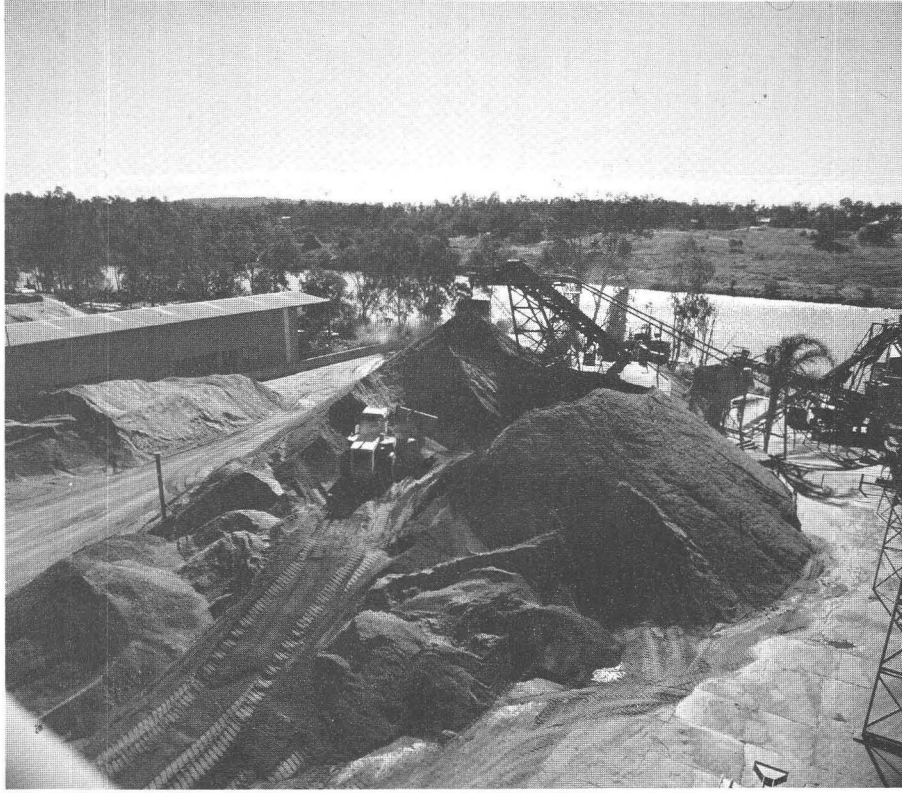
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
Health						
General administration, regulation, and research						
Administration and regulation	3,470	2,121	2,321	2,695	2,920	3,457
Medical research	1,243	1,441	1,152	1,002	1,148	1,365
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	19,564	24,653	27,020	31,145	35,068	40,243
Nursing homes	325	346	343	—	238	239
Other hospital and clinical services	123,430	186,132	219,307	243,497	275,463	310,426
Other health services						
Preventive services	3,211	4,667	4,668	4,254	3,704	4,140
Maternal and infant health services	4,148	4,984	5,368	5,915	6,003	6,764
Health of Aborigines	2,672	2,926	2,533	2,779	2,774	3,538
Domiciliary care	126	139	166	193	224	258
Health of school children	2,483	6,536	4,968	7,993	7,198	9,216
Community health facilities and services	1,562	3,621	7,172	6,621	5,172	5,583
Ambulance services	54	67	67	67	67	73
Other health services, n.e.c.	4,255	7,081	10,041	12,503	14,789	16,827
Total	166,543	244,714	285,126	318,664	354,768	402,129
Social security and welfare						
General administration, regulation, and research	2,331	3,050	3,656	4,291	4,916	5,826
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	2,566	3,306	3,123	3,305	4,106	5,278
Incapacitated and handicapped persons	702	984	1,176	1,225	1,702	1,194
Families and children	2,999	3,275	3,445	4,654	6,601	9,332
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	12,250	15,457	15,615	14,465	14,215	19,799
Other	60	101	103	1,204	1,589	1,457
Total	20,908	26,173	27,118	29,144	33,129	42,886
Housing and community amenities						
Housing	53	-409	86	-18	91	-991
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage	-102	170	-116	-106	-184	-18
Pollution control, n.e.c.	539	763	1,067	1,249	1,460	1,811
Other environmental protection programs	542	1,362	1,203	1,156	1,377	259
Community amenities, n.e.c.	26	—	—	15	-165	—
Total	1,058	1,886	2,240	2,296	2,579	1,061
Recreation and related cultural services						
General administration, regulation, and research	137	240	158	320	1,248	736
Cultural facilities	2,584	3,704	4,388	5,022	5,363	6,562
Support of the creative and performing arts	89	147	149	148	165	259
Recreational facilities and services	1,689	2,952	4,769	5,705	5,613	5,348
Other programs	2,198	3,103	3,994	5,255	5,871	8,351
Total	6,697	10,146	13,458	16,450	18,260	21,256
Economic services						
General administration, regulation, and research	3,076	3,890	5,525	6,307	5,305	6,216
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management	17,501	20,921	24,050	25,661	25,070	28,850
Forest resources management	4,583	5,453	6,749	8,574	9,898	11,792
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries	34,360	39,556	47,101	53,685	57,868	63,141
Services to fisheries	274	638	705	888	1,251	1,259
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining	4,944	5,747	5,332	5,829	6,740	8,160
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	750	796	916	920	911	1,130
Electricity, gas, and water supply services	1,105	996	981	2,814	2,388	4,077
Transport and communication	1,007	168	1,006	1,012	2,014	755
Other economic services						
Services to tourism	1,474	2,322	2,865	3,454	4,386	1,579

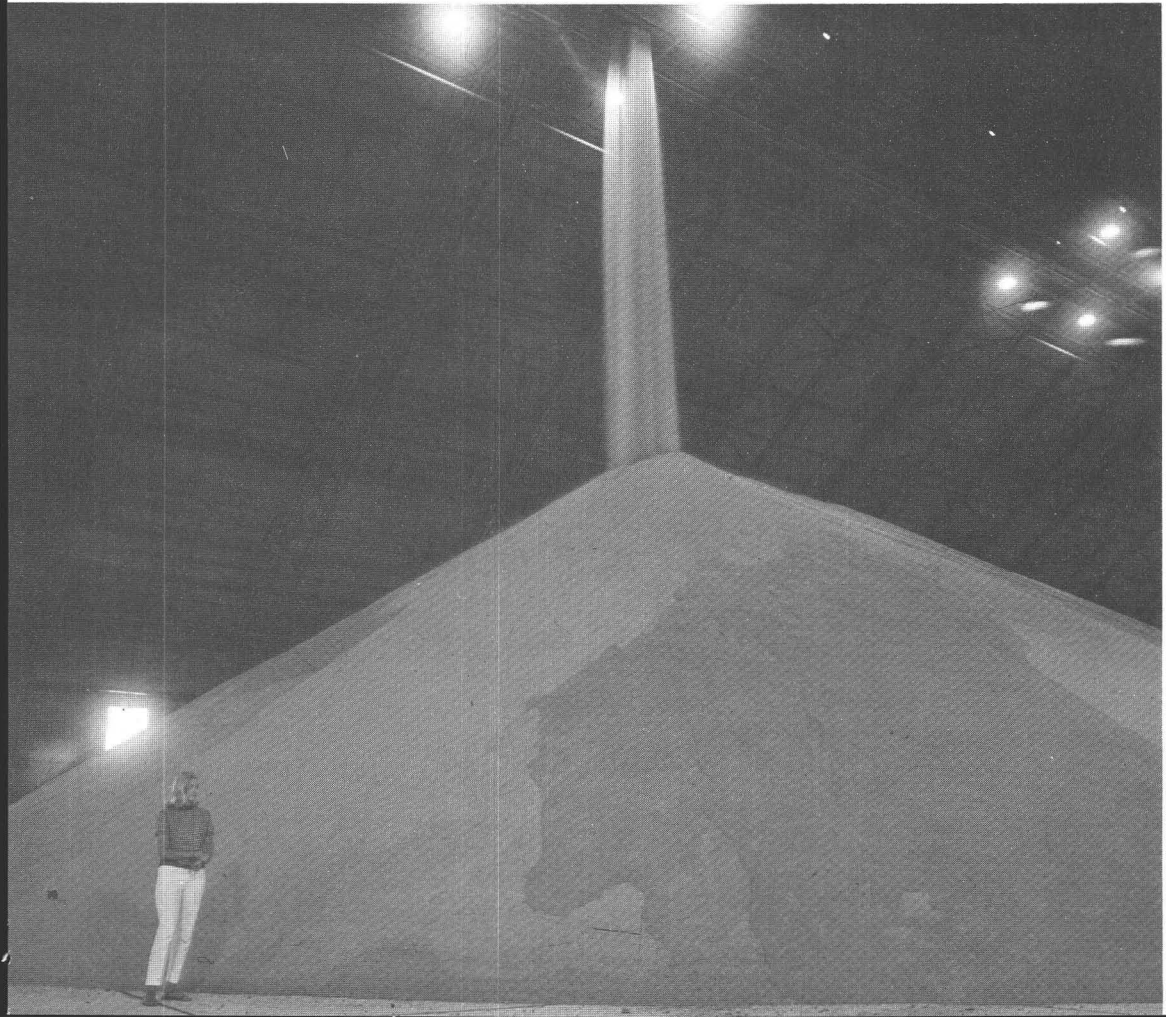
A sand and gravel stockpile for a ready-mixed concrete plant, Brisbane

**MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
Chapter 18

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*



Bulk storage of raw sugar before final processing





A rider struggles to keep his seat at a typical outback rodeo

TOURISM
Chapter 24

Photos: *The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation*

Dancing at a discotheque, Surfers Paradise



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
<i>Economic services—continued</i>						
Other economic services— <i>continued</i>						
Other	5,372	3,629	1,887	2,598	2,229	750
Total	74,446	84,116	97,117	111,742	118,060	127,709
Other purposes	50	-14	—	—	—	-134
Total	736,367	957,541	1,153,683	1,303,872	1,399,089	1,574,632

Expenditure on New Fixed Assets

Expenditure by the Queensland Government on new fixed assets, classified by purpose, is shown in the following table. In 1979-80 the major expenditure items were: roads and ancillary facilities, \$186.7m; rail transport, \$100.2m; education, \$92.9m; general public services, \$47.1m.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	112	488	5,036	7,423	10,070	1,514
General services	18,899	17,689	20,773	31,163	34,106	30,674
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	2,733	3,328	1,768	3,083	4,775	9,975
Correctional and custodial services	2,829	2,914	3,614	3,921	2,366	3,001
Police services	1,740	8,062	4,993	3,492	2,582	1,969
Total	26,313	32,481	36,184	49,082	53,899	47,133
Education						
Primary and secondary education	42,132	36,598	55,524	62,983	52,644	54,511
Vocational training	6,221	7,637	6,909	14,278	18,953	17,686
University education	10,190	6,877	12,405	7,627	6,042	8,762
Other higher education	15,395	9,719	14,829	7,958	10,853	5,056
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	3,673	4,572	4,176	3,774	3,340	3,037
Pre-school and child care	8,143	8,649	6,026	5,541	3,894	3,830
Total	85,754	74,052	99,869	102,161	95,726	92,882
Health						
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	2,707	3,307	3,787	3,208	1,136	2,553
Other hospital and clinical services	5,897	28,314	35,696	32,432	22,217	23,099
Other health services						
Maternal and infant health services	100	64	39	—	—	—
Domiciliary care	532	2,270	2,061	2,201	1,429	—
Community health facilities and services	276	2,067	2,509	822	1,521	967
Total	9,512	36,022	44,092	38,663	26,303	26,619
Social security and welfare						
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	456	134	112	130	1,623	3,011
Families and children	757	1,140	821	1,348	1,475	617
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	970	213	1,266	1,637	—	—
Other services	—	—	1,741	—	23	—
Total	2,183	1,487	3,940	3,115	3,121	3,628

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(S'000)

Purpose	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
Housing and community amenities						
Housing						
For Aborigines	6,178	2,285	2,649	2,430	2,644	2,395
Other housing programs .. .	—	717	—	—	—	—
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage .. .	124	313	—	—	—	—
Other environmental protection programs .. .	238	335	311	259	236	241
Total .. .	6,540	3,650	2,960	2,689	2,880	2,636
Recreation and related cultural services .. .	170	640	4,248	2,759	7,720	15,452
Economic services						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management .. .	17,147	17,924	20,767	23,039	18,170	21,718
Forest resources management .. .	12,976	14,326	14,706	15,930	15,104	18,587
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries .. .	2,082	2,725	3,743	4,802	4,473	4,635
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining .. .	9,048	9,059	4,395	3,352	3,511	3,151
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing .. .	4,414	4,268	4,608	5,066	4,200	7,750
Electricity, gas, and water supply services						
Electricity supply services .. .	61,030	59,149	56,332	9,244	17,307	20,915
Water supply services .. .	656	2,046	7,562	11,277	14,436	9,896
Transport and communication						
Rail transport .. .	51,095	66,247	62,365	47,436	103,114	100,204
Sea transport .. .	2,858	3,864	3,090	1,368	2,132	1,653
Roads and ancillary facilities .. .	113,788	128,168	149,959	153,367	167,806	186,721
Other economic services .. .	—	—	35	—	—	—
Total .. .	275,094	307,776	327,562	274,881	350,253	375,230
Total .. .	405,566	456,108	518,855	473,350	539,902	563,580

Receipts and Financing Items

A detailed dissection of funds available to the Queensland Government for the last six years is provided in the next table. Commonwealth Government Grants and Taxation are the most important sources of finance for the Queensland Government contributing \$1,710.6m and \$604.8m, respectively, of the \$2,581.7m funds available for 1979-80.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS
(S'000)

Economic type	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.						
Fire brigade precepts .. .	13,452	17,906	19,251	23,139	22,311	23,833
Land tax .. .	7,740	8,787	12,764	15,123	16,042	18,386
Liquor taxes .. .	10,631	13,484	20,832	24,384	25,854	29,674
Lottery taxes .. .	7,387	7,771	8,578	8,757	9,523	10,100
Motor taxes .. .	53,445	72,031	80,458	83,572	102,207	103,596
Pay-roll tax .. .	118,181	140,704	162,751	175,792	186,498	205,000
Racing taxes .. .	16,691	18,993	20,706	21,055	23,345	25,414
Stamp duties, n.e.i. .. .	40,286	64,123	90,452	99,820	113,598	144,820
Succession and probate duties .. .	24,352	27,557	25,693	16,901	6,949	3,122
Other .. .	18,408	25,634	30,771	32,373	35,527	40,900
Total .. .	310,573	396,990	472,256	500,916	541,854	604,845

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Economic type	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78r	1978-79r	1979-80
Income from public enterprises	-41,195	-44,230	-38,926	-50,576	-56,942	-66,991
Property income						
Interest on investments, fixed deposits, etc.	20,058	19,233	36,396	52,383	64,456	79,256
Interest on advances to the private sector	11,979	13,335	15,686	16,041	16,778	23,435
Land rent	8,330	9,474	10,437	11,890	13,780	14,467
Royalties	34,849	36,742	50,831	53,622	53,638	73,473
Total	75,216	78,784	113,350	133,936	148,652	190,631
Grants from the Commonwealth Government						
For current purposes						
General revenue	449,671	573,092	687,200	795,339	865,837	964,933
Education	117,257	147,730	186,173	206,929	220,760	247,497
Health	6,116	110,080	92,008	135,818	147,640	162,602
Other	41,006	41,724	49,236	58,541	63,667	71,538
Total	614,050	872,626	1,014,617	1,196,627	1,297,904	1,446,570
For capital purposes						
General purpose	46,112	57,459	60,352	63,370	63,370	55,026
Education	59,214	43,926	59,110	58,232	61,347	51,152
Road transport	75,651	90,050	91,884	101,381	107,930	116,003
Other	61,665	68,484	62,715	48,960	28,767	41,821
Total	242,642	259,919	274,061	271,943	261,414	264,002
Total receipts	1,201,286	1,564,089	1,835,358	2,052,846	2,192,882	2,439,057
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Public corporation securities	6	6	808	-101	—	—
Other general government securities	32,477	59,155	48,061	34,867	90,901	88,309
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net) ..	179,835	189,733	177,381	156,429	136,667	113,749
Net receipts of private trust funds	20,530	63,227	115,013	131,754	128,204	131,028
Reduction in cash and bank balances						
Cash and bank balances	19,973	7,535	14,027	-17,048	20,291	-14,327
Funds on fixed deposit	18,227	—	—	—	—	—
Other	-33,075	-137,883	-130,596	-109,658	-195,547	-109,831
Reduction in security holdings						
Private sector securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6,079	-4,492	8,967	-1,124	-12,169	-8,187
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowance	306	315	327	335	—	—
Other	-53,940	-45,246	-82,599	-118,926	-45,969	-58,052
Total financing items	190,418	132,350	151,389	76,528	122,378	142,689
Total funds available	1,391,704	1,696,439	1,986,747	2,129,374	2,315,260	2,581,746

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Commonwealth and State Governments

The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1981 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 1981, \$4,652.0m, or 14.25 per cent of the Government securities on issue, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland Government securities on issue are shown on the next page.

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

1981. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1981-82 Commonwealth Government Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1981

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total ^(a)	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	4,885,370	935	437,641	84
Victoria	3,758,134	956	335,895	85
Queensland	2,022,409	877	167,060	72
South Australia	1,871,063	1,431	169,628	130
Western Australia	1,423,811	1,104	127,673	99
Tasmania	1,020,804	2,389	91,494	214
Maturing overseas	33,345	2	1,756	—
Maturing in Australia	14,948,247	1,032	1,327,634	92
Total	14,981,592	1,034	1,329,390	92
On account of Commonwealth Government				
Maturing overseas	4,618,672	311	329,337	22
Maturing in Australia	13,035,108	878	1,087,156	73
Total	17,653,781	1,189	1,416,493	95
Total all governments	32,635,373	2,198	2,745,883	185

(a) Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Financial Agreement.

Queensland Government

The following table, which shows a dissection of Queensland Government securities on issue according to the currency in which payable, has been extracted from the Queensland Government Budget document, *The Treasurer's Financial Statement*.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1981

Currency in which payable	Amount ^(a)	Interest and exchange ^(a)		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian	2,017,297	167,095	8.3	99.7
Sterling	2,744	156	5.7	0.1
United States	2,274	130	5.7	0.1
Netherlands	94	5	5.0	—
Total	2,022,409	167,385	8.3	100.0

(a) Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1981. If overseas loans are converted at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, securities on issue amounted to \$2,021,649(000).

In addition, at 30 June 1981 the State Government owed the Commonwealth Government \$738.0m under the following schemes: Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$428.5m; Gladstone Power Station, \$171.5m; Rural Reconstruction, \$23.7m; Backlog Sewerage Agreement, \$21.7m; Mount Isa Railway, \$9.2m; Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development, \$12.1m; Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$16.8m; Rural Adjustment, \$20.9m; and other schemes, \$33.6m. These amounts are excluded from figures in the tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

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.

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Customs duties				
Imports	—	130,186	130,186	59
Coal exports	—	70,617	70,617	32
Departure tax	—	1,563	1,563	1
Excise duties	—	437,250	437,250	197
Fire brigade contributions from insurance companies etc.	23,833	—	23,833	11
Gift duty	23	91	114	—
Income taxes				
Individuals	—	1,784,818	1,784,818	803
Companies	—	394,454	394,454	178
Dividend (withholding)	—	8,385	8,385	4
Interest (withholding)	—	3,543	3,543	2
Land tax	18,386	—	18,386	8
Liquor taxes	29,674	—	29,674	13
Lottery taxes	10,100	—	10,100	5
Machinery and scaffolding fees	3,262	—	3,262	1
Motor taxes				
Drivers etc. licences and fees	10,204	—	10,204	5
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes	76,936	—	76,936	35
Motor vehicle registration stamp duty	13,242	—	13,242	6
Road maintenance contributions	1,426	—	1,426	1
Road transport taxes	1,788	—	1,788	1
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant fund fees	4,585	—	4,585	2
Pay-roll tax	205,000	—	205,000	92
Primary production taxes	1,464	21,203	22,667	10
Racing taxes	25,414	—	25,414	11
Sales tax	—	201,295	201,295	91

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1979-80—continued

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Soccer Pools tax	5,220	—	5,220	2
Stamp duty, n.e.i.	144,820	—	144,820	65
Succession, probate, and estate duty	3,099	7,938	11,037	5
Sugar Experiment Stations Board Assessment	3,057	—	3,057	1
Other taxes	3,143	85	3,228	1
Fees from regulatory services, n.e.i.	9,019	8,071	17,090	8
Fines etc.	14,207	244	14,451	7
Total	607,902	3,069,744	3,677,646	1,655

Income Tax, Individuals

Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944. Under this system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of recipients of salary or wages. 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.

Other recipients of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation, which means that they are levied tax for the current year on the basis of their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment facility for variation 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 10 per cent in error.

A system of automatic indexation of personal income tax has applied from 1 July 1976, although its operation was suspended for one year, the 1979-80 income year. Under indexation, the income brackets of the taxable income scale plus some specific rebates are automatically adjusted each year for increases which occur 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 income brackets in the standard rate scale introduced from 1 February 1978 have been indexed successively by a factor of 1.038, half indexation, for the 1978-79, 1980-81, and 1981-82 income years. No indexation applied for income year 1979-80. Automatic indexation was withdrawn by the Government from 1 July 1981 and, in future, adjustments to income tax rates will be made by the Government as part of its normal budget procedure.

The standard rate of tax for 1981-82 remained unchanged at 32 per cent with surcharges of 14 per cent and 28 per cent on income above specified levels. This rate applied to taxable income levels that had been indexed, so that the 1981-82 rates scale was as set out in the following table.

ANNUAL RATES OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1981-82

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding	\$	\$
\$ Nil	\$ 4,195	Nil	
4,195	17,894	Nil + 32 per cent of excess over	4,195
17,894	35,788	4,383.68 + 46 per cent of excess over	17,894
35,788	—	12,614.92 + 60 per cent of excess over	35,788

The indexation-related adjustments to the taxable income thresholds between the zero, 32 per cent, 46 per cent, and 60 per cent rated segments of the rates scale caused the "pay as you earn" instalment deductions to be varied with effect from 1 July 1981.

Exceptions to the above rate scale apply to certain classes of trustees and persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income, and to student children under the age of eighteen years at the end of the income year who have "non-employment" income in excess of \$1,040. The last mentioned class of taxpayer was denied the benefit of the zero rate for other than the first \$1,040 and the benefit of the 32 per cent rate on any "non-employment" income.

Taxable Income, 1981-82—Taxable income to which the general rates applied was defined as total income (other than exempt income) reduced by certain deductions. In arriving at total income, certain lump sum payments received on retirement or termination of employment in respect of unused annual leave and long service leave, where such unused long service leave is in respect of an eligible service period commencing after 15 August 1978, were to be included. The tax payable on retirement or termination amounts so included was limited to the standard rate which for 1981-82 was 32 per cent.

For 1981-82 the deductions allowed for reducing total income included amounts expended in earning the income, including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations and other specified deductions, notably contributions to a maximum of \$1,200 by eligible persons to certain classes of superannuation funds.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates was allowed for the income year 1981-82.

Concessional Rebate, 1981-82—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 dependent 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.

Health Insurance Rebate, 1981-82—From 1981-82 a special rebate of 32 cents in the dollar is allowed for health insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer to secure *basic* hospital and/or medical benefits for himself and his dependants. The rebate is separate from and additional to the "Concessional Rebate".

Rebates for Dependants, 1981-82—The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable were as follows: dependent spouse, daughter/housekeeper, or housekeeper, \$830; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$749; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$376. The rebate of tax allowable was decreased by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$282, except for housekeepers.

Sole Parent Rebate, 1981-82—A rebate of tax of \$580 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, 1981-82—A rebate of tax was allowed to persons who were residents of isolated areas. For Zone A the rebate was \$216 plus 50 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it was \$36 plus 20 per cent of rebates for dependants.

For the purposes of calculating this rebate only, the following "notional rebates" for dependent children were taken into account: student under 25 years, \$376; one child under 16,

not a student, \$376, and each other child under 16, not a student, \$282. These rebates were also reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$282.

Income Tax Assessments

The next table shows the tax assessed during 1979–80 on the 1978–79 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1979–80
(Income Year 1978–79)

Grade of net income	Taxpayers	Total taxable income ^(a)	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	85,234	363,910	16,679
5,000–7,999	187,946	1,223,717	153,867
8,000–11,999	290,044	2,846,736	528,548
12,000–15,999	127,011	1,738,614	380,535
16,000–19,999	45,677	804,995	198,201
20,000–23,999	17,324	376,245	105,726
24,000 and over	18,897	654,422	232,772
Total	772,133	8,008,640	1,616,328

(a) Taxable income is derived by deducting all allowable deductions from assessable income.

Income Tax, Companies

For the income year 1980–81 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* 1915–1981 residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land owned at midnight at 30 June where the total aggregated value, determined by the Valuer-General, exceeds pre-determined limits. For 1981 the limits were \$55,334 for residents and \$5,334 for absentees and companies.

A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. For 1981 the deduction was \$50,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land was used personally by the owner, or by some other person who was neither an absentee nor a company nor an agent or nominee for an absentee or a company, for primary production, the exemption was the unimproved value of the land so used. No exemption was granted to absentees or companies. Minimum tax for 1981 was \$20 and assessments were not usually issued below this amount. In addition, blocks not exceeding 1.05 hectares used exclusively as a principal place of residence were exempt irrespective of valuation. If in excess of 1.05 hectares a deduction was allowed according to the formula:

$$\frac{1.05 \text{ hectares}}{\text{Total area of parcel}} \times \text{Unimproved value of parcel} = \text{Deduction}$$

Where joint owners were involved, the deduction was related to the proportion of the individual interest in the land.

Land tax is calculated per \$ of taxable value and is based on a graduated scale, unchanged since 1969. 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 1980–81 was \$19,720,876. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$18,796,728, an increase of \$410,709 on the 1979–80 revenue.

Succession Duty (State) and Estate Duty (Commonwealth)

Duty has been abolished on estates of all persons who died on or after 1 January 1977 in the case of Succession Duty, and 1 July 1979 in the case of Estate Duty.

Gift Duty (State and Commonwealth)

Duty has been abolished on all gifts made on or after 1 January 1977 in the case of State duty, and 1 July 1979 in the case of Commonwealth duty.

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. The maximum tax exemption level on wages paid or payable per annum was raised from \$150,000 to \$180,000 from 1 January 1981. 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 19 August 1981 three rates operate as follows: (i) a general rate of 17.5 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 5 per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 30 per cent 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.

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 1979 the rate has been 50c per tonne.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)

This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act* 1980–1982, 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, charged at varying rates, is payable on all moneys passing through totalisators in the State. For 1980–81, the tax amounted to \$15,907,410 on turnover of \$334,981,651. The Government also receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$2,692,562 in 1980–81.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$11,850 in 1980-81. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operated. This tax was discontinued from 1 July, 1981. During 1980-81, stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$237,233 and bookmakers' turnover tax \$9,550,945 on a total turnover of \$432,253,897.

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 1981 there were 319 T.A.B. branches and agencies (117 in the Brisbane area and 202 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Clubs with totalisator licences(a) No.	135	110	115	105	87	86
Meetings held with totalisators No.	1,149	1,334	1,410	1,365	1,383	1,315
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	326	326	326	327	328	319
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	1,181	1,154	1,144	1,229	1,202	1,312
Total totalisator turnover \$'000	218,370	230,665	235,178	267,099	291,174	334,982
Retained by clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	20,672	20,370	26,332	29,399	32,229	36,753
Totalisator tax(b) \$'000	11,212	11,187	11,450	12,905	13,974	15,907

(a) Number which operated during the year. (b) Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

Stamp Duty (State)

This is payable under the *Stamp Act* 1894-1981, 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 a principal residence when the rate is \$1.00 per \$100, and 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.

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 Pools 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 1980-81 was \$5,019,968.

Liquor Taxation (State)

Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The fees for general licences, tavern licences, and retail spirit merchants licences are 8 per cent, while wholesale spirit merchant licences are \$400 plus 12 per cent of sales to unlicensed persons.

Customs and Excise Duty (Commonwealth)

The Australian customs tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting Australian industries from import competition. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes, while in 1975–76 a duty was imposed on all coal exported from Australia. 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 1980–81 amounted to \$7,718,460,000, of which \$708,503,000 was collected in Queensland.

Departure Tax (Commonwealth)

A tax on persons departing Australia by sea or air has operated since 15 September 1978. From 1 October 1981, the tax has been levied on people aged 12 years and over at the rate of \$20 per head. In 1980–81, \$1,723,000 was collected from this tax in Queensland.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)

See Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 6.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Authority Areas

Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act* 1936–1981, with the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which operates under the *City of Brisbane Act* 1924–1980. Further details on Local Government in Queensland appear in Chapter 4, Government, Section 7.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1980, 16 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 4 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State was administered by 114 Shire Councils. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear in the maps between pages 64 and 65, and populations in Chapter 6, Population, Section 3, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to the bulletin *Local Government* (Catalogue 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 construction and maintenance of certain categories of declared roads, see Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 5.

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 details see Chapter 15, Housing and Construction, Section 2. 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 facilities, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking operations are conducted by 21 Local Authorities.

Summary of Statistics

A brief summary of local government statistics for the six years to 30 June 1980 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Estimated population(a) No.	2,080,580	2,108,690	2,136,020	2,165,910	2,197,500	2,247,800
Properties rated No.	789,012	812,073	834,639	873,455	894,126	900,694
Premises connected with						
Water No.	545,837	559,225	583,303	625,335	642,922	670,383
Sewerage No.	411,030	440,159	472,262	495,909	520,767	550,753
Septic No.	107,906	102,595	99,375	99,628	99,037	103,795
Total value of property(b) \$'000	2,672,708	2,779,389	3,949,846	4,786,520	5,343,263	6,080,330
Urban(b) \$'000	1,893,493	1,955,947	2,781,587	3,373,716	} n.a.	} n.a.
Rural(b) \$'000	613,844	635,865	644,789	828,891		
Exempt(b) \$'000	122,651	142,341	418,436	490,064		
Roads open to traffic(c) km	191,815	189,573	185,548	162,345	160,327	160,745
Formed						
Sealed km	40,044	41,272	42,648	44,121	45,348	46,566
Other km	92,320	91,625	91,527	89,174	89,238	91,220
Unformed km	59,451	56,676	51,373	29,050	25,741	22,960

(a) Residents of unincorporated areas are excluded. (b) Complete details not available for all years. (c) Not strictly comparable from year to year because of revisions to road lengths reported by Local Authorities, chiefly in the unformed category. Such variations which occurred from 1977-78 can be largely attributed to a more detailed definitional check conducted by the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland.

Local Government Receipts and Expenditure

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' ordinary 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.

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.

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 maintenance and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their program of road works. Other Commonwealth Government grants are made for such purposes as Aboriginal advancement and natural disaster relief.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for a scheme of general purpose assistance to local government. Queensland received \$59.2m from the total of \$350.9m paid to the States for distribution to local government in 1981-82. This amount represents 2.0 per cent of Commonwealth Government net personal income tax collections in the immediately preceding year.

The following tables summarise the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79. They combine the transactions of Ordinary Services, Water Supply, Sewerage, Transport, Gas, and Electricity Funds.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, ALL FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Revenue funds			
Rates, charges, sales, etc.	394,030	328,632	361,202
Grants: General	29,256	32,947	35,393
Specific	31,309	35,650	36,782
Earnings of council properties (including rents)	31,426	37,732	44,218
Sale of assets	8,208	6,729	7,637
Interest	8,691	11,215	13,557
Recoverable works: State Government	43,379	45,468	48,884
Other Government	9,765	3,503	1,939
Private	29,546	25,548	24,684
Miscellaneous	25,387	37,070	32,446
Loan funds			
Loan receipts from			
State Government	11,232	14,662	12,701
Banks	61,353	62,255	68,384
Insurance companies	15,199	19,247	10,044
Other lenders	32,401	31,511	34,952
Loan subsidies	31,694	32,051	38,755
Total receipts	762,873	724,220	771,575

The next table shows outlay of all funds operated by Local Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: OUTLAY, ALL FUNDS
(S'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Revenue funds			
Administration ^(a)	63,357	68,653	76,926
Debt service: Interest ^(b)	68,240	78,205	89,203
Redemption ^(c)	29,877	31,038	34,593
New works	71,133	73,020	76,701
Operating and maintenance costs	264,949	204,969	230,315
Grants and precepts	6,299	8,636	9,419
Recoverable works: State Government	43,718	44,552	49,666
Other government	9,928	4,295	1,583
Private	29,075	24,613	23,766
Miscellaneous	5,523	9,828	8,505
Loan funds			
Loan and subsidy expenditure	157,842	162,520	164,638
Total expenditure	749,940	710,330	765,312

(a) 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. (b) Including interest on overdraft. (c) Including sinking fund payments.

A new system of standardised Local Government finance statistics has been developed by the ABS to provide detailed statistics on the sources of revenue and the purposes of expenditure on a comparable basis for local government in all States.

The next table shows statistics from this new system for all funds for 1979-80. The figures are not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier tables.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, ALL FUNDS
(S'000)

Revenue and loan receipts	1979-80	Outlay	1979-80
Rates and charges		Outlay on goods, services, and land	
Ordinary services	242,924	Ordinary services: Capital	228,101
Sewerage	73,212	Current	227,484
Water supply	101,606	Sewerage: Capital	57,022
Other	13,591	Current	29,846
Government grants		Water supply: Capital	47,386
General purpose	42,529	Current	54,374
Specific purpose	79,949	Other: Capital	1,477
Reimbursements	85,788	Current	27,227
Other revenue receipts	42,775	Debt charges: Interest	94,594
Loan receipts		Redemption	37,392
	168,621	Other outlay	16,576
Total	850,995	Total	821,479

Receipts and Outlay

The following table shows 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. There are some noticeable variations between these figures and those shown in the fund presentation of Local Authority finance statistics earlier in this section, as the table is designed to show the net effect of Local Authority expenditure and revenue programs. 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. reflect this variation in treatment.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(S'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 ^p
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	64,155	78,004	91,305	106,573	125,061	143,801
Gross capital formation						
Expenditure on new fixed assets	215,561	231,263	236,724	237,066	242,776	272,793
Expenditure on existing assets and stocks	-4,126	-5,630	-7,116	-5,656	r-6,221	-5,579
Interest paid	45,110	55,902	67,280	77,782	88,713	77,633
Total outlay	320,700	359,539	388,193	415,765	r450,329	488,648
Current outlay	109,265	133,906	158,585	184,355	213,774	221,434
Capital outlay	211,435	225,633	229,608	231,410	r236,555	267,214
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	95,970	115,545	142,545	165,590	179,434	202,190
Income from public enterprises	r37,110	r54,698	r74,297	56,223	63,563	67,434
Property income	7,286	6,619	8,315	10,724	13,146	14,710
Grants from State authorities ^(a)	63,941	76,731	r86,312	r93,133	r98,747	127,545
Grants from Commonwealth Government	10,470	19,869	1,853	2,095	1,501	1,945
Total receipts	r214,777	r273,462	r313,322	r327,765	r356,391	413,824
Financing items						
Net borrowing—Local Authority securities	79,174	78,570	81,066	83,746	80,863	90,786
Advances from State authorities ^(a)	12,909	11,058	11,211	4,715	7,626	3,936
Net receipts of private trust funds	-1,269	2,304	3,308	3,287	1,720	2,000
Reduction in cash and bank balances	11,248	-10,808	-21,085	-22,929	r-7,145	-35,355
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	r3,861	r4,953	r371	r19,181	r10,874	13,457
Total financing items	r105,923	r86,077	r74,871	r88,000	r93,938	74,824
Total funds available	320,700	359,539	388,193	415,765	r450,329	488,648

(a) Including Commonwealth grants and advances passed on to Local Authorities by the State Government.

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 1980 was \$1,215.3m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$54.6m.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE
(S'000)

Particulars	1978	1979	1980
Purpose of loan			
Ordinary services	405,034	450,750	520,629
Water supply	236,271	253,936	279,109
Sewerage	276,436	305,523	345,118
Other ^(a)	80,102	74,223	70,457
Total loan liability	997,851	1,084,432	1,215,309
Type of lender			
State Government	102,581	112,696	125,069
Banks	423,619	473,934	540,403
Insurance companies ^(b)	166,153	167,937	179,705
Other	305,496	329,857	370,128
Total loan liability	997,851	1,084,432	1,215,309

(a) Including gas, electricity, and transport. Also including loan liability of Brisbane City Council in respect of electricity undertaking acquired on 1 July 1977 by the State Electricity Commission which reimburses the Council for instalments and associated charges.

(b) Including the State Government Insurance Office and Workers' Compensation Board.

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, 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.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is generally 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.

The following table shows, for the latest six 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. A list of the authorities covered in this analysis is shown in the bulletin *Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5503.3).

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75 r	1975-76 r	1976-77 r	1977-78 r	1978-79 r	1979-80
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	24,416	30,480	33,199	36,441	39,821	44,823
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	1,794	7,830	600	12,766	7,693	1,084
Expenditure on new fixed assets	111,830	125,385	155,381	274,380	302,074	358,108
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	12,433	3,459	13,327	9,979	10,634	13,624
Transfer payments						
Interest paid	44,177	50,074	54,870	66,494	100,856	125,294
Grants to Local Authorities	-2,581	-3,336	-3,547	-3,415	-3,659	-4,006
Net advances	11,211	3,459	22,345	31,724	-1,804	24,170
Total outlay	203,280	217,351	276,175	428,369	455,615	563,097
Current outlay	66,418	77,620	84,917	99,520	137,018	166,111
Capital outlay	136,862	139,731	191,258	328,849	318,597	396,986
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,725	2,419	2,783	3,015	2,818	3,057
Income from public enterprises	58,418	79,640	87,460	108,531	155,631	187,431
Property income						
Interest	10,980	10,842	12,954	17,588	22,743	27,366
Land rent and royalties	95	94	—	—	8	19
Total receipts	71,218	92,995	103,197	129,134	181,200	217,873
Financing items						
Net borrowing—public corporation and general government securities	34,829	39,584	50,640	101,186	170,738	195,068
Net receipts of private trust funds	-269	515	222	6,594	11,064	6,089
Reduction in cash and bank balances	3,787	-9,021	-15,097	-31,121	-4,398	-2,970
Reduction in security holdings	-2,378	-2,088	-22,006	-2,239	-14,794	-3,890
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowance	29,273	33,033	40,458	53,969	55,409	67,412
Other	66,820	62,333	118,761	170,846	56,396	83,515
Total financing items	132,062	124,356	172,978	299,235	274,415	345,224
Total funds available	203,280	217,351	276,175	428,369	455,615	563,097

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* 1959–1981 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* and *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. The Bank is also the lending authority under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958–1979, administered by the Queensland Water Resources Commission, and the *Soil Conservation Act* 1965–1980, 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, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			At 30 June 1981	
	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts ..	26,599	35,390	44,705	156,735	6,475
War Service Land Settlement Act	—	—	—	7	5
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	1,960	48	—	2,290	504
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	1,047	1,163	1,541	6,122	645
Soil Conservation Act	6	19	11	28	12

State Government Insurance Office

The State Government Insurance Office conducts life, superannuation, and general insurance business in Queensland. Funds are held primarily in the form of investments. Of the \$614.9m net assets held at 30 June 1981, investments amounted to \$556.8m. The insurance transactions are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland

The Board was constituted from 1 July 1978 and carries on the business of workers' compensation insurance previously conducted by the State Government Insurance Office. At 30 June 1981 the net assets of the Board amounted to \$202.0m (30 June 1980, \$185.9m) of which investments accounted for \$159.9m (30 June 1980, \$153.9m). Insurance transactions of the Board are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee (previously 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 at 30 June 1981 was \$43,555,158, while \$5,127,763 was held as unclaimed money.

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 1963–1981*, 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 1981 was \$79,686,539. Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$33,644,695 at 30 June 1981. The principal industries which have been assisted are oil and natural gas, engineering, malting, meat works, cement and brickworks, textile goods processing, and tourist industries.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923–1979*, 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 1980–81, ticket sales amounted to \$45,600,000, prize money was \$28,841,300, and commission to agents \$4,127,646. Net proceeds for 1980–81 amounted to \$8,626,933.

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 1972–1978*, 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 salary received during the year 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.

Members may elect to retire at any time between 60 and 65 years of age on reduced benefits, and may on retirement convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government. During 1980–81, members' and government contributions totalled \$48,690,252 and \$111,802,200, respectively, while \$71,737,869 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$60,802,011 during this period. At 30 June 1981 total funds amounted to \$913,310,586.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons, and members who elect to retire at any time between 55 and 60 years of age on reduced benefits.

On 1 January 1975 the unit scheme of members' contributions was superseded by a percentage scheme, the earlier scheme now operating in conjunction with the latter scheme.

Members contributing under both schemes may, on retirement, convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses. During 1980–81, members' and government contributions totalled \$5,101,476 and \$12,100,000, respectively, while \$4,558,766 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$18,956,551 during this period. At 30 June 1981 total funds amounted to \$50,911,894.

Parliamentary Superannuation

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1980–81, members' and government contributions totalled \$315,103 and \$792,191, respectively, while \$404,260 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$2,102,431, and the fund held a credit balance of \$3,571,470 at 30 June 1981.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Local Government (5502.3) (*annual*)

Government Finance (5503.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0) (*annual*)

State and Local Government Finance, Australia (5504.0) (*annual*)

Taxation Revenue (5506.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Commonwealth Government Budget Paper No. 7: Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, 1981–82.

Chapter 23

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

Money

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 Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth 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.

Banking

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; and (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 1981, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by the major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, the Banque Nationale de Paris, and the Bank of New Zealand. Operations of these banks are shown in the next two tables.

Amalgamations proposed between the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited and between the National Bank of Australasia Limited and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited, were consented to by the Treasurer on 15 June 1981.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1981(a)
(\$'000)

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd ..	542,295	321,688	555,586	877,273
Bank of New South Wales	602,397	388,506	604,459	992,965
Bank of New Zealand	10,533	4,940	8,501	13,441
Bank of Queensland Ltd	46,588	69	68,130	68,198
Banque Nationale de Paris	7,672	1,398	45,367	46,765
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	321,329	216,775	299,784	516,559
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	128,253	99,765	180,325	280,089
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	569,707	367,532	721,443	1,088,973
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	588,997	381,365	630,705	1,012,070
All banks	2,817,772	1,782,037	3,114,297	4,896,333

(a) Averages of balances at close of business on Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts

Bank debts 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(a) DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Average weekly debits(a)	Year	Average weekly debits(a)
1971-72	459,065	1976-77	1,230,668
1972-73	597,490	1977-78	1,385,101
1973-74	753,419	1978-79	1,517,684
1974-75	817,878	1979-80	1,883,035
1975-76	1,027,353	1980-81	2,356,038

(a) Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Commonwealth 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 1981 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 165 branches and 1,196 agencies, while private savings banks operated 647 branches and 1,075 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1981 were \$1,512.0m, while balances of \$1,720.3m were held by private savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ^(a)	Deposits during year ^(b)	Withdrawals during year ^(b)	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
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	1,006
1977-78	2,870	5,435,770	5,255,909	2,446,487	1,129
1978-79	2,955	6,092,502	5,954,093	2,713,304	1,239
1979-80	3,031	6,953,548	6,925,549	2,884,629	1,308
1980-81	3,158	8,534,130	8,367,494	3,232,292	1,398

(a) Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts. (b) 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 1980-81 numbered 2,304 for an amount of \$93m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1981 totalled \$441m, made up of \$337m in rural loans and \$104m 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 1980-81 totalled \$65m to 5,000 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1981 amounted to \$100m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. The Bank is owned by Australia's 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 broadened its operations in February 1980 with the acquisition of the Australian Banks' Export Re-Finance Corporation Limited as a wholly owned subsidiary. The Corporation operates to refinance extended long-term export loans made by trading banks.

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 1981, the Resources Bank had made 48 issues of transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of four to ten years. Most issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Total consolidated deposits at 30 September 1981 were \$708m, of which \$164m was obtained from overseas. Consolidated loans outstanding amounted to \$738m at 30 September 1981. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd, whose main objective is to facilitate the provision, through banks and other lenders, of loans to primary producers for longer terms than are available under normal conditions, was granted authority to conduct business in Australia on 21 September 1978. The Bank's initial share capital was contributed by the major trading banks, four State Government banks (in combination), and the Commonwealth Government.

The bank's funds are also available from the Income Equalisation Deposit Trust Account and through the issue of certificates of deposit. Loans refinanced by the bank are for periods up to 30 years and at 30 June 1981 amounted to \$312m.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*. 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 1980. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves. During 1979–80 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$182m in respect of 24 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 1981 the face value of dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities was slightly over \$1,300m.

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 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Commonwealth 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Sequestrations						
Debtors' petitions No.	155	177	328	347	476	592
Creditors' petitions No.	159	177	189	191	218	216
Total No.	314	354	517	538	694	808
Liabilities \$	7,410,102	11,554,347	14,743,880	12,416,885	16,527,196	21,666,655
Assets \$	2,941,942	6,392,414	4,165,282	4,186,959	5,161,612	5,720,795
Administration of deceased debtors' estates .. . No.						
Liabilities \$	108,565	318,500	40,202	36,948	21,388	64,438
Assets \$	21,155	84,208	29,542	14,064	408	25,467
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No.						
Liabilities \$	1,649,940	5,151,010	1,940,415	9,569,174	4,322,129	10,585,889
Assets \$	698,046	1,076,441	518,100	2,111,269	640,402	1,764,681

(a) Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Commissioner, under the Commonwealth *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.

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, 1979

Particulars	Ordinary and industrial business	Superannuation business	Total
New business			
Policies No.	85,260	11,806	97,066
Sum insured \$m	2,128	900	3,028
Discontinuances by			
Death and maturity			
Policies No.	32,103	766	32,869
Sum insured \$m	40	19	59
Forfeiture and surrender			
Policies No.	82,311	3,823	86,134
Sum insured \$m	838	269	1,106
Other causes(a)			
Policies No.	3,900	789	4,689
Sum insured \$m	203	13	216
Business at end of year			
Policies No.	1,250,763	77,609	1,328,372
Sum insured \$m	10,300	3,448	13,748
Annual premiums \$m	150	93	242

(a) Including transfers and expiries.

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 Other Than Life

Authority to carry on general insurance business is granted under the Commonwealth *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.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80(a)

Class of business	Premiums(b)	Claims incurred	Claims as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire etc.			
Fire	33,541	24,401	72.7
Crop (including hailstone)	510	406	79.6
Loss of profits	2,725	1,328	48.7
Houseowners' and householders'	49,216	25,663	52.1
Contractors' all risks	2,405	1,253	52.1
Marine and aviation			
Marine hull: Private pleasure craft	3,333	2,557	76.7
Other	2,124	2,245	105.7
Marine cargo	8,174	5,121	62.6
Aviation	84	54	64.3
Motor vehicle			
Comprehensive (including motor cycles)	109,479	81,986	74.9
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	58,781	45,417	77.3
Employers' liability	78,363	79,036	100.9
Public liability	8,154	3,066	37.6
Product liability	887	310	34.9
Professional indemnity	577	246	42.6
Other business			
Personal accident	9,831	4,872	49.6
Boiler, engineering, and machine breakdown	5,847	4,144	70.9
All risks, baggage	3,250	1,938	59.6
Burglary	3,180	1,830	57.5
Other	22,327	8,087	36.2
Total	402,788	293,960	73.0

(a) This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account as it contains selected items of statistics only. (b) Excluding fire service charges amounting to \$24,048(000) paid to Fire Brigade Boards etc. and stamp duty.

4 COMPANIES

Legislation

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act 1961-1981*. 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 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.

The *Companies Take-overs Act 1979* was introduced by the Queensland Government for the purpose of controlling take-overs of Queensland incorporated companies and came into operation on 27 November 1979.

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia entered into an Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement which is the basis for the National Companies and Securities legislation package covering all States and Territories by mutual agreement and which is scheduled to become operative from 1 July 1982. Companies not incorporated in Queensland but registered under the terms of the Agreement are shown in the following table under the heading "Recognised". The regulation and control of recognised companies, i.e. those incorporated in one of the States and operating in any of the others, is 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. Proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. Some of these exemptions 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.

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.

In the following table the type "other" for recognised companies includes all companies not classifiable as proprietary or no-liability. For all other places of incorporation shown, this category covers those companies, said to be limited by guarantee, 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.

Companies on the Register

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1981 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States		Overseas	
		Recognised	Other		
Proprietary	61,669	9,758	1,077	186	72,690
Public	483	—	236	443	1,162
No-liability	44	126	8	1	179
Unlimited (public)	3	—	—	1	4
Unlimited (proprietary)	38	—	1	1	40
Other(a)	681	1,380	46	17	2,124
Total	62,918	11,264	1,368	649	76,199

(a) See text preceding this table.

5 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1981*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1978*.

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(a), QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Other co-operative societies(b)	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Societies	67	99	166
Members	49,939	64,845	114,784
Employees	5,005	1,132	6,137
Income	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales	441,378	92,638	534,016
Fees	8,742	3,058	11,800
Interest received	941	465	1,405
Other income	4,783	3,208	7,991
Total income	455,844	99,369	555,213
Expenditure			
Cost of sales	299,057	72,590	371,647
Salaries and wages	49,177	11,215	60,392
Interest	5,702	1,107	6,809
Other expenses	77,404	10,417	87,821
Total expenditure	431,340	95,328	526,668
Net excess of income over expenditure	24,504	4,040	28,545
Distribution of excess income			
Rebates and bonuses	7,572	961	8,533
Dividends	610	176	786
Net allocation to reserves	16,323	2,903	19,226
Assets			
Fixed assets	169,510	31,663	201,173
Stock	21,804	8,473	30,276
Investments	15,089	2,979	18,068
Cash in hand and at bank	3,287	1,804	5,091
Sundry debtors	88,715	17,091	105,807
Other assets	7,910	1,083	8,993
Total assets	306,315	63,093	369,408
Liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Paid-up share capital	17,885	3,586	21,471
Other	144,761	30,840	175,600
Borrowed funds (including bank overdraft)	62,205	15,801	78,006
Sundry creditors	66,009	11,227	77,236
Other liabilities	15,455	1,639	17,094
Total liabilities	306,315	63,093	369,408

(a) Excluding credit unions. (b) 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 the next page.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers' Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1979-80, returns were furnished by 67 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 to the association.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1978*, 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.

Credit Unions

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	62	65	64	62	61	59
Members	97,476	116,202	121,815	134,848	150,825	172,257
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members	48,250	67,823	79,468	91,462	n.a.	n.a.
Repayment of principal	28,986	40,196	54,221	69,331	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits received	105,129	147,899	196,192	240,440	n.a.	n.a.
Withdrawal of deposits	83,748	118,425	165,770	206,278	n.a.	n.a.
Income						
Interest received						
Loans to members	7,860	11,876	16,326	19,965	24,529	30,933
Other	608	749	881	1,280	2,776	3,364
Other income	289	516	954	1,338	2,166	2,316
Total income	8,757	13,141	18,161	22,583	29,471	36,612
Expenditure						
Interest paid						
On deposits	5,443	7,907	10,587	13,303	17,678	21,838
Other	238	212	407	426	321	433
Administration	1,867	2,771	3,730	4,597	6,076	7,536
Loan protective insurance	213	270	330	382	468	508
Other expenditure	1,004	1,201	1,901	2,644	3,617	4,334
Total expenditure	8,765	12,361	16,955	21,352	28,160	34,650
Assets						
Loans to members	69,504	97,299	122,283	144,130	184,098	234,521
Other loans and investments	4,904	6,442	9,132	17,306	33,286	36,261
Cash in hand and at bank	1,609	2,625	2,568	4,519	3,596	3,315
Fixed assets	3,799	5,640	10,664	12,710	14,395	15,825
Other assets	146	286	210	479	970	1,489
Total assets	79,962	112,291	144,856	179,143	236,345	291,410
Liabilities						
Paid-up share capital	901	1,038	1,197	1,333	1,493	1,705
Reserve funds	457	994	2,114	3,329	4,660	6,597
Deposits	75,464	105,165	135,686	169,930	223,945	275,903
Other borrowings	2,792	3,693	5,038	3,667	5,271	5,743
Accumulated surplus(a)	-283	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Other liabilities	630	1,401	821	885	975	1,463
Total liabilities	79,962	112,291	144,856	179,143	236,345	291,410

(a) Minus sign (-) denotes net deficit. (b) Included in reserve funds.

6 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, and 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 1916-1979*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit provided by businesses other than banks, credit unions, and insurance companies are shown in the next table. Credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities are excluded. Financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles is also excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

Because of a change in the size criteria used to select finance companies for inclusion in this series, figures from 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to ABS publication, Catalogue No. 5631.0, *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales* (October 1978 issue).

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)	1979-80(a)	1980-81(a)
HIRE PURCHASE						
Amount financed(b)						
Motor vehicles	140.5	151.1	142.4	148.4	r138.7	165.8
Household and personal goods	35.8	41.1	35.8	28.2	31.0	36.3
Total	176.3	192.2	178.2	176.5	r169.7	202.1
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed(b)						
Motor vehicles	39.9	44.7	40.5	45.2	r47.3	56.5
Household and personal goods	39.0	43.1	41.2	41.8	42.4	45.1
Total	78.9	87.9	81.7	87.1	r89.6	101.6
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed(b)						
Motor vehicles	180.4	195.9	182.9	193.6	r185.9	222.3
Household and personal goods	74.8	84.2	77.0	70.0	r73.4	81.4
Total	255.2	280.0	259.9	263.6	r259.3	303.6
Cash collections and other liquidations(c)	289.5	335.9	354.2	369.6	r371.7	398.5
Balances outstanding at end of year(c)	400.7	474.8	488.6	504.9	r508.1	556.2

(a) See text preceding table concerning comparability. (b) Excluding hiring charges and insurance. (c) 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, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)	1979-80(a)	1980-81(a)
New South Wales(b)	932.5	1,032.1	1,097.7	1,170.1	1,204.7	1,277.9
Victoria	546.0	625.8	654.4	652.7	611.9	625.9
Queensland	400.7	474.8	488.6	505.1	503.5	556.2
South Australia(c)	253.2	297.2	291.0	280.0	279.3	295.6
Western Australia	211.8	268.0	315.5	328.8	315.2	332.5
Tasmania	83.2	100.7	107.1	97.2	87.7	81.8
Australia	2,427.4	2,798.4	2,954.4	3,033.9	3,002.3	3,169.9

(a) See paragraph above previous table concerning comparability. (b) Including Australian Capital Territory. (c) Including Northern Territory.

7 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies are given in the next table.

Because of changes in coverage and in the size criterion used to select finance companies for inclusion in this series, the figures from 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to the ABS publication, Catalogue No. 5614.0, *Finance Companies* (October 1978 issue).

FINANCE COMPANIES(a): LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(b)	1979-80(b) ^r	1980-81(b)
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	1,123.2	1,383.7	1,370.9	1,609.7	1,774.1	2,472.2
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	228.9	252.6	234.5	241.2	235.6	280.4
Wholesale finance(d)	452.2	601.9	588.3	711.7	772.1	953.6
Personal loans	58.0	84.1	107.5	133.9	145.6	170.9
Housing loans	168.9	199.4	210.8	247.5	301.5	546.6
Other consumer and commercial loans	215.3	245.8	229.9	275.3	319.3	520.7
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year(e)</i>	1,549.1	1,875.0	1,950.9	2,084.3	2,226.4	2,795.7
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	385.3	459.0	474.0	493.1	496.0	543.5
Wholesale finance(d)	96.3	145.6	149.6	183.5	196.9	213.8
Personal loans	89.0	132.0	164.0	194.0	228.2	287.1
Housing loans	551.4	593.3	622.9	658.4	706.0	1,010.0
Other consumer and commercial loans	427.1	544.9	540.3	555.3	599.4	741.4
<i>Collections and liquidations during year(e)</i>	1,213.4	1,500.1	1,676.9	1,926.7	2,102.1	2,530.6
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	261.7	306.2	325.5	343.5	347.7	374.0
Wholesale finance(d)	430.0	576.1	597.4	696.9	779.4	961.1
Personal loans	59.5	81.1	122.8	158.9	182.0	181.5
Housing loans	236.5	253.9	297.2	352.0	388.8	490.9
Other consumer and commercial loans	225.8	282.9	334.0	375.4	404.3	523.0

(a) See text below. (b) See text preceding table concerning comparability. (c) Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on previous page. (d) Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring. (e) 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 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 excluded from July 1978.

8 STOCK MARKET

Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the six years ended 1980-81 in the next table. Total turnover for 1980-81 was 13.7 per cent higher than the previous year's figure.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE
(\$'000)

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
1975-76	53,168	23,964	9,330	8,949	95,411
1976-77	54,157	26,164	6,146	10,616	97,084
1977-78	54,635	29,623	15,451	8,621	108,330
1978-79	67,579	40,440	22,668	8,986	139,673
1979-80	134,988	199,048	92,773	6,889	433,698
1980-81	186,064	164,510	139,963	2,614	493,150

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 5, Land Settlement, Section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1981, 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 transfers of real property registered under the Act must be recorded by the Registrar who also records details of registered mortgages of real property. From 1975-76 to 1980-81 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$21,276 to \$39,500 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$18,136 to \$31,300.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers		Mortgages registered		Releases of registered mortgages	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
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
1977-78	74,086	1,965,891	56,198	1,208,244	40,133	717,123
1978-79	82,277	2,372,725	63,893	1,675,131	48,426	1,011,075
1979-80	95,702	3,215,979	61,265	1,712,282	43,081	964,097
1980-81	96,600	3,816,339	57,415	1,799,568	46,198	1,096,279

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 last six years 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	
Bills of sale etc.(a)						
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
1977-78	27,102	132,545	2,333	1,248	16,637	562
1978-79	31,053	167,473	1,043	1,124	23,062	811
1979-80	35,526	212,835	1,208	1,259	24,021	950
1980-81	37,458	215,742	1,097	1,414	30,664	687
Liens on sugar(b)						
1975-76	522	13,343	240	..	..	..
1976-77	435	16,692	241	..	..	..
1977-78	422	21,046	267	..	..	..
1978-79	363	20,111	269	..	..	..
1979-80	357	26,007	223	..	..	..
1980-81	313	21,711	233	..	..	..
State securities(c)						
1975-76	2,269	24,427	..	..	..	1,399
1976-77	1,830	25,409	..	..	..	779
1977-78	3,136	15,570	..	..	..	896
1978-79	2,164	16,491	..	..	..	1,566
1979-80	2,291	37,137	..	..	..	1,321
1980-81	2,607	n.a.	..	..	..	653

(a) Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar. (b) Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. (c) Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc. Values are not stated on releases.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Central Office Publications

Banking (5605.0) (*quarterly*)

Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5616.0) (*annual*)

Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0) (*annual*)

General Insurance (5620.0) (*annual*)

Life Insurance (5622.0) (*annual*)

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (5631.0) (*monthly*)

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

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, and Household Surveys.

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.

Retail 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 1979-80 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.

In the 1979-80 Retail Census the full range of census data was collected from all establishments except a small group which were only required to provide a restricted range of data. This group comprised bread and milk vendors and all single-establishment enterprises with census year turnover of less than \$50,000, except hotels and accommodation establishments.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND(a), 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments(b)	Persons employed(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Retail sales and other operating revenue(e)	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department and general stores	145	14,290	92.0	523.5	24.1	547.6
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores	2,509	11,354	68.1	559.2	1.2	560.5
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,244	6,131	40.8	418.4	7.1	425.6
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers	4,363	28,172	202.4	2,357.4	452.1	2,809.5
Food stores	5,732	40,059	165.0	1,785.8	12.1	1,798.0
Other retailers	2,663	10,863	54.5	461.2	4.3	465.6
Total retail establishments	16,656	110,869	622.8	6,105.5	501.1	6,606.6
Motion picture theatres	113	983	6.3	25.5	—	25.5
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	2,977	30,777	176.8	880.8	—	880.8
Licensed clubs	529	4,229	30.2	122.2	—	122.2
Laundries and dry-cleaners	143	1,192	7.6	18.8	—	18.8
Hairdressing and beauty salons	298	1,709	9.9	22.4	—	22.4
Total selected service establishments	4,060	38,890	230.8	1,069.7	—	1,069.7
Total	20,716	149,759	853.7	7,175.2	501.1	7,676.2

(a) Excluding all bread and milk vendors and single-establishment enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000, except for hotels and accommodation establishments. (b) At 30 June 1980. (c) At end of June 1980, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) 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.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1979-80.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA(a), 1979-80

State or Territory	Establishments(b)	Persons employed(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Retail sales and other operating revenue(e)	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	48,753	375,487	2,363.9	17,855.8	1,162.1	19,017.9
Victoria	35,845	250,537	1,493.5	12,611.6	1,669.2	14,280.7
Queensland	20,716	149,759	853.7	7,175.2	501.1	7,676.2
South Australia	11,751	90,332	527.0	4,045.3	246.0	4,291.3
Western Australia	11,571	87,204	511.9	4,218.7	349.4	4,568.1
Tasmania	4,165	28,016	169.7	1,358.1	29.0	1,387.0
Northern Territory	1,032	8,012	57.6	435.1	23.8	459.0
Australian Capital Territory	1,819	14,803	95.4	754.5	23.7	778.2
Australia	135,652	1,004,150	6,072.7	48,454.1	4,004.3	52,458.4

(a) to (e) See notes to previous table.

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 (a) IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population(b)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	748.6	867.6	1,024.8	343.3	394.8	450.1
Butchers' meat	231.6	308.9	348.2	106.2	140.6	152.9
Other food(c)	391.2	464.6	548.8	179.4	211.4	241.0
Total food and groceries	1,371.4	1,641.1	1,921.8	628.8	746.9	844.0
Beer, wine, and spirits	550.3	607.7	697.1	252.3	276.6	306.1
Clothing and drapery	554.8	580.7	660.3	254.4	264.3	290.0
Footwear	86.3	95.0	109.6	39.6	43.2	48.1
Hardware, china, and glassware(d)	160.6	180.8	215.5	73.6	82.3	94.6
Electrical goods and radios(e)	284.8	325.7	408.0	130.6	148.2	179.2
Furniture and floor coverings	196.0	224.3	273.0	89.9	102.1	120.0
Chemists' goods	210.4	228.8	259.0	96.5	104.1	113.7
Newspapers, books, and stationery	155.4	178.9	218.1	71.3	81.4	95.8
Other goods(f)	323.1	365.3	420.8	148.1	166.2	184.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	3,893.1	4,428.3	5,182.8	1,785.1	2,015.3	2,276.1

(a) Survey figures based on the 1973-74 census. (b) Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. (c) 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. (d) Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). (e) Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting requisites, etc.

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 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	1978-79	179.4	195.9	182.6	190.7	748.6
	1979-80	197.1	228.6	215.0	226.9	867.6
	1980-81	237.6	273.6	251.0	262.6	1,024.8
Butchers' meat	1978-79	52.9	55.7	57.9	65.1	231.6
	1979-80	74.3	79.0	75.8	79.8	308.9
	1980-81	82.2	91.9	84.8	89.4	348.2
Other foods(a)	1978-79	90.2	99.1	100.1	101.8	391.2
	1979-80	106.0	118.6	119.1	120.9	464.6
	1980-81	124.0	140.6	139.7	144.5	548.8

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\\$m)

Commodity group		September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Beer, wine, and spirits	1978-79	125.5	151.1	138.6	135.1	550.3
	1979-80	142.3	163.4	151.1	150.9	607.7
	1980-81	161.8	189.6	170.0	175.7	697.1
Clothing and drapery	1978-79	133.3	156.1	119.5	145.9	554.8
	1979-80	141.0	162.0	124.8	152.9	580.7
	1980-81	161.1	183.5	134.0	181.7	660.3
Footwear	1978-79	20.4	22.0	19.7	24.2	86.3
	1979-80	23.0	24.5	21.7	25.8	95.0
	1980-81	26.4	28.1	24.7	30.4	109.6
Hardware, china, and glassware (b)	1978-79	35.0	51.8	36.6	37.2	160.6
	1979-80	39.1	57.3	41.4	43.0	180.8
	1980-81	46.4	68.7	47.8	52.6	215.5
Electrical goods and radios(c)	1978-79	67.0	80.5	68.6	68.7	284.8
	1979-80	72.9	91.8	76.9	84.1	325.7
	1980-81	89.0	118.0	97.9	103.1	408.0
Furniture and floor coverings	1978-79	50.2	52.7	44.4	48.7	196.0
	1979-80	54.9	58.9	51.1	59.4	224.3
	1980-81	65.3	72.1	62.4	73.2	273.0
Chemists' goods	1978-79	51.5	58.2	48.6	52.1	210.4
	1979-80	56.0	61.4	54.1	57.3	228.8
	1980-81	63.6	72.3	58.6	64.5	259.0
Newspapers, books, and stationery	1978-79	36.6	44.9	37.9	36.0	155.4
	1979-80	40.0	52.6	43.1	43.2	178.9
	1980-81	47.4	64.1	52.9	53.7	218.1
Other goods(d)	1978-79	75.5	92.8	73.3	81.5	323.1
	1979-80	84.8	105.9	84.3	90.3	365.3
	1980-81	97.6	120.0	96.0	106.8	420.4
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1978-79	917.5	1,060.8	927.8	987.0	3,893.1
	1979-80	1,031.4	1,204.0	1,058.4	1,134.5	4,428.3
	1980-81	1,202.4	1,422.4	1,219.8	1,338.2	5,182.8

(a) to (d) See notes (c) to (f) to previous table.

Wholesale Trade

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).

The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The only census of wholesale establishments was conducted in 1968-69. For details of this census please refer to the *1977 Year Book*.

2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's agricultural 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. The 1981 Review of Commonwealth Functions determined that a number of statistical collections be terminated, including values of forestry, fishing, and hunting which were previously included in the following tables.

Gross Value of Commodities Produced

Gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. In general, the market place is the metropolitan market in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the market place. 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 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 _p
Crops						
Cereals for grain	217,390	184,200	139,253	382,063	267,500	264,306
Hay	14,497	14,685	14,314	18,783	18,638	23,241
Sugar cane	429,713	462,354	410,737	383,121	529,492	772,486
Tobacco	27,886	29,958	28,361	29,568	29,857	32,334
Fruit (including grapes)	54,795	67,037	68,980	83,233	81,346	94,574
Vegetables	56,210	68,447	69,864	81,015	92,315	127,053
All other crops	51,362	63,996	93,111	119,499	110,110	140,545
Total crops	851,854	890,677	824,619	1,097,281	1,129,259	1,454,541
Livestock disposals						
Cattle and calves						
Slaughtered	179,621	252,732	277,424	667,854	792,399	577,255
Other disposals(a)	5,313	-5,454	15,253	92,638	28,010	3,302
<i>Total</i>	<i>184,933</i>	<i>247,278</i>	<i>292,677</i>	<i>760,492</i>	<i>820,409</i>	<i>580,557</i>
Sheep and lambs						
Slaughtered	4,561	9,974	9,291	15,670	20,518	20,833
Other disposals(a)	-1,574	-2,172	-1,931	6,421	10,296	-9,521
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>7,802</i>	<i>7,360</i>	<i>22,092</i>	<i>30,813</i>	<i>11,313</i>
Pigs						
Slaughtered	38,436	43,121	44,232	53,076	71,163	68,416
Other disposals(a)	-1,345	-1,292	-687	456	596	265
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,091</i>	<i>41,829</i>	<i>43,545</i>	<i>53,532</i>	<i>71,758</i>	<i>68,680</i>
Poultry						
Slaughtered	17,999	22,667	28,563	32,252	42,073	43,709
Other disposals(a)	142	31	64	29	34	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,141</i>	<i>22,698</i>	<i>28,627</i>	<i>32,281</i>	<i>42,107</i>	<i>43,726</i>
Total livestock disposals	243,151	319,607	372,210	868,396	965,088	704,276
Livestock products						
Wool						
Shorn and dead	85,595	102,602	99,966	120,846	131,640	113,328
Fellmongered	525	744	369	248	139	—
Exported on skins	4,477	6,403	6,554	6,334	6,775	3,693
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,597</i>	<i>109,749</i>	<i>106,889</i>	<i>127,428</i>	<i>138,554</i>	<i>117,021</i>

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 ^p
Livestock products—<i>continued</i>						
Dairy products						
Whole milk used for						
Butter	9,762	7,387	5,286	6,582	4,124	} 34,696
Cheese	7,293	6,999	6,672	8,659	9,019	
Processed milk products ..	8,054	8,100	5,931	8,048	8,027	
Human consumption and other purposes	37,249	47,198	53,232	55,249	58,782	61,705
<i>Total</i>	62,358	69,684	71,121	78,538	79,952	96,401
Eggs	26,913	27,425	31,162	33,847	37,610	41,293
Honey	1,040	852	1,305	1,737	1,980	1,782
Beeswax	59	79	111	154	175	189
Total livestock products	180,968	207,789	210,589	241,704	258,270	256,686
Total agriculture	1,275,972	1,418,072	1,407,418	2,207,381	2,352,617	2,415,503

(a) Net exports (overseas and interstate) of livestock.

Local Value of Production

Details of the local values of agricultural commodities produced, 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 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81^p
(\$'000)

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced	1,454,541	704,276	256,686	2,415,503
Costs of marketing	115,256	51,976	18,590	185,822
Local value of agricultural commodities produced	1,339,285	652,300	238,096	2,229,681

3 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia and it has emerged as one of the State's most valuable industries.

Recognition is given at government level of the importance of training personnel for the tourist industry. To promote interest in training, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation awards a four-year scholarship in the food service and tourism management course at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. The Corporation has also introduced a cadet training scheme for junior travel consultants.

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 1980-81 is estimated to have been about \$893m. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 32 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, 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 22 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 Glasshouse Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rainforest 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 in Queensland, 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 30,000 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.

Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation was formed on 1 August 1979 to take over the promotion and marketing of tourism for Queensland. A total staff of 280 is employed by the Corporation. The selling arm of the corporation, which continues to be called the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, is distributed in nine Queensland regional centres as well as in Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide.

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 six years to 1980-81.

Year	Publicity \$	Bureau's collections \$
1975-76	632,000	12,061,103
1976-77	685,000	13,102,481
1977-78	740,000	14,384,842
1978-79	740,000	15,507,511
1979-80	1,343,000	18,459,432
1980-81	1,359,300	21,901,316

The Corporation produces high quality publications promoting Queensland attractions and the Queensland Holiday Fair, the first of which was held in the Brisbane City Hall in August 1980, is now an annual event in Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

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.

The Corporation is playing a major role in encouraging international airlines to introduce new services direct to Queensland. Promotional visits by interstate and overseas journalists and travel agents are sponsored or assisted by the Corporation.

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 a scheme which subsidises regional tourist associations on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$25,000 has been introduced by the Corporation.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1980-81, 3 new hotels were constructed and 3 were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 6 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$60,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 23 hotels.

Tourist Accommodation Census

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*.

The 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included tourist and certain types of non-tourist accommodation establishments.

A summary of the information for accommodation establishments obtained from this census is shown in the next table.

SELECTED ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Type of establishment	Establishments(a)	Capacity			Total employment at 30 June(d)	Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms etc.(b)	Bed spaces	Van sites(c)		
SHORT-TERM(e)						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Licensed hotels	809	10,946	22,367	207	12,850	36,528
Motels etc.	558	11,279	31,660	873	4,300	55,028
Caravan parks	334	541	1,832	29,203	1,011	16,771
Total	1,701	22,766	55,859	30,283	18,161	108,327
LONG-TERM(f)						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Caravan parks etc., n.e.c.(g)	147	75	337	10,815	465	8,822
Other establishments	294	7,842	10,947	167	2,131	10,911
Total	441	7,917	11,284	10,982	2,596	19,733
Total	2,142	30,683	67,143	41,265	20,757	128,060

(a) Operating at 30 June 1980. (b) Including cabins, units, and flats. (c) Including powered and unpowered sites, and on-site vans. (d) Including working proprietors. (e) Most guests staying less than 2 months. (f) Most guests staying 2 months or more. (g) Including long-term caravan parks, and short-term and long-term camping grounds without either facilities or powered sites.

Tourist Accommodation Surveys

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 differed from the 1973-74 census in the exclusion of caravan parks and holiday flats until September 1977 when "caravan parks" replaced the category "hotels without facilities" collected previously.

Occupancy rates from the quarterly surveys are shown in the following tables and diagram. Room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels, motels, etc. to the number of guest rooms available, expressed as a percentage. Site occupancy rate refers to the proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the number of sites available, expressed as a percentage.

The next table shows the capacity and room occupancy rates of licensed hotels, motels, etc. in the main tourist regions of the State.

LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. WITH FACILITIES (a): CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY
IN PRINCIPAL TOURIST REGIONS, QUEENSLAND

Tourist region	Capacity			Room occupancy		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Brisbane Statistical Division	2,937	2,963	3,056	64.8	65.8	71.0
Gold Coast	(b)2,921	2,820	3,155	(b)63.4	64.3	65.7
Maroochy, Landsborough, Noosa	(c)1,044	1,097	1,116	(c)56.0	57.0	56.7
Bundaberg, Isis, Woongarra	298	336	415	51.0	51.0	54.7
Maryborough, Hervey Bay	343	335	379	43.4	46.6	48.7
Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe	552	618	627	61.7	59.0	60.2
Gladstone, Livingstone, Rockhampton	866	873	908	64.0	71.7	75.0
Pioneer, Mackay, Proserpine	1,200	1,364	1,385	64.0	67.5	68.3
Townsville	776	960	1,025	54.4	54.7	60.2
Cairns	896	937	1,071	58.9	68.1	71.1
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone, Mulgrave	609	616	666	43.6	44.4	48.9
North-West Statistical Division	319	324	361	46.5	50.4	53.5
Total Queensland	14,647	15,416	16,758	58.8	60.4	62.7

(a) Licensed hotels, motels, private hotels, and guest houses with facilities, i.e. establishments which provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and have breakfast available for guests. (b) Including Albert (part). (c) Including Widgee.

The next table shows the capacity and site occupancy rates of caravan parks in the main tourist regions of the State.

CARAVAN PARKS: CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRINCIPAL TOURIST RESORTS, QUEENSLAND

Tourist region	Capacity			Site occupancy		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Brisbane Statistical Division	2,619	2,532	2,457	42.1	39.2	39.0
Gold Coast	(a)4,146	4,024	3,520	(a)56.9	60.7	57.5
Maroochy, Landsborough, Noosa	(b)4,994	4,709	4,583	(b)39.2	47.3	49.3
Bundaberg, Isis, Woongarra	1,565	1,641	1,593	22.4	20.0	22.3
Maryborough, Hervey Bay	2,042	2,190	2,007	32.1	31.4	34.0
Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe	432	601	639	34.7	30.2	28.2
Gladstone, Livingstone, Rockhampton	1,848	1,876	1,412	42.0	41.9	47.3
Pioneer, Mackay, Proserpine	1,627	1,611	1,534	35.5	38.5	48.5
Townsville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cairns	882	909	1,013	65.8	67.8	70.2
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone, Mulgrave	3,401	3,429	3,601	22.6	23.5	28.6
North-West Statistical Division	498	498	512	24.7	29.3	25.9
Total Queensland	31,437	32,690	32,132	35.9	36.9	38.6

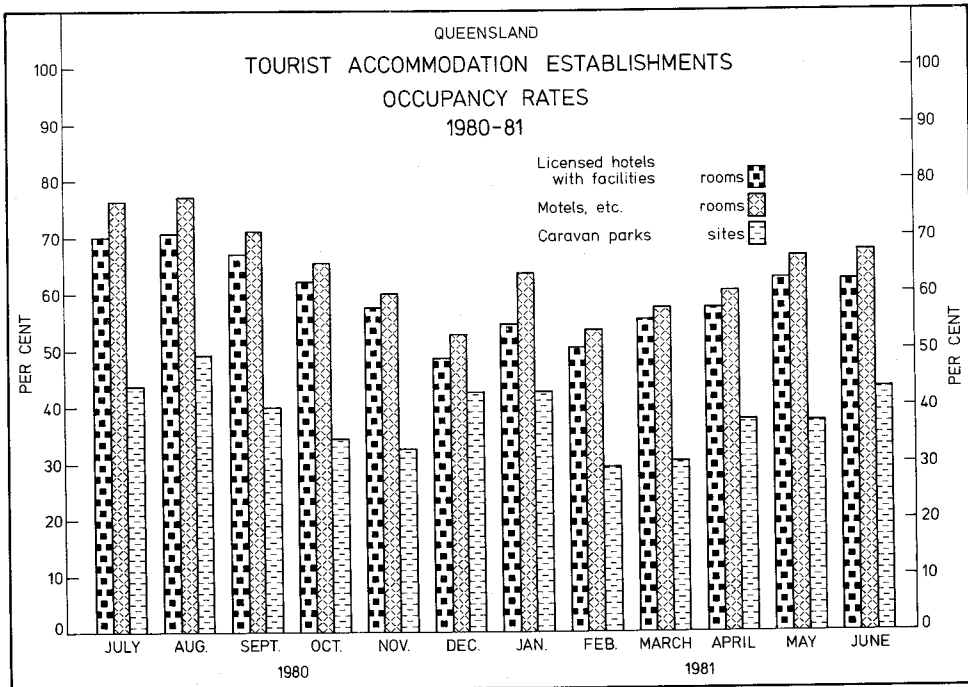
(a) Including Albert (part). (b) Including Widgee.

Takings from accommodation from the results of the 1980-81 quarterly surveys are shown in the next table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81 (\$'000)

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities(a)	Motels etc.(a)	Total	Caravan parks
July	3,126	6,700	9,825	2,023
August	3,428	7,237	10,665	2,377
September	3,116	6,394	9,510	1,847
September quarter	9,670	20,331	30,000	6,248
October	3,066	5,966	9,032	1,644
November	2,643	5,339	7,981	1,539
December	2,401	5,021	7,423	2,168
December quarter	8,108	16,327	24,436	5,351
January	2,866	6,950	9,817	2,406
February	2,163	4,893	7,056	1,300
March	2,753	5,879	8,632	1,542
March quarter	7,782	17,722	25,504	5,248
April	2,913	6,471	9,384	1,832
May	3,367	7,429	10,795	1,949
June	3,101	7,103	10,205	2,090
June quarter	9,381	21,003	30,384	5,871
Total	34,942	75,382	110,324	22,717

(a) Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.



Further References—continued**Central Office Publications—continued**

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments

Details of Operations by Industry Class (8622.0) (*irregular*)

Hotels and Accommodation Establishments (8624.0) (*irregular*)

Commodity Sales and Service Takings (8625.0) (*irregular*)

Industry and Commodity Details by Size (8626.0) (*irregular*)

Tourist Accommodation (8635.0) (*quarterly*)

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Australia and Australian Capital Territory
(8637.0) (*irregular*)

APPENDIX A

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 Captain Cook sailed up Queensland Coast. 16 May, Cook off Point Danger. Moreton (Morton) Bay named. 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton). 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast by the name of New South Wales.
- 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1819–1822 Exploratory voyages of Lieutenant Philip King and botanist, Allan Cunningham.
- 1823 The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to find a site for a penal settlement. Recommended Redcliffe Point in Moreton Bay as site.
- 1824 14 September, Moreton Bay penal settlement established at Redcliffe Point.
- 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.
- 1837 Arrival of first steamer *James Watt* in Moreton Bay.
- 1838 German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839 Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840 The Leslie brothers settled on the Darling Downs.
- 1841 First sale of Moreton Bay land held in Sydney.
- 1842 Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. First land sale held in Colony.
- 1843 Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844–1845 Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell explored vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845 First population count, Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts—1,599 persons.
- 1846 First newspaper *Moreton Bay Courier* published. Port Curtis founded as a penal settlement.
First commercial production of coal, Redbank.
- 1848 Native Mounted Police Force established.
- 1850 First bank opened.
- 1856 Augustus Gregory's expedition from Northern Territory reached Brisbane.

- 1858 First discovery of payable gold at Canoona.
- 1859 6 June, letters patent agreed to for separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
6 September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.
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.
Kangaroo Hills tin discovery. Hodgkinson gold discovery.
- 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.
- 1895 Native Mounted Police Force disbanded.
- 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— Mount Garnet—Mount Molloy copper smelters commenced operations.
1910
- 1900— Copper discoveries were made at Kuridala, Selwyn, and Mount Cuthbert.
1920
- 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was established.
The former Colony of Queensland became a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.
First Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia opened in Melbourne.
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— Sixty-four provincial cities had electricity supplied to local consumers.
1940

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

- 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.
Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia moved to Canberra.
- 1927—1928 Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
- 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—1945 “American Invasion”—During World War II 750,000 United 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.
- 1951 Main Roads Department established.
- 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 Centenaries were 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.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

- 1978 The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.
Opening of the cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations.
Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, established as Local Authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act* 1978, on 22 May.
- 1979 Queensland's new Parliament House opened by the Duke of Gloucester.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement signed with Commonwealth Government.
Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane.
Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and the Redcliffe Peninsula, opened by the Premier.
- 1980 Huge stock losses in drought. Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record.
Major construction work commenced on the \$212m Brisbane International Airport re-development project. To be completed by 1986.
- 1981 World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing.
Agreement between Mount Isa Mines Ltd and Queensland Government to proceed with \$550m Newlands Coal Project.

APPENDIX B

Summary of
Queensland Statistics

Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December(a)			Mean population year ended(a)		Total increase(a)	Natural increase(b)
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n.a.	25,788	4,536	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n.a.	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n.a.	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n.a.	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n.a.	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n.a.	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n.a.	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n.a.	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n.a.	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	12,309
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
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1940(e) ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1945(e) ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946(e) ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947(e) ..	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.a.	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.a.	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
1977	1,084,100	1,071,000	2,155,100	2,122,800	2,137,000	33,500	18,527
1978	1,095,900	1,083,700	2,179,600	2,152,800	2,166,700	24,500	17,846
1979	1,117,400	1,105,300	2,222,700	2,180,900	2,199,700	43,000	18,807
1980	p1,144,300	p1,131,400	p2,275,700	p2,222,100	p2,247,600	p53,000	18,475

(a) 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 involving a change of residence. (b) Excluding

AND VITAL STATISTICS

Births(b)	Birth rate(c)	Marriages(b)	Marriage rate(c)	Deaths(b)	Death rate(c)	Infant deaths(b)		Infant death rate(d)		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.a.	114.1	n.a.	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n.a.	164.2	n.a.	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
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940(e)
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945(e)
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946(e)
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947(e)
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
34,935	16.3	15,737	7.4	16,408	7.7	478	344	13.7	9.8	1977
34,465	15.9	15,431	7.1	16,619	7.7	444	300	12.9	8.7	1978
35,195	16.0	16,082	7.3	16,388	7.5	380	257	10.8	7.3	1979
34,972	15.6	17,157	7.6	16,497	7.3	394	268	11.3	7.7	1980

full-blood Aborigines prior to 1962. (c) Rate per 1,000 mean population. (d) Rate per 1,000 live births. (e) Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

SUMMARY OF QUEENSLAND STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Psychiatric institution patients		Pensioners at 30 June (c)	
	Number	Staff (a)	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure (b)	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860 ..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870 ..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875 ..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880 ..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885 ..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890 ..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895 ..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900 ..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905 ..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910 ..	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
1935-36 ..	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1940-41 ..	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
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	14,555	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 ..	(j) 139	(j) 13,645	(j) 12,331	(j) 273,377	(j) 52,336	(j) 2,646	(j) 3,470	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 ..	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891	183,992	32,592
1977-78 ..	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	n.y.a.	7,985	3,261	193,268	32,453
1978-79 ..	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	n.y.a.	7,954	2,992	198,017	34,706
1979-80 ..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	202,487	36,818
1980-81 ..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	207,089	35,555

(a) 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. (b) Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. (c) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (d) Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at 1 August from 1951, and at 1 July from 1980. Excluding pre-schools; including business colleges until 1931-32. (e) Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. (f) From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. (g) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 as at the middle of the financial year shown. (h) Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separa-

AND LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY STATISTICS

Schools	Pupils at schools(d)	University students(e)	Police force at end of year(f)	Prisoners in gaol at end of year(g)		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces (h)	Liquor licences in force at end of year(i)	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n.a.	28	6	30	n.a.	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n.a.	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n.a.	206	17	89	n.a.	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n.a.	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
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
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	9,619	2,250	1975-76
1,540	429,694	20,904	4,236	1,498	23	1,008	7,302	2,289	1976-77
1,554	437,941	21,513	4,235	1,597	37	891	6,110	2,346	1977-78
1,584	444,045	21,958	4,135	1,697	43	946	5,817	2,446	1978-79
1,597	450,575	21,721	4,390	1,686	53	1,143	6,231	2,518	1979-80
1,617	460,927	22,249	4,557	1,733	49	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,605	1980-81

tions. 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. (i) 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; caterer's licences from 1976-77; and airport licences from 1977-78. (j) New series.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries (a)	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys (b)	Goods and livestock carried (c)	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account (d)
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'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
1935-36	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1940-41	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
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	58,242	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	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	380,393
1976-77	22,117	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961
1977-78	21,965	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	431,137
1978-79	n.a.	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	467,532
1979-80	n.a.	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435
1980-81	n.a.	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052

(a) 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. (b) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (c) 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 m systems. (d) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act* of 1931. (e) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division. (f) Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (g) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42;

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Metropolitan(e) transport (passengers)				Constructed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommunications revenue(g)	Broadcast listeners' licences(h)	Year
Rail	Trams(f)	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	'000	No.	
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	..	1875
n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	..	1880
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	..	1885
n.a.	3,399	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 445	..	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 463	..	1895-96
n.a.	13,362	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 630	..	1900-01
n.a.	20,050	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	..	1905-06
n.a.	32,419	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	..	1910-11
n.a.	49,695	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	..	1915-16
n.a.	69,237	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
17,118	73,617	..	n.a.	(i)48,041	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
20,229	82,583	..	n.a.	(i)53,549	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
21,055	97,982	1,651	n.a.	n.a.	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
28,799	147,007	5,464	n.a.	n.a.	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n.a.	n.a.	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n.a.	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n.a.	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n.a.	80,572	212.9	3,427	(g)10,538	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n.a.	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n.a.	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n.a.	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n.a.	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n.a.	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n.a.	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n.a.	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n.a.	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n.a.	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	(j)115,334	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
23,763	48,525	29,225	17,210	(j)125,315	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	(j)124,883	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	(k)25,039	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	(l) 739.8	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	48,579	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	889.7	53,622	150,157	(m)429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	49,078	14,832	132,364	918.0	55,157	183,071	..	1974-75
32,448	..	48,052	12,512	132,897	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	..	1975-76
29,296	..	47,830	13,597	134,175	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	..	1976-77
27,526	..	48,708	13,226	(n)133,295	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	..	1977-78
25,850	..	47,978	12,335	(n)134,586	r1,213.4	106,603	365,461	..	1978-79
28,006	..	46,446	12,019	(n)137,785	r1,256.9	108,434	421,599	..	1979-80
30,330	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1,355.6	117,608	490,050	..	1980-81

thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (h) Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. (i) Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (j) Decrease due to re-survey. (k) Ceased operations April 1969. (l) Census figure at 30 September 1971. (m) Abolished September 1974. (n) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures are from Local Authorities.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize(b)		Wheat		
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills(a)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced	
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	
1860-61	618	n.a.	79	n.a.	
1865-66	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.	
1870-71	..	885	n.a.	39	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1	
1875-76	..	3,103	n.a.	66	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3	
1880-81	..	5,507	n.a.	83	17,850	36	4,429	6	
1885-86	..	15,603	n.a.	166	29,033	40	2,134	1	
1890-91	..	16,272	n.a.	110	40,226	60	4,166	6	
1895-96	..	22,570	n.a.	(a) 64	40,663	61	5,241	3	
1900-01	..	29,401	862	58	51,789	62	32,093	32	
1905-06	..	38,887	1,439	51	46,021	55	48,302	31	
1910-11	..	38,300	1,870	51	73,192	113	43,187	28	
1915-16	..	38,226	1,172	45	59,276	51	37,920	11	
1920-21	..	36,075	1,360	34	46,865	51	71,759	101	
1925-26	..	76,759	3,727	37	62,424	86	67,177	54	
1930-31	..	89,858	3,586	35	69,677	116	110,202	139	
1935-36	..	92,477	4,288	33	63,685	89	96,975	73	
1940-41	..	106,553	5,264	33	83,086	113	130,342	155	
1945-46	..	92,971	4,625	32	55,217	73	158,840	223	
1946-47	..	88,786	3,777	31	57,258	75	100,361	19	
1947-48	..	87,160	4,218	32	51,680	89	187,062	291	
1948-49	..	104,386	6,537	32	39,497	62	245,948	390	
1949-50	..	110,403	6,623	32	46,761	86	242,817	321	
1950-51	..	106,702	6,799	32	45,514	77	226,130	239	
1951-52	..	110,629	5,085	31	44,993	62	183,947	180	
1952-53	..	111,190	6,952	31	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
1977-78	..	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79	..	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962
1979-80	..	255,358	19,860	30	2,807	41,205	98	733,287	846
1980-81	..	274,259	22,540	30	3,149	42,566	123	726,964	485

(a) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (b) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 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 table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage(c)	Cotton(b)		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop(e)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced(d)	Total area	Pro-duction	Total area	Pro-duction		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1975-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
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
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	1978-79
383,011	20,550	19,786	2,647	44,746	6,755	123,050	2,440	1979-80
438,454	24,182	22,548	2,817	53,761	6,543	123,220	2,614	1980-81

cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (c) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (d) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (e) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production (a)							
	Approximate metal content						Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	—	1,112	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1945	1,966	3,506	—	15,248	661	—	1,661	13,629
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	(a)2,667	(a)100,261	(a)41,448	(a)7,078	(a)335	(a)24,063	(a)2,786	(a)24,491
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	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099
1977-78	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018
1978-79	635	476,217	157,629	173,839	2,030	127,956	26,507	128,319
1979-80	454	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. (b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls,

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production ^(b)					Plywood and veneer	Fisheries production ^(d)	Year
		Sawn timber ^(c)							
		Pine		Other					
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1860	
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865	
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1870	
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875	
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880	
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885	
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890	
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895	
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900	
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905	
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910	
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915	
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920	
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925	
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930	
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935	
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940	
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945	
..	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	
..	(a) 34,858	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	
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960	
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	1961	
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	1962	
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	1963	
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	1964	
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	1965	
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	1966	
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	1967	
4,193	209,273	157,382	n.a.	334,540	n.a.	(f) 13,919	8,089	1968-69	
5,375	278,145	154,584	n.a.	343,474	n.a.	(f) 15,772	8,034	1969-70	
6,611	293,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	10,985	1970-71	
8,009	318,835	161,708	n.a.	291,758	n.a.	n.p.	11,380	1971-72	
7,773	399,167	167,807	n.a.	285,424	n.a.	n.p.	(g) 12,112	1972-73	
9,005	583,483	154,752	n.a.	274,943	n.a.	23,834	(g) 14,553	1973-74	
10,849	802,878	170,095	n.a.	288,617	n.a.	12,636	(g) 11,828	1974-75	
8,831	988,583	156,824	n.a.	263,900	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 16,351	1975-76	
9,982	1,189,698	162,947	n.a.	297,175	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 33,677	1976-77	
8,957	1,191,570	157,090	n.a.	249,378	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 39,143	1977-78	
8,095	1,405,149	188,031	n.a.	250,037	n.a.	n.p.	58,214	1978-79	
9,377	1,852,000	n.y.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 62,789	1979-80	

pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. From 1925 to 1967 figures are for the financial year ending 30 June following. (e) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (a)						
	Establishments	Workers (b)			Salaries and wages paid (c)	Capital values (d)	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865 ..	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870 ..	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875 ..	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880 ..	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885 ..	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890 ..	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895 ..	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(h) 10,856	(h)
1900 ..	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410
1905 ..	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194
1910 ..	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915 ..	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920 ..	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26 ..	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1930-31 ..	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1935-36 ..	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1940-41 ..	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1945-46 ..	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
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 (i) ..	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70 ..	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72 ..	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73 ..	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74 ..	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75 ..	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76 (h) ..	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77 ..	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78 ..	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79 ..	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80 ..	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excluding "heat, light, and power". (b) Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (e) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. (f) Electricity and gas works. (g) Valued at prices paid by consumers. (h) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (i) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data. (j) Turnover,

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

		Heat, light, and power(f)						Year
Output	Pro- duction(e)	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas(g)	
		Establish- ments	Workers(b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Machinery and plant(d)	Land and buildings(d)		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(h) 551	(h)	132	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
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	36,545	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
(j) 1,868,803	(k) 659,897	30	(l) 8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	(m) 157,816	1968-69 (i)
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	1979-80

i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (k) Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (l) Number on payroll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (m) Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (n) From 1975-76, excludes single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports ^(a)		Exports ^(a)		Wool ^(c)	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas ^(b)	Interstate	'000 kg	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1860 ..	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865 ..	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870 ..	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875 ..	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880 ..	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885 ..	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890 ..	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895 ..	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900 ..	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905 ..	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910 ..	10,856	<i>n.a.</i>	16,258	<i>n.a.</i>	46,450	8,357
1915-16 ..	14,002	<i>n.a.</i>	16,212	<i>n.a.</i>	38,627	7,844
1920-21 ..	23,681	<i>n.a.</i>	30,341	<i>n.a.</i>	45,892	12,434
1925-26 ..	27,546	<i>n.a.</i>	47,170	<i>n.a.</i>	79,770	25,888
1930-31 ..	11,342	<i>n.a.</i>	32,478	<i>n.a.</i>	76,986	13,350
1935-36 ..	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41 ..	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46 ..	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
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 ..	(e) 240,349	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67 ..	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68 ..	(f) 236,768	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69 ..	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70 ..	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71 ..	(g) 321,638	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72 ..	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73 ..	(h) 311,448	1,201,620	(i) 1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74 ..	(j) 542,646	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75 ..	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76 ..	634,893	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77 ..	835,771	2,156,864	2,815,608	972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78 ..	887,179	2,386,429	2,821,362	1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79 ..	1,028,010	2,865,974	3,300,109	1,412,182	53,315	112,393
1979-80p ..	1,321,062	3,272,286	4,261,697	1,596,660	50,674	124,007

(a) Excluding specie. (b) From July 1978 recorded on a "State of origin" basis, not on a "State of final shipment" basis as previously. (c) Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (d) Chiefly refined sugar. (e) Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. (f) Including import of a naval vessel valued

TRADE STATISTICS

Overseas exports(b)							Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		Coal		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(d) 314	18	2,843	4	1875
..	..	46	(d) 161	8	2,735	4	1880
..	..	85	(d) 1,533	56	18,094	22	1885
2	—	278	(d) 2,048	74	43,639	63	1890
16	2	1,922	(d) 7,710	229	1,185	5	1895
469	78	2,697	(d) 5,056	137	12,759	20	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	—	35	—	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	—	98,365	243	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	1945-46
16,732	6,809	13,989	110,826	4,885	n.a.	n.a.	1946-47
33,401	16,414	16,973	96,161	5,706	n.a.	n.a.	1947-48
38,254	21,726	23,250	411,527	25,934	n.a.	n.a.	1948-49
32,973	20,468	24,924	433,742	27,802	n.a.	n.a.	1949-50
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	1950-51
2,006	1,768	23,906	163,094	13,043	n.a.	n.a.	1951-52
26,759	21,481	50,502	460,667	42,529	n.a.	n.a.	1952-53
19,025	15,395	57,197	710,393	62,336	11,884	111	1953-54
21,680	17,696	60,007	742,475	61,547	20	—	1954-55
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	10,870	184	1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	17,512	156	1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	28	1	1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	46,117	422	1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	51,915	358	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	303,384	2,334	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	233,709	2,008	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	816,697	7,450	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1,201,447	10,684	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1,648,387	14,523	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1,702,578	14,822	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	2,307,245	21,336	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	3,959,705	33,700	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	5,569,019	53,194	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	6,862,875	73,228	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	8,993,729	99,534	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	14,503,770	159,751	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	15,420,141	193,758	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	17,443,235	374,715	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	15,423,983	586,432	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	18,526,027	749,651	1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	20,177,112	848,201	1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	19,296,373	814,935	1978-79
1,771	2,429	664,362	2,188,121	661,387	20,972,102	920,502	1979-80p

at \$9.7m. (g) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m. (h) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. (i) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. (j) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m.

SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne(a)			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer(b) per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%	
1860
1865	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1870	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1875-76	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1880-81	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1885-86	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1890-91	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..
1895-96	..	18.95	..	18.95	..	1
1900-01	..	18.95	..	18.95	..	12
1905-06	..	19.90	..	19.90	..	35
1910-11	..	18.45	..	18.45	..	55
1915-16	..	35.43	..	35.43	..	56
1920-21	..	59.71	..	59.71	..	14
1925-26	..	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	58
1930-31	..	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	74
1935-36	..	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	70
1940-41	..	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	66
1945-46	..	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	58
1946-47	..	43.11	42.31	42.99	16	56
1947-48	..	47.24	58.30	49.09	18	70
1948-49	..	45.37	55.30	50.18	47	70
1949-50	..	47.83	57.82	52.64	47	66
1950-51	..	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	49
1951-52	..	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	15
1952-53	..	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	56
1953-54	..	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	43
1954-55	..	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	52
1955-56	..	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	60
1956-57	..	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	45
1957-58	..	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	44
1958-59	..	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	54
1959-60	..	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	58
1960-61	..	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	38
1961-62	..	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	51
1962-63	..	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	46
1963-64	..	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	45
1964-65	..	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	45
1965-66	..	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	45
1966-67	..	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	49
1967-68	..	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	37
1968-69	..	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	30
1969-70	..	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	31
1970-71	..	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	23
1971-72	..	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	28
1972-73	..	134.94	112.27	117.80	75	34
1973-74	..	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	18
1974-75	..	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	9
1975-76	..	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	8
1976-77	..	136.20	242.90	218.15	76	16
1977-78	..	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	—
1978-79	..	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	—
1979-80	..	236.60	302.44	285.25	74	9
1980-81	..	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	—

(a) Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. (b) Overall return including subsidy or bounty from 1942-43 to 1974-75. (c) On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. (f) Base: year 1959-60 = 100.

MARKETING STATISTICS

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia (f)	Year
	Livestock slaughtered (d)			Average price of bullocks (e)		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
Average price per kg (greasy) (c)				\$		
cents	'000	'000	'000			
n.a.	18	57	2	n.a.	..	1860
n.a.	61	178	5	n.a.	..	1865
n.a.	67	529	7	n.a.	..	1870
n.a.	89	342	10	n.a.	..	1875-76
n.a.	128	454	13	n.a.	..	1880-81
n.a.	195	711	20	n.a.	..	1885-86
n.a.	216	951	29	n.a.	..	1890-91
n.a.	510	2,110	87	n.a.	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n.a.	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n.a.	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n.a.	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n.a.	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n.a.	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n.a.	..	1925-26
17.04	647	1,671	408	n.a.	19	1930-31
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
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	(f) 100	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	(g) 100	1974-75
139.91	2,521	1,400	667	124.90	109	1975-76
174.73	2,829	1,506	703	150.46	122	1976-77
185.76	3,148	r1,480	747	147.76	128	1977-78
205.51	3,296	1,442	721	322.02	144	1978-79
239.06	2,606	1,378	813	409.28	174	1979-80
264.26	2,148	1,332	838	393.42	185	1980-81

Items and weights were revised and the new and original series linked at June 1969. (g) Base: year 1974-75 = 100. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1959-60 = 100.

SUMMARY OF PRICES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane(a) (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 (c)	Household supplies and equipment(c)
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	24	18	..	..
1920-21	..	..	31	33	..	..
1925-26	..	..	27	27	..	..
1930-31	..	..	22	23	..	..
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	..	..	(b)36.8	(b)47.8	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	(g)230.4	236.0	(h)
1977-78	265.1	260.9	222.6	(g)254.6	260.9	(h)
1978-79	281.3	278.6	245.7	(g)272.7	278.5	(h)
1979-80	315.0	(i)100.0	284.6	(g)291.5	297.2	(h)
1980-81	363.7	113.2	316.9	(g)310.6	324.6	(h)

(a) Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. (b) "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. (c) Not available prior to 1948-49. (d) Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. (e) 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. (f) Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of

AND WAGES STATISTICS

Brisbane(a)(b)		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate(d)			Average weekly wage rate(f) for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority(e)	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
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
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	(f)9.94	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
(b)44.4	(b)43.1	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	(e)35.75	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	1974-75
200.5	190.9	81.10	56.30	44.05	121.48	1975-76
(h)	218.0	98.60	65.60	51.70	139.14	1976-77
(h)	238.4	110.00	75.30	60.60	152.76	1977-78
(h)	258.0	117.70	80.50	64.80	164.05	1978-79
(h)	283.0	121.50	83.10	66.90	170.43	1979-80
(h)	309.3	132.30	90.40	72.80	191.53	1980-81

financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations. (g) Clothing only from September quarter 1976. (h) New group structure adopted from September quarter 1976. See Chapter 21, Prices. (i) Base year 1979-80 = 100. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government(a)	Total consoli- dated revenue fund(b)	Total trust funds(b)	All receipts(b)	Consoli- dated revenue fund(b)	Trust funds(b)	All expend- iture(b)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
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	215,763
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	(d) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(d) 130,040	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(d) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(d) 144,356	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	(d) 245,636	228,915	474,551	245,582	(d) 223,223	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	(e) 376,987	355,120	(e) 732,107	(e) 376,017	348,442	(e) 724,459
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	(f) 120,597	(f) 351,427	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	168,904	403,162	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	215,209	460,246	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	267,946	581,830	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	r 310,573	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	r 396,990	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77	r 472,256	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156
1977-78	r 500,916	1,468,574	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155
1978-79	r 541,854	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693
1979-80	604,845	1,710,571	2,206,954	2,263,384	4,470,338	2,207,893	2,143,272	4,351,165
1980-81	n.y.a.	1,946,139	2,604,036	2,655,687	5,259,723	2,604,010	2,509,450	5,113,460

(a) 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. (b) Gross amounts, i.e. not adjusted for inter-fund transfers. (c) 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.

FINANCE STATISTICS

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue ^(c)	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
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n.a.	1940-41
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
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	98,220	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.a.	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n.a.	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461	508,197	1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891	610,995	1976-77
277,695	1,741,391	10,809	1,752,200	7.38	11,465	564,494	1977-78
270,899	1,847,854	5,571	1,853,425	7.49	10,239	606,740	1978-79
271,531	1,924,689	5,073	1,929,762	7.68	1,825	682,374	1979-80
276,779	2,017,296	4,352	2,021,648	8.27	2,280	n.y.a.	1980-81

(d) Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (e) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. (f) Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated using the classification described in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 3.

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