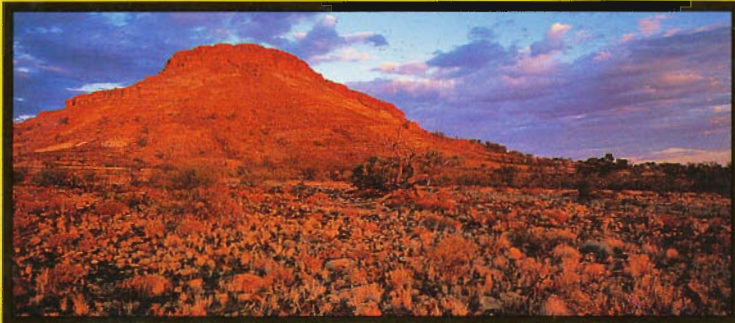




QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1992

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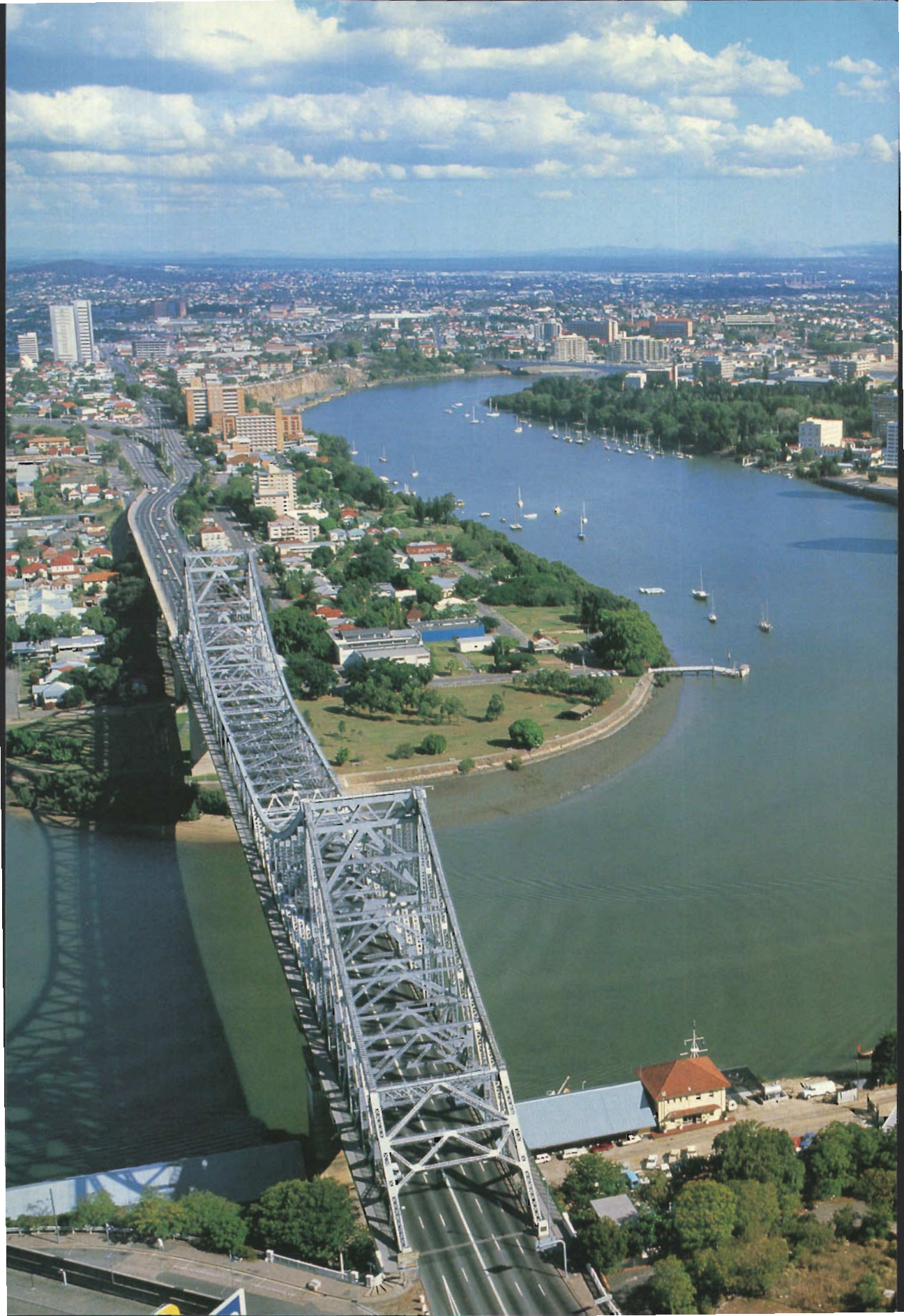
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(Front endpaper) Mount Morgan, circa 1888
Photo: *John Oxley Library*

(Frontispiece) Story Bridge
Photo: *Brisbane City Council*

(Back endpaper) Brisbane in the 1940s



**QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK
1992**



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1992

No. 50

ABS Catalogue No. 1301.3

J. K. CORNISH
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

This edition first published 1991 by the Queensland Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
313 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

This book is in International B5 format, the text is set in 9 on 9 point Times Roman
and printed on Globlade Matt 100 gsm paper, the
illustrations are printed on Impress 130 gsm.

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Typeset by ATA Typesetters, Brisbane
Printed by Watson Ferguson and Company, Brisbane

Wholly set up and printed in Australia

ISSN 0085-5359

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Brisbane City Council

Chapter 2

Bureau of Meteorology, Queensland
Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage
N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Chapter 6

Corrective Services Commission

Chapter 11

Bureau of Emergency Services
National Safety Council of Australia
Queensland Ambulance Services Board
Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade Brisbane Committee
State Emergency Service
State Counter-Disaster Organization
Queensland Fire Service

Chapter 13

Department of the Premier, Economic and Trade Development
Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories
Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing
Queensland Arts Council
YMCA of Brisbane

Chapter 15

Dallhold Nickel Management Pty Ltd
Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics

Chapter 18

Queensland Department of Transport
Department of Transport and Communications
Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Queensland Railway Department
Brisbane City Council
Telecom Australia
Australian Postal Corporation

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols mean:

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

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

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

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

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

Further references

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

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

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

Local government areas

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

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

Statistical divisions

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

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

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

All ABS publications are available for reference from the library in the Queensland Office of the ABS and from regional data centres. These are located in the libraries at James Cook University (Townsville) and the University Colleges of Central Queensland (Rockhampton) and Southern Queensland (Toowoomba). Readers are invited to make use of these services. Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also has a publications mailing service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis.

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PREFACE

The Queensland Year Book is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics on the State of Queensland, together with information on its history, government, culture and the physical environment. It provides, therefore, an authoritative and permanent record of the economic and social developments for the period under review.

There is also some background information on selected important historical events and recent matters of interest to the State of Queensland.

The statistical tables include reference to the source of the statistics. Readers are encouraged to access the source publications (in most cases these are ABS publications) for more detailed, and in many cases more up to date, statistics.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the continued cooperation received from individuals, businesses, primary producers, government agencies and other organisations who provide the basic information from which ABS statistics are produced. Without this cooperation the wide range of statistics provided in this book would not have been available for general use by the community.

The production of the Queensland Year Book is very much a team effort. Many staff in the Queensland Office of the ABS have contributed significantly to this edition and I am grateful for their efforts. Special thanks are due to Sharyn Marken and her team who were responsible for overseeing its production. Several organisations also kindly supplied material to the ABS for inclusion in the Year Book.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brisbane

1991

Overall direction: Bob Stevens; Eddie Maitland

Editor: Sharyn Marken

Assistant Editors: Norm Burke; Jackie Finley-Bissett; Arthur Poulter

Graphic and cover design: Victoria Sherrin



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 blossoms for the total period.



Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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Chapter 1

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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

The population of the newly proclaimed Colony of Queensland in 1859 was 23,520. Rapid growth was experienced in the first few decades after separation and by 1880 the population had grown to 211,040. This growth has continued to the present and by 30 June 1990 there were 2,906,800 people in Queensland.

1.1 EARLY EXPLORATION

- 1606** William Jansz visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623** Jan Carstens explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644** Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770** Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland coast: 16 May, Cook off Point Danger; Moreton (Morton) Bay named; 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton) and 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast, naming it New South Wales.
- 1788** The Colony of New South Wales was founded.
- 1799** Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1802** Port Bowen discovered by Lieutenant John Murray.



Patrick Leslie

Photo: John Oxley Library

- 1818** John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting 'terror back into transportation'. He reported that three penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

1.2 SETTLEMENT

- 1823** The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. He recommended Moreton Bay and discovered the Brisbane River.
- 1824** The founding party of 29 volunteer convicts and one overseer with Lieutenant Henry Miller as commandant left Sydney and in September began unloading at Redcliffe Point.
- 1825** Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826** Brisbane's first school opened.
- 1827** The botanist, Allan Cunningham, travelled through the 'gap' in the main divide and named the Darling Downs.
Coal was used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828** Queensland's first industry was established — a treadmill to grind maize at Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

QUEENSLAND'S FIRST INDUSTRY

Contributed by the Brisbane City Council

The old Windmill or Observatory, Queensland's oldest surviving and first industrial building was an abject failure and a grim embarrassment to the small colony of Brisbane when it was first built. The mill was built by convict labour in 1828 with sandstone blocks transported from Oxley. It was designed to draw water from an underground spring, be completely wind-powered and at the same time be a prominent building of which the early settlers could be proud. It failed in all three aspects.

The mill seemed doomed to misfortune. The machinery constructed in Sydney and originally intended for Dunwich on Stradbroke Island was redirected to Brisbane. Pieces of the mechanism were lost, the workings were poorly assembled and they required continual repair. Not long after construction was completed the tower was badly damaged by a lightning strike. All these faults meant the old Windmill's sails never turned. Heavy timber surrounding the tower was cleared in the vain hope that the prevailing winds would reach the mill but the arms only turned sporadically and too slowly to be worthwhile.

The Windmill was converted to a man-powered treadmill. Low sheds were erected outside the tower and inside them were built two tread machines, connected to the mill mechanism by a sturdy shaft. Maize grown in the cleared area was ground in the mill to provide hominy, the chief ingredient of the convicts' food.

The device soon doubled as a severe form of punishment for difficult prisoners. Many convicts died from exhaustion and some were accidentally crushed to death in the tread-wheel. The gangs totalled 25 but only 16 manned the wheel at any one time and they were kept iron-shackled throughout the ordeal. Because the treadmill was so heavy it has been estimated that only about 2 bushels (50 kilograms) of grain could have been ground in an hour.



The 'tower of torture' was a grim reminder of the colony's penal identity and the useless sails served a gruesome role as the public gallows. Convicts were forced to work the treadmill until 1839 when the penal settlement closed.

When the New South Wales Government tried to auction off the Windmill on 6 December 1849 Brisbane people realised that their silent sentinel on the hill was precious to them and major public protest greeted the action. Even before Queensland had become a separate State the locals had seen the value of the mill as an historic relic.

The Windmill was bought by a government official but tenure difficulties arose and it passed into the hands of investors who stripped the tower of its original domed roof and sails in 1850. Perseverance and public pressure allowed the mill to return to Crown property a few years later and

the government made some major structural repairs. The top of the tower was rebuilt and the building was coated in cement to increase its durability.

The demise of the convict era did not signal the end of the tower's operation. Its prime position overlooking both the river and Brisbane Town saw it become a semaphore (signal) station in 1861. Cannon shot was also produced in the tower. Molten lead was dropped from the top floor and moulded into small balls by the time it reached the ground.

Although rarely used for meteorological observations the mill became known as the Observatory. It did, however, function as a lookout tower for the district fire brigade for a number of years.

The most unusual and best remembered role for the tower began in 1866. Every working day

at precisely 1 p.m. a cannon was fired as a time signal for residents to set their clocks. This impractical tradition was then replaced by a large copper ball being dropped down a vertical cylinder above the observation cabin. The electrically operated old time-ball first chimed in 1895 and can still be seen today resting on the tower roof as it has done since its final signal in 1930.

The Brisbane City Council acquired the old Windmill in 1925 from the Commonwealth Government and a plaque has been erected on the site to provide an insight into the colourful history of the mill. Experimental television broadcasts were made from the tower in 1934 when the first picture televised in Australia was transmitted to Ipswich 32 kilometres away.

Plans are in hand to eventually use the building again. Renovation work is being carried out and tourist facilities are planned.

- 1831** The peak of 1,100 convicts reached.
- 1837** The *James Watt* became the first steamer in Moreton Bay.
- 1838** German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839** The Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840** Patrick Leslie led the first squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.
- 1841** The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney.
- 1842** Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. The first land sale held in the colony took place in Brisbane Town.
- 1843** Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844** Dr Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell began their exploration of vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845** The first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.
- 1846** The first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published.
Port Curtis was founded as a penal settlement.
The first commercial production of coal was mined at Redbank.
- 1848** The Native Mounted Police Force was established.

Edmund Burke Kennedy made his tragic journey through Cape York, hoping to reach its tip. Leichhardt disappeared mysteriously in the far west.

- 1849** Technical education began under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts.
- 1850** The first bank opened.
- 1856** Augustus Gregory's expedition from the Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858** The first discovery of payable gold was made at Canoona.
The first trade union, the Stonemasons Union, was formed.

1.3 SELF-GOVERNMENT

- 1859** On 6 June, Letters Patent for the separation of Queensland from New South Wales were issued.
On 6 September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.
On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860** On 22 May, the Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.
A Grammar School Act was passed.
An Act regulating the occupation of Crown lands was passed as a result of exploration by Captain John Mackay and J. G. and P. F. Macdonald. Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns.

- 1861** The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.
Burke and Wills died on their return journey after traversing the inland to the Gulf of Carpentaria.
Maryborough and Warwick became towns.
- 1862** Copper was discovered at Peak Downs.
The first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed.
- 1863** The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a town hall in Queen Street.
Severe flooding of the Brisbane River.
Melanesians (Kanakas) were first recruited to provide manual labour on the sugar plantations.
An Act authorising government construction of railways was passed.
The first grammar school was opened at Ipswich.
- 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 and obtained their first mail contract.
- 1866** Severe economic crisis.
- 1867** Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.
The Constitution Act was passed.
The railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba was completed.
- 1868** Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.
Gold was discovered at Ravenswood.
The State population exceeded 100,000.
- 1869** Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
Free education was 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.
Universal adult male suffrage was introduced.
- 1873** Gold was discovered at The Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next 3 years.
- 1874** The Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875** The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
Tin was discovered at Kangaroo Hills and gold at Hodgkinson.
Legislation established the principle of 'free, compulsory, and secular education'.
- 1876** Gold was discovered at Coen.
- 1877** The first woollen mill opened at Ipswich.
- 1878** Legislation created local government authorities for towns and country areas in an attempt to ensure that road and bridge construction was a local responsibility.
- 1879** The principle of elections by secret ballot was adopted by all States.
- 1880** Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1881** A technical college under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts commenced.
- 1882** Gold was discovered at Mount Morgan, which in time became one of the richest fields in gold as well as copper.
The first electric power display took place in Brisbane.
- 1884** The southern portion of New Guinea was annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885** Gold was discovered at Croydon.
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.
Queensland became the third largest colony in population.
Brisbane began operating a tramway.
Cobb and Co. expanded to cover 6,500 route kilometres and a coach-building factory was established at Charleville.
Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. He introduced a Bill to stop recruiting licences being issued after 1890.
- 1887** The Department of Agriculture was established.
- 1888** Electricity supply to the GPO, Brisbane, commenced.
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1889** The Australian Labour Federation was formed in Queensland.

1890 The country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced. Chillagoe-Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made. Many sectors of the economy suffered as a serious depression set in.

1891 The railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened. A shearers' strike was called against the principle of freedom of contract ('closed shop') which led to violence and virtual martial law.



Strike tree, Barcaldine Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the GPO, Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply. Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed. A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. 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. The newly formed Labour Party won 16 seats in its first general election. Among those elected was Andrew Fisher who became Australia's 6th, 8th and 10th Prime Minister; 1908-09, 1910-13 and 1914-15.

1895 The Native Mounted Police Force was disbanded.

1897 The Countess Street power station was opened by Brisbane Tramways and electric trams commenced running. Gatton Agricultural College was established. The policy of Archibald Meston was introduced to remove Aboriginal people who had become troublesome or burdensome and isolate them in Reserves.

1899 Cyclone *Bathurst Bay* caused the pearling fleet to be destroyed with the loss of over 300 lives.

The first Labour Government, led by Andrew Dawson, was formed but lasted only 7 days.

1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas was discovered. A period of copper discovery and smelting began at Kuridala, Selwyn and Mount Cuthbert. Copper smelting commenced at Mount Garnet and Mount Molloy. The school leaving age was raised from 12 to 14 years and the 'compulsory' aspects of education were enforced.

1.4 FEDERATION

1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was created with Queensland as a State. Copper was discovered at Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge and smelting commenced.

1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city. Copper production commenced at Mount Morgan.

1903 The Philp Conservative Government was replaced by a coalition of the Labour Party and other opposition remnants.

1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.

1905 Suffrage for females was introduced.

1906 William Kidston, the Labour Party leader, took over as Premier.

1908 The first National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, was proclaimed.

1910 Water control by State Act was introduced. The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.

1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.

1912 The supply of electricity to local consumers in provincial towns commenced.
The first State high school was established.

1914 World War I commenced.

1.5 1915 TO 1930

1915 Compulsory voting was introduced.
The election of the Labor Party to office under T. J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor Government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957.

1916 The Workers' Compensation Act was passed.
The 8-hour working day was introduced.

1918 World War I ended.

1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted.
Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Winton.

1921 District Courts were abolished.
The first Basic Wage declaration was made by the State Industrial Court.

1922 The Legislative Council (upper house) was abolished.
The first airmail service from Charleville to Cloncurry commenced.
The Correspondence School opened.
The death penalty was abolished — the first State to do so.

1923 Silver, lead and zinc were discovered at Mount Isa.
A system of unemployment insurance commenced, well in advance of other States in the Commonwealth.

1924 The Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.

1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council, the largest municipal council in Australia, was constituted.
The Main Roads Commission was established.

1926 *Cactoblastis cactorum* was introduced to tackle the prickly pear pest which was rapidly taking over productive land.

1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed.
The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.

Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.

1928 The Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after crossing the Pacific Ocean.

1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
The Labor Government was replaced by a Country-National Government.

1.6 THE DEPRESSION YEARS

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

1931 Gold was discovered at Cracow.

1932 Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
The Labor Party was re-elected to power.

1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.

1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.
The State population exceeded 1,000,000.

1939 World War II commenced.

1940 The Story Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
Local consumers in 64 provincial towns were being supplied with electricity.

1941 Mineral sand production commenced at Burleigh Heads.

STORY BRIDGE

The Story Bridge, with a main river span of 281.6 metres and the second longest span bridge in Australia when constructed, stands 30.4 metres above sea level at high tide. It was approved in June 1934 and work on the cantilever construction began in May 1935. North and south spans were joined in October 1939. During the period of construction an average of 450 men were employed and a total of three lives were lost.

A total of 13,600 tonnes of Australian steel was used, 12,000 tonnes of structural steel and 1,600 tonnes of reinforcing steel. The bridge was built within its budget of £1.6m (\$3.2m).

On 6 July 1940 the bridge was opened by His Excellency, the Governor of Queensland, Sir Leslie Wilson. In order to defray the cost of the bridge a toll of sixpence (5 cents) was initially charged per crossing. This toll was removed in March 1947.

- 1942** Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1943** The Queensland People's Party, which 2 years later would become the Queensland Division of the Liberal Party of Australia, was formed.
- 1944** Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation was introduced from 1 July.
- 1945** The Queensland Housing Commission was established.
The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established.
World War II ended.
By the end of World War II, 750,000 United States servicemen had passed through Brisbane.
A free government hospital system was introduced.

1.7 POST WORLD WAR II

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

1.8 1960 TO 1979

- 1960** The Radio School of the Air began.
- 1961** The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.
Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.
Natural gas was piped from nearby wells to Roma Power House.
University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland, was opened at Townsville.
The Gladstone-Moura rail link was opened.
- 1963** Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1964** Oil was discovered at Alton.
The school leaving age was raised to 15 years.
- 1965** Queensland Institute of Technology in Brisbane was opened.
- 1966** Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February.
- 1967** An alumina plant was opened at Gladstone. High-grade nickel laterite was discovered at Greenvale.
- 1968** Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the longest-serving Premier of Queensland, took office.
- 1969** The new Victoria Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.
- 1971** Cyclone *Althea* extensively damaged Townsville.
Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.
- 1972** The use of the metric system of measurement as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities commenced.
- 1973** The Captain Cook Bridge and the first stage of the South East Freeway in Brisbane was opened.
The State population exceeded 2,000,000.
The preschool education network started.
- 1974** Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane and Ipswich to suffer water damage following torrential rain brought in by cyclone *Wanda*.
The State Emergency Service was established.
The Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations, 'Ombudsman', was created.
The age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- 1975** Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.
Griffith University in Brisbane was opened.

Brisbane's four television stations began colour transmission.

1976 Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production.

Elizabeth Jean Woods became Queensland's first woman Rhodes Scholar.

Cyclone *Ted* devastated Mornington Island.

1977 H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II visited Brisbane during Her Silver Jubilee year.

Severe flooding was recorded in north Queensland and the Gulf Country.

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

1978 The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.

The cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations was opened.

Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, were established as local authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, on 22 May.

1979 Queensland's Parliamentary Annexe was opened by the Duke of Gloucester.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement with the Commonwealth Government was signed.

Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane. The Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, was opened, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and Redcliffe Peninsula.

1.9 THE NINETEEN-EIGHTIES

1980 Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record. The drought brought huge stock losses.

Construction work began on Brisbane's International Airport redevelopment project.

1981 The World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing.

Townsville's international airport was opened. Mount Isa Mines Ltd and the Queensland government agreed to proceed with the \$550m Newlands Coal Project.

1982 The Brisbane City Mall, in Queen Street was opened by the Lord Mayor.

Brisbane was the host city to the XII Commonwealth Games.

Mary Kathleen uranium mine, which had re-opened in 1975, was closed again.

Production commenced at Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.

1983 Cyclone *Elinor* crossed the coast near Carmila on 4 March.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Queensland.

Caboulture marathon runner, Ron Grant, completed an around Australia run.

Widespread rainfall in April and May ended the drought which in many areas was the worst on record for the past 100 years.

In an October State election, the National Party gained enough seats to govern in its own right.



Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

1984 Hervey Bay was proclaimed a city. Dalrymple Bay coal loading facility was opened.

The population of Queensland reached 2.5 million. Roma meatworks re-opened after being closed for 4 years due to drought.

1985 Corbould Park Racecourse at Caloundra was opened.

Wivenhoe Dam, 70 kilometres from Brisbane on the upper reaches of the Brisbane River, was opened.

A redistribution of State Electorates was conducted in conjunction with the decision to increase the number of seats in Parliament to 89.

Mrs Sallyanne Atkinson became Brisbane's first female Lord Mayor.

H.R.H., the Duke of Kent, opened the Performing Arts Complex of the Queensland Cultural Centre.

Queensland's first casino, *Jupiters*, opened at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast.

1986 Mrs Yvonne Chapman became the first female appointed to Cabinet in Queensland.

Thuringowa Shire was proclaimed a city.

The Gateway Bridge on the lower reaches of the Brisbane River was opened to traffic.

Tropical cyclone *Winifred* caused extensive property and crop damage from Cairns to Ingham and the adjacent inland.

The Queensland Museum, the third stage of the Queensland Cultural Centre, was opened.

Brisbane Transit Centre, a centrally located rail and coach terminal, was opened.

Twelve miners were killed in an explosion at the Moura Underground Mine.

1987 The Redlands Public Hospital at Cleveland was opened.

As a result of allegations that prostitution, gambling and pornography were controlled by groups receiving protection from the police, an inquiry headed by Mr Tony Fitzgerald, Q.C. began hearings on 27 July.

Lady Cilento, Australia's 'Medical Mother', died in Brisbane aged 93 years.

Michael John Ahern succeeded Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen as Premier of Queensland.

Miss Susan Kiefel was the first woman in Queensland to be appointed a Queen's Counsel.

The Shire of Landsborough was renamed the Shire of Caloundra then subsequently constituted as the City of Caloundra.

1988 Cyclone *Charlie* caused extensive damage to property and crops and one life was lost.

A new domestic air terminal opened in Brisbane. Brisbane Royal Women's Hospital celebrated its Golden Jubilee.

In Brisbane the world's largest underground diesel bus station was opened.

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach was opened.

World Expo 88 was held in Brisbane with attendances of 18.5 million.

Queensland was awarded the first rural traineeships in Australia.

The centenary of electricity supply in Queensland was celebrated.

Queensland's first world-class film studio opened in July at Coomera.

The first two electronic learning centres in Queensland secondary schools opened.

1989 Queensland Institute of Technology became the Queensland University of Technology.

The new Centenary prison near Wacol, with medium and maximum-security blocks, opened.

The Honourable William George Hayden sworn in as Australia's 21st Governor-General. He is the first Queensland-born person to hold the post.

Queensland suffered a double disaster in early April with flooding in many parts of the State and devastation of the Home Hill-Ayr region by cyclone *Aivu*.

Mr Justice Macrossan was sworn in as Queensland's Chief Justice.

Poet and civil rights campaigner, Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker) became the first woman and the first Aboriginal person to receive a doctorate from Griffith University.

Gympie suffered flooding for the second time in 3 weeks and was declared a disaster area. A mini-cyclone savaged the Sunshine Coast and Brisbane. Queensland's oldest primary school, Hemmant State School, originally Bulimba Creek School, celebrated 125 years of operation.

Central and south-west Queensland experienced severe flooding.

Mr Justice Angelo Vasta removed from the Supreme Court Bench by State Parliament.

Australia's longest electric passenger train service from Brisbane to Rockhampton (630 kilometres) began.

The Fitzgerald Inquiry Report was released.

Permanent Sunday retail trading began in Brisbane's City Heart.

Dr Colin Clark, noted economist and former Queensland Statistician, died.

Theodore Russell Cooper became Premier of Queensland.

A trial period of daylight saving began in Queensland for the first time in 17 years.

Brisbane air traffic controller, Barbara Weir, appointed as Australia's first woman search and rescue mission coordinator.

In the State election of 2 December the Australian Labor Party was voted into Government.

1.10 THE NINETEEN-NINETIES

1990 Cyclone *Nancy*, flash flooding and a mini-tornado combined to ravage south-eastern Queensland in February.

Ms G. Fisher appointed as the first female member of the Industrial Commission in Queensland. Governor Sir Walter Campbell opened the 46th Parliament of Queensland on 28 February. Labor occupied the government benches for the first time in 32 years.

First female Supreme Court Master, Mrs M. White, sworn in.

The Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) was constituted to provide independent reviews of Queensland public administration and electoral laws and processes.

Mr Leslie Malezer became the first Aboriginal head of a Government department in Queensland.

Charleville and surrounding areas were devastated by what was to be called 'the great flood of 1990'. Water levels topped all previous records.

Ms Ruth Matchett appointed as the first female head of a State Government department.

Medical team performed the first heart transplant operation in Queensland at Prince Charles Hospital.

Six regions replaced 81 Fire Brigade Boards under new legislation operative on 1 July 1990.

The Story Bridge celebrated its 50th anniversary. Five female police inspectors appointed — the first in Queensland.

The first Chair in Women's Studies in Australia was created at Griffith University.

Stage 2 of Cairns international airport opened in September.

A 3-year period of daylight saving started on 28 October.

Australia's two-airline policy officially ended on 30 October.

Qantas celebrated 70 years of operation.

Centenary of the Australian Labor Party celebrated at Blackall on 9 December.

The first red-light cameras installed at Brisbane intersections.

Two aboriginal doctors — the first in Queensland — graduated.

Cyclone Joy which was to threaten the central coast over the Christmas-New Year period lashed Mackay and brought torrential rains.

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Chapter 2

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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Chapter 2

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

In terms of absolute area, Queensland is the second largest of the six Australian States and has the largest habitable area. It occupies the north-eastern quarter of the continent and covers approximately 1,727,000 square kilometres, with 7,400 kilometres of coastline. Equivalent in size to the whole of the British Isles and Western Europe and nearly five times the area of Japan, it ranges from the temperate and densely populated south-east to the tropical, sparsely populated Cape York Peninsula in the north. Lying generally between 10 degrees and 29 degrees south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

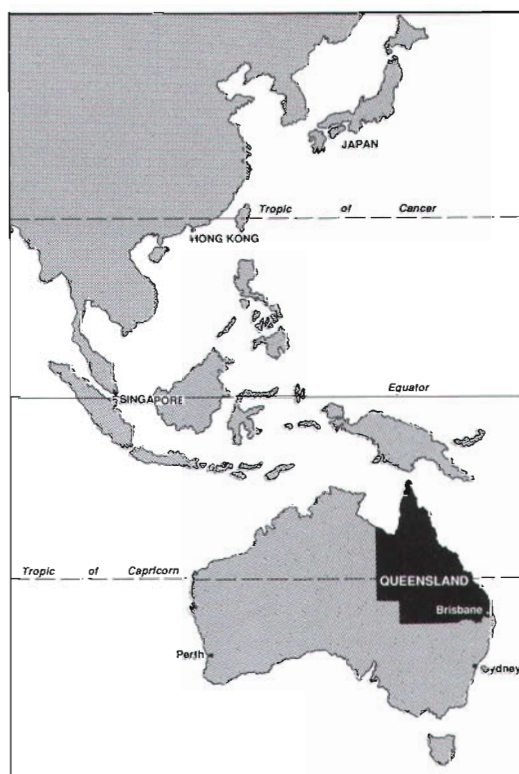
2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	<i>'000 sq km</i>	<i>per cent</i>
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1,727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2,525	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	—
Australia	7,682	100.0

2.1 CLIMATE

Queensland, known as the 'Sunshine State', has an equable climate. Weather conditions vary dramatically from the temperate south to the tropical north and from the drier inland to the coastal plain. Sunny days with cold and frosty nights are characteristic of the inland winter while along the coast the days are usually mild with only occasional frosts. Summer has high temperatures and low humidity to the west of the Great Dividing Range but along the coast the humidity is high and temperatures may be lowered by cool sea breezes.

There is a wide variation in rainfall patterns. In the dry south-western corner as little as 150 millimetres a year may fall, while some areas along the tropical coast can experience up to 4,000 millimetres in a year.



On the whole, the Queensland climate may be summarised as being healthy and pleasant. Cold, wet winds (bleak weather) are practically unknown in the State.

2.1.1 Temperature

Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. 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 with the temperature often exceeding 40 degrees Celsius in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December.

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

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

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

Station	1989		1990	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
	maximum	minimum	maximum	minimum
Brisbane (a)	24.7	15.4	25.0	15.5
Rockhampton	27.6	17.1	28.3	17.2
Cairns	29.0	20.8	29.3	20.8
Charleville	27.4	13.9	27.9	14.1
Longreach	29.9	15.7	30.6	15.6
Mount Isa	31.4	18.2	32.4	18.9

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

2.1.2 Rainfall

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

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

of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August and September are relatively dry months.

2.3 RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND (millimetres)

Locality	Long-term		
	1989	1990 average (a)	
Coastal			
Brisbane airport	1,260	1,368	1,202
Bundaberg	1,286	700	1,145
Gladstone	1,082	983	908
Rockhampton	1,110	1,402	840
Mackay	1,899	2,541	1,694
Townsville	1,123	1,670	1,171
Cardwell	2,330	1,945	2,136
Cairns	2,484	1,841	2,040
Thursday Island	1,967	1,455	1,743
Normanton	842	514	918
Subcoastal			
Warwick	794	558	715
Toowoomba	1,100	788	970
Kingaroy	913	754	782
Gayndah	838	685	780
Emerald	860	745	639
Charters Towers	960	844	661
Atherton	1,576	1,622	1,413
Coen	1,133	1,026	1,171
Western			
Cunnamulla	503	740	368
Charleville	512	502	498
Blackall	697	741	528
Longreach	679	647	458
Boulia	130	161	266
Winton	598	452	411
Hughenden	566	530	495
Mount Isa	274	261	405
Georgetown	814	476	833

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1985.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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

Variability of Rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, 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 and subtropical 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. Good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland, however, particularly near the coast, and it is sufficiently frequent further inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

Drought Indicator

The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil and storage of water in artesian basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of 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 and provide uniformity, reliability and completeness of statistics to a degree that is impossible to obtain if other criteria are used as a basis for study.

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

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 (3 months or less) the mean can differ significantly from the median.

2.4 JANUARY RAINFALLS, QUEENSLAND (millimetres)

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

Decile values are also used and 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 to 7) can be considered as 'average', although in some cases the arithmetic mean may lie outside this range.

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 to 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.

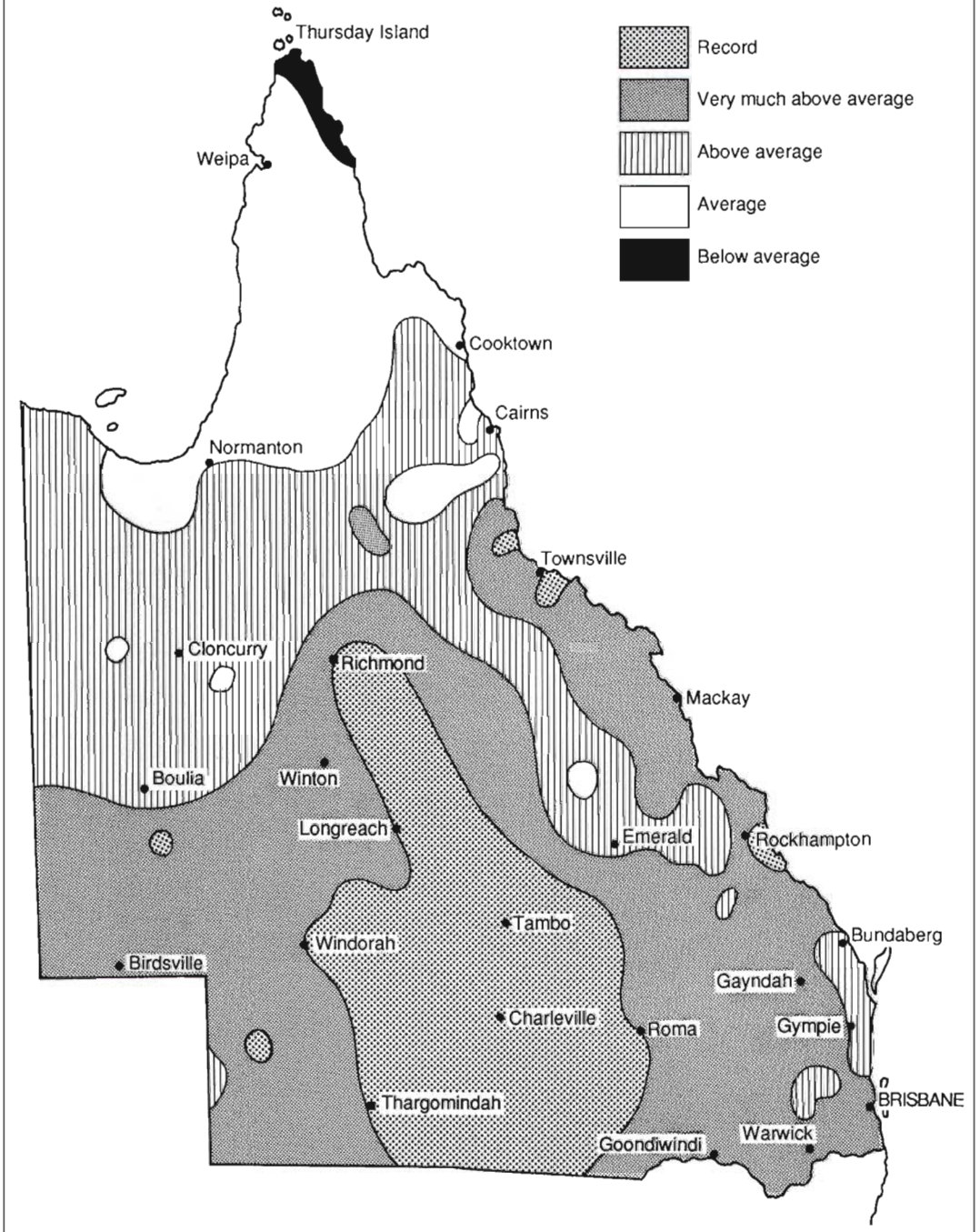
2.1.3 1990 Floods

A number of western Queensland towns experienced record flooding during April 1990 with river levels in some areas exceeding the previous highest flood by more than a metre. The towns of Charleville and Alpha were devastated while a number of smaller towns such as Augathella, Jericho and Blackall were seriously flooded.

Alpha suffered its worst flood in history with 75 per cent of the town (68 houses) flooded and water 3 metres deep in the lowest houses. In Charleville 1,180 houses out of 1,470 were inundated and 2,800 of the 4,000 residents were displaced. All commercial and industrial premises in the town were also inundated.

Record flooding occurred in the Warrego, Alice and Barcoo Rivers, Alpha Creek and the Maranoa River. Major flooding occurred in the Thomson River, Cooper Creek and Bulloo, Paroo and Balonne Rivers with some of these rivers reaching

RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, APRIL 1990



near record levels. The Belyando, Nogoa, Comet and Dawson Rivers also experienced major flooding.

Heavy March rainfalls had increased the level of many river catchments and some stations in the central highlands recorded their highest March totals in their 30 to 40 years of record. Wyseby, for example, recorded 335 millimetres compared with its previous highest March total of 233 millimetres, while Winvic (formerly Carols Creek) recorded 217 millimetres compared with a previous record of 161 millimetres. By the end of March the catchment areas of both the Bulloo and Paroo Rivers were full.

On 1 and 2 April, the first of three very heavy rainfall episodes occurred, setting the Warrego, Barcoo and Thomson Rivers in flood. With the very high run-off caused by wet catchments, heavy rain from 9 April and the second very heavy rainfall episode on 10 and 11 April produced sharp renewed rises and subsequent major flooding in these rivers and Cooper Creek. Heavy rain also extended to the western Darling Downs and major flooding occurred in the Maranoa River with moderate flooding in the lower Balonne River. During the next 6 days heavy rains maintained flood conditions in these river systems.

The final, and heaviest, episode of rain occurred in the central and southern inland from 18 April to 20 April. Record flooding was caused in many areas, as this rain fell on saturated catchments with rivers already in flood. Falls recorded in this 72-hour period went as high as 352 millimetres at Aramac.

The heaviest rainfalls for the 20-day period were centred around three main areas. These were the Isisford, Blackall and Aramac area, where rainfalls of 400 to over 500 millimetres were recorded, the Carnarvon Ranges, with rainfall totals in excess of 300 millimetres and the lower Warrego between Charleville and Cunnamulla, where totals of over 400 millimetres were recorded.

Initial rural damage estimates include the loss of 300,000 sheep, 11,000 cattle, and 9,200 kilometres of fencing. Insured losses have been estimated at between \$8m and \$10m and these are believed to be approximately 3.5 per cent of the total. The final figure has not been fully estimated but it could be in the range of \$100m to \$200m when damages to both public and private installations and all other losses are included.

2.1.4 Sunshine

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

west corner of the State in the area Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah.

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

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

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.4; Perth, 5.5; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.2 and Darwin, 10.0.

2.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D.

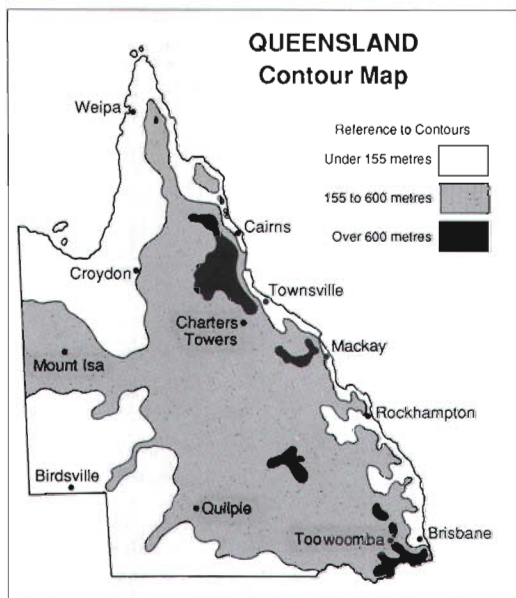
Four landscape regions may be recognised in Queensland: the Eastern Highlands, the Western Plains, the North-Western Uplands and the Coastal Plain with islands and reefs which project above the Continental Shelf. Around the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Coastal Plain merges with the Western Plains.

2.2.1 The Eastern Highlands

The Eastern Highlands parallel the east coast, extending west from the eastern Coastal Plain for 80 kilometres in the far north to 480 kilometres at the Tropic of Capricorn. The highest mountains in this belt are in the north. Mount Bartle Frere, 1,622 metres, is in a coastal range near Innisfail. Other high points above 1,200 metres are also close to the coast, near Mossman, Townsville and Mackay. In the south-east the highest point is Mount Superbus in the Main Range which is 1,381 metres and Mount Barney (West Peak) which is only slightly lower at 1,362 metres. Not all the highlands are mountainous; much undulating tableland country and plateaus are included. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

The main divide between east-flowing and west-flowing streams diverges from the general trend, being closest to the coast to the north of Cairns and near the southern State border. In these areas, as at Innisfail and Toowoomba, a steep escarpment

separates the coastal plain from the tablelands. Now known as the Great Escarpment (of eastern Australia), this feature is much more obvious and lies closer to the coast than the main divide, especially in central-eastern Queensland where the main divide is not a dividing range, and is little more than 300 metres above sea level. The coastal ranges to the east are formed mainly from resistant Palaeozoic volcanic rocks, metamorphics 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.

2.2.2 The Western Plains

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 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 plateaus of resistant silcrete and/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.

2.2.3 The North-Western Uplands

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.

2.2.4 The Coastal Plain

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.

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 kilometres wide near Cooktown to over 240 kilometres wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,900 kilometres.

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.

2.3 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 exists within the State.

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 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 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 millimetres, 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.

2.3.3 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 degrees southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 500 to 900 millimetres. These scrubs are not continuous within the regions 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 millimetre 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 millimetre and 500 millimetre 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.

2.3.4 Open Forests

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

In the tropical monsoonal region there is considerable diversity of vegetation. The growing season is very short and intense and there is a long dry period each year. The forests consist of scattered trees and an understorey of tall grasses which grow very rapidly during the summer and lose their palatability and nutritive value equally rapidly during the autumn and winter. Various species of

Eucalyptus are dominant in the tree layer. In low-lying areas, tea-trees (*Melaleuca*) often replace the Eucalypts, sometimes as stands of a single species.

2.3.5 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 millimetre isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrebala*). 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 makes this country particularly suitable for wool production.

2.3.6 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.

2.3.7 Channel Country

In the south-western portion of the State, the major rivers of the Lake Eyre system spread out into vast flood plains which are inundated at very irregular intervals. These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*) and bluebush (*Chenopodium auricomum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

2.4 NATIONAL PARKS

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

From the lush jungle-like growth of tropical rain-forest in the north to the arid sands of the Simpson Desert in the south, national parks are found in all parts of the State.

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default 3 months imprisonment. The 1877 Act also made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

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

The first national park proclaimed in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council and resulted in 131 hectares being set aside as a national park.

At 31 December 1990, 340 national parks covering 3,841,781 hectares had been gazetted. In addition, there were 189 environmental parks covering 52,031 hectares and five fauna refuges totalling 6,476 hectares.

Reserves for department and official purposes totalled 59 and covered 202,575 hectares while the 7 reserves for scientific purposes covered 64,839 hectares. Fauna sanctuary status over grazing properties, which are mostly privately owned, extends over more than 11 million hectares.

Two of the largest national parks are the Simpson Desert and Lakefield National Park in Cape York, both of which exceed 500,000 hectares. One of the smallest national parks is Round Island, south-east of Cairns, which is less than half a hectare.

Often regarded as the Eighth Wonder of the World, the Great Barrier Reef is an assemblage of coral reefs situated on a platform that is submerged in shallow water off the tropical north-eastern coastline of Australia. This assemblage constitutes

the largest single collection of coral reefs that has ever existed on this planet. During 1983 the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was extended to cover 99 per cent of the reef, making it the largest marine park in the world with an area of 345,000 square kilometres.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975-1990* provides for the setting aside and management of areas of scenic, scientific and historic interests as national parks. It prescribes the cardinal principle of management of national parks as being 'the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition', to ensure the survival, in the wild state, of our native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

Environmental parks are declared under the *Land Act 1962-1988*. They are natural or near natural areas in Crown ownership, less outstanding in size or natural attributes than national parks, but having features worthy of conservation on a more local basis.

Fauna reserves are declared under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1990*. They are ecological reservoirs of State-wide significance, totally protected to preserve fauna habitat. Fauna refuges, declared under the same Act, may be over Crown or private land and set conditions to protect one or more species of fauna.

Fauna sanctuary status includes all national parks, all State forests and all islands off the Queensland coast, as well as other lands so declared. This places no constraints on land use but the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service seeks to encourage maintenance of fauna habitat.

All native mammals, birds, reptiles, two frogs and three butterflies are protected throughout the State of Queensland. This applies irrespective of the land tenure.

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

Under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1990*, all fauna (mammals, birds and reptiles) are the property of the Crown and the Service is responsible for 'the conservation of fauna in its habitats and throughout its distribution in the State'. Thus protection is given to fauna in the wild, and controls are imposed on keeping, moving (including import and export) and on dealing in fauna.

Plants are deemed to be owned by the landholder, but the Service is responsible for the protection of certain declared species on some Crown-controlled lands.

Some areas have been set aside to preserve the habitat of particular species. The Epping Forest

National Park near Clermont, central Queensland, protects the last-known population of the northern hairy-nosed wombat. Research and management programs aim to increase numbers of this endangered species. At Taunton Scientific Reserve west of Rockhampton, researchers live on site to study the vulnerable bridled nail-tail wallaby. The Queensland and Commonwealth Governments purchased grazing properties to save the brigalow habitat of the small wallaby, once thought extinct, but rediscovered in the mid-1970s.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Another development has been the establishment of interpretive on-park programs for national park visitors. These programs aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience. Interpretive aids such as brochures, posters and maps are also available to the public.

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

2.4.1 Hinchinbrook Island National Park

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

Midway between Townsville and Cairns, Hinchinbrook Island rises from the sea as a long, rugged spine of mountains. The 39,350 hectare continental island, said to be the world's largest island national park, features spectacular scenery. Boulder-strewn peaks provide a dramatic backdrop to jungle-fringed white sandy beaches. Mazes of creeks cut through mangrove forests along half the island's coastline.

Topography

Of the 15 continental islands off the coast between Ingham and Tully, Hinchinbrook and another 10 are national parks. A narrow channel, once the valley of the Herbert River, separates the island from the mainland town of Cardwell. The island is 32 kilometres long and 25 kilometres wide and roughly y-shaped. It can be divided into three sections, a western coastal strip, a mountainous backbone and an eastern coastal strip.

Extensive mangrove forests crossed by dozens of waterways fringe the west coast. Rising in the centre of the island are the jagged battlements of Mount Bowen (1,121 metres), largest in the chain of rugged granite crags which form the backbone of the southern half of the island. Creeks cascade from

the heights through gorges of house-sized boulders. To the north-west a range of lesser peaks of older volcanic rocks descend to the sandy beach of Hecate Point.

The spectacular north face of Mount Bowen drops almost to sea level. From here a narrow strip of sand stretches 8 kilometres north to connect with Cape Sandwich and Cape Richards. A resort at the tip of Cape Richards is the only settlement on the island.

The climate is humid tropical and parts of the island are thought to receive more than 3,500 millimetres of rainfall a year mostly between December and April.

Vegetation and Wildlife

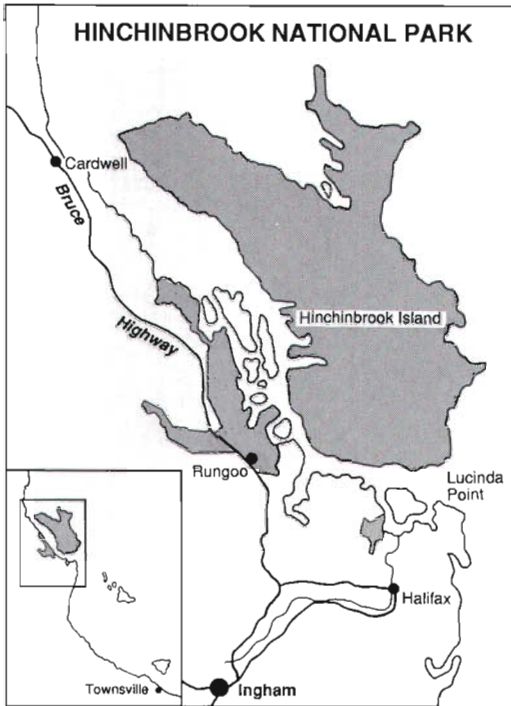
Hinchinbrook's climate is capable of supporting rainforest, but the nature of the parent rocks, mainly granite and volcanics, form a rugged topography with much exposed rock pavement and shallow granitic soils. These override climate as factors controlling vegetation types.

On the sheltered western slopes and in valleys, deeper soils support luxuriant growth. Between the thick mangrove carpet of the Channel and the mountain tops grow dense rainforests of milky pine, figs, quandong, palms, vines and hundreds of other species. In places, the rainforest understorey is shaded by emergent giants of turpentine, pink bloodwood and red mahogany.

The island forests have many animals in common with similar habitats on the adjacent mainland. Mammals include two wallaby species, bats, bandicoots and feral pigs. Dolphins, turtles, dugong, rays and sometimes whales are seen in the waters around the island.

Nearer the exposed rocky pavements of the central mountain range, the vegetation changes to scrubs, heaths and stunted eucalypts. Black she-oak, turpentine and brush box grow on the shallow sandy soil overlying rock pavements, while heaths of banksias, tea trees and grasstrees cover soakage areas. In deeper soils between boulders are stunted woodlands of eucalypts, banksias, wattles and she-oak among which numerous birds and insects seek nectar. The exposed eastern slopes support woodlands dominated by swamp box and eucalypts including white mahogany.

Creeks fringed by lush vegetation are corridors for fauna. The flashing blue streak of an azure kingfisher and the nervous flutter of a satin flycatcher are common sights. In the island's varied habitats, more than 140 bird species have been recorded including rainbow lorikeets, wompoo pigeons and noisy pittas. Four species of kingfisher are found in the mangroves, while flycatchers and honeyeaters inhabit the woodlands. Reptiles include huge lace monitors, pythons and saltwater



crocodiles. Colourful butterflies include the iridescent blue Ulysses (*Papilio ulysses*) and Cairns birdwing (*Ornithoptera priamus*), two of Queensland's three protected butterfly species.

Significant among Hinchinbrook's many biological treasures are the vast mangrove forests of the Channel and Missionary Bay. A richly textured, vibrant green canopy extends for kilometres, broken only by a series of wide tidal creeks. In the mangrove forest at high tide an eerie silence descends, drowning the sounds of urgent underwater activity as predatory fish invade muddy flats in search of crabs and molluscs. At low tide, a cacophony of slurps, pops and clicks emanates from the glistening blue-grey mud as snapping shrimps, crabs and mud skippers warn intruders or signal amorous intentions.

The 23 species of mangroves edging the Channel convert sunlight, water and mud into food in the form of millions of leaves. Fallen leaves are eaten directly or after decomposition. This is the first step in a perpetual cycling of nutrients into the marine ecosystem.

History

Captain Cook passed the island in moonlight in June 1770. Taking the high ridge for part of the mainland, he named it Mount Hinchinbrook. In 1819 Captain Philip Parker King suspected a channel lay behind 'the several remarkable peaks' of Mount Hinchinbrook. Proof of an island was established in 1843 and in 1863 Captain George

Richards placed the name Hinchinbrook Island on the chart and named Mount Bowen.

Little is recorded about the Aboriginal population of Hinchinbrook and much of what we know is from anecdotal evidence from the few survivors of the once-numerous Giramay people who occupied Hinchinbrook, Goold Island and the nearby mainland. The Hinchinbrook group, Bandyin or Bandjin, moved between the island and mainland in bark canoes and rafts, sometimes swimming using their wooden shields to aid buoyancy. Huge social gatherings were held on the mainland.

A favoured living site on Hinchinbrook was Scraggy Point, The Haven, where a large stone fish trap survives, cemented together by oysters which also provided food. Middens of shells, stone and ashes also exist, their size indicating a significant population. Animal remains include dugong and turtle. Aboriginal people were last reported on Hinchinbrook in the 1890s.

The first recorded European settlement on Hinchinbrook was in 1874 when a Methodist minister tried to establish a mission station at Missionary Bay. No congregation appeared and after seven months the mission was abandoned. A sawmilling venture in the 1880s in the north-west of the island was also abandoned and its site is now lost under regrowth. Other brief attempts to settle were unsuccessful.

Most of Hinchinbrook Island was declared a national park in 1932 and by 1960 the whole island became national park. In 1967 building of a resort was begun on a lease at Cape Richards; but the attempt was abandoned when the company failed. A small, low-key resort has since been built.

A memorial cross, erected in 1960, marks the spot below the peak of Mount Straloch in the south-west where a United States B24 Liberator Bomber crashed in 1942 during a storm, killing all 12 on board.

On one of Missionary Bay's nine creeks is an Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) research station and boardwalk, from which students and scientists study the rich environment of the mangrove forests.

Recreation

From Cardwell and Lucinda regular boat services and chartered vessels take passengers to various points on the island.

Management of Hinchinbrook aims to allow access to the wilderness, while ensuring it remains intact for future generations. Numbers of walkers and campers are restricted, and the maximum length of stay is seven days.

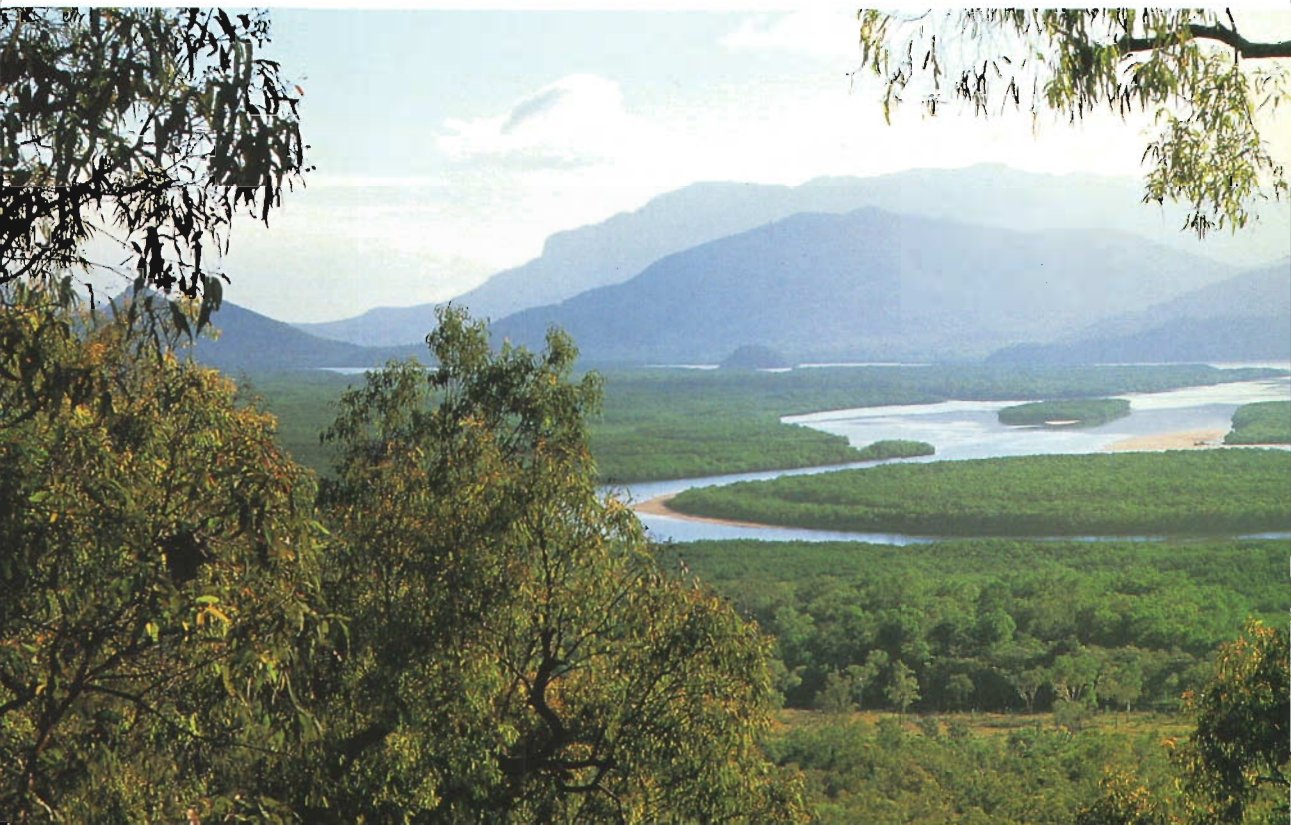
A wilderness trail follows the east coast, linking Ramsay Bay with George Point, a four-day trip.







Hinchinbrook Island

Photos: *Department of Environment and Heritage*

Hinchinbrook Island National Park




QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1989


Statistical Divisions ..	MACKAY	
Cities	Cairns	
Towns	Rome	
Shires	TAMBO	




SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1989

Statistical Divisions .. **MORETON** ———

Cities Ipswich 

Towns Dalby 

Shires WONDAI 





Rainbow lorikeets

Photo: *Phillip White*

Ceremony associated with the opening of State Parliament

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*



The marked trail offers Hinchinbrook's best scenery, following tropical beaches and mountain streams, past waterfalls, winding through rainforest, heath and mangroves, and leading to cool, clear swimming pools. Vantage points give ocean and mountain views. The rough trail involves steep climbs and creek crossings and is difficult after heavy rain. Mosquitoes, sandflies and marsh flies can be a problem, and bush rats raid food stocks. Vegetation is tangled and difficult to move through, and walkers are advised to keep to the trail. Other tracks include a boardwalk along the bank of one of the southern creeks and a 2-kilometre track through rainforest and open eucalypt forest in the north. Other tracks take the walker through the numerous forest types on the lowlands of the island.

Hinchinbrook Island is relatively unchanged since European settlement. It is changing, but only as slowly as nature intends. Much remains to be explored and new plants are still being discovered. Such unspoilt places are valuable as reference areas and also as wilderness where the human spirit can be restored and uplifted. The challenge with such wilderness places is to keep the very values which attract people.

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Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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

The principal events in Queensland in the period under review were a Commonwealth election in March 1990, two State by-elections in Sherwood and Landsborough in July and a lengthy dispute over the result for the State electorate of Nicklin.

3.1 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Since the Australian Constitution was agreed to by the separate colonies in 1901 the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia has been vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth,

which consists of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Governor-General, His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden, A.C. was sworn in on 16 February 1989.

3.1.1 Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Government is made up of the 148-member House of Representatives and the Senate which has 76 Senators.



Parliament House, Canberra

Photo: Steve Christie, Government Photographic Service

The Senate

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

3.1 QUEENSLAND SENATORS AS AT JUNE 1990

Senator	Party affiliation	Year of retirement
Bjelke-Petersen, F. I.	National	1993
Boswell, R. L. D.	National	1996
Burns, B. R.	A.L.P.	1996
Colston, M. A.	A.L.P.	1993
Herron, J.	Liberal	1996
Jones, G. N.	A.L.P.	1996
Kernot, C.	Democrats	1996
Macdonald, I. D.	Liberal	1996
MacGibbon, D. J.	Liberal	1993
O'Chee, W. J. (a)	National	1993
Parer, W. R.	Liberal	1993
Reynolds, Hon. M.	A.L.P.	1993

(a) Chosen by the Parliament of Queensland to fill a casual vacancy on 8 May 1990.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

The 1990 Senate election was a half-Senate election.

3.2 SENATE ELECTION, 1990: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

Party	Total valid primary vote	Per cent of vote	Per cent swing
A.L.P.	653,070	39.01	- 3.01
Liberal	490,523	29.30	+ 11.32
National	227,696	13.60	- 15.13
Democrats	209,030	12.49	+ 4.95
E.I. (a)	30,967	1.85	+ 1.85
C.T.A. (b)	18,469	1.10	+ 1.10
Other	44,441	2.65	+ 0.16

(a) Environment Independents. (b) Call to Australia Group.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

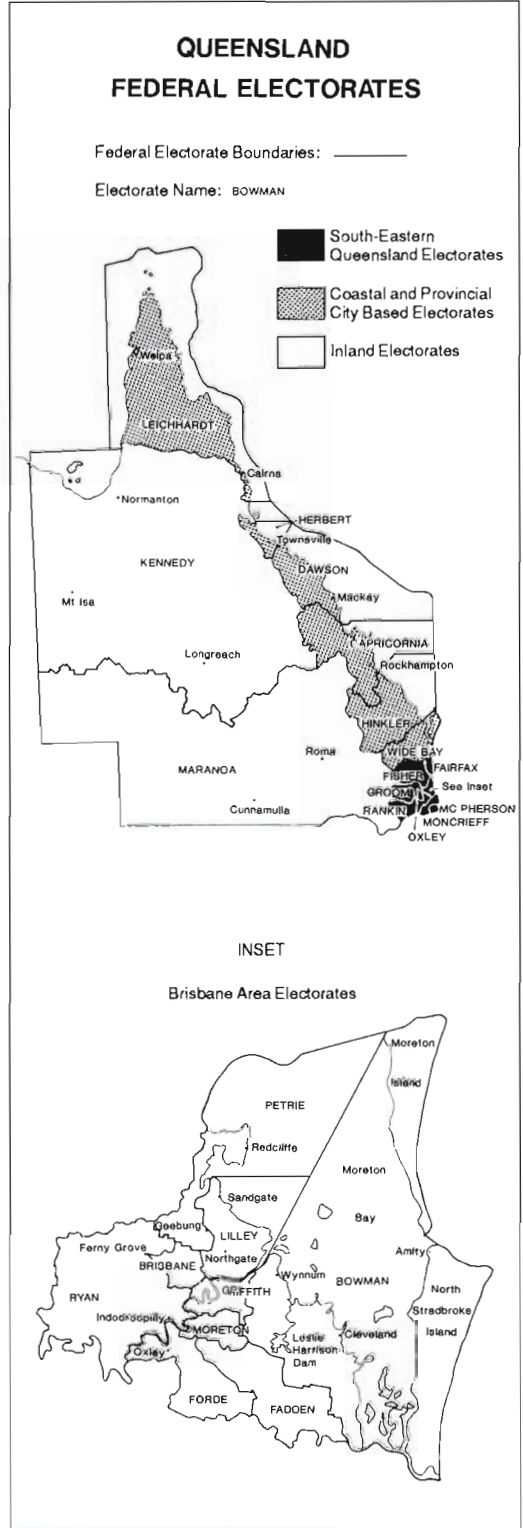
The House of Representatives

Queensland has 24 of the 148 single-member electorates. At the March 1990 election, 15 were won by the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party won six and three were won by the National Party.

3.3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 1990: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

Party	Total valid primary vote	Per cent of vote	Per cent swing
A.L.P.	695,291	41.59	- 3.37
Liberal	476,560	28.51	+ 7.49
National	280,120	16.76	- 12.09
Democrats	193,817	11.59	+ 6.71
Other	25,809	1.54	+ 1.25

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.



The 1990 election gave the Australian Labor Party an increase of two House of Representatives seats in Queensland — Kennedy from the National Party and Moreton from the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party won Fairfax and Groom from the National Party.

3.4 QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED MARCH 1990

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

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

Three Queensland members were appointed to the Commonwealth ministry which was sworn in on 8 May 1990:

Hon. B. C. Humphreys, M.H.R. — Minister for Veterans' Affairs,

Hon. D. P. Beddall, M.H.R. — Minister for Small Business and Customs and

Hon. C. Sciacca, M.H.R. — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Security.

3.2 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

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

3.2.1 Historical Summary

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

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

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

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

By the mid-1880s mass organisation of workers had developed. Although direct strike action failed to achieve significant wage gains, it did reinforce those who were urging political action to achieve industrial, political and social goals. In the first general election it contested, in 1893, the Labour Party won 16 seats. In December 1899 the first Labour Government took office in Queensland. It lasted 7 days. William Kidston, leader of the Labour Party, became Premier of a coalition

government in 1906, before a split developed and the remaining Labour members went into opposition. Under a new leader, T. J. Ryan, the Labour Party won government in 1915 ushering in a long period of Labour rule — to 1957 apart from the depression years, 1929 to 1932.

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

The National Party continued to govern, winning the 1986 election. However, confidence in the party was seriously affected by the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct under Commissioner Tony Fitzgerald, Q.C. The leadership changed three times with M. J. Ahern replacing Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen and T. R. Cooper taking over to lead the Party to the poll on 2 December 1989.

The election resulted in the Australian Labor Party, under the leadership of W. K. Goss, being elected to govern Queensland.

3.2.2 The Governor

His Excellency The Honourable Sir Walter Campbell, Q.C. was appointed Governor of Queensland on 22 July 1985. He is the twenty-first holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales.

3.2.3 The Legislative Assembly

Since the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1922, the Queensland Parliament, in contrast to the

parliaments of all other States, has comprised just one legislative chamber. The Legislative Assembly, after the December 1989 election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 54; National Party, 26 and Liberal Party, 9.

3.2.4 Electoral System

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



William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.

Photo: John Oxley Library

3.5 GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND

<i>Governor</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
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., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.C.	April 1977
Sir Walter Benjamin Campbell, Q.C.	July 1985

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

SOUTH-EASTERN ZONE



other mainland States and the Commonwealth. In 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

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

In 1949 the Assembly was enlarged to 75, and a zonal system was introduced comprising: a metropolitan zone (Brisbane) of 24 members; a south-eastern zone of 28 members; a northern zone with 13 members and a western zone of 10 members. In 1958, when the Assembly was again enlarged to 78 members, the number of zones was reduced to three but with a further enlargement in 1971 to 82, a fourth zone was re-introduced to provide for: a south-eastern zone of 47 members; a provincial cities zone with a total of 13 members; a country zone of 15 members and a western and

3.6 SEATS IN ELECTORAL ZONES, QUEENSLAND

Zone	1971		1985	
	No.	%	No.	%
South-eastern	47	57.3	51	57.3
Provincial cities	13	15.9	13	14.6
Country	15	18.3	17	19.1
Western and far northern	7	8.5	8	9.0
Total	82	100.0	89	100.0

far northern zone electing 7 members. Despite redistributions prior to elections in 1972, 1977 and 1986, the basic system remains that drawn up in 1971. The 1985 redistribution increased the number of members in the Assembly to 89. Although it did respond to changing demographic patterns within the zones, it did not alter the relativity between zones.

In March 1990 the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) was appointed to review electoral law and administration in Queensland.

The Commission was required to investigate the Legislative Assembly electoral system. This was to be done in four stages.

The first stage covered a review of the zonal electoral system, including an examination of the voting system to be applied in future Legislative Assembly elections. This report, which was

presented to the Parliamentary Committee in late 1990, included recommended principles and procedures for a redistribution to be carried out by EARC. The Commission expects to undertake the redistribution (Stage 2) in 1991.

Stage 3 of the program was a review of the Queensland electoral roll system and the report on this investigation was presented in October 1990.

The fourth stage will focus on administrative infrastructure which supports the conduct of elections in Queensland and is due for completion in 1991.

3.2.5 State Election, 1989

In a fiercely contested election on 2 December 1989, at which 335 candidates nominated to contest the 89 electorates, a decisive swing gave the Australian Labor Party their first chance to govern since 1957. Their representation increased from 30 seats to 54 thus reducing the number of National Party seats by nearly 47 per cent. Only one seat was lost by the Liberal Party.

3.7 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

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

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

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

3.2.6 The Landsborough and Sherwood By-elections

On 28 July 1990 by-elections were held for the State seats of Sherwood and Landsborough. D. A. Dunworth, Liberal, won the seat of Sherwood which was formerly held by J. A. M. Innes for the Liberal Party.

J. M. Sheldon, also Liberal, was elected for the seat of Landsborough, replacing M. A. Ahern of the National Party.

3.2.7 Seat of Nicklin

The State seat of Nicklin was awarded to Neil Turner of the National Party on 21 November 1990, almost a year after the election by a decision of the Full Court of the Supreme Court. He had originally been appointed, but Councillor Bob King of the Liberal Party sought and won a recount. Mr Turner then referred the matter to the Elections Tribunal and won on 19 September 1990. This decision was challenged by Councillor King in the Full Court and resulted in the decision of 21 November.

3.2.8 The Cabinet and Executive Government

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

The Cabinet at 30 June 1990

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

Deputy Premier, Minister for Housing and Local Government
Hon. Thomas James Burns

Minister for Police and Emergency Services
Hon. Terence Michael Mackenroth

Treasurer and Minister for Regional Development
Hon. Keith Ernest DeLacy

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

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

Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Relations
Hon. Neville George Warburton

Minister for Resource Industries
Hon. Kenneth Hamilton Vaughan

Minister for Primary Industries
Hon. Edmund Denis Casey

Minister for Health
Hon. Kenneth Victor McElligott

Minister for Education
Hon. Paul Joseph Braddy

Minister for Environment and Heritage
Hon. Patrick Comben

Attorney-General
Hon. Dean McMillan Wells

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

Minister for Justice and Corrective Services
Hon. Glen Richard Milliner

Minister for Administrative Services
Hon. Ronald Thomas McLean

Minister for Manufacturing, Commerce and Small Business
Hon. Geoffrey Norman Smith

Minister for Land Management
Hon. Andrew George Eaton



State Cabinet

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

3.8 MEMBERS OF THE QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT 4 DECEMBER 1990

<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>
<i>South-eastern Zone</i>			<i>Provincial Cities Zone</i>		
Albert	Szczerbanik, J.	A.L.P.	Barron River	Clark, L. A.	A.L.P.
Archerfield	Palaszczuk, H.	A.L.P.	Bundaberg	Campbell, C. B.	A.L.P.
Ashgrove	Fouras, Hon. D. J.	A.L.P.	Cairns	DeLacy, Hon. K. E.	A.L.P.
Aspley	Goss, J. N.	Liberal	Isis	Nunn, W. G.	A.L.P.
Brisbane Central	Beattie, P. D.	A.L.P.	Mackay	Casey, Hon. E. D.	A.L.P.
Bulimba	McLean, Hon. R. T.	A.L.P.	Maryborough	Dollin, R. H.	A.L.P.
Caboolture	Hayward, K. W.	A.L.P.	Port Curtis	Prest, W. G.	A.L.P.
Chatsworth	Mackenroth, Hon. T. M.	A.L.P.	Rockhampton	Braddy, Hon. P. J.	A.L.P.
Cooroora	Barber, R. D.	A.L.P.	Rockhampton		
Currumbin	Coomber, T. McD.	Liberal	North	Schwarten, R. E.	A.L.P.
Everton	Milliner, Hon. G. R.	A.L.P.	Thuringowa	McElligott, Hon. K. V.	A.L.P.
Fassifern	Lingard, K. R.	National	Townsville	Davies, K. H.	A.L.P.
Glass House	Sullivan, J. H.	A.L.P.	Townsville East	Smith, Hon. G. N.	A.L.P.
Greenslopes	Fenlon, G. B.	A.L.P.	Whitsunday	Bird, L. R.	A.L.P.
Ipswich	Hamill, Hon. D. J.	A.L.P.			
Ipswich West	Livingstone, D. W.	A.L.P.	<i>Western and Far Northern Zone</i>		
Landsborough	Sheldon, J. M.	Liberal	Balonne	Neal, Hon. D. McC.	National
Lockyer	Fitzgerald, A. A.	National	Cook	Bredhauer, S. D.	A.L.P.
Logan	Goss, Hon. W. K.	A.L.P.	Flinders	Katter, Hon. R. C.	National
Lytton	Burns, Hon. T. J.	A.L.P.	Gregory	Johnson, V. G.	National
Manly	Elder, J. P.	A.L.P.	Mount Isa	McGrady, A.	A.L.P.
Mansfield	Power, L. J.	A.L.P.	Peak Downs	Lester, Hon. V. P.	National
Merthyr	Santoro, S.	Liberal	Roma	Cooper, T. R.	National
Moggill	Watson, D. J. H.	Liberal	Warrego	Hobbs, H. W. T.	National
Mount Coot-tha	Edmond, W. M.	A.L.P.			
Mount Gravatt	Spence, J. C.	A.L.P.	<i>Country Zone</i>		
Murrumba	Wells, Hon. D. McM.	A.L.P.	Auburn	Harper, Hon. N. J.	National
Nerang	Connor, R. T.	Liberal	Barambah	Perrett, T. J.	National
Nicklin	Turner, N. J.	National	Bowen	Smyth, K. W.	A.L.P.
Nudgee	Vaughan, Hon. K. H.	A.L.P.	Broadsound	Pearce, J.	A.L.P.
Nundah	Heath, P. A.	A.L.P.	Burdekin	Stoneman, M. D.	National
Pine Rivers	Woodgate, M. R.	A.L.P.	Burnett	Slack, D. J.	National
Redcliffe	Hollis, R. K.	A.L.P.	Callide	McCauley, D. E.	National
Redlands	Briskey, D. J.	A.L.P.	Carnarvon	Springborg, L. J.	National
Salisbury	Ardill, L. A.	A.L.P.	Condamine	Littleproud, B. G.	National
Sandgate	Warburton, Hon. N. G.	A.L.P.	Cunningham	Elliott, J. A.	National
Sherwood	Dunworth, D. A.	Liberal	Gympie	Stephan, L. W.	National
Somerset	Gunn, Hon. W. A. M.	National	Hinchinbrook	Rowell, M. H.	National
South Brisbane	Warner, Hon. A. M.	A.L.P.	Mirani	Randell, J. H.	National
South Coast	Quinn, R. J.	Liberal	Mourilyan	Eaton, Hon. A. G.	A.L.P.
Southport	Veivers, M. D.	National	Mulgrave	Pitt, F. W.	A.L.P.
Springwood	Robson, M. J.	A.L.P.	Tablelands	Gilmore, T. J. G.	National
Stafford	Welford, R. J.	A.L.P.	Warwick	Booth, D. J.	National
Surfers Paradise	Borbidge, R. E.	National			
Toowong	Beanland, D. E.	Liberal			
Toowoomba North	Flynn, J. G.	A.L.P.			
Toowoomba South	Berghofer, C. J.	National			
Windsor	Comben, Hon. P.	A.L.P.			
Wolston	Gibbs, Hon. R. J.	A.L.P.			
Woodridge	D'Arcy, W. T.	A.L.P.			
Yeronga	Foley, M. J.	A.L.P.			

Source: Queensland Government Gazette.

Speaker: Hon. D. J. Fouras
Premier: Hon. W. K. Goss
Leader of the Opposition: T. R. Cooper



R.G.W. Herbert

Photo: *John Oxley Library*

3.9 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS

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

3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 30 June 1990, 20 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and 3 other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 111 shire councils.

As well as reviewing electoral law and administration in Queensland, EARC was authorised to conduct investigations into certain matters relating to local authorities in Queensland including the local government electoral system.

The report on the first stage of the review concerning an examination of internal boundaries and the electoral principles to be applied in the 1991 elections was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 10 September 1990.

The second stage will address external boundaries and the economic viability and efficiency of local authorities. The second stage report is due for completion in July 1991.

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

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

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

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

Local authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and are responsible for the administration of the Standard Building By-laws which specify certain minimum

standards to be observed. In recent years authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection and anti-litter measures.

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THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY

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Chapter 4

THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY

Agriculture and mining provided the original base for the development of the Queensland economy. Although the relative importance of these industries has since declined, they continue to make a strong contribution, especially in earning export income.

In recent years the manufacturing sector has diversified into higher value-added, high technology industries. The fast-growing services sector in Queensland covers a wide variety of activities such as construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communications, and business and financial services. The tourism industry, in particular, has experienced strong growth based on climatic advantages and the State's many natural attractions.

In the early days of settlement, grains, wool and beef were the main agricultural industries. These activities remain important but have been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural industries including sugar cane, tropical and citrus fruits, dairy products, vegetables, cotton, livestock and tobacco.

Mining of minerals such as gold, copper, lead and zinc began early in the State's history. During the 1960s and 1970s, some of the world's largest deposits of coal and bauxite were discovered. The acceleration of mineral production and processing during the 1970s and early 1980s was a significant stimulus for the expansion of the Queensland economy.

During the 1980s tourism expanded in Queensland, with visitors to the State from both interstate and overseas reaching a peak in 1988 with the staging of World Expo 88 in Brisbane.



4.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Various economic indicators show that, over the last 5 years, the Queensland economy has performed strongly across a broad range of activities.

Queensland makes an important contribution to the Australian economy as a whole. Compared with its population share, economic indicators show that Queensland is making a substantial contribution

to Australia's economic performance in areas such as employment growth, agriculture, tourism and residential building activity.

Queensland's trade with overseas countries and with other States and Territories has grown strongly over recent years. The value of foreign exports has increased at an average annual rate of 11.0 per cent and interstate exports by 14.0 per cent a year over the 5 years ending 1989-90. The growth in imports has been stronger however, with foreign imports rising by an average 14.1 per cent a year and interstate imports by 12.3 per cent a year over the same

4.1 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage change (a)
Retail turnover (\$m)	8,486	12,907	14,111	+ 10.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	15.6	16.8	16.9	..
Manufacturing turnover (b) (\$m)	12,921	20,091	n.y.a.	(c) + 11.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	13.2	13.2	n.y.a.	..
Private new capital expenditure (\$m)	2,676	r 3,555	3,882	+ 7.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	16.6	r 12.4	13.4	..
Household income (\$m)	24,674	38,433	n.y.a.	(c) + 11.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	14.3	14.7	n.y.a.	..
Mineral production (\$m)	3,500	4,612	5,366	+ 8.9
Agricultural production (\$m)	3,158	4,548	p 4,781	+ 8.8
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	20.2	19.7	20.3	..
New dwelling units approved (No.)	31,788	47,116	34,146	+ 1.4
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	19.8	25.3	24.4	..
Takings from tourist accommodation (d) (\$m)	198	519	484	+ 19.6
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	20.6	25.2	22.4	..
Employment (e) ('000)	1,052	1,284	1,331	+ 4.8
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	15.7	16.6	16.8	..
Unemployment rate (e) (%)	9.5	6.5	7.8	..
<i>Unemployment rate for Australia (e) (%)</i>	8.3	5.8	6.4	..

(a) Average annual change over a 5-year period. (b) Manufacturing establishments with four or more employees. (c) Average annual change over the 4-year period to 1988-89. (d) Hotels, motels, etc. with facilities. (e) June survey figures.

Sources: Retail Trade (8501.0), Manufacturing Industry (8203.0), State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0), Australian National Accounts (5220.0), Mineral Production (8405.0), Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0), Building Approvals (8731.0), Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), The Labour Force (6203.0).

period. Interstate imports accounted for 69.2 per cent of total imports into the State during this time.

4.2 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Foreign (a)	Interstate	Foreign (a)	Interstate
1984-85	6,543	2,136	2,271	5,094
1985-86	7,671	2,465	2,650	r 5,900
1986-87	7,806	r 2,587	2,504	6,056
1987-88	8,167	3,177	2,845	6,721
1988-89	9,089	3,637	3,788	8,318
1989-90	10,901	4,080	4,258	9,018

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Consumer prices in Brisbane as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased more slowly than prices in the other capital cities of Australia.

During the 5-year period ending December 1990, consumer prices increased by 42.4 per cent in Brisbane, (7.3 per cent a year) as compared with an average increase of 45.8 per cent (7.9 per cent a year) for all Australian capital cities over the same period.

4.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

December quarter	Brisbane		All capital cities (a)	
	Index No.	Percentage change	Index No.	Percentage change
1985	147.5	..	147.1	..
1986	160.7	+ 8.9	161.5	+ 9.8
1987	171.5	+ 6.7	172.9	+ 7.1
1988	183.7	+ 7.1	186.2	+ 7.7
1989	197.9	+ 7.7	200.7	+ 7.8
1990	210.1	+ 6.2	214.5	+ 6.9

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

4.2 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Although some industries, particularly finance, property and business services, recreational, personal and other services, and wholesale and retail trade have grown significantly in recent years, the proportion each industry contributes to Queensland's total Gross State Product (GSP) (at factor cost) has remained virtually unchanged over the last 20 years.

4.4 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Sector	Value	Per cent
	\$m	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,739	6.3
Mining	2,952	6.8
Manufacturing	5,905	13.5
Electricity, gas and water	1,639	3.8
Construction	3,777	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade	6,751	15.5
Transport, storage and communication	3,940	9.0
Finance, property and business services	3,029	6.9
Public administration, defence and community services	6,401	14.7
Recreational, personal and other services	1,916	4.4
Ownership of dwellings	3,582	8.2
General government	1,049	2.4
Total	43,680	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0).

Queensland's agricultural sector accounts for around 6 per cent of GSP, 7 per cent of employment in the State and 20 per cent of agricultural production in Australia.

Approximately 2 per cent of employment in the State, 7 per cent of GSP and 24 per cent of national mineral production comes from the mining sector.

The manufacturing sector is responsible for around 14 per cent of GSP, 12 per cent of employment in the State and 13 per cent of the value of goods manufactured in Australia. Construction accounted for 9 per cent of GSP and 8 per cent of employment in the State. Wholesale and retail trade is responsible for 15 per cent of GSP and 23 per cent of employment in Queensland.

During the 5-year period between November 1985 and November 1990, the number of persons employed in Queensland increased by 240,800 (22.2 per cent), representing an annual increase of 4.2 per cent. The largest increase in employment was in the recreational, personal and other services industry, which increased by 45.6 per cent to 113,000. The only industry to record a decrease in employment was electricity, gas and water which fell by 5,600 or 30 per cent.

In November 1985 there were 61 females employed for every 100 employed males in Queensland. By November 1990 this ratio had increased to 71 females for every 100 males.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Queensland economy. In the 5 years to 30 June 1990 the number of bed spaces available in hotels and motels with facilities had grown by 57 per cent to more than 111,000 bed spaces. The annual number of guest nights provided increased by almost 50 per cent during this 5-year period, representing annual increases of 8.7 per cent. Accommodation charges increased by 65 per cent per guest night during this time, resulting in total takings increasing from \$197.5m in 1984-85 to \$483.6m in 1989-90.

4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Industry	November 1985	November 1990	Change (per cent)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	85.9	90.8	+ 5.7
Mining	18.8	23.9	+ 27.1
Manufacturing	137.9	153.9	+ 11.6
Construction	84.7	106.0	+ 25.1
Wholesale and retail trade	235.6	302.1	+ 28.2
Transport and storage	70.6	75.4	+ 6.8
Finance, property and business services	97.5	132.8	+ 36.2
Community services	181.3	237.0	+ 30.7
Recreation, personal and other services	77.6	113.0	+ 45.6
Other	85.6	88.3	+ 3.2
Total	1,075.5	1,323.2	+ 23.0

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

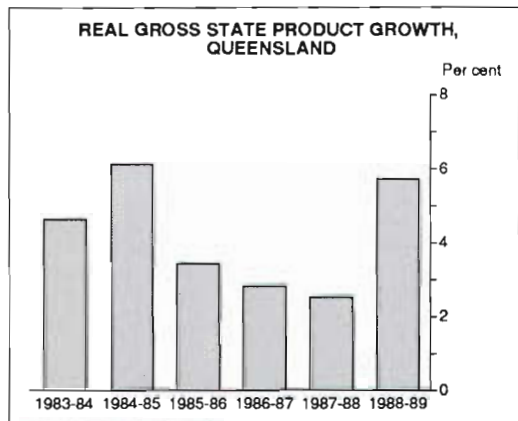
In addition to hotels and motels, holiday units, flats and houses available for commercial letting in Queensland provided 59,400 bed spaces at 30 June 1990 with takings from accommodation of

\$137.1m during 1989-90, a decrease of almost 10 per cent from the takings of the previous year.

4.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH

Queensland's economy has grown strongly for most of the past decade.

In the period 1983-84 to 1988-89, Queensland's GSP has grown in real terms by 22.9 per cent. This represents an average annual compound growth rate of 4.2 per cent. Growth in real terms is indicated when GSP is expressed in terms of constant prices. Over the period 1983-84 to 1988-89, Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew in real terms by 21.9 per cent, representing an average annual compound growth rate of 4.0 per cent.



4.6 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, QUEENSLAND

Year	Market prices \$m	Percentage change	Constant prices (a) \$m	Percentage change
1983-84	27,936	..	29,499	..
1984-85	31,326	+ 12.1	31,326	+ 6.2
1985-86	34,620	+ 10.5	32,416	+ 3.5
1986-87	38,269	+ 10.5	33,364	+ 2.9
1987-88	42,429	+ 10.9	34,245	+ 2.6
1988-89	49,185	+ 15.9	36,245	+ 5.8
Total change	..	+ 76.1	..	+ 22.9
Average annual change	..	+ 12.0	..	+ 4.2

(a) Constant 1984-85 prices adjusted using GDP deflator.

Sources: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (\$206.0) and State Accounts (\$220.0).

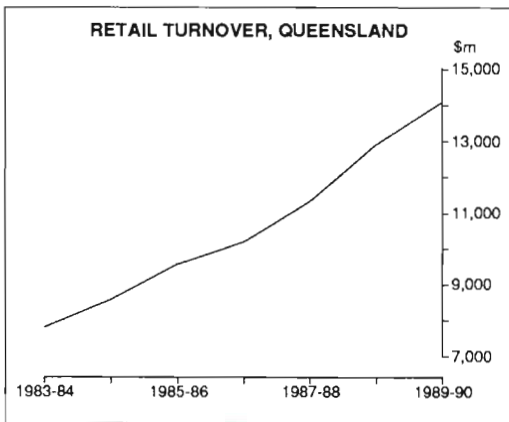
Much of this growth has been generated by the expansion and development of mining and mineral processing, tourism and the increased demand arising from the migration of people from interstate. Queensland's strong economic growth is reflected in major economic aggregates such as consumption and investment.

4.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Indicators such as retail turnover, motor vehicle registrations, building approvals and sales of residential dwellings reflect the high rates of economic activity in Queensland over most of the 1970s and 1980s.

4.4.1 Retail Trade

In 1989-90, the estimated value of retail turnover in Queensland was \$14,111m and accounted for 16.9 per cent of the total value of retail turnover in Australia. In the 5 years to 1989-90, retail turnover in Queensland increased in nominal terms by 66 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of just under 11 per cent.



4.4.2 House Price Indexes

The Australian Established House Price Index rose by 0.7 per cent between the September and December quarters 1990. This followed a decrease of 0.9 per cent between the June and September quarters 1990 which was the first decrease recorded since the beginning of the series in September 1986. The Brisbane index, however, showed a 3.3 per cent increase over the same quarter.

4.7 HOUSE PRICE INCREASES (per cent)

Year	Brisbane	Australia
ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES		
1987-88	8.5	11.1
1988-89	24.3	32.7
1989-90	16.0	8.5
PROJECT HOME PRICES		
1987-88	8.8	7.2
1988-89	23.0	18.6
1989-90	12.3	9.4

Source: House Price Indexes (6416.0).

In the year to December quarter 1990, Brisbane recorded the greatest increase of all capital cities in the prices of established houses (14.8 per cent), followed by Darwin (11.1 per cent). Decreases were recorded by Melbourne (3.0 per cent) and Perth (6.4 per cent). This strong growth in the Brisbane index continues the trend of recent years.

The Project Home Price Index for Brisbane increased 5.2 per cent in the year to December quarter 1990, compared with a 2.6 per cent increase for Australia.

4.4.3 Dwelling Unit Approvals

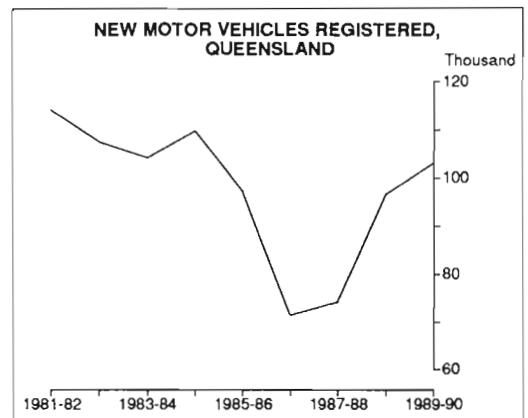
After reaching a 10-year low in 1986-87, dwelling unit approvals in Queensland peaked in 1988-89, then fell in 1989-90. The total number of dwelling units approved for new residential buildings in Queensland in 1989-90 was 34,146. This compares with 47,116 in 1988-89, 35,274 in 1987-88 and 22,498 in 1986-87.

The proportion of dwelling unit approvals in Queensland, relative to the rest of Australia, increased in the 2-year period up to 1988-89, but decreased in 1989-90. In 1987-88 Queensland accounted for 23.3 per cent of all approvals, 25.3 per cent in 1988-89 and 24.4 per cent in 1989-90.

4.4.4 Motor Vehicle Registrations

The number of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland during 1989-90 was 103,331, accounting for 16.5 per cent of total new motor vehicle registrations in Australia.

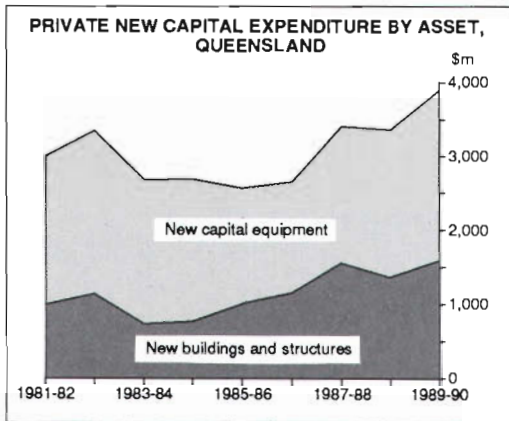
Motor vehicle registrations at both the State and national levels have fluctuated widely over the last 10 years. After reaching a peak of 114,384 in 1981-82, motor vehicle registrations in Queensland declined to a low of 70,946 in 1986-87 but have been recovering over the 2 years up to 1989-90. The 1989-90 figure of 103,331 was an increase of 6.9 per cent compared with the total for the previous year.



4.5 INVESTMENT

4.5.1 Private New Capital Expenditure

New capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Queensland in 1989-90 totalled \$3,882m which was an increase of 9.2 per cent from the expenditure for the previous year. Investment in new buildings and structures increased by 10.4 per cent to \$1,586m and investment in equipment, plant and machinery increased 8.4 per cent to \$2,296m.



Most sectors showed increases in private new capital expenditure in Queensland during 1989-90. Expenditure in the finance, property and business services sector accounted for 23.4 per cent, the manufacturing sector for 25.8 per cent, the mining sector for 16.9 per cent and other selected industries accounted for 34 per cent of the total.

4.8 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1988-89 r		Percentage change
	1988-89 r	1989-90	
	\$m	\$m	
Industry			
Finance, property and business services	905	907	+0.2
Mining	465	656	+41.1
Manufacturing	765	1,002	+31.0
Other selected industries	1,421	1,321	-7.0
Total	3,555	3,882	+9.2
Asset			
New buildings	1,437	1,586	+10.4
Equipment, plant and machinery	2,118	2,296	+8.4

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0).

4.5.2 State Government Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on new fixed assets by the State general government sector (excluding public trading

enterprises) was estimated at \$1,142m in 1990-91, representing 19.1 per cent of such expenditure of all State Governments in that year. In the 5 years to 1990-91, the estimated expenditure increased by 10.8 per cent. This represented an average annual increase of 3.1 per cent for the entire period. However, expenditure declined in both 1986-87 and 1987-88.

4.9 EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Value	Percentage change
	\$m	
1985-86	1,031	..
1986-87	1,004	-2.6
1987-88	r 823	-18.0
1988-89	r 914	+11.1
1989-90 p	920	+0.7
1990-91 (estimate)	1,142	+24.1
Total change	..	+10.8
Average annual change	..	+2.1

Source: Government Financial Estimates (5501.0).

4.6 BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Excluding the agricultural sector, there were 106,392 businesses which employed staff, operating from 132,604 locations throughout Queensland in July 1990. Most businesses were in the wholesale and retail trade sector which accounted for 33 per cent. The construction sector had 17 per cent of all business with the finance, property and business services sector providing 16 per cent of the total.

4.10 BUSINESSES AND LOCATIONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, JULY 1990

Industry division	Businesses	Locations
Mining	533	850
Manufacturing	6,626	7,804
Electricity, gas and water	165	554
Construction	18,565	19,078
Wholesale and retail trade	35,199	42,746
Transport and storage	7,192	9,182
Communication	64	1,151
Finance, property and business services	17,227	21,521
Public administration and defence	195	1,111
Community service	8,007	14,409
Recreation, personal and other services	12,619	14,198
Total	106,392	132,604

(a) Excluding agriculture.

Most businesses are small with 87,148 of them (81.9 per cent) having fewer than 20 employees and only 362 employing 200 or more employees.

Businesses in the personal services industries employed more than 56,000 persons at 30 June 1987 and had a turnover totalling over \$2,500m in 1986-87.

4.11 SELECTED PERSONAL SERVICES INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1986-87

Industry	Persons employed at 30 June	Turnover (\$m)
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	16,992	1,184
Licensed clubs	4,632	230
Cafes and restaurants	12,140	352
Accommodation	11,442	495
Travel agency services	1,412	52
Motor vehicle hire	674	n.a.
Hairdressers and beauty salons	6,664	138
Laundries and dry cleaners	1,649	45
Photography services	656	27
Motion picture theatres	667	35

Source: Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries, Summary of Operations, Preliminary (8650.0).

4.12 SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Industry	Persons employed at 30 June	Turnover (\$m)
Legal	10,093	474
Accounting	6,556	278
Real estate agents	5,296	384
Architectural	2,415	113
Surveying	1,882	74
Engineering and technical	4,895	282
Computing	1,722	94
Advertising	1,688	392
Debt collecting, etc.	290	15
Pest control	463	19
Cleaning	5,368	69
Security/protection and services, n.e.c.	2,725	88

Source: Professional and Business Services, Summary (8662.0).

There were more than 43,000 persons employed in professional and business services industries in Queensland at 30 June 1988. Businesses in these industries had turnover totalling more than \$2,200m in 1987-88.

4.7 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Monthly Summary of Statistics (1304.3), monthly
Economic Indicators (1307.3), monthly
The Labour Force (6201.3), quarterly
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3), quarterly
Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3), monthly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0), quarterly
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0), annual
Exports (5434.0), quarterly
Imports (5435.0), quarterly
Government Financial Estimates (5501.0), annual
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0), quarterly
The Labour Force (6203.0), monthly
Consumer Price Index (6401.0), quarterly
House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0), quarterly
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0), annual
Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations by Industry Class (8203.0), annual
Mineral Production (8405.0), annual
Retail Trade (8501.0), monthly
Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries, Summary of Operations, Preliminary (8650.0), irregular
Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics (8662.0), irregular

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FINANCE

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Chapter 5

FINANCE

The financial transactions and regulations of government affect the lives of most people while private financial institutions play their part in community development.

5.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

In Australia the collection of public revenue and expenditure of public moneys are undertaken by three levels of government, Commonwealth, State and local governments.

The Constitution, in setting out the structure of the federal system, gave the central government power to impose all forms of taxation but not to discriminate between the States. The States were given concurrent powers but were excluded from collecting customs and excise duties. This was later interpreted to include virtually all forms of sales or other indirect taxes on goods.

Under Section 96, the Constitution also empowered the Commonwealth to grant financial assistance to any State. This was later interpreted to enable the central government to provide both general purpose payments to the States and specific purpose payments to achieve particular policy objectives.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission was established to consider applications by the States for special assistance. It has since been responsible for recommending the proportion of general purpose grants to be paid to each State.

During World War II, the Uniform Tax Scheme was introduced. This has generally excluded States from collecting individual and company income taxes in return for the Commonwealth providing general purpose assistance to the States. In the 1988-89 year, total grants paid by the Commonwealth to the States, the Northern Territory and local government amounted to \$24,176.0m, that is 37.9 per cent of those governments' receipts. The corresponding value of grants paid by the Commonwealth in 1987-88 was \$23,805.9m or 40.2 per

5.1 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: OUTLAYS AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	<i>1987-88 r</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
OUTLAYS		
<i>Current outlays</i>	6,653.5	7,269.2
General government final consumption expenditure	4,458.0	4,734.7
Interest paid	1,672.3	1,957.2
Subsidies paid	68.5	78.2
Personal benefit payments	93.3	96.2
Current grants	356.1	395.4
Other	5.2	7.6
<i>Capital outlays</i>	2,547.1	2,373.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2,484.9	2,362.0
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-39.0	-61.5
Increase in stocks	6.9	-6.4
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-42.8	-4.3
Capital transfer payments	31.5	18.6
Advances paid (net)	105.6	64.9
Total	9,200.6	9,642.4
RECEIPTS		
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	8,998.2	10,140.0
Taxes, fees and fines	2,451.0	3,057.1
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	1,239.7	1,415.3
Property income	1,146.7	1,392.9
Other revenue	152.4	157.0
Current grants	3,485.3	3,587.7
Capital grants	523.1	530.1
<i>Financing transactions</i>	202.4	-497.6
Advances received (net)	-23.3	-34.2
Net borrowing	443.0	-105.2
Deposits received (net)	57.8	0.2
Decrease in investments, currency and deposits	-564.2	-805.7
Increase in provisions	280.3	320.0
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	8.8	127.3
Total	9,200.6	9,642.4

cent of total State, Northern Territory and local government receipts.

Total receipts of all State and local government authorities including the Northern Territory in 1988-89 were \$63,313.1m, an increase of 6.9 per cent over those of the previous year. Queensland's receipts were \$9,642.4m for this period.

5.2 STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Government authorities are classified into two sectors, budget and non-budget. The budget sector consists of those authorities whose day-to-day financial transactions are recorded in the public accounts (i.e. revenue, loan, trust and special funds maintained by the government). The non-budget sector comprises those authorities whose day-to-day financial transactions and financial balances are held with financial enterprises in their own name, independent of the public accounts. Public financial institutions, such as government banks and insurance offices are excluded from the following government finance statistics.

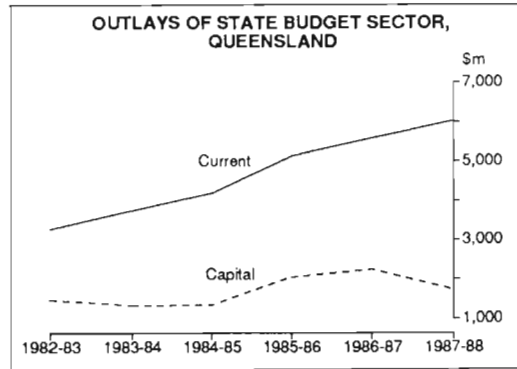
Restructuring of the public sector may adjust the balance of activities between the sectors. Of particular note are the Agricultural Bank and Rural Reconstruction Board (both budget sector). These authorities have ceased operations and from 1 July 1986 their activities have been assumed by the Queensland Industry Development Corporation. The Queensland Treasury Corporation absorbed the functions of the Queensland Government Development Authority on 1 July 1988 and inter alia acts as a financial institution for the State and its statutory authorities. Its main functions are to borrow money or obtain financial accommodation on behalf of the State and its statutory authorities and provide a medium for the investment of funds of those bodies. The expanded activity of the Queensland Treasury Corporation has encouraged the restructuring of the debt of authorities in both budget and non-budget sectors.

5.2.1 Budget Sector

Outlays

In 1987-88 total outlays by the budget sector were \$7,773.3m. This compares with \$7,842.4m in the previous year.

Current Outlays. Education accounted for 29.8 per cent of total current outlays with primary and secondary education (\$1,106.3m) and tertiary education (\$460.6m) being the major components. Expenditure on health at 17.4 per cent of the total was also a significant item of which hospitals and other institutional services was the major component. Public debt transactions represented a further 23.1 per cent of total current outlays.



5.2 BUDGET SECTOR: CURRENT OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Purpose	1986-87	1987-88 p
General public services	313.8	355.2
Public order and safety	433.9	458.6
Education	1,739.2	1,800.5
Health	957.5	1,050.4
Social security and welfare	160.2	183.5
Housing and community amenities	8.5	10.0
Recreation and culture	83.2	84.2
Fuel and energy	6.1	13.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	192.9	197.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	28.4	34.8
Transport and communications	217.0	238.0
Other economic affairs	82.9	93.0
Other purposes		
Public debt transactions	1,259.3	1,395.2
General purpose intergovernment transfers	98.8	107.1
Other (including natural disaster relief)	10.2	17.4
Total	5,592.0	6,039.3

Source: Government Finance (\$503.3).

5.3 BUDGET SECTOR: CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Purpose	1986-87	1987-88 p
General public services	65.5	55.1
Public order and safety	29.2	61.5
Education	215.1	159.4
Health	39.6	31.7
Social security and welfare	4.1	5.1
Housing and community amenities	191.2	165.2
Recreation and culture	58.8	55.4
Fuel and energy	429.7	218.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	298.5	94.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	11.3	50.5
Transport and communications	786.6	649.4
Other economic affairs	79.5	165.9
Other purposes	41.3	21.9
Total	2,250.5	1,734.0

Source: Government Finance (\$503.3).

Capital Outlays. Transport and communications accounted for 37.5 per cent of total capital outlays, of which expenditures on road transport (\$310.1m) and rail transport (\$300.8m) were the major components. Outlays on fuel and energy (12.6 per cent) and education (9.2 per cent), were the other main items of capital outlays.

Receipts

Grants from the Commonwealth Government comprised 51.3 per cent of Queensland's budget sector receipts during 1987-88. These may be classified as general purpose payments or specific purpose payments, each of which can be further classified into those of a revenue (current) nature and those of a capital nature.

General purpose payments are designed to assist States chiefly to finance their current outlays in providing services such as education, health, law and order, etc. The States are free to determine the allocation of these payments in accordance with their budgetary priorities.

The Financial Assistance Grant is the main general purpose grant made by the Commonwealth to the States. The amount for 1987-88 was set at \$11,756.1m. Financial Assistance Grants are distributed among the States in accordance with the per capita relativities recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

The Queensland entitlement for 1987-88 was \$2,414.3m, an increase of 9.4 per cent over the amount provided in 1986-87.

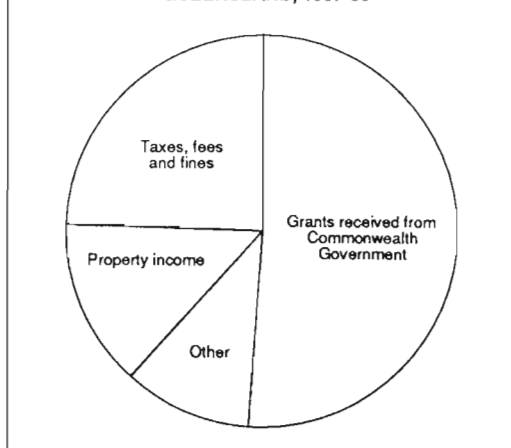
5.4 BUDGET SECTOR: RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Economic type	1986-87	1987-88 p
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	6,854.6	7,769.6
Taxes, fees and fines	1,503.4	1,899.3
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	509.5	729.5
Property income	1,012.0	1,073.9
Other revenue	55.0	73.0
Grants received from the Commonwealth Government		
Current purposes	3,213.0	3,473.7
Capital purposes	557.8	516.9
Other grants	4.0	3.3
<i>Financing transactions</i>	987.8	3.7
Advances from the Commonwealth Government	73.4	-23.3
Net borrowing	1,022.4	416.4
General government	213.6	33.9
Public trading enterprises	808.8	382.5
Deposits received (net)	-0.2	0.1
Decrease in investments	-254.6	-276.1
Decrease in currency and deposits	-15.0	-279.9
Increase in provisions	168.0	174.3
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	-6.2	-7.8
Total	7,842.4	7,773.3

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

The level of Financial Assistance Grants for the 1988-89 year has been reviewed to take into account a new method of hospital funding and the inclusion of the Northern Territory in the distribution. Also the States' revenue raising base was broadened from 1 July 1988 as government business enterprises are no longer exempt from payroll tax assessment. Since 1981-82 identified health grants have been paid to the States, representing one general purpose grant identifiable as the Commonwealth contribution towards the cost of health programs instead of the separate cost-related grants previously made to them in respect of public hospitals, community health and school dental services. Queensland received \$139.3m in 1987-88, an increase of 9.7 per cent over the amount provided in the previous year. From 1 July 1988 a new program of hospital funding grants replaced the identified health grants and Medicare compensation grants.

RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, BUDGET SECTOR, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88



The amount of the Financial Assistance Grants proposed in the Commonwealth Budget for 1989-90 is intended to maintain the same real value as in 1988-89 except that the base level of grants will be reduced by \$550m as a contribution to the Government's commitment to reduce expenditure and a further \$45m used to fund special assistance to the Northern Territory. Further adjustments have been made to reflect increased payroll tax receipts from government business enterprises. For 1988-89 and 1989-90 the total value of grants for the States and the Northern Territory was fixed at \$12,405.0m and \$12,779.4m, respectively. Queensland's share of these amounts is \$2,233.4m and \$2,415.3m, respectively.

General purpose financial assistance has been provided by the Commonwealth to the States for passing to local authorities since 1974-75. The level of funding for 1987-88 was determined by increasing the previous year's allocation by the greater of Consumer Price Index movements and percentage

change in general purpose payment to the States. Queensland received \$106.8m in 1987-88, an increase of 9.2 per cent over the allocation for 1986-87. Of the \$675.3m expected to be distributed to the States for this purpose in 1989-90, Queensland has been allocated \$114.6m.

The Commonwealth has provided the States with general purpose capital assistance under the State Governments' Loan Council programs. In recent years, these programs have included grants and loans of a general purpose nature with a proportion of the loans being nominated for housing.

In 1985 the Loan Council adopted a 'global approach' to the oversight of borrowings. Under this arrangement, the State Governments were asked to voluntarily limit the level of new money borrowings by their authorities from all sources to the 'global limits' agreed by the Loan Council. The States are free to distribute the 'global total' among their authorities according to their priorities.

5.5 COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CURRENT PURPOSES (\$m)

Purpose	1986-87	1987-88
General public services and public order and safety	11.9	13.4
Education	549.8	572.8
Health	91.5	102.4
Social security and welfare	21.5	31.6
Fuel and energy	5.1	12.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	55.0	31.6
Transport and communications	0.2	0.6
Other economic affairs	35.1	18.8
Other purposes		
Financial assistance grants	2,206.0	2,414.3
Identified health grants	127.0	139.3
Other general purpose intergovernment transfers	103.4	130.2
Other (including natural disaster relief)	6.5	5.7
Total	3,213.0	3,473.7

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

In 1987-88 capital grants of \$12.5m were paid to Queensland while \$25.0m was allocated as Loan Council borrowings. This latter amount was nominated for housing.

Specific purpose grants are made for both current and capital purposes. The most significant current grants are for education purposes. These grants are identified either for a specific level of education, or as being contributions towards a named project. During 1987-88, these grants included \$175.6m for universities, \$135.2m for colleges of advanced education, \$242.3m for primary and secondary schools, both government and private, and \$18.8m for technical and further education. For the first time in 1988-89 grants towards the cost of the National Policy on Languages Program were made to the States.

A new program of Commonwealth assistance aimed at reducing hospital waiting lists in State public hospital systems was introduced in 1987-88. Financial assistance was also provided to assist States in the transfer of education of nurses from hospitals to colleges of advanced education.

The largest grants received for capital purposes are those for roads. Under the *Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985*, the road grants have been distributed to the States by category of road. Grants for 1987-88 to Queensland were \$159.1m paid under the Australian Land Transport Program. In addition, \$95.1m was received for the Australian Bicentennial Roads Development Program. From these two programs, \$50.9m was passed on to the local authorities.

5.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES (\$m)

Purpose	1986-87	1987-88
Education	85.0	105.8
Health	7.9	7.9
Social security and welfare	8.6	7.1
Housing and community amenities	97.7	103.7
Recreation and culture	6.1	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	34.5	22.6
Transport and communications	257.3	254.2
Other economic affairs	—	0.6
Other purposes	60.6	13.8
Total	557.8	516.9

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

The Commonwealth also provides the States with specific purpose assistance in the form of repayable advances. The major payment to Queensland in 1987-88 was \$7.5m for natural disaster relief.

5.2.2 Non-budget Sector

5.7 NON-BUDGET SECTOR OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Economic type	1986-87	1987-88 p
Current outlays	519.2	553.2
General government final consumption expenditure	409.5	435.2
Interest paid	82.0	92.4
Unrequited current transfer payments	28.6	28.0
Income transferred by public trading enterprises (net)	-0.8	-2.4
Capital outlays	506.7	488.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	381.5	373.7
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-8.4	-28.7
Increase in stocks	2.2	2.4
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-1.0	0.4
Capital transfer payments	7.8	2.8
Advances paid (net)	124.5	137.5
Total	1,025.9	1,041.3

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

5.8 NON-BUDGET SECTOR RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	1986-87	1987-88 p
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	879.8	926.4
Taxes, fees and fines	20.5	23.0
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	279.9	268.9
Property income	90.7	104.3
Other revenue	51.0	54.6
Current grants received	405.2	424.7
Capital grants received	32.5	50.9
<i>Financing transactions</i>	146.1	114.9
Advances received (net)	35.7	-8.5
Net borrowing	21.7	-0.7
Deposits received (net)	0.3	-0.7
Decrease in investments	-7.6	36.2
Decrease in currency and deposits	-34.6	-2.9
Increase in provisions	118.9	99.4
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	11.7	-7.9
Total	1,025.9	1,041.3

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

The non-budget sector comprises those State authorities (e.g. port authorities and electricity boards) whose daily financial transactions and financial balances are held with financial enterprises in their own name, independent of the public accounts. The enterprises included in this sector are mainly trading enterprises. A convention of government finance statistics is to show a net operating surplus of such enterprises and not details of current revenue and expenditure.

5.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's 20 city councils, three town councils and 111 shire councils collectively outlaid \$1,302.6m in 1988-89. This represented an increase of 2.0 per cent over that for 1987-88.

5.3.1 Outlays

5.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	1987-88	1988-89
<i>Current outlays</i>	r 658.2	692.1
General government final consumption expenditure	r 342.4	359.8
Interest paid	r 285.2	299.2
Subsidies paid	3.1	3.2
Current grants	1.1	1.0
Levies paid to other government authorities	26.4	28.9
<i>Capital outlays</i>	618.9	610.5
Expenditure on new fixed assets	651.7	640.2
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-5.4	-12.9
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-27.4	-16.9
Total	r 1,277.1	1,302.6

Of the total final consumption expenditure, the major outlays were for transport and communications purposes (\$135.3m for 1988-89). Road transport accounted for \$134.8m of this amount.

5.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	1987-88	1988-89
General public services	73.3	65.8
Health	17.8	19.6
Housing and community amenities	60.7	66.1
Recreation and culture	90.2	100.5
Transport and communications	120.2	135.3
Other (including plant hire surplus)	r -19.8	-27.4
Total	r 342.4	359.8

The major component of new fixed capital expenditure in 1988-89 was the outlay on transport and communications (\$229.9m), mainly road transport of \$215.2m. A total of \$246.9m was spent on housing and community amenities during 1988-89. The main components were water supply \$102.4m and sanitation and protection of the environment \$130.0m.

5.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	1987-88	1988-89
General public services	14.4	21.4
Housing and community amenities	248.0	246.9
Recreation and culture	63.8	51.4
Transport and communications	258.3	229.9
Other	67.2	90.5
Total	651.7	640.2

5.3.2 Receipts

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

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

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments. In general, Commonwealth grants are paid via the State Government.

5.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Economic type</i>	1987-88	1988-89
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	r 1,116.3	1,250.7
Taxes, fees and fines	527.1	590.0
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	r 225.9	246.2
Property income	57.7	79.0
Other revenue	53.9	50.4
Current grants	135.0	119.9
Capital grants	116.7	165.2
<i>Financing transactions</i>	r 160.7	51.9
Advances received (net)	r 2.1	-1.5
Net borrowing	162.6	161.9
Decrease in currency and deposits	-81.2	-169.9
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	r 77.2	61.5
Total	r 1,277.1	1,302.6

The largest Commonwealth funded grant to local authorities is the General Purpose Assistance Grant received by the State Government and distributed among local authorities according to the recommendations of the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland. During 1988-89 the amount allocated under this arrangement was \$108.3m. The Commonwealth also provided \$48.1m assistance for road construction to Queensland local authorities in 1988-89.

Local authorities have also received grants directly from the Commonwealth. The programs have included the provision of facilities for aged or disabled persons, Aboriginal advancement and children's services. Direct financial assistance is also received in respect of a program dedicated to the transfer of small Commonwealth-owned aerodromes to local ownership.

5.4 TAXES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND

Under the Constitution the Commonwealth is given the exclusive right to levy customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with other levels of government depending upon the current legislative provisions.

5.13 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND

<i>Level of government</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commonwealth (a)	6,906.7	7,675.6	(b) n.a.
State	r 1,525.2	r 1,923.9	2,468.9
Local	480.0	527.1	582.2
Total	r 8,911.9	r 10,126.6	n.a.
	\$	\$	\$
Per capita	3,362.0	3,738.0	n.a.

(a) Commonwealth tax receipts represent amounts paid into Commonwealth accounting offices in Queensland and do not purport to measure taxes paid by Queensland residents. (b) From 1988-89, information is not available on a State basis.

Sources: State and Local Government Finance (5504.0).
Government Finance (5503.3).

5.4.1 Commonwealth Taxes

It has been the practice to provide a summary of Commonwealth taxes dissected by State of collection. This revenue has been allocated to State according to the accounting office responsible for that particular taxation item. Because of changes in accounting procedures, taxes collected in one State may be processed in another State. The result of this practice can be seen in the apparently low amount of departure tax attributable to Queensland. The practice of separation of Commonwealth taxes by State of collection has been discontinued from 1988-89.

Personal income tax represented 64.2 per cent of all Commonwealth taxation receipts in Queensland during 1987-88; in 1986-87 it was 65.5 per cent.

5.14 COMMONWEALTH TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Type of tax</i>	1986-87	1987-88
<i>Taxes on income</i>	5,023.7	5,519.1
Personal income tax	4,520.6	4,927.3
Company tax	477.1	563.2
Income tax paid by superannuation funds	1.0	1.0
Dividend withholding tax	3.0	3.6
Interest withholding tax	22.0	23.9
<i>Employers' payroll taxes (a)</i>	37.5	55.7
<i>Taxes on property</i>	1.5	1.3
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>	1,824.7	2,078.0
Sales tax	568.5	689.8
Excise Act duties	879.0	916.0
Agricultural production taxes	39.8	69.1
Customs duties on imports	280.8	342.1
Customs duties on exports	51.5	54.9
Agricultural produce export taxes	5.1	6.1
<i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i>	0.5	0.4
Departure tax	0.1	—
Other	0.4	0.4
<i>Fees and fines</i>	18.8	21.1
Compulsory fees	18.5	21.0
Fines	0.3	0.1
Total	6,906.7	7,675.6

(a) Including Fringe Benefits Tax.

Source: Government Finance (5503.3).

5.4.2 State Taxes

One of the main sources of revenue from taxation for the State is payroll tax which was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. The exemption from payment of this tax, previously accorded to government business enterprises, was removed with effect from 1 July 1988. The maximum tax exemption level on wages paid was \$324,000 from 1 July 1987 to 31 December 1988. From 1 January the maximum

exemption level was raised to \$408,000. Since September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

5.15 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of tax	1987-88	1988-89
Employers' payroll taxes	462.8	572.2
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	62.5	75.8
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	67.0	75.8
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	r 485.0	681.0
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Agricultural production taxes	7.4	8.1
Levies on statutory corporations	.	9.5
Taxes on government lotteries	r 76.5	85.4
Taxes on private lotteries	3.8	2.9
Casino taxes	24.9	30.3
Race betting taxes	57.0	66.6
Taxes on insurance	r 78.9	88.8
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	233.4	262.5
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	62.0	85.8
Drivers' licences	11.1	15.0
Road transport and maintenance	38.0	39.7
Tobacco franchise taxes	.	49.9
Liquor franchise taxes	r 69.3	76.7
Other	6.2	5.7
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	r 132.1	189.1
Fines	46.1	48.2
Total	r 1,923.9	2,468.9

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

Stamp duty is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894-1990* on the transfer of property, money transactions and other agreements. Examples include cheques, conveyances, mortgages, hire purchase agreements and life insurance policies. There are

exemptions from duty on some classes of documents, particularly in relation to educational, charitable and religious organisations and for government departments.

Stamp duties on transactions concerning insurance, motor vehicle registration, lotteries and betting are included in the relevant subgroup of the table above, and are not part of the receipts of stamp duties on financial and capital transactions. A tobacco franchise licence fee was introduced on 1 January 1989. The fee is levied at 30 per cent of the value of wholesale sales.

5.4.3 Local Government Taxes

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities.

The main fees and fines collected in 1988-89 were building fees \$24.6m and parking fines \$5.7m. Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

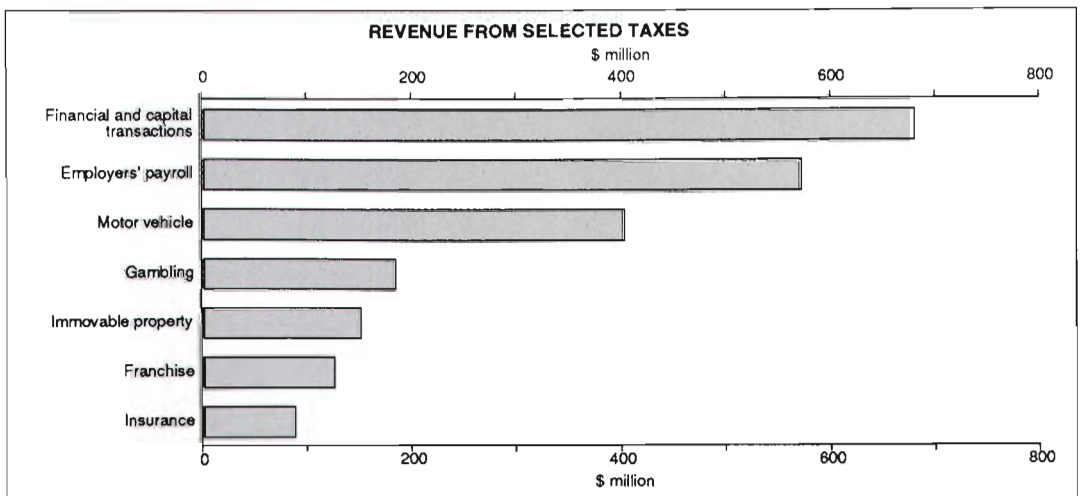
5.16 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Tax	1987-88	1988-89
Taxes on property (rates)	477.3	529.1
Fees and fines	49.8	60.9
Total	527.1	590.0

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

5.5 PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions. The non-banking sector includes building societies,



credit unions, money market corporations (also known as 'merchant banks'), finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

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

The operations of the financial sector in Queensland are controlled by both Commonwealth and Queensland legislation.

Since 1980 there have been substantial changes in the Australian financial system. These changes have emanated primarily from a committee established to inquire into the Australian financial system, the Campbell Committee, followed by a further review known as the Martin Review Group. As a result there has been substantial deregulation of the Australian financial system and the entry of new banks into the system.

The overall result has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them.

5.5.1 Banks

The banking system in Australia in June 1989 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), 29 trading banks, 17 savings banks and a number of specialist banks (e.g. Commonwealth Development Bank).

Changes to the *Banking Act 1959* were proclaimed in November 1989 and took effect on 28 December 1989. These changes effectively removed the distinction between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with the new non-callable deposit requirement and gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers in respect of prudential supervision of banks, which has resulted in an inquiry into bank profits and operations.

In February 1990, the limit of 50 per cent on foreign ownership of money market dealers was removed. Further changes have included the reduction, in May 1990, of the Prime Assets Ratio from 10 per cent to 6 per cent of bank assets, to be held in high quality liquid assets.

Australia's electronic payments system is continuing to evolve rapidly. During 1990 further growth occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer at

Point of Sale (EFTPOS) systems for retail transactions and the Bank Interchange and Transfer Systems (BITS) for high-volume transactions began operations.

5.17 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	June 1990 (a)
Deposits	22,863
Current	4,098
Term (b)	11,390
Investment savings	3,535
Other	3,840
Other lending (c)	20,503

(a) Average weekly figures for June. (b) Including certificates of deposit. (c) Excluding public sector securities held by banks and commercial lending through intermediaries.

Development Banks

These organisations comprise the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which provides finance for the development of approved enterprises in primary, secondary and tourist industries where finance is not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions and the Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, which specialises in arranging finance for enterprises engaged in the development of Australia's natural resources.

Over the latter half of 1990, parts of the financial system have experienced considerable disruption. Confidence of small investors has been shaken by the collapse of several State banks and non-bank financial institutions which had grown rapidly to become substantial repositories of household savings. As a result, there has been a reduced demand for credit, rising bad debts and slow growth.

Major banks have experienced higher deposit inflows, stemming from the recent instability in other parts of the financial system.

5.5.2 Building Societies

5.18 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89
	\$'000	\$'000
Number of societies	11	11
<i>Liabilities</i>	3,560,295	2,541,118
Withdrawable shares	1,878,970	1,029,732
Borrowings	1,548,188	1,368,135
Other	133,137	143,251
<i>Assets</i>	3,560,295	2,541,118
Amount owing on loans	2,492,807	1,752,244
Bills, bonds, other securities	845,307	515,791
Other	222,181	273,083
Expenditure	451,616	326,032
Income	478,382	349,847

Source: Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5632.0).

Building societies are established primarily to raise funds to assist members by granting loans, secured on mortgage, to build or acquire homes. These societies are either permanent or terminating (cooperative housing) societies.

Permanent building societies raise most of their funds from the public while terminating societies rely heavily on funds from government and other financial institutions.

5.19 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89
Number of societies	503	472
	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities	90,981	80,424
Loans		
Banks	17,042	13,885
Government	45,784	40,109
Other	20,387	18,573
Other liabilities	7,768	7,857
Assets	90,981	80,424
Amount owing on loans	80,644	70,446
Other	10,338	9,978
Expenditure	9,812	9,063
Income	10,607	9,735

Source: Co-operative Housing Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (\$633.0).

5.5.3 Other Financial Institutions

Finance Companies

Finance companies are corporations which rely substantially on borrowings from the financial markets and whose provision of finance is predominantly in the form of business and commercial lending instalment credit to finance retail sales by others or other loans to individuals.

5.20 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND (a)

(\$m)

Particulars	1989 r	1990
Finance lease receivables	1,971.6	2,096.6
Loans outstanding		
Individuals for housing	191.8	153.2
Individuals for other purposes	1,099.0	1,261.7
Other loans and advances	3,534.0	3,504.8

(a) At June of each year.

Certain types of financial institutions which operate in Queensland have been excluded. These institutions include authorised money market dealers, pastoral finance companies, cash management trusts, insurance companies and superannuation schemes. Data on these institutions are not generally available at the State level.

Credit Cooperatives

Credit cooperatives or 'credit unions' operate by predominantly borrowing from and providing finance to, their own members.

5.21 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89
Credit cooperatives on register (a)	41	38
Number of members (a)	324,402	337,557
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Interest on loans	122,347	132,443
Income from placements and other deposits (b)	12,897	13,635
Income from securities	9,765	10,273
Other	11,557	12,644
Total	156,566	168,996
Expenditure		
Interest on borrowing	94,814	98,032
Wages, salaries, etc.	17,204	21,036
Other administrative expenses (c)	19,712	22,089
Other	15,668	17,983
Total	147,397	159,142
Liabilities		
Members' funds		
Share capital	3,265	3,401
Deposits	902,268	936,745
Other	r 63,272	73,553
Total	r 968,805	1,013,697
Assets		
Loans to members	r 703,337	822,899
Other	265,468	190,798
Total	r 968,805	1,013,697

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including interest on deposits with banks. (c) Including bad debts written off and allowances for doubtful debts.

Source: Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (\$618.0).

Lending Activity of Financial Institutions

5.22 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

(\$m)

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Banks	2,168.5	2,238.4	6,261.9	301.6
Permanent building societies	437.6	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	304.7	—	—
Finance companies	8.2	1,037.5	2,112.1	900.3
Money market corporations	—	—	149.6	n.p.
Other	(a) 535.7	23.3	169.6	123.5
Total	3,150.0	3,603.9	8,693.2	1,325.4

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

Sources: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (\$609.0).

Personal Finance (\$642.0).

Commercial Finance (\$643.0).

Lease Finance (\$644.0).

As a result of recommendations arising from a joint investigation by the ABS, Treasury and Reserve Bank of Australia aimed at rationalising finance statistics, statistical collections were introduced to measure lending activity by significant lenders in the fields of housing for owner occupation, personal, commercial and lease finance.

In 1989-90, except for personal finance, total financial commitments decreased for all other types of finance when compared with the 1988-89 figures. The largest decrease occurred in commercial finance, a decline of 31.8 per cent, followed by lease finance, down 9.9 per cent and housing finance, 8.5 per cent. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions in all sectors with the exception of lease finance which was dominated by finance companies.

5.6 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than those primarily engaged in the agriculture, construction and community services industries. In general, new capital expenditure relates to expenditure charged to fixed tangible asset accounts including major improvements, alterations and additions but excluding expenditure on second-hand assets.

The survey is designed to produce Australian estimates. State dissections are obtained by allocating expenditure to the State where the asset has been or will be used. Where enterprises are unable to allocate expenditure to individual States because the asset is mobile across States (e.g. aeroplanes, transport trucks), the expenditure is allocated to the State of the Australian head office of the enterprise.

Total private new capital expenditure increased by 9 per cent to \$3.9m during 1989-90. The manufacturing industry represented 25.5 per cent of all expenditure, while equipment and machinery were the principal assets purchased.

5.23 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89 r	1989-90
Selected industry			
Finance, property and business services	952	905	908
Mining	327	465	656
Manufacturing	755	765	989
Other	1,360	1,421	1,321
Asset type			
New buildings and structures	1,552	1,437	1,580
Equipment, plant and machinery	1,842	2,118	2,290
Total	3,394	3,555	3,870

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0).

5.7 REFERENCES

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Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0), annual

Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5632.0), annual

Co-operative Housing Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5633.0), annual

Personal Finance (5642.0), monthly

Commercial Finance (5643.0), monthly

Lease Finance (5644.0), monthly

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0), quarterly

Chapter 6

LAW AND ORDER

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Chapter 6

LAW AND ORDER

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

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

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

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

6.1 POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

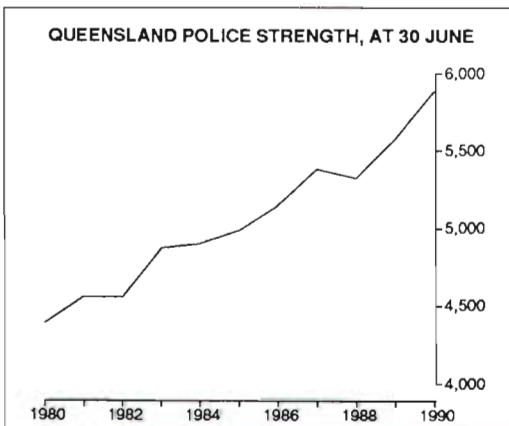
The main duties of the police force are the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of good order and the apprehension and bringing to justice of offenders.

6.1.1 Police Strength

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner with a Deputy Commissioner responsible for operations and a second Deputy Commissioner controlling the support services.

Following recommendations contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (the Fitzgerald Commission), an interim organisational structure is in place but is at present under review. The State is divided into eight geographic regions and a Task Force. Each unit is headed by a Commander who reports to the Deputy Commissioner of Operations. Within each of these regions there are between two and six police districts, each headed by a District Officer.

The portfolio of the Deputy Commissioner of Support Services encompasses a wide range of activities designed to facilitate the delivery of police



services to the public. Programs are directed to the provision of administrative, personnel, management and technical services. Major emphasis is on the development of a Human Resource Management System.

The Criminal Justice Commission Police Establishment was established on 1 April 1990, also following recommendations of the Fitzgerald Inquiry.

The Commission consists of an authorised strength of 94 specially selected members of the Police Service headed by a Commander, in the position of Director, Operations, Criminal Justice Commission who reports to the Chairman.

The role and function of the Criminal Justice Commission is defined in the *Criminal Justice Act 1989* and includes both reactive and proactive investigation of organised crime and corruption and the investigation of complaints against public officers. A witness protection function is an important task of this group. Police officers form part of multi-disciplinary teams comprising lawyers, police, financial analysts and other experts appropriate to each investigation.

6.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

Rank	1988	1989	1990
Commissioner	1	—	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	2
Commander	—	—	11
Assistant Commissioner	3	3	—
Superintendent	29	27	17
Inspector	127	133	125
Senior Sergeant	215	228	231
Sergeant: 1st class	386	396	408
2nd class	763	777	774
Sergeant 3rd class/constable	3,408	3,502	3,794
Total	4,933	5,067	5,363
Uniformed	4,077	4,169	4,452
Detective	585	600	619
Plain clothes	271	298	292
Technical and scientific	152	152	161
Total sworn-in officers	5,085	5,219	5,524
Sworn-in officers per			
100,000 population (a)	185	184	190
Probationaries	46	167	264
Cadets in training	191	187	94
Total police strength	5,322	5,573	5,882

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

6.1.2 General Crime

The total number of offences reported to police increased by 16 per cent in 1989-90. In the same period the number of fraud offences decreased by 20 per cent, largely due to a decrease of 3,097 in the number of fraud offences involving credit cards. In the latest year, there were increases in the number of offences reported relating to breaking and entering, stealing and malicious damage.

6.2 OFFENCES REPORTED TO QUEENSLAND POLICE

Offence	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Homicide	254	261	286
Serious assault	3,455	3,986	4,923
Minor assault	4,392	4,903	5,425
Rape and attempted rape	288	366	328
Other sexual offences	3,857	3,067	3,007
Robbery	703	791	1,089
Fraud and false pretences	25,425	(a) 15,799	12,595
Kidnapping and extortion	257	342	372
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	10,068	11,602	14,239
Other stealing	64,358	65,852	74,347
Breaking and entering	34,282	38,314	48,330
Malicious damage	17,065	19,377	25,264
Other	2,361	2,722	3,414
Total	166,765	167,382	193,619

(a) Not comparable with previous years due to changes in reporting policy.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The proportion of all offences cleared during 1989-90 was 30 per cent but there is significant variation of clear-up rates between offence categories. Breaking and entering and unlawful use of motor vehicle offences had the lowest clear-up rates while homicide offences had a clear-up rate of 98 per cent and rape and attempted rape 86 per cent.

6.3 PROPORTION OF OFFENCES CLEARED (a) BY QUEENSLAND POLICE (per cent)

Offence	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Homicide	98	98	98
Serious assault	84	78	70
Minor assault	77	76	70
Rape and attempted rape	92	92	86
Other sexual offences	87	81	77
Robbery	41	37	29
Fraud and false pretences	63	73	69
Kidnapping and extortion	81	85	77
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	27	28	21
Other stealing	33	32	26
Breaking and entering	21	19	16
Malicious damage	29	28	24
Other	83	76	74
Total	39	36	30

(a) Offences cleared in a year could have been reported in a previous year.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

In addition to offences reported to police there are victimless offences detected by police on their own initiative. Noteworthy among these offences in 1989-90 are drink driving offences (28,033) and drug offences (10,622).

The Neighbourhood Watch Program, which was officially introduced on a statewide basis in July 1988, is aimed at involvement of the community in the reduction of preventable crimes, improvement in personal and household security, reduction in the fear of crime and the provision of support for victims of crime. At 30 June 1990, 155 programs were in operation throughout the State, an increase of 89 per cent from June 1989. In addition two Rural Watch schemes commenced

during the year and Marine Watch and Commercial Watch programs are planned.

A high degree of success was achieved with the Crime Stoppers Unit which commenced operations in August 1989. A total of 2,742 calls from the public resulted in the arrest of 115 persons on 590 charges. Property was recovered to the value of \$112,867 and drugs with an estimated street value of \$20,360 were confiscated.

6.4 OFFENCES DETECTED BY POLICE

Offence	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Receiving and unlawful possession	2,207	2,310	1,953
Drug offences	9,450	9,879	10,622
Good order offences	12,046	12,941	12,231
Drink driving	28,185	29,166	28,033
Other driving, etc. offences	3,691	3,778	3,710
Liquor offences	1,327	1,361	1,249
Other	1,619	1,792	1,217
Total	58,525	61,227	59,015

Source: Queensland Police Service.

6.2 COURTS

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

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 17 puisne judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton and one in Townsville. In Brisbane there are two Masters appointed to look after the procedural work enabling the judges to fulfil their main courtroom functions. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville, when necessary.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Its jurisdiction in civil matters is unlimited and in criminal matters it has jurisdiction where the sentences that may be imposed range from 14 years to life imprisonment. Criminal trials are heard by a judge and a jury of 12 people. In certain civil cases there may be a jury of four people. Appeals may go to the Full Court of the Supreme Court in civil matters and to the Court of Criminal Appeal in criminal matters. Both these courts are usually constituted by three judges of the Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane only.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 26 District Court judges, including two in Southport, one in Rockhampton, three in Townsville and one in Cairns. Outside Brisbane, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns, District Courts are held in 24 centres throughout the State at various times during the year.

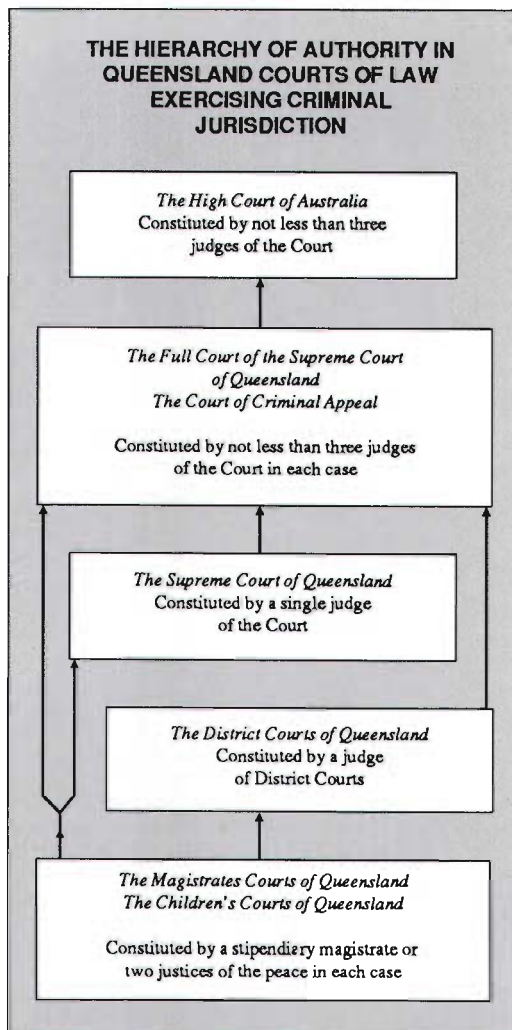
The crimes tried in District Courts are those where the sentence can be up to 14 years imprisonment. District Courts also hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between \$20,000 and \$200,000 (between \$5,000 and \$40,000 prior to 1 November 1989). However, they do not have 'full' jurisdiction, as they are excluded from dealing with certain aspects of a matter. District Courts also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 195 places appointed for holding Magistrates Courts. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. During the absence of a stipendiary magistrate, the Court may be constituted by two or more justices of the peace. There are 70 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland and two acting stipendiary magistrates stationed at Thursday Island and at Cooktown. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in their district.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed \$20,000 (\$5,000 prior to 1 November 1989). A Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear claims where the title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest or limitation under a will or settlement is in question. In the criminal area, stipendiary magistrates can deal only with those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. If the Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine a particular charge, any justice of the peace may conduct an examination of witnesses to ascertain if there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused person for trial or for sentence either to the Supreme Court or to the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the charge. Although this authority is vested in a single justice of the peace, these examinations are rarely conducted other than by a stipendiary magistrate. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, such as offences against the Traffic Act, Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act and Liquor Act, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

The Small Claims Tribunal settles disputes between consumers and traders and between traders. A referee presides in an informal manner, hearing submissions from the parties involved without the involvement of any legal counsel. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed \$5,000 (\$1,500 prior to 1 November 1989) and the referee's decision is final and binding on all concerned; no appeals are allowed. There were 1,657 cases heard in 1989 and 3,647 in 1990.

Where problems of debt arise and traders and other creditors are involved, the Small Debts Court operates. It is constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and deals with actions where the amount does not exceed \$5,000 inclusive of interest. The judgment of the Court is final and binding on



all parties to the action; no appeal is allowed. There were 1,548 cases heard in 1989 and 2,715 in 1990.

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

District Court judges also sit on the Local Government Courts, the Licensing Court and the

Police Complaints Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a Supreme Court judge as is the Mental Health Tribunal.

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

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. The matter can then proceed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment, depending on the seriousness of the offence or on appeal. Supreme Court and District Court trials are presided over by a judge who determines all questions of law. Questions of fact, including the ultimate question of guilt or innocence, are determined by the unanimous decision of a jury of 12 persons. In Magistrates and Children's Courts, the magistrate determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury.

6.2.1 Magistrates Courts

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

6.5 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Homicide, etc.	147	219	173
Assault, etc.	3,882	5,856	5,909
Robbery and extortion	177	247	249
Fraud and misappropriation	2,056	2,538	2,500
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	9,512	10,683	10,634
Property damage	1,414	2,304	2,379
Driving, traffic, etc.	93,537	120,457	128,066
Other (a)	54,069	55,339	63,392
Total	164,794	197,643	213,302

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (6,088 and 24,276, respectively, in 1989-90).

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

In Magistrates Courts there were 213,302 appearances (at which 279,425 charges were heard) in 1989-90, which represented increases of 8 per cent from 1988-89 and 29 per cent from 1984-85. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1989-90, 165,301 (77 per cent) resulted in convictions.

6.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Imprisoned</i>	<i>Community service</i>	<i>Placed on probation</i>	<i>Fined and/or ordered to pay money</i>	<i>Fined and/or licence disqualified</i>	<i>Bond of good behaviour recognizance</i>	<i>Convicted not punished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault, etc.	278	353	206	2,422	—	344	30	3,633
Fraud and misappropriation	170	218	232	1,228	—	75	12	1,935
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	785	1,459	916	4,825	47	297	38	8,367
Property damage	138	258	135	1,406	2	34	3	1,976
Driving, traffic, etc.	690	1,707	53	91,254	25,315	16	101	119,136
Other	780	1,093	382	26,253	14	258	1,474	30,254
Total	2,841	5,088	1,924	127,388	25,378	1,024	1,658	165,301

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

In 1989-90, females made up 15 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts, compared with 13 per cent in 1984-85 and 15 per cent in 1988-89.

Driving and traffic offences made up 60 per cent of appearances in 1989-90, a slight decrease from 1988-89. The conviction rate for these offences in 1989-90 was 93 per cent.

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences increased to 5,909 in 1989-90, compared with 1984-85 and 1988-89 figures of 3,882 and 5,856, respectively. Included in this category are rape offences, which must be referred to a higher court for sentence or trial if sufficient evidence exists against the accused person.

In 1989-90, 142 of the 164 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1989-90, there were 1,964 appearances for major

assault and 3,161 for minor assault compared with 1,860 and 3,050, respectively, for the previous year.

The possible outcomes of an appearance before a Magistrates Court, other than conviction, are that the case may be discharged or the charge(s) withdrawn (8 per cent of 1989-90 appearances), bail can be estreated, i.e. forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (12 per cent) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (2 per cent).

Although 45 per cent of Queensland's population is in the Brisbane Statistical Division, 52 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts occurred there in 1989-90 and included 53 per cent of appearances for driving/traffic offences in Queensland. The Far North and North-West Statistical Division had 10 per cent and 2.3 per cent of Queensland appearances on theft offences, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 6.3 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

6.7 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE CHARGED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Most serious offence</i>							<i>Total</i>	<i>Estimated resident population (a)</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Theft</i>			<i>Drink driving offences</i>	<i>Other driving, traffic, etc. offences</i>	<i>Drug offences</i>	<i>All other offences</i>			
	<i>Breaking and entering</i>	<i>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</i>	<i>Other stealing</i>							
<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	
Brisbane	736	540	3,642	10,649	57,006	2,280	36,272	111,125	44.8	
Moreton	241	123	1,001	4,852	18,649	1,123	3,914	29,903	17.5	
Wide Bay-Burnett	157	80	403	1,213	2,995	357	2,284	7,489	6.4	
Darling Downs	112	39	385	1,143	5,257	204	2,401	9,541	6.5	
South-West	16	23	59	230	538	47	806	1,719	1.0	
Fitzroy	174	79	486	1,262	4,770	359	3,981	11,111	5.7	
Central-West	5	8	23	110	259	18	360	783	0.5	
Mackay	68	36	214	931	2,466	273	1,672	5,660	3.8	
Northern	164	74	480	1,733	5,755	494	5,259	13,959	6.2	
Far North	246	139	639	2,478	4,522	803	8,445	17,272	6.3	
North-West	98	34	110	430	818	130	3,120	4,740	1.3	
Total	2,017	1,175	7,442	25,031	103,035	6,088	68,514	213,302	100.0	

(a) Based on preliminary estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1990.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

6.2.2 Children's Courts

Children under the age of 17 years appear in Children's Courts which have jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, children charged with indictable offences, simple offences or breaches of duty and to decide applications for care and control or for care and protection of children.

For statistical purposes, appearances are coded to the offence with the most serious outcome. For appearances involving both offences and child welfare matters, the latter take precedence over criminal charges in classifying to the most serious outcome. A proven offence in Children's Courts may or may not result in conviction.

In 1989-90, the total number of appearances in Children's Courts for both child welfare (applications) and criminal matters was 5,196, compared with the 1984-85 and 1988-89 figures of 5,023 and 5,151, respectively.

6.8 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPLICATIONS, QUEENSLAND

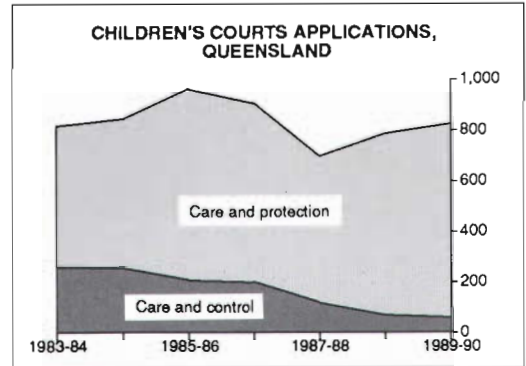
Particulars	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Applications for care and control of children			
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	41	—	—
Exposed to moral danger	6	—	—
Uncontrollable	204	67	58
Total	251	67	58
Applications for care and protection of children			
Neglected and other unfit guardianship	571	708	739
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	9	—	—
Other	12	12	28
Total	592	720	767
Outcome			
Order refused or revoked	132	199	237
Committed into care and control	89	14	16
Ordered into care and protection	464	449	431
Placed under supervision	65	6	5
Placed under protective supervision	92	119	136
Other	1	—	—
Total	843	787	825

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Offenders appearing more than once during any one year are counted once for each appearance. Information is also available for distinct children appearing before the courts. Children's Courts dealt with 3,692 distinct offenders in 1989-90. Of these children, 34 per cent were 16 year olds while a further 22 per cent were aged 15 years.

Applications for care and control of children have fallen from 251 in 1984-85 to 58 in 1989-90. On the other hand, the number of applications for

care and protection of children increased from 592 in 1984-85 to 767 in 1989-90. For appearances on child welfare matters, the most common outcome is that the child is ordered into care and protection.



The number of appearances in Children's Courts for criminal matters was 4,371 in 1989-90, showing little change from 1988-89. In contrast to appearances on child welfare matters, which involved an almost equal proportion of boys and girls, boys accounted for 87 per cent of appearances for criminal matters in 1989-90.

Theft and breaking and entering offences once again accounted for the majority of appearances for criminal matters (58 per cent). Appearances for property damage offences increased from 153 in 1984-85 to 258 in 1989-90.

6.9 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPEARANCES FOR OFFENCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percent- age proven
	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	
Homicide, etc.	8	2	3	—
Assault, etc.	215	290	270	88
Robbery and extortion	20	20	49	47
Fraud and misappropriation	33	53	50	98
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2,478	2,485	2,521	96
Property damage	153	257	258	89
Driving, traffic, etc.	705	595	571	98
Other	568	662	649	95
Total	4,180	4,364	4,371	95

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of all appearances on criminal matters in 1989-90, 5 per cent (228) resulted in the offence not being proven, of which 119 were discharged or withdrawn and the remaining 109 resulted in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial.

Of the 4,143 appearances at which a charge was proven, 77 per cent resulted in no conviction. Those admonished and discharged accounted for 2,089 of the 3,173 such appearances.

6.10 OUTCOME OF PROVEN OFFENCES (APPEARANCES) IN CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Outcome	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Unconvicted			
Admonished and discharged	2,153	2,217	2,089
Committed into care	479	506	373
Placed under supervision	575	744	711
Other	4	21	—
Total	3,211	3,488	3,173
Convicted			
Imprisoned	4	—	1
Committed into care	292	301	449
Placed under supervision	70	89	122
Fined and/or restitution	399	341	368
Other	32	33	30
Total	797	764	970
Total	4,008	4,252	4,143

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

6.2.3 Higher Courts

Higher courts are District and Supreme Courts. Most offenders appearing before these courts have previously appeared before a magistrate. As with the Magistrates Courts, defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted once only and classified to the offence with the most serious outcome.

Between 1988-89 and 1989-90 the number of appearances before higher courts rose 10.7 per cent to 4,343; only 12 per cent of these appearances were by females. Of the total appearances, 34 per cent were for theft and related offences and a further 28 per cent for assaults.

Of appearances before higher courts in 1989-90, 687 were before the Supreme Court and the remaining 3,656 before the District Court.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 74 per cent in 1989-90 compared with 73 per cent in 1988-89. In 1989-90, 74 per cent of appearances for drug offences resulted in conviction, compared with 49 per cent of murder or attempted murder appearances.

6.11 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/or ordered to pay money	Good behaviour bond	Children's Services order	Total
Homicide, etc.	79	5	1	7	2	1	95
Assault, etc.	384	202	119	75	89	17	886
Robbery and extortion	111	18	10	—	3	10	152
Fraud and misappropriation	94	73	37	36	44	—	284
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	394	319	237	59	52	35	1,096
Property damage	36	47	32	28	10	11	164
Driving, traffic, etc.	13	16	4	18	2	—	53
Other offences	221	107	60	63	30	—	(a) 483
Total	1,332	787	500	286	232	74	3,213

(a) Including 2 convictions recorded without punishment.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

6.12 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percentage convicted
	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
Homicide, etc.	118	134	158	60
Assault, etc.	686	1,062	1,228	72
Robbery and extortion	175	186	191	80
Fraud and misappropriation	324	368	398	71
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,667	1,336	1,473	74
Property damage	230	215	233	70
Driving, traffic, etc.	41	68	70	76
Other offences	232	554	592	82
Total	3,473	3,923	4,343	74

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of the 1,130 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1989-90, 447 resulted in an acquittal and 683 in a finding of no true bill or *nolle prosequi*.

6.3 CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Following conviction in the courts, offenders move into the prisons system and the probation and parole service. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society.

6.3.1 Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of Corrective Services Commission for the Minister of Justice and Corrective Services.

Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 12 Correctional Centres throughout the State. Prisoners are classified as high, medium, low-medium, low or open security, and are placed in accommodation appropriate to their classification.



No. 2 Division, Brisbane Correctional Centre

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

The Brisbane Correctional Centre (commonly known as 'Boggo Road') comprises both male and female divisions. Remand prisoners only are held in the male division while the female division accommodates both remand and sentenced prisoners. During 1989-90 the notorious 'No. 2 Division', built in 1901, was finally closed. A monument to 19th century correction, it will remain as a National Trust classified set of buildings when the Brisbane Correctional Centre site is vacated.

Construction of the new Reception and Remand Centre, planned to replace Brisbane Correctional Centre, commenced at Wacol during 1989-90. It will have the capacity to accommodate up to 380 inmates and will provide a modern remand facility and a place where initial assessment and classification of inmates will take place.

The Sir David Longland Correctional Centre at Wacol officially commenced operations as a high security facility in March 1989.

The Townsville Correctional Centre accommodates high, medium and low security male prisoners and also has a female division. Rockhampton Correctional Centre also accommodates prisoners of high, medium and low security classifications. Most prisoners requiring special protection are housed at Woodford Correctional Centre. Lotus Glen Correctional Centre, near Mareeba, commenced operations in May 1989 and includes high, medium and low security areas.

From June 1989, the John Oxley Memorial Hospital, under the control of the Department of Health, has accommodated and treated psychiatrically ill prisoners who were previously held in the Security Patients Hospital.

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 escape.

MORETON CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

With the closure of the Wacol Security Patients Hospital in 1989, Division B (maximum security) of Wacol Correctional Centre and the hospital combined to become the Moreton Correctional Centre. This Centre is a facility engaged in developing, trialling, evaluating and disseminating programs designed to correct the offending behaviour of groups such as sex offenders and abusers of drugs and alcohol. The Centre's client groups include:

- Intensive Intervention Unit — a treatment program for sex offenders;
- Pre-release Program — targeting drug addicts and alcoholics;
- Special Medical Facility — for consulting medical specialists and infirmary, servicing the Brisbane area and
- Domestic Workers' Unit — a small group of low-risk prisoners to assist in the maintenance of the Centre.

The introduction of the sex offenders treatment program to the Centre is a major step forward in the rehabilitation of inmates who have a history of offending sexual behaviour. A guiding principle of the program is that deviant behaviour is essentially learned and as such can be unlearned and replaced with more appropriate behaviour.

Borallon Correctional Centre, the first privately operated correctional facility, was completed in November 1989. The first prisoners were received on 2 January 1990.

In addition to Borallon Correctional Centre, the Corrective Services Commission has entered a similar contract with Brisbane Tribal Council Limited to operate the Gwandalan Community Corrections Centre at Woolloongabba as a residential facility for Aboriginal and Islander offenders. Employment, vocational and educational opportunities are provided for the residents in conjunction with self-development programs.

Two other community corrections centres, both low security establishments, became operational in 1990. These community hostels house low-risk offenders in an open environment.

Corrective Services Involvement in Charleville Flood Relief

A group of 101 low security prisoners and 18 Custodial Correctional Officers arrived in the flood-ravaged town of Charleville on 27 April 1990 to take part in flood relief operations.

The initial work performed by the group included cleaning houses, shops and public buildings, backfilling topsoil under houses and attending to urgent health risk related problems. The work was hard and dirty. Officers and prisoners worked many hard hours together, scrubbing walls, cleaning out mud, removing rubbish and rebuilding roads and fences.

As progress was gradually made in reconstructing the township, the Commission's contingent of workers was reduced. Approximately 20 prisoners and three Officers remained working in the town at 30 June 1990.

In all, over 160 prisoners and 40 Corrective Services Commission staff from six south-east Queensland Centres were involved in the project. A conservative estimate of the dollar value of the work performed is in excess of \$500,000.

The project provided great benefits to both the community of Charleville and the prisoners involved. Prisoners formed friendships and associations with many of the locals and this has resulted in a number of job offers in Charleville being made to the prisoners upon their discharge.

Admissions, Discharges and Prison Terms

The statistics in this section refer to convicted and sentenced prisoners only, prisoners on remand or otherwise detained are excluded. Prisoners are counted once for each time they are admitted or discharged.

There were 4,863 admissions to Queensland prisons during 1989-90, 5 per cent more than in

1988-89 and 5 per cent below the peak year of 1986-87 when 5,116 people were admitted. During 1989-90, 314 females were admitted to prison compared with 331 in 1988-89.

6.13 CONVICTED PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Convicted prisoners</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Admissions during year	3,994	4,633	4,863
Discharges during year	3,903	4,624	4,823
<i>In prison at 30 June</i>	<i>1,787</i>	<i>2,190</i>	<i>2,230</i>
Males	1,726	2,084	2,126
Females	61	106	104
Prisoners per 100,000 population	70	77	p 77

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of the 4,863 prisoners admitted in 1989-90, 78 per cent were sentenced from a Magistrates or Children's Court, with the remainder sentenced from the higher courts. Persons admitted to prison in lieu of payment of a fine made up 34 per cent of admissions.

In 1989-90, 63 per cent of prisoners admitted were sentenced to terms of less than 6 months, while prisoners sentenced to terms of over 10 years, including life, indefinite and habitual criminals, accounted for just over 1 per cent of admissions.

6.14 QUEENSLAND PRISONERS

<i>Most serious offence</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR			
Homicide, etc.	42	68	81
Assault, etc.	381	601	610
Robbery and extortion	106	99	102
Fraud and misappropriation	195	320	260
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	963	1,214	1,195
Property damage	103	140	193
Driving, traffic, etc.	1,261	1,227	1,455
Other (a)	943	964	967
Total	3,994	4,633	4,863
IN PRISON AT 30 JUNE			
Homicide, etc.	185	263	283
Assault, etc.	367	524	521
Robbery and extortion	198	196	202
Fraud and misappropriation	88	122	114
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	456	572	591
Property damage	38	51	41
Driving, traffic, etc.	206	170	181
Other (a)	249	292	297
Total	1,787	2,190	2,230

(a) Including drug offences.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

There were 263 convicted prisoners in confinement for homicide, etc. offences at 30 June 1989. During 1989-90, 81 convicted prisoners were admitted for these offences and 2 prisoners already

serving sentences for different offences were reclassified to homicide, etc. offences after being found guilty of that offence by the courts. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 63, leaving a total of 283 prisoners on hand for homicide, etc. offences at 30 June 1990. This trend of admissions for homicide, etc. offences outnumbering discharges for the same offences has prevailed for a considerable number of years and is reflected in the fact that, although only 2 per cent of all admissions during 1989-90 were for homicide, etc. offences, 13 per cent of convicted prisoners in confinement at 30 June 1990 were imprisoned for this category of offences.

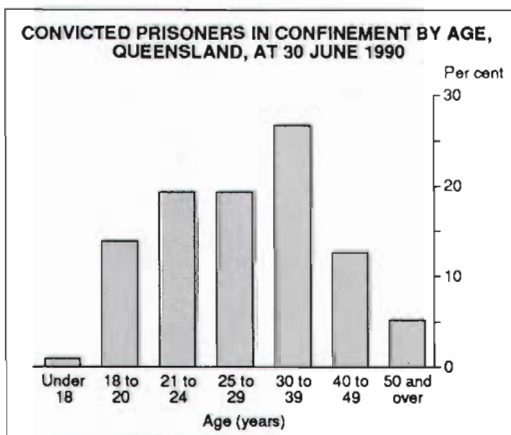
In comparison, driving, traffic, etc. offences accounted for 30 per cent of admissions, while only 8 per cent of prisoners confined at 30 June 1990 were convicted of driving, traffic, etc. offences.

Most prisoners do not serve their full sentence; they are usually granted a remission (a reduction of their sentence). The normal remission since September 1985 for a sentence of 2 months and over is one-third of the sentence. The actual remission time can, however, be more or less than the normal remission period.

6.15 CONVICTED PRISONERS DISCHARGED, QUEENSLAND

Method of discharge	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Without remission	749	810	959
With remission			
Reduced	78	49	13
Normal	204	651	636
Additional	1,596	1,155	841
To court	52	24	39
Paid fine	462	303	443
Paroled	270	425	495
Died	4	7	10
Other (a)	488	1,200	1,387
Total	3,903	4,624	4,823

(a) Including those transferred to custodial care outside the prison system, e.g. Wolston Park Hospital and deported, and those who escaped.
Source: Law and Order (4502.3).



From 1987, people convicted of offences such as drink driving, fine defaulting and minor property offences, can be approved to serve the last part of their sentence at home under the Home Detention Program. It allows prisoners to be employed and therefore support their families but they must not drink, gamble or take drugs and their whereabouts must be known at all times. The number in home detention remains fairly constant with 76 home detainees at 30 June 1990.



During 1989-90, 4,823 prisoners were discharged from Queensland prisons. Of these, 841 were discharged with additional remission, representing 17 per cent of discharges as compared with the 1988-89 figure of 25 per cent. The method of discharge depended on the type of offence for which the prisoner was convicted. For example, of the prisoners discharged in 1989-90 who were serving sentences for homicide, etc. offences, 63 per cent were paroled and 13 per cent had their sentence expire with additional remission. The corresponding figures for prisoners discharged after serving sentences for theft and breaking and entering were 10 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

6.3.2 Probation, Parole and Community Service

Where persons are convicted of offences punishable by a term of imprisonment the court may, instead of sentencing the offenders, place them under the supervision of a probation officer. Another option open to the court is the community service order, whereby offenders are required to perform unpaid community service work under the supervision of probation officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. These orders allow offenders, who are unable to pay fines, the option of performing community service rather than serve a term of imprisonment for defaulting on payment of the fine. Both the probation and community service schemes are

6.16 ADMISSIONS TO PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Offence	Probation	Prison/ probation	Parole	Community service	Fine option	Home detention
Homicide, etc.	4	—	22	1	—	—
Assault, etc.	471	69	109	335	66	13
Robbery and extortion	18	10	64	15	1	5
Fraud and misappropriation	206	17	35	133	30	12
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,845	134	109	1,407	244	63
Property damage	193	13	7	210	48	3
Driving, traffic, etc.	112	48	27	397	1,753	45
Other	564	62	56	567	575	46
Total	3,413	353	429	3,065	2,717	187
Total 1987-88	3,159	347	310	2,629	2,383	..

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

administered by the Community Corrections Division of the Corrective Services Commission.

Following on from recommendations of the Commission of Review into Corrective Services in Queensland (the Kennedy Commission), a new set of Community Corrections Boards was set up in December 1988 to replace the Parole Board. There are six Regional Community Corrections Boards, each with a qualified barrister or solicitor as chairperson. These boards are Far North, Townsville, Rockhampton, Wide Bay, Brisbane and West Moreton. Prisoners apply to their local Regional Board for parole, home detention and leave of absence; they have the right to appear before a Regional Board for a parole application. Regional Boards can decide matters for prisoners whose sentence is 5 years or less. For those with longer sentences, the Regional Board prepares a report to the Queensland Community Corrections Board which can make a decision for all prisoners except those on life sentences; for these it makes a recommendation to the Governor in Council for his decision. The six person Queensland Community Corrections Board includes an aboriginal person and one person must be a woman.

The total number of offenders admitted to probation by Queensland courts in 1988-89 was 3,413, an increase of 8 per cent from the previous year.

The popularity of community service orders as a sentencing option was reflected by a 17 per cent

increase in orders for 1988-89. The courts made 3,065 orders during 1988-89 which represented 400,569 hours of community work. The courts offered 2,717 offenders the option to perform community service rather than imprisonment in default of paying a fine in 1988-89. The scheme resulted in 350,188 hours of unpaid community service being performed.

6.4 REFERENCES

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Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, *Annual Report*

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Chapter 7

POPULATION

Queensland's population has shown steady growth over the past decade, progressively increasing its share of the Australian total. In common with most western societies, the population is gradually ageing as birth rates decline and life expectancy increases. The State is expected to reach a population level of between 4.5 and 5.2 million by 2031.

7.1 POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's estimated resident population was 2,906,800 at June 1990. On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520, at that time the second smallest colony exceeding only Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II, Queensland's population has increased each year.

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

In 1867 the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed that of South Australia to become the third largest colony, a position which has been maintained. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total. At June 1986 Queensland accounted for 16.4 per cent of the Australian total.

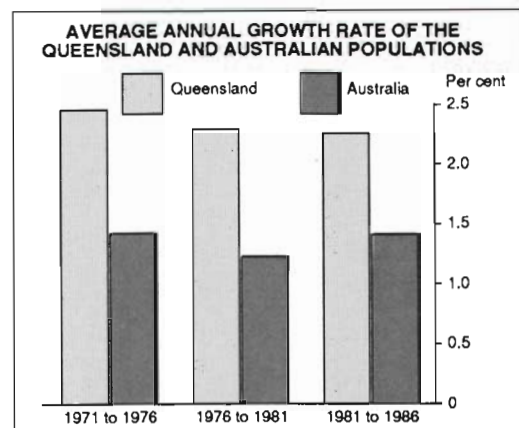
Queensland's population first exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, one million in 1938 and two million in 1974. Growth in the 5-year period, June 1981 to June 1986, averaged 2.3 per cent annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.4 per cent.

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

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

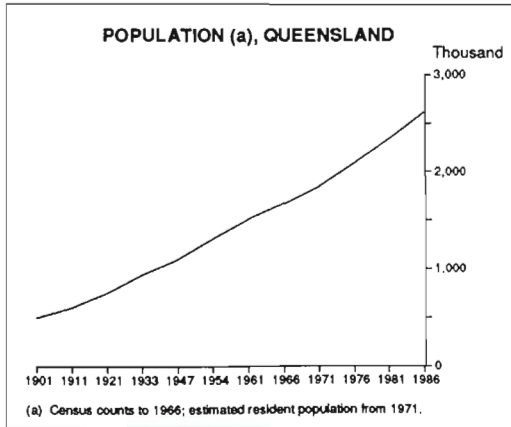
The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

At the end of World War II the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1 per cent annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major



southern States, nevertheless showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947.

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



A general lowering of the crude birth rate, to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The slight increase in the number of births, coupled with an increase in the number of deaths, resulted in a minor reduction in the level of natural increase. Net migration over the last 20 years has fluctuated, with peaks in the early 1970s, early 1980s and again in 1988-89.

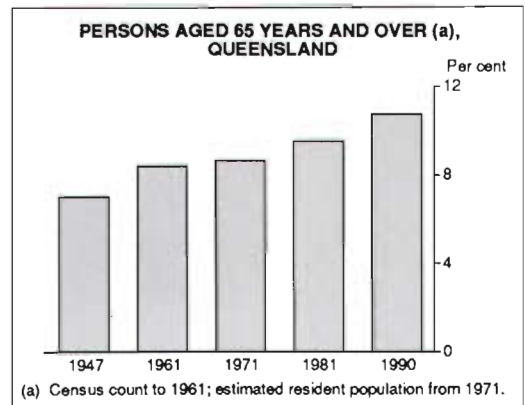
7.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

7.2.1 Age Distribution

In June 1971, the median age of the Queensland population was 26.9 years. By June 1990 the median age had risen progressively to 31.5 years. The median age of males at June 1990 was 30.9 years and that of females was 32.1 years, reflecting the longer lifespan of females.

The 65 years and over age group has increased significantly since 1947. This is a trend being experienced by many nations resulting in the workforce being required to support an increasing proportion of retired persons.



7.2.2 Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1986 Census, 15.0 per cent of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas compared with just 10.3 per cent in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 20.8 per cent, the Queensland figure reflects lower levels of immigration when compared with New South Wales and Victoria, the major destinations of overseas migrants.

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born.

7.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Birthplace	Censuses		
	1947	1966	1986
Australia	89.7	88.0	83.6
New Zealand	0.4	0.5	2.4
U.K. and Ireland	7.5	6.3	6.1
Other Europe	1.9	4.1	3.5
Asia	0.3	0.6	1.5
America	0.2	0.3	0.6
Other	0.1	0.3	1.0
Total overseas born	10.3	12.0	15.0
Not stated	—	—	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2481.0).

In the 1986 Census 149,232 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the most common being Italian (17.2 per cent) followed by German (9.5 per cent) and Greek (6.8 per cent).

Of those born in non-English speaking countries, over one-third speak English only, although this is naturally most evident among the younger age groups. In the 1986 Census, 90.9 per cent of those in the 5 to 14 years age group spoke only English at home or spoke English well or very well

compared with 88.2 per cent in the 15 to 64 years age group and 72.6 per cent among those aged 65 years and over.

7.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN IN NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES (per cent)

Particulars	1981	1986
Uses another language and speaks English		
Very well	26.1	23.5
Well	20.4	18.7
Not well	10.2	8.9
Not at all	1.7	1.5
Proficiency not stated	0.5	0.7
Speaks English only	38.4	34.2
Language(s) used not stated	2.7	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

7.2.3 Religion

Queensland is a predominantly Christian society. In 1986, 75.5 per cent of Queenslanders were Christians, 0.7 per cent belonged to a non-Christian group and 11.7 per cent had no religious affiliation.

7.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Particulars	1976	1986
Christian		
Anglican	27.5	24.8
Baptist	1.5	1.5
Catholic	24.3	24.3
Lutheran	2.3	2.2
Methodist	8.8	(a)
Presbyterian	8.8	4.6
Uniting Church	(b)	9.9
Other	6.6	8.2
Non-Christian	0.3	0.7
No religion	7.6	11.7
Not stated	12.3	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Included in Uniting Church. (b) The Uniting Church was established in 1977.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

The number of Anglicans increased by 79,814 between 1976 and 1986 and the number of Catholics increased by 134,562 during the same period. As a result of the establishment of the Uniting Church in 1977, the number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians and Methodists declined.

Non-Christian believers increased by 11,987 persons or 195 per cent during the 1976 to 1986 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 154,548 to 302,505 during the 10 years.

7.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

At the 1986 Census, there were 61,268 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) people counted in Queensland. This represented 2.4 per cent of the total Queensland population and 26.9 per cent of all Aboriginal and TSI people in Australia.

In Queensland, the Aboriginal and TSI population increased by 37.1 per cent between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, compared with an increase of 12.7 per cent for the total State population. The apparent large increase in numbers between 1981 and 1986 was not due solely to natural increase. Apart from general improvement in census procedures and a possible greater inclination to identify as being of Aboriginal or TSI origin, action was taken during the last Census to obtain a count as accurate as possible of this group. This included an awareness campaign on the importance of the Census specifically directed towards Aboriginal and TSI people.

7.4 ABORIGINAL AND TSI PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

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

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and TSI people were unevenly distributed throughout Queensland. Over half (54.4 per cent) were located in the Northern, Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions with the majority living in Far North. By contrast, almost half (44.4 per cent) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the next highest proportion in Moreton Statistical Division.

Of the total population of Aboriginal and TSI people, 13,648 or 22.3 per cent were counted in localities in the Torres Strait or in designated community areas. The largest of these communities were located at Thursday Island, Palm Island near Townsville and Yarrabah, south of Cairns.

7.4 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The vast majority of Queenslanders live in family households. Couple families comprise 86 per cent of all families, whereas single-parent families account for 8 per cent. In single-parent families, female parents outnumber their male counterparts

by almost six to one. Persons in non-family households represented less than 10 per cent of all Queenslanders, while occupants of hospitals, hostels, nursing homes and other non-private dwellings represented less than 4 per cent of the State's population.

7.4.1 Households

On census night 1986, 860,813 households were identified in Queensland. Over 65 per cent were single-family households living in separate houses. The number of households had increased more rapidly than the number of persons in households, resulting in a decrease in average household size from 3.18 persons in 1976 to 2.92 persons in 1986.

The 39.3 per cent growth in household numbers in Queensland is well above the national increase of 25.3 per cent. Households of 4 or 5 people have increased at almost twice the Australian rate. Lone-person households, in line with those in the rest of the country, have shown the largest growth over the 10-year period.

7.5 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Persons in household	Households		Percentage change 1976 to 1986
	1976	1986	
1	90,488	152,303	+ 68.3
2-3	271,996	397,665	+ 46.2
4-5	178,866	233,998	+ 30.8
6 and over	56,790	49,537	- 12.8
Total	598,140	833,503	+ 39.3

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

7.4.2 Families

In 1986, over 2.2 million people in Queensland on census night were classified as family members. A further 38,624 people, while not related to family members, were counted with families as boarders or visitors.

Couple families formed the majority of all living arrangements, with 591,664 families and 1,951,742 family members. Just over half the couple families (51.4 per cent) had dependent children (i.e. children aged under 15 years and children aged 15 to 20 years who were full-time students) usually present. The traditional nuclear family, a couple with dependent children only, represented 35.3 per cent of all Queensland families identified in the Census and 41.1 per cent of couple families. On average these families had two dependent children.

One-parent families represented 8.1 per cent of all families identified at the Census. About a quarter of one-parent families lived with other adult family members and many of these were adult children of the parent. About half (52.7 per cent) of

one-parent families had only one dependent child, compared with 32.2 per cent of couple families with dependent children. Most single parents had been married or were still married but separated from their spouse. A greater proportion of male parents than female parents had been widowed.

7.6 COUPLE FAMILIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986

Family type	Married		De facto	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Couple only	198,124	35.8	20,861	53.9
Couple with dependent children	229,816	41.6	13,136	33.9
Couple with dependent children and adult family members	58,872	10.6	2,495	6.4
Couple with adult family members	66,116	12.0	2,244	5.8
Total	552,928	100.0	38,736	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Families consisting of related adults represented 6.0 per cent of all families. With an average of 2.3 people per family, families of related adults were the smallest of all family types, except couple-only families.

7.4.3 Non-family Members

There were 38,624 non-family members living in family households, only 12.7 per cent were boarders and over 60 per cent were males. Almost one-third of all non-family members were under 20 years of age, 40.3 per cent of the females and 29.5 per cent of the males.

7.4.4 Housing

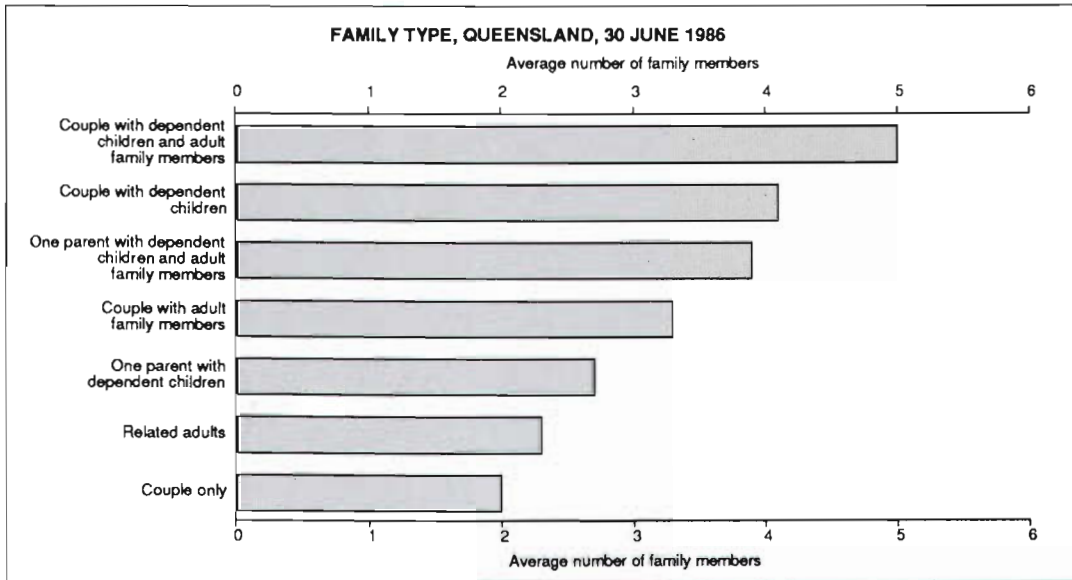
Queenslanders tend to live in separate houses, rather than other types of dwellings, regardless of the household or family type.

7.7 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986 (per cent)

Type of dwelling	Family households	Group or lone person households
Separate house	86.9	60.0
Medium density	7.2	28.1
High rise	1.1	2.8
Caravans, etc. in caravan park	2.5	5.4
Other	2.2	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Over 72 per cent of family households own or are purchasing their dwelling, compared with 28.1



per cent of group households and 57.7 per cent of lone-person households.

7.5 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1986 Population Census, 78.9 per cent of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.7 per cent in 1947. This was considerably lower than the Australian total of 85.4 per cent.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, had increased to 542,944 by 1986, with 104,038 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

7.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1989

State	Total '000	Capital City statistical division	
		'000	%
New South Wales	5,771.9	3,633.6	63.0
Victoria	4,321.5	3,043.5	70.4
Queensland	2,834.1	1,273.5	44.9
South Australia	1,424.6	1,037.7	72.8
Western Australia	1,594.7	1,161.2	72.8
Tasmania	451.1	p 181.2	40.2

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 44.9 per cent of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1989.

Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 62.0 per cent of the population resided in the south-eastern Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton at 30 June 1989.

7.9 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1990

Statistical division	Estimated Proportion resident of population p Queensland		Average annual growth rate, 1985 to 1990 p
	No.	%	%
Brisbane	1,301,658	44.8	2.0
Moreton	507,706	17.5	5.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	186,955	6.4	2.4
Darling Downs	189,344	6.5	1.2
South-West	28,632	1.0	0.1
Fitzroy	165,333	5.7	1.0
Central-West	13,235	0.5	-0.7
Mackay	109,892	3.8	1.6
Northern	180,029	6.2	1.4
Far North	184,562	6.3	3.2
North-West	38,452	1.3	-0.1
Queensland (a)	2,906,838	100.0	2.5

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical district	Estimated resident population		Average annual growth rate, 1984-1989
	1984	1989	
	No.	No.	%
Gold Coast-Tweed (a)	192,000	254,864	5.8
Sunshine Coast	75,720	104,196	6.6
Bundaberg	42,170	45,161	1.4
Rockhampton	57,410	61,694	1.4
Gladstone	n.a.	30,953	n.a.
Mackay	48,900	50,885	0.8
Townsville	102,130	111,972	1.9
Cairns	65,250	80,875	4.4

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

Apart from the south-east corner of the State the majority of population growth has been associated with the larger coastal cities, such as Cairns, Townsville and Hervey Bay.

7.6 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

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

7.6.1 Births

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

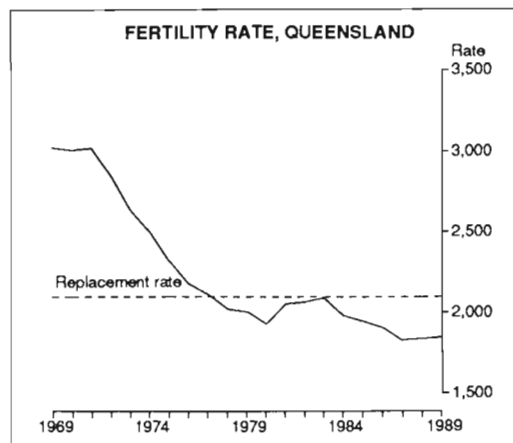
7.11 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-	1971-	1988	1989
	1970 (a)	1980 (a)		
Males	18,160	18,819	20,820	21,428
Females	17,238	17,828	19,741	20,643
Total	35,398	36,647	40,561	42,071
Masculinity ratio of births	105.3	105.6	105.5	103.8
Crude birth rate (b)	21.4	17.9	14.8	14.9

(a) Average of annual numbers and rates. (b) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Births (3306.3).

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



The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity ratio) has varied little from year to year. The masculinity ratio for all births since 1857 is 105.5.

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

7.12 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-	1976-	1981-	1989
	1975 (a)	1980 (a)	1985 (a)	
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15-19	57.9	38.1	34.2	24.1
20-24	168.6	127.5	115.2	85.5
25-29	170.8	143.5	147.5	135.7
30-34	88.0	71.1	79.0	90.6
35-39	37.5	24.3	25.0	29.5
40-44	9.9	5.4	4.7	4.4
45-49	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total fertility rate	2,667	2,051	2,029	1,850
Net reproduction rate	1.26	0.97	0.96	0.89

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

Source: Births (3306.3).

The fertility rate has been affected by the significant decrease in the average family size in the last 20 years. While 18 per cent of the married mothers in 1969 had previously had three or more children, only 8 per cent were in this category in 1989. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease, the most significant of which is the availability of more efficient birth control methods which allows greater control over the number and timing of children born. The average time after marriage until women have their first child has risen from 1.4 years in 1969 to 2.3 years in 1989.

In 1989 approximately 12 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue. There were 488 cases of twins, 18 cases of triplets and 2 cases of quadruplets resulting in 1,037 live-born issue and 1 stillbirth.

7.6.2 Deaths

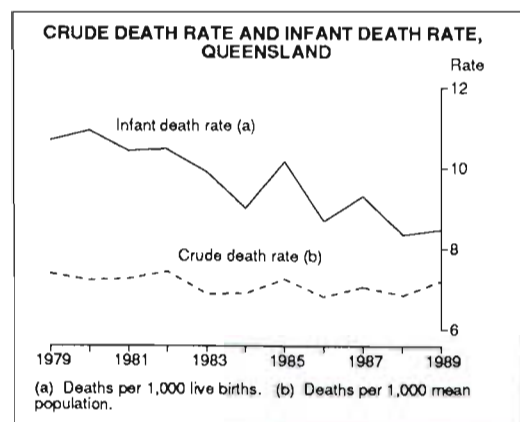
There were 20,445 deaths of Queensland residents during 1989. This was 8.7 per cent higher than the total for 1988 and represents the highest annual total ever recorded.

7.13 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Crude death rate (a)		
	Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.
1979	9,384	6,979	16,363
1984	9,767	7,638	17,405
1987	10,522	8,339	18,861
1988	10,597	8,206	18,803
1989	11,360	9,085	20,445

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.
Source: Deaths (3307.3).

While total death rates have fallen over recent years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant death rate for 1989 was 8.5, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

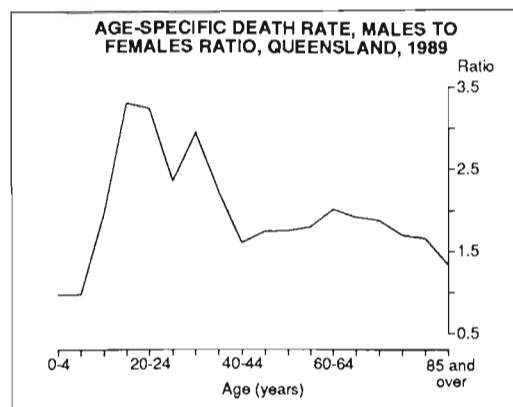


The death rate for males is consistently higher than for females in every age group, the most significant differences being in the 15 to 34 years age group and the 60 to 69 years age group. In the 15 to 34 years age group male victims of motor vehicle accidents outnumbered females by almost four to one in 1989, while the ratio of male suicides to female suicides was also four to one. The relatively large ratio of male death rates to female death rates in the 60 to 69 years age group has been linked to the stresses experienced by males in adjusting to retirement. Heart disease and cancer cause the deaths of twice the number of males than females in these age groups.

7.14 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Particulars	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced
Males			
20-54	2.9	2.0	5.6
55-74	38.0	20.4	34.0
75 and over	116.4	85.7	115.1
Females			
20-54	1.3	1.1	2.0
55-74	18.1	10.2	16.1
75 and over	83.4	61.5	76.5

Sources: Deaths (3307.3).
Census of Population and Housing.



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

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

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1989 have a life expectancy of over 6 years more than boys born in the same year.

7.15 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1989

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	73.22	79.39
1	72.82	79.11
10	64.07	70.32
20	54.44	60.48
30	45.13	50.75
40	35.77	41.04
50	26.57	31.61
60	18.35	22.82
65	14.71	18.68
70	11.53	14.87
80	6.49	8.46

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

7.16 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1960	67.5	71.4	69.0
1970	68.0	74.2	70.5
1980	69.2	76.3	71.9
1987	71.4	77.7	74.1
1988	71.5	77.8	74.2
1989	72.2	78.1	74.7

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

7.6.3 Overseas Migration

The number of people coming to Australia to settle is subject to government control and varies from year to year according to economic conditions and government policy. In the last 20 years, the number of people settling in Queensland reached a low of 4,700 in 1976. In the 1980s, settler arrivals in Queensland have fluctuated between a low of 8,750 in 1984 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

7.17 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving	Departures		Net gain
		Former settlers	Total	
1969	12,190	2,040	3,190	9,000
1979	9,070	1,640	3,030	6,050
1984	8,750	2,450	4,190	4,560
1987	16,660	2,270	4,020	12,640
1988	23,020	2,050	3,810	19,210
1989	18,860	2,630	5,180	13,680

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

The number of Australian residents departing permanently has not varied significantly in the last 20 years. Since 1981, former settlers have accounted for 57.8 per cent of permanent emigration.

New Zealand continues to provide the largest number of settlers to Queensland. The number of New Zealanders settling in Queensland dropped from 6,113 in 1981 to 1,710 in 1983 but rose to a high of 11,600 in 1988. New Zealand, together with the United Kingdom and Ireland (the second largest

contributor) accounted for 54.8 per cent of settlers in 1989.

Asian countries provided 26.1 per cent of settlers to Queensland in 1989, and of these, the largest proportion were from Hong Kong.

7.18 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	1987	1988	1989
<i>Africa</i>	620	530	380
South Africa	360	380	200
Other	260	150	170
<i>America</i>	890	980	1,200
United States	270	390	380
Other	620	590	820
<i>Europe</i>	4,810	4,660	4,130
U.K. and Ireland	3,330	3,240	3,050
Germany	280	260	200
Other	1,200	1,160	880
<i>Asia</i>	3,510	4,250	4,930
Philippines	1,020	990	820
Hong Kong	470	740	1,050
Other	2,020	2,520	3,060
<i>Oceania</i>	6,830	12,600	8,220
New Zealand	6,060	11,600	7,290
Fiji	430	460	460
Other	350	540	470
Total (a)	16,660	23,020	18,860

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

7.19 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986

Statistical division	In residence 0-4 years		Total overseas born	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Brisbane	33,947	2.9	211,065	18.3
Moreton	9,013	2.3	65,580	16.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,149	0.7	12,505	7.6
Darling Downs	1,235	0.7	11,861	6.8
South-West	124	0.4	1,070	3.8
Fitzroy	1,766	1.1	12,896	8.4
Central-West	87	0.7	523	4.0
Mackay	1,188	1.2	9,515	9.5
Northern	2,367	1.4	18,687	11.3
Far North	2,754	1.8	22,347	14.3
North-West	582	1.6	4,376	11.7
Queensland (b)	54,292	2.1	370,704	14.6

(a) Usual residents of Australia. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

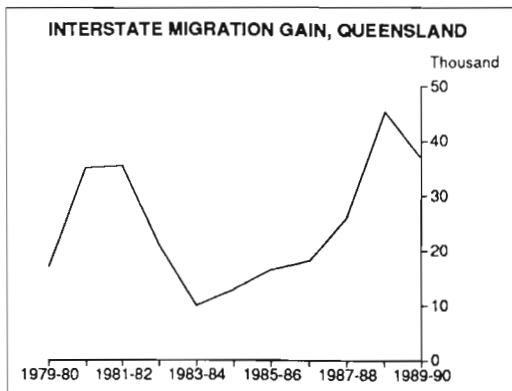
Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Within Queensland, the majority of migrants tend to settle in the south-east corner. According to the 1986 Census, 18.3 per cent of usual residents in Brisbane Statistical Division were born overseas, while in Moreton Statistical Division the figure was 16.9 per cent compared with the Queensland figure of 14.6 per cent. Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions together account for 74.6 per cent of the overseas born in Queensland.

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

7.6.4 Internal Migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. Since the early 1970s this trend has intensified. The last three intercensal periods, 1971 to 1976, 1976 to 1981 and 1981 to 1986, have seen estimated gains from interstate migration of 71,251, 88,054 and 95,663, respectively.



According to the 1986 Census, the majority of persons from interstate who settled in Queensland in the previous 5 years came from New South Wales (51.0 per cent) or Victoria (25.5 per cent). The other States and Territories accounted for the remaining 23.5 per cent of interstate settlers. Within Queensland, Brisbane Statistical Division was the main destination for interstate settlers (38.7 per

cent) while Moreton Statistical Division accounted for 28.2 per cent. Of the usual residents in Moreton Statistical Division in 1986, 14.6 per cent had arrived from interstate in the previous 5 years. This is compared to the Queensland figure of 7.9 per cent and reflects the influence of the Gold and Sunshine Coasts.

7.7 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The Queensland marriage and divorce rates both fell slightly in 1989. The trend towards marrying at an older age has been maintained.

7.7.1 Marriages

There were 19,088 marriages registered in Queensland during 1989. This is the fourth successive year in which the number of marriages has increased, with the 1988 and 1989 totals being comparable to the numbers recorded in the early 1980s.

7.21 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

Period	Number		Crude rate (a)	
	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1969	15,669	112,470	8.9	9.2
1979	16,082	104,396	7.3	7.2
1984	19,039	114,485	7.5	7.4
1988	18,850	116,816	6.9	7.1
1989	19,088	117,176	6.7	7.0

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Sources: Marriages (3304.3).
Marriages (3306.0).

The crude marriage rate decreased slightly from 6.9 in 1988 to 6.7 in 1989, in keeping with the general decline over the last 20 years. This decline follows the national trend, confirming the continuing decline in the proportion of Australians marrying.

7.20 USUAL RESIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Statistical division	State of usual residence in 1981				Total usual residents 1986 (a)
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Other	
Brisbane	40,425	19,398	921,327	17,948	1,155,113
Moreton	30,048	16,453	280,676	10,133	388,271
Wide Bay-Burnett	5,058	2,925	136,548	2,314	164,353
Darling Downs	6,284	1,820	145,988	2,064	175,663
South-West	939	181	22,886	340	27,900
Fitzroy	4,282	1,810	125,560	2,622	154,344
Central-West	356	86	10,739	212	13,217
Mackay	3,088	1,442	79,638	1,868	100,175
Northern	5,769	3,657	130,344	4,507	165,557
Far North	5,296	3,072	120,576	4,211	156,644
North-West	802	366	29,185	765	37,414
Queensland (b)	102,449	51,256	2,004,174	47,052	2,540,249

(a) Including persons whose usual residence in 1981 was overseas and children aged 0 to 4 years. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms since 1966 is, in part, due to the postponement of first marriages with many people preferring to further their education, establish careers and to pursue a more independent lifestyle before taking on the responsibility of marriage. Other factors are the increasing number of de facto relationships and the lessening of the social stigma attached to unmarried motherhood as evidenced by the sharp increase in the rate of ex-nuptial births during the last decade.

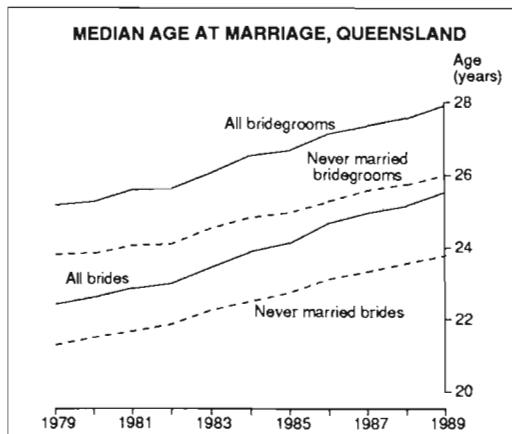
7.22 AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971	1976	1981	1986
Males				
15-19	19.3	13.1	7.7	3.1
20-24	190.8	142.4	99.0	67.9
25-29	180.2	144.7	127.2	101.9
Females				
15-19	78.6	61.8	40.2	17.7
20-24	294.5	206.8	154.9	115.3
25-29	177.2	141.2	127.6	115.2

(a) Per 1,000 of the population previously never married.
Source: Marriages (3304.3).

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

The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1969, 5 per cent of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 23 per cent in 1989. One of the main factors influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the Family Law Act which reduced the grounds for divorce to one, irrevocable breakdown of marriage. This subsequently resulted in an increase in the numbers of people divorcing and hence a corresponding increase in the number of divorcees remarrying.



Over the last 10 years, males have shown a higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1979 and 1989, more divorced males remarried than

divorced females despite the fact that divorced females outnumbered them in the population. Although 20 per cent more widowed females than widowed males have married since 1979, there are over four times as many widows as widowers in the population and so, on a proportional basis, widowed males show a greater tendency to remarry than their female counterparts.

7.23 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
1969	91.9	3.3	4.8
1974	90.0	3.2	6.8
1979	78.0	3.5	18.4
1984	75.4	3.0	21.6
1988	75.0	2.8	22.2
1989	74.4	2.9	22.8

Source: Marriages (3304.3).

7.7.2 Divorces

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

A large peak in the crude divorce rate occurred in 1976 indicating the large number of divorces granted during the first year of operation of the Family Law Act. The rates have decreased since then but are still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act than under the earlier *Matrimonial Causes Act* legislation.

The median age at divorce has been increasing for several years. The tendency towards deferral of marriage by younger persons, and the growing proportions of people divorcing more than once, are contributing factors which have led to this increase. The median age of husbands who divorced in 1989 was 38.2 years at the time of their divorce compared with 35.3 years for wives.

7.24 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1979	1987	1988	1989
Divorces granted	5,811	6,918	7,690	7,123
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.64	10.29	10.39	10.49
Divorces involving children	3,687	4,204	4,605	4,244

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

Source: Divorces (3305.3).

The proportion of second and further divorces has stabilised after increasing significantly over the last few years. In 1989, 16.6 per cent of males and 15.9 per cent of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1979, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were much lower at 7.5 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively.

7.25 MEDIAN DURATION OF MARRIAGE BY MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1989 (years)

Sex	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	11.81	6.40	7.62
Females	11.82	8.29	7.48

Source: Divorces (3305.3).

7.8 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from 2.8 million in 1989 to between 3.9 and 4.2 million by the year 2011 and between 4.5 and 5.2 million by 2031. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 3.3 per cent from 1988 to 1989, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.5 and 1.8 per cent in the period 1989 to 2011 and between 0.7 and 1.1 per cent during the years 2011 to 2031.

Population projections illustrate the change in the population which would occur if various assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period. Alternative projections are prepared in recognition of the uncertainty of these trends.

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

State or Territory	1989	2011	2031
New South Wales	34.3	32.6-33.1	31.6-32.8
Victoria	25.7	24.5-24.9	23.7-24.5
Queensland	16.8	18.4-18.9	18.9-20.0
South Australia	8.5	7.5-7.6	6.8-7.0
Western Australia	9.5	11.0-11.4	12.0-12.7
Tasmania	2.7	2.2-2.3	1.8-2.0
Northern Territory	0.9	0.9-1.0	0.9-1.3
A.C.T.	1.7	1.8-1.9	1.8-2.1

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

7.27 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expectation of life at age (years)			
	0	25	45	65
<i>Males</i>				
1988 (actual)	73.3	50.0	31.3	15.0
2021	78.3	54.2	35.1	17.8
2031	79.2	55.0	35.8	18.3
<i>Females</i>				
1988 (actual)	79.8	56.0	36.7	19.2
2021	83.3	58.9	39.4	21.4
2031	84.1	59.6	40.1	22.0

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

Distribution of the population between the States and Territories of Australia is projected to change,

with Queensland, Western Australia and the two Territories each expected to increase their share of the population.

Although Queensland's population is projected to continue growing, there will be an increasing reliance on migration to maintain this growth. With decreasing birth rates and increases in the elderly population, Queensland's natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to decrease significantly from 21,600 in 1989 to between 7,500 and minus 2,900 in 2031.

7.28 PROJECTED MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES (years)

State or Territory	1989	2011	2031
New South Wales	32.5	38.4-39.4	41.7-43.9
Victoria	32.0	38.1-39.0	41.1-43.0
Queensland	31.2	38.1-39.1	41.9-44.2
South Australia	32.9	39.8-40.7	43.5-45.7
Western Australia	30.8	36.7-37.9	39.9-42.0
Tasmania	31.8	39.9-40.9	45.3-48.0
Northern Territory	26.5	30.3-31.0	32.1-33.4
A.C.T.	28.7	34.4-35.5	37.1-39.1
Australia	31.9	38.2-39.0	41.5-43.5

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

With mortality rates assumed to continue decreasing, the expectation of life is projected to increase. As an example, a 65 year old man retiring in 2021 will have 15 per cent more time left to live than his present-day counterpart.

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



Photo: Department of Administrative Services

Associated with the projected ageing of the population are changes to the proportion of the population in the various age groups, such as the 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over.

Of particular interest is the projected fluctuation in the dependency ratio, which measures the number of children (0 to 14 years) and elderly (65 years and over) per 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years). The dependency ratio is projected to decline gradually from 50.3 in 1989 to between 46.9 and 48.6 in 2011, before rising in the following years to reach between 58.7 and 61.0 in the year 2031. The initial decline will be due to the decrease in the proportion of children in the population outweighing the increase in the proportion of the elderly. However, once the *baby boom* generation begins to turn 65 years of age, their effect will outweigh the decreasing proportion of children, resulting in the rise after 2006 of the dependency ratio.

7.9 REFERENCES

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Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3), annual
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Estimated Resident Population (3212.3), irregular
Migration Patterns (3216.3), irregular
Marriages (3304.3), annual
- Divorces* (3305.3), annual
Births (3306.3), annual
Deaths (3307.3), annual
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Demography: Small Area Summary (3309.3), annual
Fertility Trends in Queensland (3310.3), irregular
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- ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:
- Census 86*
Age and Sex of Persons in Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Divisions (2456.0)
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Projections of the Populations of States and Territories (3222.0), irregular
Births (3301.0), annual
Deaths (3302.0), annual
Perinatal Deaths (3304.0), annual
Marriages (3306.0), annual
Divorces (3307.0), annual
Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0), annual
Interstate Migration, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (3411.0), irregular



Students at Camooweal State School

Photos: *Department of Administrative Services*

Crowd enjoying the Royal National Show, Brisbane





Crocodile skin tannery, Townsville

Photo: Department of Business, Industrial and Regional Development

Chapter 8

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

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Chapter 8

LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The Queensland labour market had improved during the period from 1984 to 1989. However, during 1990, the labour market experienced a considerable downturn.

Both Commonwealth and State Governments are providing assistance and support in an effort to improve employment prospects. The main thrust of this support in 1989-90 has been training and the reduction of inequalities in the labour force. Governments have initiated a range of programs aimed at those traditionally most disadvantaged including the young, the unskilled, sole parents, women, the disabled, Aboriginal persons and older workers.

8.1 THE LABOUR FORCE

Employment levels and the civilian population aged 15 years and over have consistently risen throughout the 1980s. However, the increase in the labour force in 1990 was less than the increase in the civilian population resulting in a fall in the participation rate during that year.

8.1 LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND

<i>At</i> <i>November</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Participation</i> <i>rate</i>
	'000	%
1985	1,189.4	61.2
1986	1,247.2	62.4
1987	1,252.8	61.0
1988	1,318.1	62.0
1989	1,408.7	64.0
1990	1,441.9	63.7

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Although the labour force increased in size during 1990, the size of the employed population remained static, which resulted in the number of

unemployed rising from 85,500 persons at November 1989 to 118,700 persons at November 1990.

8.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND

<i>At</i> <i>November</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in the</i> <i>labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000
1985	1,091.1	98.2	754.4	1,943.7
1986	1,137.6	109.6	751.9	1,999.1
1987	1,144.8	108.0	802.1	2,055.0
1988	1,228.5	89.7	806.3	2,124.4
1989	1,323.3	85.5	794.1	2,202.8
1990	1,323.2	118.7	820.7	2,262.6

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

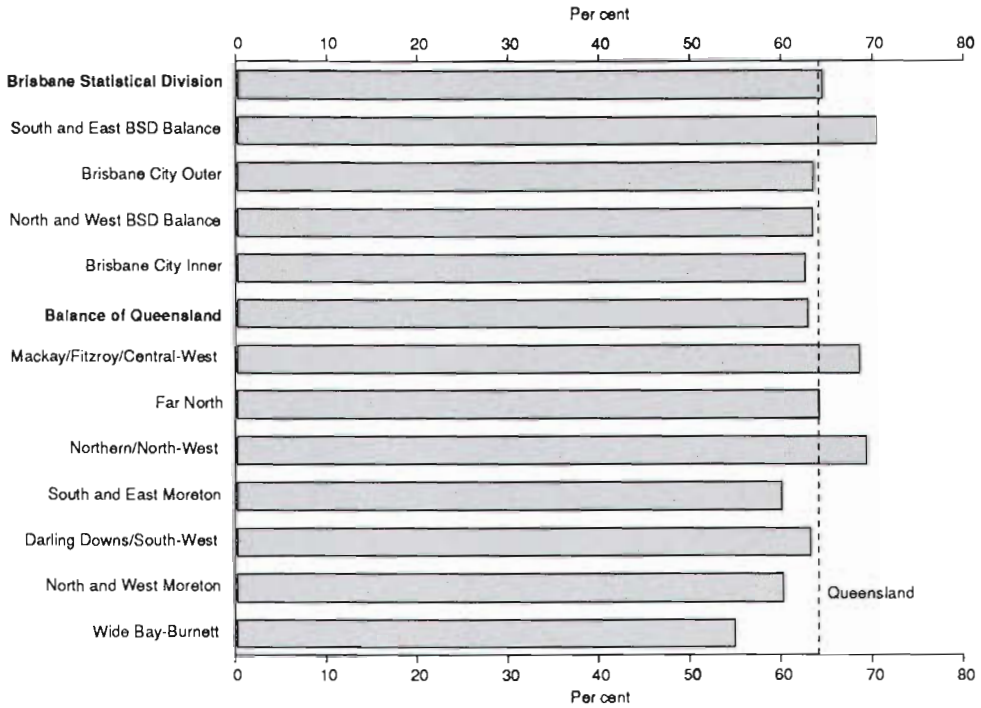
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

8.1.1 Characteristics of the Labour Force

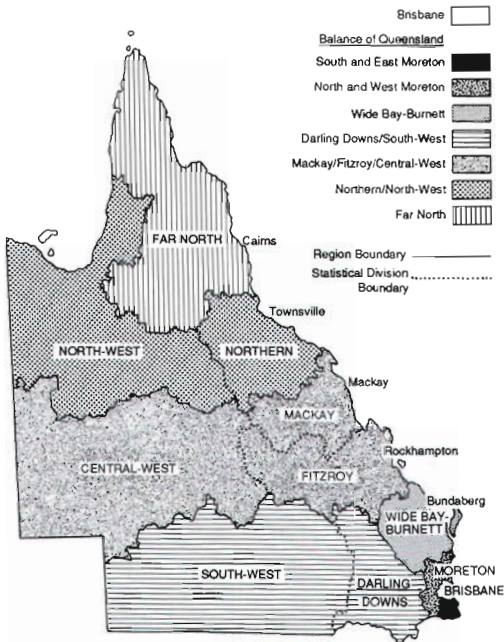
The civilian labour force in Queensland was estimated to be 1,441,900 persons at November 1990, having risen by 33,200 persons, or 2.4 per cent, in the previous 12 months. The proportion of civilians aged 15 years and over who participated in the labour force was 63.7 per cent with the male rate being 75.4 per cent compared with 52.3 per cent for females.

Approximately 46 per cent of Queensland's working age population lived in the Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) and accounted for the same proportion of the labour force. While the participation rates for the BSD and the balance of Queensland were similar to the State average (approximately 64 per cent), there were fairly wide fluctuations within the smaller regions comprising these areas. The Mackay/Fitzroy/Central-West Region has the highest participation rates in the

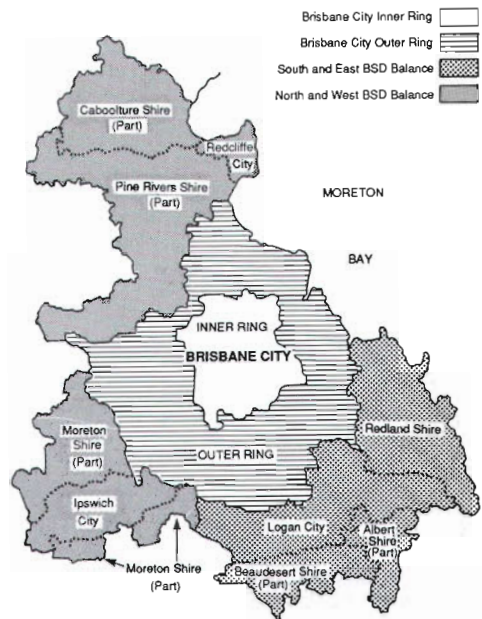
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1990



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION



State at 81.8 per cent for males, 53.6 per cent for females and 68.2 per cent for persons in November 1990. This compares with the Wide Bay-Burnett Region which generally has the lowest participation rates at 68.7 per cent for males, 43.2 per cent for females and 55.7 per cent for persons.

Approximately half of the labour force was in the 25 to 44 years age group with the 15 to 24 years range and those 45 years and over being almost equally represented at 24.4 per cent and 25.4 per cent, respectively. Over 81 per cent of persons in the labour force were born in Australia and over 62 per cent were married.

8.1.2 Employment

The total number of employed persons at November 1990 was 1,323,200, which is marginally fewer than the figure recorded 12 months earlier. The number of males employed dropped 12,100 over the 12 months while the number of females employed increased 12,000. This increase in female employment was mainly caused by an increase of 7,400 in the number of females working part-time.

8.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1990

Industry division	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	'000		'000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	63.2	8.2	27.6	5.0
Mining	22.3	2.9	* 1.6	* 0.3
Manufacturing	116.0	15.0	37.9	6.9
Electricity, gas and water	11.5	1.5	* 1.6	* 0.3
Construction	86.8	11.2	19.2	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	154.1	20.0	148.0	26.9
Transport and storage	60.6	7.8	14.8	2.7
Communication	16.4	2.1	6.1	1.1
Finance, property and business services	69.3	9.0	63.5	11.5
Public administration and defence	36.5	4.7	16.2	2.9
Community services	83.5	10.8	153.5	27.9
Recreation, personal and other services	52.2	6.8	60.8	11.0
Total	772.4	100.0	550.8	100.0

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

Approximately 42 per cent of employed women worked part-time compared to just over 9 per cent of males. The number of males working part-time fell by 500 over the 12 months to 70,800 and the number of women working part-time rose by 7,400

to reach 229,200. Of women working part-time, approximately 70 per cent were married compared with 57 per cent of women working full-time.

The wholesale and retail trade division provided the highest number of jobs overall. This industry division was the largest employer of males with 154,100 or 20.0 per cent and had the second highest level of female employment at 148,000 (26.9 per cent). Slightly more females, 153,500 or 27.9 per cent, were employed in the community services industry division. The manufacturing division was the second highest source of jobs for males employing 116,000. The distribution of employment across industries has changed very little since November 1989.

8.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1990

Occupation group	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	'000		'000	
Managers and administrators	105.1	13.6	37.1	6.7
Professionals	83.4	10.8	56.7	10.3
Paraprofessionals	39.1	5.1	32.1	5.8
Tradespersons	186.2	24.1	20.2	3.7
Clerks	46.4	6.0	176.2	32.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	82.8	10.7	147.9	26.9
Plant and machine operators and drivers	82.8	10.7	11.6	2.1
Labourers and related workers	146.7	19.0	69.0	12.5
Total	772.4	100.0	550.8	100.0

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

In November 1990, 186,200 or just over 24 per cent of working men were classified as tradespersons. Labouring and related occupations made up the next highest occupation category with 146,700 male workers. Women worked predominantly as clerks (176,200) with another 147,900 being salespersons and personal service workers. The proportion of workers classified as professionals or paraprofessionals was almost the same for each sex but the proportion of females who were managers or administrators was only 6.7 per cent compared with 13.6 per cent of males.

8.1.3 Unemployment

The 12 months to November 1990 saw a rise of 2.1 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 8.2 per cent. The unemployment rate for males in November 1990 was 8.6 per cent compared with 7.7 per cent for females.

For those unemployed, the length of time without a job rose from a median duration of 11 weeks in November 1989 to 13 weeks in November 1990. The number of long-term unemployed, those out of work for 1 year or longer, also rose, from 18,000 in November 1989 to 20,300 in November 1990.

8.5 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	November 1989		November 1990	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 4	10.5	13.5	15.0	10.7
4 and under 8	6.2	5.8	12.5	6.5
8 and under 13	3.4	4.3	9.3	5.2
13 and under 26	7.0	4.2	8.9	8.2
26 and under 52	5.8	6.7	12.8	9.3
52 and over	11.5	6.5	14.0	6.3
Total	44.6	40.9	72.5	46.2

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Unemployment rates tended to be slightly higher outside the BSD. The rate in the BSD was 7.8 per cent for males and 7.7 per cent for females. The rate for both males and females for the remainder of Queensland was 8.4 per cent.

Persons aged 15 to 19 years were affected by a lack of jobs and the unemployment rate for this group rose from 13.7 per cent in November 1989 to 18.3 per cent in November 1990.

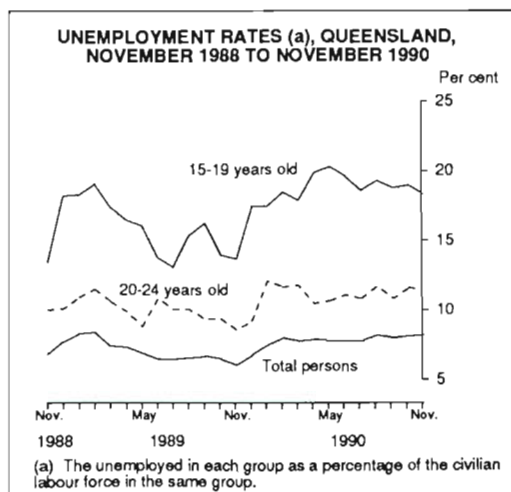
For those in the labour force who were born overseas, the unemployment rate in November 1990 was 11.0 per cent in comparison with 7.6 per cent for those born in Australia. More recent arrivals however, who have come to Australia since the beginning of 1986, had an even higher unemployment rate of 14.5 per cent.

8.6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1990

Region	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	611.4	57.8	669.1	367.2	8.6	64.6		
Brisbane City Inner Ring	179.1	12.9	192.0	114.5	6.7	62.7		
Brisbane City Outer Ring	188.9	17.5	206.4	118.1	8.5	63.6		
South and East BSD Balance	120.3	13.9	134.2	56.1	10.3	70.5		
North and West BSD Balance	123.1	13.4	136.5	78.5	9.8	63.5		
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	711.8	61.0	772.8	453.5	7.9	63.0		
South and East Moreton	120.3	12.8	133.2	88.5	9.6	60.1		
North and West Moreton	102.9	12.3	115.2	75.9	10.7	60.3		
Wide Bay-Burnett	80.3	5.7	86.0	70.4	6.7	55.0		
Darling Downs/South-West	94.5	4.4	99.0	57.3	4.5	63.3		
Mackay/Fitzroy/Central-West	139.3	9.0	148.3	67.8	6.1	68.6		
Northern/North-West	103.0	9.6	112.6	49.6	8.5	69.4		
Far North	71.5	7.1	78.5	43.8	9.0	64.2		
Queensland	1,323.2	118.7	1,441.9	820.7	8.2	63.7		

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

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).



8.1.4 Labour Force Status of Families

In June 1990, 1,755,500 persons in Queensland, almost 85 per cent of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over, lived in family households. Of the remainder, 169,000 lived alone and 141,200 lived with other persons who were not family members. Of the total 750,500 families in Queensland, married-couple families (including de facto) made up 86.3 per cent, one-parent families with a female parent 6.5 per cent, one-parent families with a male parent 1.2 per cent and other families accounted for 5.9 per cent.

The rate of participation in the labour force for married-couple families was 80 per cent for husbands and 54 per cent for wives. This compared with a participation rate for one-parent families with a male parent of 71 per cent and 51 per cent

for those with a female parent. However, the unemployment rate for one-parent families was more than double the rate for husband and wife couples.

Married-couple families included 49 per cent with both partners employed, 26 per cent with the husband employed and the wife not in the labour force and 18 per cent where neither partner was in the labour force. In the majority of families where neither partner was in the labour force, there were no dependent children.

8.7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILIES, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1990 (*'000*)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Married-couple families</i>	647.8
One or both spouses unemployed	36.7
Both unemployed	4.3
Unemployed husband and employed wife	5.1
Unemployed wife and employed husband	12.1
Unemployed husband and wife not in the labour force	14.1
Unemployed wife and husband not in the labour force	* 1.0
Neither spouse unemployed	611.1
Both employed	314.2
Employed husband and wife not in the labour force	167.7
Employed wife and husband not in the labour force	13.5
Neither spouse in the labour force	115.8
<i>One-parent families</i>	58.1
Parent unemployed	4.6
Male parent	—
Female parent	4.6
Parent not unemployed	53.5
Employed male parent	6.6
Employed female parent	20.1
Male parent not in the labour force	2.6
Female parent not in the labour force	24.2
<i>Other families</i>	44.6
Family head unemployed	2.4
Family head not unemployed	42.2
Family head employed	19.9
Family head not in the labour force	22.3
Total	750.5

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (6224.0).

For persons in Queensland not living as members of a family, the labour force participation rate varied from 43 per cent for those living alone to 85 per cent for persons living with other non-family members.

8.1.5 Labour Mobility in Queensland

The mobility of the labour force is the extent to which workers, whether employees or self-employed, change jobs. This may involve a change of employer or business at either the same or a different location, or else a move to a different

location with or without a change of employer or business.

In February 1990, a study of the labour force showed that 1,465,700 persons had worked at some time during the previous 12 months and almost 24 per cent (356,400) had changed jobs. Over 83 per cent of these changes involved a change of employer, while a change of locality but with the same employer was made by the remainder. More males than females changed jobs, 24.6 per cent in comparison with 23.9 per cent.

Of those persons who had worked at some time during the previous 12 months, 1,301,800 were working in February 1990, with the remainder either looking for work (57,400) or not in the labour force (106,500). A total of 71 per cent of those working in February 1990 had been with the same employer or business for the previous 12 months. A change to employment in another industry was made by 8 per cent of persons employed in both February 1989 and 1990 while 7 per cent changed to another occupation.

8.8 JOB MOBILITY, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1990 (*'000*)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
No job mobility	632.9	476.5	1,109.3
<i>Job mobility</i>	206.7	149.7	356.4
Changed employer	170.7	126.7	297.4
Changed locality but not employer	35.9	23.1	59.0
Total	839.5	626.2	1,465.7

Source: Labour Mobility (6209.0).

8.1.6 Females in the Labour Force

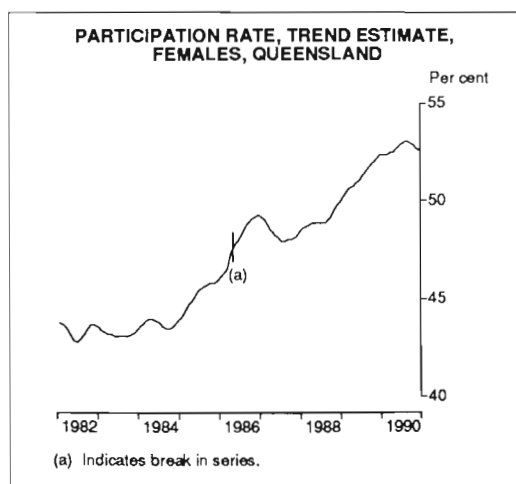
The civilian population of Queensland aged 15 years and over was estimated at 2,262,600 in November 1990. Women accounted for 1,141,300 or 50.4 per cent of the total. In the past 10 years, the number of women in the civilian population in Queensland rose by 34.3 per cent, while the number in the labour force increased by 58.4 per cent, reaching 596,900 in November 1990. The male labour force rose by only 32.5 per cent over the decade, keeping pace with the 34.0 per cent increase in the population of working age. Women represented 41 per cent of the labour force, compared with just 37 per cent 10 years earlier.

Participation Rates

Female participation in the work force increased fairly steadily in the late 1970s then rose more rapidly in the early and mid-1980s. In September 1988, the participation rate first reached 50 per cent for women and by November 1990 it had risen to 52.3 per cent.

Participation rates in November 1990 were highest in the 20 to 24 years age group with rates

of 77 per cent for all women and 84 per cent for women who were not married. In contrast, married women had the highest rate in the 35 to 44 years age group, with 69 per cent either working or looking for work. Married women with children aged under 15 years had a participation rate of 57 per cent, higher than the rate for all women.



Employed Women

In November 1990, 550,800 women were employed in Queensland. This represented 41.6 per cent of the employed population in the State. Just under 26 per cent were aged between 15 and 24 years and 51 per cent were aged 25 to 44 years. Of the 362,200 new jobs created since November 1980, 201,000, or 55 per cent, were taken up by women.

Relatively few working women were employers; only 5.1 per cent of the total employed female work force. Similarly, only 9.4 per cent were self-employed. In contrast, 6.8 per cent of male workers were employers and 12.1 per cent were self-employed. The vast majority of women worked for a wage or salary although 1.2 per cent were employed as unpaid helpers in a family business or on a farm.

Industry

As a proportion of total workers women are relatively over-represented in the wholesale and retail trade; finance, property and business services; community services; and recreation, personal and other services industries. These industries have seen strong growth in the number of new jobs over the past few years and many of these jobs have been taken up by women. With the exception of wholesale and retail trade, women represented over half of all employed persons in these industries.

Occupation

Clerical workers were mainly women, representing 79.2 per cent of this occupational group. They also dominated the sales and personal service workers group, comprising 64.1 per cent of all such workers. In contrast, only 9.8 per cent were tradespersons, a traditionally male-dominated occupation group.

8.10 EMPLOYED WOMEN BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupation group	November			Increase, 1988 to 1990
	1988	1989	1990	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Managers and administrators	25.3	31.1	37.1	46.6
Professionals	51.8	58.6	56.7	9.5
Paraprofessionals	27.2	28.1	32.1	18.0
Tradespersons	20.7	19.9	20.2	-2.4
Clerks	151.3	166.7	176.2	16.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	132.1	142.3	147.9	12.0
Plant and machine operators and drivers	8.6	10.7	11.6	34.9
Labourers and related workers	63.8	81.2	69.0	8.2
Total	480.9	538.8	550.8	14.5

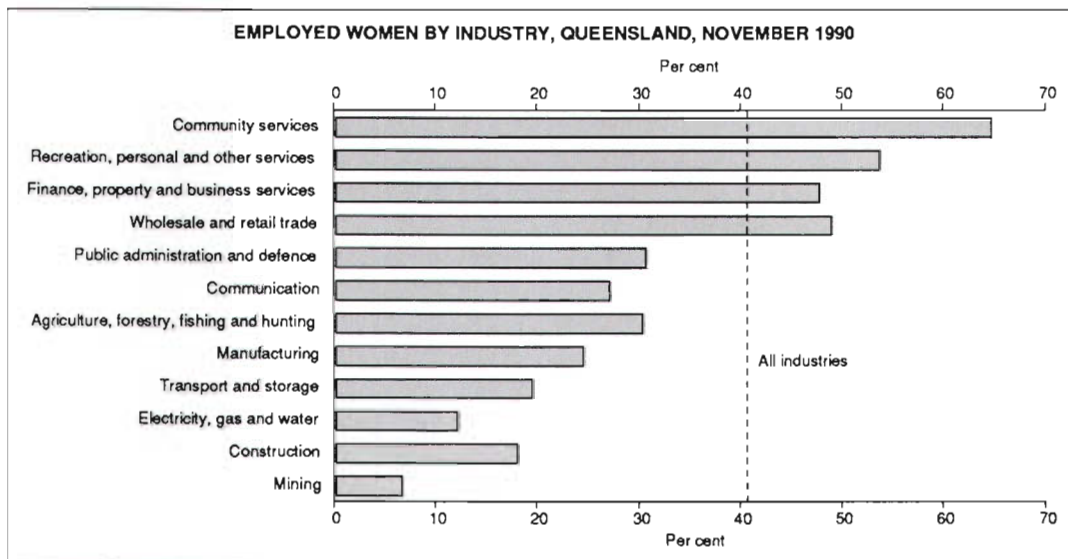
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The female work force increased by 14.5 per cent during the 3 years to November 1990. Nearly 60 per cent of these women found jobs as clerks, salespersons and personal service workers. However, the

8.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

At November	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for full-time work						
				for full-time work	Total					
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
1980	217.5	132.2	349.8	18.7	27.1	376.8	473.2	850.0	7.2	44.3
1986	273.5	176.3	449.8	31.5	47.2	497.0	510.2	1,007.1	9.5	49.3
1987	256.8	197.1	453.8	30.7	43.7	497.5	539.1	1,036.6	8.8	48.0
1988	287.9	193.0	480.9	27.6	40.6	521.5	550.6	1,072.1	7.8	48.6
1989	317.0	221.8	538.8	27.3	40.9	579.7	531.5	1,111.1	7.1	52.2
1990	321.6	229.2	550.8	31.4	46.2	596.9	544.3	1,141.3	7.7	52.3

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).



most significant proportional growth occurred in the relatively small managers and administrators group with a 46.6 per cent increase during the same period. Tradespersons were the only occupation group to decline (2.4 per cent).

Hours Worked

Less than 10 per cent of employed males worked part-time, but over 40 per cent of women workers were in this category. Married women were more likely to work part-time with 53.7 per cent working less than 35 hours each week. Married women who had children aged under 15 years also tended to work part-time, with 60.0 per cent opting for a shorter working week. Many women returning to the work force take up part-time employment and this sector of the labour market has seen strong growth over the past decade, with 134,500 new jobs of which 97,000 were filled by women.

Weekly Earnings

In August 1990, women working full-time for wages or salary earned an average of \$402 a week in their main job. Women employed in the mining industry had the highest earnings, while those employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting earned the least. Professional women earned more than their counterparts in other occupations while labourers and related workers were the least well paid, earning \$77 less a week than the average for all women working full-time.

Although pay differentials between men and women have been decreasing over the years as women enter the traditionally male-dominated occupations, women's earnings were still only 77 per cent of male earnings for full-time workers in August 1990. On an industry basis, female workers

in communication earned 86 per cent of male earnings, while women employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry division received only 60 per cent of male earnings. Women employed as professionals earned 79 per cent of male earnings, compared with plant and machine operators and drivers whose earnings were less than two-thirds of their male counterparts.

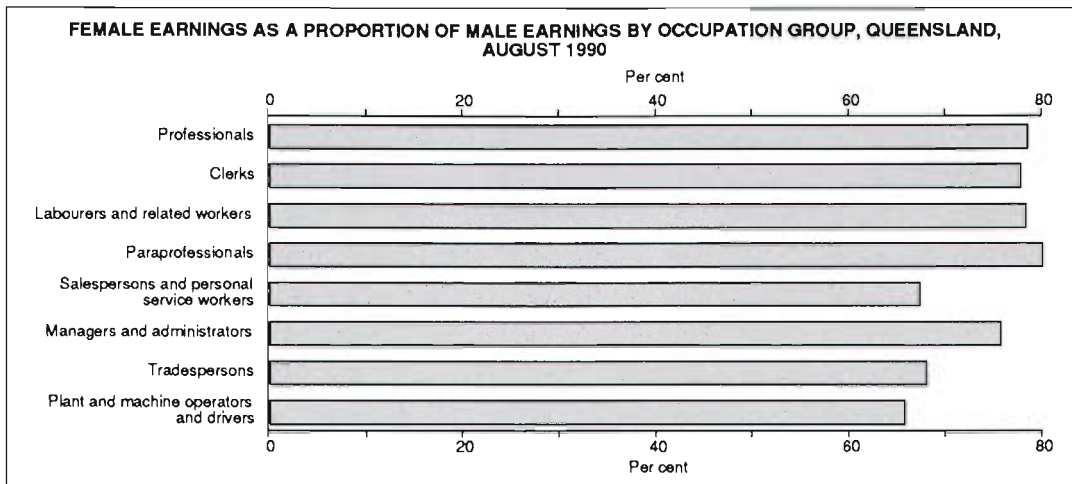
Unemployed Women

There were 46,200 unemployed women in Queensland in November 1990, representing 7.7 per cent of the female labour force. Almost 68 per cent of these women were looking for full-time work.

Married women had an unemployment rate of 5 per cent compared with 12 per cent for women who were not married. Almost 61 per cent of unemployed, married women and 73 per cent of unemployed, not married women were seeking a full-time position. Over half of unemployed married women with responsibility for children under 15 years of age were looking for a part-time job. Unemployment rates were higher for younger women, with 17.4 per cent of teenagers and 10.8 per cent of 20 to 24 year olds, who wanted a job, unable to find work. Male unemployment rates were higher than those for females at all ages from 15 to 64 years.

Women Not in the Labour Force

Over half a million women aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force in November 1990. About 32 per cent were aged 65 years and over and 60 per cent were married. In September 1990 the majority of women who were not in the labour force were caring for a home and/or children, while just under 11 per cent were attending



an educational institution. Most women who were not working or looking for work but who had previously been employed, had left their job voluntarily either to get married, to have children or to retire.

Women Employed at Home

Women represented 71.4 per cent of persons employed at home in April 1989, with 38,700 workers. At 8 per cent of the female work force, this type of employment is of considerable significance. Over one-quarter were aged 25 to 34 years, and one-third were aged 35 to 44 years. Over half had children aged under 15 years and 16 per cent had children under 3 years of age. Sixty-one per cent of women working at home who had children of school or preschool age worked less than 20 hours a week. This illustrates the desire by many women to combine a career with child-rearing, without having to leave the home environment to work.

Three-fifths of all women working at home worked less than 20 hours a week and one-fifth worked for 40 hours or more. For over 90 per cent of the women, their home-based employment was their main job. The majority worked in the construction, wholesale and retail trade, finance, property and business services and community services industries. Most of the workers were engaged in clerical duties, with sales and personal service workers and professionals being the other main occupation groups.

Trade Union Membership

Approximately one-third of women workers surveyed in August 1989 belonged to a trade union, compared with 42 per cent of male workers. In the industries employing significant numbers of women, union membership is traditionally lower than average. Of these industries, recreation, personal

and other services had the lowest level of membership at 18 per cent, while community services had the highest level of female membership at 43 per cent.

Employment Benefits

Approximately 4.8 per cent of women working in a full-time job received no employment benefits in August 1990, compared with 5.2 per cent of full-time male workers. Leave was the most common benefit, with over 88 per cent of women workers eligible for annual and sick leave and 72 per cent having access to long service leave. Nearly 59 per cent were covered by a superannuation scheme and 22 per cent received goods and services. Only 9 per cent received any transport benefit compared with 24 per cent of male workers. Child-care benefits were very rarely received.

Benefits for part-time workers were relatively rare, with only about 60 per cent receiving any benefits at all. Goods and services were received by about one-quarter of workers while leave of any type was available to just over 25 per cent of part-time women employees.

8.2 EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

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

8.2.1 Training Expenditure

During July to September 1989 a survey of 2,000 employers in Australia was conducted to assess the level of expenditure on formal training.

Queensland employers generally spend less than the Australian average on training. Total training expenditure for the survey period represented 1.9 per cent of gross wages and salaries in Queensland compared with 2.2 per cent for Australia. While 22.1 per cent of employers in Australia reported expenditure on training, the figure for Queensland was the lowest of any of the States at 10.3 per cent.

8.11 TRAINING EXPENDITURE FOR ALL EMPLOYERS, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1989

Particulars	Unit	Queensland	Australia
Training expenditure (a)	%	1.9	2.2
Training expenditure per employee	\$	105.7	132.9
Training hours per employee	hours	4.4	5.7
Employers reporting training expenditure (b)	%	10.3	22.1

(a) As a proportion of gross wages and salaries. (b) As a proportion of all employers.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0).

The cost per hour of training in Queensland, however, was the highest of any State. Queensland employers who reported expenditure on training, spent an average of \$24.10 per training hour compared with the Australian average of \$23.10 per training hour.

8.2.2 Apprentices

In May 1990 there were a total of 25,200 apprentices in Queensland which was an overall increase of 3,500 from the figure for May 1989. There has been a decrease, however, in the number of first-year apprentices from 8,200 to 7,700 over the same period.

8.13 APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	May		
	1988	1989	1990
Year of apprenticeship			
First	6,400	8,200	7,700
Second	3,800	3,900	6,300
Third	6,600	5,000	6,000
Fourth and fifth	5,200	4,700	5,200
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	3,800	4,400	4,500
Electrical and electronic	4,000	* 2,600	3,800
Building	3,700	4,500	4,800
Vehicle	* 2,600	4,000	4,400
Hairdressing	* 2,700	* 1,400	3,100
Other	5,200	4,700	4,600
Total	22,000	21,700	25,200

Source: Transition From Education to Work (6227.0).

8.12 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1990

Educational attainment	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemploy- ment rate		Partici- pation rate
					Total	%	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications	588.5	30.0	618.4	134.3	752.7	4.8	82.2
Degree	111.1	3.9	115.0	14.4	129.4	3.4	88.9
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	223.3	9.3	232.7	40.9	273.5	4.0	85.1
Certificate or diploma	243.7	15.8	259.4	76.2	335.6	6.1	77.3
Other	10.3	* 1.0	11.3	* 2.8	14.2	* 9.1	79.9
Without post-school qualifications (a)	678.3	71.1	749.4	385.1	1,134.5	9.5	66.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	171.9	18.2	190.1	61.3	251.4	9.6	75.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	500.5	51.8	552.3	318.4	870.7	9.4	63.4
Left at age							
16 years or over	151.6	15.5	166.9	66.7	233.6	9.3	71.4
18 years or over	* 2.9	* 1.3	4.1	* 1.3	5.4	* 30.9	76.6
16 or 17 years	148.7	14.2	162.8	65.4	228.2	8.7	71.3
15 years or under	349.0	36.4	385.3	251.8	637.2	9.4	60.5
14 or 15 years	316.2	32.3	348.4	204.2	552.6	9.3	63.0
13 years or under	32.8	4.1	36.9	47.6	84.6	11.2	43.7
Never attended school	* 0.7	* 0.3	* 1.1	3.3	4.3	* 32.8	* 24.6
Still at school	23.4	8.7	32.1	56.7	88.8	27.1	36.1
Total	1,290.2	109.8	1,400.0	576.1	1,976.0	7.8	70.8

(a) Including persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

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

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

In 1989	In May 1990	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Full-time	Full-time	49.7	10.8	60.4	87.3	147.7	17.8	40.9
	Part-time	6.5	* 1.0	7.5	* 0.7	8.2	* 13.5	91.7
	Not attending	51.6	11.3	62.9	4.9	67.8	17.9	92.8
	Total	107.8	23.1	130.8	92.8	223.7	17.6	58.5
Part-time	Full-time	* 2.7	* —	* 2.7	* 1.5	4.3	* 0.0	* 64.1
	Part-time	43.2	1.7	44.9	3.6	48.5	* 3.8	92.6
	Not attending	59.9	3.3	63.2	10.4	73.6	5.2	85.9
	Total	105.9	5.0	110.8	15.5	126.4	4.5	87.7
Did not attend	Full-time	5.5	* 0.8	6.2	5.9	12.1	* 12.1	51.2
	Part-time	28.9	* 2.1	31.0	4.1	35.2	* 6.8	88.3
	Not attending	1,065.9	82.2	1,148.1	362.3	1,510.4	7.2	76.0
	Total	1,100.2	85.1	1,185.3	372.4	1,557.7	7.2	76.1
Total	Full-time	57.8	11.5	69.4	94.7	164.1	16.6	42.3
	Part-time	78.7	4.8	83.5	8.4	91.9	5.8	90.9
	Not attending	1,177.4	96.7	1,274.1	377.6	1,651.7	7.6	77.1
	Total	1,313.9	113.1	1,427.0	480.7	1,907.7	7.9	74.8

Source: Transition from Education to Work (6227.0).

The number of electrical and electronic trade apprentices increased by 1,200 to 3,800 and the number of hairdressing apprentices more than doubled in the 12 months to May 1990.

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

8.2.3 Educational Attainment

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In February 1990, 44.2 per cent of the labour force had obtained some type of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 39.8 per cent in February 1985. A certificate or diploma was the most common type of (post-school) qualification held.

8.2.4 Transition from Education to Work

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

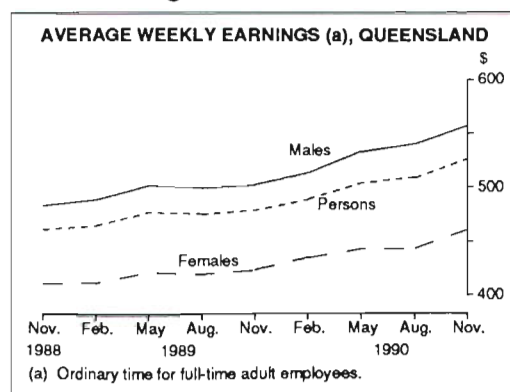
There were 223,700 persons who attended full-time at an educational institution in Queensland at some time in 1989. Of these, in May 1990, 147,700 (66.0 per cent) were still attending full-time,

8,200 (3.7 per cent) were attending part-time, while a further 67,800 were not attending. This latter group consisted of 51,600 (76.1 per cent) who were employed, 11,300 (16.7 per cent) unemployed and 4,900 (7.2 per cent) who were not in the labour force.

8.3 WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

8.3.1 Earnings



During the 12 months to November 1990, average weekly earnings for full-time adult

employees in Queensland increased by 9.9 per cent in comparison with a national increase of 6.6 per cent. The Queensland average of \$560.80 was the second lowest in Australia.

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of \$602.90 a week in November 1990 compared with the Australian average of \$635.80 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of \$472.00 a week was \$29.20 less than the Australian figure. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in November 1990 was \$462.20 which was \$28.40 below the Australian average.

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

State or Territory	November		Percentage change
	1989	1990	
	\$	\$	
New South Wales	571.00	608.90	6.6
Victoria	559.30	588.40	5.2
Queensland	510.40	560.80	9.9
South Australia	531.40	567.00	6.7
Western Australia	551.90	590.20	6.9
Tasmania	526.40	556.90	5.8
Northern Territory	567.80	610.30	7.5
ACT	599.20	648.30	8.2
Australia	553.80	590.60	6.6

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in November 1990 was \$526.30 a week which was 9.9 per cent above the November 1989 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose by 7.5 per cent.

8.3.2 Labour Costs

8.16 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1988-89 (\$)

State or Territory	Cost per employee		
	Earnings (a)	Other labour costs	Major labour costs
New South Wales	22,462	2,361	24,823
Victoria	21,764	2,448	24,212
Queensland	20,052	1,643	21,695
South Australia	20,135	2,146	22,281
Western Australia	21,998	2,380	24,378
Tasmania	19,798	1,884	21,682
Northern Territory	21,483	1,816	23,299
ACT	19,755	2,107	21,862
Australia	21,572	2,243	23,815

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

Source: Major Labour Costs (6348.0).

In 1988-89 for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid out for earnings, an additional 1.6 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 3.1 cents in payroll tax, 2.9 cents in employer

contributions to superannuation schemes and 0.6 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 8.2 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of \$1,643 per employee.

The Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of \$21,695, compared with an average cost of \$23,815 for Australia.

8.3.3 Trade Unions

The proportion of employees in Queensland who are members of a trade union has declined over the last few years. In 1990, 48 per cent of employees belonged to a trade union. Female membership was lower at 38 per cent compared with 55 per cent of males.

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

June	Males	Females	Persons
1986	61	41	53
1987	61	44	54
1988	59	40	51
1989	53	39	47
1990	55	38	48

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

After a long period of stability up to June 1987, when there were 137 trade unions with 456,300 members in Queensland, the number of unions had dropped to 126, with 473,100 members, by June 1990.

8.3.4 Award Rates of Pay Indexes

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

Period	Queensland	Australia
1988 —		
February	113.7	113.8
May	114.7	114.2
August	115.1	114.8
November	119.1	118.6
1989 —		
February	119.5	119.4
May	122.8	122.7
August	123.0	123.1
November	125.5	125.5
1990 —		
February	127.1	127.0
May	128.8	129.0
August	130.7	130.9
November	131.8	131.6

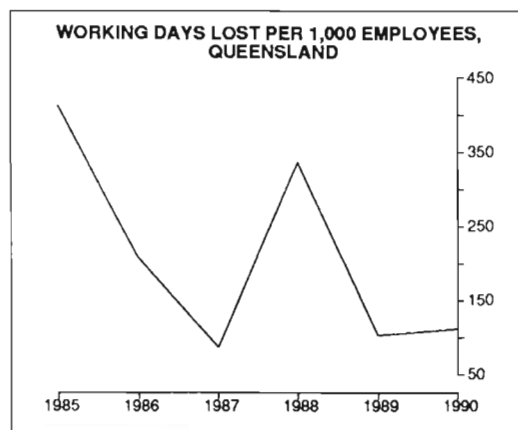
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0).

The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are constructed by weighting award rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment that existed at May 1985. This 'basket' of classifications and their weights remain constant

during the life of the index so changes in the indexes reflect general trends in award rates of pay over a period of time. All series are expressed as index numbers with a reference base of June 1985 = 100.0.

this, New South Wales had 280 and Tasmania 67 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

8.3.5 Industrial Disputes



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

State	Average	
	1985 to 1989	1990
New South Wales	297.8	280
Victoria	212.2	225
Queensland	228.6	112
South Australia	78.8	234
Western Australia	231.8	200
Tasmania	137.4	67
Australia (b)	230.4	216

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

Source: Industrial Disputes (6321.0).

In Queensland, the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees was only 112 compared with 216 for Australia for the 12 months ended December 1990. In contrast to

8.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

The Labour Force (6201.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Labour Statistics (6101.0), annual

The Labour Force (6203.0), monthly

Labour Mobility (6209.0), annual

Persons Not in the Labour Force (6220.0), annual

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

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

Transition from Education to Work (6227.0), annual

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0), annual

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

Employed Wage and Salary Earners (6248.0), quarterly

Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0), quarterly

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

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

Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly

Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0), annual

Major Labour Costs (6348.0), annual

Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0), irregular

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WELFARE

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Chapter 9

WELFARE

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

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

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

9.1 INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and benefits for income maintenance are administered mostly by the Department of Social Security or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs. It is possible for beneficiaries to legally receive payments from both Departments.

9.1.1 Age and Service Pensions

Age Pensions

Age pensions, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over. Eligibility is based on residence history, income and assets. The rate of pension payable is dependent on application of the

income test, unless a lower rate of pension is payable under the assets test. People over 70 years of age are no longer subject to the special income test which had applied since November 1983. A carer's pension is also payable to a pensioner's wife or carer who would not otherwise qualify for a pension. The carer's pension is payable to a person caring, at home on a long-term basis, for a severely handicapped aged pensioner. From 1 February 1988, eligibility was extended from spouses and near relatives to include non-relatives providing constant care. Pensions are indexed twice yearly by the CPI. The number of age pensioners in Queensland increased by 1.5 per cent between 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1990.

In the year ended 30 June 1990, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased by 0.5 per cent.

9.1 AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Age pensioners	202,487	205,605	208,654
Wife and carer pensioners	4,932	4,524	4,831
Total	207,419	210,129	213,485
Number per 1,000 population	92	74	73
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	539,194	1,233,419	(a) 1,367,163

(a) Including payments to 12,347 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The great majority of pensioners have assets below the allowable assets test limits and, therefore, are subject only to the income test. Under the income test, a single pensioner can have a weekly income of up to \$40 and still receive the maximum rate of pension. For married couples, the combined

allowable income is \$70 a week. Annual indexation of these limits will commence from July 1991.

For every dollar that income rises above these limits, the single pension is reduced by 50 cents a week and each of a married couple's pension is reduced by 25 cents a week. The thresholds are increased by \$12 for each child or dependent student.

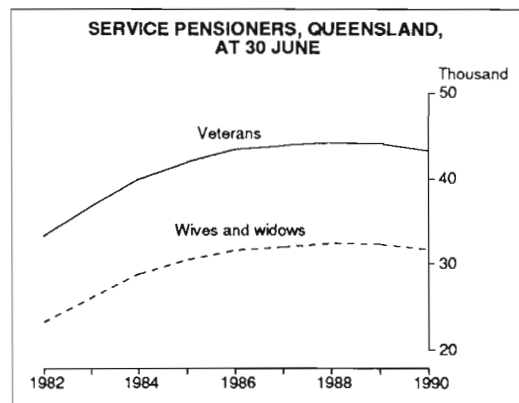
Service Pensions

Service pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 55 years (female) or 60 years (male) or who are permanently incapacitated for work. Service pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. The Department of Veterans' Affairs pays a carer's pension where an eligible veteran receives constant care from a person other than their spouse. Service pensions carry the same rates and range of additional payments as age pensions and are similarly indexed in line with movements in the CPI. Service pensions are subject to the same income and assets test arrangements as social security pensions, except that any disability pension received is not regarded as income for service pension income test purposes.

9.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	45,575	76,371	75,097
Veterans	27,474	44,097	43,348
Wives and widows	18,101	32,274	31,749
Pensioners per 1,000 population	20	27	26
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	99,468	396,038	424,297

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.



The number of service pensioners decreased 1.7 per cent in the year to 30 June 1990. At that date, 57.7 per cent of pensioners were veterans, the

remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1980, 60.3 per cent of the total number were veterans. Service pensions paid increased by 7.1 per cent between 1988-89 and 1989-90.

9.1.2 Invalid and Disability Pensions

Invalid Pensions

The Department of Social Security administers invalid pensions which are paid to those permanently incapacitated for work and the permanently blind. The former category is subject to the same income and assets tests for age pensioners under 70 years. Invalid pension entitlements are the same as for age pensions but, unlike age pensions, are not subject to income tax for men under 65 years and women under 60 years. Beyond these ages, invalid pensioners are transferred to the age pension except for a small proportion who do not meet the residency requirements for the age pension.

9.3 INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Invalid pensioners	36,818	46,463	49,785
Wife and carer pensioners	9,019	13,940	14,945
Total	45,837	60,403	64,730
Number per 1,000 population	20	21	22
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	124,817	385,981	(a) 457,532

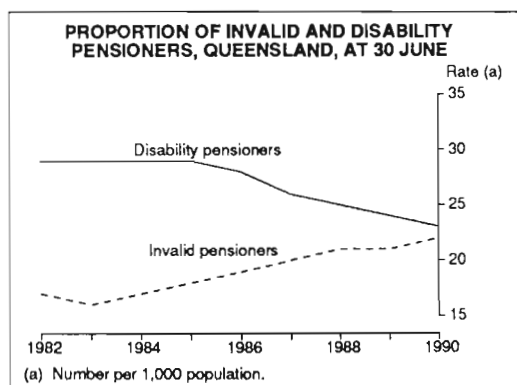
(a) Including payments to 4,421 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 1 July 1987, an invalid pension cannot be paid unless the major part of a person's incapacity for work is directly caused by physical or mental impairment; non-medical factors may be taken into account, but can not now predominate in the assessment of eligibility. Despite this additional eligibility criterion, the number of invalid pensioners in Queensland increased 7.2 per cent during the year ended 30 June 1990. The number of invalid pensioners for Australia as a whole increased by 2.6 per cent during the same period.

Disability Pensions

Disability pensions may be paid to veterans with qualifying service who are suffering incapacity from an injury or disease which has been accepted as service-related and to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who, at the time of death, were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and permanently incapacitated. The disability pension is not subject to personal income tax or an income or assets test and may be paid to people also receiving a service pension.



Between 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1990 the number of disability pensioners in Queensland declined marginally as a small increase in the number of veterans receiving disability pensions was outweighed by a decrease in the number of dependants on the pension. This has been the trend in recent years. Disability pensions paid increased by 9.9 per cent between 1988-89 and 1989-90.

9.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Disability pensioners	72,940	67,687	67,188
Veterans	30,243	31,900	32,050
Dependants	42,697	35,787	35,138
Pensioners per 1,000 population	32	24	23
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	71,101	196,655	216,198

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

9.1.3 Widows Pension and Sole Parent Pension

The widows pension is payable by the Department of Social Security to widows and to some other women who have lost the support of a male breadwinner. Both the widows pension and sole parent pension are subject to the same income and assets tests as age pensions and are taxable.

Prior to 1 March 1989 there were three types of widows pension:

- Class A The woman who had a qualifying dependent child in her care and control.
- Class B The woman who did not have a qualifying child but was aged at least 50 years, or previously received a Class A pension to at least the age of 45 years. This pension is being phased out. Women who had not reached the prescribed age for eligibility before 1 July 1987 were precluded from payment.

- Class C The woman who did not qualify for a Class A or Class B pension but was in needy circumstances within 26 weeks of her husband's death.

The sole parent pension was introduced from 1 March 1989. This pension amalgamated the former Class A widows pension and supporting parents benefit and became the income support payment for people bringing up qualifying children without a partner. A qualifying child is one who is under 16 years of age or is attracting child disability allowance, being either natural or adopted and in the person's legal custody or in the person's care and control for 12 months and likely to remain so permanently or indefinitely.

9.5 WIDOWS PENSIONS AND SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients	Amount paid \$'000
1984-85	53,554	320,652
1985-86	55,526	364,296
1986-87	56,566	399,402
1987-88	55,739	440,607
1988-89	56,725	(a) 445,876
1989-90	58,996	(b) 569,587

(a) Including benefits paid to 4,360 recipients in the Northern Territory.

(b) Including benefits paid to 4,600 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Widowed Persons Allowance

The widowed persons allowance was introduced from 1 March 1989 and replaced the Class C widows pension. This allowance provides short-term assistance for recently bereaved widowed people, both male and female. The allowance may be granted to a person who, immediately before his or her spouse's death, was either legally married or living in a de facto relationship with that person.

The allowance is payable for up to 12 weeks after the date of the spouse's death, although payment can be extended if a wife is pregnant at the time of her husband's death. The allowance cannot be paid concurrently with another pension, is subject to the income and assets tests applying to age pension and is taxable.

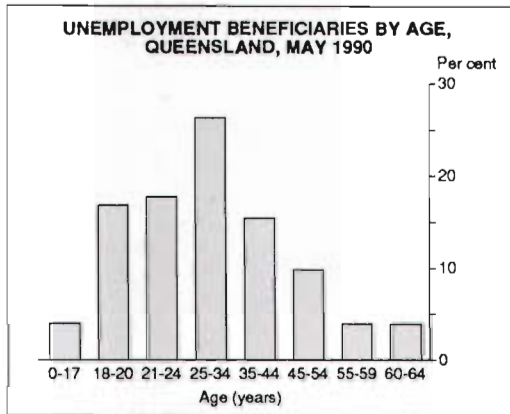
There were 222 recipients of widowed persons allowance in Australia at 30 June 1990; payments to the extent of \$0.7m were made compared with \$1.1m for the previous year.

9.1.4 Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

Unemployment Benefits and Job Search Allowance

Unemployment benefits are available to those who are unemployed and willing and able to

undertake suitable work, who are aged between 18 and 59 years for females, 18 and 64 years for males and who satisfy residency requirements. From 1 January 1988, the unemployment benefit for 16 and 17 year old recipients was replaced by a job search allowance. This allowance is generally subject to the same conditions as an unemployment benefit but may also be dependent on a parental income test. The scheme is designed to encourage unemployed persons aged 16 and 17 years to take up training and employment opportunities rather than become dependent on long-term unemployment benefits and also to remove any financial incentive to leave school early.



For unemployment and job search allowance beneficiaries with dependants, the basic rates of the benefit are generally the same as for age and invalid pensions. For single persons, especially those under 21 years, rates are lower, with the job search allowance rate being the lowest.

In January 1990, an independent rate of job search allowance was introduced, payable to persons not living at home with parents for 6 months or more, not receiving any regular financial support from parents and who, while living away from home, had been employed full-time or for an aggregate of 13 weeks or more.

9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Unemployment beneficiaries	46,746	76,302	86,059
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	21	27	30
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	139,545	608,036	(b) 664,283

(a) Including job search allowance beneficiaries. (b) Including payments to 8,724 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The number of unemployment and job search allowance beneficiaries in Queensland increased by

12.8 per cent between 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1990. The value of benefits paid during this period increased by 9.3 per cent compared with the total for the previous year. Over the same period the total number of beneficiaries in Australia increased by 9.7 per cent.

Sickness Benefits

A sickness benefit may be paid to people who have been temporarily incapacitated for work, because of sickness or injury, and who have suffered a loss of income as a result of the incapacity or who, but for the incapacity, would qualify for an unemployment benefit. The age and residence requirements are the same as for an unemployment benefit, except that a person under 18 years may be paid a sickness benefit if not in receipt of the job search allowance. From December 1987 the rates of sickness benefit for new grants were made the same as the equivalent rates for unemployment benefits, previously they were higher for some categories of beneficiaries. The same income and assets tests apply.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1990, the number of sickness beneficiaries decreased by 0.8 per cent.

9.7 SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Sickness beneficiaries	5,018	13,297	13,193
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	2	5	5
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	18,226	98,245	(a) 106,507

(a) Including payments to 611 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Special Benefits

A special benefit may be paid to people who are not eligible for a pension or unemployment or sickness benefit but who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants and are in hardship. The benefit is designed to meet cases of special need and payments may be made immediately in an emergency. A person's special benefit cannot be greater than what they could receive in unemployment or sickness benefit if they were eligible.

9.8 SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Beneficiaries	1,825	3,643	4,231
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	1	1	1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	5,699	25,124	(a) 34,655

(a) Including payments to 422 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

In response to the natural disasters experienced during 1989-90, the Department of Social Security made a double payment of special benefit for the first week of benefit to victims of the Charleville flood in Queensland, and also the Nyngan flood and Newcastle earthquake in New South Wales. In this period the total payments to beneficiaries in Australia increased by 20.4 per cent to a total of \$215m.

The increase in special benefit numbers has been, in part, the result of transfers to this payment of a significant number of people who were previously receiving unemployment benefit and, to a lesser extent, sickness benefit. In addition, the more stringent provisions relating to waiting periods for unemployment benefit have led to a higher demand for special benefit from people in genuine hardship.

9.1.5 Family Allowance

Family allowance is paid for children under 16 years of age and for dependent students aged 16 to 24 years who are in full-time education and who are not entitled to a Commonwealth education allowance such as AUSTUDY. Generally, family allowance is paid only to people and for children who are Australian citizens, or, having entered Australia, have been given permission to reside permanently in Australia.

At 30 June 1990, the maximum rate of family allowance was reduced by 25 cents for each dollar by which joint parental income exceeded a threshold of \$57,620 a year for one child, or a threshold of \$60,502 a year for two children. This threshold is increased by \$2,882 a year for each additional child. From 1 January 1990, payment of family allowance ceased for children under 16 years of age who were in full-time employment earning more than \$100 a week.

9.9 FAMILY ALLOWANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE			
Children and students	653,935	666,790	659,129
In families	652,312	666,790	659,129
In institutions	1,623	n.a.	n.a.
Families	312,731	338,582	337,455
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	160,358	242,331	(a) 346,410

(a) Including payments to 42,980 recipients in the Northern Territory.
Source: Department of Social Security.

The total family allowance paid to Australian recipients during the year ended 30 June 1990 was \$1,810,309, an increase of 37.7 per cent over the total for the previous year.

Family Allowance Supplement

The Commonwealth Government is undertaking a major reform of assistance to families with low

to moderate incomes; the family allowance supplement is a major part of that reform.

9.10 FAMILY ALLOWANCE SUPPLEMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989	1990
AT 30 JUNE		
Recipients	40,226	42,041
Sole mothers	4,267	3,042
Sole fathers	557	540
Married couples	35,402	38,459
Eligible dependent children	101,300	103,900
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE		
Amount paid (\$'000)	100,794	(a) 130,982

(a) Including payments to 2,142 recipients in the Northern Territory.
Source: Department of Social Security.

From 17 December 1987 the family allowance supplement scheme replaced the family income supplement scheme which had been in operation since 1 May 1983. It provides a higher level of assistance under a more generous income test to a substantially greater number of families with children. The higher cost of older children is recognised and payments for older children are significantly larger than payments for young children. The supplement provides cash assistance and the rate depends on the number and ages of children. Payments may also include an amount for rent assistance for families in the private rental market.

To be eligible for a family allowance supplement, a person must be qualified to receive family allowance and must not receive an additional pension or benefit for the child. The supplement is paid to the person who is paid family allowance, usually the mother. The family allowance supplement is subject to an assets test and an income test.

At 30 June 1990, the weekly rate of family allowance supplement was \$24.15 for each child under 13 and \$35.25 for each child aged 13 to 15 years. For a full-time student aged 16 to 24 years who did not receive payments of a Commonwealth pension, benefit or allowance or a Commonwealth education allowance such as AUSTUDY, the payment was \$17 a week.

The total amount paid to Australian recipients during 1989-90 was \$513m, which was 28.3 per cent higher than the amount paid during 1988-89.

9.1.6 Other Payments

There are a number of other federal government payments to the disadvantaged and those in particular need.

A sheltered employment allowance is payable to disabled people 16 years and over and below 65 years for men and 60 years for women, engaged in approved sheltered or supported employment

who are otherwise qualified to receive an invalid pension. Payments in 1988-89 amounted to \$13.2m.

In 1988-89, \$2.0m was paid in mobility allowances to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed or undertaking vocational training and who could not use public transport without substantial assistance because of their disabilities.

Persons undertaking a rehabilitation program conducted by the Department of Community Services and Health and otherwise eligible for a social security pension or benefit can receive a non-taxable rehabilitation allowance equivalent to the invalid pension and subject to the same income and assets tests conditions. The allowance is paid during treatment or training and for up to 6 months thereafter. In 1988-89, payments amounted to \$4.2m.

From 15 November 1987, child disability allowance replaced the handicapped child's allowance. The child disability allowance provides financial assistance to people caring for physically, intellectually or psychiatrically disabled children under 16 years of age or a dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 in their homes. It is not subject to an income test or tax. In 1988-89 a total of \$7.9m was paid.

A pension is payable, free of income test, to the guardian of a double orphan who is aged under 16 years or who is a dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 years. It is paid for a child effectively rendered parentless (through death of both parents or in certain other restricted circumstances). These payments amounted to \$336,000 in 1988-89.

Pensioners, supporting parent beneficiaries and recipients of some other benefits are eligible for a number of concessions from local, State and federal governments. Special discounts are given on fares, rates, registration, electricity and telephones, to name a few. It is also not uncommon for private firms to give discounts to pensioners and other beneficiaries.

9.2 SERVICES

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

In 1988-89 there were 850 residential welfare establishments, other than emergency accommodation, which housed 18,869 people at the end of that year. In addition there were 155 emergency accommodation establishments.

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

9.2.1 Child Welfare

Child Protection

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

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

Requests for grants under the Child Abuse Prevention Program administered by the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse have increased significantly since its inception. During 1989-90, a total of \$154,800 was allocated to 48 organisations to conduct local preventative projects. The projects encompass parent education courses, support groups for survivors of childhood sexual abuse and personal safety education courses.

9.11 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Notifications (a)	5,954	6,437	6,926
Cases (b)	9,812	10,255	11,190
Distinct children (c)	8,374	8,707	9,186
Substantiations			
Cases	2,923	3,377	3,721
Distinct children	2,673	3,010	3,185

(a) Reports of neglect/abuse. (b) Number of children who are the subject of notifications. (c) A child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only.

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

In 1989-90 there were 6,926 child protection notifications recorded, which was an increase of 7.6 per cent from the number of notifications for 1988-89 but over twice the number in 1983-84. These notifications were in respect of 9,186 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 3,185 of these children the cases were substantiated.

9.12 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Type of maltreatment	Children		Total
	Males	Females	
Abuse			
Physical	530	494	1,024
Emotional	293	293	586
Sexual	152	550	702
Neglect	704	705	1,409
Total	1,679	2,042	3,721

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

Of the 11,190 child protection cases notified in 1989-90, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 3,721 (33.3 per cent) cases and suspected in a further 2,110 (18.9 per cent). The remaining findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (4,131), no investigation possible (549) and under investigation (679).

Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment (37.9 per cent) in the cases where abuse or neglect was substantiated.

Children in Care of the State

Responsibility for the care of children can fall on the State as a result of decisions from Children's, Magistrates, District or Supreme Courts. All children under orders are the responsibility of the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

9.13 CHILDREN (a) UNDER ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Type of order	At 30 June		
	1988	1989	1990
Care and control	660	637	679
Care and protection	2,854	2,791	2,694
Supervision	503	510	487
Protective supervision	404	398	359
Detention at Queen's Pleasure	5	10	10
Total	4,426	4,346	4,229

(a) If under more than one order, shown under the most serious order.
Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

As at 30 June 1990 there were 4,229 children under at least one order. The Director-General of the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the legal guardian of children placed under care and control, care and protection orders and Queen's Pleasure. At 30 June 1990, there were 3,383 children under the guardianship of the Director-General.

9.14 CHILDREN UNDER ORDERS BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of placement	At 30 June		
	1988	1989	1990
<i>In residential care establishments</i>			
Government	479	433	409
Licensed	169	144	130
Foster care	310	289	279
Employment	1,818	1,768	1,555
In adult custody	11	8	16
Home placement	91	124	166
Other establishments (a)	1,723	1,741	1,719
Other (b)	115	120	114
Other (b)	189	152	250
Total	4,426	4,346	4,229

(a) Including hospitals, prisons and establishments for the handicapped.
(b) Including children living with department approved persons, living independently, absconders and transfers interstate.

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

The department aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. At 30 June 1990, 1,719 children under orders (40.6 per cent) were placed at home. However, when a home placement is not considered appropriate, an alternative care service may be suitable to meet the needs of the child. The major types of alternative services are foster care and residential care.

Foster Care

Foster parents are a vital resource for children in care. As the need for child protection work increases so does the demand for care-givers for children. Foster parents have been called upon to care for an increasing number of emotionally disturbed children.

Parents wishing to foster are given a 6 to 8 week education program prior to their approval as foster parents. These programs give potential care-givers some preparation for the tasks involved in fostering children and assist them in making realistic decisions about the type of children for whom their family could provide care. The programs also help child care officers to become well acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local foster parent groups are established throughout Queensland and, with the Foster Parents Association of Queensland, provide ongoing education and support.

Residential Care

Residential care is offered by both government and licensed non-government residential care establishments. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care. The models of licensed residential care include congregate care institutions, campus style facilities, clustered group homes, group homes and hostels.

Adoptions

Adoption is the legal process to secure for a child, adoptive parents who have all the legal rights and responsibilities of natural parents. The Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the sole authority responsible for the adoption of children in Queensland and this process is governed by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1990*.

Legislation amending the previous Act was passed by the Queensland Parliament on 17 May 1990. The primary purpose of the new Act is to provide access to identifying information by adult adopted persons and birth parents. These persons now have an unqualified entitlement to identifying information upon request to the Department and, in certain circumstances, relatives are also eligible to receive information. The right to privacy of adult adopted persons and birth parents is

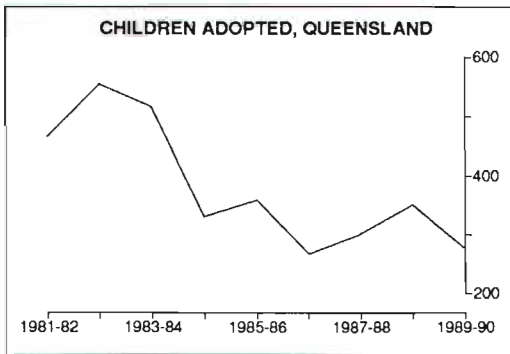
provided for in the legislation provisions that deal with the lodging of objections to being contacted. Non-identifying information will continue to be available to adopted persons, adoptive parents and birth parents on request from the department, even though identifying information is available under the new legislation. During 1989-90, 1,515 requests for non-identifying information were received.

The number of children adopted in 1989-90 was 276 compared with 352 for the previous year and 450 in 1979-80.

There were 85 adoption orders made for babies during 1989-90, while 152 applications were received from couples wishing to adopt infants aged under 12 months.

As a result of adoption legislation changes in 1987, the Adoption Contact Register was created. This register enables voluntary reunions to occur between an adopted person and his or her birth parents when all parties have applied to have their names entered in the register. Applications will continue to be received until 1 March 1991, when the amended legislation comes into force and replaces the Contact Register.

During 1989-90, applications to the Adoption Contact Register amounted to 1,023. Of these 296 were from adopted persons, 333 from birth mothers, 384 from adoptive parents and 8 from siblings of adopted persons.



9.2.2 Residential Welfare Establishments

Residential welfare establishments provide organised substitute living facilities to maintain a basic level of health and well-being for those people who are not fully capable of independently looking after themselves, e.g. the aged, neglected children and the handicapped.

Nursing care homes, however, which provide regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, are part of the health care system.

A number of residential welfare establishments are run by government (e.g. the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs) and others by church, charitable and community organisations. A large proportion receive government funds through a range of programs; operating grants, handicapped children's benefits, personal care and hostel care subsidies to name a few. Funding can come from federal and State governments and the latter may have a federal component.

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

Substitute Family or Home Care Establishments

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

Of the 349 establishments operating during 1988-89, 236 had fewer than 21 beds.

Of the June 1989 residents, 66 per cent were aged, 26 per cent intellectually disabled and 5 per cent dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

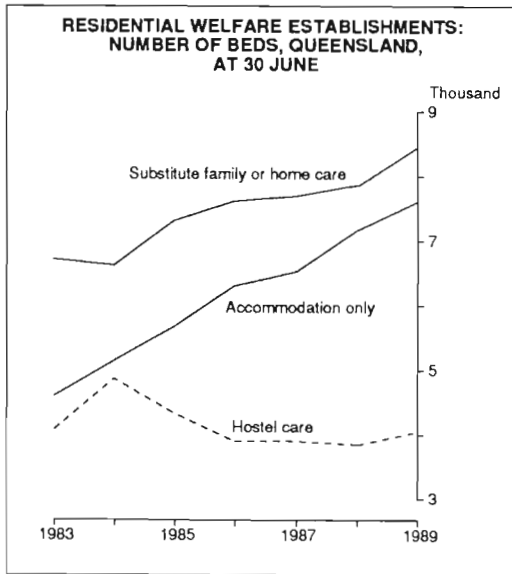
Government contributions covered 65 per cent of operating expenditure in 1988-89, a similar proportion to the previous year.

9.15 SUBSTITUTE FAMILY OR HOME CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Establishments	299	299	349
Beds at end of June	7,692	7,857	8,459
Admissions during year	5,645	6,746	6,192
Residents at end of June	7,062	7,270	7,824
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,505	2,589	2,814
Average daily number resident ('000)	6.9	7.1	7.7
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	91	93	93
Resident days (a)	945	956	1,009
Staff (full-time equivalent)	3,259	3,247	3,513
Medical	5	5	3
Other professional and technical	148	132	142
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	1,283	1,357	1,492
Other staff	1,823	1,753	1,876
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	85,444	90,631	108,592
Cost per resident day (\$)	34.10	35.01	38.59

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

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).



Hostel Care Establishments

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

Compared with establishments providing substitute family or home care, in 1988-89 establishments providing hostel care had slightly more than half the staff for every 100 residents and incurred a little over half the cost per resident day.

9.16 HOSTEL CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Establishments	73	72	84
Beds at end of June	3,904	3,845	4,055
Admissions during year	3,083	2,812	2,155
Residents at end of June	3,554	3,517	3,642
Total resident days during year ('000)	1,257	1,265	1,287
Average daily number resident ('000)	3.4	3.5	3.5
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	91	91	90
Resident days (a)	474	467	462
Staff (full-time equivalent)	785	833	908
Medical	1	1	1
Other professional and technical	9	18	18
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	91	112	127
Other staff	685	702	762
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	20,815	22,004	26,017
Cost per resident day (\$)	16.56	17.39	20.22

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

Of the June 1989 residents, 83 per cent were aged 65 years and over and just over two-thirds were females.

In 1988-89 government funding covered 34 per cent of operating expenditure, a slightly higher proportion than in 1987-88. Patients' fees (including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, health benefits) continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

Accommodation Only Establishments

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

Reflecting the lower level of service, in 1988-89 establishments providing accommodation only had less than one twenty-fifth of the staff per 100 residents and about a tenth of the cost per resident day of establishments providing substitute family or home care.

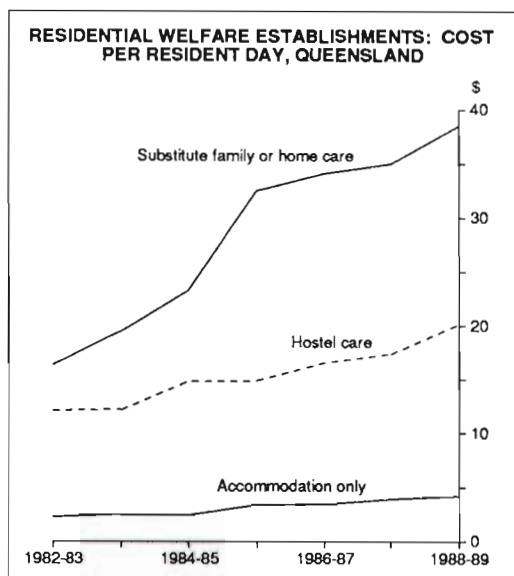
Of the 417 establishments operating during 1988-89, 323 had fewer than 21 beds.

9.17 ACCOMMODATION ONLY ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Establishments	366	393	417
Beds at end of June	6,523	7,167	7,611
Admissions during year	823	1,176	1,134
Residents at end of June	6,359	6,964	7,403
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,297	2,485	2,610
Average daily number resident ('000)	6.3	6.8	7.1
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	97	97	97
Resident days (a)	866	917	936
Staff (full-time equivalent)	125	113	117
Medical	—	—	—
Other professional and technical	—	—	—
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	17	17	17
Other staff	108	96	99
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	7,911	9,705	10,915
Cost per resident day (\$)	3.44	3.91	4.18

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

Nearly all residents in June 1989 were aged 65 years or over and 59 per cent resided in government-run establishments.



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

Emergency Accommodation Services

In 1989-90 there were 155 services providing emergency accommodation and related support for persons who were homeless or in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) (50 per cent Commonwealth funds, 50 per cent State) administered by the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

In July 1989, a new 5-year SAAP Agreement commenced, replacing the former SAAP administrative arrangements. Services are now identified through one or more of the following target groups:

- young people;
- women and women with children who are homeless and/or fleeing domestic violence;
- families in crisis;
- single men and
- single women.

Services which provide assistance to these target groups generally fall into three categories — general services, youth services and services to women and children escaping domestic violence.

General SAAP services provide assistance to a range of target groups including single homeless men and women and homeless families. Youth services are provided by SAAP funded accommodation and related support services to homeless young persons between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Funding is also provided under SAAP for community-based organisations which operate

services for women and their children who are escaping domestic violence and seeking accommodation and support.

9.18 SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Particulars	Number of services	Amount allocated \$'000
General services	64	6,509
Youth services	48	5,270
Women and children escaping domestic violence	43	5,689
Total	155	17,468

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

During 1989-90, the number of SAAP services increased by almost 8 per cent, whereas funding of these services increased by 12 per cent.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) is a Commonwealth funded program forming part of the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. CAP aims to provide capital housing funds for supported accommodation and related support services funded under SAAP. The Department of Housing and Local Government administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of \$6.6m was allocated in 1989-90 (\$2.5m in 1987-88). Thirty-seven premises were approved for purchase, and renovations and maintenance were carried out on 67 premises throughout Queensland. An allocation of \$150,000 was made for modification of premises to allow access by disabled persons.

9.2.3 Non-residential Welfare Services

Most services are provided by religious and charitable bodies. Lifeline, St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Salvation Army are well known for supplying food and clothing to those in immediate need and for their counselling services. The Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service (28,349 incoming calls in 1989-90), emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

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

Under the Home and Community Care (HACC) program, the Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State governments, is developing a comprehensive range of integrated home and community care services for frail or at risk aged people and younger disabled people who wish to remain in the community. The program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term care.

The HACC program provides funding for a range of services including home help and personal care, home maintenance and modifications, food services, community respite care, transport, community care paramedical services and community care nursing. In 1989-90, a total of \$46,872,974 was allocated to services under the HACC program by the Queensland Department of Health.

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

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

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

There are some other government-run welfare services such as the Telephone Interpreter Service of the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and other services to migrants including Migrant Resource Centres.

9.2.4 Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Aboriginal and Islander people are covered by the services mentioned above and also by programs

of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the State Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs. They include community organisations, interpreter and translator services.

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Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, *Annual Report*

Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*

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HEALTH

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Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, Atherton

Photos: *Sharyn K. Marken*

Longreach Hospital





Charleville inundated by floodwaters

Photos: *State Emergency Service*

State Emergency Service volunteers undergoing training



Chapter 10

HEALTH

Many factors which affect health and well-being of Queenslanders are being remedied through the various projects initiated under the national Better Health Program.

The Program established 21 projects in Queensland in 1989-90. They provide an opportunity for investigation and evaluation of innovative health promotion strategies and reflect current health priorities. These projects involve over 40 different government, non-government and community groups and organisations.

The key feature of the program is that it aims to remedy inequalities in health within the community. There are differences in the mortality and morbidity rates within Queensland which indicate that some sectors of the population enjoy better health than others.

Addressing health inequalities requires innovative methods of health promotion as characterised by the projects of the Better Health Program. Strategies include:

- taking health programs into the community — at work, at school or in the local area;
- promoting health policies across all sectors of government;
- ensuring preventive strategies become part of our health services;

- using television, newspaper and radio campaigns to raise awareness of health in the community and
- identifying and considering structural factors — policies, programs and services — which contribute to the health of the community.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death among Queenslanders, however, while deaths from heart disease are now decreasing, deaths from cancer are continuing to rise.

Other statistics show that hospitalisation rates have been rising and that more than 600,000 patients are now treated in Queensland hospitals each year, involving over 3.6 million days of care.



Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Hospital, Coopers Plains

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

In addition to the people admitted to residential health facilities, a variety of treatments are now provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. Available figures indicate something of the order of 9 million services being provided by these centres each year. As well, some 24 million professional services are provided by medical practitioners and specialists annually.

Monitoring and control of infectious disease are made possible by compulsory notification. Venereal disease continues to be by far the most common infectious disease but figures are showing alarming increases in the numbers of AIDS cases notified in Queensland.

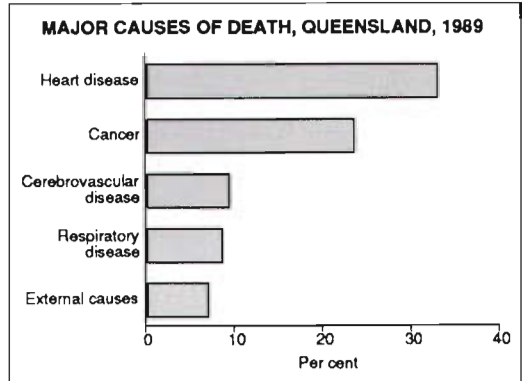
10.1 INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

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

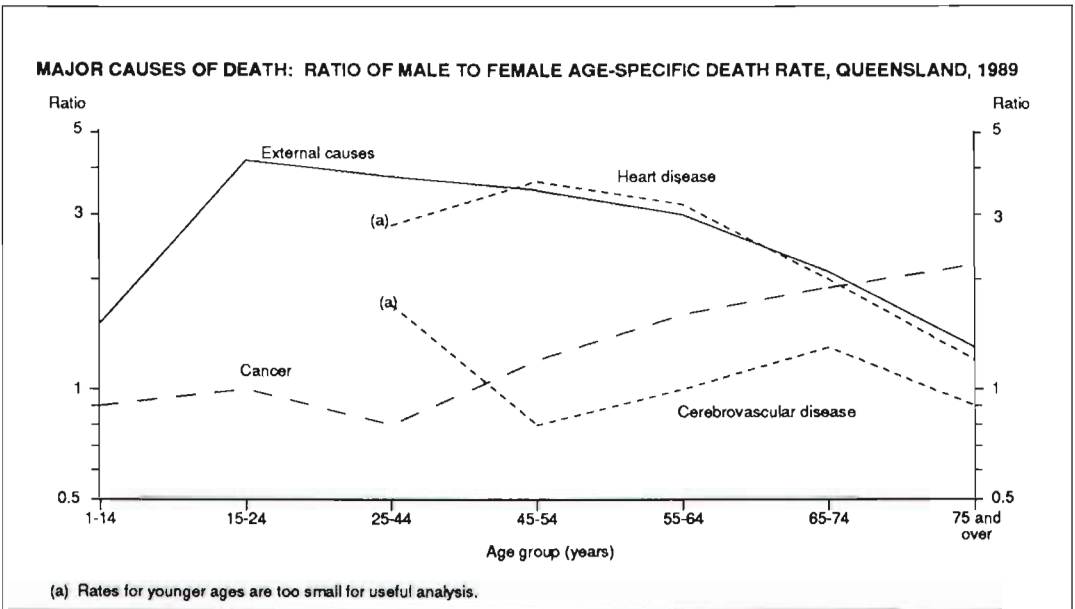
Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric institutions and nursing homes, details of conditions treated and operations performed in hospitals and figures on services provided are other useful indicators that help in the analysis of the health status of the Queensland population.

10.1.1 Causes of Death

Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) killed more than half of the 20,445 Queenslanders who died in 1989. Approximately one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and nearly one-quarter were from cancer. Other leading causes were cerebrovascular disease (mainly stroke), diseases of the respiratory system and external causes such as accidents, poisonings and violence.



Since the early 1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 25.5 per cent, from an average rate of 310 deaths per 100,000 population for 1972 to 1974 to 234 for 1987 to 1989 and the rates for cerebrovascular disease have dropped even more markedly, by 43.2 per cent, from 125 to 71. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rates which fell by 19.3 per cent over the same period (from a rate of 872



deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 704). In contrast, the death rates for cancer have risen from 123 to 167, an increase of 35.8 per cent.

The State Government has developed a major program called *Queensland Health 2000* which aims to lower mortality from the main causes of death of Queenslanders by bringing about a healthier lifestyle in general and by lowering the risk factors associated with the major diseases in particular. Largely, this is to be achieved by increasing public awareness of the major determinants of health: nutrition, exercise, smoking, hypertension and factors related to accidents.

The significance of the various causes of death differ greatly according to sex. For example, 12.6 per cent of deaths of females in 1989 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.1 per cent for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1989, 9.2 per cent of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 4.5 per cent. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

10.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1989

Underlying cause	Persons	Percentage of total deaths	
		Males	Females
Heart disease	6,771	32.2	34.3
Cancer	4,817	25.2	21.5
Cerebrovascular disease	1,950	7.1	12.6
External causes	1,454	9.2	4.5
Respiratory system disease	1,779	10.1	7.0

Source: Causes of Death (3302.3).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1989 the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was almost four times that for females but at ages 75 years and over the rates were much closer. A similar pattern applies to deaths from external causes, with the death rate for males in the 25 to 44 years age group being nearly four times that for females.

Causes of Death and Age

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. For infants aged under 1 year, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period such as prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions were responsible for almost 42 per cent of the deaths in 1989. Other significant causes were congenital anomalies and 'cot death'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life; in 1989 there were almost 100 per cent more deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Almost half of

the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were more than three times as many deaths of males as there were of females. Much of this disparity is caused by the large numbers of males who die in road traffic accidents and by suicide. In 1989 accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 78 per cent of all deaths in this age group.

10.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1989

Cause	Males	Females	Rate (a)
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in perinatal period	72	77	361
Congenital anomalies	50	53	250
'Cot death'	29	28	138
Other	22	26	116
All causes	173	184	866
1-14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	51	32	14
Cancer	16	18	6
Other	41	22	10
All causes	108	72	30
15-24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	125	35	33
Suicide	64	9	15
Other	115	45	33
All causes	304	89	82
25-44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	370	94	53
Cancer	97	112	24
Circulatory system diseases	106	48	17
Other	124	63	21
All causes	697	317	115
45-64 YEARS			
Cancer	788	527	251
Circulatory system diseases	907	336	237
Accidents and violence	186	56	46
Other	404	275	130
All causes	2,285	1,194	664
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3,763	4,156	2,596
Cancer	1,954	1,284	1,062
Respiratory system diseases	948	520	481
Other	1,128	1,269	786
All causes	7,793	7,229	4,925

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population of same age group.

Source: Causes of Death (3302.3).

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue as the leading cause of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females of these ages, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group of 65 years and over, when circulatory system diseases, mainly heart disease, become the leading cause. Circulatory system diseases are also the most common cause of death for males aged 45 years and over.

10.1.2 Inpatients of Residential Health Establishments

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

10.3 PATIENTS OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 28 JUNE 1989

Category of patient	Acute hospitals	Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
Medical	4,017	—	—
Orthopaedic and surgical	3,325	—	—
Obstetric	756	—	—
Psychiatric or behavioural	492	640	951
Intellectually disabled	13	159	529
Aged and geriatric	980	279	9,910
Other	361	149	1,204
Total	9,944	1,227	12,594

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

At 28 June 1989, 23,765 patients were being treated in these institutions throughout Queensland. The level of nursing care given to these patients ranged from round-the-clock, comprehensive nursing (for hospital patients and a small number of psychiatric hospital patients), to regular basic nursing care (for the majority of patients in psychiatric hospitals and nursing care homes), to minimal nursing care (for the minority of patients at nursing care homes).

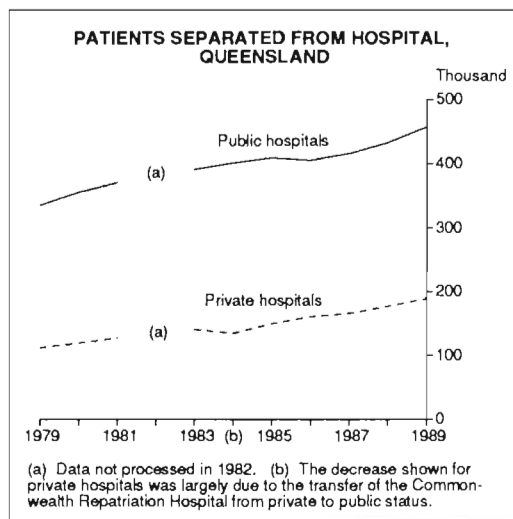
Female patients in nursing care homes greatly outnumber male patients. At 28 June 1989, some 73 per cent of aged persons (65 years and over) in these homes were females whereas in the general population aged 65 years and over, females comprise 56 per cent of such persons.

Hospital Inpatients

The State Government bears prime responsibility for the administration of facilities for the maintenance of community health and prevention of disease. Free treatment for patients at public hospitals was introduced in 1945. Private hospitals, run mainly by religious authorities, supplement this service.

There were 645,795 patients separated from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1989, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the number separated during 1988.

Separations of females are considerably higher than for males each year mainly because of the large numbers of females treated for pregnancy, childbirth and complications of these conditions. Although approximately 55 per cent of all separations in 1989 were of females, this proportion reduces to just over 50 per cent when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.



Between 1979 and 1989, hospital separations increased by 44.1 per cent. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with hospital separations increasing by 68.0 per cent. For both private and public hospitals the growth in the second half of the period was not as high as for the first half.

10.4 PATIENTS SEPARATED (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Patients separated	1988	1989
Males	274,738	289,779
Females	336,058	356,016
Persons	610,796	645,795
From public hospitals	433,310	456,917
From private hospitals	177,486	188,878
Rate (b)		
Males	1,995	2,037
Females	2,458	2,522
Persons	2,225	2,279

(a) Counted once each time they were separated during the year.
(b) Patients separated per 100,000 population.

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

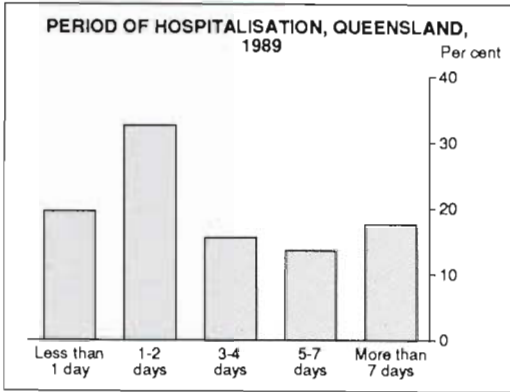
Hospitalisation rates have also been increasing over the last several years. In 1978 there were 1,976 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1989 this rate had grown to 2,279.

Period of Hospitalisation

Just over 3.6 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1989, resulting in an average length of stay of 5.7 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 5.9 days compared with 5.1 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1989, more than half (53 per cent) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; of the remainder, more than one-third

(18 per cent of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.



Age Distribution

Just over 40 per cent of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1989 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the childbearing age range, female patients outnumbered male patients by just over 2 to 1.

Comparison of the age distributions of patients separated in 1979 and 1989 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 17 per cent in 1979 to 25 per cent in 1989, while the proportions for the younger age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

10.5 PATIENTS SEPARATED BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1979		1989	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
0-14	18.2	87,253	13.5	
15-44	43.0	261,791	40.5	
45-64	21.8	138,140	21.4	
65 and over	17.1	158,611	24.6	
Total	100.0	645,795	100.0	

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

Principal Condition Treated

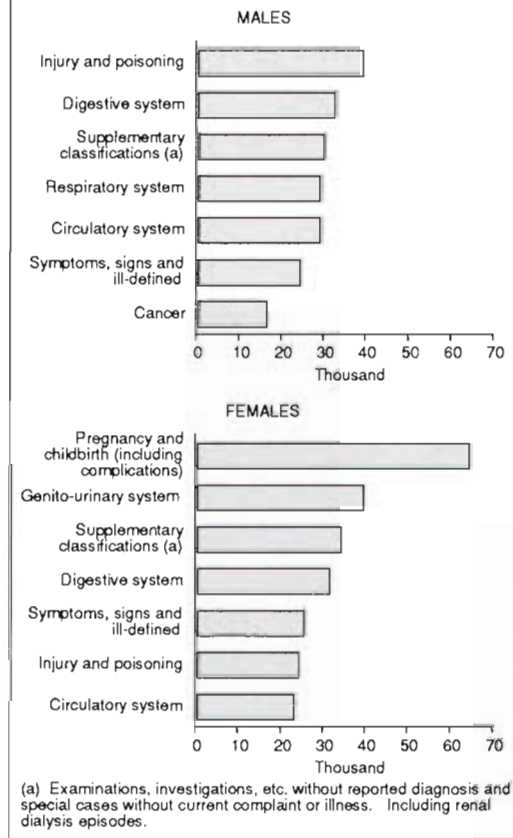
On separation from hospital, patients are classified according to the principal condition treated during the period of hospitalisation. For males separated in 1989, injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 14 per cent of separations. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 18 per cent of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised just over 30 per cent of this group of conditions.

The total period of hospitalisation for the various principal conditions treated provides an indication of hospital resources expanded on the

treatment of these conditions. Among males the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (17 per cent of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (12 per cent) and treatment of cancer (10 per cent). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 13 per cent of total hospitalisation (including 4 per cent for stroke patients), while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 14 per cent. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for 10 per cent of the total period of hospitalisation for females.

For both males and females, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders. In 1989, the average for these patients was 13.0 days for males and 16.6 for females. Average length of stay is also high for perinatal conditions (12.8 days for males and 13.0 days for females), mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITION TREATED, QUEENSLAND, 1989



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

Principal Operation or Procedure Performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on over half of the patients separated

10.6 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1989

Principal condition treated (International classification, 1975 Revision)	Males		Females	
	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)
Infectious and parasitic	1.5	4.4	1.2	3.6
Cancer	9.5	9.4	6.1	10.4
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.8	3.8	1.2	3.5
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.6	7.6	1.7	7.8
Blood and bloodforming organs	0.5	4.3	0.7	5.7
Mental disorders	9.0	13.0	9.5	16.6
Nervous system and sense organs	5.1	5.0	3.7	4.3
Circulatory system	16.7	9.4	13.3	11.6
Respiratory system	9.8	5.5	7.0	5.8
Digestive system	7.6	3.8	6.8	4.4
Genito-urinary system (a)	4.4	5.0	6.2	3.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	14.4	4.5
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.9	6.5	2.0	7.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6.4	5.7	6.2	7.3
Congenital anomalies	0.8	4.7	0.6	5.4
Certain perinatal conditions	1.7	12.8	1.2	13.0
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	6.5	4.4	6.1	4.9
Injury and poisoning	12.4	5.2	9.2	7.7
Supplementary classifications (b)	2.5	1.4	2.9	1.7
All causes	100.0	5.7	100.0	5.7

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

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

during 1989. These procedures ranged from major surgical operations and diagnostic procedures using the latest medical technology and highly skilled staff, to simple procedures requiring only small resources, e.g. incision of skin, enema, etc.

Of persons separated from hospital in 1989 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 60 per cent were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity.

Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 24 per cent of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised almost half of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 18 per cent of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for one-third of all obstetric operations while episiotomies, when reported as the principal operation, accounted for one-fifth of these operations.

For males separated from hospital in 1989, surgical operations on the musculoskeletal system accounted for almost 20 per cent of all surgical cases, while those performed on the digestive system accounted for 17.9 per cent of cases. Of the operations performed on the digestive system, more than half comprised hernia repairs and appendix operations.

Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general

hospitals. In most cases initial referral is to these hospitals.

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses (including alcoholism) are admitted to one of the State's three major psychiatric hospitals: Wolston Park in Brisbane with 468 beds, Baillie Henderson Hospital in Toowoomba with 434 beds and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 111 beds.

10.7 PERSONS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (a) BY DIAGNOSIS, QUEENSLAND

Mental disorders	1988	1989
Schizophrenic psychosis	158	169
Alcohol dependence or abuse	56	24
Affective psychoses	45	32
Other psychoses	73	82
Other personality disorders	35	33
Mental retardation	14	9
Neurotic and depressive disorders	41	30
Non-psychotic disorders following		
brain damage	23	24
social reasons	27	10
Other and unknown	79	61
Total	551	474

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

Source: Queensland Department of Health.

Schizophrenia (characterised by the disintegration of the personality) was the main reason for admission to psychiatric hospitals in Queensland in 1989, accounting for 36 per cent of all such admissions.

10.1.3 Patients of Non-residential Health Establishments

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

Outpatient Centre Patients

Most outpatient centres are attached to acute hospitals. Some are separate centres or are ancillary services attached to establishments other than acute hospitals. They provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, treatment of special diseases and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Over 118,000 services were rendered to patients attending outpatient centres in the week ending 1 July 1989. Over 19 per cent of these were 'casualty' services, most of which were of an emergency nature for injuries resulting from accidents.

10.8 SERVICES AT OUTPATIENT CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 1 JULY 1989

Type of treatment	Services (a)
Pharmacy	21,653
Casualty	23,276
Medical	27,823
Dental	9,888
X-ray	9,893
Physiotherapy	6,575
Surgical	3,886
Other	15,581
Total (b)	118,575

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance.
(b) Including 105,727 services at 169 centres maintained by Hospital Boards and 12,848 services at 91 other centres.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Patients of Day Centres and Domiciliary Nursing Services

10.9 SERVICES AT DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 1 JULY 1989

Type of service rendered	Number (a)
Day centres	
Physiotherapy	2,961
Occupational therapy	1,747
Recreational and social activities	1,887
Chiropractic or podiatry	299
Speech therapy	260
Other	2,848
Total	10,002
Domiciliary nursing services	
Medical treatment	14,867
Hygiene and observation	15,472
Counselling and supportive care	10,055
Rehabilitation	1,775
Physiotherapy	1,182
Other	3,530
Total	46,881

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance or visit.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Day centres or day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance by patients at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Physiotherapy and occupational therapy are the services most frequently provided. In mid-1989, more than 10,000 services were provided each week by centres in Queensland.

Domiciliary or home-nursing services offer health care to people in their own homes. In mid-1989, over 46,000 home-nursing services were being provided to patients each week. Almost one-third of these services comprised medical treatments, with a similar proportion for hygiene and observation services.

Persons Using Ambulance Services

Ambulance services in Queensland are provided by the Queensland Ambulance Services Board which maintains 96 separate centres, and by Hospitals Boards which operate nine centres. During 1988-89 these services treated 95,058 patients at accidents and 118,499 at ambulance centres. A total of 504,924 patients were transported, involving 11,704,000 kilometres travelled.

10.1.4 Patients Receiving Professional Medical Services

In addition to professional services provided by medical practitioners and specialists at hospitals, outpatient centres, day hospitals, etc., a large proportion of medical services and tests are carried out at private doctors' clinics and surgeries.

If a charge is raised, Medicare benefits are paid in respect of such services and for services rendered to persons treated as private patients at hospitals. During 1989-90 more than 24 million of these Medicare services were rendered to Queenslanders.

General practitioner attendances comprised half these services and pathology tests accounted for almost one quarter. The average number of services provided per head of population was 8.5, equal to the national average.

10.10 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Type of service	Number	Per cent	Average (a)
	'000		
General practitioner	14,300	58.0	4.9
Pathology	4,697	19.1	1.6
Medical specialist	2,068	8.4	0.7
Radiology	1,102	4.5	0.4
Operations	837	3.4	0.3
Anaesthetics	351	1.4	0.1
Optometry	411	1.7	0.1
Obstetrics	79	0.3	—
Other	801	3.2	0.3
Total	24,647	100.0	8.5

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

10.1.5 Communicable and Other Infectious Diseases

During 1990, additional diseases were added to the list of notifiable diseases as amended in 1988. The additions included campylobacter and yersinia infections and reflect the increasing incidence of food transmitted gastro-enteric infections. Data for these diseases do not appear in this year's report. The additional information will enable better monitoring to establish strategies for control.

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

As the latency period for HIV infection is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections. During 1989, 197 new notifications were received. While this represents an increase in notifications from the previous year, this figure may reflect only a change in the number of persons presenting for screening or presenting with AIDS. It is not possible to assess either the true incidence or prevalence of the disease from these statistics.

10.11 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Selected notifiable disease	1988 r	1989	
		Number	Rate (a)
AIDS	56	66	2.3
Epidemic polyarthritis (Ross River fever)	522	1,415	49.9
Hepatitis (type A-infective)	91	133	4.7
Hepatitis (type B-serum)	562	1,726	60.9
HIV	146	197	7.0
Leptospirosis (b)	22	n.a.	n.a.
Malaria	337	561	19.8
Meningitis	47	51	1.8
Q-fever	168	191	6.7
Rubella (b)	19	n.a.	n.a.
Salmonellosis	1,109	1,281	45.2
Shigellosis	150	142	5.0
Tuberculosis (c)	162	161	5.7
Venereal diseases	4,079	6,315	222.8

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Data not collected by Queensland Health Department for 1989. (c) Including atypical tuberculosis but excluding relapsed cases.

Source: Queensland Health Department.

Other sexually transmissible diseases for which notification is required are: chancroid, chlamydia, donovanosis, genital herpes, gonorrhoea, lymphogranuloma venereum and syphilis. Of the 6,315 sexually transmissible disease notifications during 1989, 2,573 were received for chlamydia, 1,660 for genital herpes, 1,045 for syphilis (all forms) and 989 for gonorrhoea.

There were 161 new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1989. When the atypical cases and those persons who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 89 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1989. Most of these cases were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate per head of population was highest amongst South-East Asian migrants, followed by other migrants, indigenous Australians and then non-indigenous Australian born.

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

There was a dramatic increase in the number of cases of epidemic polyarthritis in 1989. This reflects the relationship of this disease to rainfall as the mosquito vectors occur throughout Queensland and throughout the year, and their breeding is difficult to control. Preventive measures thus rely mainly upon mosquito proofing of houses and the use of repellents when outside. There was a slight increase in the rate for salmonellosis, a trend that has existed in Australia and the USA over the last decade. Salmonella organisms are widespread in the environment, in humans, in birds, animals, reptiles, and water. Prevention of this disease requires attention to both personal and food hygiene.

Hepatitis B notifications trebled in 1989. This probably reflects an increasing awareness of this disease with more people being routinely tested rather than any significant increase in the incidence of hepatitis B.

The increase in malaria notifications in 1989 was due to an increase in cases detected in New Guinea visitors to the Torres Strait Islands and, to a lesser extent, cases detected in Torres Strait Islanders visiting the Western Province of New Guinea.

10.1.6 Employment Injuries

During the 12 months ended June 1989, 51,173 occupational injuries and 2,585 occupational diseases were sustained by Queensland workers, increases of 18.5 and 13.8 per cent, respectively, on the figures for the previous year.

These figures represent compensative occupational injuries and diseases resulting in an absence of at least one shift. They exclude details of most self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government employees.

For the 1988-89 processing year the method of collecting employment injuries data was changed, with the information being received on magnetic tape where previously it had been clerically processed. This could have had an effect on the

figures and should be borne in mind when making comparisons with previous years.

Between 1983-84 and 1988-89, occupational injuries decreased slightly, while occupational diseases rose by 15.5 per cent.

10.12 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983-84		1988-89	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatalities	60	106	5	111
Occupational injuries	32	68	3	71
Occupational diseases	28	38	2	40
Permanent disability	1,433	1,905	123	2,028
Occupational injuries	684	530	91	621
Occupational diseases	749	1,375	32	1,407
Temporary disability	52,098	42,999	8,620	51,619
Occupational injuries	50,636	42,291	8,190	50,481
Occupational diseases	1,462	708	430	1,138

(a) Excluding injuries sustained while travelling to or from work, or on recess, which in 1988-89 totalled 2,848.

Source: Employment Injuries (6301.3).

Although occupational diseases constitute only 4.8 per cent of all employment injuries, they result in similar numbers of fatalities as do occupational injuries. In recent years, more cases of permanent disability have been caused by occupational diseases than by occupational injuries. The great majority of occupational injuries cause only temporary disability. In 1988-89, such injuries caused a loss of 976,000 work days. In comparison, cases of temporary disability from disease are much fewer, accounting for a loss of 32,000 days.

10.13 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry group	Injuries	Days lost
Agriculture, forestry, mining, etc.	4,092	102,740
Manufacturing	18,154	256,183
Meat products	2,935	42,492
Metal products	3,245	40,136
Transport equipment and industrial machinery and equipment	3,406	38,026
Other manufacturing	8,568	135,529
Construction	6,357	133,802
Building construction	1,724	32,300
Non-building construction	1,109	23,774
Other special trades	3,042	63,161
Other construction	482	14,567
Wholesale and retail	7,771	121,885
Transport and storage	4,451	99,186
Community services	6,352	117,696
Recreation, personal and other services	3,126	65,157
Other	4,123	79,593
Total	54,426	976,242

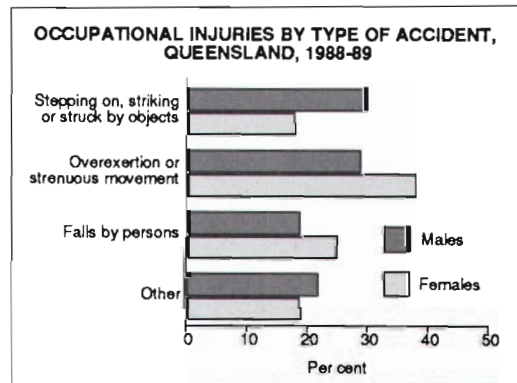
(a) Resulting in temporary disabilities only.

Source: Employment Injuries (6301.3).

In 1988-89, there were five occupational injuries sustained by males to every one sustained by females. Similarly, cases of occupational diseases of males outnumbered those of females by almost five to one.

Overexertion or strenuous movement was the most frequent cause of occupational injuries, comprising 38 per cent of injuries to females and 29 per cent of injuries to males. Other frequent causes were stepping on, striking against or being struck by some object, and falls (including falls due to jumping or slipping).

The incidence of the various occupational diseases differs greatly for male and female workers. Deafness and other disorders of the ear are most significant for males and accounted for 64 per cent of the disease cases for males in 1988-89. These disorders occur seldom as occupational diseases in females, the most frequent diseases for females being tenosynovitis and tendonitis. These diseases are often diagnosed in occupation over-use syndrome (repetitive strain injury) and in 1988-89 comprised 43 per cent of all occupational diseases in females.



The Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland is the sole provider of workers' compensation insurance in Queensland. Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1988*, all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the police force and the Commonwealth Government Public Service (provided for under separate legislation), are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment.

10.14 WORKERS' COMPENSATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1983-84	1988-89
New claims registered	No.	85,631	83,304
Claims (a)	\$'000	142,452	245,316
Premiums (b)	\$'000	146,359	264,356

(a) Payments during the year, adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at the beginning and end of the year. (b) After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$68,514,278 in 1988-89.

Source: Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland.

The Workers' Compensation Board also provides rehabilitation services to injured workers. The Board provides assistance to injured workers with counselling, occupational therapy, physiotherapy and work conditioning methods. The Board also makes regular grants to organisations involved in the treatment of injured workers or the promotion of work safety.

10.2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided at residential establishments and non-residential establishments such as outpatient clinics, day centres and domiciliary nursing services. Medical practitioners and specialists, nurses and other health professionals are engaged at these establishments and in private practice throughout the State. Some 61,000 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1990.

10.2.1 Residential Health Establishments

In Queensland, there are over 400 residential establishments providing hospital, nursing and psychiatric care to inpatients.

Acute hospitals provide facilities for the inpatient treatment of the sick and disabled. These comprise *recognised* (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by Hospitals Boards, and private

hospitals, operated by religious or other non-profit organisations or by private enterprise. In Queensland during 1988-89, there were 188 hospitals which together provided over 3.4 million inpatient days (i.e. the aggregation of days spent in hospital by all inpatients) of hospital care.

Nursing care homes offer long-term care for chronically ill, frail or disabled persons. Religious and other non-profit organisations run most of these establishments. During 1988-89 the 218 nursing care homes in Queensland provided more than 4.5 million inpatient days of nursing care.

Psychiatric institutions, operated mainly by the State Government, are devoted to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders or of senile patients. Almost half a million inpatient days of psychiatric treatment were provided by 9 psychiatric institutions in Queensland during 1988-89.

In 1988-89 there were three acute hospitals in the metropolitan area of Brisbane with more than 500 beds. These hospitals use expensive medical equipment and employ highly specialised staff in the treatment of patients from all areas of the State. In the more remote country areas of Queensland, small hospitals (mainly public) treat emergency cases and general medical cases, with the more serious cases being transferred to base hospitals in the larger population centres. In 1988-89 there were 54 acute hospitals with fewer than 21 beds and less than one-quarter of acute hospitals had more than 100 beds. Nursing care homes also vary greatly in size. In 1988-89, four of these (mostly government owned) had more than 250 beds while almost half had 40 beds or fewer.

10.15 RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS: ACTIVITIES AND FINANCES, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
	Recognised	Other		
Establishments	138	50	9	218
Beds at 30 June	12,322	3,633	1,708	12,968
Admissions during year	445,736	178,361	6,277	9,668
Inpatients at 30 June	7,385	1,989	1,317	12,604
Total inpatient days during year ('000)	2,659	789	496	4,542
Bed occupancy rate at 29 June (per cent)	63	61	72	97
<i>Staff (a)</i>	25,762	5,015	1,886	9,275
Medical	1,695	21	49	13
Other professional and technical	2,460	46	153	283
Registered and student nurses	9,643	2,182	825	2,022
Enrolled nurses, wardsmen, etc.	11,964	2,765	859	6,957
<i>Income (b) (\$'000)</i>	803,511	232,674	72,156	328,212
Patients' fees	65,784	215,231	12,124	86,180
Government contributions	729,575	12,046	60,023	239,188
Other	8,151	5,398	9	2,843
<i>Expenditure (b) (\$'000)</i>	802,562	202,222	70,245	312,075
Salaries and wages	562,369	126,329	53,295	236,401
Other	240,193	75,893	16,950	75,674
<i>Cost per inpatient day (\$)</i>	301.82	256.20	141.50	68.70
Salaries and wages	211.49	160.05	107.36	52.04
Other	90.33	96.15	34.15	16.66

(a) Full-time plus full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (b) Excluding finances for outpatient departments attached to recognised hospitals.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

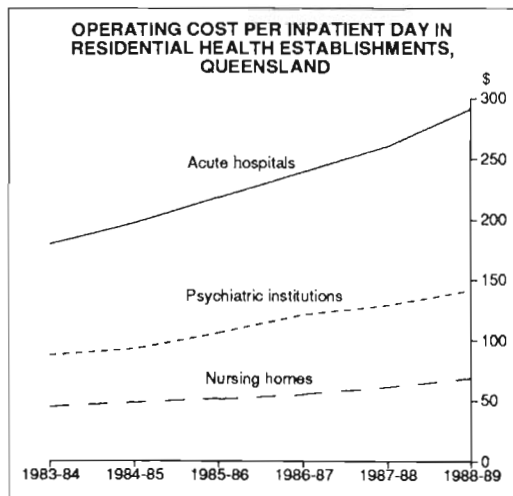
The south-east corner of Queensland (Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions), in which just over 60 per cent of the State's population resides, has the majority of acute hospital beds and nursing care home beds. Of the 15,955 hospital beds and 12,968 nursing care home beds in Queensland at 30 June 1989, 51.2 per cent and 68.6 per cent, respectively, were located in the south-east corner.

10.16 BEDS IN ACUTE HOSPITALS AND NURSING CARE HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1989

Statistical division	Beds in acute hospitals	Beds in nursing care homes
Brisbane	6,532	7,161
Moreton	1,634	1,737
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,380	860
Darling Downs	1,447	930
Fitzroy	1,173	646
Mackay	568	295
Northern	1,104	747
Far North	1,269	430
Balance	848	162
Total	15,955	12,968

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

There were 310 staff (full-time plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff) at acute hospitals for every 100 patients at the end of 1988-89. This compares with 154 staff per 100 patients for psychiatric institutions and 74 for nursing care homes. The higher staff ratio for acute hospitals is indicative of the intensive, round-the-clock treatment given to inpatients at these establishments. In acute hospitals there were 119 qualified and student nurses per 100 inpatients. The majority of inpatients at psychiatric institutions do not require intensive nursing care and at the end of 1988-89 there were 63 nurses for every 100 inpatients at these establishments. For nursing care homes, there were 16 nurses per 100 inpatients, most of whom required only regular basic nursing care.



The cost of operating these facilities during 1988-89 was \$1,387 million. The largest expenditure item was salaries and wages, comprising 71 per cent of total expenditure. The operating cost per inpatient day was \$291 for acute hospitals, an increase of 62 per cent over the same figure for 1983-84; \$142 for psychiatric institutions, an increase of 60 per cent and \$69 for nursing care homes, a rise of 52 per cent.

10.2.2 Non-residential Health Establishments

Non-residential establishments providing direct treatment of patients include 260 outpatient facilities, 109 domiciliary nursing services and 65 day centres.

Outpatient Centres

Most outpatient centres operate as annexes to acute hospitals. In Queensland during 1988-89, there were 169 medical clinics attached to acute hospitals and 62 which were separate centres (i.e. not integral parts of other facilities). In addition, there were 29 psychiatric outpatient clinics of which 26 operated as separate centres. During 1988-89, 6,284,500 services were rendered to outpatients attending all centres. These services included casualty and medical treatment, pharmacy and X-ray services. It is not uncommon for more than one service to be given at a single attendance.

The average cost per service rendered in 1988-89 by the 134 annexes attached to recognised (public) hospitals and the 89 separate centres was \$41.15, up from \$35.55 in the previous year. Separate financial details are not available for the other ancillary centres.

Domiciliary Nursing Services and Day Centres

During 1988-89, staff employed by the 109 domiciliary nursing services in Queensland provided patients with 2,283,900 distinct services in their own homes. There were 72 separate domiciliary nursing services (not ancillary to other health services) and the staffing of these at the end of the year included 571 nurses. The average cost per patient service during the year was \$9.94.

Day centres provide courses of medical treatment to patients who attend these centres at specified intervals over a period of time. There were 65 of these centres operating in Queensland during 1988-89 and together they provided 563,200 occasions of service to the public.

10.2.3 Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and paramedical workers and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory

boards. Registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

10.17 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Profession, etc.</i>	<i>Number on register at 31 December 1990</i>
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	5,612
Medical specialists	2,422
Dentists	1,534
Dental technicians	529
Dental specialists	127
Optometrists	445
Pharmacists	2,902
Psychologists	1,020
Physiotherapists	1,844
Podiatrists	198
Chiropractors	385
Occupational therapists	802
Speech therapists	469
Registered nurses (a)	32,121
Enrolled nurses	10,262

(a) Including 14,377 general nurses with two or more certificates and 2,176 psychiatric nurses.

Source: Registration Boards of Queensland.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group and 32,121 were registered in Queensland at the end of 1990. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group, with 10,262 registered at the end of 1990.

10.18 EMPLOYED NURSES AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1986

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Nurses</i>		<i>Medical practitioners</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (a)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (a)</i>
Brisbane	14,530	121	2,860	24
Moreton	3,300	82	660	16
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,660	98	180	11
Darling Downs	2,120	117	240	13
South-West	290	101	20	7
Fitzroy	1,570	99	190	12
Central-West	120	88	10	7
Mackay	850	82	120	12
Northern	1,760	103	250	15
Far North	1,600	99	240	15
North-West	290	75	30	8
Total	28,090	107	4,800	18

(a) Per 10,000 population of the region specified.

Details from the latest Population Census show that there were 28,090 nurses and 4,800 medical practitioners (including specialists) employed in Queensland at 30 June 1986. Brisbane Statistical Division, which contained 46 per cent of the State's population, accounted for 52 per cent of the nurses and 60 per cent of the medical practitioners in the State. The numbers of nurses and medical practitioners per head of population were higher for

Brisbane Statistical Division than for any other region, with rates of 121 nurses and 24 medical practitioners per 10,000 population.

10.2.4 Health Services in Remote Areas

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

In Queensland the service operates from air bases at Mount Isa, Cairns and Charleville. During 1989-90 consultations numbered 43,917, including 18,691 by radio and telephone. In addition, 1,465 flights were made involving a total of 1,160,000 kilometres and 1,299 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1989-90 amounted to \$1,509,350 from the State Government and a comparable amount was received from the Commonwealth Government. A total of \$720,816 was received in donations during 1989-90.

Doctors of the Flying Surgeons Service, with bases at Longreach and Roma, make routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1988-90 they performed 2,366 operations including 133 emergency operations. Total distance flown during the year was 252,242 kilometres.

A flying obstetric and gynaecology service, based at Roma, making routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland, commenced operation on 4 July 1988. During 1989-90 this service performed 948 operations including 43 emergency operations. The total distance flown during the year was 156,450 kilometres.

10.3 OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services and close cooperation exists with other Departments (Education, Family Services and Aboriginal and

Islander Affairs, etc.) in an attempt to provide an integrated approach to health care delivery.

The Division of Community Medicine is responsible for providing the State's community health program. Through a State-wide infrastructure of 59 Community Health Centres, staff provide in-home consultations and respond to telephone requests for help. This modern approach to problem solving is effective in promoting the health of individuals and families and organising efforts of the local community to support those in need of help. The Division is also responsible for the Home and Community Care Program (HACC) in Queensland.

Other activities carried out by the State Health Department include:

- provision of hospital-based dental services and school dental services;
- inspection and sampling of foods;
- inspection and advisory services in respect of water supply quality and environmental sanitation;
- monitoring and advising on health hazards arising from occupational causes;
- supervision of the marketing and use of drugs and poisons;
- services to improve the health of Aboriginal people;
- maintenance of the Queensland Radium Institute;
- coordination of cancer prevention and collection of epidemiological data and
- operation of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology.

Local authorities are responsible for food hygiene and environmental sanitation, which includes rodent control and mosquito eradication. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps mainly in children and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. Serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination are supplied by the State Government free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

In 1990 the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Queensland collected almost 180,000 blood donations from voluntary donors. The service classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as conducting allied research.

10.19 BLOOD DONATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND

Area	1987	1988	1989	1990
Metropolitan	82,025	80,412	94,720	92,218
Country	65,767	69,678	73,278	86,095
Total	147,792	150,090	167,998	178,313

(a) Each donation consists of 430 millilitres of blood.
Source: Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division.

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 1989, 1,653 voluntary workers and 347 doctors in private practice donated their services free of charge.

10.20 BLOOD DONATIONS BY GROUP, BRISBANE HEADQUARTERS, 1990

Group	Proportion of donations	%
A Positive		30.7
A Negative		7.4
AB Positive		2.9
AB Negative		0.8
B Positive		8.3
B Negative		2.0
O Positive		38.0
O Negative		9.5

Source: Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division.

10.4 FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES

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

10.4.1 Medical and Hospital Benefits

Australian residents are entitled, under the Medicare program, to free shared-ward hospitalisation and outpatient treatment at public hospitals. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States towards the costs of providing these services.

The Medicare program also provides a medical benefit of 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$20 for each non-inpatient medical service. The program meets 75 per cent of the schedule fee for medical services to patients under private care in hospital. Doctors may also bulk-bill Medicare for services provided to pensioners and other patients. The program is funded from a levy of 1.25 per cent of taxable income.

**10.21 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a),
QUEENSLAND, 1989-90**

Type of service	Payment	Proportion	Average payment (b)
	\$'000	%	\$
General practitioner	250,220	39.1	86.08
Specialist	86,927	13.6	29.90
Pathology	106,542	16.7	36.65
Operations	70,122	11.0	24.12
Radiology	57,868	9.1	19.91
Anaesthetics	14,712	2.3	5.06
Optometry	13,836	2.2	4.76
Obstetrics	6,860	1.1	2.36
Other	32,137	5.0	11.06
Total	639,225	100.0	219.90

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

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

A little over half of all payments were in respect of general practitioner and specialist services. The average payment per head of population was \$220 for Queensland in 1989-90 compared with \$223 nationally.

10.4.2 Health Insurance

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

The proportion of people covered by private hospital insurance in Queensland is significantly lower than that for any other State. Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health records show that, at 31 March 1990, 31.7 per cent of the Queensland population had basic hospital cover and 26.7 per cent had supplementary cover. This compares with 44.6 per cent and 38.6 per cent, respectively, of the Australian population.

10.4.3 Pharmaceutical Benefits

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

Prescriptions are dispensed to the general public at a maximum cost of \$11 a prescription, to persons holding a Health Care Card at a concessional rate and to Pensioner Health Benefits cardholders

at no cost. Commonwealth Government expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits for Queensland during 1989-90 was \$188m, representing 86 per cent of the total cost of the prescriptions.

**10.22 PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS,
QUEENSLAND**

Item	Unit	1988-89	1989-90
Benefit prescriptions	'000	16,863	18,057
Commonwealth payments	\$'000	160,236	187,880
Patient contributions	\$'000	27,872	31,283

Source: Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health.

10.4.4 Nursing Home Assistance

New funding arrangements for nursing homes were introduced in 1987. Rather than the former practice of paying benefits (with rates differing from State to State) or meeting the operating deficits of certain nursing homes, the Commonwealth Government is now implementing a uniform national level of funding. This new system involves standard daily fees for new residents as well as standard Commonwealth benefits.

10.4.5 Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

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

10.5 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

- Causes of Death* (3302.3), annual
- Summary of Social Statistics* (4101.3), annual
- Health and Welfare Establishments* (4302.3), annual
- Hospital Morbidity* (4303.3), annual
- Employment Injuries* (6301.3), annual

Other publications:

- Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health, *Health Statistical Supplement*
- Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*
- Australian Red Cross Society (Queensland Division), *Annual Report*
- Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Queensland Section), *Annual Report*

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Chapter 11

PUBLIC SAFETY

Safety, particularly safety of the community, is not a static thing. New hazards arise and unsafe practices or situations may attract little attention until such time as an accident or emergency situation occurs. Public attention may then be focussed on the need for new safety practices. A number of organisations are charged with keeping the community safe, which involves removing (if possible) the threat of hurt, injury, risk or danger. All of these organisations have the common goal of protecting life and property in order to ensure the freedom of each individual to live in a safe environment.

While the Police Department is involved in the protection of life and property and the preservation of good order, other organisations are also concerned with the maintenance of public safety. These include the Bureau of Emergency Services, the National Safety Council of Australia, the State Emergency Service, the Queensland Fire Service, Queensland Ambulance Services Board, the Chemical Hazard and Emergency Management (CHEM) Unit, the Aviation Service and the State Counter-Disaster Organization.

11.1 BUREAU OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Bureau of Emergency Services was formed as a division of the Queensland Police Department in 1989 to be an 'umbrella' organisation to coordinate the activities of the various bodies involved in maintaining public safety.

The Bureau has links with the three major volunteer marine rescue organisations, the Air Sea Rescue Association of Queensland, the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association Incorporated and the Queensland Surf Lifesaving Association, through its administration of State Government subsidy schemes.

The Board of Management of the Bureau of Emergency Services brings together the Heads of the CHEM Unit, Fire, Ambulance, Aviation and State Emergency Services, formerly scattered through various government departments. This allows for the elimination of duplication of functions, better coordination of services and sharing

of resources and facilities. The aim is a more cost-effective system of emergency management within Queensland.

11.2 NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Queensland division of the National Safety Council of Australia (NSCA) was incorporated in 1962, although it existed in an informal safety promotion role as far back as 1947.

In the early days of the NSCA, emphasis was placed on the worker being expected to be careful and cope with hazardous work environments and methods. There has been a progressive development of placing more responsibility on managerial control systems. As well, all sections of society and industry have become less tolerant of work hazards. Past circumstances and attitudes where both employer and employee accepted work hazards have almost completely faded.

The NSCA has initiated much of the questioning, reviews and the implementation of many of the workable changes. Today, it provides services to more than 700 member organisations in Queensland, involving more than 2,000 workplaces and around 450,000 workers.

11.2.1 Safety Services

The service base of the NSCA includes consultation, training and safety auditing, ergonomics and occupational hygiene services and expert witness and legislative advice.

Its proven five-star Health and Safety Management System has provided organisations across the State with a comprehensive solution for safety measurement and design. Radiation control, lighting surveys, fire and emergency control audits and laboratory and hazardous substances surveys have also been conducted between annual audits.

The comprehensive occupational hygiene service includes gas, fume, dust and fibre monitoring and analysis as well as traditional noise surveys and noise control planning. Greatest demand has been for assistance in assessing and controlling risks associated with asbestos, isocyanates and formaldehyde.

In the growing area of ergonomics, the NSCA joined forces with the Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland to form the highly successful Queensland Industrial Ergonomics Project (QIEP), which involved around 450 organisations in the State. One of the direct benefits of the now-completed QIEP has been the easy adaption of Queensland business to the ergonomic approach of risk assessment in preventing manual handling injuries.

11.2.2 Review of Safety Laws

While politically and industrially non-aligned, the NSCA enjoys a close working liaison with employer associations, government safety bodies and trade unions. It plays an active and aggressive role in reviewing occupational health and safety legislation of both State and Federal Governments. Through membership of three State Government safety committees, the NSCA ensures that State laws reflect an internationally-accepted standard of workplace safety which protects both employer and employee from needless accident losses.

The NSCA was one of the key campaigners for the introduction of the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989*. The Act set in place new standards for health and safety in Queensland workplaces and provided for stiff fines and even jail terms for offenders. For organisations to assess their liability under the Act, the NSCA has provided compliance audits, training to keep their standards within the letter of the law and special educational seminars throughout the State. In 1990, the NSCA created a Legislative Task Force committed to the conduct of advisory and training services related to the new legislation.

11.2.3 Safety Education

In industries not covered by umbrella associations and industrial safety committees, the NSCA has conducted comprehensive campaigns in both mass media and trade media to educate employers and employees in workplace safety. These campaigns have also brought vital safety information

to members of the Australian general public, who are too often the innocent victims of careless workplace accidents.

The NSCA is an organisation dedicated to work safety. With this specialist emphasis, it differs from many of its national and international associates, which often cover community safety, search/rescue and other services. The activities and research of the Council make it respected worldwide as a work safety leader.

Successive State Governments have in turn recognised the valuable role of the Council by providing an annual administration grant through the Workers' Compensation Board. The \$210,000 grant represents around 8 per cent of the Council's income.

11.3 DISASTER & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Queensland State Emergency Service (SES) and State Counter-Disaster Organization (SCDO) were born out of the devastating Brisbane Floods of 1974. The Government of the day, recognising that there was no Government agency whose purpose was to coordinate the State resources in combating natural disasters, passed legislation to protect the life and property of all Queenslanders, in the form of the *State Counter-Disaster Organization Act 1975*, with an amendment in 1978.

Under the terms of the Act, the SCDO is responsible for:

- coordinating the resources necessary to ensure that all steps are taken to plan for and counter the effects of a disaster and
- providing advice and assistance to the Minister on all matters with respect to counter-disaster.

The SES is responsible, with respect to counter-disaster purposes, for:

- providing advice and assistance to local authorities, Government departments, statutory organisations, voluntary groups and other bodies;
- educating and training members of the public (including volunteers and members of voluntary groups) and
- the coordination, direction and control of members of the public (including volunteers and members of voluntary groups), material and resources.

11.3.1 Counter-disaster Activities

During 1989-90, the SCDO was involved in monitoring and coordinating response and recovery activities, including those of SES units and



State Emergency Service training

Photo: State Emergency Service

groups in the areas affected, for five cyclones, one major storm and two major flood operations.

The second flood presented these organisations with the largest counter-disaster operation in their history. At the height of this operation, the SCDO was coordinating disaster assistance to 23 centres within the State, and it is a credit to all Government and community organisations involved, including SES units both within and outside the areas affected, that losses were minimal in the face of devastating flood waters.

11.3.2 South-east Queensland Storms

On Christmas Eve 1989, severe thunderstorms caused widespread damage in many areas of south-east Queensland.

Damage was reported in Brisbane, Redcliffe, Beaudesert, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Sunshine Coast, Gympie and Maryborough.

The major damage centred on Brisbane and Redcliffe where 415 calls for assistance were received in Brisbane and 1,174 reports in Redcliffe. SES teams from all areas in south-east Queensland responded to the damaged areas.

Estimates of damage were calculated at approximately \$10m with SES volunteer operational support over the Christmas period totalling 610 workdays.

11.3.3 Central and South-west Queensland Floods

Flooding commenced on 5 April 1990 and warnings were issued for the Logan, Albert and Bremer River systems. Warnings for the Thompson, Barcoo and Warrego River systems followed.

By 17 April, major flooding was occurring in Cooper Creek and the Thompson, Barcoo, Warrego, Balonne, Bulloo and Paroo River systems. The forecast height for the Warrego was 8.6 metres at Cunnamulla. River levels at Murweh and Wyandra were falling slowly while levels above Charleville continued to fall below minor flood level. Heavy rain was falling east of Charleville and local reports indicated significant river height rises within 6 to 12 hours with an increase in flooding in the Augathella and Charleville district overall.

Requests for the resupply of the towns of Longreach, Muttaborra, Jericho, Aramac, Jundah, Stonehenge and Barcaldine were received on 19 April and the State Government and RAAF airlifted tonnes of food over the next few days.

The town of Jericho was inundated with 1 metre of water on 19 April when a retaining wall gave way, allowing the Jordan River to flow through the town. Evacuations to high points within the town were carried out.

On 20 April, rising flood waters necessitated the relocation of 70 people in Alpha, the evacuation of people from numerous properties and the uplift of 170 rail passengers from Longreach to Rockhampton and 30 school children. Aircraft lifted 40 tonnes of supplies into Longreach and a request for three additional helicopters was made to the Natural Disasters Organization (NDO).

By 21 April, Charleville, situated on the Warrego River, had been inundated. A State of Disaster was declared and a Disaster Support Team moved into the area.

A massive rescue operation transported nearly 2,000 people by air and boat from flooded homes over the next 24 hours. Private, State Government and RAAF helicopters were involved.



Emergency dining hall, Charleville

Photo: *State Emergency Service*

Residents were moved to the airport and showgrounds and spent an uncomfortable night until provisions started to arrive. The hospital had to be evacuated (patients were moved by boat) and the telephone exchange, police station, SES depot, local government buildings and all public services and utilities were inundated.

In Brisbane, aircraft were loaded initially with tents, satellite communications equipment, army labour, foodstuffs and supplies. A Disaster Management Team was moved into the area.

Equipment to maintain a relief camp and additional flood rescue craft were uplifted along with volunteer rescue crews from Brisbane and Ipswich. Aircraft were backloaded with evacuees, the sick, aged and infirm.

With the total infrastructure of the Charleville community out of action, a tent city was erected, complete with an Australian Defence Force Field Hospital. The reasons for this were twofold: firstly, it would take 3 to 4 days to evacuate Charleville by air and, secondly, residents would be able to assist in the clean-up of their own community.

By 22 April, 2,300 residents had been accommodated in tents and the catering section was preparing about 15,000 meals a day. Sanitation and public health were a problem and remained so until well into the operation because of lack of facilities. Lists of evacuees were prepared and made available to welfare agencies.

By 23 April, the extent of damage to Charleville was apparent. The hospital, 1,147 homes, all businesses, local authority assets, hundreds of vehicles, the police station, the telephone exchange, the fire station, the schools and the SES depot were damaged. Roads had washed away, many homes

had been washed off their stumps, dead animals were everywhere, and foodstuffs were rotting in refrigerators.

As the water went down in Charleville the flood peak moved south and threatened Cunnamulla. At first a complete evacuation was prepared for but a reassessment of the expected flood peak favoured the expansion of levee banks with sandbags. The people worked as a unit to save their town and they succeeded with only minor flooding in Cunnamulla.

In Charleville, clean-up operations had begun in earnest by 25 April. By that time, in excess of 1,000 tonnes of relief supplies had been transported into the town and the first steps to return the lives of some 4,000 people to normal had been taken by agencies coordinated by both the SCDO and SES. The recovery phase was then placed under the direction of the appropriate functions of government.

11.4 QUEENSLAND FIRE SERVICE

In July 1990, the 81 Fire Brigade Boards of Queensland were disbanded in favour of a State-wide Service under a Commissioner. Administration of the Queensland Fire Service is now divided into six regions covering the State.

The regions are based on the centres of Townsville, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Brisbane and Beenleigh.

Each region is autonomous in operation, but is guided under budgetary policy set by head office in Brisbane. There are, however, no boundaries in

response to emergencies. Under all circumstances, the nearest available appliance will respond no matter from which station, district or region it is based.

11.4.1 Firefighters and Fire Safety

The Queensland Fire Service has approximately 2,000 permanent, 2,000 auxiliary (part-time) and 42,000 rural firefighters who are deployed throughout urban and rural Queensland. Urban firefighters, permanent and auxiliary, have been trained to a high level to deal with emergencies ranging from building fires to chemical spills and rescues of trapped persons.

Rural firefighters, who cover more than 80 per cent of the State, are geared to fight bush fires and undertake rural fire prevention. The rural firefighting force ranges from units in rural residential areas to remote outback settlements.

Continued training ensures that firefighters are equipped with the skills needed to provide the best possible service to the rapidly expanding population of Queensland. The Queensland Fire Service also takes an active role in fire safety promotion and provides free information to organisations ranging from schools to industrial firms.

Under the *Fire Service Act 1990*, the functions of the Service are (in part):

- to protect persons, property and the environment from fire and chemical incidents;
- to protect persons trapped in any vehicle or building or otherwise endangered and
- to provide an advisory service and undertake other measures to promote fire prevention and control and safety and other procedures in the event of a fire or chemical incident.

11.1 QUEENSLAND FIRE SERVICES

Year	Stations	Staff (a)		Fire calls (b)
		Permanent	Auxiliary	
1984-85	227	1,759	1,752	3,856
1985-86	238	1,704	1,763	3,666
1986-87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1987-88	238	1,757	1,823	3,627
1988-89	251	1,770	1,793	3,761
1989-90	242	1,848	1,818	4,011

Year	Other calls (c)	Appliances		Expenditure \$'000
		Fire	Aerial (d)	
1984-85	25,137	379	21	61,191
1985-86	28,069	375	23	63,270
1986-87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1987-88	24,408	355	22	72,004
1988-89	25,543	367	24	78,112
1989-90	27,786	380	21	87,371

(a) Reported by each Fire Brigade Board. (b) Involving monetary loss. (c) False alarms, special services and attendance at grass and rubbish fires. (d) Hydraulic platforms or turntable ladders.

Source: State Fire Services, *Annual Reports*.

11.4.2 Funding

Urban firefighting is funded by property owners paying a levy based on the type of property owned. The State Government makes a contribution towards the operation of urban and rural services. The Commonwealth Government also provides an annual grant and rural fire brigades raise additional funds in their local areas.

11.5 QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the Exhibition Grounds in Brisbane in 1892, an accident occurred during Show Week. A rider in a horse event fell from his mount and lay injured on the ground. Bystanders ran to his aid and loaded him onto a horse-drawn vehicle to be transported to hospital. A lack of first aid knowledge and unsuitable transport resulted in what was a simple closed fracture becoming a serious open one. Members of the Army Medical Corps became aware of the circumstances and organised a meeting from which the Civil Ambulance Transport Brigade, later the City Ambulance Transport Brigade was formed.

The original mode of transport consisted of an army stretcher with carrying straps, for two bearers. On the first recorded case, a charge of five shillings for each bearer and five shillings for the Brigade was made. In 1893, large sulky wheels were added to the stretcher and a canvas cover for the patient's protection. In 1897, horse-drawn sulkies were introduced but they only carried the litter to the residence and then it had to be wheeled by the bearers to the hospital.

11.2 QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICES

Year	Staff		Distance travelled (a)	Vehicles
	Permanent	Other		
1984-85	1,363	583	11,358.8	771
1985-86	1,417	536	12,107.8	831
1986-87	1,450	571	13,198.4	814
1987-88	1,815	783	12,535.7	868
1988-89	1,638	545	11,462.5	838
1989-90	1,688	558	12,212.5	879

Year	Patients treated ('000)			Expenditure \$'000
	Accident	Non-Casualty		
		accident	room		Expenditure
1984-85	66.2	474.3	144.8	41,780
1985-86	71.0	472.3	147.2	46,984
1986-87	71.4	488.2	145.1	51,009
1987-88	72.1	386.2	111.9	54,293
1988-89	94.1	491.7	118.5	59,221
1989-90	100.2	511.9	101.5	74,464

(a) Road kilometres, excluding distance travelled by Air Ambulance.

Source: Queensland Ambulance Services Board, *Annual Reports*.

11.5.1 Growth

By 1906, centres were open in Rockhampton, Townsville, Charters Towers, Toowoomba, Warwick, Gympie, Mackay, Cairns and Ipswich. Although the first motor vehicle was purchased in 1908, it was not until World War I that patients were transported to hospital by motor vehicle.

The Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (QATB) has taken as its motto the Latin words 'Semper Alacer', meaning 'Ready Always'. This has remained the insignia of the Brigade, which has responded readily to the call of the public, whenever the need has arisen in the 97 years of its existence.

The Ambulance has earned much praise in Australia from the public and particularly from international visitors who have seen the work of this organisation.

11.5.2 Organisational Changes

The Service was placed under the Hospital Act in 1897 and for 91 years was administered under various Ministers and officials of the Health Department. Throughout this time the Brigade worked and continues to work in close association with the hospital system and receives ready assistance and advice to provide pre-hospital care and transport to the community. In January 1989, the Queensland Ambulance Service, of which the QATB forms a part, was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Emergency Services.

11.5.3 Training

The Queensland Ambulance Services Board has placed a major emphasis on training and the provision of training facilities. Training to lift the 'hands on' skills of all ambulance officers is the initial aim, together with the provision of specialist training in specific approved areas of pre-hospital patient care. The introduction of the Major Marine Anti-venomation Program in those areas subject to the influx of poisonous stingers in the summer season, further training of additional officers in the pre-hospital coronary care program and the expansion of this treatment to approved regions of the State are some of the areas covered.

11.5.4 Finances and Operations

A total of 96 QATB Committees across the State voluntarily supervise the provision of ambulance services in their area. The continued efforts of these Committees and their Superintendents, with the help of their communities in raising funds to improve or rebuild QATB premises, has resulted in \$1.6m of capital works being completed in 1988-89.

In 1988-89, for the whole of Queensland, QATB receipts included contributions of \$29.6m, a government grant slightly over \$22m and other receipts of nearly \$10.8m. Expenditure for the same period totalled \$59.2m, being \$43.4m of salaries and wages, \$13.4m of maintenance expenses and \$2.4m of capital expenditure.

Permanent staff in 1989-90 totalled 1,638; with honorary and other staff of 545. In the same year 94,053 accident patients and 491,674 non-accident patients were transported and 118,499 treated at casualty rooms. The 838 vehicles in use between them travelled a total distance of over 11.4 million kilometres.

The average distance travelled per patient transported in 1989-90 varied from 7.02 kilometres in Gordonvale to over 350 kilometres in Dirranbandi. The total distance travelled for one Brigade varied from nearly 3 million kilometres for Brisbane to 6,489 kilometres for the Springsure Brigade.

The largest Brigade, Brisbane, had staff of 473 persons, 134 vehicles, travelled 2.88 million kilometres, transported 161,481 patients and gave treatment to 1,085 at casualty rooms in 1989-90.

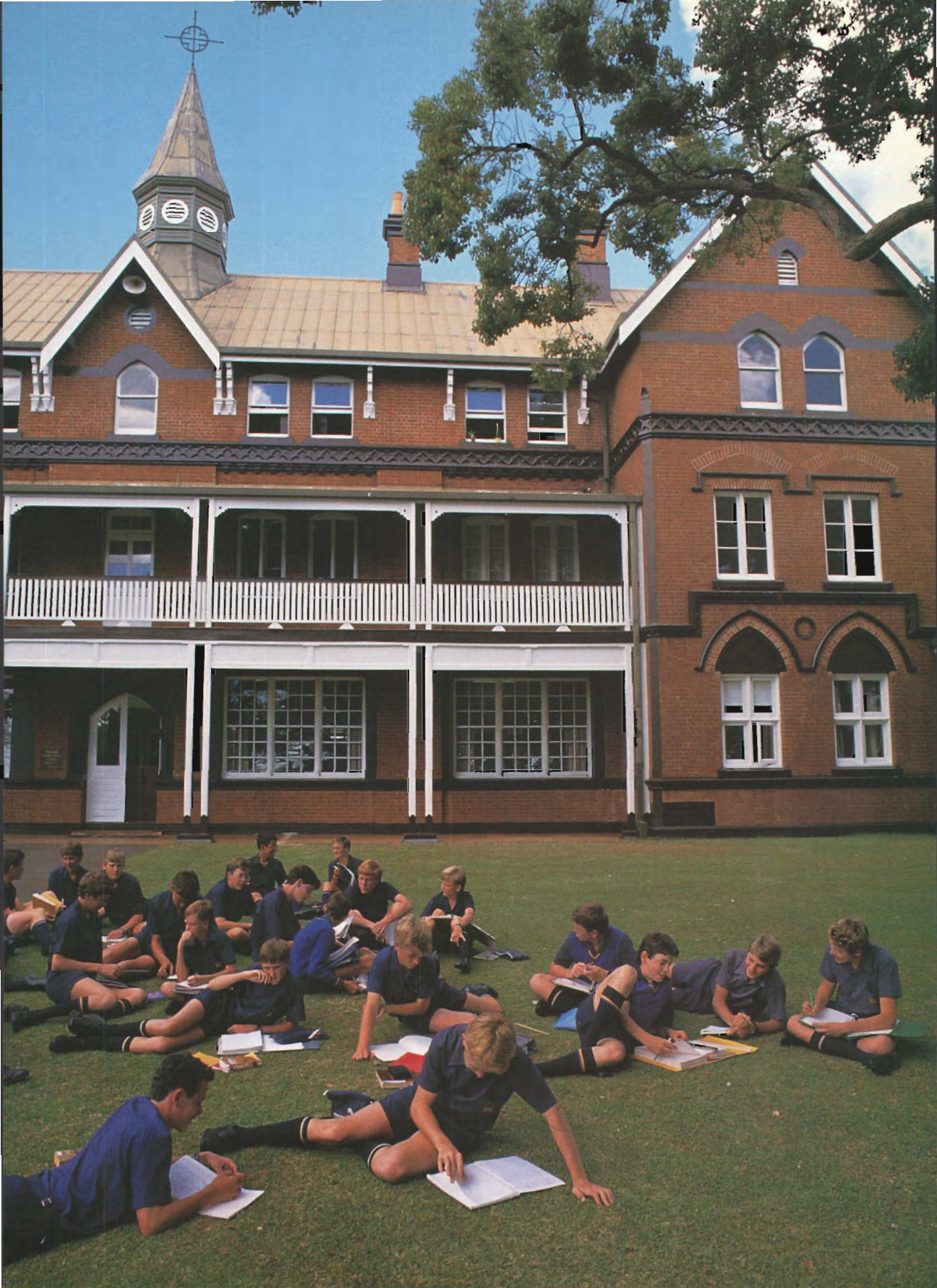
11.6 REFERENCES

- National Safety Council of Australia, *Annual Report*
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Chapter 12

EDUCATION

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Students at Toowoomba Grammar School

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*



School orchestra at Fanfare 90

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

Chapter 12

EDUCATION

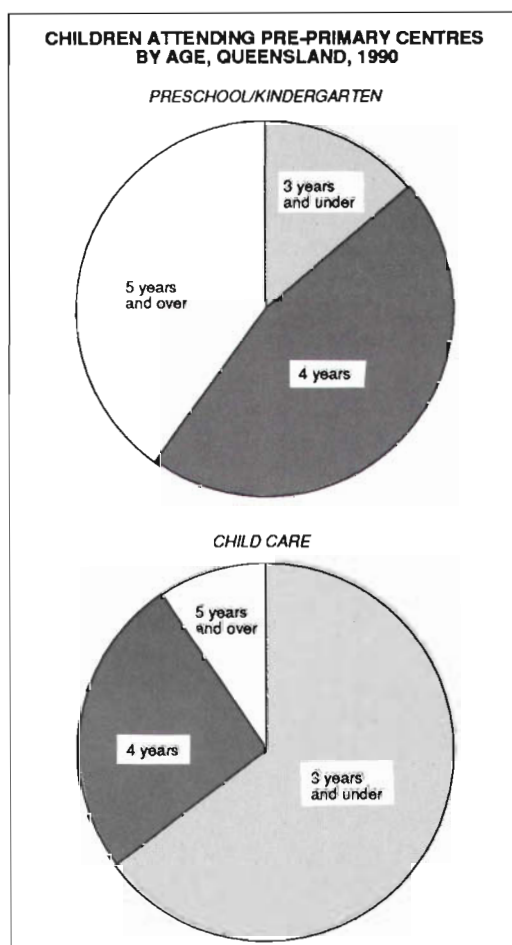
Education in Queensland ranges from the preschool level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Government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

The Queensland Department of Education administers preschool, primary, secondary and technical and further education and has the responsibility of funding approximately 90 per cent of the total running costs. The Commonwealth Government contribution is around 10 per cent and is the major funding source of non-government schools. It is also responsible for the total funding of non-private universities and colleges of further education. A Commonwealth Government program provides grants to non-profit community groups and local government authorities for them to provide a range of child care services.

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

12.1 PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, State preschools offer free (but not compulsory) education to children aged 4 years by the end of December of the year before school entrance. Community kindergartens offer developmental and educational programs for 3 to 5 year olds and operate during school hours and school terms. Children can be enrolled at 3 years of age and can continue to school age. Child care centres offer full-day care and education of children under school age and are open for the normal working day and the normal working year.



Between 1985 and 1990 the number of non-government pre-primary centres increased by 21 per cent and the number of government centres increased by 18 per cent.

12.1 PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES AND ATTENDANCE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Government		Non-government	
	Centres	Children attending	Centres	Children attending
1985	649	31,427	580	35,867
1986	700	33,711	602	37,744
1987	714	35,928	623	40,452
1988	723	36,763	674	43,618
1989	747	37,140	682	45,132
1990	766	37,963	700	47,109

Source: Preschools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

12.1.1 Enrolments

The total enrolment for all pre-primary centres for 1990 was 85,072 children. Of the 55,550 children attending preschool/kindergarten centres, 85 per cent are 4 and 5 year olds, the majority of whom would progress to primary schooling in the following year. In child care centres, 65 per cent of the 29,522 children attending are under 4 years of age.

12.2 CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1990

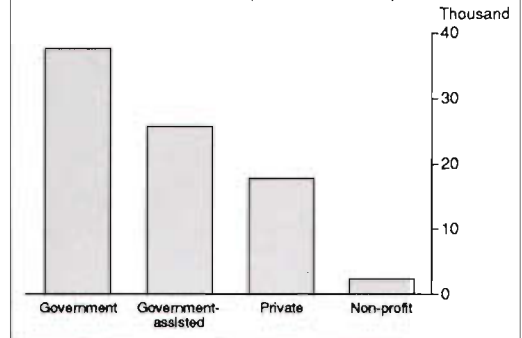
Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Preschool/ kindergarten	Child care	
Children attending			
Males	28,657	13,734	42,391
Females	26,775	12,628	39,403
Regular basis	55,432	26,362	81,794
Casual basis	118	3,160	3,278
Age (years)			
Under 3	498	10,065	10,563
3	7,289	9,181	16,470
4	25,643	7,544	33,187
5	21,773	2,656	24,429
6 and over	347	76	423
Total	55,550	29,522	85,072

Source: Preschools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

A substantial proportion of Queensland's child population attends pre-primary centres and most attend on a regular basis. At July 1989, 56 per cent of 5 year olds (a substantial number of 5 year olds are in primary school), 78 per cent of 4 year olds and 39 per cent of 3 year olds were attending a preschool/kindergarten or a child care centre.

Government pre-primary centres are operated by the Queensland Department of Education and by local government authorities. Government-assisted centres are operated by non-profit or religious organisations in receipt of government funding.

CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES BY TYPE OF CENTRE, QUEENSLAND, 1990



Non-profit centres raise money through donations or have the free use of community facilities. Private centres are those operating on a profit-making basis. Seventy-five per cent of children attending a centre, attend a government or a government-assisted centre.

12.1.2 Centres and Staffing

12.3 STAFFING OF PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Preschool/ kindergarten	Child care	
Centres (a)	1,140	326	1,466
Staff (a)			
Teachers	1,441	297	1,738
Teacher aides	1,317	287	1,604
Child care	75	1,340	1,415
Other (b)	155	313	468
Total	2,988	2,237	5,225

(a) Full-time equivalent. (b) Including administrative, clerical, domestic and maintenance personnel.

Source: Preschools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

The staff employed by the centres reflect the type of program offered. Preschool/kindergarten centres have mainly teaching staff, 92 per cent being teachers or teacher aides. Child care centres employ mainly child care staff; 60 per cent are qualified child care staff, registered nurses and people qualified in mothercraft, kindercraft and playground leadership while 26 per cent are teaching staff.

12.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children are eligible for enrolment in primary school if they have turned 5 years of age by the end of December of the year prior to enrolment. They then progress through 12 years of formal primary

and secondary education. Some students do not complete all secondary years, leaving school on attaining the age of 15 or leaving to enter other educational streams.

Secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 or 13 years of age and extends over 5 years. Students completing Year 10 are issued with a Junior Certificate, which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to some forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education (TAFE), rural training schools and certificate courses at colleges of advanced education. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations. This information contributes to the determination of a tertiary entrance score which, depending on the standard obtained, provides admission to tertiary studies.

Cooperative programs, developed jointly by secondary schools and TAFE colleges, provide one means of addressing the need for a broader range of studies in the post-compulsory years of schooling. Students enrolled in secondary schools actually attend a nearby TAFE college for certain studies, thus using available resources in a flexible manner. Two colleges, at Hervey Bay and in Brisbane at Alexandra Hills, are designed to bring cooperative programs onto one campus within a single institution.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 65 government and 4 non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are also made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate educational setting.

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

12.2.1 Primary Enrolments

The number of enrolments in primary schools has increased by 4 per cent since 1980. Over the same period, the Queensland population aged between 5 years and 11 years has increased by only 3 per cent. The larger increase is directly attributable to the Queensland Government's change of policy with respect to the age of entry to primary school. In 1990, a child must have turned 5 by the last day of December in the year preceding the year of enrolment. In contrast, a child must have turned 5 by the last day of February if enrolling in 1980.



Primary school, Rockhampton district

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

12.4 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Year	Males	Females	Total
1	24,143	22,267	46,410
2	24,555	23,126	47,681
3	23,408	22,075	45,483
4	22,712	21,163	43,875
5	21,808	20,451	42,259
6	22,056	20,729	42,785
7	21,764	20,798	42,562
Ungraded	2,949	2,038	4,987
Total	163,395	152,647	316,042

Source: Schools (4221.3).

Within the two sectors of education, the government sector has declined slowly from 82 per cent to 79 per cent over the last decade. The Catholic Church accounts for 77 per cent of primary enrolments in non-government schools. The proportions of enrolments for other denominations are Anglican, 5 per cent; Lutheran 5 per cent and all other denominations, 13 per cent.

12.5 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
Government	247,351	242,183	249,561
Males	127,864	125,237	129,297
Females	119,487	116,946	120,264
Non-government	55,478	63,933	66,481
Males	28,066	32,757	34,098
Females	27,412	31,176	32,383
Total	302,829	306,116	316,042
Males	155,930	157,994	163,395
Females	146,899	148,122	152,647

Source: Schools (4221.3).

The primary enrolments also include 1,854 Primary Correspondence School pupils, comprising 936 males and 918 females.

12.2.2 Secondary Enrolments

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

12.6 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS (a) QUEENSLAND, 1990

Year	Males	Females	Total
8	22,569	21,459	44,028
9	22,433	21,858	44,291
10	22,930	22,130	45,060
11	18,575	19,263	37,838
12	16,017	17,583	33,600
Ungraded	227	220	447
Total	102,751	102,513	205,264

(a) Including 942 full-time distance education pupils.

Source: Schools (4221.3).

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the sharp drop in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16. However an increasing number of students, many of whom are as old as 19 years of age, are remaining to Years 11 and 12. These rates are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force. In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at three schools in Brisbane to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis. At July 1990 these students numbered 413 and 5,701, respectively.

12.7 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS (a) BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Age (years)	Males	Females	Total
Under 12	41	39	80
12	8,075	8,964	17,039
13	20,878	20,565	41,443
14	22,671	21,764	44,435
15	21,105	20,693	41,798
16	17,526	18,141	35,667
17	9,591	9,715	19,306
18	1,915	1,512	3,427
19 and over	949	1,120	2,069
Total	102,751	102,513	205,264

(a) Including 942 full-time distance education pupils.

Source: Schools (4221.3).

The proportion of enrolments in government schools has fallen from 72 per cent in 1980 to 69 per cent in 1990. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period is 52 per cent compared with 34 per cent for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 58 per cent of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1990. The proportions of enrolments for other denominations are: Anglican, 11 per cent; Lutheran, 6 per cent and all other denominations, 25 per cent.

12.8 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

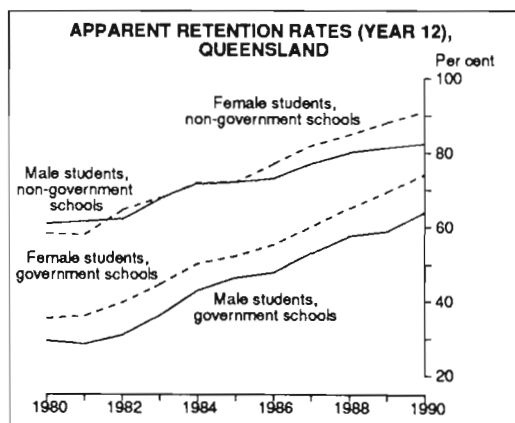
Controlling authority	1980	1989	1990
Government	106,050	141,712	141,688
Males	52,693	70,249	70,361
Females	53,357	71,463	71,327
Non-government	41,696	62,416	63,576
Males	21,682	31,874	32,390
Females	20,014	30,542	31,186
Total	147,746	204,128	205,264
Males	74,375	102,123	102,751
Females	73,371	102,005	102,513

Source: Schools (4221.3).

12.2.3 Retention Rates in Secondary Schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later

years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), the apparent retention rate, has increased significantly in recent years from 49 per cent (Year 11) and 39 per cent (Year 12) in 1980 to 84 per cent (Year 11) and 74 per cent (Year 12) in 1990.



The apparent retention rate to Year 12 in non-government schools (87 per cent) is considerably higher than that for government schools (69 per cent). Changing social values probably account for the fact that retention rates for females, 41 in 1980 and 79 in 1990, have increased at a faster rate than those of males which were 37 in 1980 and 69 in 1990.

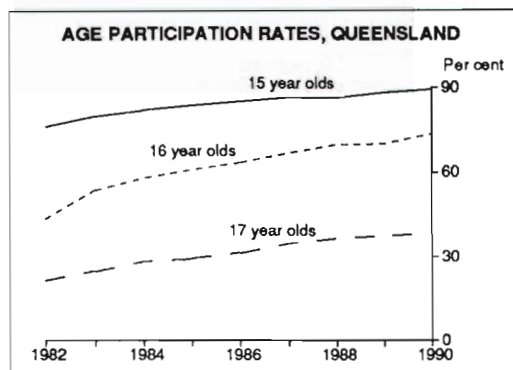
12.2.4 Age Participation Rates

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

As education is compulsory in Queensland until a person attains the age of 15 years, the participation rate for this age group is very high, being 88 per cent for males and 91 per cent for females aged 15 years in 1990. This participation rate is significantly lower than 100 per cent, as the census date of the schools collection is in July and some students with birthdates prior to the census date leave school immediately upon attaining 15 years of age.

The greatest increase in the age participation rate has been for 16 year old females, having increased from 46 per cent in 1980 to 77 per cent in 1990, an increase of 31 percentage points. The age participation rate for 16 year old males has increased to 70 per cent, an increase of 25 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 17 year olds has increased to 40 per cent, an

increase of 20 percentage points for females while the participation rate for males increased to 37 per cent, an increase of 17 percentage points since 1980. The rate for 15 year olds has shown the smallest increase, having risen from 74 per cent for females and 75 per cent for males in 1980 to 91 per cent for females and 88 per cent for males in 1990.



12.2.5 Schools and Staffing

There has been a net increase of 7 per cent between 1980 and 1990 in the number of schools in Queensland.

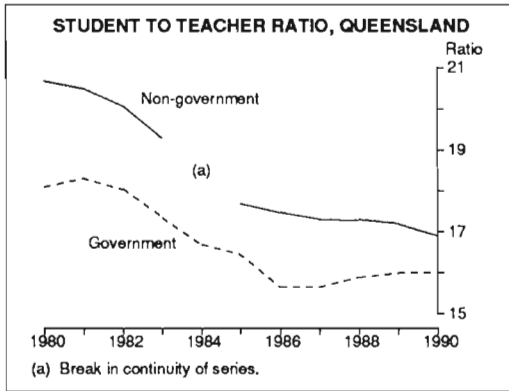
12.9 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1989	1990
Government			
Schools	1,256	1,300	1,310
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	24,256.6	24,438.9
Non-teaching	n.a.	5,487.6	6,014.5
Non-government			
Schools	341	400	401
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	7,366.7	7,678.4
Non-teaching	n.a.	2,109.0	2,177.8
Total			
Schools	1,597	1,700	1,711
Staff			
Teaching	n.a.	31,623.3	32,117.3
Non-teaching	n.a.	7,596.6	8,192.3

(a) Full-time equivalent.
Source: Schools (4221.3).

For government schools the student to teacher ratios are 18.4 for primary and 13.1 for secondary. Non-government ratios are 20.7 for primary and 14.3 for secondary.

Because the State has assumed the major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland in relation to population with almost 74 per cent located outside Brisbane. Non-government schools, however, are more concentrated in Brisbane, with a number of non-government schools offering boarding facilities for 9,114 students.



12.10 LOCATION OF SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Statistical division	Government	Non-government
Brisbane	345	170
Moreton	195	42
Wide Bay-Burnett	145	22
Darling Downs	145	46
South-West	33	6
Fitzroy	107	27
Central-West	18	4
Mackay	74	14
Northern	93	33
Far North	120	31
North-West	29	6
Total	(a) 1,310	401

(a) Including distance education centres.

Source: Schools (4221.3).

12.3 TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to 269,167 students during 1989, through courses conducted at universities, university colleges and colleges of technical and further education (TAFE).

In 1989 the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) was introduced. All students enrolled in higher education (excluding TAFE colleges) must pay HECS unless they are exempt. In 1990 the HECS payment for a full-time student doing a standard program of study was \$1,882 for a full year and a proportional amount for each semester. Students who undertook more or less than a standard program owed more or less, respectively than the standard fee. Students may choose to pay HECS up-front as a lump sum or delay payment and repay through the taxation system.

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

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

Courses at tertiary institutions are offered on an internal and external full- and part-time basis.

12.3.1 Technical and Further Education

A range of courses with varying or no entry requirements is provided by TAFE. Anyone above school leaving age, regardless of educational background, is encouraged to inquire about enrolment in a TAFE course.

The TAFE system is the biggest provider of post-secondary education in Queensland. It covers the whole State through a network of more than 30 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

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

Field of study	1987	1988	1989
Applied science	249	168	107
Art and design	2,726	3,827	4,408
Building	7,363	8,704	9,297
Business studies	35,976	39,332	39,454
Engineering	24,767	25,702	24,552
Rural and horticulture	5,326	6,011	4,627
Music	139	122	159
Paramedical	1,663	1,613	1,459
Industrial services	6,574	6,632	6,777
Personal services	10,098	8,793	9,553
General studies	23,112	17,881	26,998
Number of students	112,580	118,785	126,123

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

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

12.12 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1989

Type of attendance	Males	Females
Full-time	7,111	6,763
Part-time	64,919	47,330
Total	72,030	54,093

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

The colleges are administered by the Department of Employment, Vocational Education, Training and Industrial Relations and, as well as TAFE colleges, include community colleges and senior colleges.

12.13 TAFE TEACHING STAFF DUTY HOURS, QUEENSLAND

Type of appointment	1983	1988	1989
<i>Full-time duty hours</i>	2,384.9	3,051.2	3,188.6
Teaching	1,040.8	1,345.5	1,353.2
Non-teaching	1,344.1	1,705.7	1,835.4
<i>Part-time duty hours</i>	702.5	705.2	523.7
Teaching	619.1	621.2	475.5
Non-teaching	83.4	84.0	48.2
<i>All duty hours</i>	3,087.4	3,756.4	3,712.3
Teaching	1,659.9	1,966.7	1,828.7
Non-teaching	1,427.5	1,789.7	1,883.6

In Queensland, more than 202,000 people enrol annually in the wide variety of adult, vocational education and training programs offered through the TAFE network. These include courses that:

- lead to academic awards recognised Australia-wide as equivalent to those of universities and colleges of advanced education;
- provide alternative pathways for people to enter the higher education sector to pursue more advanced studies;
- provide support for on-the-job training programs such as apprenticeships and traineeships;
- provide for the many vocational callings where no formal structured training exists;
- service groups with special needs, including migrants, the disabled, Aboriginal people and the illiterate and
- meet adult education needs through a wide range of personal development, recreation and leisure programs.

12.3.2 Reform in Higher Education

The Commonwealth Government's funding strategies for 1989 to 1991 address the Government's plan for major growth in higher education places, measures to improve equity of access and equitable distribution of the total resources required for growth.

A review process has been conducted which has led to major changes and development within the system. Higher education opportunities will be expanded significantly during this period. The changes to higher education funding arrangements provide institutions with enhanced flexibility in the use of resources.

The introduction of HECS will require some of the costs of expanding the system to be borne by those who benefit directly from it and who have the capacity to pay. Growth in student places will provide increased opportunities, particularly for young people and greater access for groups which have been traditionally under-represented in higher education.

The new system will result in larger and stronger institutions with broader and more diverse educational profiles. Institutions will have greater freedom to establish their own courses, develop a broader base of funding support and introduce more flexible staffing arrangements.

Institutions are being encouraged to look for additional resources through establishing links with industry by expansion of cooperative courses, increasing the level of contract research undertaken by each institution and offering full-fee courses to overseas students and charging fees for some selected post-graduate and non-award courses.

12.3.3 Higher Education

Higher education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland (incorporating Gatton College), Queensland University of Technology, Griffith University (incorporating the Gold Coast University College), James Cook University, University College of Central Queensland, University College of Southern Queensland, Queensland Conservatorium of Music, Queensland College of Art, McAuley College (administered by the Catholic Church) and Australia's first private university — Bond University.

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

Field of study	1989 (b)	1990
Agriculture and animal husbandry	1,090	1,450
Architecture and building	1,344	1,581
Arts, humanities and social sciences	13,019	15,052
Business, administration and economics	16,347	20,487
Education	12,088	13,213
Engineering and surveying	5,797	6,287
Health	4,465	5,632
Law and legal studies	2,307	2,558
Science	8,659	10,038
Veterinary science	475	479
Non-award	596	548
Total	66,187	77,325

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University. (b) Excluding 1,302 students completing higher education courses at TAFE institutions.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

On 1 January 1990, the University of Queensland and the Queensland Agricultural College (QAC) were consolidated to form one of the largest universities in Australia. The QAC has now become the University of Queensland, Gatton College.

More than 22,000 students are enrolled at the University in 15 faculties served by 65 academic departments. Courses are offered on a full-time or part-time internal basis or through external study.

The University of Queensland is the only institution in the State providing training in certain disciplines, e.g. medicine, dentistry, veterinary science,

pharmacy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and mining and minerals process engineering.

On 1 May 1990, the Brisbane College of Advanced Education amalgamated with the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) to create the second largest tertiary institution in the State, having over 20,000 students. The University now has five campuses:

- Carseldine,
- Gardens Point,
- Kedron Park,
- Kelvin Grove and
- Sunshine Coast centre.

QUT specialises in business, law and technology. Its seven faculties offer more than 70 courses at degree or post-graduate level (including PhDs from 1989), all with a practical emphasis. At the Gardens Point campus, courses are offered in built environment, business, engineering, health service, information technology, law and science. Other campuses specialise in education, business, health, social and applied science.

12.15 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1988	1989 (b)	1990
Higher degree	3,738	3,958	4,931
Postgraduate	4,038	4,397	5,146
Bachelor	41,624	45,581	55,129
Other	13,392	12,251	12,119
Total	62,792	66,187	77,325

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University. (b) Excluding 1,302 students completing higher education courses at TAFE institutions.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Griffith University, established in 1971 has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of approximately 11,000 students in 1990. From January 1990, the former Mount Gravatt Campus of the Brisbane College of Advanced Education became part of Griffith University. In June 1990 the Gold Coast College of Advanced Education also joined the University as the Gold Coast University College of Griffith University.

The University offers bachelor degrees in the following divisions: Australian environmental studies, Asian and international studies, commerce and administration, education, health and behavioural sciences, humanities and science and technology. In each bachelor degree program, students take a common first-year program and specialise during the second and later years. Students may commence study towards an honours degree upon completion of the requirements for a bachelor degree. Bachelor degrees with honours prepare students for the post-graduate degree programs offered at Griffith University (at masters or doctoral level) and other higher education institutions.

12.16 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Institution	Males	Females	Persons
Universities			
Queensland	11,411	10,669	22,080
QUT	10,065	10,242	20,307
James Cook	2,318	3,128	5,446
Griffith	4,769	6,008	10,777
University Colleges			
Central Queensland	3,222	2,734	5,956
Southern Queensland	5,613	4,545	10,158
Colleges of TAFE			
Kangaroo Point	153	24	177
Mackay	20	16	36
Townsville	103	147	250
Other			
McAuley College	286	648	934
Conservatorium of Music	165	231	396
Distance Education College	202	41	243
College of Art	200	365	565
Total	38,527	38,798	77,325

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Through the Gold Coast University College of Griffith University, a range of programs is offered in business, teacher education, engineering, arts, hotel management and nursing. In 1990, the student enrolment was approximately 1,700 spread across eight courses.

The College is committed to providing a range of high quality educational programs with a strong vocational emphasis. Given the Gold Coast's national and international role as a major Pacific rim centre of tourism, the College's courses have a particular orientation to a tourist and international setting. The College also serves industrial, technological and information-based developments in the region and the State.

The Queensland College of Art was established in 1881 and in 1990, the College enrolled 565 undergraduate and post-graduate students in full-time and part-time certificates, associate diplomas, degrees and graduate diploma courses leading to professional careers in the fields of visual art and design, cultural studies and business. The educational programs of the College are organised around four schools of study: business and cultural studies, design, fine art, and photography and film.

Negotiations are currently taking place for the Queensland College of Art to become a college of Griffith University in 1991. This change will incorporate the visual art, craft and design courses which are not at the certificate level.

The James Cook University, originally established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, became autonomous in 1970. In 1982, the former Townsville College of Advanced Education was amalgamated with the University. In 1987, the

University began offering teaching in a limited range of disciplines at Cairns which catered for 290 students in 1990.

Because of its geographic situation, the University has unique opportunities for teaching and research in a tropical environment and many of its offerings are specifically designed to capitalise on this asset.

In 1990, there were 5,446 bachelor degree and diploma students undertaking courses. Pass and honours level bachelor degree courses are offered in the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering and science. Higher degrees and graduate diplomas are offered in all faculties. Diploma courses include health science (nursing), teaching, special education and the performing arts.

12.17 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1988	1989	1990
Males			
Teaching only	1,059	806	620
Research only	347	354	457
Teaching and research	1,542	1,851	2,155
Other functions	2,346	2,342	2,418
Females			
Teaching only	371	377	349
Research only	311	281	398
Teaching and research	430	529	720
Other functions	2,619	2,735	3,016
Persons	9,025	9,275	10,133

(a) Excluding teaching staff at the Bond University.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The University College of Southern Queensland (UCSQ) has been established for 23 years and prior to 1990 it was known as the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education. More than 10,000 students were enrolled in 1990, with half of these pursuing their courses by external study. The Toowoomba campus provides the schools of accounting and finance, applied science, arts, education, engineering, information technology and management.

The University College also provides first year courses in arts, business and science at its Hervey Bay Senior College centre. Students who successfully complete first year studies at Hervey Bay transfer to the Toowoomba campus to complete their course as full-time students or, in the case of the Bachelor of Business and Bachelor of Arts, students may elect to complete their degree by external studies. Students in the Hervey Bay region who are undertaking external studies can attend classes at the Hervey Bay Senior College in the UCSQ core units of communications, computing and Australia, Asia and the Pacific. These units are common to all UCSQ undergraduate awards.

The UCSQ has an extensive summer semester program. Students in many courses are able to take

additional units during this period, thus reducing the time required to complete their course.

The University College of Central Queensland (prior to 1990, the Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education) offers diploma and degree courses in a broad range of disciplines controlled and coordinated by the schools of business, education, engineering, health science, humanities, social sciences and science. In 1990, approximately 6,000 students enrolled in associate diploma, diploma, bachelor degree or graduate diploma and masters degree courses for full-time, part-time or external study.

Courses are offered in arts, business, education, engineering (civil, electrical and mechanical), applied science (physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, computing and building surveying) and health science (nursing). In addition, para-professional associate diplomas are offered in aquatic resource management, business, biological laboratory techniques, chemistry, building inspection, computing, industrial instrumentation, and civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

The College also offers the first years of select-ed full-time and part-time courses at centres in Bundaberg, Emerald, Gladstone and Mackay. It is now in the process of developing new procedures, academic structures and enhanced research capacity appropriate for the attainment of full university status by 1993.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music is a higher education institution providing full-time preparatory, associate diploma, diploma and degree courses leading to professional careers in all branches of music. Part-time (continuing education) instrumental, vocal and theory tuition, as well as a number of courses in choral conducting, composition, sound recording techniques, jazz and choral performance, are available.

The Conservatorium comprises a five-level teaching block which accommodates administration, library, teaching studios, a recording studio and an auditorium which is fully equipped for concerts, opera, drama and film projection.

The Mackay campus of the Conservatorium opened in 1989 and offers the Associate Diploma in Music and some continuing education courses.

McAuley College is joining with Catholic Colleges in New South Wales, Canberra and Victoria (on or before 1 January 1991) to form the Australian Catholic University (ACU). The ACU will herald a new era in higher education in Australia. The University will operate with the full support of State and Commonwealth governments and the Catholic Church, to offer programs in the areas of education, health, social science, business, theology, science and arts. More than 5,000 equivalent full-time students are expected to be enrolled

during 1991. McAuley College had over 900 students enrolled in 1990.

Bond University which commenced in May 1989 is Australia's first private university. The foundation schools of the University are the humanities and social sciences, information and computing sciences, law and the graduate school of science and technology. Bachelor degrees are offered in arts, business, information technology (computing) and law, while graduate programs, to doctoral level, are available in all schools.

The academic year of the Bond University is divided into three semesters. Semesters commence in January, May and September and it is possible to enter the University in any semester. This teaching schedule allows students of demonstrated capacity to study at an accelerated rate and complete an undergraduate program in just 2 years.

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Chapter 13

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Being a tourist or engaging in or watching cultural or sporting activities are leisure pursuits for most people. Expansion in many leisure related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more people to have a commercial involvement.

Tourism has been a growth industry in Australia throughout the 1980s and Queensland has led the way in that growth. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism has been Queensland's fastest growing industry and one of its most valuable.

With greater media exposure on sports in Australia and from around the world, and the emphasis on a healthier lifestyle, a wider variety of sports and leisure activities generate interest today. The choice of sports to watch or participate in, is wider now than ever before.

13.1 TOURISM

An analysis by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reveals that in the period 1984 to 1988, the number of international visitors to Australia doubled. During this time, Australia experienced one of the highest growth rates in international visitor numbers among OECD countries.

In 1989 the number of overseas visitors to Australia decreased in the aftermath of World Expo 88 and the Bicentenary celebrations. The domestic airline pilots dispute further reduced the visitor intake in the latter half of 1989 and early 1990, particularly in north Queensland. As 1990 progressed, however, signs of recovery were evident and, allowing for short-term fluctuations, the importance of Queensland as a destination for international tourists continues to grow.

Domestic tourism is currently the major component of the Australian tourism market. It constitutes around 80 per cent of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights. Queensland's share has been growing at a

faster rate than the national average, although, in 1989-90, it also suffered the negative effects of the pilots dispute and the aftermath of World Expo 88.

The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation (QTTC) has played a significant role in the expansion of the tourism industry in Queensland since its inception in 1979. QTTC's goal has been to place Queensland among the leaders in Pacific tourism by facilitating the creation of tourism infrastructure, destinations and integrated products. The Corporation also strives to maximise the economic benefit of tourism to the State by global and domestic marketing and promotion. As part of the Queensland tourism product, QTTC has promoted research and professional and vocational training in the hospitality field in educational institutions.

The Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) has estimated that international and domestic tourism generated an income of \$16,700m and provided jobs directly and indirectly for 441,000 persons in Australia during 1989-90. Over 73 per cent of both earnings and employment were generated by domestic tourism with the remaining 27 per cent being derived from international tourism. Inbound international tourism is estimated to have made a gross addition to foreign exchange of about \$6,200m in 1989-90.

The Queensland component of the BTR estimates is approximately \$4,500m in income from tourism. Tourism provided an estimated 126,300 jobs being 9.7 per cent of the employed labour force in 1989-90.

Confidence in the industry is reflected by the investments being made in tourist development throughout the State. Projects under construction or firmly committed in Queensland in September 1990 were valued at \$9,747m which was 43 per cent

of the Australian total and a 14.2 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of \$8,534m in September 1989.

However, there is a growing concern about the loss of the natural environment as resorts and related projects are developed in the most beautiful regions of the State. Of particular concern is the destruction of fisheries wetland breeding habitats as mangroves and seagrass beds are destroyed in land-fill operations for coastal resorts and marinas. Concern is also being voiced about the level of foreign ownership and control of Queensland tourist resources.

13.1.1 International Tourism

By 1988, the number of overseas visitors to Australia had reached 2.25 million. There was a decrease of 8 per cent to 2.08 million in 1989 but a recovery in 1990 saw arrivals rise to 2.21 million, an increase of 6.5 per cent over the total for the previous year.

13.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY STATE OR TERRITORY ('000)

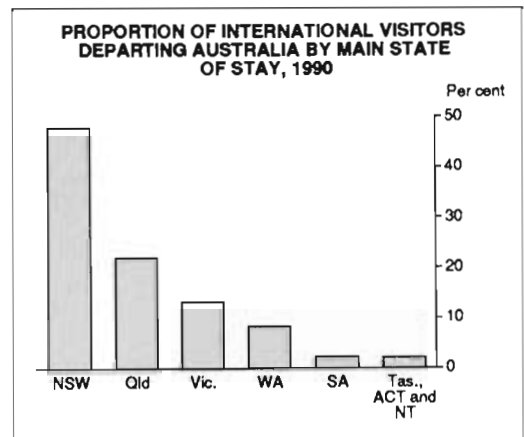
State or Territory	1988	1989	1990	Percentage change,
				1989 to 1990
New South Wales	1,090.2	1,002.4	1,051.8	+ 4.9
Victoria	288.1	291.5	298.3	+ 2.3
Queensland	517.4	425.1	488.3	+ 14.9
South Australia	59.3	53.4	61.6	+ 15.4
Western Australia	159.6	181.3	189.3	+ 4.4
Tasmania	15.7	14.7	16.2	+ 10.2
NT	18.6	19.4	18.6	- 4.1
ACT	21.6	23.2	23.5	+ 1.3
Not stated	3.7	9.4	15.2	..
Australia	2,174.1	2,020.4	2,162.7	+ 7.0

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

The decline between 1988 and 1989 was most noticeable in visitors from the United States with a decrease of 19.2 per cent. However, during 1990, the number of visitors from Japan rose significantly

by 37.3 per cent while those from the United States continued the downward trend with a 3.8 per cent decrease.

The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who, on departure, specified Queensland as the State in which they spent most time, has increased from 18.6 per cent in 1987, to 22.6 per cent in 1990. This proportion peaked at 23.8 per cent in 1988, due mainly to the attraction of World Expo 88, then declined to 21 per cent in 1989. Despite this aberration, however, the relative importance of Queensland tourist destinations is clearly increasing at a significant rate.



While Queensland's market share of the international visitor market was 22.6 per cent in 1990, compared with 48.6 per cent for NSW, it is important to note that 'main State of stay' information considerably underestimates the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually.

According to the BTR's International Visitors Survey (IVS), 43 per cent of visitors to Australia in 1989 spent at least one night in Queensland. Further information from this survey reveals that 24 per cent of all international visitor nights in 1989, were spent in Queensland.

13.2 MAJOR TOURIST PROJECTS BY STATE AT 30 SEPTEMBER (\$m)

State or Territory	Under construction		Firmly committed		Total	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
New South Wales	2,799	4,282	6,459	5,860	9,258	10,142
Victoria	328	971	218	995	546	1,966
Queensland	3,093	2,255	5,441	7,492	8,534	9,747
South Australia	220	74	355	153	575	227
Western Australia	88	61	55	300	143	361
Tasmania	5	—	59	5	64	5
Northern Territory	—	142	212	167	212	309
Australian Capital Territory	12	—	—	—	12	—
Australia	6,545	7,785	12,799	14,972	19,344	22,757

Source: Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories.

Information from the survey also reveals that, of total visitors to Australia, 21 per cent visited Brisbane, 17 per cent visited the Gold Coast and 20 per cent travelled to the Great Barrier Reef region. Travellers from Japan (65 per cent), Scandinavia (56 per cent), Canada (53 per cent) and Germany (50 per cent), were most likely to visit destinations in Queensland.

In 1990, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their State of intended stay as Queensland, was Japan. Up to 1989, the largest group of visitors had come from New Zealand, but while the numbers of New Zealanders decreased by 3.7 per cent between 1989 and 1990, Japanese visitors increased by a massive 67.3 per cent. To understand the increasing importance of Japanese visitors to Queensland, we have only to look at the fact that numbers have grown by 271.7 per cent since 1987. Japan now accounts for about 38 per cent of visitors to Queensland.

New Zealand ranks second as a source of international visitors to Queensland with just over 23 per cent of the total in 1990. However, growth in numbers has been slow in recent years and the relative importance of New Zealand visitors has declined substantially from 35 per cent of the total in 1987. North America (the United States and Canada), with 9.8 per cent of international visitors whose main state of intended stay in 1990 was Queensland, still ranks third. The relative importance of North America has also declined since 1987 when this region accounted for over 17 per cent of international visitors. On the other hand, visitors from Asian countries such as Singapore and Hong Kong have been steadily increasing in numbers and now represent 9.6 per cent of total international visitor numbers, compared with 8.8 per cent 3 years ago.

In terms of expenditure, Japanese visitors to Australia in 1989 spent an average of \$1,701 a person during their visits which is considerably less than the overall average of \$1,968 for all visitors.

On the other hand, visitors from Canada and the United States, on average, spent \$2,372 and \$2,048, respectively.

13.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY ('000)

Reason for journey	1988	1989	1990	
			No.	%
Holiday	356.1	291.8	369.5	70.4
Visiting relatives	79.0	76.9	79.8	15.2
Business	30.8	25.0	24.9	4.7
Other	56.1	48.4	50.3	9.6
Total	522.1	442.2	524.6	100.0

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

A holiday is the prime focus of most international visitors. This is illustrated by the fact that 70 per cent of arrivals state 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 15 per cent visiting friends and relatives and 5 per cent on business.

13.1.2 Inbound International Airport Movements

Of the five international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has three — Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville. The number of inbound passenger movements to Queensland's international airports has grown by 35.8 per cent in the period 1986-87 to 1989-90.

Cairns is now the fifth busiest international airport in Australia after Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth, with Brisbane predicted to overtake Melbourne as number two in the 1990s. Increases in inbound passenger traffic in 1989-90 were experienced by Cairns (25.4 per cent) and Brisbane (6.0 per cent) while the average increase for all Australian international airports was 2.5 per cent. Townsville recorded a 4.2 per cent decrease in inbound passenger traffic for the same period.

13.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE ('000)

Country of residence	1988	1989	1990		Percentage change 1989-90
			No.	%	
Asia					
Japan	113.7	118.4	198.1	37.8	+67.3
Other	48.1	42.7	50.4	9.6	+18.0
Europe					
United Kingdom	32.1	34.6	38.4	7.3	+11.0
Other	28.1	27.3	28.4	5.4	+4.0
New Zealand	185.2	127.6	122.9	23.4	-3.7
North America					
Canada	15.5	10.9	9.8	1.9	-10.1
United States	58.7	46.0	41.3	7.9	-10.2
Other	40.6	34.8	35.3	6.7	+1.4
Total	522.1	442.2	524.6	100.0	+18.6

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

13.5 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage change,
				1988-89 to 1989-90
PASSENGERS (a)				
Brisbane	413,724	r 507,298	537,786	+ 6.0
Cairns	71,131	100,572	126,078	+ 25.4
Townsville	11,498	10,560	10,121	- 4.2
Queensland	496,353	r 618,430	673,985	+ 9.0
Australia	3,692,976	r 4,022,631	4,124,010	+ 2.5
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS				
Brisbane	3,701	4,463	4,836	+ 8.4
Cairns	925	1,423	1,576	+ 10.8
Townsville	155	235	200	- 14.9
Queensland	4,781	6,121	6,612	+ 8.0
Australia	28,298	32,175	34,697	+ 7.8

(a) Fare paying passengers.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications Reports.

The need to expand terminal facilities at Brisbane and Cairns international airports has been recognised. The Cairns Port Authority undertook an expansion comprising 600 metres of runway, 2 kilometres of taxiways and 4 hectares of apron. A new international passenger terminal was also constructed. Concurrently, the Civil Aviation Authority constructed a new \$25m control tower and radar installation.

Early in 1989, the Federal Airports Corporation Board called for expressions of interest from private enterprise in the construction by 1993 of a new international terminal at Brisbane airport.

13.1.3 Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism constitutes approximately 80 per cent of visitor nights in Australia. Although daily expenditure of domestic tourists is said by BTR to be comparable to that of international tourists (at around \$65 to \$70 a day), only part of that expenditure for domestic tourists is additional to their normal consumption expenditure in Australia. In terms of visitor nights, domestic tourism in Australia during 1989-90 increased by 8.6 per cent compared with the total for 1988-89.

Domestic tourism in Queensland, however, fell by 11 per cent to 55 million nights in 1989-90 compared with 61.7 million nights in 1988-89 and accounted for 25 per cent of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland decreased significantly by 32 per cent to 20.5 million in 1989-90 while intrastate visitor nights increased by 9.6 per cent to 34.5 million.

During the 12 months from October 1988 to September 1989, over one-third (333,000) of Queensland households undertook household trips lasting four or more nights. The origin of most trips was the Brisbane Statistical Division while the most

popular destination was the Moreton Statistical Division which includes the Sunshine and Gold Coasts. The majority (54 per cent) of trips were for holidays. Motor cars were the main type of transport used and the major activities carried out on trips were pleasure shopping, swimming, surfing or beach activities and touring or sightseeing.

13.6 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Source of visitor	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage change,
				1988-89 to 1989-90
Interstate	25,163	30,229	20,474	- 32.3
Intrastate	30,508	31,493	34,527	+ 9.6
Total	55,671	61,722	55,000	- 10.9

Source: Domestic Tourism Monitor.

13.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 54,659 rooms and units available in Queensland for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1990. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 17,293 rooms; motels, etc. with facilities had 21,867 rooms and 15,499 were self-contained holiday units, flats and houses.

13.7 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOMS AVAILABLE IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. BY STAR GRADING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	December quarter		Percentage change,
	1989	1990	1989 to 1990
Establishment type			
Licensed hotels	15,056	17,293	+ 14.9
Motels, etc.	21,545	21,867	+ 1.5
Total	36,601	39,160	+ 7.0
Star grading			
One	724	492	- 32.0
Two	7,694	7,830	+ 1.8
Three	10,783	11,595	+ 7.5
Four	4,854	4,895	+ 0.8
Five	5,170	5,166	- 0.1
Ungraded			
Great Barrier Reef island establishments	1,915	2,422	+ 26.5
Other	5,461	6,760	+ 23.8

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

When compared with Australia, Queensland had 24.9 per cent of the total hotel and motel room stock and 46.4 per cent of the available commercial holiday units, flats and houses. In addition there were 25,198 powered and unpowered sites and cabins, etc. available at predominantly short-term caravan parks in Queensland in December 1990.

**13.8 TOTAL DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS
('000)**

State or Territory visited	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Percentage change, 1988-89 to 1989-90
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
New South Wales	72,303	33.3	67,147	31.4	68,743	30.7	+ 2.4
Victoria	39,046	18.0	35,970	16.8	41,672	18.6	+ 15.9
Queensland	55,671	25.7	61,722	28.8	55,000	24.6	- 10.9
South Australia	15,437	7.1	15,501	7.2	17,392	7.8	+ 12.2
Western Australia	21,128	9.7	20,838	9.7	25,465	11.4	+ 22.2
Tasmania	5,435	2.5	5,648	2.6	6,385	2.9	+ 13.0
Northern Territory	4,359	2.0	3,217	1.5	4,792	2.1	+ 49.0
ACT	3,486	1.6	3,983	1.9	4,399	2.0	+ 10.4
Not stated	32	—	—	—	—	—	..
Australia	216,897	100.0	214,027	100.0	223,849	100.0	+ 4.6

Source: Domestic Tourism Monitor.

Of the total Queensland room stock for short-term accommodation, 26 per cent was located on the Gold Coast, 15 per cent in Cairns City and its surrounding shires, 13 per cent on the Sunshine Coast, 11 per cent in Brisbane City and 4 per cent in both Townsville City and Whitsunday Shire. Although the Gold Coast is regarded as the tourism capital of Queensland, the Cairns-Port Douglas-Atherton Tableland region has undergone a tourism revolution since the opening of the Cairns international airport in 1984 with numerous three, four and five-star resorts opening in the last few years.

While the Cairns region and the Gold Coast lead the way, areas such as the Whitsundays, the Sunshine Coast, Townsville and Rockhampton have firm tourism bases with new developments under construction or firmly committed. Brisbane City

has a good corporate accommodation market and is looking to expand its tourist and convention markets.

Tourism projects under construction in Queensland in September 1990 will provide an additional 5,150 rooms and projects firmly committed at the same date had the potential of providing a further 17,804 rooms.

In recent years the majority of Queensland tourist accommodation capacity increase comprises licensed hotels of three, four and five-star grading. This includes integrated resort developments such as the Sheraton Mirage hotels and Sanctuary Cove, island resorts and specific theme resorts such as the Hyatt Regency health resort and hotel at Coolum on the Sunshine Coast.

13.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY AVAILABLE, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER QUARTER

Selected regions	Rooms in licensed hotels, motels, etc.			Percentage change, 1988 to 1990	Holiday units, flats and houses	
	1988	1989	1990		1989	1990
Brisbane City	4,934	5,056	5,478	+ 11.0	330	319
Gold Coast City	6,783	6,665	6,718	- 1.0	7,171	7,555
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	2,033	2,257	2,590	+ 27.4	4,633	4,389
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	539	556	567	+ 5.2	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	755	760	769	+ 1.9	430	427
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	834	844	922	+ 10.6	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	696	679	719	+ 3.3	—	n.p.
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	1,751	1,741	1,866	+ 6.6	111	105
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	1,248	1,312	1,709	+ 36.9	n.p.	n.p.
Whitsunday Shire	1,886	1,757	2,124	+ 12.6	126	153
Townsville City	2,270	2,067	2,031	- 10.5	212	211
Cairns City	2,982	3,644	3,908	+ 31.1	478	562
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	2,105	2,769	2,930	+ 39.2	725	756
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	2,286	1,915	2,422	+ 5.9	—	—
Queensland	34,662	36,601	39,160	+ 13.0	15,147	15,499
Australia	139,319	145,914	157,156	+ 12.8	32,118	33,402

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).



Historic Gulflander train and railway station, Normanton

Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*

James Cook Historical Museum, Cooktown

Photo: *Far North Queensland Promotion Bureau Ltd.*





Sugar cane fields, Gordonvale

Photos: *Department of Administrative Services*

Sheep station, Blackall



13.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC., QUEENSLAND

Selected regions	Room nights sold				Room occupancy rates		
	1988	1989	1990	Percentage change, 1988 to 1990	1988	1989	1990
					%	%	%
Brisbane City	1,348,220	1,040,121	1,084,511	-19.6	77.6	56.8	58.9
Gold Coast City	1,766,431	1,311,749	1,348,904	-23.6	73.7	54.5	57.5
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	349,722	326,155	359,331	+2.7	56.7	43.1	40.6
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	110,644	111,606	106,410	-3.8	58.6	54.7	51.6
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	134,607	138,778	135,663	+0.8	50.2	50.2	49.0
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	180,114	177,728	184,160	+2.2	59.3	57.9	55.7
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	114,222	121,083	138,557	+21.3	45.7	48.0	54.4
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	307,140	314,347	335,002	+9.1	48.2	49.5	50.1
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	236,401	241,205	264,615	+11.9	56.3	51.1	51.2
Whitsunday Shire	386,987	344,647	360,195	-6.9	61.9	52.4	51.6
Townsville City	377,895	383,966	384,650	+1.8	52.6	49.3	51.7
Cairns City	680,367	678,732	760,763	+11.8	67.1	56.8	54.3
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	347,181	345,921	382,439	+10.2	51.7	38.7	37.4
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	467,648	363,240	377,050	-19.4	61.8	48.0	47.0
Queensland	7,328,865	6,583,770	6,980,995	-4.7	61.7	51.1	51.0

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Activity in the Queensland hotel and motel accommodation market grew by 18.2 per cent from 6.2 million room nights sold in 1987 to 7.3 million sold in 1988 then contracted by 10.2 per cent from 1988 to 6.6 million room nights sold in 1989. Subsequently, sales of room nights increased by 5.8 per cent to 7.0 million in 1990.

The Queensland hotel and motel room stock growth of 13.0 per cent, from 34,662 rooms in December 1988 to 39,160 rooms in December 1990,

coincided with a 4.7 per cent decrease in room night sales between 1988 and 1990. Consequently, the average hotel and motel room occupancy rate decreased from 61.7 per cent in 1988 to only 51.1 per cent in 1989 and 51.0 per cent in 1990.

Brisbane City, Gold Coast City and the Great Barrier Reef island establishments had decreases of 19.6 per cent, 23.6 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively, in market size between 1988 and 1990 in terms of number of room nights sold.

13.11 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Selected regions	Licensed hotels, motels, etc.				Holiday units, flats and houses	
	1988	1989	1990	Percentage change, 1988 to 1990	1989	1990
					n.p.	n.p.
Brisbane City	117.9	82.1	87.3	-26.0	4.2	4.9
Gold Coast City	130.2	103.9	114.0	-12.4	76.3	78.0
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	18.3	21.0	27.0	+47.5	31.7	32.8
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	4.3	4.6	4.6	+7.0	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	5.3	6.1	6.5	+22.6	2.3	2.6
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	7.4	7.9	8.9	+20.3	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	6.4	6.5	8.0	+25.0	—	n.p.
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	16.3	16.6	17.8	+9.2	0.8	0.9
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	13.9	14.8	16.2	+16.5	n.p.	n.p.
Whitsunday Shire	41.3	37.5	44.3	+7.3	1.0	1.1
Townsville City	21.0	21.7	22.8	+8.6	1.8	2.0
Cairns City	45.4	47.2	55.8	+22.9	4.9	5.8
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	38.5	38.7	44.7	+16.1	6.1	7.6
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	68.1	57.8	62.6	-8.1	—	—
Queensland	515.8	463.4	522.0	+1.2	134.4	141.9
Australia	1,959.5	2,065.0	2,258.1	+15.2	297.1	312.8

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

The far north Queensland region, which was adversely affected by the domestic air services disruption in late 1989, has also fared badly. The region's market sales growth has been insufficient to match its growth in hotel and motel accommodation capacity available. The average room occupancy rate for Cairns City decreased from 67.1 per cent in 1988 to 54.3 per cent in 1990 and the rate for shires surrounding Cairns fell from 51.7 per cent to 37.4 per cent over the same period.

In 1990, Queensland takings from accommodation were \$663.9m which was 25.8 per cent of the Australian total. This was an 11.1 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of \$597.8m for 1989.

In terms of takings from accommodation, Gold Coast City was the dominant tourism market in Queensland in 1990 with \$192.0m followed by Brisbane City, \$92.2m; Cairns City, \$61.6m; the Sunshine Coast, \$59.8m; the shires surrounding Cairns, \$52.3m and Whitsunday Shire, \$45.4m.

13.3 THE ARTS

The aim of the Arts Division of the Department of the Premier, Economic and Trade Development is to promote Queensland arts and artists widely and to provide support for development of a vibrant, accessible arts industry in which all Queenslanders have the opportunity to participate. To achieve this, financial assistance was given to constituted arts organisations for projects which improved standards of, and access to the arts in Queensland. In 1989-90, 337 grants totalling \$8,516,500 were made, an increase of 9 per cent over the total for the previous year.

Capital subsidy grants totalling \$524,427 on a dollar for dollar basis were also made to arts organisations during 1989-90 and a 20 per cent subsidy was available for local authorities building major cultural complexes.

13.3.1 Regional Development

The government established the Regional Arts Development Fund with an investment commitment of \$5m to address arts development needs in regional Queensland. The interest earned on the investment will be used to fund professional arts activity at a local level where local government is encouraged to participate in furthering the impact of arts activities.

The Queensland Arts Council was allocated \$790,000 in 1989-90 to assist in provision of major tours, school tours, exhibitions and community arts programs in regional areas. Other arts organisations received funding to a total of \$504,500 during 1989-90 to enable tuition and development of multi-arts activities in remote areas.

13.3.2 Touring

The major organisation for touring performing and visual arts throughout the State is the Queensland Arts Council. The Council has 73 volunteer branches throughout the State with over 7,000 members and provides a cost-effective network for the presentation of the arts to regional Queensland. The Council promotes self-determination by giving local communities the opportunity to select the touring programs of greatest interest and use to themselves.

In 1990, 15 major national and international performing arts companies toured the State, presenting music, dance, drama and mime. International companies came from Switzerland, England and Ireland and gave 229 performances over 47 weeks of touring.

13.3.3 Aboriginal and Islander Arts and Community Arts

Queensland, with its large population of Aboriginal and Islander people, has a richness and diversity of Aboriginal and Islander arts. Under the Arts Division funding programs, Aboriginal and Islander artists and arts organisations receive consideration across all art forms. The David Unaipon Literary Award for Aboriginal and Islander writers consists of \$5,000 in prize money and guaranteed publication of the winning manuscript by the University of Queensland Press. The winner for 1990 was Doris Pilkington for *Caprice*.

Community Arts

Community arts represent a significant and growing sector of the arts industry and open up employment opportunities for artists, organisers and administrators in all art forms with more than 70 artists and organisers employed in community arts activities throughout the State by local government, trade unions, Aboriginal and multicultural organisations and community groups. Funding of Community Arts Officers is provided on a three-yearly basis, with one-third from each of the local authority, the Queensland Government and the Australia Council.

In 1988-90, a total of \$267,100 was provided by the State Government for community arts to a wide range of groups including local authorities, Queensland Community Arts Network Inc., Brisbane Ethnic Music and Arts Centre Inc. and Children's Activity Groups Association.

13.3.4 Dance

Queensland is the home of three of Australia's most active dance companies and they received grants totalling \$1m in 1989-90.



Sheherazade

Photo: The Queensland Ballet

The Queensland Ballet, Australia's oldest professional company, was established in 1960 by Charles Lisner. It tours the State, interstate and overseas. In 1989-90, the company was granted \$700,000 to maintain its operations and undertook a tour to New Zealand.

North Queensland's only professional dance company, *Dance North*, tours throughout Australia and overseas. Based in Townsville, *Dance North* received grants to finance its 1989-90 program and for a tour of western Queensland taking in Mount Isa, Cloncurry, Julia Creek, Richmond and Chart-ers Towers.

Established in 1984, *Expressions* is the only professional contemporary dance company based in south-east Queensland. The company employs a main group of six dancers and a schools team of three dancers, and received grants to continue its extensive program of performances in Brisbane, Queensland regional areas and interstate as well as for a tour including Pittsworth, Millmerran, Roma, Mitchell, Dalby and Kingaroy.

13.3.5 Drama

Queensland's major theatre organisations continue to provide quality theatre with a strong commitment to Queensland artists, a high degree of Australian content and a wide variety of youth-related activities.

The *Royal Queensland Theatre Company*, established in 1970, is the State's major presenter. It was granted \$965,000 in 1989-90 to continue touring in Queensland and production exchanges with major companies in other States plus a grant of \$50,000 as a rental subsidy. *BROLGAS*, the youth arm of the company, tours annually to metropolitan and regional schools.

The *TN! Theatre Company* was granted \$350,000 for 1989-90 and offers a variety of styles based on vigorous music theatre, comedy and new writing. A grant of \$100,000 for 1989-90 enabled *La Boite* to continue as a 'community access' theatre committed to providing opportunities and training for Queensland artists.

Excellence in theatrical performances is recognised by the Matilda Awards for drama for Queensland artists. The awards form part of National Arts Week and are presented on Artist Day — 13 October. Five awards of \$2,000 each were presented to David Clendinning, Dale Ferguson, Bill Haycock, Aubrey Mellor and Anthony Phelan.

The Lyric Opera of Queensland was granted a total of \$1,097,388 during 1989-90 to continue its operations.

13.3.6 Literature

Funding for writing and publishing totalled \$105,060 in 1989-90.

The *Steele Rudd Award*, a major national award for the collection of short stories adjudged best, continues to attract considerable interest from professional writers. The award for 1990 was a cheque for \$10,000 and a glass sculpture crafted by Norman Birrell and was won by Susan Hampton for her book of short stories *Surly Girls*.

The Premier's Poetry Award is also presented during Warana Writers' Week each year. The 1990 winner of the \$1,000 award was Geoff Page for a suite of poems, *Five Australian Maps*.

During 1989-90, the State Library of Queensland serviced 342,290 visitors and dealt with 123,413 information inquiries.

The State Reference, John Oxley and Children's Libraries make up the State Library. The bulk of the visitors and information inquiries is directed to the State Reference Library which accounted for 87.5 per cent of visitors (299,400) and 75.4 per cent of inquiries (93,100). The John Oxley and Children's Libraries handled 3.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, of visitors and 19.9 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively, of information inquiries.

The International Year of Literacy, 1990, was marked in Queensland by the Writers' Train Project which was undertaken by the Queensland Arts Council with a grant of \$30,000 from the State Government. It involved 17 writers travelling a total of 1,600 kilometres along the western railway line aboard a special train from Brisbane. At Toowoomba, Miles, Mitchell, Charleville, Roma and Dalby, where the train stopped overnight, the writers gave concerts and readings, visited schools and held writers' camps. They also gave readings and had discussions with local writers at small towns where they had lunch stops.

13.3.7 Music

Music has attracted a major share of Government financial support in previous years and this commitment is expected to be maintained. The State's two major orchestral companies, the *Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra* and the *Queensland Symphony Orchestra* during 1989-90 received grants of \$1,222,000 and \$365,000, respectively.

Each April, the *Queensland Symphony Orchestra* begins its annual tour of the State. An interesting feature of this event, with 24 performances at eight centres, is that the trip is the longest land-based orchestral tour in the Southern Hemisphere.

Queensland Youth Orchestra has its headquarters at the old Queensland Museum building at Bowen Hills. The grant for the orchestra for 1989-90 was \$71,000.

During 1989-90, 47 other musical organisations including many regional bands and choral groups received grants totalling over \$100,000.

13.3.8 Visual Arts and Crafts

In 1989-90, a total of 25 exhibitors were presented by the Queensland Art Gallery which received over \$5m of funding from the State Government. The national exhibition *Balance 1990: Views, Visions, Influences* and international exhibition *Japanese Ways, Western Means* were highlights of the year and well received by patrons.

Balance 1990: Views, Visions, Influences was a landmark exhibition of 120 contemporary works that combined traditional and urban Aboriginal art with non-Aboriginal works. The Gallery also completed the rehangings of the permanent collection and, along with the regular rotation of works of art, allows the collection to be seen on a broader scale.

Public support of the Queensland Art Gallery continues to grow. This was confirmed by an Australia Council survey in 1990 which showed that the Gallery enjoys the highest per capita attendance of all Australian State Galleries.

The Australian Flying Arts School operates a regional program specifically developed to provide tuition in the arts and crafts to people disadvantaged by their geographical situation.

Organisations such as the Queensland Arts Council (QAC), Cairns Art Society, Emerald Patchwork and Quilting Group and Queensland Artworkers Alliance receive funding from the Queensland Government to assist with provision of support and resources for individual professional artists. In 1990, the QAC arranged for 15 exhibitions to tour to 135 centres around Queensland.

Amateur arts organisations are also assisted financially with payments for the fees and expenses for professional tutors to conduct workshops and classes in the visual arts and crafts.

13.3.9 Film

Within the Arts Division is the State Government's film funding body, the Queensland Film Development Office. Its major functions are divided into two distinct areas — industry support and location and facilities promotion. Industry support includes financial assistance for script development, pre-production and marketing, and production investment. During 1989-90, over 30 projects received assistance in these areas.

The Film Development Office also provides an attachment scheme where film and television graduates or experienced film personnel are attached to a production with the aim of developing new skills or enhancing those already attained. The Australian Film, Television and Radio School in conjunction with the Film Development Office, coordinates workshops and training programs for the Queensland film industry, while the Script Unit offers personal advice and guidance on the development of potential film projects.

The secondary function of the Film Development Office, location and facilities promotion, is to present Queensland to the interstate and overseas film industry as an attractive, cost-efficient location for film and television production. A range of special incentives has been developed to

encourage film-makers to bring productions to Queensland. The Office enjoys a close liaison with the Warner Roadshow Studios at Coomera as these studios provide an important focus for the film industry in Queensland. Since the Warner Roadshow Studios opened in late 1988, three major television series and seven feature films have been completed using the studio facilities and Queensland locations.

13.4 SPORT

In March 1990, the State Government established the Division of Sport and Recreation to develop and promote quality sporting and recreational services and opportunities throughout the State, to administer the new Sports Development Scheme and to develop junior and women's sport in Queensland.

The Division of Sport and Recreation services areas from Cape York to the far west, as well as all major coastal areas. Each of the 24 area offices is staffed by a professional sport and recreation adviser who, with the aid of a local committee, assists local communities to develop and promote sport and recreational opportunities.

13.12 PARTICIPANTS (a) AND FUNDING FOR SELECTED SPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Funding</i>
		<i>\$'000</i>
Athletics	11,250	218.9
Baseball	4,500	125.5
Basketball	18,000	260.5
Bowls (b)	83,000	152.1
Cricket	n.a.	134.8
Disabled	550	59.1
Football		
Australian	24,500	223.3
Rugby League	35,271	264.0
Rugby Union	14,000	199.0
Soccer	37,800	205.0
Touch	26,000	78.4
Golf	64,208	342.7
Gymnastics	9,000	226.3
Hockey	13,000	284.1
Netball	43,407	72.5
Parachuting	800	51.9
Pony clubs	n.a.	78.3
Roller skating	n.a.	59.9
Rowing	n.a.	102.4
Softball	9,274	34.3
Squash	n.a.	79.2
Surf life saving	18,600	25.4
Swimming	18,800	569.6
Table tennis	n.a.	70.3
Tennis	n.a.	322.8
Tenpin bowling	25,000	24.1
Volleyball	n.a.	189.3
Yachting	n.a.	58.3

(a) Registered. (b) Excluding indoor.

Source: Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing.

The Division's expertise is mainly used for facility planning, open space development, community information, sport and recreation for special groups, recreation development, and education and research.

It also continually evaluates, monitors and encourages the upgrading of Associations' plans to ensure accountability, effectiveness and success of the administration, coaching and other aspects of their development.

All Associations are encouraged to employ full-time Administrators, a State Director of Coaching and, where desirable, up to nine Regional Directors of Coaching. These regional coaches must reside in their designated regions. There is a strong emphasis on talent identification, exposure to the best possible competition, coaching and facilities.

YMCA CORPORATE CUP

An increasing emphasis on employee health is evident in various sporting and gymnastic activities being made available to workers with the active support of their employers. The YMCA Corporate Cup which involves competition, fun and physical fitness is a good example of this trend.

The YMCA Corporate Cup is an annual sporting challenge between companies for employees of all age groups and job levels. Teams compete in three groups according to company size. The concept of the games is to encourage participation, team spirit, employee fitness and company pride.

On Sunday, 21 July 1990, over 1,000 competitors and approximately twice that number of spectators gathered at the University of Queensland for a day of friendly rivalry and competition. Over 35 companies, represented by 45 teams took part. Events included track and field, swimming, tennis, tug-of-war and a cross-country race. Novelty events and a cheer squad competition were also conducted.

13.4.1 Queensland Academy of Sport

Following a recommendation from an independent committee appointed to identify the most appropriate form of support for Queensland's high-performance athletes and their coaches, the State Government established the Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS). The QAS coordinates support services to give Queensland athletes the opportunity to compete on equal terms with international and interstate athletes.

QAS funds are used to provide Queensland athletes, capable of representing Australia, with quality coaching, library resource material, personal

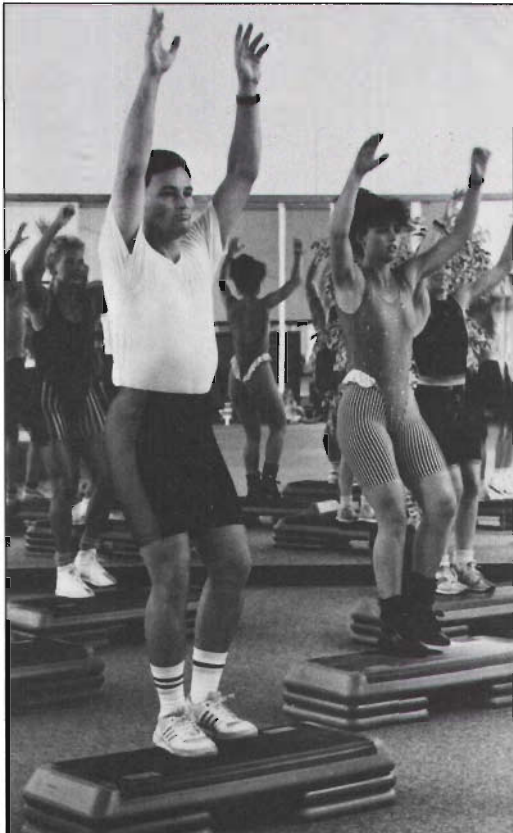
development programs and access to international standard sports science and sports medicine services. These support services are made available to high-performance athletes living all over the State. The first recipients of QAS assistance were announced in mid-1990.

13.4.2 Women's Sport

A Committee of Inquiry into Women's Sport was established by the State Government during 1990 to investigate all issues concerning women's sport, particularly those which hampered development or reflected discriminatory treatment.

The Committee made a series of recommendations to promote the development of women in sport and to eliminate historical inequities they have faced.

As a result the Women's Sports Advancement Unit was established. The unit is currently working on ways to achieve the other recommendations and to resolve issues raised by the inquiry, most of which revolve around the large distances involved in Queensland and the problem of social attitudes.



Step aerobic class

Photo: *Healthworks*

13.4.3 Aussie Sport

The Aussie Sports program was first introduced in 1985 and was available only to children in the last 3 years of primary school. During 1990, this program was expanded and an Aussie Sport unit was set up to encourage junior participation in sports in Queensland. Aussie Sport encourages children and young people, regardless of sex, size or ability, to play sport, to improve their skills and to embrace the philosophies of Aussie Sport and the meaning of 'fair play'. Under the new program, the unit has a wider role and is coordinating the introduction of three special subprograms.

- *Aussie Sport in the Community* targets sporting clubs, community organisations and individual coaches. The program is designed to improve the quality of sporting experiences, especially at the beginner's level by providing better instruction and increasing access to a variety of sports.
- *Aussie Sportsfun* is a fun-oriented after-school program for primary and secondary school students. The scheme operates in groups of one secondary school and two or three primary schools, with the secondary school students being trained to act as volunteer coaches. Sportsfun has a twofold purpose: to provide skill-based activities for children who otherwise may not receive such opportunities and to give high school students an opportunity for leadership experiences.
- The *CAPS Award Scheme* is to be adopted and run by State Associations to improve leadership skills in their youth. The scheme aims to keep young people interested in sport by involving them in a variety of sports experiences such as sports participation, coaching, officiating, refereeing, sports health, event/team management and administration.

13.4.4 Recreation Camps

The Queensland Government owns and operates 12 recreation camps throughout the State in various locations. This is the largest network of residential camping facilities in Queensland, providing 1,800 beds. Annual occupancy is over 200,000 bed nights.

A wide range of organisations use the camps, including school, sporting, community and religious groups. The camps are also used for workshops, seminars and conferences in the special interest areas of art, music, theatre, group dynamics, adventure/challenge and leadership.

The Division of Sport and Recreation conducts over 60 specialist camps, ranging from school vacation camps, *come and try* sport programs, youth leadership and Aussie Sports camps to *fun and friendship* camps for older adults.

13.5 REFERENCES

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Chapter 14

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural and mining industries have been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. Although tourism has grown in recent times, agriculture is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

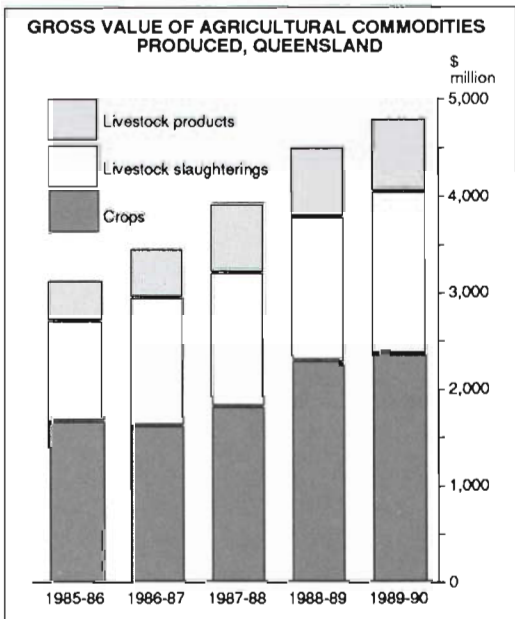
In 1989-90 the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new peak of \$4,809m, 6 per cent above the previous record of \$4,520m set in 1988-89. The gross value of all crops reached a record of \$2,390m due mainly to large increases in the values of cotton, sugar cane, bananas and vegetables. The gross value of livestock slaughterings continued the rising trend, evident since 1983-84, to reach a record \$1,672m and the value of livestock products rose to \$746m, largely due to increased milk production and higher milk prices.

The first settlement of rural lands in Queensland began in the 1840s when squatters occupied large areas and assumed ownership. In 1860, soon after the establishment of the State Government, legislation was passed regulating the occupation of Crown lands, so ending the days of free selection. The squatters were given Pastoral Leases over part of their holdings in return for making other areas available for closer settlement.

Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenue for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony encouraged the sale of land, but eventually the principle of leasehold tenure became established policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to preclude the alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of ownership of these lands without variation in rental. This continued until 1957, except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was reintroduced.

Legislation in 1957 restored a system of freeholding purchase, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of other larger surveyed areas such as Settlement Farm Leases and Grazing Selections which had previously been leased for a term of years (mainly 30 years) and of all industrial lands.



As a result of these policies, at 30 June 1990 about 70 per cent of land in Queensland was leased from the Crown. The balance of the land comprised unoccupied vacant land, Crown reserves (not leased), roads and stock routes, as well as freehold land, lands in the process of freeholding and mining and petroleum leases.

14.1 PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIA

Queensland is the leading beef producing State in Australia and, due to its tropical and subtropical climatic conditions, is the main Australian producer of a variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

The total value of the State's agricultural production remains fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock disposals and products.

Grains, wool and beef production, the main agricultural industries in the early days of settlement, remain important but have now been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural products, including sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables for human consumption and citrus and tropical fruits.

14.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	Queensland	
		Total of Australia	Proportion %
Establishments, 1989-90			
Number		26,619	20.5
Total area	'000 hectares	152,340	32.6
Area under crops (excl. pastures), 1989-90	'000 hectares	2,580	15.2
Selected crop production, 1989-90			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	25,552	94.8
Wheat	'000 tonnes	1,420	10.4
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	578	61.1
Barley	'000 tonnes	321	7.9
Tobacco	tonnes	6,958	56.6
Cotton (raw)	tonnes	70,207	24.3
Peanuts	tonnes	17,856	96.6
Pineapples	tonnes	141,584	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	106,750	59.2
Citrus fruit	tonnes	47,338	12.4
Apples	tonnes	32,431	10.2
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1990			
Sheep and lambs	'000	16,675	9.8
Cattle for meat production	'000	9,180	44.4
Cattle for milk production	'000	309	12.2
Pigs	'000	600	22.7
Livestock products, 1989-90			
Total wool production	tonnes	90,362	p 8.6
Milk (total intake)	million litres	630	10.1
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1989-90			
Crops	\$m	2,390.0	p 24.0
Livestock slaughterings	\$m	1,672.5	p 29.2
Livestock products	\$m	746.5	p 9.6

In 1989-90 Queensland was the main Australian producer of: canary seed, grain sorghum, maize, soybeans, sugar cane, mung beans, navy beans, chick peas, panicum and millet, aloe vera, pigeon peas, peanuts, tobacco, ginger, coffee, tea, mandarins, avocados, mangoes, custard apples, papaws, bananas, pineapples, passionfruit, gooseberries, lychees, rambutans, egg fruit, lettuce, okra, rhubarb, cashews, rosellas, french beans, beetroot, broccoli, capsicums and chillies, chokos, cucumbers, marrows and squashes, zucchinis, watermelons, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

14.2 VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. In 1989-90 crop production contributed \$2,390m or just under 50 per cent to the total value of agricultural production, while livestock production was valued at \$2,419m.

14.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Crops	1,824	r 2,302	2,390
Livestock slaughterings	1,406	1,503	1,672
Livestock products	705	714	746
Total	3,935	r 4,520	4,809

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

14.2.1 Crops

While Queensland's proportion of the total area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 15 per cent, the value of its crops usually averages about 25 per cent of the Australian total.

14.3 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Sugar cane	594	722	845
Barley	37	66	53
Grain sorghum	156	151	84
Wheat	121	342	283
Other cereals	39	40	47
Cotton	123	91	152
Peanuts	32	25	17
Sunflower	49	43	11
Tobacco (dried leaf)	41	41	42
Vegetables	253	328	389
Bananas	62	83	117
Pineapples	41	44	41
Other fruit	114	139	135
All other	161	189	172
Total	1,824	2,302	2,390

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

The 1989-90 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at a record \$2,390m, was 4 per cent higher than the value for the preceding year. Improved sugar prices resulted in the estimated gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing increasing by \$121m to \$832m, 17 per cent more than the value in 1988-89. Cotton, which was valued at \$152m, increased by \$60m, or 66 per cent more than in 1988-89. Wheat, valued at \$283m, showed a 17 per cent decrease in gross value from reduced production and lower prices. Dry conditions resulted in decreases in gross value over the year of 44 per cent for grain sorghum and 73 per cent for sunflower. Bananas, valued at \$117m in 1989-90, increased by \$34m or 41 per cent from the value of the previous year. The value of vegetables, \$389m in 1989-90, was \$62m or 19 per cent higher than in 1988-89. Tomatoes, with a gross value of \$121m, increased by \$20m or 20 per cent from the gross value for the previous year. Other vegetables which showed increases from the previous year were beans, potatoes and pumpkins.

14.2.2 Livestock Slaughtering

In 1989-90, the gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals continued to rise, reaching \$1,672m. This represented an increase of \$169m above the previous record set in 1988-89. Higher prices are reflected in the increased gross values of cattle slaughtering, up \$164m to \$1,397m, but sheep slaughtering fell 4 per cent to \$29m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef producing State in Australia, supplying 37 per cent of Australia's beef and veal.

14.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Cattle and calves	1,190	1,233	1,397
Sheep and lambs	22	30	29
Pigs	111	147	151
Poultry	83	93	95
Goats	1	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,406	(b) 1,503	(b) 1,672

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) Excluding goat slaughtering.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

The gross value of pig disposals, \$151m, is the highest value recorded, while the record value for poultry slaughtered, \$95m, reflects the continuing strength in demand for poultry meat.

14.2.3 Livestock Products

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland increased in value to \$746m in 1989-90, a 5 per cent increase over the record value set in the previous year. Wool production was valued at

\$467m, 2 per cent lower than the 1987-88 record. Although the average selling price dropped during 1989-90, the overall gross value of wool produced was 3 per cent higher than in 1988-89, as the quantity of shorn wool produced had increased. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at \$221m. This is 12 per cent higher than the value in 1988-89 and results from increases in both milk production and average farm gate returns to dairy farmers for whole milk supplied to factories.

14.5 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Wool			
Shorn	468	446	457
Wool on skins	9	9	9
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	49	60	75
Market milk sales	123	136	146
Eggs	50	55	54
Honey and beeswax	6	7	4
Cashmere, mohair and liquid goat milk	1	n.a.	n.a.
Total	705	(a) 714	(a) 746

(a) Excluding cashmere, mohair and liquid goat milk.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3).

14.3 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Excluded from the census are those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Since 1986-87, the census has only included establishments with agricultural activity that had or were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more.

Of the total area of Queensland, 88 per cent or 152,340,000 hectares were managed by agricultural establishments during 1989-90. Following the trend of land use in the previous few years, 1.7 per cent of this land was planted to crop production and 3.2 per cent was under sown pasture.

14.3.1 Establishments

Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares make up 45 per cent of Queensland's total of 26,619 agricultural establishments. These are mainly located in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. Establishments in the 200 to

14.6 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1990

Statistical division	Size of establishment (hectares)									Total
	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	
Moreton and Brisbane	738	354	795	740	702	571	308	69	—	4,277
Wide Bay-Burnett	85	155	433	653	785	926	817	439	2	4,295
Darling Downs	111	88	253	352	840	1,717	1,705	968	20	6,054
South-West	10	—	5	6	5	44	269	976	364	1,679
Fitzroy	25	31	81	83	140	366	682	982	98	2,488
Central-West	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	415	283	710
Mackay	14	8	139	439	464	374	146	332	82	1,998
Northern	50	37	324	519	341	186	79	199	153	1,888
Far North	80	79	585	850	582	262	65	70	170	2,743
North-West	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	221	255	487
Queensland	1,116	752	2,615	3,642	3,859	4,451	4,086	4,671	1,427	26,619

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

19,999 hectare size range are most prevalent in the Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. The largest concentration of establishments of 20,000 hectares or more occurs in the Statistical Divisions of South-West, Central-West and North-West. Average sizes of establishments in the western pastoral areas of South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions are 18,341 hectares, 47,781 hectares and 63,151 hectares, respectively.

14.7 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	172,700	172,700	172,700
Agricultural establishments	number	25,717	25,734	26,619
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	152,466	151,310	152,340
Area of crops (a)	'000 ha	2,870	2,842	2,580
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	4,179	4,354	4,822
Balance (b)	'000 ha	145,417	144,114	144,938

(a) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (b) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture, etc.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

Just over 67 per cent of Queensland's agricultural establishments grow crops. Almost 34 per cent of these grow cereal grains and tend to be concentrated in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions. Sugar cane is grown on 28 per cent of establishments with crops.

14.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a) QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Statistical division	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle (b)	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton and Brisbane	716	1,940	46	245
Wide Bay-Burnett	453	2,724	47	422
Darling Downs	643	4,237	1,283	644
South-West	—	1,417	1,061	46
Fitzroy	79	2,075	28	99
Central-West	4	587	590	20
Mackay	49	970	2	24
Northern	3	585	2	24
Far North	232	709	3	42
North-West	—	436	170	10
Queensland	2,179	15,680	3,232	1,576

(a) Establishments carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts. (b) Excluding those carrying house cows only.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

14.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING MAJOR CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Statistical division	Establishments growing											
	Sugar cane	Barley	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Maize	Sun-flower	Cotton	Pota-toes	Toma-toes	Pine-apples	Bananas	Any crop
Moreton and Brisbane	200	160	72	197	157	23	2	276	141	227	163	2,879
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,023	292	377	397	265	13	7	23	130	124	21	2,900
Darling Downs	—	2,108	2,201	1,672	309	356	167	36	72	—	—	5,032
South-West	—	77	325	19	—	4	40	—	1	—	—	606
Fitzroy	—	42	597	198	22	46	124	2	18	54	6	1,298
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Mackay	1,333	1	80	25	—	14	1	2	6	5	3	1,538
Northern	1,179	—	—	9	12	—	—	6	59	10	4	1,472
Far North	1,215	1	—	10	128	—	—	80	24	15	203	2,183
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Queensland	4,950	2,681	3,652	2,527	893	456	341	425	451	435	400	17,921

Sources: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3) and Fruit (7322.3).

Vegetable and fruit growing activities are undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State although a significant number of establishments growing these crops are in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

Nearly all Queensland's 18,006 livestock-carrying establishments run meat cattle. Like those running milk cattle, the majority are located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution is also broadly reflected in respect of establishments with pigs. Over 72 per cent of the establishments carrying sheep are in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

14.3.2 Employment

As at November 1990, there were 84,400 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 6.4 per cent of all employed persons in Queensland.

Numbers employed in agriculture and services to agriculture are seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. However, in recent years there has been a downward trend in the level of employment in agriculture and services to agriculture as a proportion of total employed persons in Queensland — falling from 8.7 per cent in November 1984 to its present level of 6.4 per cent.

14.10 EMPLOYMENT (a) IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Month	Persons			Proportion of total employment	
	Males '000	Females '000	'000	%	
1985: November	60.3	23.9	84.2	7.7	
1986: November	61.2	27.2	88.4	7.8	
1987: November	57.4	24.7	82.1	7.2	
1988: November	56.8	23.7	80.5	6.6	
1989: February	58.9	25.9	84.8	6.8	
May	60.9	27.2	88.1	6.9	
August	60.6	25.0	85.6	6.7	
November	64.1	22.5	86.5	6.5	
1990: February	55.9	24.9	80.8	6.2	
May	63.9	29.2	93.1	7.0	
August	64.4	27.4	91.8	6.9	
November	58.9	25.5	84.4	6.4	

(a) Estimates are derived from the ABS labour force surveys.

14.4 CROPS

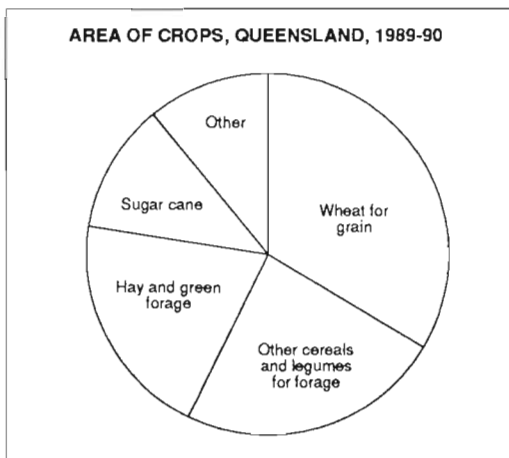
Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and subtropical climates. These crops



Oranges

include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton and ginger. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils and stock feed.

Since the mid-1950s the area planted to crops in Queensland has nearly trebled. In this period the area planted to cotton has increased more than tenfold, the area of wheat for grain has more than trebled, the area planted to sugar cane has doubled and the area planted to hay and green forage has almost doubled.



14.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Crop</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<i>Area ('000 hectares)</i>			
Sugar cane (a)	291	298	307
Barley	169	200	179
Grain sorghum	565	468	238
Maize	37	36	34
Wheat	646	768	894
Soybeans	26	37	33
Sunflower seed	142	146	33
Tobacco	3	3	3
Cotton	81	53	65
Peanuts	31	22	18
Green forage	582	521	486
Hay (b)	63	46	45
Potatoes	7	6	6
Pumpkins	4	3	4
Tomatoes	3	4	4
Apples (c)	3	3	2
Bananas	4	4	4
Pineapples	4	4	4
<i>Production ('000 tonnes)</i>			
Sugar cane	23,200	25,586	25,552
Barley	244	374	321
Grain sorghum	1,213	934	578
Maize	124	132	115
Wheat	718	1,550	1,420
Soybeans	41	63	50
Sunflower seed	157	130	33
Tobacco	7	7	7
Cotton (raw)	72	56	70
Peanuts	36	24	18
Hay	258	238	232
Potatoes	120	115	122
Pumpkins	33	36	40
Tomatoes	81	99	100
Apples	34	34	32
Bananas	79	105	107
Pineapples	146	154	142

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (c) Area of trees 6 years and over.

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.1 Sugar

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.

The Queensland sugar country can be grouped into five main areas. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south. The Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville and Ayr districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined with cane growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). Harvesting, which begins

in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is nearly all done mechanically.

The 1989-90 agricultural census reported a production of almost 25.6 million tonnes of sugar cane from 307,400 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 83.1 tonnes a hectare for the 1989 season. The production for this season was the same as for the previous year, which was the highest level ever recorded in Queensland. The area cut for crushing increased by 3.1 per cent between the 1988 and 1989 seasons. The Mackay Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, 95,800 hectares or 31 per cent of the State total, with approximately half of the sugar growing activities being confined to the Pioneer Shire. The Northern Statistical Division experienced the best yield during 1989, with Burdekin Shire achieving a yield of 116 tonnes a hectare.

14.12 SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1989 SEASON

<i>Sugar district</i>	<i>Area cut for crushing</i>	<i>Cane cut for crushing</i>	<i>Sugar production</i>
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	
Northern	111	8,613	1,173
Burdekin	38	4,439	649
Central	98	7,843	1,099
Southern	68	5,297	696
Queensland	317	26,193	3,618

Sources: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Brisbane. Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.2 Cereal Grain Crops

After sugar cane, wheat and grain sorghum are the second and third most important agricultural crops in Queensland.

Production of wheat for grain fell by 8 per cent from the previous year's total, to 1.4 million tonnes. Although the area planted rose by 16 per cent to 894,000 hectares, the average yield fell from 2 tonnes a hectare in 1988-89 to 1.6 tonnes a hectare in 1989-90.

The South-West and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions experienced the largest reduction in yields, from 1.7 to 1.2 and 2 to 1.5 tonnes a hectare, respectively. This decline in yield can be attributed to poor follow-up rain after planting and severe storm damage in November 1989, which flattened or knocked the grain from the heads of thousands of hectares of wheat in the south-west and on the Darling Downs.

There has been a reduction in grain sorghum plantings and production over the past 2 years. In 1989-90, plantings in all regions of the State were lower than in the preceding season.

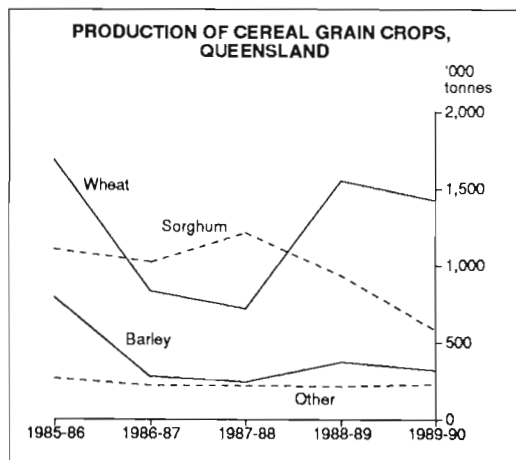
Only 237,600 hectares of grain sorghum were planted during 1989-90. This was 49 per cent less than in 1988-89. The production of 577,600 tonnes was 38 per cent below the previous season's total.

The largest decreases in areas planted to grain sorghum were recorded in Central Queensland, where one of the driest seasons on record left growers with little opportunity to plant crops. Yields were also reduced.

14.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Statistical division	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	2	4	3	10
Wide Bay-Burnett	20	40	15	31
Darling Downs	514	778	178	493
South-West	140	167	5	—
Fitzroy	182	361	29	32
Mackay	38	69	8	8
Northern	—	—	—	1
Far North	—	—	—	1
Queensland	894	1,420	238	578

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).



In the Mackay Statistical Division, 8,500 hectares of grain sorghum were planted, 85 per cent less than the previous year. The production of 8,200 tonnes was 91 per cent lower than in 1988-89. In the Fitzroy Statistical Division, 28,900 hectares of grain sorghum were planted, an 80 per cent reduction when compared with 1988-89. The production of 31,700 tonnes was 88 per cent lower than the previous year.

Barley production decreased from 374,000 tonnes in 1988-89 to 321,000 tonnes in 1989-90. The area planted also decreased from 200,000 hectares to 179,000 hectares.

Other cereal crops grown for grain in Queensland in 1989-90 were canary seed, maize, oats, panicum and millet, rice and triticale. Their combined production of 226,000 tonnes was 6 per cent higher than the total for 1988-89.

14.4.3 Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 36,300 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1989-90. Almost 50 per cent of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane region, with Gatton and Laidley Shires being the main growing areas. In quantitative terms, the main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1989-90 were: potatoes, 121,900 tonnes (up 6.0 per cent on the production for the previous year); tomatoes, 100,200 tonnes (up 1.2 per cent); watermelons, 43,300 tonnes (up 16.3 per cent) and pumpkins, 39,600 tonnes (up 9.1 per cent). During 1989-90 Queensland also produced: 22,800 tonnes or 87 per cent of the beetroot in Australia; 13,700 tonnes or 72 per cent of the capsicums, chillies and peppers; and 5,400 tonnes or 66 per cent of the zucchinis.

14.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Vegetable	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Beetroot	925	22,758
Broccoli	1,452	7,851
Capsicums, chillies, etc.	934	13,677
Carrots	1,091	25,151
Cauliflowers	462	9,453
Cucumbers	756	8,380
Green beans	4,303	17,134
Lettuce	1,203	31,878
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	940	6,000
Onions	974	22,555
Potatoes	6,224	121,909
Pumpkins	4,003	39,648
Rockmelons	1,003	16,296
Tomatoes	4,091	100,151
Watermelons	3,279	43,303

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.4 Fruit

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about half of the Australian banana crop. Queensland's pineapple production has been increasing steadily in recent years, however, the 1989-90 production slipped back to 141,584 tonnes which was a drop of 8.3 per cent from 1988-89.

Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of passionfruit, papaws, avocados and custard apples.

14.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Bearing area</i>	<i>Production</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Bananas	3,802	106,750
Grapes	964	4,223
Papaws	326	5,022
Passionfruit	143	1,559
Pineapples	3,978	141,584
Strawberries	87	1,155

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Trees aged 6 years and over</i>	<i>Production</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Apples	585	32,431
Apricots	25	450
Avocados	181	7,471
Custard apples	22	652
Lemons and limes	27	3,310
Macadamia nuts	325	2,564
Mandarins	212	24,003
Mangoes	154	8,306
Nectarines	81	1,551
Oranges	167	18,831
Peaches	109	2,068
Pears	49	2,751
Plums	118	2,625

Source: Fruit (7322.3).

There are many varieties of exotic fruit grown in Queensland, particularly in the north, such as lychees, carambolas and longans. There has been a consistent push by marketing organisations and exotic fruit growers aimed at increasing the demand of these fruits, however, the market for these products is growing only slowly.

Lychees, the main exotic fruit, had a production of 512 tonnes in 1989-90, an increase of 78 per cent over the previous year, but this unfortunately amounted to a large oversupply of the market in Queensland. The number of lychee trees older than 6 years increased by 28 per cent in 1989-90 to 22,482 trees and the number of trees younger than 6 years decreased by 10 per cent to 70,918 trees.

Just over 59 per cent (24,003 tonnes) of the nation's mandarin crop was produced in Queensland in 1989-90.

14.4.5 Cotton

In 1989-90, a strong upward trend in the price of cotton made it an attractive alternative to other commodities. Many soybean growers switched to cotton fibre production to take advantage of this upturn in cotton values.

This resulted in an increase of 22 per cent in the planting of cotton in Queensland, from 53,000 hectares in 1988-89 to almost 65,000 in 1989-90. The production of raw cotton for the year rose by 26 per cent to 70,000 tonnes from 56,000 tonnes in 1988-89.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division had the biggest increase in plantings. The high cotton prices and adequate soil moisture reserves influenced new growers to plant cotton. From 10,000 hectares in 1988-89, the area sown rose 171 per cent to 28,000 hectares in 1989-90.

Early indicators predicted a very good crop on the Darling Downs, but unseasonal rain in April caused extensive damage. The production in this region, however, still more than doubled to reach 31,000 tonnes of raw cotton.

14.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Raw cotton produced</i>	
	<i>Area</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Moreton and Brisbane	273	224
Wide Bay-Burnett	349	341
Darling Downs	28,152	31,423
South-West	12,514	18,852
Fitzroy	23,037	19,333
Mackay	460	34
Queensland	64,786	70,207

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.6 Tobacco

The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1989-90 was 2,800 hectares, producing 7.0 million kilograms of dried leaf. Approximately 94 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 5 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 1 per cent from the Bundaberg district and a small quantity from the Inglewood region.

14.17 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Tobacco produced</i>	
	<i>Area</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Moreton and Brisbane	165	355
Wide Bay-Burnett	44	70
Darling Downs	6	6
Far North	2,563	6,528
Queensland	2,777	6,958

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.7 Sunflower and Safflower

The total area sown to sunflower in Queensland in 1989-90 was 33,100 hectares, representing a decrease of 77 per cent from plantings for the previous year. However, the average yield for the season was 1.0 tonne a hectare or 12 per cent above the yield obtained from the 1988-89 harvest. This resulted in an overall decline in production to 33,000 tonnes, 75 per cent below that of the previous year.

These massive drops were largely due to reductions in plantings and production in Central Queensland where the region suffered one of the driest seasons ever experienced.

Safflower production continued its downward trend of recent years. From 2,200 hectares planted in 1989-90, 1,400 tonnes were harvested. This was 39 per cent lower than the production recorded for the previous year.

14.18 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Statistical division	Sunflower		Safflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	289	368	7	6
Wide Bay-Burnett	347	217	—	—
Darling Downs	19,236	24,043	491	248
South-West	1,053	980	190	120
Fitzroy	9,437	5,860	1,204	812
Central-West	—	—	—	—
Mackay	2,734	1,518	324	225
Northern	—	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	—
Queensland	33,096	32,986	2,216	1,411

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

14.4.8 Peanuts

Peanut production in Queensland again fell sharply from 23,900 tonnes in 1988-89 to 17,900 tonnes in 1989-90, a decrease of 25 per cent. The area planted decreased by 18 per cent or 3,926 hectares during the same period, while the average yield fell from 1.09 tonnes a hectare to 0.99 tonnes a hectare.



Peanuts, Kingaroy

The major producing areas in the State were the Kingaroy Shire in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division (43 per cent of total area sown and 32 per cent of total production) and the Atherton Shire in the Far North Statistical Division (12 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively).

14.19 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Statistical division	Area		Peanuts produced
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Wide Bay-Burnett	12,348	9,405	9,405
Darling Downs	1,200	1,379	1,379
Fitzroy	663	1,176	1,176
Northern	10	21	21
Far North	3,839	5,874	5,874
Queensland	18,061	17,856	17,856

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

In 1989-90, poor weather conditions resulted in a reduced peanut crop. Most areas received good early planting rain in November, but this was followed by a dry growing season. Excessive rain at harvest time also affected the production.

14.4.9 Other Crops

Soybeans

Soybean production in 1989-90 dropped sharply from that for the previous year to 49,800 tonnes, a decrease of 22 per cent from the production for the previous year.

Rice

Rice is grown mainly in the Burdekin and Mareeba areas. In 1989-90 the total area sown was 4,800 hectares, representing an increase of 60 per cent when compared to plantings for the previous year. The average yield for the year was 6.32 tonnes a hectare or 3 per cent above the yield obtained from the 1988-89 harvest, resulting in a total production of 30,100 tonnes.

Ginger

Production of ginger in Queensland during the 1989-90 season was 5,193 tonnes from 118 hectares, which is a 6 per cent decrease in production from the 1988-89 figure. Shires with the highest production were Maroochy, Noosa and Widgee.

14.5 ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Comprehensive data on artificial fertiliser usage by agricultural establishments are only collected every 3 years — except for pasture, wheat and sugar cane, for which details are collected annually.

Sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the main crop types to which artificial fertilisers are applied. In 1987-88, the area of Queensland sugar cane fertilised represented 83 per cent of the total area sown. During the same period, fertilisers were applied to 79 per cent of the total area under vegetables and 74 per cent of the total area of fruit. Only 17 per cent of the total area sown to wheat was fertilised in Queensland during the year ended March 1988.

14.20 AREA OF CROPS AND PASTURE FERTILISED, QUEENSLAND ('000 hectares)

Particulars	1988-89		1989-90	
	Total area	Area fertilised	Total area	Area fertilised
Wheat	781.7	190.1	908.4	282.7
Sugar cane	366.9	296.3	370.8	305.9
Other crops	1,693.3	571.9	1,300.3	506.8
Total	2,841.9	1,058.3	2,579.5	1,095.4
Lucerne and other pasture	n.a.	180.6	n.a.	207.6
Total	n.a.	1,238.8	n.a.	1,303.0

In 1989-90, the area of wheat treated with artificial fertilisers increased by 49 per cent over that for the previous year to 282,700 hectares. This represented 31 per cent of the total area sown to wheat during the year (908,400 hectares). Both the total area sown to sugar cane and the area of sugar cane fertilised remained fairly constant in Queensland from 1987-88 to 1989-90.

14.21 TYPE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (tonnes)

Particulars	Super-phosphate	Straight nitrogenous	Other or mixed
Lucerne	2,522	1,158	1,059
Other pasture	19,910	15,761	8,928
Wheat	1,822	4,552	2,032
Grain sorghum	3,232	17,286	3,207
Other cereals	1,316	5,745	2,316
Sugar cane	19,233	92,545	102,278
Vegetables	3,124	7,300	11,814
Fruit (incl. grapes)	2,683	8,329	13,554
Other crops	5,248	15,336	9,124
Total	59,090	168,012	154,312

Fruit cropping activities tend to have the highest artificial fertiliser application rates, with vegetable growing and sugar cane producing activities also using fairly high rates. In 1987-88, the application rates of the main crop types, in tonnes a hectare, were: wheat, 0.07; grain sorghum, 0.12; sugar cane, 0.72; vegetables, 0.87; fruit (including grapes), 1.14 and lucerne, 0.49.

14.6 IRRIGATION

Statistics on the irrigation of crops and pastures were collected every 3 years but from 1990-91 details will be obtained annually and will include the area irrigated by type of crop.

In 1989-90, crops or pasture were irrigated on 7,225 establishments, or 27.1 per cent of all agricultural establishments in the State.

14.22 CROPS AND PASTURE: AREA IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Particulars	Area irrigated	Total area	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%
Grain sorghum	11,005	259,142	4.2
Other cereals	25,064	1,517,333	1.7
Sugar cane	117,153	370,808	31.6
Cotton	45,012	64,786	69.5
Vegetables	25,368	36,326	69.8
Fruit (incl. grapes)	14,199	32,626	43.5
Other crops	25,871	298,517	8.7
Total	263,671	2,579,538	10.2
Lucerne	13,719	n.a.	n.a.
Other pasture	34,711	n.a.	n.a.
Total	312,102	n.a.	n.a.

The irrigated area of crops (excluding pasture) in 1989-90 was 263,671 hectares, or 10.2 per cent of the State's total area under crop. In addition, there were 13,719 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 34,711 hectares of other sown and native pasture.

In 1989-90, the major source of water was underground supplies, which irrigated 115,807 hectares or 37.1 per cent of the total irrigated area in Queensland. Water from State irrigation schemes irrigated 89,626 hectares (or 28.7 per cent); rivers, creeks, lakes and other surface water sources irrigated 65,455 hectares (or 21 per cent) and farm dams irrigated 40,856 hectares (or 13.1 per cent). Only 359 hectares were irrigated from a town or country reticulated water supply.

14.23 CROPS AND PASTURE: METHOD OF IRRIGATION, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (hectares)

Particulars	Sprays	Furrows and flooding	Trickle (including micro-spray)	Multiple methods
Grain sorghum	3,151	7,281	—	573
Other cereals	9,985	13,345	—	1,734
Sugar cane	46,721	59,535	644	10,253
Cotton	2,424	41,561	120	906
Vegetables	16,257	2,615	4,315	2,180
Fruit (incl. grapes)	5,928	266	6,932	1,074
Other crops	14,612	9,190	326	1,744
Total	99,079	133,793	12,337	18,463
Lucerne	12,643	159	—	917
Other pasture	22,523	8,841	—	3,347
Total	134,245	142,793	12,337	22,727

14.7 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

More than half of Queensland's agricultural establishments run livestock, with most of them running either cattle or sheep or both. Of the 26,619 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1989-90, 15,680 carried cattle for meat production (up 3.6 per cent when compared with the total for the previous year), 2,179 carried cattle for milk production (down 1.3 per cent), 3,232 carried sheep (up 3.4 per cent) and 1,576 carried pigs (down 5.6 per cent).

14.24 LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1988	1989	1990
Meat cattle	8,504	8,682	9,180
Milk cattle	322	312	309
Sheep	14,367	14,880	16,675
Pigs	617	611	600
Goats	50	61	60
Horses	137	130	126

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

14.7.1 Cattle

Queensland remains the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1990, 44 per cent of all meat cattle were located on Queensland establishments.

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s and reached a peak of 11.1 million in 1978. Meat cattle and calves numbers declined from this peak level to a low of 8.5 million in 1988. The numbers have gradually increased since then to 8.7 million in 1989 and 9.2 million in 1990.

Milk cattle numbers have been declining since the mid-1950s when numbers were four times as great.

14.25 CATTLE NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1988	1989	1990
<i>Meat cattle</i>	8,504	8,682	9,180
Bulls	174	178	192
Bull calves for service	40	43	48
Cows and heifers	4,157	4,232	4,483
Calves and weaners	1,805	1,841	1,991
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,328	2,388	2,466
<i>Milk cattle</i>	322	312	309
Bulls	3	3	3
Bull calves for service	1	1	1
Cows, in milk and dry	207	202	201
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy establishments)	13	12	12
Heifers (1 year and over)	59	55	54
Heifer calves	39	39	39
Total	8,825	8,994	9,489

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State although Fitzroy Statistical Division accounts for almost 19 per cent of the State total and Darling Downs and North-West Statistical Divisions account for a further 27 per cent. All statistical divisions throughout the State experienced increases in livestock numbers from 31 March 1989 to 31 March 1990. The largest increase for meat cattle occurred in the Far North Statistical Division where numbers rose by 10.7 per cent to 609,000 at 31 March 1990. Following a 7.8 per cent decrease in 1989, this year's increase returns the cattle numbers in the Far North Statistical Division to slightly above the numbers recorded in 1988.



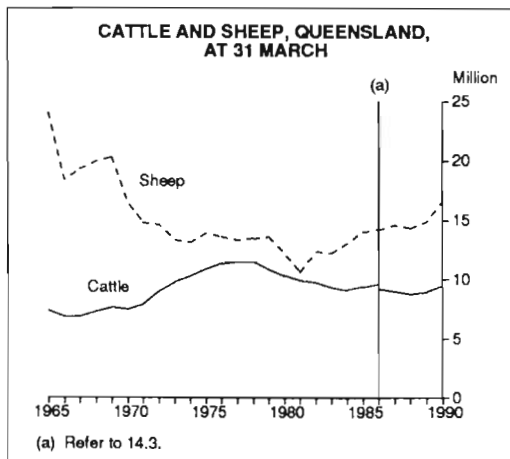
**14.26 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE,
QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1990
('000)**

Statistical division	Meat	Milk (a)	Total
Moreton and Brisbane	336	107	443
Wide Bay-Burnett	780	59	840
Darling Downs	1,179	71	1,250
South-West	884	—	884
Fitzroy	1,738	10	1,748
Central-West	653	—	653
Mackay	905	9	914
Northern	836	—	836
Far North	609	40	649
North-West	1,260	—	1,260
Queensland	9,180	297	9,477

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

The number of milk cattle excluding house cows in Queensland at 31 March 1990 was 297,000, 0.7 per cent less than the 229,300 in the previous year and a 10.9 per cent fall since March 1986. Milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland.



During the last two decades the proportion of tropical straight breed cattle to total straight breed meat cattle has changed significantly. From 17 per cent at 31 March 1973, the figure has risen to 61 per cent at 31 March 1987 with approximately one-quarter of Queensland's meat cattle being tropical straight breeds, compared with only 9 per cent at 31 March 1973.

The most significant meat cattle straight breeds were Hereford (30 per cent), Brahman (27 per cent), Santa Gertrudis (14 per cent), Droughtmaster (10 per cent), Braford (9 per cent) and Shorthorn (7 per cent). In dairy cattle breeds, the most popular were Holstein-Friesian (66 per cent), Illawarra (20 per cent) and Jersey (10 per cent). Brahman/British was the most common type of cross breed cattle.

**14.27 CATTLE BREEDS (a), QUEENSLAND,
AT 31 MARCH 1987
('000)**

Breed particulars	Total cattle
Straight breeds	
Tropical breeds (meat)	
Braford	327
Brahman	1,011
Droughtmaster	379
Santa Gertrudis	513
Other	68
Total	2,298
British and European breeds (meat)	
Angus	24
Hereford (including polled)	1,113
Shorthorn (including polled)	246
Other	72
Total	1,455
Dairy breeds	
A.I.S.	54
Holstein-Friesian	178
Guernsey	7
Jersey	27
Other	3
Total	269
Other straight breeds (b)	11
Total straight breeds	4,033
Cross breeds	
Brahman/British	2,290
British/British	188
Other tropical/British	682
Tropical/tropical	275
Beef/dairy	65
Other (including unspecified)	1,463
Total cross breeds	4,964
Total	8,997

(a) Excluding house cows on non-dairy establishments. (b) Including recognised breeds too small numerically to tabulate separately and unspecified straight breed cattle.

Source: Cattle Breeds (7203.3).

14.7.2 Sheep

Sheep numbers increased by 12.1 per cent from 14.88 million in March 1989 to 16.67 million at 31 March 1990. Although sheep numbers in Queensland are still down on those of the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, there has been a trend over the past decade towards larger flock sizes with the number of sheep at 31 March 1990 being the highest recorded since 1970.

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.

Sheep numbers in the South-West Statistical Division, which accounts for over 40 per cent of the State total, increased to 6.8 million in 1989-90, a rise of 6.5 per cent when compared with the total for the previous year. The Central-West Statistical Division, which accounts for about one-third of the total number of sheep, recorded the largest

increase, almost one million (19.6 per cent) to 5.8 million sheep during the same period. The number in the Darling Downs Statistical Division increased by 9.1 per cent to 2.7 million and the total in the North-West Statistical Division rose by 18.5 per cent to 1.3 million sheep at 31 March 1990.

14.28 SHEEP NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1988	1989	1990
Rams	161	161	171
Ewes			
Breeding	5,182	5,243	5,519
Maiden	1,167	1,253	1,390
Other	296	305	456
Lambs and hoggets	2,733	2,896	3,555
Wethers	4,829	5,023	5,583
Total	14,367	14,880	16,675
<i>Statistical division</i>			
Moreton and Brisbane	2	3	4
Wide Bay-Burnett	3	2	2
Darling Downs	2,225	2,517	2,746
South-West	6,173	6,386	6,802
Fitzroy	20	23	21
Central-West	4,776	4,842	5,790
Mackay			
Northern	}	3	1
Far North			
North-West	1,166	1,105	1,309
Queensland	14,367	14,880	16,675

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

14.7.3 Pigs

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the State total, decreased by 2.8 per cent between March 1989 and March 1990. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the State total, fell 1.4 per cent during the same period.

14.29 PIG NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1988	1989	1990
Boars	5,070	4,720	4,641
Breeding sows and gilts	77,742	75,132	74,264
All other	534,157	531,551	520,923
Total	616,969	611,403	599,828
<i>Statistical division</i>			
Moreton and Brisbane	58,459	59,560	56,681
Wide Bay-Burnett	191,090	176,962	174,541
Darling Downs	295,829	296,447	288,240
South-West	8,239	8,169	8,049
Fitzroy	39,101	44,001	46,323
Central-West	112	86	146
Mackay	4,284	4,375	2,681
Northern	6,988	8,708	10,493
Far North	12,568	12,974	12,607
North-West	299	121	67
Queensland	616,969	611,403	599,828

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

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 in much smaller numbers. Although pig numbers in Queensland generally increased from the mid-1970s to the late 1980s, the numbers at 31 March for the last 2 years have fallen. The total number at 31 March 1990 was 600,000, 2 per cent below the figure recorded a year earlier, but still 6.6 per cent higher than in March 1985 and 50 per cent more than in March 1975.

14.7.4 Goats

The goat industry, which has developed markedly in the last two decades, has a number of elements. Fibre production, which is the main activity in Queensland, has two components. Mohair is produced from Angora goats and cashmere, the fine undercoat, comes from the dual coated Cashmere animal.

In recent years the demand for goats milk has increased and there has been an upsurge in organised production of milk for human consumption. Goats are also kept for meat production as a separate activity or as a by-product of rearing goats for other purposes. The use of fibre and meat goats for weed control is another developing aspect of the industry.

14.30 GOAT NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1988	1989	1990
For fibre	43,100	55,272	54,069
For milk	1,564	1,638	1,343
Other	4,954	4,019	4,360
Total	49,618	60,929	59,772

14.8 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

More cattle and sheep were slaughtered in Queensland in 1989-90 than in 1988-89, but slaughtering of calves, pigs and lambs decreased. In 1989-90, combined cattle and calf slaughtering increased from the previous year by 7 per cent to 2,479,000 head and sheep and lamb slaughtering increased 8 per cent to 1,715,000. Slaughtering of pigs decreased 3 per cent from the 1988-89 figure to a total of 1,119,000 head.

The Livestock and Meat Authority of Queensland is responsible for licensing all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards and public meat markets in Queensland. At 1 July 1990, 39 abattoirs, 116 slaughterhouses, 40 poultry slaughterhouses, 9 knackers' yards and 57 public meat markets were licensed.

14.31 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND ('000)

Description	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Cattle and calves	2,673	2,320	2,479
Sheep and lambs	1,610	1,594	1,715
Pigs	1,114	1,157	1,119

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products — Meat (7204.3).

14.9 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, livestock and poultry slaughterings, meat production, dairy production, egg production and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

14.9.1 Wool

During the year ended 31 March 1990, 72,842 tonnes of shorn wool were produced in Queensland. This was a 12 per cent increase compared with the 1988-89 production of 65,120 tonnes.

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.

14.32 WOOL PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1988	1989	1990
Sheep				
Number shorn	'000	12,956	12,719	13,528
Wool produced (b)	tonnes	61,692	61,220	68,415
Average cut per head	kg	4.76	4.81	5.06
Lambs				
Number shorn	'000	1,930	1,959	2,233
Wool produced	tonnes	3,826	3,900	4,427
Average cut per head	kg	1.98	1.99	1.98
Total				
Number shorn	'000	14,886	14,678	15,761
Wool produced	tonnes	65,518	65,120	72,842
Average cut per head	kg	4.40	4.44	4.62

(a) Year ended 31 March. Greasy basis. (b) Including crutchings.

14.9.2 Dairy Products

The dairying industry is situated mainly on coastal pastureland 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. Queensland's 1989-90 whole milk production of 629 million litres was a slight increase from the figure of the previous year.

Sales of market milk increased by 1.9 per cent to 316 million litres. This was achieved by the Queensland Milk Board guaranteeing supply of a fresh quality product at reasonable prices and the continued promotion of market milk.

14.33 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	308	299	297
Whole milk production (b)	million litres	614	627	629
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	2,334	2,208	2,350
Butter produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	3,487	3,687	4,195
Cheese produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	15,198	14,434	12,842

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Milk used for manufacturing purposes in Queensland decreased slightly in 1989-90 to 313 million litres. Cheese production fell 11 per cent while butter production rose 14 per cent over the figure for the previous year.

14.9.3 Meat

Beef production increased by 11 per cent while veal production decreased by 11 per cent. Mutton production increased by 26 per cent, lamb production increased only marginally and pigmeat production continued to increase steadily.

14.34 MEAT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)

Type of meat	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Beef and veal	608.9	566.6	627.4
Mutton and lamb	28.0	28.5	32.1
Pigmeats (a)	69.5	71.7	72.1
Total	706.3	666.8	731.7

(a) Including quantities used to produce bacon and ham.

Source: Livestock Products — Meat (7204.3).

14.9.4 Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a peak production in 1989-90 of 48.2 million chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 59.2 million kilograms. This represents a slight increase over the 1988-89 weight. The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing and marketing operations. Broiler processing firms have

encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50 kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

14.35 EGG PRODUCTION AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Egg production				
Eggs	'000 doz	32,740	33,846	32,956
Poultry slaughtered				
Chickens				
Number	'000	46,340	46,914	48,232
Dressed weight	'000 kg	56,769	58,214	59,166
Other fowls				
Number	'000	1,651	2,149	1,986
Dressed weight	'000 kg	2,532	3,242	3,055
Ducks and drakes				
Number	'000	12	7	5
Dressed weight	'000 kg	23	14	8
Turkeys				
Number	'000	9	7	7
Dressed weight	'000 kg	42	32	28
Total dressed weight	'000 kg	59,366	61,502	62,258

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Egg production in Queensland was 33 million dozen in 1989-90, a decrease of 3 per cent from production in 1988-89. Effective matching of egg supply with demand has been achieved by improved production forecasting and applying the seasonal hen quota adjustment system.

14.10 AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

From 1986-87 the ABS introduced an annual Agricultural Finance Survey of enterprises predominantly engaged in agricultural activity. The

statistics from this survey are required for purposes such as the development of policy options relating to industry assistance and the analysis of commodity pricing.

The value of turnover for Australian agriculture in 1988-89 was \$20,272.3m, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the 1987-88 figure of \$18,708.0m. For 1988-89, the value of turnover for Queensland increased by 11.9 per cent to \$4,412.9m (from \$3,944.9m in 1987-88).

Queensland agricultural businesses in 1988-89 had an average net worth (assets less indebtedness) of \$1,073,300, an increase from \$888,500 in 1987-88. This is an important measure of the unencumbered value of assets, as the level of indebtedness continues to be an important factor in Australian agriculture.

Meat cattle enterprises in Queensland numbered 5,507, with a turnover of \$927.7m for 1988-89. This represented 47 per cent of the total Australian turnover for meat cattle of \$1,963.3m for that year. The net worth of beef cattle enterprises in Queensland was \$8,964.3m in 1988-89, compared with \$7,236.4m for the previous year. The Australian figure for net worth in the beef cattle industry for 1988-89 was \$18,798.4m.

Queensland agriculture accounts for almost all of Australia's sugar. The number of enterprises in Australia in the sugar industry in 1988-89 was 4,904. For 1988-89 there were 4,499 enterprises in Queensland in the sugar industry. This represented a decrease of 117 or 2.5 per cent of enterprises from the 1987-88 total of 4,616.

Turnover for sugar in Queensland increased from \$606.2m in 1987-88 to \$722.5m for 1988-89. The net worth of the sugar enterprises also increased from \$2,332.8m in 1987-88 to \$3,124.4m for 1988-89.

14.36 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Queensland			Australia		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	1,445.2	1,638.3	2,058.3	6,350.1	6,507.7	6,991.2
Sales from livestock	1,201.4	1,395.8	1,372.4	4,447.2	5,052.1	5,399.3
Sales from livestock products	486.4	644.7	705.6	4,261.5	6,024.1	6,715.7
Turnover	3,334.5	3,944.9	4,412.9	6,094.2	18,708.0	20,272.3
Purchases and selected expenses	1,745.3	2,179.0	2,396.2	8,731.6	9,852.5	10,672.6
Value added (a)	2,081.0	2,144.4	2,937.2	8,899.4	r 10,239.0	11,690.3
Adjusted value added	1,883.4	1,923.5	2,691.8	7,886.1	r 9,160.6	10,500.3
Gross operating surplus	1,572.7	1,582.3	2,294.1	6,508.6	r 7,563.1	8,643.3
Total interest paid	328.3	314.8	385.2	1,581.0	1,473.6	1,681.1
Cash operating surplus (b)	811.6	952.1	1,079.7	3,678.9	4,999.9	5,227.3
Total net capital expenditure	300.8	293.2	413.7	1,212.6	1,566.1	1,849.1
Total value of assets	20,246.2	23,652.5	27,473.3	87,584.8	r 103,837.6	118,937.2
Gross indebtedness	2,438.5	2,850.3	3,159.5	11,152.4	11,425.6	12,948.0
Net indebtedness	1,495.7	1,723.5	1,733.8	6,937.0	6,633.4	7,601.4
Net worth	17,807.7	20,802.2	24,313.7	76,432.3	r 92,411.9	105,989.2
Number of enterprises	22,557	23,412	22,653	113,764	114,315	113,136

(a) Including an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (b) Excluding an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

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Chapter 15

MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. The industry is currently the State's major export income earner, a large investor and a significant employer. Mining has further major economic impact in supporting minerals processing, smelting and refining industries, transport and related industries and a wide range of service industries.

Dominated by large-scale expansion in black coal production capacity and output, the value of annual Queensland mineral production grew rapidly throughout the 1980s to reach \$4,192m in 1985-86. With the coal industry in particular beset by low prices, the value of Queensland mineral production decreased to \$4,107m in 1987-88, but recovered to \$5,366m in 1989-90. The improved 1989-90 result reflected higher coal prices, the continuation of a surge in gold production during the 1980s and an increased value of production of metallic minerals, construction materials and oil and gas.

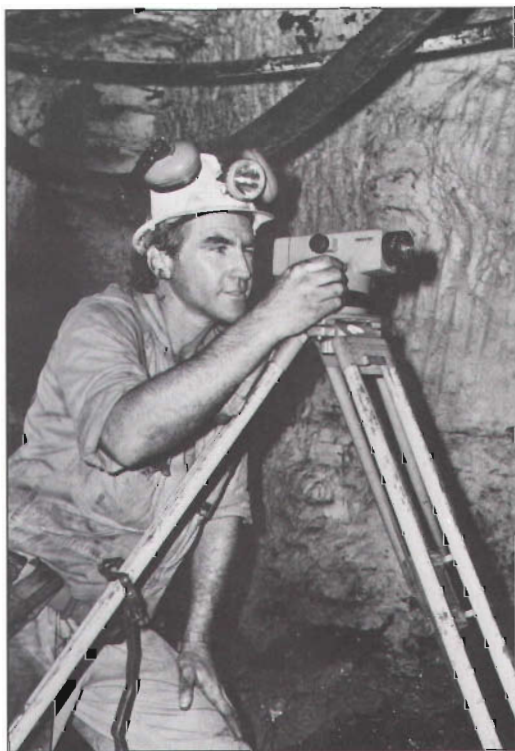
The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region.

Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals, including gold, nickel and tin, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the dramatic expansion of Queensland coal mining over the past 20 years.

Other coal deposits currently being exploited include the longstanding Ipswich coal fields and the Tarong, Maryborough and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin remain unexploited.

Significant oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin), and gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin).



Checking a new drive, German Creek coal mine
Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

15.1 MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1988-89 was \$5,366m, an increase of 16 per cent from the 1988-89 figure and 31 per cent more than the 1987-88 total.

Major components of the total value of production for 1989-90 were: black coal, \$2,879m (54 per cent); gold bullion and concentrate, \$595m (11 per cent); copper concentrate, \$561m (10 per cent); bauxite, \$238m (4 per cent); lead concentrate, \$214m (4 per cent); zinc concentrate and middlings, \$207m (4 per cent); mineral sands concentrates, \$121m (2 per cent); oil and gas, \$185m (3 per cent) and construction materials, \$260m (5 per cent).

15.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Mineral group	Queensland			Australia (a)
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89
Metallic minerals	1,421.0	1,756.0	1,956.7	(b) 8,789.6
Coal	2,145.0	2,380.5	2,879.2	(c) 5,389.2
Oil and gas	270.0	169.1	185.4	3,447.9
Construction materials	200.2	228.9	260.3	n.a.
Other non-metallic minerals	70.4	78.0	84.3	n.a.
Total	4,106.5	4,612.4	5,365.9	17,626.7

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Including coal for Tasmania. (c) Excluding coal for Tasmania.

Sources: Mineral Production (8405.0).
Mineral Production (8402.3).

15.1.1 Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic minerals produced in Queensland in 1989-90 was \$1,957m, an increase of 11 per cent over the total for the previous year. This reflected continuing increases in prices for base metals, significant expansion of Queensland's gold mining industry, increased output for bauxite and aluminium, and a small increase in mineral sands markets.

Base metal and aluminium prices which have generally been in decline or depressed after highs around 1980 have trended upward since 1986, with increased demand and decreased world stock levels for most metals.

Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

Mount Isa Mines Limited is the world's largest single mine producer of lead and silver and one of the 10 largest producers of copper and zinc.

Quantities of copper, lead, silver and zinc concentrates produced by the company increased in 1989-90. Lead prices were at their highest level for more than 10 years, the copper market remained

strong and the zinc market continued to grow. Demand for silver grew steadily but was outstripped by supply by the end of the financial year.

The parent company, MIM Holdings Limited, has reported significant benefits from its technological research and development initiatives. The ISASMELT process, developed by MIM in conjunction with the CSIRO, has increased production efficiency in copper and lead smelting. Construction of the large-scale ISASMELT lead plants began at MIM operations in Mount Isa and the United Kingdom during the year. This has enhanced the group's reputation for development and marketing of internally generated research. The ISASMELT process has been sold to AGIP Australia Pty Ltd for use at the Radio Hill nickel-copper mining project in Western Australia. The world-patented ISA PROCESS, using stainless steel rather than copper cathodes for copper refining, has been sold extensively, under licence, to other refiners around the world. In May 1990, MIM Holdings was using the ISA PROCESS in a small solvent extraction electrowinning plant which began producing copper at Mount Isa from low-grade mine waste materials.

To maintain current levels of copper production from its Mount Isa mine in the mid-1990s, Mount Isa Mines Limited is meeting major technological challenges in developing the deep 3000 and 3500 ore bodies. Mining at such great depths, 1,800 metres below the surface at the deepest point, presents problems in ground conditions, rock mechanics, ground support, refrigerated air-conditioning and electrically driven mine equipment. Ore extraction from these bodies is expected to commence in 1992.

15.2 PRINCIPAL CONTENTS (a) OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

Metal	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Cadmium	tonnes	750	716	752
Cobalt	tonnes	2,105	1,912	1,596
Copper	'000 tonnes	158	181	196
Gold	kilograms	19,211	27,360	30,208
Lead	'000 tonnes	202	190	208
Nickel	'000 tonnes	29	25	18
Silver	tonnes	525	495	537
Tin	tonnes	386	168	163
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	214	236	184
Zinc	'000 tonnes	242	232	250
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	52	60	52

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

In response to the growing zinc market, the output of zinc content of ores and concentrates from the integrated Mount Isa/Hilton mines is to increase from 200,000 to 250,000 tonnes a year. MIM Holdings Limited has expanded its interest in zinc from mining and processing to the manufacture

and sale of zinc products to the ultimate customers. MIM Holdings Limited is also engaged in a joint study with Nippon Mining Company Ltd and Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company Ltd into the feasibility of constructing a new ISP smelter/refinery in Japan. The ISP process smelts zinc and lead simultaneously and is particularly suited to the treatment of the growing supplies of bulk (combined lead/zinc) concentrates.

The Hilton mine of MIM Holdings Limited was officially opened in May 1990, at an overall cost of about \$300m. Located 20 kilometres north of Mount Isa the silver-lead-zinc mine is a key component in the renewal strategy of MIM. By the end of the year production had reached a rate of one million tonnes a year and it is anticipated that this will increase to 3 or 4 million tonnes over the next 10 years. The combined mineralised zone of the Hilton mine extends for about 6.5 kilometres. Proven ore reserves total eight million tonnes and probable reserves total 14 million tonnes. Measured reserves in situ total a further 35 million tonnes while indicated and inferred resources total another 45 million tonnes.

The Thalanga base and precious metals mine was opened in May 1990. The \$100m project is half-owned by Pancontinental Mining Limited.

Gold

Gold bullion, alluvial gold and gold concentrate production in Queensland in 1989-90 had a gold content of 29,700 kilograms and accounted for 11 per cent of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. The 1989-90 production was 10 per cent higher than the record 1988-89 gold content figure of 27,360 kilograms. Both the 1988-89 and 1989-90 figures eclipsed the previous record annual Queensland gold output of 21 tonnes established in 1900. This major expansion of the Queensland gold mining industry reflected the trend in other gold producing States in Australia and has

resulted from buoyant world gold prices, new technology for mining and gold recovery and, until 1991, a favoured taxation status.

Gold remained the primary mineral sought in about 70 per cent of current authorities to prospect. Some projects proposed are Metana Minerals NL Twin Hills project, north of Clermont and MIM Holdings Tick Hill project, south of Duchess, both at advanced exploration status.

No new gold mines commenced production in 1989-90, however, two new mines which are expected to commence early in 1990-91 are at Kilkivan (Shamrock) and Stanthorpe (Warroo).

Mount Morgan, Queensland's fabled 'Mountain of Gold' closed on 9 November 1990 after 108 years of operations. The gold-copper mine was locked within an ironstone mountain less than 50 kilometres from Rockhampton and started operating as Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company in 1886. Even in its decline, Mount Morgan produced impressive results. In 1988-89, it produced 4,257 kilograms of gold with a total value of around \$33.5m.

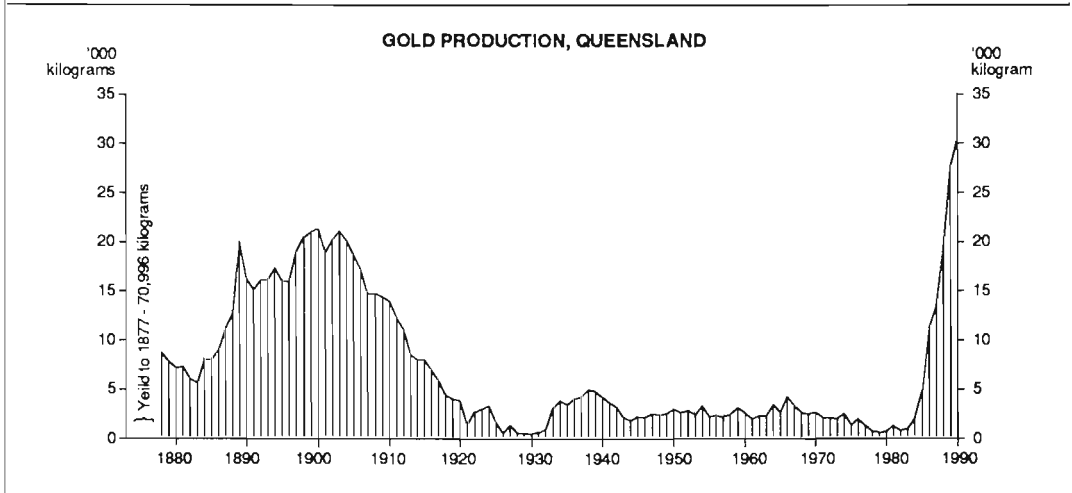
The Croydon gold mine in North Queensland ceased production in September 1990. The closure was 2 years earlier than anticipated due to the relatively higher price of the Australian dollar, low gold prices and the impending federal Government gold tax. During its last 3 years of operation, the mine produced 7,268 kilograms of gold bullion.

Although the average world gold price for 1989-90 at \$A498 an ounce was only marginally above the 1988-89 average, Queensland gold production continued to grow strongly and should increase through to 1990-91 as producers take advantage of the pre-1991 corporate tax exemption on gold and the generally favourable margin between operating costs and prices for Australian gold production.

15.3 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METALLIC MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Bauxite				
Beneficiated	'000 tonnes	8,274	9,329	9,776
Calcined	'000 tonnes	175	219	273
Copper concentrate	'000 tonnes	601	671	723
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	36,168	46,793	51,699
Lead concentrate	'000 tonnes	360	343	361
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	48	19	27
Upgraded	'000 tonnes	240	262	208
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	96	108	82
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	79	90	79
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	2,039	1,921	1,421
Tin concentrate	tonnes	664	254	274
Zinc concentrate	'000 tonnes	357	339	349
Zinc-lead middlings	'000 tonnes	109	117	141

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).



Bauxite

Queensland has the only fully integrated aluminium industry in Australia with a bauxite mine at Weipa, on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and an aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone. Weipa is one of the world's largest bauxite mining and shipping operations.

Production of beneficiated bauxite from Weipa in 1989-90 increased by 5 per cent to 9.8m tonnes and calcined bauxite by 25 per cent to 273,000 tonnes from the total for the previous year.

Comalco Aluminium Limited is currently undertaking a feasibility study for an alumina refinery at Weipa to produce up to a million tonnes of alumina a year. Together with its co-owners in Boyne Smelters Limited, Comalco is also considering a \$400m addition of a third pot line to the Boyne Island aluminium smelter, contingent on the Queensland Government selling Gladstone power station to Comalco and its partners. Discussion with the Queensland Government regarding the purchase continued during 1990, but no agreement was reached.

World aluminium prices which have increased strongly since 1986, decreased from the previous year by 26 per cent to an average \$A2,125 a tonne during 1989-90. Further easing of prices is expected due to production capacity expansions and subdued demand partly attributable to substitution.

Mineral Sands

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1989-90 decreased by 1 per cent to \$121m compared with the previous year, reflecting decreases in production quantities, and price decreases for ilmenite and rutile concentrates.

Compared with 1988-89, production quantities of concentrates decreased by:

- 12 per cent to 79,000 tonnes for zircon;
- 24 per cent to 82,000 tonnes for rutile and
- 21 per cent to 208,000 tonnes for upgraded ilmenite.

Production values decreased by:

- 13 per cent to \$56m for rutile concentrate and
- 15 per cent to \$8m for upgraded ilmenite concentrate.

The production value for zircon concentrate increased by 17 per cent from the value of the previous year to \$54m. The majority of Queensland mineral sands output is produced by Consolidated Rutile Limited from floating dredge operations at three locations on North Stradbroke Island.

Exploration by Pivot Mining Pty Ltd in the Shoalwater Bay military training area has inferred

approximately 37.5 million tonnes of mineral sand, consisting of mainly rutile, ilmenite and zircon. Commonwealth approval for mining of the mineral sand deposits has increased the resources available in the Central Queensland area. This will enhance Queensland's position in the export of raw minerals and the establishment of value-added processing industries in the Rockhampton and Gladstone areas.

Other mineral sands prospects are being investigated. Exploration at Byfield, north of Rockhampton, has identified 2,400 million tonnes of heavy mineral sands which could support a 500,000 tonnes a year ilmenite, rutile and zircon mining operation over 25 years. Operations are expected to commence by 1995. At Rocky Point (previously Agnes Waters), north of Bundaberg, a feasibility study for mining of a 220 million tonne heavy mineral sand reserve is under way.

Nickel

Production of nickel ore from the Greenvale mine north-west of Townsville decreased by 26 per cent from the previous year to 1.4 million tonnes in 1989-90 and the value of the ore produced during the year increased by 11 per cent to \$14m.

The Yabulu nickel-cobalt refinery near Townsville in 1989-90 obtained 65 per cent of nickel ore from Greenvale while the remaining 35 per cent was imported from Indonesia and New Caledonia. With ore reserves of the Greenvale nickel mine approaching exhaustion by 1993, the proportion of imported nickel ore from New Caledonia and Indonesia will be increased to 60 per cent in 1991-92 and 75 per cent by 1992-93.

At present, the imported ore is offloaded at Townsville harbour and transported by rail to the Yabulu refinery. A proposal was put forward by Dallhold Nickel Management Pty Ltd to construct a materials handling pier extending 1.3 kilometres into Halifax Bay, north of Townsville. The imported nickel ore would be offloaded at Halifax Bay and transported by conveyor belt to the refinery. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority rejected this proposal, however, the company is presently appealing against this decision.

The company prefers the Halifax Bay proposal as it incurs significantly lower operating costs and lower capital costs compared with the expense that would be incurred in upgrading the port of Townsville to a capacity to handle the increased tonnage of imported nickel ore.

Tin

The decline in Queensland tin mining operations, following the collapse of the international tin market in October 1985, continued during 1989-90. Remaining producers either continued to scale down or ceased mining operations. Tin concentrate

production increased 8 per cent to 274 tonnes in 1989-90 from the previous year's total. This production was modest, however, compared with the production of 3,390 tonnes in 1984-85 prior to the market collapse.

15.1.2 Fuel Minerals

Queensland's fuel mineral resources include vast reserves of black coal, extensive natural gas reserves, sufficient to meet foreseeable domestic demand in the medium term, and significant but limited crude oil reserves.

15.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	62,451	(b) 70,107	69,172
Underground	'000 tonnes	3,369	(b) 4,011	5,759
Total	'000 tonnes	65,819	74,118	74,931
Crude oil	megalitres	1,612	1,518	1,416
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	73	65	59
Natural gas	gigalitres	620	600	636
Liquefied petroleum gases (c)				
Propane	megalitres	64	61	64
Butane	megalitres	40	38	38

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989. (c) Extracted from natural gas, excluding refinery output.

Sources: Mineral Production (8402.3). Queensland Coal Board.

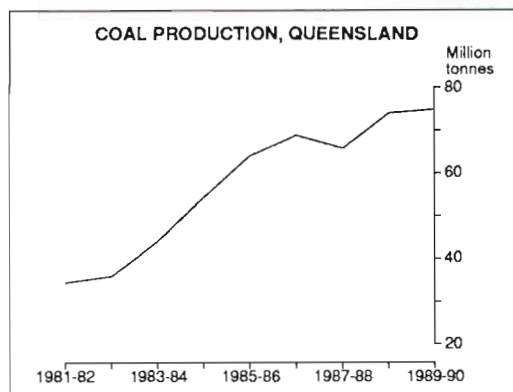
Coal

Black coal is the most important commodity in economic terms in the Queensland mining industry and the State's major export item. In 1989-90, it accounted for 54 per cent of the value, at mine, of total Queensland mineral production. This was a small increase from the 1988-89 figure of 52 per cent but still not as high as the 1985-86 figure of 64 per cent.

After a period of rapid growth in output in the 1980s, Queensland's saleable black coal production declined by 4.4 per cent to 65.8 million tonnes in 1987-88 compared with 68.8 million tonnes in 1986-87. However, in 1988-89 there was a turnaround and black coal production surged to 74.1 million tonnes and this level of production was maintained in 1989-90 at 74.9 million tonnes. The value, at mine, of Queensland coal production fell by a massive 20 per cent to \$2,145m in 1987-88 but recovered slightly in 1988-89 to \$2,381m and in 1989-90 to \$2,879m.

The increase in the value of coal production in 1989-90 reflected continuing growth in both thermal and coking coal exports and an increase in the domestic consumption of coal. Thermal coal exports increased by 10.6 per cent to 20.9 million

tonnes in 1989-90 compared with 18.9 million tonnes in 1988-89. The average export price a tonne rose by 15.1 per cent to \$47.88. Increased Asian power generation, particularly in Japan and Taiwan, boosted demand for thermal coal.



The export of coking coal grew marginally from 40.1 million tonnes in 1988-89 to 40.4 million tonnes in 1989-90. However, the average export price increased by 15.5 per cent to \$61.90 a tonne over the same period.

Domestic consumption of coal recorded an annual increase of 4.3 per cent to 13.6 million tonnes in 1989-90. Increased coal consumption by power stations, meat processors and paper and board mills contributed to this rise.

15.5 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a), AUSTRALIA

Period	Index No.	Percentage change from previous year
1974-75	100	..
1975-76	152	+52.0
1976-77	164	+7.9
1977-78	176	+7.3
1978-79	178	+1.1
1979-80	180	+1.1
1980-81	189	+5.0
1981-82	231	+22.2
1982-83	270	+16.9
1983-84	251	-7.0
1984-85	273	+8.8
1985-86	299	+9.5
1986-87	295	-1.3
1987-88	243	-17.6
1988-89	239	-1.6
1989-90	281	+17.6

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

Total overseas exports of Queensland coal increased 3.8 per cent to 61.3 million tonnes in 1989-90 compared with 59.0 million tonnes in 1988-89. The export coal was worth around \$3,500m, representing 34 per cent of Queensland's total export revenue. Japan remained Queensland's

major single export destination, buying 30.15 million tonnes of coal in 1989-90 which represented 49 per cent of Queensland's export coal, with the balance sold to 31 other countries. Interstate coal exports in 1989-90 totalled 524,000 tonnes, about half of the previous year's figure. Three-quarters of this coal was sent to Whyalla, South Australia.

The number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry rose from 10,028 in 1988-89 to 10,498 in 1989-90. The jobs were created as a result of ongoing industry restructuring and expanding underground developments. Despite improved industrial relations, there was a decrease in output a man-shift from 29.40 tonnes in 1988-89 to 28.32 tonnes during 1989-90. This decrease in productivity can be explained by increasing overburden ratio and a resulting shift towards more labour-intensive underground mining. This was coupled with an unusually long monsoonal wet season which reduced the efficiency of open-cut mine operations.

Coal mine development initiatives during 1989-90 included:

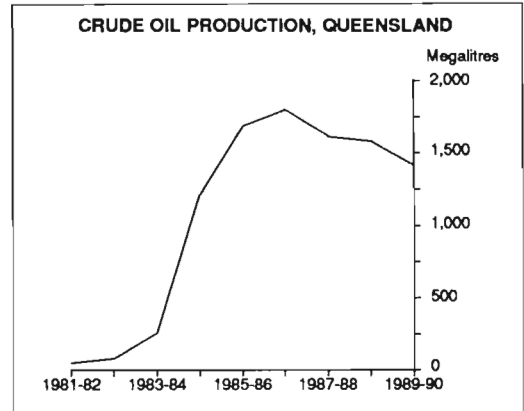
- a longwall installation at German Creek Southern Colliery;
- a major expansion project at Blair Athol mine;
- four blocks of the Central Queensland Coal area were released for coal exploration — Burton Downs, Moranbah North, Springsure and Rainworth;
- south of Emerald, significant deposits of high volatile thermal coal were found at Cullin-laringo North and Minerva;
- Gordonstone Joint Venture continued to move towards the development of the largest underground coking and thermal coal mine in Australia;
- a new coal preparation plant and coal handling complex was commissioned at the Ebenezer mine at an estimated cost of \$30m and
- construction of an open-cut mine of 1.7 million tonnes a year capacity, by Ensham Coal Associates is to commence during 1990-91, with later expansion to 3.6 million tonnes a year.

Other coal deposits for which feasibility studies are continuing include Clermont (previously Wolfgang) and North Goonyella near Moranbah.

Crude Oil and Condensate

Oil production in Queensland, which currently provides one-quarter of the State's requirements for finished petroleum products, has risen dramatically since 1983-84 with the development of new oilfields in south-west Queensland. This production increase has been facilitated by the completion, in March 1984, of an underground oil pipeline from the Jackson oilfield in south-west Queensland to Moonie, connecting with the previously constructed Moonie to Brisbane pipeline.

The production of crude oil and natural gas condensate in Queensland in 1989-90 was 1,475 megalitres, a decrease of 7 per cent from the previous year but more than five times the production quantity in 1983-84. The value, at well, of the 1989-90 production at \$128m was a 6 per cent increase from the previous year's total.



Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

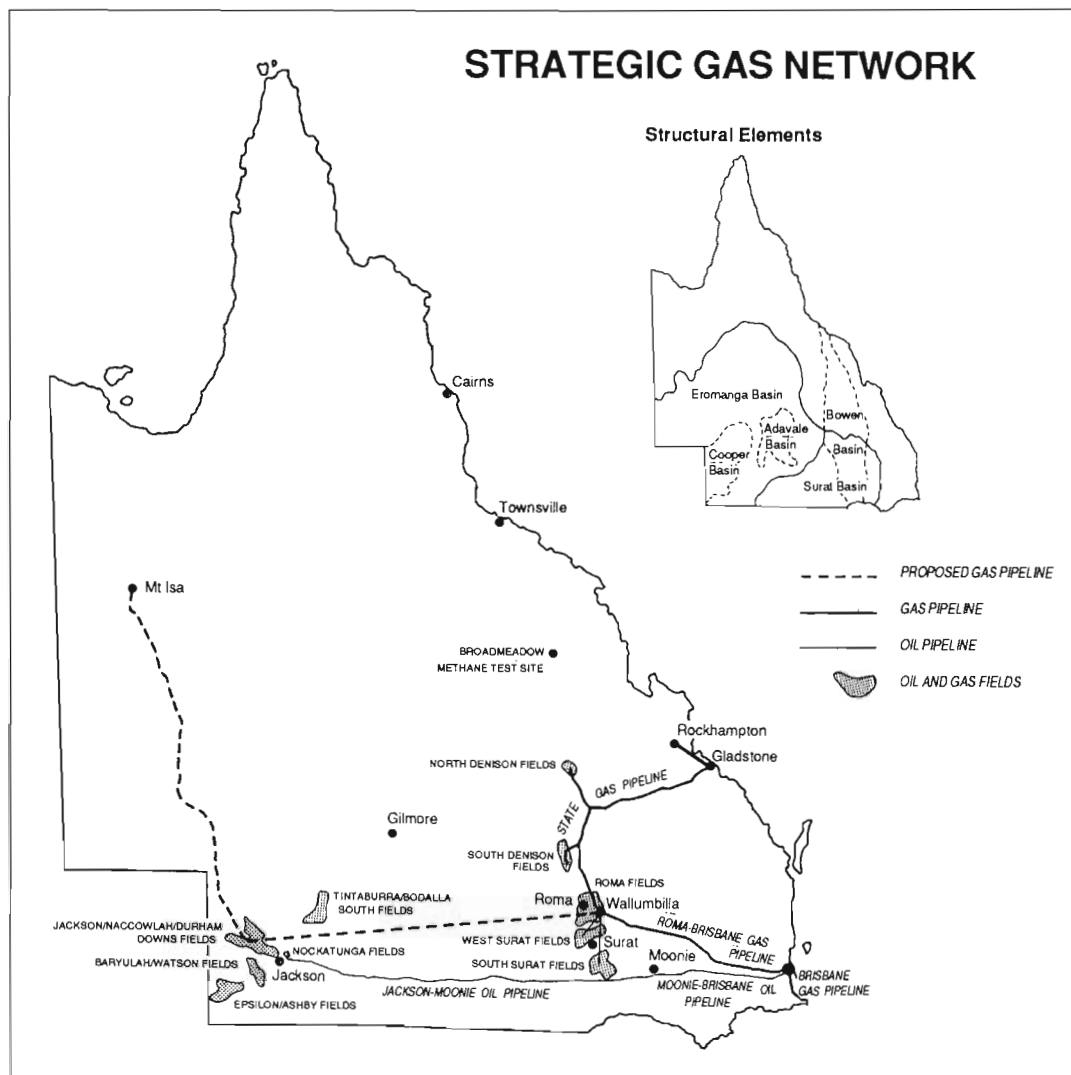
All natural gas produced for sale in Queensland up to 1989-90 has come from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. It is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for pumping and reticulation to industrial, commercial and domestic consumers in Roma, Dalby, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane. Limited amounts of liquefied petroleum gas are extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla pipeline junction.

Natural gas production in Queensland increased by 6 per cent to 636 gegalitres in 1989-90 compared with 600 gegalitres in 1988-89 and the production value rose by 19 per cent to \$47m.

Recent years have seen dramatic developments in Queensland for the future exploitation of natural gas as an energy source.

The Queensland Government is sponsoring the development of a State-wide strategic natural gas pipeline grid to promote industrial growth and, in turn, to provide for growth of market opportunities for gas exploration and production companies.

In February 1990, the Queensland Government approved a 96 kilometre extension to the State Gas Pipeline from Gladstone to Rockhampton, valued at \$34m. Despite unprecedented flooding caused by cyclone *Joy*, the pipeline is on schedule to deliver the first gas in mid-1991. The 200 millimetre internal diameter pipeline will have an annual freeflow capacity of 6.5 petajoules, or 13 petajoules under compression. On 14 December 1990, the pipeline construction passed a major milestone



when it crossed the Fitzroy River. The extension will supply gas to the magnesite processing plant at Kunwarara and other commercial, industrial and domestic consumers in and around Rockhampton.

In December 1988, MIM Holdings Limited called for expressions of interest from natural gas companies in bidding to supply gas as a power source for a sixth generator unit to be constructed at its Mica Creek power station near Mount Isa. Natural gas supply proposals are being compared with the cost of continuing coal usage for electricity generation. Although neither has given MIM firm costings, both the Queensland and Northern Territory Governments have lobbied MIM to switch to natural gas. The Queensland Government has proposed a pipeline from the Jackson field in far south-west Queensland to Mount Isa, while the Northern Territory proposes running a spurline to

Mount Isa from the Amadeus Basin to Darwin pipeline. Another interested party is Elders Resources NZFP Limited which, with its joint venture partner, Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company Inc., was invited to tender for supply of its Bowen Basin methane gas by pipeline to Mount Isa.

Natural gas from a coal bed deposit was obtained for the first time at Broadmeadow in Central Queensland. The gas was collected and flared at a project operated by North Queensland Energy Pty Ltd, a Curtain Bros, Elders Resources Joint Venture for Median Oil.

In other oil and gas industry developments:

- Stage 2 of the looping of the Roma to Brisbane natural gas pipeline was completed in 1990. On 26 June 1990, the Gatton Compressor Station was opened, the final link of the \$15.5m project.

- In June 1990, delivery of gas via the Wallumbilla to Gladstone State Gas Pipeline commenced.
- Allgas Energy Limited has been granted a franchise to reticulate natural gas to the Gold Coast and adjacent areas. Allgas has undertaken to extend its reticulation system, which previously reached south to Beenleigh, to the New South Wales border by 1996.

15.1.3 Construction Materials and Other Non-metallic Minerals

Construction Materials

Production of construction materials — sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, dimension stone (viz. shaped marble, sandstone, etc. slabs), fill, etc. — caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions.

15.6 PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)

Mineral	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Sand	7,029	6,970	7,561
Gravel	3,311	4,247	3,069
Crushed and broken stone	21,413	22,724	25,623
Other construction materials (including dimension stone)	4,446	5,435	4,250

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large scale operators throughout the State, but it is dominated by three or four major companies.

Other Non-metallic Minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant non-metallic minerals currently produced in Queensland are gemstones, limestone, silica, salt, kaolin and bentonite.

Kaolin production increased by 44 per cent from 68,000 tonnes in 1988-89 to 98,000 tonnes in 1989-90, reflecting expansion by Comalco Aluminium Limited of its kaolin mining and processing operations at Weipa and its development of overseas markets.

Construction of phase one of the \$200m Queensland Magnesia Project commenced in March 1990 and is scheduled for completion in July 1991. The mine and beneficiation plant is located on part of the Kunwarara magnesite deposit near Rockhampton and the processing plant is located on the Parkhurst Industrial Estate on the northern outskirts of Rockhampton. The processing plant is designed to have an initial installed capacity of 150,000 tonnes a year of deadburned magnesia and 25,000 tonnes a year of electrofused magnesia. The Kunwarara mine site comprises two areas, KG1 and

KG2. The production estimate of ore from KG1 is 55.6 million tonnes, containing 24.1 million tonnes of magnesite, while the corresponding figures for KG2 are 24.5 million and 10.8 million tonnes, respectively.

15.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS (a), QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	33	33	32
Clays				
Brick	'000 tonnes	1,030	1,230	1,521
Cement	'000 tonnes	127	191	131
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	29	68	98
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	10	10	10
Diatomite	tonnes	651	1,569	1,553
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	28	26	36
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,825	1,987	2,121
Magnesite	tonnes	724	748	1,619
Peat	tonnes	1,229	2,644	2,899
Perlite	tonnes	5,133	3,744	2,831
Phosphate ore	'000 tonnes	5	8	2
Salt	'000 tonnes	272	219	254
Silica	'000 tonnes	1,297	1,683	1,802

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

The Queensland gemstone mining industry is dominated by sapphires and opals. In fact, Queensland accounts for a significant proportion of world uncut sapphire production. Less than 1 per cent of local sapphire production is cut and polished in Queensland, with most rough stones being exported to Thailand.

15.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Gemstone	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Sapphires	10,271	6,785	3,300
Opals	6,602	4,250	2,912
Other	239	977	578
Total	17,112	12,012	6,790

(a) Excluding the production of part-time and itinerant miners and amateur fossickers.

Sources: Department of Mines, *Annual Report*; Department of Resource Industries, *Queensland Mining and Energy Statistics, 1989-90*.

15.2 MINING OPERATIONS

The number of Queensland mining establishments (including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments) operating at 30 June has declined from 124 in 1987-88 to 113 in 1988-89.

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1988-89 increased in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) by 4 per cent to \$5,188m compared with the 1987-88 turnover figure of \$4,986m. Value added for Queensland mining establishments increased by 6 per cent from \$2,827m

15.9 MINING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Establishments	Employment	Wages and	Turnover	Value
	at 30 June	at 30 June (a)	salaries (b)		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Queensland					
1986-87	391	18,639	679.6	5,202.8	3,226.9
1987-88 (c)	124	16,297	650.9	4,985.9	2,826.7
1988-89 (c)	113	16,339	715.1	5,188.3	2,982.6
Metallic minerals	59	6,437	241.7	1,774.9	1,240.2
Fuel minerals					
Coal	30	9,588	460.1	3,155.3	1,569.2
Oil and gas	24	314	13.3	258.1	173.2
Australia					
1988-89 (c)	376	65,485	2,719.3	19,501.4	12,566.8

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding drawings by working proprietors. (c) Including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments.

Sources: Census of Mining Establishments (8402.0).
Census of Mining Establishments (8401.3).

in 1987-88 to \$2,983m in 1988-89. Compared with 1987-88 figures, value added decreased for coal mining establishments by \$90m (5 per cent) to \$1,569m and for oil and gas establishments by \$90m (34 per cent) to \$173m in 1988-89, reflecting depressed commodity prices and reduced production in these industries. Value added for metallic minerals establishments, however, increased compared with 1987-88 by \$336m (37 per cent) to \$1,240m in 1988-89.

Employment in the Queensland mining industries increased marginally to 16,339 persons (15,387 males and 952 females) at 30 June 1989 compared with 16,297 at 30 June 1988. A decrease in employment in coal mining establishments by 132 persons from 9,720 at 30 June 1988 to 9,588 at 30 June 1989 was largely offset by employment increases for other mining sectors. In particular, employment in oil and gas mining establishments increased during the year by 101 persons to total 314 at 30 June 1989.

15.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1988-89

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.		
NSW (c)	85	19,883	3,607	2,121
Victoria	12	1,507	1,616	1,479
Queensland	113	16,339	5,188	2,983
SA	5	2,437	952	801
WA	128	20,613	6,492	4,084
Tasmania	11	2,500	503	242
NT	22	2,206	1,144	857
Australia	376	65,485	19,501	12,567

(a) Including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Including ACT.

Source: Census of Mining Establishments (8401.3).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. It accounted for 59 per cent of the total metallic minerals, coal, oil and

gas mining employment, 61 per cent of turnover and 53 per cent of value added in 1988-89.

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1988-89, Queensland had 30 per cent of the total metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, which accounted for 25 per cent of the employment, 27 per cent of the turnover and 24 per cent of the value added.

15.3 MINERAL EXPLORATION

Private exploration expenditure in Queensland for minerals, other than petroleum and oil shale, in 1989-90 amounted to \$126.9m, a decrease of \$12.9m or 9 per cent from the \$139.8m expenditure for 1988-89. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of \$310.7m (52 per cent of the Australian total of \$599.5m for 1989-90), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second among the States at 21 per cent of the Australian total, followed by the Northern Territory with \$61.3m or 10 per cent.

15.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, STATES AND AUSTRALIA (\$m)

State or Territory	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (b)
New South Wales	61.5	50.6	55.1
Victoria	33.9	21.7	21.0
Queensland	159.3	139.8	128.4
South Australia	18.9	16.6	13.2
Western Australia	466.3	387.2	315.4
Tasmania	10.4	13.1	11.8
Northern Territory	48.9	68.6	62.6
Australia	799.2	697.6	607.5

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration. (b) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than \$5,000 a quarter.

Sources: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

The \$12.9m decrease in expenditure on Queensland mineral exploration in 1989-90 broadly comprised a \$24m decrease for gold exploration offset by a \$10.7m increase in exploration for base metals.

**15.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION
EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$m)**

Mineral	Queensland		Australia (a)
	1988-89	1989-90 (a)	1989-90
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	31.3	42.0	117.5
Gold	82.3	58.3	335.7
Iron ore	0.6	0.1	11.3
Mineral sands	n.p.	2.0	19.1
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	0.4	0.4	2.4
Uranium	n.p.	n.p.	18.8
Coal	15.7	18.3	33.0
Construction materials	0.1	n.p.	2.7
Diamonds	n.p.	0.2	36.3
Other	5.0	3.2	22.8
Total	139.8	126.9	599.5

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than \$5,000 a quarter.

Sources: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

**15.13 PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION,
QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	Unit	1988	1989	1990
Expenditure	\$'000	58,403	43,081	n.y.a.
Geological	\$'000	6,066	4,978	n.y.a.
Seismic	\$'000	22,042	15,199	n.y.a.
Drilling	\$'000	27,354	18,041	n.y.a.
Other	\$'000	2,941	4,864	n.y.a.
Wells drilled	No.	93	48	38
As oil producers	No.	14	20	11
As gas producers	No.	19	3	5
Plugged and abandoned	No.	60	25	22
Total drilling	metres	154,823	86,567	66,294

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

The Queensland Department of Resource Industries has reported that petroleum exploration activities in Queensland declined in 1989-90 due to depressed market conditions, long periods of wet weather and an increasing trend to overseas exploration. Expenditure on exploration fell from \$53m

in 1988-89 to \$41m in 1989-90. During the year, 70 wells were drilled, including 10 coal bed methane wells. This is a 15 per cent decline on the previous year. Twelve new oil fields were discovered in the Cooper Basin and two new gas fields in the Surat/Bowen Basin including one in Permian reservoirs.

An \$18m oil and gas exploration program was launched in the Cooper-Eromanga Basin of south-west Queensland by Esso's Delhi Petroleum and Santos Ltd during 1990. Bowen-1 which was discovered in 1989 started production in February 1990 and flowed at a rate of 3,400 barrels a day.

15.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Subdivision (8401.3), annual
Mineral Production (8402.3), annual
Sand, Gravel and Quarry Production (8403.3), half-yearly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly
Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class (8402.0), annual
Mineral Production (8405.0), annual
Mineral Exploration (8407.0), annual
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0), quarterly

Other publications:

Queensland Department of Resource Industries, *Annual Report; Queensland Mining and Energy Statistics, 1989-90* and *Queensland Government Mining Journal* (monthly)
The Queensland Coal Board, *Annual Report*
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Chapter 16

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Chapter 16

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector in Queensland has grown and improved in efficiency over recent years. In the 5-year period 1983-84 to 1988-89, the number of manufacturing establishments increased by 18 per cent; employment rose by 17 per cent; turnover increased by 72 per cent and wages and salaries rose by 57 per cent.

In 1988-89 the turnover of the manufacturing sector was \$20,255m, an increase of 16.2 per cent over the 1987-88 figure of \$17,437m. There were 137,479 people employed at manufacturing establishments at the end of June 1990. This

represented a 4.5 per cent increase compared with the June 1989 figure.

16.1 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

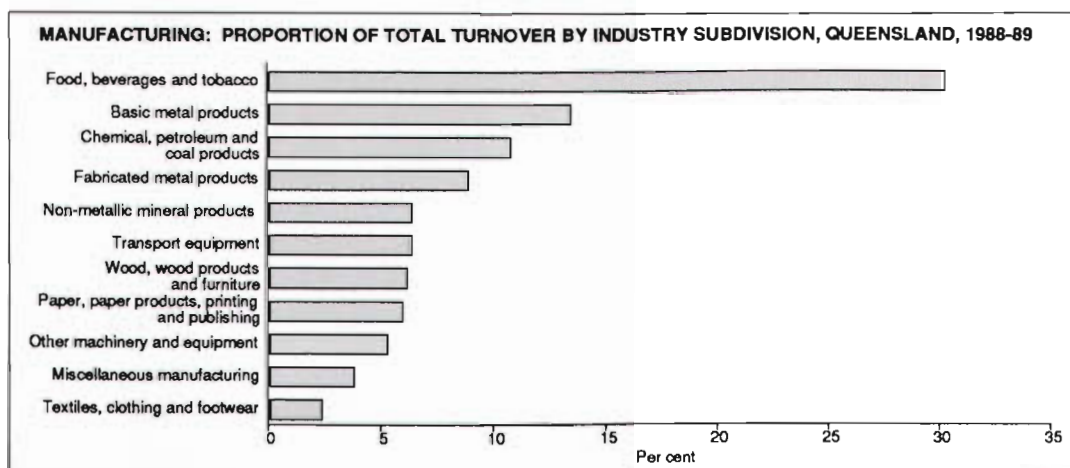
16.1 MANUFACTURING SECTOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Percentage change, 1983-84 to 1988-89		
	1983-84	1988-89	1988-89
Establishments (a)	5,473	6,470	+18.2
Employment (a)	117,177	137,479	+17.3
Wages and salaries (b) (\$m)	1,837.7	2,876.4	+56.5
Turnover (c) (\$m)	11,706.5	20,090.9	+71.6

(a) At end of June. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors. (c) Establishments employing four or more persons.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

Manufacturing in Queensland, in terms of economic output, is dominated by the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision, which accounts for 30 per cent of the total turnover and an employment of 26 per cent of the labour force. The manufacture of basic metal products (copper, lead, aluminium, etc.) and chemical, petroleum and coal products are also significant manufacturing industries which, combined, provide 24 per cent of turnover and 8 per cent of employment in the sector.



16.2 MANUFACTURING, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry subdivision	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	35,869	6,142.1
Textiles	1,229	187.4
Clothing and footwear	6,111	300.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	16,387	1,252.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	12,301	1,217.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,950	2,178.9
Non-metallic mineral products	7,264	1,304.9
Basic metal products	7,132	2,739.7
Fabricated metal products	17,350	1,802.0
Transport equipment	11,432	1,289.9
Other machinery and equipment	11,298	1,067.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,156	771.4
Total	137,479	20,254.7

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.1 Food, Beverages and Tobacco

In 1988-89 the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision had the greatest turnover (30.3 per cent of turnover of all manufacturing establishments) and provided the most employment (26.1 per cent of

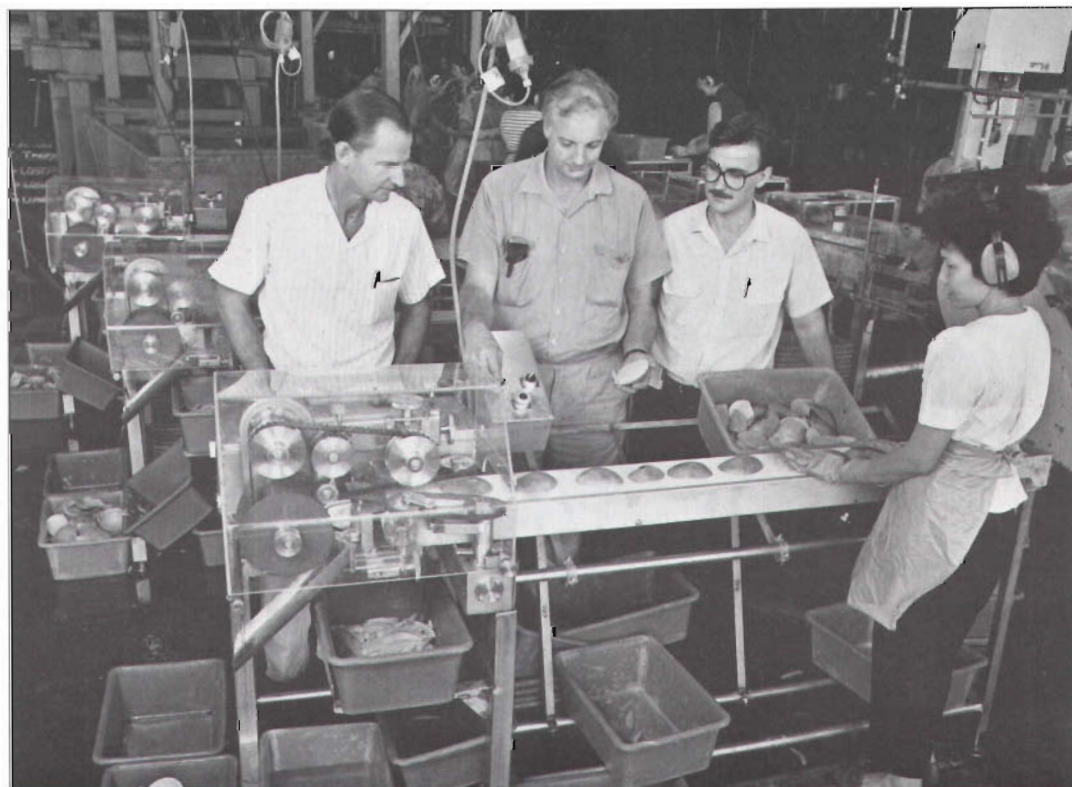
all persons employed in manufacturing establishments). The most important industry group in this subdivision is meat processing with large abattoirs in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Townsville.

16.3 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Meat products	13,161	2,352.6
Meat (except smallgoods and poultry)	9,573	1,904.5
Milk products	2,116	531.0
Fruit and vegetable products	1,478	193.1
Margarine, oils and fats, n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	1,127	180.0
Bread, cakes and biscuits	6,055	351.5
Bread	3,832	228.2
Other food products	8,221	1,655.8
Raw sugar	5,655	1,177.2
Beverages and malt	2,798	766.8
Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	1,364	337.6
Tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.
Total	35,601	6,130.5

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).



Mango peeling machine, Northgate Cannery

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

The processing of sugar cane into syrup, molasses and raw sugar is also an important contributor to production. Together, raw sugar milling and meat account for over half the turnover of this subdivision and 17 per cent of all manufacturing turnover in Queensland.

16.1.2 Clothing, Footwear and Textiles

The manufacture of clothing and footwear is mainly confined to the Brisbane Statistical Division which accounts for over three-quarters of total production. In 1988-89 the turnover of this industry subdivision was greater than \$300m and it employed over 6,100 persons. Clothing and footwear production accounts for 1 per cent of the total manufacturing production in the State.

With a total turnover of \$187.4m and employment of over 1,200, the textile industry subdivision was the smallest in Queensland in 1988-89. It was also the only subdivision to record a drop in employment from 30 June 1988, when 1,333 people were employed to 30 June 1989, when 1,229 people were employed.

16.4 CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND TEXTILES SUBDIVISIONS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover
	No.	\$m	
Textiles	1,151		184.4
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	559		116.4
Clothing and footwear	5,956		297.3
Clothing	n.p.		269.6

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.3 Wood, Wood Products and Furniture

This subdivision includes sawmillers and furniture manufacturers. Although factories are situated throughout the State, the industry tends to be concentrated in the south-east corner and the far north.

This industry subdivision contributes 6 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employs about 16,000 persons.

16.5 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover
	No.	\$m	
Wood and wood products	9,173		806.5
Furniture and mattresses	6,352		412.1
Total	15,525		1,218.6

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.4 Paper, Paper Products, Printing and Publishing

Printing and publishing dominate this industry subdivision, and most production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. The industries contribute 6 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employ about 12,300 persons.

16.6 PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover
	No.	\$m	
Paper and paper products	1,583		335.3
Printing and allied industries	10,351		866.4
Total	11,934		1,201.7

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.5 Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products

There are 134 establishments employing some 4,000 persons within this industry subdivision. Nearly all production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division. This industry is important to Queensland and is responsible for 11 per cent of total manufacturing turnover.

16.7 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover
	No.	\$m	
Basic chemicals	n.p.		n.p.
Other chemical products	2,086		577.1
Petroleum refining	n.p.		n.p.
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.	12		1.6
Total (b)	3,897		2,175.8

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed. (b) Including basic chemicals and petroleum refining.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.6 Non-metallic Mineral Products

16.8 NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover
	No.	\$m	
Glass and glass products	563		105.0
Clay products and refractories	1,437		136.9
Clay bricks	1,078		121.5
Cement and concrete products	4,346		908.8
Ready-mixed concrete	984		374.8

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of glass, bricks, cement, concrete and plaster products. About two-thirds of total production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. The industry subdivision employed about 7,300 people (an increase of 9 per cent from the 1988 figure) and represented 6 per cent of total manufacturing turnover.

16.1.7 Basic Metal Products

Some of Queensland's most capital intensive manufacturing industries are contained in this subdivision which includes the manufacture of copper, lead and aluminium. Most manufacturing occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the provincial cities of Mount Isa, Townsville and Gladstone (including Boyne Island). The 97 factories operating in Queensland in 1988-89 employed over 7,100 employees and contributed 14 per cent to manufacturing turnover.

16.9 BASIC METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Basic iron and steel	2,482	682.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	3,894	1,922.2
Non-ferrous metal basic products	698	131.1
Total	7,074	2,736.1

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.8 Fabricated Metal Products

16.10 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Structural metal products	7,605	856.5
Fabricated structural steel	3,619	432.7
Sheet metal products	3,959	482.6
Metal containers	1,047	222.2
Other fabricated metal products	5,162	429.5
Total	16,726	1,768.6

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

Basic metal products usually undergo further processing before being sold to the end user and one of the major users of basic metals as inputs is the fabricated metals products industry. This subdivision is involved in the manufacture of items such as sheds, carports, scaffolding, awnings, aluminium windows, metal furniture, cutlery, hand tools, springs, nuts and bolts, etc. Unlike the

basic metal products industry, this industry subdivision covers a mixture of large, medium and many small establishments.

In 1988-89 there were 1,068 establishments in this subdivision of which 271 employed fewer than four persons. The 797 larger enterprises employed about 16,700 employees and had a turnover of over \$1,768.6m. The industry is dominated by small manufacturers, most of which are located around the Brisbane region.

16.1.9 Transport Equipment

Companies in this subdivision are engaged in the manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles, trucks, railway rolling stock and ships. Production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division and in some provincial cities. As well as the large manufacturers, there are also a number of smaller companies manufacturing parts and accessories, engine reconditioning and other small items such as baby carriages, bicycle parts, etc. Of the 439 establishments operating in this group in 1988-89, 117 employed fewer than four people. The 322 larger enterprises employed about 11,100 people and had a turnover in 1988-89 of over \$1,279.8m and contributed 6 per cent to total manufacturing turnover.

16.11 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Motor vehicles and parts	5,001	838.8
Motor vehicles	1,997	598.1
Other transport equipment	6,179	441.0
Boats	1,921	165.7
Railway rolling stock and locomotives	3,300	204.1
Total	11,180	1,279.8

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.1.10 Other Machinery and Equipment

16.12 OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Appliances and electrical equipment	3,546	387.1
Refrigerators and household appliances	827	110.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	6,194	566.4
Agricultural machinery	2,141	177.0
Food processing machinery	366	35.5

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of agricultural machinery, construction machinery, food processing machinery, and electrical appliances and equipment. About 70 per cent of production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Of the 631 establishments operating in 1988-89, 149 were single-establishment enterprises that employed fewer than four persons. The 482 larger establishments contributed 5 per cent to total turnover and employed over 10,900 people.

16.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

16.2.1 Size of Manufacturing Establishments

Although the manufacturing sector consists of a large number of small establishments, it is the larger manufacturing enterprises that contribute most to employment and turnover. Excluding the single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons, which provide only a very small proportion of the total manufacturing economic contribution, the 498 larger establishments that employed 50 or more persons had a turnover of \$15,085.7m, or about 74 per cent of total turnover for the sector.

In some industry subdivisions, smaller establishments contribute a significant share to total production. In the wood, wood products and furniture subdivision, 62 per cent of turnover is

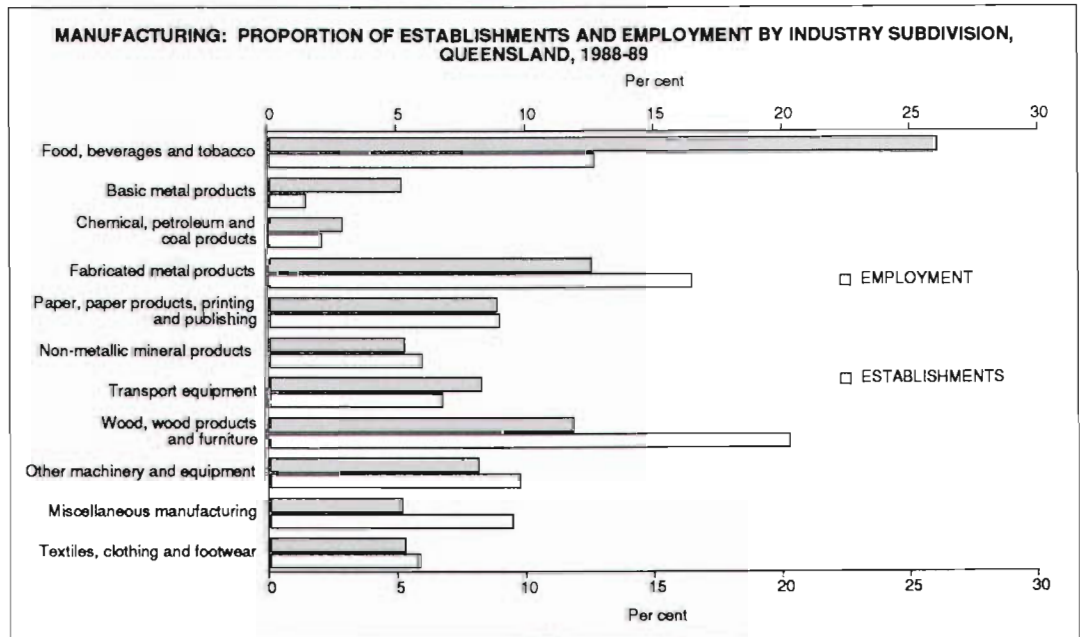
contributed by establishments employing fewer than 50 people, and in the manufacture of textiles, 76 per cent of turnover is contributed by these smaller sized establishments. Industries where activity is centred on the larger manufacturing establishments include basic metal products; food, beverages and tobacco; transport equipment and chemical, petroleum and coal products.

16.2.2 Number of Manufacturing Establishments

16.13 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND

Industry subdivision	At 30 June	
	1984	1989
Food, beverages and tobacco	571	708
Textiles	45	70
Clothing and footwear	95	214
Wood, wood products and furniture	621	944
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	267	425
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	73	111
Non-metallic mineral products	342	313
Basic metal products	60	73
Fabricated metal products	580	797
Transport equipment	212	322
Other machinery and equipment	340	482
Miscellaneous manufacturing	245	382
Total	3,451	4,841

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.
Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).



16.14 DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1989

Industry subdivision	Establishments	Establishments employing (b)		Total
	with fewer than 4 persons (a)	Fewer than 50 persons	50 or more persons	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS				
Food, beverages and tobacco	114	581	127	708
Textiles	33	63	7	70
Clothing and footwear	64	195	19	214
Wood, wood products and furniture	372	892	52	944
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	159	385	40	425
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	23	96	15	111
Non-metallic mineral products	72	280	33	313
Basic metal products	24	50	23	73
Fabricated metal products	271	723	74	797
Transport equipment	117	286	36	322
Other machinery and equipment	149	440	42	482
Miscellaneous manufacturing	231	352	30	382
Total	1,629	4,343	498	4,841
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
Food, beverages and tobacco	268	6,545	29,056	35,601
Textiles	78	714	437	1,151
Clothing and footwear	155	2,626	3,330	5,956
Wood, wood products and furniture	867	10,158	5,362	15,520
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	367	4,820	7,114	11,934
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	53	1,275	2,622	3,897
Non-metallic mineral products	157	2,538	4,569	7,107
Basic metal products	58	724	6,350	7,074
Fabricated metal products	624	8,640	8,086	16,726
Transport equipment	252	3,458	7,722	11,180
Other machinery and equipment	348	5,415	5,535	10,950
Miscellaneous manufacturing	514	3,654	2,988	6,642
Total	3,741	50,567	83,171	133,738
TURNOVER (\$m)				
Food, beverages and tobacco	37.0	887.6	5,217.6	6,105.1
Textiles	20.8	122.2	44.3	166.6
Clothing and footwear	6.3	123.8	170.6	294.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	38.1	733.3	480.9	1,214.2
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	17.9	338.0	861.8	1,199.8
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8.8	350.9	1,819.2	2,170.1
Non-metallic mineral products	10.6	466.8	827.5	1,294.3
Basic metal products	12.7	145.9	2,581.1	2,727.0
Fabricated metal products	33.5	738.6	1,029.9	1,768.5
Transport equipment	10.7	279.9	999.4	1,279.2
Other machinery and equipment	17.7	438.7	611.4	1,050.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	22.9	306.5	442.0	748.5
Total	236.9	4,932.2	15,085.7	20,017.8

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises. (b) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.15 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Industry subdivision	1984	1989
Food, beverages and tobacco	33,664	35,601
Textiles	1,052	1,151
Clothing and footwear	3,494	5,956
Wood, wood products and furniture	11,349	15,520
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	10,196	11,934
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,921	3,897
Non-metallic mineral products	6,176	7,107
Basic metal products	6,805	7,074
Fabricated metal products	12,146	16,726
Transport equipment	11,586	11,180
Other machinery and equipment	8,661	10,950
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,665	6,642
Total	112,715	133,738

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.16 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SELECTED STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry subdivision	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	Northern	Queensland
Food, beverages and tobacco	336	121	61	86	54	822
Textiles	55	20	5	9	4	103
Clothing and footwear	172	80	4	3	5	278
Wood, wood products and furniture	604	313	91	82	50	1,316
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	315	128	20	31	24	584
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	89	12	3	1	7	134
Non-metallic mineral products	129	93	36	19	25	385
Basic metal products	54	10	3	8	8	97
Fabricated metal products	584	178	44	56	58	1,068
Transport equipment	202	99	18	22	25	439
Other machinery and equipment	373	83	33	52	28	631
Miscellaneous manufacturing	355	129	17	26	25	613
Total	3,268	1,266	335	395	313	6,470

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

The number of manufacturing establishments employing four or more persons increased by 1,390 (40 per cent) over the 5-year period from June 1984 to June 1989. The number of establishments in the clothing and footwear subdivision more than doubled over this time. Only the chemical, petroleum and coal subdivision recorded a decline, from 342 to 313 establishments.

16.2.3 Regional Distribution

Although manufacturing activity occurs throughout the State, it is not evenly spread or commensurate with population distribution. The largest centre for manufacturing is the Brisbane Statistical Division. This region is responsible for 60 per cent of total turnover but has 45 per cent of the population. The major industries in this region are the food processors, the chemical industries, fabricated metal products and the paper, printing and publishing industries.

16.17 SELECTED REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Statistical division	Employment at 30 June (a)	Turnover \$m
	No.	
Brisbane	81,405	12,059.4
Moreton	14,708	1,536.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	7,138	794.6
Darling Downs	8,119	975.4
Northern	7,943	1,270.7
Queensland	137,479	20,254.7

(a) Including working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

16.3 COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The range of products produced in Queensland is quite diverse. It varies from the production of everyday items such as meat, bread, milk and butter to the production of naval ships, lasers and electronic and medical equipment. The State is a large producer of basic metal products and a wide

range of commodities such as bricks, cement, paints and structural metal products.

16.18 QUANTITIES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED IN QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1984-85	1989-90
Aerated waters	'000 litres	198,269	297,295
Bacon and ham	tonnes	26,574	41,035
Bedding and mattresses			
Mattress supports (sprung)	No.	61,441	91,137
Mattresses			
Innerspring	No.	88,390	151,953
Other (a)	No.	202,450	n.a.
Bran and pollard	tonnes	42,303	63,233
Bricks, clay	'000	249,415	308,229
Butter (b)	'000 kg	4,415	4,195
Cheese (b)	'000 kg	13,418	12,842
Concrete blocks (c)	'000	35,216	35,732
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 cu m	2,951	3,903
Cordials and syrups			
Fruit juice	'000 litres	20,962	20,136
Other	'000 litres	9,533	n.p.
Detergents	tonnes	24,295	n.a.
Flour, wheaten	tonnes	148,667	191,487
Footwear — boots, shoes, sandals and slippers (d)	'000 pairs	701	754
Paints and enamels	'000 litres	20,580	31,004
Stock and poultry foods	tonnes	391,882	552,997
Sugar, raw	tonnes	3,348,262	3,617,160
Timber, sawn (e)			
Hardwoods	cu m	234,474	217,771
Softwoods			
Natural	cu m	86,659	81,574
Plantation	cu m	84,815	211,428
Sleepers (f)	cu m	27,828	7,060
Veneers	'000 sq m	20,455	39,604
Wheatmeal, edible	tonnes	12,739	n.a.

(a) Excluding water mattresses. (b) Excluding farm production. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Expressed in terms of 400 mm × 200 mm × 200 mm. (d) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (e) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (f) From 1985 including all licensed sawmills.

Sources: Sawmill Statistics (8206.3).

Production Bulletins (8357.0 to 8368.0).

16.3.1 Gas

Natural gas produced for sale in Queensland comes from two main areas, the Surat-South

Bowen Basins concentrated around Roma and the North Bowen Basin (Denison Trough).

Natural gas from the Surat-South Bowen Basins is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for compression and reticulation to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers in Roma, Dalby, Oakey, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane.

In June 1990 Stage 2 of the Roma to Brisbane natural gas pipeline was opened at the Gatton Compressor Station. This is the final link in the \$15.5m project.

Commercial natural gas production from fields in the North Bowen Basin (Denison Trough) commenced in June 1990. The 530 km, 300 mm diameter State Gas Pipeline from Wallumbilla to Gladstone was opened at the Yarwun Industrial Estate in July 1990.

After extracting 2,572 terajoules of LPG, the total 1989-90 Queensland natural gas production in energy content terms was 22,933 terajoules.

Of the natural gas produced in Queensland, 19,209 terajoules (85.1 per cent) was sold to consumers, 1,430 terajoules (6.3 per cent) was used as feedstock for reformed town gas production for the north Brisbane franchise area, 1,284 terajoules (5.7 per cent) was used as field and plant fuel, 364 terajoules (1.4 per cent) was exported to South Australia and the residual 646 terajoules (2.9 per cent) represented pipeline compressor fuel and unaccounted for losses.

Gas reticulation in the south Brisbane franchise area is wholly natural gas, but a large proportion (51 per cent in energy content terms) of the gas reticulated in the north Brisbane franchise area is reformed town gas, derived from natural gas as feedstock and produced in a reforming plant at Newstead in Brisbane. Reformed town gas, which has a much lower heating value than natural gas, is also reticulated in the Cities of Bundaberg and Cairns, where LPG is the feedstock used.

The Queensland LPG market totalled 9,140 terajoules in 1989-90, including 63 terajoules used as feedstock for town gas production for reticulation in Bundaberg and Cairns, 1,032 terajoules for traditional exports to northern New South Wales and to Pacific Islands and 134 terajoules for stock inventory and unaccounted for losses. Oil refinery by-product LPG output amounted to 4,265 terajoules or 46.7 per cent of total demand; 2,572 terajoules (28.1 per cent) was stripped from natural gas and 2,303 terajoules (25.2 per cent) was imported from Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand. Automotive LPG consumption in Queensland increased by 7.9 per cent from 2,685 terajoules in 1988-89 to 2,897 terajoules in 1989-90, while LPG sales for industrial, commercial and domestic uses increased by 16.4 per cent to 5,014 terajoules.

16.3.2 Electricity

The electricity supply industry in Queensland is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976-1989*, the principal purpose of which is to provide the administrative framework within which a public supply of electricity is available to consumers. The Act requires that supply is to be properly planned, effectively coordinated, economical and reliable.

The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) is the arm of government through which the above functions are coordinated and has direct responsibility for electrical safety (in its widest sense), planning the electricity system as well as construction and operation of major power stations and the main transmission system. The QEC provides electricity to seven Electricity Boards and to certain special major users of power, determines electricity prices and is responsible for industry financial planning.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. Supply of 97.0 per cent of the energy needs of the industry in 1989-90 came from this source. The Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations produced 2.9 per cent with the remainder being produced by the gas turbine stations connected to the main transmission network and by internal combustion stations supplying isolated townships.

During 1989-90, automation was completed of the Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations. Through the use of microwave and power line communication, these stations can now be controlled from the Garbutt control centre in Townsville. These two relatively small stations have generated 6,230 gigawatt hours of electricity in their lifetime. This is the equivalent of in excess of 3 million tonnes of coal consumed.

16.19 GENERATING STATIONS OPERATED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

<i>Generating station</i>	<i>Existing capacity (a)</i>	<i>Energy generated</i>
	<i>Mw</i>	<i>GWh</i>
Coal fired		
Gladstone	1,650	7,181
Tarong	1,400	10,480
Swanbank	492	932
Callide 'B'	700	6,007
Hydro-electric		
Kareeya	72	426
Barron Gorge	60	306
Wivenhoe	500	(b) 246
Diesel-fired gas turbine: sundry	178	1
Internal combustion: sundry remote towns	46	22
Total	5,098	25,355

(a) Nameplate rating. (b) Not included in total.

Source: The Electricity Supply Industry in Queensland, *Annual Report*, 1989-90.

The Stanwell Power Station is scheduled to come on-line in 1993 and completion of the station is expected by 1996. After this, the completion of the 600 megawatt Tully-Millstream hydro-electric scheme was to be the preferred development. However, in February 1990 the government announced its intention to review the future electricity needs of the State and the requirement for the hydro-electric scheme.

To meet peak demand loads, the Wivenhoe pumped-storage hydro-electric power station generated 246 gigawatt hours of electricity during 1989-90 from a total 356 gigawatt hours used in pumping, realising an average pumped storage cycle efficiency of 69.0 per cent.

16.20 ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Particulars	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Generated (by QEC)	18,608	23,771	25,355
Purchased from other sources	182	195	198
Total	18,790	23,966	25,553
Used in works	1,097	1,616	1,726
Lost or unaccounted	1,815	2,231	2,330
Sold to consumers	15,878	20,119	21,497

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Report*, 1989-90.

16.21 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Sector	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Domestic	5,012	5,892	6,311
Commercial and industrial	10,533	13,491	14,316
Traction (electric railways)	72	412	531
Public lighting	86	103	107
Supply to NSW	175	221	232
Total supplied by public utilities	15,878	20,119	21,497

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Report*, 1989-90.

Annual total energy sales have been growing at an average of 6.2 per cent a year over the last 5 years. The annual increase in domestic sales for 1989-90 was 7.1 per cent. This follows an increase of 4.2 per cent last year and is considerably higher than the 4.7 per cent average annual increase for the last 5 years. The commercial and industrial sector has been the dominant influence on the growth

of total sales with an average 6.3 per cent annual growth over the last 5 years.

16.22 ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Sector	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Domestic	841	954	997
Commercial and industrial	139	162	166
Total supplied by public utilities	981	1,117	1,162

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Reports*.

Power generation from coal-fired stations is now consolidated into four sites, at Swanbank, Gladstone, Tarong and Callide.

Each of the six 275 megawatt units at Gladstone is progressively undergoing refurbishment and this will ensure that Gladstone will meet a high level of availability and efficiency targets through the nineties.

16.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

- Livestock Products — Meat* (7204.3), monthly
- Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations* (8203.3), annual
- Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics* (8205.3), annual
- Sawmill Statistics* (8206.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

- Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0), annual
- Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0), annual
- Production Bulletins* (8357.0 to 8364.0, 8367.0, 8368.0), monthly

Other publications:

- Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Report*, 1989-90

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HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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Chapter 17

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

In the late 19th century the Indian bungalow was adapted for Australian use, its high-hipped roof and wide verandahs providing protection against the heat. Between 1880 and 1900 the typical free-standing house in Queensland was built on stilts to allow extra ventilation with shade provided by verandahs. Stilt houses remained a feature of Queensland dwellings until replaced by fully enclosed highset and lowset dwellings and ground level construction on concrete slabs.

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed affect our physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1989-90 totalled 34,146, a decrease of 28 per cent from the number in the previous year which was the highest annual figure ever recorded. The value of these residential approvals was \$2,740.9m, a decrease of 18 per cent from 1988-89 following an increase of 62 per cent during that year.

17.1 HOUSING

With more than two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be a desired aim of Queenslanders.

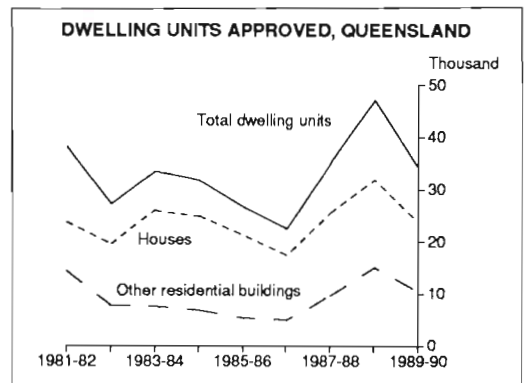
17.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

Dwellings	1981		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owned	250,476	35.9	325,581	39.1
Being purchased	204,991	29.4	238,442	28.6
Rented	172,324	24.7	223,148	26.8
Other	70,441	10.1	46,332	5.6
Total	698,232	100.0	833,503	100.0

(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks.
Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Figures derived from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing show that 39.1 per cent

of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 28.6 per cent were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1981 Census, these figures represent an increase of 3.2 per cent in ownership and a marginal decrease in the proportion of dwellings being purchased. Homes rented increased 2.1 per cent in comparison over the same period.



17.1.1 Residential Building

During 1989-90, residential building in Queensland declined in the number of commencements after reaching an all-time high in 1988-89. Although commencements fluctuated throughout the year, both house building and other residential building trades experienced a depressed period. House commencements decreased 24 per cent compared with 1988-89 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) decreased by 41 per cent over the same period after increasing 67 per cent in the previous year.



Pine chip stockpiling at fibreboard mill, Toolora, near Gympie

Photos: *Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development*

Pot room, aluminium smelter, Gladstone





Tinaroo Dam, Atherton Tableland

Photo: *Phillip White*

Town house development, Brisbane

Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*

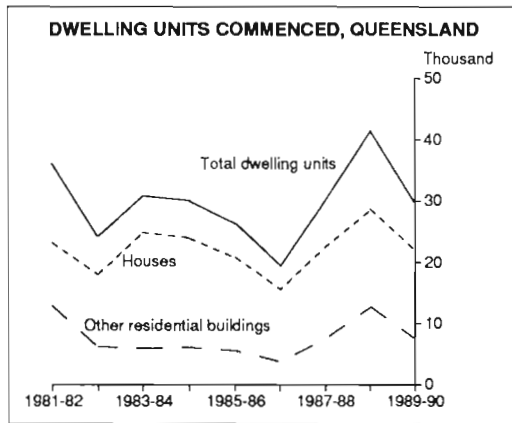


17.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Houses	23,936	28,669	21,904
Other residential buildings	6,076	12,825	7,506
Total	30,012	41,494	29,410

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

With most areas of Queensland reporting a decrease in building activity in 1989-90, the majority of commencements occurred in the south-east corner of the State. Although dwelling unit commencements in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for 68 per cent of the State total for 1989-90, this region recorded a 35 per cent decrease in commencements from those in 1988-89.



The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Brisbane City with 13.6 per cent of all reported commencements followed by Albert Shire with 10.7 per cent and Logan City with 6.0 per cent. Away from the south-east corner, most growth occurred in the resort areas of Hervey Bay City, Mulgrave Shire and Thuringowa City.

17.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical division	1988-89			1989-90		
	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane	11,046	3,390	14,436	7,781	3,166	10,947
Moreton	10,267	6,274	16,541	6,726	2,407	9,133
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,066	560	2,626	2,213	440	2,653
Darling Downs	971	101	1,072	1,046	220	1,266
South-West	45	2	47	54	31	85
Fitzroy	736	161	897	941	161	1,102
Central-West	8	2	10	21	—	21
Mackay	687	372	1,059	680	180	860
Northern	874	418	1,292	935	356	1,291
Far North	1,940	1,531	3,471	1,483	534	2,017
North-West	29	14	43	24	11	35
Total	28,669	12,825	41,494	21,904	7,506	29,410

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

17.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Area	1988-89	1989-90		Total
		Houses	Other residential buildings	
Albert Shire	5,434	2,496	653	3,149
Brisbane City	4,875	2,192	1,819	4,011
Caboolture Shire	1,810	1,201	238	1,439
Cairns City	971	197	290	487
Caloundra City	1,960	1,034	326	1,360
Douglas Shire	383	102	2	104
Gold Coast City	4,691	498	1,024	1,522
Hervey Bay City	953	769	120	889
Logan City	2,714	1,343	415	1,758
Mulgrave Shire	1,233	535	63	598
Pioneer Shire	407	337	10	347
Redland Shire	2,119	1,039	348	1,387
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	4,408	1,594	707	2,301
Thuringowa City	527	528	22	550
Toowoomba City	560	449	173	622
Townsville City	563	186	279	465
Whitsunday Shire	396	123	58	181
Queensland	41,494	21,904	7,506	29,410

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

17.1.2 House Building Materials

The types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland have depended on their availability in each region and have changed over time. The transition from temporary to permanent settlements was the earliest change with the first settlers graduating from tents and drays to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

By 1901 wood was the most extensively used material in Australia and was the most common in New South Wales, the Northern Territory and Queensland. However, brick and stone dwellings had become dominant in the capital cities except in Brisbane. For people working in remote mining

or pastoral areas, tents were still in use, especially in the north-west and south-west corner of Queensland. Iron, which could be readily transported to remote, treeless areas and widely used in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, was only a minor contributor to building in Queensland at this time.

Wooden walls were found on 52 per cent of houses in Australia in 1933. The use of tents on a national basis had dropped to 2.6 per cent by this time although with the effects of the Great Depression many itinerant workers in Queensland were living under canvas. In Queensland, iron was now dominant throughout the western districts from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the New South Wales border and Cape York Peninsula.

By 1976, 50 per cent of Australia's dwellings had brick or brick veneer walls and in 1975-76, 81 per cent of new houses were made of brick. In Brisbane, brick was common but in most areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn timber was still the usual material. Iron was evident only in the remote northern districts while fibre cement had become prominent since World War II due to its relative cheapness and transportability at a time when building materials were in short supply.

17.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

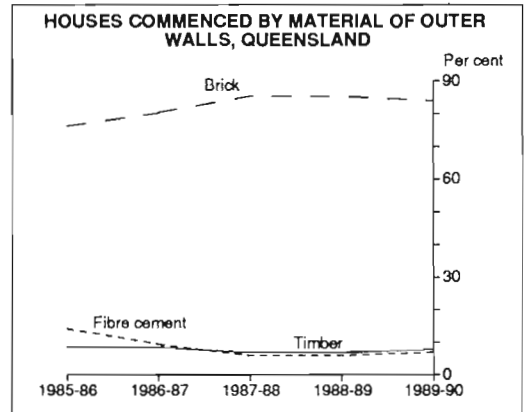
Material of outer wall	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	NUMBER								
Double brick (a) (b)	1,645	1,904	1,484						
Brick veneer (a)	17,708	22,647	16,857						
Timber	1,573	2,002	1,728						
Fibre cement	1,330	1,686	1,459						
Other	387	430	376						
Total	22,643	28,669	21,904						
	PER CENT								
Double brick (a) (b)	7	7	7						
Brick veneer (a)	78	79	77						
Timber	7	7	8						
Fibre cement	6	6	7						
Other	2	1	2						
Total	100	100	100						

(a) Including bricks or blocks of clay, concrete or calcium silicate.
(b) Including concrete poured on site, prefabricated steel reinforced concrete and stone.

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

By the late 1970s, 83 per cent of new houses commenced in Australia were made of brick. The permanence and insulating qualities of brick and the ability of the average person to afford this material made it the number one choice.

The use of brick as an outer wall material in houses commenced in Queensland increased from 73 per cent in 1979-80, to 76 per cent in 1984-85 and to 84 per cent in 1989-90. The use of timber and fibre cement as outer wall materials decreased from 23 per cent in 1984-85 to 15 per cent in 1989-90 for new house commencements.



Steel roofing material, mainly comprised of steel tiles, accounted for 54 per cent of all roofing for new houses commenced in 1989-90, followed by terracotta and concrete tiles with 45 per cent.

17.6 HOUSES COMMENCED BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	NUMBER								
Tiles (a)	11,495	14,451	9,929						
Steel (b)	10,974	14,002	11,807						
Other	174	216	168						
Total	22,643	28,669	21,904						
	PER CENT								
Tiles (a)	51	50	45						
Steel (b)	48	49	54						
Other	1	1	1						
Total	100	100	100						

(a) Comprises terracotta and concrete tiles. (b) Including tiles of pressed steel.

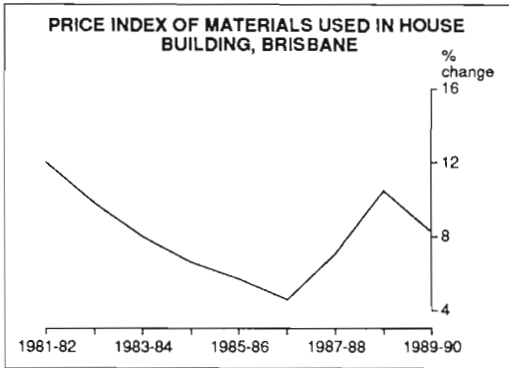
17.1.3 Costs of House Building Materials

The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane have risen at a rate slightly above the national average over the last 3 years. As well, in each of these 3 years, building material prices have increased more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), most recently by 8.3 per cent as opposed to 7.5 per cent for the CPI.

17.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Price index of materials used in house building			CPI all groups Brisbane
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities		
1987-88	+7.1	+7.6		+7.0
1988-89	+10.5	+10.8		+7.1
1989-90	+8.3	+7.7		+7.5

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0).
Consumer Price Index (6401.0).



17.2 GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income and other specific groups in the community: the Commonwealth to defence personnel as a long-standing policy and more recently to 'first home buyers' in the form of grants or interest subsidy.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910 when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchase.

17.2.1 Defence Service Homes

Prior to 19 December 1988, the Commonwealth Government provided low interest housing loans to certain members and former members of the defence force and their widows. The maximum loan granted was \$25,000, repayable over 25 years. Interest on the first \$12,000 was 3.75 per cent, the next \$3,000 was at 7.25 per cent and the remaining \$10,000 at 10 per cent.

In the May 1985 Economic Statement, the Government announced its intention to seek private sector involvement in the Defence Service Homes Scheme. The Government contracted with a bank for the provision of subsidised housing loans and other benefits under a largely revised Defence Service Homes Act.

Under the amended Act and the Agreement entered into, housing assistance loans are provided to entitled persons. The Commonwealth pays a subsidy on a maximum of \$25,000 of any loan to keep the interest rate payable by new clients at 6.85 per cent, equivalent to the effective rate available on the former Defence Service Homes loans.

The bank also manages the mortgage portfolio and the Commonwealth pays a subsidy in respect of these mortgages. The Commonwealth is still responsible for determining applicants' entitlements and monitoring the performance of the bank in accordance with the Agreement. During 1988-89, the interest subsidy paid to the bank for dwellings in Australia was \$165.3m.

17.2.2 The Department of Housing and Local Government

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. High standards are maintained and the quality of these dwellings compares favourably with private sector housing. In 1989-90 the Department of Housing and Local Government provided 3,336 public rental dwellings for families and pensioners in 156 localities throughout the State. These consisted of detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and pensioner units. Of the dwelling units constructed 332 were cluster style houses. A total of 2,882 were constructed for the Department. Of the 454 which were obtained by spot purchase, 133 have been provided for crisis and emergency housing.

Through the Crisis Accommodation Program and the Rent Relief Scheme a further net increase of 205 dwellings was supplied to organisations providing emergency accommodation. The Department also contributed significantly to the provision by 83 local authorities and community organisations of 256 dwellings of various types for rental by low income earners, the aged and people with disabilities.

In addition to public rental accommodation, the Department provided housing loans to 9,415 households.

17.2.3 Assistance to First Home Owners

The Commonwealth Government introduced its First Home Owners Scheme in October 1983 to help low to middle income earners to buy or build their first home. However, as a result of the Federal Budget of 21 August 1990, assistance is no longer available to persons who acquired their home after that date. Applications are still being accepted for homes acquired on or before 21 August 1990, but this will cease on 30 June 1991. For those who may be eligible, assistance up to \$5,000 can be paid.

The amount of assistance payable under the Scheme is related to an applicant's income and the number of dependent children.

Assistance can be paid in three different ways:

- a monthly subsidy paid over 5 years;

- a lump sum paid on approval, together with a reduced monthly subsidy paid over the 5 years and
- a larger lump sum paid on approval, together with a smaller monthly subsidy paid over 5 years.

During 1989-90, 4,592 applications were approved in Queensland and the number of subsidy payments each month declined to 30,000. As a result, the total amount paid for the year, in Queensland, was \$22.6m. The First Home Owners Scheme is administered by the Department of Community Services and Health.

17.3 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1989-90 the building sector accounted for \$5,381.0m of work done or 70.2 per cent of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

17.3.1 Residential Building

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 55 per cent of the total value of work done on all building during 1989-90. New houses made up 69 per cent of the \$2,940.3m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 31 per cent of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1988-89, there was a decrease of 3 per cent for houses but an increase of 7 per cent for other residential building.

17.8 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
New houses	1,107.2	2,092.5	2,031.9
New other residential buildings	240.5	846.6	908.4
Alterations and additions	70.6	123.5	153.1
Total	1,418.3	3,062.6	3,093.4

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

17.3.2 Non-residential Building

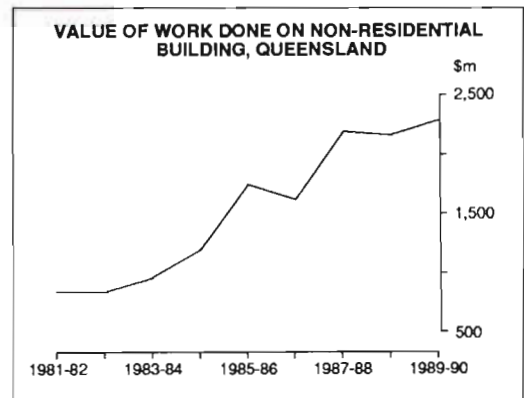
Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs, alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced an upward swing in 1989-90 with the value of work done recording a total of \$2,287.6m which was an increase of 6 per cent over the 1988-89 figure following a marginal decrease during the previous year.

17.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
Hotels, etc.	183.0	400.2	395.9
Shops	211.1	403.2	476.1
Factories	83.5	185.4	212.5
Offices	250.4	410.2	377.9
Other business premises	125.1	254.8	265.0
Educational	111.5	194.0	182.8
Health	87.8	103.3	143.1
Other (a)	143.7	213.0	234.4
Total	1,196.1	2,164.1	2,287.6

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).



Private Sector

In 1989-90 the value of work done on non-residential building construction by the private sector was \$1,818.4m or 79 per cent of the total. The value was an increase of 3 per cent over the value of work done in 1988-89. Nearly all building work in the hotels, etc., shops and factories categories was commissioned by private organisations.

17.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1988-89	1989-90	Change %
Hotels, etc.	385.5	372.7	-3.3
Shops	388.2	448.3	+15.5
Factories	180.9	196.1	+8.4
Offices	351.9	329.8	-6.3
Other business premises	189.0	181.9	-3.8
Educational	99.4	51.1	-48.6
Health	73.5	95.8	+30.3
Other (a)	101.7	142.6	+40.2
Total	1,770.1	1,818.4	+2.7

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Public Sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled \$469.2m in 1989-90, an increase of 19 per cent when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (28 per cent), other business premises (18 per cent) and offices (10 per cent) were the main categories of activity.

17.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1988-89	1989-90	Change %
Offices	58.3	48.1	- 17.5
Other business premises	65.8	83.1	+ 26.3
Educational	94.6	131.6	+ 39.1
Health	29.8	47.3	+ 58.7
Other (a)	145.5	159.2	+ 9.4
Total	394.0	469.2	+ 19.1

(a) Including the building categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories, entertainment and recreation and miscellaneous.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

17.4 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

17.12 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$m)

Type of work done	Amount
Roads, highways, etc.	746.3
Telecommunications	405.4
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	299.1
Water storage and supply	150.2
Heavy industry	273.9
Other	405.3
Total	2,280.2

Source: Engineering Construction Survey (8762.0).

In 1989-90 the total value of engineering construction work done was \$2,280.2m, of which



Burdekin River Bridge

68.2 per cent (\$1,555.2m) was for the public sector and 31.8 per cent (\$725.0m) for the private sector. The two categories which contributed most to the total for 1989-90 were roads, etc. with 32.7 per cent and telecommunications with 17.8 per cent.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1989-90 of the \$2,280.2m work done, 48.8 per cent (\$1,111.7m) was undertaken by the public sector and 51.2 per cent (\$1,168.4m) by the private sector. Of the \$1,168.4m undertaken by the private sector, 38.0 per cent of the work done was for the public sector.

In 1989-90 the value of work done by the public sector was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government. The \$1,111.7m was comprised of 36.4 per cent by the Commonwealth Government, 32.1 per cent by the State Government and 31.5 per cent by local government.

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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Chapter 18

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1990, 172,554 kilometres of roads were open to the public in Queensland, of these some 33,995 kilometres were declared roads under the control of the Department of Transport. The number of motor vehicles registered during 1989-90 was 1,751,895, an increase of 3.5 per cent when compared with the previous year's total. Overseas cargo loaded at Queensland's major ports increased by 6.1 per cent, while overseas cargo discharged increased by 27.0 per cent compared with 1988-89 figures. During 1989-90, the number of airline passenger movements was affected by a pilots' dispute, resulting in a 26.6 per cent drop from the 1988-89 total. The number of passengers travelling on Queensland railways decreased by 13.4 per cent to 44,140,873, while the amount of freight carried increased by 2.5 per cent to 82.5 million tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport handles all transport-related management functions of the Queensland Government. The new department has a budget of \$2,500m, 25 per cent of the Queensland public sector departmental budget, and is responsible for a work force of 26,000. Among the major projects commenced during the year were the South East Passenger Transport Study, a review of Queensland's port system and the adoption of new initiatives in road safety.

While the nineteenth century was the age of railways, other forms of communication also developed. In 1846 the first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published in Brisbane and in 1859 the Postmaster-General's Department was established.

Written communication, carried on horse-back and by sailing ship, was the forerunner to the telegraph introduced in 1861 and, a decade later,



Country mail coach

Photo: John Oxley Library

telephones. By 1895 there were 1,033 postal offices, 366 telegraph stations and six telephone exchanges with 774 telephones.

Radio telephony, as distinct from telegraphic transmissions, was introduced into Australia with the first public demonstration in Sydney in 1919. The first station to be licensed in Queensland was 4GR (Toowoomba) in 1925. Some 34 years later, pictures were added to sound transmission with the introduction of television in black and white in 1959 and then in colour in 1975.

18.1 ROADS

Queensland has 172,554 kilometres of public roads to service the community. With upgrading and enhancement of roads continually taking place, road safety and trafficability are regularly improved. The road network is a vital link in the progress and prosperity of Queensland, providing transport and communications links for trade, commerce and tourism.

By June 1990, 34.1 per cent of the road network in Queensland was sealed.

18.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	1988	1989	1990
Sealed	56,700	57,652	58,796
Formed and surfaced	44,397	45,187	46,685
Formed only	51,855	51,356	50,667
Total formed	152,952	154,195	156,148
Unformed	16,637	16,637	16,406
All roads	169,589	170,832	172,554

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

The percentage of formed roads to all roads is increasing. It was 90.2 per cent at 30 June 1988, 90.3 per cent at 30 June 1989 and 90.5 per cent at 30 June 1990.

The Roads Division of the Queensland Department of Transport controls and has a major financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of roads under the *Main Roads Act 1920-1990*.

Under the direction of the Roads Division, local government authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of a significant proportion of the declared roads network. This allows the local authorities to operate and employ, with a reasonable level of continuity, larger plant fleets and a more efficient workforce.

The declared roads under the Department's control consist of the long distance *State Highways*;

Developmental Roads that carry low volumes of traffic and that are in an early stage of construction; *Main Roads*, the major trunk roads connecting towns to each other and the highway system; and *Secondary Roads* carrying high volumes of local traffic. In the urban areas, *Urban Arterial Roads* are the main arteries for through traffic and *Urban Subarterial Roads* supplement these and distribute traffic to the local street system.

18.2 QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Declared roads	1988	1989	1990
Type			
State highways	10,417	10,416	10,434
Developmental	8,712	8,712	8,710
Main	8,224	8,252	8,241
Secondary	6,373	6,388	6,384
Other	225	226	(a) 226
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	24,839	24,947	25,126
Gravelled pavement	3,360	3,340	3,289
Formed only	5,285	5,244	5,156
Unformed	467	463	424
Total	33,951	33,994	33,995

(a) Including 146 kilometres of urban arterial road and 80 kilometres of urban subarterial road.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.



18.1.1 New Road Works

In 1989-90 road work was completed on declared roads as follows: 145 kilometres were upgraded to a sealed surface; 563 kilometres which had been previously sealed were widened, realigned or regraded (39 kilometres of which were upgraded

18.3 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES (a)
(kilometres)

	Adelaide	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Charleville	Darwin	Mackay	Melbourne	Mount Isa	Perth	Rockhampton	Sydney	Townsville	Winton
Adelaide		1,985	3,697	1,209	1,517	3,232	2,709	747	2,660	2,720	2,331	1,447	2,753	2,207
Brisbane	1,985		1,787	1,315	749	3,575	1,042	1,570	1,925	4,274	657	1,013	1,435	1,472
Cairns	3,697	1,787		2,675	1,585	2,885	745	3,132	1,235	5,625	1,131	2,559	352	833
Canberra	1,209	1,315	2,675		1,249	4,414	2,053	651	2,392	3,902	1,808	302	2,512	1,939
Charleville	1,517	749	1,585	1,249		2,793	910	1,706	1,143	3,806	895	1,253	1,236	698
Darwin	3,232	3,575	2,885	4,414	2,793		2,862	3,979	1,650	4,200	2,958	4,046	2,536	2,103
Mackay	2,709	1,042	745	2,053	910	2,862		2,457	1,212	4,998	386	2,050	393	970
Melbourne	747	1,570	3,132	651	1,706	3,979	2,457		2,849	3,467	2,079	889	2,783	2,396
Mount Isa	2,660	1,925	1,235	2,392	1,143	1,650	1,212	2,849		4,691	1,332	2,396	914	464
Perth	2,720	4,274	5,625	3,902	3,806	4,200	4,998	3,467	4,691		4,620	3,962	5,042	4,496
Rockhampton	2,331	657	1,131	1,808	895	2,958	386	2,079	1,332	4,620		1,506	778	868
Sydney	1,447	1,013	2,559	302	1,253	4,046	2,050	889	2,396	3,962	1,506		2,376	1,943
Townsville	2,753	1,435	352	2,512	1,236	2,536	393	2,783	914	5,042	778	2,376		591
Winton	2,207	1,472	833	1,939	698	2,103	970	2,396	464	4,496	868	1,943	591	

(a) All distances have been calculated along the most favourable travelling routes and are therefore not necessarily the shortest.

Sources: Queensland Department of Transport, *UBD Street Directory*.

to dual carriageway); 71 kilometres which had been previously sealed were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 2,605 kilometres which were already sealed were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 180 kilometres of road works were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.

During the year, 54 new bridges were completed, 16 existing bridges were widened or underwent major repairs, 26 major intersections were provided with traffic signals, 2 pedestrian crossings were provided with traffic signals and 3 railway level crossings were provided with flashing lights.

Early in 1990, the prolonged wet season caused significant damage to the Landsborough, Mitchell, Balonne and Capricorn Highways and also to the Cooper and Diamantina Developmental Roads.

Major projects completed in late 1989 or through 1990 included the Tanawha Deviation and the Nambour and Maryborough Bypasses at a cost of \$76m. On the Warrego Highway between Brisbane and Toowoomba, the 20 kilometre, \$20m Gatton Bypass opened to traffic in November 1989.

18.4 AUSTRALIAN CENTENNIAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Type of road	Allocation	Proportion of Australia	
		\$m	%
National highways	118.0		22.5
National arterial	64.8		17.6
State arterial	28.9		20.7
Local roads	57.1		18.8

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

The Commonwealth Government provides complete funding of approved works on the National

Highway. The Commonwealth Minister for Land Transport determines the standard to which the national highways are built and maintained as well the order of priority for carrying out work on them.

18.2 ROAD TRANSPORT

18.2.1 Motor Vehicle Registration

Prior to 1 July 1921 the registration of motor vehicles in Queensland was a function of the Police Traffic Department. With the creation of the Main Roads Board in 1920, the Main Roads Act authorised the registration of all motor vehicles and payment of fees throughout the State. As this was to be one of the major sources of revenue to the Main Roads Fund, action was taken to draft the necessary regulations which came into force on 1 July 1921.

The first Main Roads Department Annual Report records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were cycles.

18.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE ('000)

Type of vehicle	1988	1989	1990
Cars and station wagons			
(b)	1,159.2	1,222.3	1,272.1
Utilities and panel vans	307.6	319.7	329.0
Trucks	71.8	74.5	75.6
Buses	10.0	10.5	10.7
Motor cycles	67.7	66.4	64.6
Total	1,616.2	1,693.4	1,751.9

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs, 2,372 at 30 June 1990.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

Registrations of new motor vehicles have risen steadily during 1989-90, following a sharp increase in 1988-89. Registrations of new cars and station wagons and of all new motor vehicles rose 6.8 per cent when compared with 1988-89 figures.

**18.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a),
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND**

Type of vehicle	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Cars and station wagons	59,355	74,731	79,824
Utilities and panel vans	11,029	17,555	18,751
Trucks	2,860	3,650	4,096
Buses	620	729	660
Motor cycles	3,841	3,922	4,066
Total	77,705	100,587	107,397

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

Annual registration fees payable at July 1990 were: *passenger car* — 4 cylinders or rotary (2 rotors), \$133, 5 or 6 cylinders, \$206, 7 or 8 cylinders, \$290, and 9, 10, 11 or 12 cylinders, \$341; *commercial motor vehicle* — gross vehicle mass (G.V.M.) not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$235 plus \$90 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes; *truck, tractor or prime mover* — gross combination mass (G.C.M.) not exceeding 6.67 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, G.C.M. exceeding 6.67 tonnes but not exceeding 7 tonnes, \$450, G.C.M. exceeding 7 tonnes but not exceeding 24 tonnes, \$450 plus \$77 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 7 tonnes, G.C.M. exceeding 24 tonnes but not exceeding 41 tonnes, \$1,792 plus \$33 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 24 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 41 tonnes but not exceeding 42.5 tonnes, \$2,366 plus \$46 for each 0.1 of a tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 41 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 42.5 tonnes but not exceeding 115.5 tonnes, \$3,032 plus \$22 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 42.5 tonnes; *omnibus or motorised caravan* — G.V.M. not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$266 plus \$59 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes and *motor cycle or motor tricycle*, \$40.

**18.7 VEHICLE INTERCEPTIONS AND BREACHES,
QUEENSLAND, 1989-90**

Type of check or interception	Vehicles checked or intercepted	Breaches or defect notices issued
Mass limit inspections		
Portable operations	39,971	5,451
Weighbridge operations	381,881	5,884
Vehicle inspections	75,826	22,744
Registration police	n.a.	12,339
Commercial vehicle squad	23,704	16,183
Mobile transport operations	45,931	5,522
Total	n.a.	68,123

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

Within the Road Transport and Traffic Division of the Queensland Department of Transport the commercial vehicle squad and registration police operate to ensure that vehicles are appropriately registered and operating within correct load limits. During 1989-90, 68,123 breaches or defect notices were issued.

**18.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a),
QUEENSLAND**

Vehicles	Households (b), 1981 Census	Households (b), 1986 Census
0	87,298	94,162
1	298,755	357,271
2	208,491	265,431
3	56,893	66,885
4 or more	25,437	26,377
Not stated	21,358	23,377
Total	698,232	833,503

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors. (b) Excluding caravan parks.

Sources: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1981 and 1986.

In 1922 less than 8 per cent of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, in 1986 this figure had increased dramatically to be more than 88 per cent.

18.2.2 Drivers' Licences

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1990*, all drivers of motor vehicles must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and after qualifying is issued with a provisional licence for one year and then a normal (open) licence after this period.

**18.9 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP,
QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1990**

Age group (years)	Type of licence			Total
	Open	Provisional	Learner's permit (a)	
17	76	15,462	18,418	33,956
18	14,396	16,729	8,092	39,217
19	29,682	6,867	4,761	41,310
20	33,144	4,386	3,007	40,537
21-24	143,652	11,577	5,658	160,887
25-29	210,802	9,028	3,249	223,079
30-39	412,594	9,872	2,828	425,294
40-49	347,851	5,322	981	354,154
50-59	215,886	2,076	422	218,384
60-69	161,826	729	174	162,729
70 and over	82,158	128	53	82,339
Total	1,652,067	82,176	47,643	1,781,886

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport, *Annual Report*.

During 1989-90, driving examiners conducted 69,362 driving tests for various classes of licences and a further 3,073 driving tests for licences for

taxi, tow truck and driving school industries. The average pass rate for 1989-90 was 67 per cent. Licences were issued to 53,100 persons from interstate and 12,520 persons from overseas.

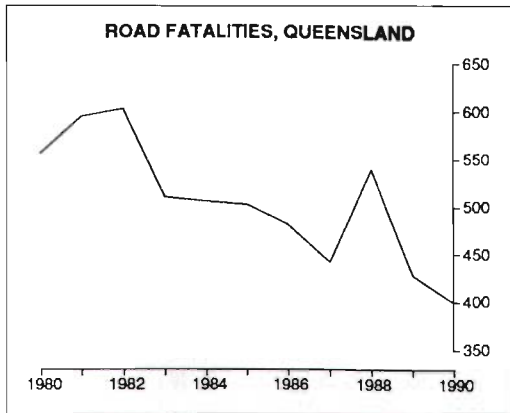
18.2.3 Motor Vehicle Census and Survey of Motor Vehicle Use

The motor vehicle census at 30 September 1988 and the survey of motor vehicle use for the 12 months ended 30 September 1988 were conducted on vehicles registered in Australia.

The survey of motor vehicle use provided results for an estimated 1,559,818 vehicles registered in Queensland. These vehicles were estimated to travel a total of 24,907.5 million kilometres a year comprising 8,701.8 million kilometres for the purpose of business, 5,179.2 million kilometres for travel to and from work and 11,026.5 million kilometres for private purposes.

18.2.4 Road Traffic Accidents

During 1990 there were 399 fatalities on Queensland roads, the lowest number since 1963. The rate per 10,000 registered vehicles fell and was the lowest ever recorded, as was the rate per number of people in Queensland. Road accidents are required by law to be reported to the police when either a person is killed or injured, or when property damage is in excess of \$1,000.



18.10 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Details	1963	1989	1990
Total accidents (a)	23,653	17,038	17,705
Casualty accidents	6,724	7,212	7,493
Persons killed	398	428	399
Persons injured	9,445	9,240	9,603
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	8.7	2.5	2.3
Persons injured	205.8	54.6	54.8

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage (\$50 in 1963 and \$1,000 from October 1978).

RED LIGHT CAMERAS

Contributed by the Queensland Department of Transport



In Queensland there are more than 2,200 accidents each year at intersections controlled by traffic lights, more than 1,500 people are seriously injured or killed — a large proportion of these because someone ran a red light.

In an effort to reduce this toll, red light cameras are now installed at some of these intersections and operate automatically day or night.

Red light cameras are connected to the traffic lights and are activated electronically when a vehicle crosses the stop line. The cameras are programmed to take photographs of any vehicle entering the intersection after the lights have turned red.

Once a camera has been activated it takes two photographs, one second apart, of the offending vehicle. Details including time, date, lane position and number of seconds since the light turned red are included on the photographs. When a red light offence has been photographed and the owner of the vehicle identified, a camera-detected-offence notice is issued to the registered owner of the vehicle.

Of the persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1990, 66.2 per cent were males which was a decrease from 1989 when 70.6 per cent were males. The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate.

In 1990 one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 67 registered motor cycles compared with one driver for every 393 of all other registered motor vehicles.

More than twice the hourly average number of accidents occurred between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with the greatest number of accidents occurring on Fridays.

18.11 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1990

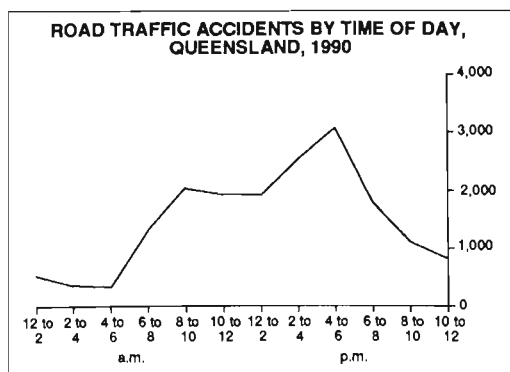
Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	6	4	10	0.5
5-6	5	—	5	0.6
7-16	22	8	30	0.7
17-20	50	30	80	3.9
21-24	36	9	45	2.4
25-29	31	3	34	1.4
30-39	37	20	57	1.3
40-49	25	15	40	1.0
50-59	6	6	12	0.5
60 and over	46	40	86	2.0
Total	264	135	399	1.4

18.12 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND

Road user	1988	1989	1990
Motor drivers			
Killed		173	153
Injured	3,748	3,790	4,142
Motor cyclists			
Killed	53	48	42
Injured	1,070	957	924
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	21	19	17
Injured	758	779	860
Pedestrians			
Killed	78	68	65
Injured	738	760	776
Passengers			
Killed	165	120	122
Injured	3,191	2,954	2,901

18.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY LOCATION, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Locality	Total accidents	Casualty accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
Brisbane (C)	5,611	1,921	46	2,351
Ipswich (C)	461	198	9	261
Logan (C)	740	318	22	391
Redcliffe (C)	220	98	1	132
Gold Coast (C)	694	397	19	472
Caloundra (C)	279	105	5	159
Bundaberg (C)	196	99	4	117
Gympie (C)	67	34	1	49
Hervey Bay (C)	117	69	3	88
Maryborough (C)	115	64	1	94
Dalby (T)	52	22	1	24
Goondiwindi (T)	29	16	1	22
Toowoomba (C)	577	204	6	248
Warwick (C)	66	25	3	35
Roma (T)	29	15	—	24
Gladstone (C)	125	72	—	87
Rockhampton (C)	345	141	4	176
Mackay (C)	133	63	2	68
Charters Towers (C)	55	22	—	29
Townsville (C)	592	297	7	337
Thuringowa (C)	130	63	6	80
Cairns (C)	535	188	5	207
Weipa (T)	10	6	—	9
Mount Isa (C)	140	70	1	95
<i>Total cities and towns</i>	<i>11,318</i>	<i>4,507</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>5,555</i>
<i>Total shires</i>	<i>6,387</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>4,048</i>
Queensland	17,705	7,493	399	9,603



18.2.5 Urban Bus Services

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The Passenger Transport (P.T.) Division of the Queensland Department of Transport is responsible for the administration of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984*. By virtue of that Act, the P.T. Division is responsible for the integration and improvement of public passenger services and facilities throughout all major urbanised areas of the State.

Subsidies totalling \$11.9m were paid during 1989-90 to assist urban passenger services throughout Queensland. The subsidies, provided under the Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act and the Urban Public Passenger Transport Act, were paid to operators of bus passenger services, ferry services and western air services. Municipal passenger services operate in two Queensland cities. Brisbane residents are provided with bus and ferry services while only bus services operate in Rockhampton.

The number of ferry passengers carried in 1989-90 (1.0 million) was a decrease of 23.1 per cent from the 1988-89 total.

18.14 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Particulars	Unit	Brisbane	Rockhampton
Route kilometres		777.4	87.8
Vehicle kilometres	'000	29,384	781
Rolling stock	number	613	29
Passengers carried	'000	42,500	911
Employees at 30 June	number	1,641	37

Source: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

The number of municipal bus passengers carried in 1989-90 was 1.4 per cent higher than the figure 5 years ago but 11.3 per cent lower than that in 1988-89, which included a large number of passengers carried to World Expo 88.

The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased by 1.0 per cent from 29.2 million kilometres in 1988-89 to 29.4 million kilometres in 1989-90.

18.15 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Year	Brisbane	Rockhampton
1984-85	41,726	1,100
1985-86	41,751	1,060
1986-87	41,066	1,052
1987-88	43,512	980
1988-89	47,985	940
1989-90	42,500	911

Source: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

18.3 RAILWAYS

The Queensland Railways system is owned by the State Government and at 30 June 1990 operated a fleet of 645 locomotives, 166 of which were electric. The rail network comprises 10,107 kilometres of line of which 9,996 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge (2,500 kilometres of which were electrified) as well as 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.

With the completion of the Main Line Electrification Project, all of the main line between Brisbane and Emerald as well as the Central Coalfield branches is now electrified and fully operational. The remaining 31 of 166 electric locomotives were delivered during 1989-90. The changeover to electric locomotives has meant a drop in diesel fuel consumption of 199 million litres in 1985 to 100 million litres in 1989. In May 1990, the first driver-only operated train ran between Brisbane and Rockhampton.

During 1990, the \$14m Cairns Marshalling Yard Project was commissioned in February and in January the \$12m Ebenezer Coal Project was completed to haul coal from mines west of Ipswich to the port of Brisbane. Additional coal can now be hauled from Blackwater to Gladstone with duplication of 17.1 kilometres of track.

During April 1990, flooding in Queensland, particularly in the south-western area, cost Queensland Railways some \$7.8m (including lost revenue).

The suburban Citytrain network has expanded to incorporate all the regional services north to Gympie and west to Toowoomba. The *Spirit of Capricorn* passenger journeys between Brisbane and Rockhampton have more than doubled since electrification was introduced. Demand for the *Queenslander* and *Sunlander* services continue to increase with a special program on the former being released on Japanese television in May 1990.

At June 1990 there were 20,046 wagons in service, 178 fewer than in the previous year.

18.16 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<i>Locomotives</i>	645	622	645
Diesel-mechanical	—	—	1
Diesel-electric	487	411	408
Diesel-hydraulic	71	71	70
Electric	87	140	166
<i>Cars (a)</i>	822	736	670
Rail motors, trailers, etc.	42	42	38
Brake vans	162	140	129
Wagons	21,011	20,224	20,046

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3) in 1989-90).

Source: Queensland Railway Department.



Earnings in 1989-90 were \$1.1m, representing an increase from those in 1988-89 of 3.5 per cent compared with an increase in working expenses of \$44.0m or 4.7 per cent. Goods traffic earnings grew by 4.0 per cent and represented 92.8 per cent of all earnings. The tonnage of coal and coke carried in 1989-90 was an increase of 2.7 per cent over that carried in 1988-89 and represented 82.1 per cent of all goods traffic. The amount of wool carried increased by 21.7 per cent, while livestock carried decreased by 4.8 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1989-90 were \$6.56 for suburban services and \$6.05 for country services. Country passenger traffic decreased 8.2 per cent while suburban passenger traffic decreased by 13.5 per cent.

18.17 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Lines open	km	10,089	10,094	10,107
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	34,099	33,571	32,927
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3,380	3,326	3,259
Total earnings	\$'000	991,422	1,107,125	1,145,416
Total working expenses (a)	\$'000	894,656	931,236	975,249
Net revenue	\$'000	96,766	175,889	170,167
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	'000	9,739	10,392	9,402
Country	'000	3,565	r 2,775	2,483
Suburban (b)	'000	6,174	r 7,617	6,919
Passengers carried	'000	46,228	50,943	44,141
Country	'000	1,275	r 972	892
Suburban (b)	'000	44,953	r 49,971	43,248
Earnings collected	\$'000	56,886	r 64,746	61,049
Passengers	\$'000	56,233	r 64,518	60,862
Country	\$'000	13,902	r 12,903	15,431
Suburban (b)	\$'000	42,331	r 51,616	45,431
Parcels, mails, etc.	\$'000	653	228	187
Goods traffic (c)				
Train-kilometres	'000	24,361	23,180	23,526
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	74,893	80,508	82,543
Minerals (including coal)	'000 tonnes	66,467	70,586	72,533
Agricultural produce	'000 tonnes	3,194	3,924	3,928
Other goods	'000 tonnes	4,767	5,698	5,798
Livestock	'000 tonnes	465	299	285
Earnings collected	\$'000	910,409	r 1,021,854	1,062,802
Minerals (including coal)	\$'000	755,471	854,352	889,330
Agricultural produce	\$'000	41,320	51,113	50,930
Other goods	\$'000	95,990	r 104,357	110,987
Livestock	\$'000	17,627	12,033	11,555
Rents, railway catering services, etc.	\$'000	24,127	20,525	21,566

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Metropolitan district only. From 1989-90, including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) Excluding departmental traffic.

Source: Queensland Railway Department.

18.4 AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Communications

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. In addition, the Commonwealth regulates on safety and operational grounds and provides infrastructure services through the Civil Aviation Authority. The authority has operational responsibility for air traffic control, flight advisory services, communications, navigation and surveillance systems and rescue and fire-fighting services.

The Commonwealth is responsible for negotiating international air services and administers and regulates domestic air transport. In May 1990, the Commonwealth Government introduced legislation which gave effect to domestic aviation deregulation and repealed the Commonwealth economic regulatory arrangements specific to the aviation industry. This legislation became effective from 30 October 1990 and was introduced to:

- encourage all participants to become more efficient and responsive to consumer needs;
- introduce a wider range of air fares in particular discount fares;
- promote industry growth and encourage variety in the type, standard and frequency of flights and
- maintain Australia's aviation safety record.

Since deregulation commenced on interstate routes, a new Brisbane-based airline (Compass Airlines) has joined the other airlines Ansett, Australian and East-West to provide services on the main interstate routes. There are also a number of smaller regional airlines which provide regular passenger services in specific geographical regions.

Air services within Queensland have, for some years been operating under an 'open skies' policy whereby all routes, except for those that are subsidised, are deregulated and open to competition. The subsidised routes are the Brisbane-Longreach and Mount Isa-Townsville provided by Flight West Airlines, the remote area air services in the channel country serviced by Augusta Airways and the air services between Cairns, Weipa and Horn Island, currently being provided by Australian Regional Airlines.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

At 30 June 1990, there were 140 aerodromes used for civil aviation in Queensland.

Archerfield, Brisbane, Coolangatta and Mount Isa airports are owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) which was established on 1 January 1988 by the Commonwealth Government.

Oakey and Townsville aerodromes are used for both civil and military operations. Oakey is owned and operated by the Department of Transport and Communications and Department of Defence. Townsville is owned and operated by the FAC and Department of Defence.

As at 30 June 1990, seven other aerodromes were operated by the Department of Transport and Communications. There were 115 licensed aerodromes primarily owned, operated, maintained and developed by the local communities and which were eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth's Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan. From 21 August 1990, licensed aerodromes solely serving pastoral properties ceased to be eligible for assistance from the Commonwealth.

From 1 July 1990, Gladstone and Thangool airports became the full financial responsibility of their local authorities and received one-off grants of \$283,000 and \$225,000, respectively, for upgrading and runway works.

In addition, there were 12 other licensed aerodromes which were locally or privately owned.

During 1989-90, terminal extensions at Mackay airport were completed at a cost of \$130,022.

Cairns airport is controlled by Cairns Port Authority. Major works completed during 1990 were the commissioning of the new 41 metre control tower in July and the official opening of the new international terminal on 6 September 1990.

The Brisbane Airport Task Force established in August 1989 to examine aircraft noise issues was expected to report to the government in the latter half of 1990. New noise monitoring equipment should be installed by mid-1991.

18.18 SELECTED AVIATION SECURITY INCIDENTS, 1989-90

Type of incident	Queensland	Australia
Hoax calls or letters	4	18
Unauthorised entry or trespass	7	30
Hijack or hijack attempts	—	—
Bomb incidents	1	7
Suspicious objects	3	7
Passenger incidents	2	7
All incidents	34	121

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Following the record traffic levels of 1988-89, when air traffic was boosted by the Bicentenary events and associated growth in overseas arrivals, domestic airline traffic levels were depressed by the pilots' dispute and other industrial action throughout 1989-90.

The number of international passengers continues to increase, although at a slower rate than the previous year. International passengers at Brisbane and Cairns airports increased 4.5 per cent and 27.9 per cent, respectively, while those at Townsville airport decreased by 3.9 per cent when compared with the previous year's figures.

18.19 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1989-90

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Aircraft
	(b)		movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brisbane			
Domestic	2,648,578	18,727	28,279
International	1,017,003	30,416	8,854
Cairns			
Domestic	543,582	2,283	7,179
International	242,243	2,281	2,884
Coolangatta	584,020	763	8,539
Hamilton Island	118,271	155	1,921
Mackay	86,031	204	1,725
Maroochydore	41,365	—	976
Mount Isa	25,059	196	598
Proserpine	23,867	8	485
Rockhampton	77,982	326	2,535
Townsville			
Domestic	247,831	1,671	4,411
International	20,313	443	370

(a) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (b) Uplifts and discharges. (c) Landings and takeoffs.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 31 December 1990 was 2,088, comprising 1,203 private, 502 charter work, 369 other and 14 regular public transport.

18.5 SHIPPING

Contributed by the Division of Marine and Ports, Department of Transport

Queensland is a world leader in the development of major ports with facilities to handle commodities such as minerals, meat, sugar, grain and general cargo. It has developed modern efficient and reliable ports capable of handling large bulk carriers. In 1989-90, Queensland's 15 major ports handled 108.2 million tonnes of cargo, carried by 4,547 ships, with many ports breaking trade records for successive years.



New control tower, Cairns Airport

Photo: Cairns Port Authority

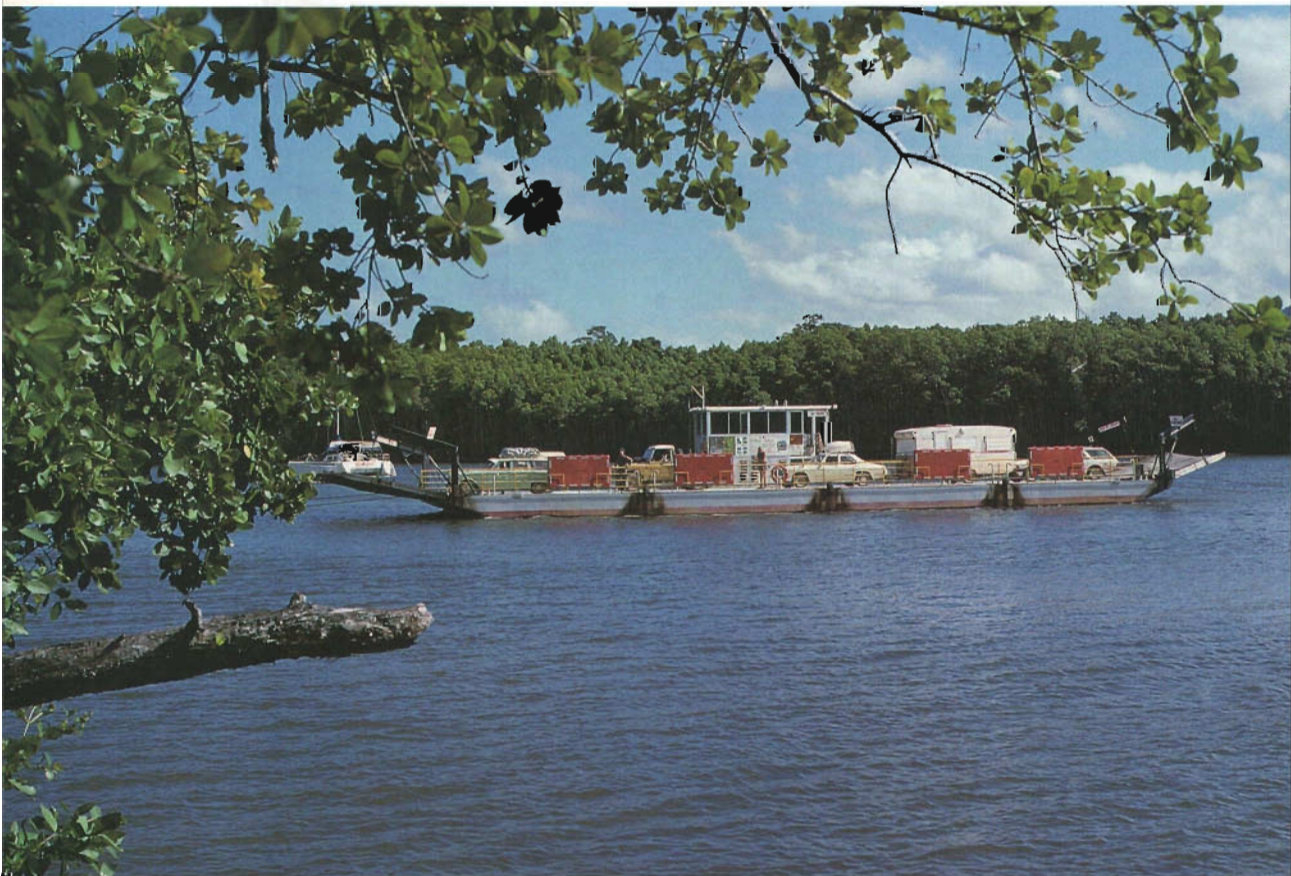


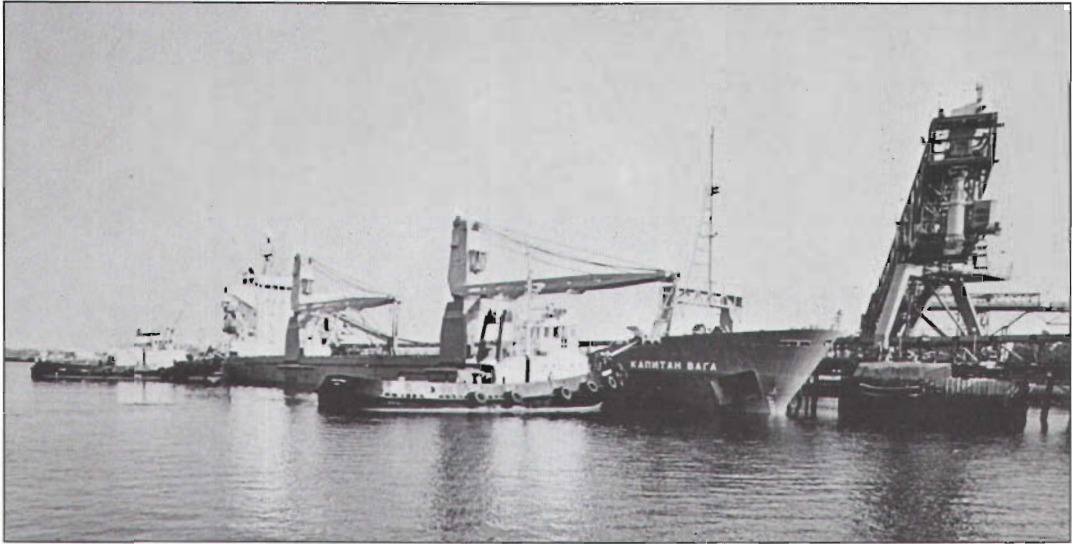
Urban bus service, Brisbane

Photo: Brisbane City Council

Ferry transport, Daintree River

Photo: Phillip White





Port of Weipa

Photo: Department of Transport

During 1989-90, major changes occurred within the management and structure of the seven regional port authorities, the Harbours Corporation of Queensland and the Marine and Ports Division of the Queensland Department of Transport.

Administration of Queensland's decentralised port system is vested, subject to the Minister of Transport, in the Harbours Corporation of Queensland and the Port Authorities of Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton (Port Alma), Gladstone, Bundaberg and Brisbane. The Department of Transport, Marine and Ports Division coordinates the functions of the Harbours Corporation and the various port authorities under the provision of the Harbours Act.

18.5.1 Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane Authority was created in 1976 for the management and control of the port which handles a greater cargo-mix volume than any other port in Australia. Thirty-one wharves handle coal, bulk grain, oil, cold storage cargoes, chemicals and fertilisers, and its two refineries handle in excess of 7 million tonnes of crude oil every year.

The total exports-imports result was 15.6 million mass tonnes which was 2.5 per cent up on the figure for the previous year, and the eighth successive year of record tonnages. Since 1982-83, the port's total cargo throughput has improved 74 per cent.

Against tougher international trading conditions, coal exports from the Port of Brisbane held ground to reach 2.5 million tonnes, while the oil trade climbed to a record height of 7.7 million tonnes and general cargo increased by 18.8 per cent.

18.5.2 Regional Ports

The Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal at Hay Point has been expanded, at a cost of \$3.5m, to cater for increasing exports. A record total of 36.1 million tonnes of coal was exported from the two coal terminals at Hay Point during 1989-90 and a total of 5.6 million tonnes of steaming and coking coal was exported from the Bowen Basin through Abbot Point Coal Terminal.



Trade through the Port of Gladstone reached a new record of 29.6 million tonnes in 1989-90. September 1989 saw the completion of a second berth at Clinton Coal Facility. The facility commenced operations in early 1980 and in March 1990, coal handled through the facility reached a total of 100 million tonnes.

At the Port of Mackay, trade records have been broken for the second year in succession. The 1.8 million tonnes of cargo handled (144 ships) in 1989-90 was 13 per cent more than the previous best of 1.6 million tonnes (131 ships) in 1988-89. Composition of the 1989-90 trade included principal exports of sugar (1.0 million tonnes) and grain (291,432 tonnes) with the principal import being petroleum at 249,890 tonnes.

18.20 OVERSEAS CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS (a)
(*'000 gross weight tonnes*)

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
Brisbane	6,206	7,565	2,261	2,302
Gladstone	18,006	19,692	501	713
Hay Point	32,738	35,683	—	—
Mackay	2,948	1,109	53	94
Bowen/Abbot Point	4,829	5,435	—	—
Townsville	1,704	2,097	533	1,176
Lucinda	415	149	—	—
Innisfail	394	32	—	—
Cairns	540	653	91	111
Cape Flattery	1,224	152	—	—
Weipa	3,469	4,510	54	55
Other ports	302	139	38	35
Total	72,775	77,216	3,532	4,487

(a) Excluding vessels of 200 registered net tons and under.

Source: Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics (9206.0).

Cargo tonnages through the Port of Bundaberg during the year increased over those handled in each of the preceding 3 years. The throughput was 10.6 per cent higher than in 1988-89. All cargoes recorded increased tonnages. A new record shipment of molasses was made during the year when the M.V. *St Nikolai* loaded 30,005 tonnes. The previous largest loading was in 1984 of some 22,800 tonnes. The shipment of this latest record tonnage was made possible through developmental dredging work undertaken by the Port Authority in the previous year.

During 1989-90, the deepwater Port of Townsville recorded its highest cargo throughput in its 94-year history. Total trade for the year was 3.8 million tonnes which was 921,893 tonnes better than the previous record tonnage achieved in 1988-89. Mining, sugar and oil industries accounted for 95 per cent of the total cargo throughput of the Port in 1989-90. Container trade also continued to improve with 126,738 tonnes moving through the Port of Townsville in 1989-90.

The Cairns Operations Base at Portsmith has been completed at a cost of \$9m. Trade tonnage

through the Port of Cairns increased 14.5 per cent over the 1988-89 total, although the total number of vessels visiting the Port decreased from 421 in 1988-89 to 384 in 1989-90.

18.6 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Under the Telecommunications Act 1989, AUSTEL became the independent regulatory authority of the telecommunications industry. It defines the monopolies of the carriers Telecom, OTC Limited and AUSSAT, and those areas which are open to competition.

The regulatory arrangements administered by AUSTEL have three basic aims:

- to ensure safety and inter-operability in the public network;
- to ensure that the carriers' legitimate monopolies are not transgressed and
- to ensure that the carriers do not use their monopoly power unfairly to advantage themselves in the non-reserved markets.

Telecommunications have made a significant contribution to the development of Queensland since 1861, when operators began sending morse code messages along a line between Brisbane and Ipswich. By 1864, a complex telegraph network had extended as far north as Rockhampton.

But the days of tapping morse keys were numbered when Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 produced the world's first practical telephone. Less than 3 years later, Queensland had its own telephone exchange.

In August 1880, the Postmaster-General ordered that all Government offices were to be placed in telephone communication with each other through a central exchange at the head office at the GPO, Brisbane.

By April 1883 the Central Exchange could provide continuous service around the clock and 175 customers were connected.

The first country exchange in Queensland and Australia opened in 1882 at Maryborough with 32 customers. Townsville got its first exchange in 1883, Rockhampton the following year and Bundaberg in 1886. By 30 April 1899, there were 899 telephone customers in Brisbane and a total of 1,558 throughout the State. Less than a century later, over 90 per cent of households in Queensland have a telephone connected.

The provision of up-to-date, affordable and efficient telecommunication services throughout Australia is the task of Telecom. Telecom's commitment to the provision of an automatic telephone

service on an equitable and affordable basis to remote areas of Australia has seen the creation of the Rural and Remote Areas Programme (RRAP), with almost 40 per cent of the RRAP customers located in Queensland. By 1992 all party lines should be eliminated.

In Queensland at 30 June 1990, there were 1,234,700 telephone services in operation, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over the number at 30 June 1989. During 1989-90, calls to Directory Assistance increased by 7.5 per cent to 30 million.

18.21 TELEPHONE SERVICES IN OPERATION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Area	1988	1989	1990
Metropolitan	528,675	782,934	826,000
Country	567,092	385,757	408,700
Total	1,095,767	1,168,691	1,234,700

Source: Telecom Australia.

The number of public telephones in Queensland in 1989-90 increased by 91 or 1.5 per cent. The public has also leased 6,963 Bluephones (public leased telephones) which are located in business establishments.

18.22 TELECOMMUNICATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90
Telex		
Customers	2,809	2,000
Calls (a)	r 2,083,000	1,631,000
Telephones		
New service connections	126,649	131,800
Services in operation (b)	1,168,691	1,234,700
Public telephones	6,254	6,345

(a) National and international. (b) At 30 June.

Source: Telecom Australia.

18.7 POSTAL SERVICES

At 30 June 1990 Australia Post engaged 4,640 persons in full-time employment in Queensland and a further 655 were employed part-time. When post office agents, other agency engagements and mail contractors are added a total of 7,144 were engaged in postal services. There were 216 official post offices and 511 agencies in Queensland with 253 premises owned and 96 leased by Australia Post.

18.23 DELIVERY POINTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1990

Particulars	Households	Businesses
Street delivery	833,675	56,141
Private boxes	98,822	56,897
Roadside delivery	101,814	4,705
Other (a)	51,170	3,731
Total	1,085,481	121,474

(a) Including private, locked and community bags and poste restante.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

Delivery points in Queensland at 30 June 1990 totalled 1,206,955, an increase of 92,477 from the 1988-89 figure.

During 1989-90 new mail delivery depots were constructed in Queensland at Clontarf, Southport and Archerfield. At Cairns a private letter annexe was completed and the old mail centre was converted into a post office.

Contracts were let for new delivery depot buildings at Robina and Loganholme and for major alterations to the Bundaberg Post Office. Sites were acquired for planned mail delivery depots at Burleigh Heads and Strathpine.

A dedicated aircraft was introduced for Express Courier to service the Queensland coast from Brisbane to Cairns.

18.24 POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type	1988	1989	1990
Post offices	218	218	216
Post office agencies	521	516	511
Total	739	734	727
Community mail agencies	24	34	36

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

18.8 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

The responsibility for planning radio and television broadcasting in Australia rests with the Department of Transport and Communications. Other federal organisations involved in broadcasting are the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and the Australian Telecommunications Corporation. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) provide national broadcasting networks.

There are three different types of radio and television services which operate in Queensland under the Broadcasting Act:

- national radio and television services provided by the ABC and SBS;
- commercial radio and television services transmitted by licensee companies and
- public radio services transmitted by non-profit-making bodies under licence.

18.8.1 Radio Broadcasting Services

At the end of 1990, there were 22 national broadcasting stations operating throughout the State in the AM bands with broadcast powers ranging between 200 watts and 50 kilowatts. In the FM bands

there were 98 national transmitters with five main programming sources broadcasting at 71 different sites throughout Queensland with broadcasting powers ranging from 1 watt (Nonda, west of Julia Creek) to 65 kilowatts (Townsville).

Commercial radio stations broadcasting in the AM band totalled 26, six of which had one translator/repeater and one with two, giving a total of 34 transmitters in the AM band. In addition, one station had a repeater/translator to FM frequencies.

18.25 COMMERCIAL RADIO (FM) BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign	Frequency	Location
megahertz		
4BBB	105.3	Brisbane
4GGG	92.5	Gold Coast
4MK/T	91.5	Airlie Beach
4MMM	104.5	Brisbane
4QFM	106.9	Ipswich
4SEA	90.9	Gold Coast

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

18.26 COMMERCIAL RADIO (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign	Frequency	Location
kilohertz		
<i>Metropolitan</i>		
4BC	1116	Brisbane
4BH	882	Brisbane
4IP	1008	Brisbane
4KQ	693	Brisbane
<i>Country</i>		
4AK	1242	Oakey
4AM	558	Mareeba
4BU	1332	Bundaberg
4CA	846	Cairns
4CA/T	954	Gordonvale
4CC/T	666	Biloela
4CC	927	Gladstone
4GC	828	Charters Towers
4GC/T	765	Hughenden
4GR	864	Toowoomba
4GY	558	Gympie
4HI/T	945	Dysart
4HI	1143	Emerald
4HI/T	1215	Moranbah
4KZ	531	Innisfail
4KZ/T	693	Tully
4LG	1098	Longreach
4LM/T	693	Cloncurry
4LM	666	Mount Isa
4MB	1161	Maryborough
4MK	1026	Mackay
4RO	990	Rockhampton
4RR	891	Townsville
4SB	1071	Kingaroy
4SS	828	Nambour
4TO	774	Townsville
4VL	918	Charleville
4VL/T	1584	Cunnamulla
4WK	963	Warwick
4ZR	1476	Roma

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

RPH — RADIO FOR THE PRINT HANDICAPPED

Queensland Radio for the Print Handicapped was formed in 1987 by a group of people interested in providing an information service for those in the community who do not have easy access to the printed word.

The print handicapped population consists of people who through age, literacy or disability problems are physically unable to handle books or newspapers or to read or comprehend written material. This includes people with blindness or visual impairment, cerebral palsy or multiple sclerosis, dyslexia, intellectual handicaps, stroke victims, immigrants who understand spoken but not written English, those who are temporarily print handicapped and those who are functionally illiterate.

These members of our community are denied access to the printed word and detailed information that most take for granted and could be described as 'information poor'. Radio for the Print Handicapped aims to reduce this information gap, by providing a readily available service of news, information and to a lesser extent, entertainment. Programming includes reading from newspapers, current magazines and journals, and novels and information on topics such as services for the blind, local events, travel, health, science and sport.

The program for a typical day includes news from the major newspapers, death and funeral notices and other 'service' information, magazines, radio serials and serialised book reading. Other material includes world news live from the BBC, cooking, comedy, topical programs from countries such as France, Germany and USSR, devotional presentations, drama and comedy. Very serious documentaries to light topical issues feature through the evening and the BBC is used as an overnight service.

When 4BK successfully tendered for a licence to broadcast on FM frequencies, it relinquished its transmitter and AM frequency to 4RPH. A licence to broadcast at the new frequency was issued to 4RPH by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in March 1990 and 4RPH commenced transmitting from the former 4BK transmitter on 24 September 1990, on 1296 kilohertz. The new position on the AM dial, and the increase in signal power has meant a greater coverage area by the station and easier access to the service by those people who would make the most use of it.

Over the next few years, 4RPH sees its role as striving to improve the provision of information to the print handicapped who comprise 10 per cent of the Australian population.

18.27 NATIONAL RADIO (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign	Frequency	Location
	kilohertz	
4AT	720	Atherton
4CH	603	Charleville
4GM	1566	Gympie
4HU	1485	Hughenden
4JK	567	Julia Creek
4MI	1080	Mount Isa
4MS	639	Mossman
4PB	936	Brisbane
4QA	756	Mackay
4QB	855	Pialba
4QD	1548	Emerald
4QL	540	Longreach
4QN	630	Townsville
4QO	855	Eidsvold
4QR	612	Brisbane
4QS	747	Toowoomba
4QW	711	St George
4QY	801	Cairns
4RK	837	Rockhampton
4RN	792	Brisbane
4TI	1062	Thursday Island
4WP	1044	Weipa

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Public Broadcasting Services

The 12 public radio stations operating in Queensland receive their income from various sources including government and non-government grants and subscriptions, as well as from sponsorship announcements. They broadcast a wide variety of programs ranging from classical music to ethnic, cultural and educational material.

18.28 PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign	Frequency	Location
4CBL	101.1 mhz	Logan
4CCR	89.1 mhz	Cairns
4CRB	89.3 mhz	Gold Coast
4DDB	102.7 mhz	Toowoomba
4EB	1053 khz	Brisbane
4MBS	103.7 mhz	Brisbane
4OUR	91.5 mhz	Caboolture
4RPH	1296 khz	Brisbane
4RRR	101.7 mhz	Roma
4TTT	103.9 mhz	Townsville
4YOU	98.5 mhz	Rockhampton
4ZZZ	102.1 mhz	Brisbane

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

18.8.2 Television Broadcasting Services

Extensive changes have occurred recently in television broadcasting. Introduction of UHF television and an aggregation scheme allowing at least two channels to compete in any one area has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of both national and commercial transmitters. There are four basic carriers — National (ABC and SBS Network), SUN (7 Network), WIN (9 Network) and

QTV (10 Network). The total numbers of transmitters of each at December 1990 were 154, 39, 35 and 116, respectively.

Within the QTV group, QQQ, which has the licence for the North East Remote Commercial Television Service, provides television to western Queensland through 79 transmitters and, like ITQ-8 (Mount Isa), may carry some programs from the 7 and 9 Networks.

Other broadcasting services operating in Queensland include the Broadcasting to Remote Aboriginal Community Scheme (BRACS), which had 28 stations at the end of 1990 and Video and Audio Entertainment Information Services (VAEIS). An example of VAEIS is Skychannel which carries mainly sporting programs to hotels. Both services are delivered by AUSSAT which is Australia's domestic satellite service. National Inland Service shortwave (high frequency) stations are VLM on 4920 kilohertz and VLQ on 9660 kilohertz.

18.29 SELECTED NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign-channel	Location	Call sign-channel	Location
ABQ-2	Brisbane	AMRAQ-7	Roma
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	ABEQ-11	Emerald
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	ABSGQ-8	St George
ABTQ-3	Townsville	ABCEQ-9	Charleville
ABMQ-4	Mackay	ABAAQ-11	Augathella
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay-	ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla
	Maryborough	ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi
ABNQ-9	Cairns	ABMLQ-6	Mitchell
ABSQ-1	South Downs-	ABMNQ-7	Morven
	Warwick	ABQ-8	Winton
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	ABCTQ-10	Clermont
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	ABSEQ-8	Springsure
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	ABAQ-8	Alpha
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	ABBO-10	Barcaldine
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	ABBLQ-9	Blackall
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	ABLQ-6	Longreach
ABMSQ-9	Miles		

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

18.30 SELECTED COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990

Call sign-channel	Location
<i>Metropolitan</i>	
BTQ-7	Brisbane
QTQ-9	Brisbane
TVQ-10	Brisbane
<i>Country</i>	
TNQ-10	Cairns
ITQ-8	Mount Isa
MVQ-6	Mackay
RTQ-7	Rockhampton
DDQ-0	Darling Downs
DDQ-4	Southern Darling Downs
SEQ-8	Wide Bay
TNQ-7	Townsville

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

18.9 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Local Government (5502.3), annual

Transport (9101.3), annual

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3), monthly

Road Traffic Accidents (9405.3), quarterly

Road Traffic Accidents (9406.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Household Telephone Connections (4110.0), irregular

Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics (9206.0), quarterly

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0), monthly

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9304.0), annual

Motor Vehicle Census (9309.0), irregular

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities (9401.0), monthly

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals) (9405.0), annual

Other publications:

The Queensland Department of Transport, individual Harbour Boards, Port Authorities, the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Corporation, Australian Telecommunications Corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Department of Transport and Communications, *Annual Reports*

Chapter 19

TRADE AND PRICES

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Chapter 19

TRADE AND PRICES

At the start of the new decade of the 1990s, Queensland's external trade situation continued to enjoy the surplus experienced through the 1980s.

Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold, initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

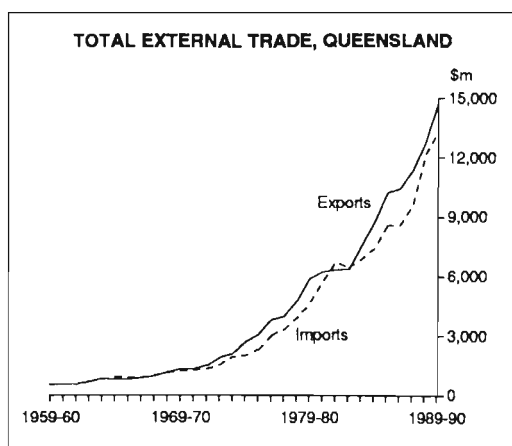
Over the past 5 years or so Queensland's retail industry has also grown strongly as the State has benefited economically not only from rising exports but from an increasingly buoyant tourism industry. Between 1985 and 1990 the total value of retail trading is estimated to have grown 66 per cent at current prices.

19.1 EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports increased five and a half times from \$773.5m to \$4,261.7m while interstate exports trebled from \$547.8m to \$1,596.7m.

A similar pattern is reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from \$294.1m to \$1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from \$935.7m to \$3,272.3m.

As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of both foreign exports and imports. Since 1984-85 the average annual growth rate of exports has been 10.1 per cent. In 1989-90, however, the value was recorded as \$10,664.0m, which was a 17.3 per cent increase over 1988-89. The annual growth rate for imports over the same period has averaged 13.0 per cent.



During the same period, interstate exports have grown at an average annual rate of 13.8 per cent and imports have averaged a growth of 12.1 per cent a year.

19.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Direction of trade	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Exports			
Foreign (a)	8,167.4	9,088.9	10,664.0
Interstate	3,176.8	3,637.3	4,080.3
Total	11,344.2	12,726.2	14,744.3
Imports			
Foreign (a)	2,845.2	3,788.4	4,258.2
Interstate	6,721.2	8,318.0	9,018.4
Total	9,566.4	12,106.4	13,276.6
Balance of trade	+1,777.8	+619.8	+1,467.7

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Queensland's surplus in its balance of total trade increased dramatically during 1989-90 as a result of the strong growth in total exports for the year. The surplus went from \$619.7m in 1988-89 to \$1,467.7m in 1989-90, an increase of 136.8 per cent.

Coal continues to be the State's single most valuable export item, while as a group, machinery and transport equipment is the main import.

19.1.1 History

When the colony of Queensland was established, all trade was directed through the colony of New South Wales. In 1860 this changed when Queensland established its own direct overseas trading links. Initially trade was conducted only with Great Britain but was later extended to other parts of the British Empire and to other destinations such as Germany and South American countries.

During the early years the other Australian colonies and Great Britain not only provided the major commodities of wearing apparel, drapery and food but also took most of Queensland's exports, mainly wool. By 1869, the colony was also exporting gold dust, copper ore and cotton and, in that year, reported its first surplus, a tidy sum of £144,698 (\$289,396).

Up to federation the main imports continued to be flour, metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery), clothes, spirits (including beer) and groceries. Exports had begun to diversify, with meat overtaking sugar as the major item while wool and gold dust continued to be important. The United Kingdom replaced New South Wales as the major source of imports and goods flowed through Brisbane, the main port, as well as through the other major ports of Townsville, Rockhampton and Cairns.

Following federation in 1901, Queensland's economy continued to grow until World War I. By 1915 Queensland's major exports were meat, wool and butter, together with gold dust, sugar, copper and tin. The United Kingdom took 78.5 per cent of all exports in 1915 followed by the United States with just 5.7 per cent. Germany, which had been a major trading partner, was replaced by Japan which took 3.3 per cent. There was little change in the trading pattern for imports during this time, with the exception that Japan had become the State's third largest source of imports, replacing Germany.

Motor vehicles rapidly became the State's third largest item of imports, behind metal manufactures (including machinery) and apparel.

The 1920s saw a strong economic recovery with imports of £13.7m (\$27.4m) and record exports of £26.4m (\$52.8m) being recorded in 1925-26. The Great Depression followed close on the heels of

these boom years, however, and imports plummeted to just £3.7m (\$7.4m) in 1932 while exports reached a low of £15.5m (\$31m) in 1932-33. Recovery in imports was slow with the figure advancing to only £8.7m (\$17.4m) by the outbreak of World War II. Exports, on the other hand, increased more rapidly to reach a new record level of £32.2m (\$64.4m) on the eve of the war.

By 1932 Japan had become the State's second largest export destination after the United Kingdom, taking 10.2 per cent of total exports.

Following the war, Queensland's trade pattern began to undergo major changes. By 1955 Japan had once again emerged as the State's second most important destination for exports behind the United Kingdom. Wool, sugar and meat remained as major export earners. Imports continued to be obtained predominantly from the United Kingdom. The United States, however, was important for the supply of machinery, metal products and motor vehicles while Indonesia and India were prominent sources of textiles. By 1966 Japan had become the State's major trading partner.

By the end of the 1970s wool had been replaced by coal as the State's single most valuable item of export, ahead of meat, sugar and ores and concentrates of copper, lead, zinc and alumina. Commodities being imported had changed little, with machinery and transport equipment being the major items.

Since 1889, Queensland has mostly enjoyed a favourable balance of foreign trade. Although small at first, it is only since the end of World War II that the surplus began to increase dramatically. The most significant increases occurred during the 1970s from \$479.4m in 1970 to \$2,940.6m in 1980. This trend continued throughout the 1980s and in 1990 the surplus had increased to \$6,405.8m.

19.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
1860	1.0	1.4	-0.4
1870	4.0	3.0	+1.0
1880	6.4	5.8	+0.6
1890	13.2	9.6	+3.6
1900	19.2	14.4	+4.8
1910 (a)	16.4	10.8	+5.6
1920	28.8	14.4	+14.4
1930	37.6	23.0	+14.6
1940	64.4	17.6	+46.8
1950	197.4	97.8	+99.6
1960	362.6	101.8	+260.8
1970	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1980	4,261.7	1,321.1	+2,940.6
1990	(b) 10,664.0	4,258.2	+6,405.8

(a) Before 1910, includes intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985 excludes non-merchandise trade.

Source: Statistics of Queensland.

Of the State's total imports, 68 per cent is recorded as interstate imports. It is not known how

much of those imports is actually foreign imports, unloaded in southern ports and transhipped through, rather than originating in, other States.

Queensland's exports of minerals, meat and sugar contribute significantly to the national economy. During 1989-90, the State's foreign exports were 21.7 per cent of the Australian total, while foreign imports rose to 8.3 per cent of the Australian total.

19.1.2 Commodities Traded

Foreign Exports

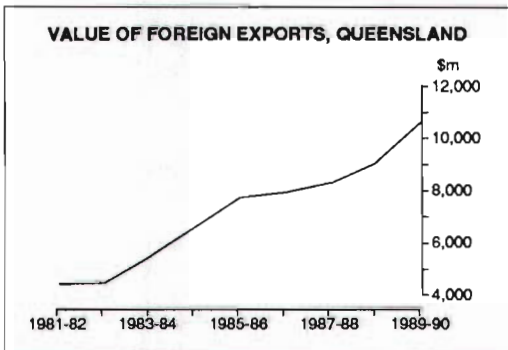
Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. The value of coal exported in 1989-90 increased by \$473.7m to \$3,216.5m when compared with 1988-89. Unrefined, refined and articles of aluminium, copper and lead were valued at \$413.7m, \$355.6m and \$173.1m, respectively, and this comprised 8.8 per cent of the value of exports for the year.

The value of meat exports for 1989-90 was \$1,375.6m, an increase of \$305.7m (28.6 per cent) when compared with 1988-89. This was 12.9 per cent of the State's total exports compared with 11.8 per cent in the previous year. Sugar exports increased their proportion of exports by 0.4 per cent to 9.8 per cent during 1989-90.

19.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value (a)
Coal	3,216,477
Meat	1,375,560
Sugar	1,045,577
Unrefined, refined and articles of aluminium	413,671
Unrefined, refined and articles of copper	355,590
Cereal grains	327,839
Wool	227,317
Unrefined, refined and articles of lead	173,125
Other	3,528,819
Total	10,663,975

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.



Interstate Exports

In 1989-90 the major groups of interstate exports comprised food and live animals (23.7 per cent of total exports), manufactured goods classified by material (21.0 per cent), crude materials, inedible, except fuels (20.7 per cent) and machinery and transport equipment (17.5 per cent).

The food and live animals group has shown a decline, in percentage terms, over recent years (down from 35.0 per cent of total exports in 1984-85), while crude materials, inedible, except fuels (6.8 per cent in 1984-85) has grown to 20.7 per cent of the total in 1989-90.

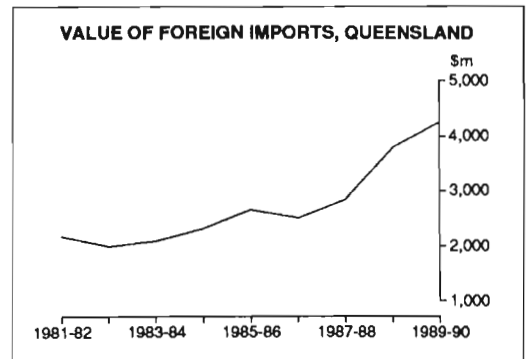
19.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity group	Value
Food and live animals	967,492
Manufactured goods classified by material	856,199
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	845,613
Machinery and transport equipment	715,238
Other (a)	695,729
Total	4,080,271

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Foreign Imports

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1989-90 were valued at \$4,258.2m, a 12.4 per cent rise on the 1988-89 figure. The most dramatic increase occurred in mineral fuels and lubricants which were valued at \$317.9m in 1989-90 (an increase of 43.0 per cent over 1988-89). This rise was mainly due to increases of \$44.5m in fuel oils and \$34.0m in crude petroleum oils.



As a group, machinery and transport equipment (including road motor vehicles and parts) increased 5.2 per cent over 1988-89 to \$1,913.9m and accounted for 44.9 per cent of the State's total imports. Manufactured goods classified by material were worth \$637.0m (15.0 per cent of total imports) while miscellaneous manufactured articles were worth \$338.5m (8.0 per cent of total imports).

**19.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1989-90
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (a)</i>
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	1,163,489
Road motor vehicles and parts	750,457
Manufactured goods classified by material	637,011
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	338,527
Mineral fuels and lubricants	317,880
Other	1,050,806
Total	4,258,170

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Interstate Imports

Interstate imports of road motor vehicles and parts were valued at \$1,276.5m during 1989-90. This represented 14.2 per cent of the total interstate imports and 45.7 per cent of the machinery and transport equipment group which increased by 6.3 per cent over 1988-89 to \$2,796.0m.

The value of manufactured goods classified by material increased by 3.6 per cent during the same period to \$1,936.2m in 1989-90. Articles made of iron and steel comprised 42.9 per cent (\$830.3m) of this group.

As groups, food and live animals, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured articles made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 15.1 per cent, 11.3 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively, of the total value of interstate imports. These groups continue to dominate interstate imports, a trend which has continued for the latter half of the 1980s.

**19.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1989-90
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Manufactured goods classified by material	1,936,174
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	1,519,469
Food and live animals	1,358,881
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,276,539
Chemicals	1,018,727
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	998,637
Other	909,986
Total	9,018,413

19.1.3 Foreign Trading Partners

Foreign Exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports fell from 36.3 per cent in 1988-89 to 35.7 per cent in 1989-90. This trend was reversed for the other major trading partners of Queensland. The European Economic Community (EEC) recorded a rise of 1.3 per cent to 10.7 per cent, the United States

rose 1.2 per cent to 9.3 per cent and Republic of Korea rose 0.2 per cent to 5.2 per cent. However, the United Kingdom fell by 2.6 per cent to 4.4 per cent.

**19.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM
QUEENSLAND
(\$m)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value (a)</i>	
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Japan	3,423.8	3,896.9
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	887.9	1,163.8
United States	763.3	1,009.6
Korea, Republic of	468.0	572.2
United Kingdom	658.7	478.2
Other	3,230.4	3,780.7
Total	9,432.1	10,901.4

(a) Including non-merchandise trade.

Raw materials, particularly coal (44.2 per cent of total exports) continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 16.2 per cent and 13.5 per cent, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan.

**19.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1989-90
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal	1,723,191
Meat and meat preparations	629,821
Non-ferrous metals	528,027
Cereals and cereal preparations	84,517
Other (a)	931,359
Total	3,896,915

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The value of commodities exported to the EEC in 1989-90 was \$1,163.8m, 31.1 per cent more than the value recorded for 1988-89. All of the major commodities contributed to this increase. Coal rose 29.0 per cent to \$467.6m (40.2 per cent of total exports to the EEC). Metalliferous ores and metal scrap and textile fibres increased 23.9 per cent and 21.1 per cent, respectively, while non-ferrous metals had a gain of 49.1 per cent to \$91.2m.

**19.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY (a) FROM QUEENSLAND, 1989-90
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal	467,552
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	225,859
Textile fibres	115,676
Non-ferrous metals	91,229
Other (c)	263,482
Total	1,163,798

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (c) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat which in 1989-90 was valued at \$457.2m or 45.3 per cent of all commodities exported to the United States. This was \$109.0m (31.3 per cent) higher than in 1988-89 and made the United States second, behind Japan, as the most important destination for Queensland meat.

19.10 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Meat and meat preparations	457,170
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	47,552
Other (b)	504,903
Total	1,009,625

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The Republic of Korea continued to develop as a major destination for Queensland exports during 1989-90. Coal increased by 14.4 per cent to remain the major commodity group with 33.8 per cent of the value of total exports to the Republic of Korea. Meat exports, particularly beef, have dramatically increased, going from \$27.8m in 1988-89 to \$73.2m in 1989-90, becoming the second largest commodity group.

19.11 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Coal	193,616
Meat and meat preparations	73,170
Textile fibres	52,990
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	45,471
Other (b)	206,959
Total	572,206

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Non-ferrous metals and coal are the prominent commodities exported to the United Kingdom. With values of \$267.0m and \$115.6m, they accounted for 80.0 per cent of all commodities exported to the United Kingdom in 1989-90.

19.12 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Non-ferrous metals	266,975
Coal	115,635
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	26,230
Other (b)	69,324
Total	478,164

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Foreign Imports

19.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Country	Value	
	1988-89	1989-90
Japan	961.1	960.5
United States	912.9	905.7
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	362.5	516.7
United Kingdom	157.8	209.9
New Zealand	185.1	204.0
Other	1,209.0	1,597.5
Total	3,788.4	4,394.3

Japan remained Queensland's major source of imports in 1989-90. Imports from Japan were steady at \$960.5m which was 21.9 per cent of the State's total value of imports, 3.5 per cent lower than 1988-89. The United States' share of total imports also decreased, from 24.1 per cent in 1988-89 to 20.6 per cent in 1989-90. The share of the EEC rose by 2.2 per cent to 11.8 per cent and that of the United Kingdom increased 0.6 per cent to 4.8 per cent. New Zealand's share fell 0.3 per cent to 4.6 per cent of total imports.

19.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	524,869
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	80,807
Rubber manufactures	61,218
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	43,275
General industrial machinery and equipment	43,018
Other (a)	207,322
Total	960,509

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased by 0.8 per cent to \$524.9m which was 54.6 per cent of the value of all commodities. Machinery, specialised for particular industries fell 9.0 per cent to \$80.8m.

19.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	137,946
Road vehicles	136,157
Aircraft	70,766
Power generating machinery and equipment	48,025
Other (a)	512,834
Total	905,728

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Major imports from the United States during 1989-90 comprised machinery, specialised for particular industries, \$137.9m, up 26.3 per cent and

road vehicles, \$136.2m, up 31.5 per cent from 1988-89. Imports of aircraft decreased 67.1 per cent to \$70.8m in 1989-90.

19.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (a) TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	75,823
Road vehicles	63,783
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	46,948
General industrial machinery and equipment	46,876
Other (b)	283,248
Total	516,678

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

Queensland continues to look to the EEC as a source of specialised machinery for industry. In 1989-90, the value of such equipment represented 14.7 per cent of all commodities imported from the EEC. Road vehicles increased dramatically by 84.4 per cent to \$63.8m in 1989-90.

19.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Chemicals and related products	45,447
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	28,886
Road vehicles	18,071
Antiques	8,487
Other (a)	109,029
Total	209,920

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The United Kingdom provides Queensland with a wide range of items. During 1989-90, chemicals and related products accounted for 21.6 per cent of the value of all commodities. Road vehicle imports were valued at \$18.1m (8.6 per cent of all commodities), down 4.0 per cent from 1988-89. Specialised machinery for industry increased by 150.5 per cent to \$28.9m in 1989-90.

The type of commodity being imported from New Zealand changed little during 1989-90. Paper and paper board, pulp and waste paper and wood were the major commodities and together they represented 33.6 per cent of the total value of all items from that country.

19.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (\$'000)

Commodity	Value
Paper and paperboard	39,223
Pulp and waste paper	17,929
Cork and wood	11,341
Other (a)	135,484
Total	203,977

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

19.1.4 Monitoring Trading Prices

The trade price indexes measure changes in the prices of goods leaving and entering Australia over a period of time. Prices are obtained from major exporters and importers of the selected commodities included in the indexes. Commodities are priced on the basis of free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of shipment and exclude customs duty, insurance, freight and excise.

The price series used relate to specific standards, grades, etc. of each selected item with the aim of monitoring price changes of representative goods of a constant quality.

19.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA (Base of Each Index: Year 1974-75 = 100)

Commodity group	Year		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Meat and meat preparations	370	373	381
Cereals and cereal preparations	120	119	145
Sugar and sugar preparations	94	91	111
Textile fibres and their wastes	273	434	457
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	292	293	327
Coal, coke and briquettes	295	243	239
All groups	243	265	283

(a) Selected divisions of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

All prices used in the indexes are expressed in Australian currency. Changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities sold or purchased in other than Australian dollars.

During 1990 the export price index was revised. The base was changed from 1974-75 = 100 to 1989-90 = 100 and the items within the index were classified according to the Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification. (Previously the Australian Export Commodity Classification had been used.) These changes in the method of compilation of the Index have made comparisons between the current Index series and the superseded series virtually impossible.

The export index items were selected on the basis of their values in 1988-89. They constituted 95 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period. During 1989-90 the all groups index rose 5.3 per cent.

The import price index items were selected on the basis of their import values in the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. The index covers either directly or indirectly about 98 per cent of imports of merchandise trade in 1980-81. The index items, i.e. the commodities whose prices are directly

represented in the index, constituted 84 per cent of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia in 1980-81. Prices of commodities constituting a further 14 per cent of merchandise imports in 1980-81 are assumed to move in a similar manner to those of the directly represented commodities which therefore carry appropriately increased weights in respect of indirectly represented commodities. The weights were allocated in accordance with the average value of imports of the relevant commodities (expressed in 1981-82 prices) over the 3 years ended June 1981.

**19.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a),
AUSTRALIA**
(Base of Each Index: Year 1981-82 = 100)

Commodity	Year		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	162.4	149.8	152.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	75.1	60.3	76.2
Chemicals and related materials	153.0	152.1	153.4
Manufactured articles classified chiefly by material	173.4	167.9	176.9
Machinery and transport equipment	191.9	177.0	181.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles and articles of non-monetary gold	178.7	167.8	175.8
All groups	162.0	151.6	159.1

(a) Selected groups of the Australian Import Commodity Classification.

The index shows that import prices rose for all of the groups as follows: food and live animals, 1.9 per cent; mineral fuels, lubricants, etc., 26.4 per cent; chemicals and related materials, 0.9 per cent; manufactured articles classified chiefly by material, 5.4 per cent; machinery and transport equipment, 2.3 per cent; miscellaneous manufactured articles and non-monetary gold articles, 4.8 per cent. The overall result was an increase of 4.9 per cent in the all groups index.

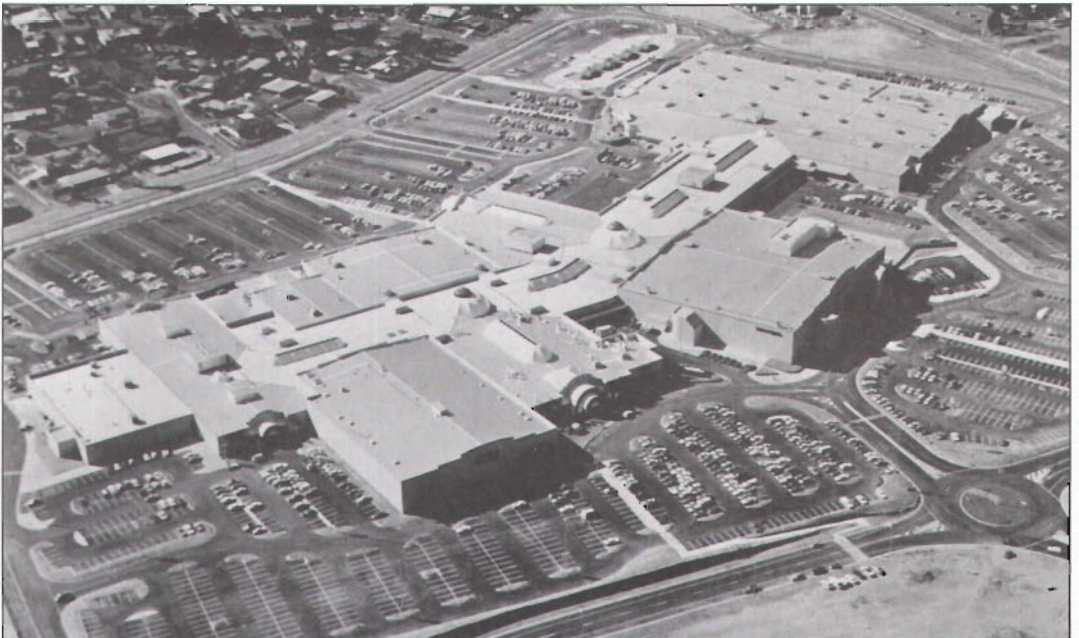
A comparison of the overall rates of change of the two indexes over the past year indicates a slight improvement in Australia's terms of trade.

19.2 RETAIL TRADE

Retailing in Queensland has experienced many social, economic and technological changes over the past 50 years. The competitive nature of the industry has ensured its ready adaptability to changing conditions.

19.2.1 History

One of the features of settlement in Queensland is decentralisation. There have long been well developed provincial population centres in this State, e.g. Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns. Most had their own local department stores during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. By the late 1950s, however, large national companies began



Logan Hyperdome Shopping Centre

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

taking over these establishments, and rationalisation (closing of some stores mainly in regional centres) began in the late 1960s, with the big wave of rationalisation occurring in the mid-1970s.

Prior to the 1950s shopping centres in Queensland were of the 'strip type' with shops fronting directly on to a roadway. This began to change when the first 'drive-in' shopping centre in Australia was established at Chermside in 1957. Development continued and accelerated with a spate of new suburban shopping centres being built during the 1970s.

Discount department stores appeared during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and this trend has continued. Shopping malls have also developed in recent years, contributing to a resurgence of specialised stores retailing items such as food, clothing and jewellery. The 1980s, in particular, have seen the emergence of a number of small 'chains' which have opened stores in the larger shopping centres.

Self-service

Self-service came into being during the 1940s when there was still a labour shortage after World War II and the cost of available labour was beginning to rise rapidly. 'Check-outs' were introduced at least 30 years ago, initially in food stores, and their use increased considerably with the growth of discount department stores in the 1970s. Check-out facilities can now be encountered in almost any type of store, although there are many specialty stores offering more personalised service to their customers.

Technology

Technological changes in the retail industry over recent years have included computerised ordering of stocks, scientific merchandise control, electronic cash registers and bar code readers, with electronic funds transfer (EFT) now being introduced.

Buying Groups

Because of the advantages of buying in bulk at lower prices, many small retailers have formed buying groups or joined organisations with centralised buying and distribution functions. Beginning with food stores and electrical goods stores, this development has now spread to most areas of retailing.

Franchising

Franchising, which has shown considerable growth since the late 1970s, is a form of marketing or distribution in which the franchisor grants the franchisee the right to sell the franchisor's product, use its name, adopt its methods or copy its symbols, trademarks or architecture. Franchisees are under far more control than members of a buying group and contracts may include clauses covering not only the product, but marketing, lay-out, presentation and a variety of other conditions.

Trading Hours

Following a trial period of extended trading hours for non-exempt shops in the Brisbane City heart, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland approved permanent extended trading hours in June 1989 for this area. The extended trading hours are not mandatory and shops trading on Sundays and certain holidays may only be staffed by persons who volunteer for work. Brisbane suburbs and other areas of Queensland have trading hours for non-exempt shops set to suit local requirements.

In the week before Christmas (in 1990, 18-24 December), trading is allowed until 9.00 p.m. each night excluding Saturdays and Sundays.

Exempt shops have unrestricted trading hours. Independent retail shops may trade without restrictions (excluding Christmas Day, Good Friday, Anzac Day before 1.00 p.m. and Labour Day if staff are employed). Food and grocery shops may trade on the above holidays.

19.2.2 Retail Trends

Overall, the retail industry in Queensland has grown relatively strongly between 1979-80 and 1985-86, years for which retail census information is available. In this period retail turnover (expressed in 1985-86 prices) increased by 33 per cent while between 30 June 1980 and 30 June 1986, the number of retail establishments and the total number of persons employed in the retail industry grew by 22 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

19.21 RETAIL INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Average turnover per establishment in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	5,859	8,828	+ 51
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	284	310	+ 9
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	358	414	+ 16
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	836	921	+ 10
Food stores	471	568	+ 21
Other retailers	227	240	+ 6
All industries	533	596	+ 12

Average turnover per establishment (for establishments operating during the entire year) for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$63,000 or 11.8 per cent compared with that for 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). By far the largest increase of over 50 per cent occurred in department and general stores

despite an actual decrease in the number of establishments during the period.

The average turnover per person employed for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$2,000 or 2 per cent compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). Department and general stores recorded the largest increase of 12 per cent in average turnover per person with an actual increase in employment of 7 per cent, while food stores recorded a decrease of 6 per cent with increases in employment and turnover of 32 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, during the period.

19.22 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per person employed in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	67	75	+12
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	72	79	+10
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	89	98	+10
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	153	168	+10
Food stores	77	72	-6
Other retailers	66	65	-2
All industries	96	98	+2

19.23 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER HEAD OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per head of population in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	368	424	+15
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	373	423	+13
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	224	327	+46
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	1,991	2,233	+12
Food stores	1,219	1,369	+12
Other retailers	341	393	+15
Total	4,515	5,169	+14

Average turnover per head of population in Queensland increased by \$654 or 14 per cent to \$5,169 for 1985-86 compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). The largest increase of 46 per cent occurred for the household appliance and domestic hardware group, although the 1985-86 value of \$327 is still the lowest of all industry groups. All

other groups registered increases of between 12 per cent and 15 per cent with the motor vehicle group still showing the highest turnover per head of population of \$2,233.

19.2.3 Retail Prices

Prices of goods and services remain a focus of much concern within the community. Virtually all members of society find themselves affected to some extent by changes in retail prices.

19.24 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	Unit	1984-85		1989-90		Increase %
		cents	cents	cents	cents	
Groceries, etc.						
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	86	115			34
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	74	110			49
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	500 g pkt	132	220			67
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	141	210			49
Peaches	825 g can	114	168			47
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	126	199			58
Tea	250 g pkt	142	150			6
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	363	456			26
Dairy produce						
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	77	92			19
Butter	500 g	143	182			27
Fresh vegetables						
Potatoes	1 kg	41	100			144
Onions	1 kg	66	118			79
Meat						
Rump steak	1 kg	749	1024			37
Silverside, corned	1 kg	488	615			26
Lamb, leg	1 kg	437	561			28
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	514	668			30
Pork, leg	1 kg	477	585			23
Sausages	1 kg	302	432			43

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of each financial year.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Within the food group, potatoes and onions are the items that have risen most significantly; between 1984-85 and 1989-90 the average prices for potatoes and onions rose 144 and 79 per cent, respectively. Food items that have risen the least were tea and milk which rose by 6 and 19 per cent, respectively, over the same period.

Since 1984-85, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area have risen by just under 45 per cent, which is a lower rise than that in all other capital cities except Canberra and Darwin. However, between 1988-89 and 1989-90 consumer prices have risen more in Brisbane than in most other capital cities with only Sydney, Melbourne and Perth being higher.

In Brisbane, health and personal care prices have increased the most since 1984-85 followed by tobacco and alcohol prices. However, between 1988-89

and 1989-90 clothing prices showed the lowest increase rising by 4.7 per cent, significantly lower than the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index while housing prices showed the highest increases rising by 13.2 per cent.

19.25 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

City	1984-85 to 1989-90	1988-89 to 1989-90
Sydney	49.3	8.2
Melbourne	47.4	8.4
Brisbane	44.5	7.5
Adelaide	45.1	7.1
Perth	48.2	8.4
Hobart	45.7	7.0
Canberra	44.2	7.4
Darwin	40.6	6.2

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

19.26 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE (per cent)

Group	1984-85 to 1989-90	1988-89 to 1989-90
Food	39.3	6.2
Clothing	42.5	4.7
Housing	41.4	13.2
Household equipment and operation	40.9	5.1
Transportation	45.1	7.4
Tobacco and alcohol	57.4	10.5
Health and personal care	60.4	7.4
Recreation and education	46.2	6.0
All groups	44.5	7.5

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

19.3 SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The services sector is an important part of the national economy due to its substantial growth over recent times and its significant small business content. Because of this it has attracted considerable attention in recent years.

Quantitative data on this sector are scarce but a series of surveys in respect of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is addressing this information gap. As service industries have previously only been surveyed in part, the degree of growth for many of these industries cannot be measured. However, comparable data are available for some industries within the services sector.

Service industries in Queensland (for which comparable data are available) have shown a mixture of growth and decline between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Industry groups showing the greatest growth since 1979-80, in terms of turnover at 1986-87 prices, are hairdressers and beauty salons with an 80 per cent increase and accommodation, up 68 per cent. Strong growth has also been shown in cafes and restaurants with a 26 per cent increase

and hotels, etc., 19 per cent. The industry group which has shown the greatest decline, in terms of 1986-87 prices, is the motion picture theatres where turnover decreased 25 per cent over the period.

19.27 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover in 1986-87 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1986-87
	1979-80	1986-87	
	\$m	\$m	
Motion picture theatres	47.2	35.2	- 25
Cafes and restaurants	278.6	351.6	+ 26
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	998.5	1,183.9	+ 19
Accommodation	293.8	494.8	+ 68
Licensed clubs	232.3	229.6	- 1
Laundries and dry cleaners	45.6	44.6	- 2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	76.4	137.9	+ 80
Motor vehicle hire (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	27.0	n.a.

(a) Turnover figures by State are not available.

19.28 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Persons employed at 30 June		Percentage change, 1980 to 1987
	1980	1987	
Motion picture theatres	1,079	667	- 38
Cafes and restaurants	8,080	12,140	+ 50
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	15,239	16,992	+ 12
Accommodation	8,227	11,442	+ 39
Licensed clubs	4,486	4,632	+ 3
Laundries and dry cleaners	1,624	1,649	+ 2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	4,512	6,664	+ 48
Motor vehicle hire	n.a.	674	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	1,412	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	656	n.a.

19.29 PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88

Industry group	Turnover	Persons employed
		at 30 June
	\$m	No.
Real estate agents	384	5,296
Architectural services	113	2,415
Surveying services	74	1,882
Engineering and technical services	282	4,895
Legal services	474	5,781
Accounting services	278	3,974
Computing services	94	1,722
Advertising services	392	1,688
Debt collecting and credit reporting services	15	290
Pest control services	19	463
Cleaning services	69	5,368
Security/protection and business services, n.e.c.	88	2,725

Source: Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics (8662.0).

Employment in service industries within Queensland showed similar trends between 1979-80 and 1986-87 with cafes and restaurants having the largest increase of 50 per cent. Hairdressers and beauty salons also showed a significant increase of 48 per cent as did the accommodation industry with a 39 per cent increase. Hotels experienced a 12 per cent increase during the period. The motion picture theatre industry was the only one to show a decrease in employment, dropping by 38 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87.

Professional and business services were first surveyed in 1987-88 and therefore no comparable data are available.

19.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

Retail Industry: Details of Operations (8622.3), irregular

Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics (8623.3), irregular

Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics (8626.3), irregular

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

Exports (5432.0), monthly

Imports (5433.0), monthly

Consumer Price Index (6401.0), quarterly

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0), quarterly

Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly

Import Price Index (6414.0), quarterly

Retail Industry: Summary of Operations (8613.0), irregular

Retail Industry: Details of Operations (8622.0), irregular

Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries Summary of Operations (8650.0), irregular

Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics (8662.0), irregular

**SUMMARY OF
QUEENSLAND STATISTICS**

Since 1860

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure (d)		
	Taxation (all funds) (a) (b)	From Australian Govern- ment (a) (c)	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund (d)	Trust funds (d)	All receipts (d)	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust funds	All expend- iture
	\$'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
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
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	(f) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(f) 130,040	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(f) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(f) 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	(f) 245,636	127,915	474,551	245,582	(f) 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	(g) 376,987	355,120	(g) 732,107	(g) 376,017	348,442	(g) 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	120,597	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	310,573	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	397,131	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77	471,613	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156
1977-78	536,800	1,468,570	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155
1978-79	581,500	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693
1979-80	649,000	1,710,571	2,206,954	2,263,384	4,470,338	2,207,893	2,143,272	4,351,165
1980-81	805,800	1,945,446	2,604,036	2,655,687	5,259,723	2,604,010	2,509,450	5,113,460
1981-82	958,700	2,208,200	3,276,756	3,361,952	6,638,708	3,276,926	3,119,235	6,396,161
1982-83	1,039,700	2,534,400	3,690,187	4,275,359	7,965,546	3,690,956	3,958,567	7,649,523
1983-84	1,160,400	r 2,983,900	4,212,842	5,362,082	9,574,924	4,211,919	4,905,259	9,117,178
1984-85	1,297,900	3,261,600	4,681,674	6,223,138	10,904,812	4,682,431	5,836,479	10,518,910
1985-86	1,373,700	3,471,900	5,190,941	8,765,380	13,956,321	5,190,727	9,491,849	14,682,576
1986-87	r 1,509,800	r 3,771,100	5,649,027	10,645,387	16,294,414	5,648,701	9,985,224	15,633,925
1987-88	r 1,906,800	r 3,992,600	6,308,439	8,940,270	15,248,709	6,270,304	8,584,748	14,855,052
1988-89	2,412,075	4,093,300	7,164,218	11,492,341	18,656,559	9,295,726	10,954,324	20,250,050

(a) Financial assistance grants are included with taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated according to the *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics* (1217.0). (b) Changes in classification occurred in 1977-78, 1980-81 and 1981-82. (c) 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. (d) Gross amounts.

FINANCE STATISTICS

State gross public debt at 30 June

Gross loan expenditure	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund	Local government revenue (e)	Year
	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
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
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	2,021,649	8.27	2,280	796,638	1980-81
288,799	2,110,171	1,899	2,112,070	9.12	1,540	938,026	1981-82
297,681	2,196,256	1,645	2,197,901	9.77	1,439	1,080,092	1982-83
334,399	2,290,573	378	2,290,951	9.81	125	1,253,582	1983-84
331,251	2,375,923	189	2,376,112	9.99	707	1,405,818	1984-85
360,868	2,459,161	—	2,459,161	10.32	2,313	1,507,444	1985-86
368,323	2,477,509	—	2,477,509	10.76	2,678	1,647,532	1986-87
368,634	2,444,925	—	2,444,925	10.55	599	1,768,066	1987-88
377,591	2,420,275	—	2,420,275	11.02	2,514	1,982,521	1988-89

i.e. not adjusted for inter-fund transfers. (c) Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. (f) Excluding amounts transferred from trust funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (g) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (\$m)

Year	Trading banks (a)			Savings banks deposits at 30 June (a) (c)	Type of financial commitment			
	Advances (b) (c)	Deposits (b) (c)	Weekly transactions (d)		Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
1859-60	0.8	0.4	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	4.4	1.6	n.a.	(e) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2.4	2.2	n.a.	(e) 0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	6.3	5.8	n.a.	(e) 1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	8.8	7.2	n.a.	(e) 1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	23.9	14.4	n.a.	(e) 2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	34.6	19.7	n.a.	(e) 3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	31.3	21.6	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	25.6	26.3	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06	26.0	26.6	1.2	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11	30.3	39.3	2.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16	37.0	48.3	3.7	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	46.6	57.8	6.2	37.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	67.3	86.3	7.4	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31	64.2	87.5	5.9	44.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36	76.2	87.0	7.1	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41	83.0	106.9	9.5	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46	63.9	215.8	14.3	180.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51	181.6	351.0	78.0	197.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56	271.4	397.6	112.1	265.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-61	307.7	476.7	163.8	374.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961-62	315.8	506.1	164.4	411.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962-63	331.0	549.3	185.1	470.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963-64	348.0	625.3	213.2	542.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964-65	403.5	667.8	232.9	593.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965-66	426.6	710.0	232.5	637.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966-67	540.9	754.5	256.9	700.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967-68	499.8	805.5	289.2	757.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	534.3	871.8	325.3	819.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	580.3	917.3	364.7	875.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	615.4	979.1	405.0	943.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	670.3	1,120.8	459.1	1,052.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	929.8	1,566.6	597.5	1,319.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	1,187.9	1,845.9	753.4	1,428.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	1,247.6	2,148.9	817.9	1,618.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	1,483.3	2,335.5	1,027.4	1,940.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	1,678.2	2,712.6	1,230.7	2,148.7	641.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	1,940.4	2,969.1	1,385.1	2,446.5	698.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	2,145.5	3,393.0	1,517.7	2,713.3	905.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	2,509.2	3,934.8	1,883.0	2,884.6	976.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	2,817.8	4,896.3	2,356.0	3,232.3	1,106.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	3,308.7	5,590.3	3,029.6	3,463.3	1,135.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	4,096.3	5,886.6	3,567.3	4,136.1	1,232.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	4,878.8	6,067.8	4,648.7	4,708.6	1,794.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	6,123.1	6,833.6	5,772.1	5,029.3	2,083.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	6,823.8	7,645.1	6,246.9	5,238.4	1,561.1	2,358.6	6,463.2	990.4
1986-87	7,136.7	7,949.8	7,349.6	5,813.3	1,666.3	2,336.9	7,576.8	904.8
1987-88	7,642.5	8,672.1	9,744.2	7,129.2	2,917.2	3,015.1	10,655.2	1,096.0
1988-89	9,321.0	10,197.0	11,152.9	9,687.0	3,442.1	3,438.5	12,738.5	1,470.7
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,150.0	3,603.9	8,693.2	1,325.4

(a) From January 1990, changes to the *Banking Act 1959* removed the distinction between savings and trading banks. (b) Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). (c) From January 1989 data are not comparable with those for previous periods due to changes in reporting arrangements. (d) From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). (e) Calendar year ended 6 months later than the financial year shown.

SUMMARY OF LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police force at end of year (a)	Prisoners in jail at end of year (b)		Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (e)	Higher education students (f)
		Males	Females					
1860	n.a.	28	6	30	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n.a.	206	17	89	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1915	(g) 1,293	416	34	351	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1920	(g) 1,215	329	16	203	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	1,661	1,925	174,319	1,090
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	1,625	1,914	163,396	1,902
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,623	1,746	164,365	2,224
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	1,686	1,810	198,755	4,245
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	1,789	1,845	249,335	4,527
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	1,789	1,827	308,998	8,700
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	1,787	1,801	316,800	9,525
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	1,802	1,783	325,869	10,507
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	1,798	1,776	332,818	11,466
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,793	1,729	340,583	12,424
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,798	1,686	347,380	13,581
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,808	1,667	357,576	14,821
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,806	1,649	368,385	15,253
1968-69	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,822	1,606	375,741	15,317
1969-70	3,221	1,185	22	1,402	1,882	1,590	383,234	15,773
1970-71	3,197	1,218	18	1,727	1,969	1,578	387,745	17,584
1971-72	3,353	1,410	29	1,758	2,026	1,573	392,883	18,949
1972-73	3,518	1,547	27	1,812	2,085	1,568	399,569	18,591
1973-74	3,770	1,376	25	1,610	2,155	1,567	407,582	18,815
1974-75	3,949	1,462	21	1,803	2,214	1,562	414,179	20,701
1975-76	4,034	1,536	30	1,966	2,250	1,540	422,522	20,047
1976-77	4,230	1,498	23	1,008	2,289	1,540	429,694	20,904
1977-78	4,233	1,597	37	891	2,346	1,554	437,941	21,513
1978-79	4,132	1,697	43	946	2,446	1,584	444,045	21,958
1979-80	4,387	1,686	53	1,143	2,518	1,597	450,575	21,721
1980-81	4,554	1,733	49	1,243	2,605	1,617	460,927	22,249
1981-82	4,543	1,661	45	1,263	2,719	1,626	472,840	22,392
1982-83	4,869	1,728	45	1,434	2,830	1,636	481,568	22,528
1983-84	4,899	1,850	38	1,784	2,928	1,672	486,297	22,867
1984-85	4,984	1,925	74	2,177	2,968	1,689	489,600	23,670
1985-86	5,145	2,126	79	2,538	3,046	1,698	491,160	23,996
1986-87	5,381	2,261	88	2,619	3,233	1,712	495,059	25,359
1987-88	5,322	2,304	114	2,795	3,352	1,709	503,080	25,495
1988-89	5,573	2,335	119	2,836	3,483	1,700	513,856	27,816
1989-90	5,882	2,367	115	3,032	3,621	1,711	521,306	77,325

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms and theatres from 1970-71; caterers' licences from 1976-77; airport licences from 1977-78; vigneron-vintners and tourist park licences from 1980-81; cultural centres from 1982-83 and historic inn licences from 1983-84. (d) From 1983-84 including non-government special schools. (e) Excluding enrolments at preschools; including students at business colleges until 1931-32; net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at August from 1951 and at July from 1980; full-time students only from 1983-84. (f) Enrolment for year ended middle of financial year shown; University students only until 1988-89. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	April 1861	March 1901	At 30 June			
			1933	1947	1954	1961
Persons	30,059	503,266	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
Males	18,121	280,092	497,217	567,471	676,252	774,579
Females	11,938	223,174	450,317	538,944	642,007	744,249
Masculinity (b)	151.8	125.5	110.4	105.3	105.3	104.1
Age distribution (years) (c)						
0-9	8,677	126,163	178,568	214,301	286,456	324,056
10-19	4,230	106,136	183,460	171,038	200,006	274,029
20-29	7,295	90,499	163,358	176,983	190,278	191,874
30-39	5,215	76,199	140,485	167,648	192,618	204,271
40-49	3,040	50,613	120,760	137,727	166,570	189,037
50-59	1,235	29,667	78,051	116,014	126,197	146,276
60-69	295	17,560	52,336	75,493	96,441	109,051
70 and over	72	6,429	30,516	47,211	59,693	80,234
Religion						
Christian						
Anglican (d)	13,419	185,023	331,972	388,621	454,095	486,315
Baptist	—	12,252	14,991	16,399	20,113	22,254
Catholic (e)	7,676	120,663	209,315	254,988	316,962	372,350
Church of Christ	—	—	5,020	5,717	6,751	7,627
Congregational	700	9,763	8,669	8,546	9,086	9,166
Methodist	1,435	46,556	87,909	124,322	146,456	165,556
Presbyterian	3,700	57,615	106,813	121,604	151,586	173,316
Protestant (undefined)	2,319	2,994	10,179	9,543	10,175	10,149
Salvation Army	—	5,540	4,497	5,734	7,124	8,318
Uniting Church (f)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	—	31,369	32,307	39,853	61,337	78,112
Total	29,249	471,775	811,672	975,327	1,183,685	1,333,163
Non-Christian	454	19,861	2,201	1,915	2,409	2,694
Indefinite	43	2,967	1,896	2,959	2,397	3,084
No religion	—	7,718	1,932	4,104	3,777	4,546
Not stated	313	945	129,833	122,110	125,991	175,341
Marital status						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	10,792	184,486	271,433	297,800	394,021	475,858
15 years and over	8,716	155,789	271,479	253,095	255,767	282,206
Total	19,508	340,275	542,912	550,895	649,788	758,064
Married	9,891	145,081	356,445	473,404	577,780	656,088
Separated not divorced	—	—	—	17,551	17,902	21,406
Divorced	—	145	1,601	5,613	7,677	9,585
Widowed	647	17,188	42,104	55,515	63,497	73,685
Not stated	13	577	4,472	3,437	1,615	—
Birthplace						
Australia	9,785	328,573	787,718	992,178	1,160,595	1,341,069
New Zealand	31	1,571	4,033	3,905	4,612	5,770
United Kingdom and Ireland	16,700	126,159	120,482	82,463	92,951	93,329
Netherlands	—	62	307	351	5,232	9,556
Germany	2,124	13,163	6,983	3,839	6,785	8,470
Italy	—	845	8,355	8,541	16,795	20,000
Other Europe	56	8,044	10,738	8,826	21,962	26,895
Asia	657	13,499	4,883	2,925	4,963	7,412
Other	706	11,350	4,035	3,387	4,364	6,327
Not stated (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (g) Included with Australian born.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	At 30 June				
	1966	1971	1976 (b)	1981	1986
Persons	1,682,688	1,827,065	2,037,194	2,295,123	2,587,315
Males	853,541	921,665	1,024,609	1,153,404	1,295,630
Females	829,147	905,400	1,012,584	1,141,719	1,291,685
Masculinity (c)	102.9	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.3
Age distribution (years) (d)					
0-9	349,385	358,004	380,173	382,362	399,060
10-19	318,567	343,266	375,481	403,434	442,150
20-29	226,676	277,540	329,776	381,794	424,195
30-39	199,008	207,719	255,090	333,645	398,503
40-49	202,863	213,142	212,290	232,911	296,203
50-59	171,507	185,368	202,894	225,689	231,268
60-69	119,987	136,603	161,638	188,178	214,867
70 and over	94,695	105,423	119,853	147,110	181,069
Religion					
Christian					
Anglican (e)	529,257	544,432	560,873	601,537	640,867
Baptist	26,870	28,329	29,919	34,323	39,099
Catholic (f)	427,859	467,203	494,344	554,912	628,906
Church of Christ	9,062	10,196	10,542	12,842	15,067
Congregational	9,949	9,627	8,045	3,616	2,878
Methodist	180,160	182,887	179,344	86,750	(g)
Presbyterian	190,343	192,079	179,074	132,525	120,239
Protestant (undefined)	10,957	23,190	20,693	24,343	24,955
Salvation Army	9,044	10,608	11,164	12,952	14,907
Uniting Church (h)	..	..	..	146,898	255,287
Other	93,305	113,260	131,759	163,259	210,419
Total	1,486,806	1,581,811	1,625,757	1,773,957	1,952,624
Non-Christian	3,325	4,066	6,142	9,989	17,544
Indefinite	4,895	3,945	7,238	11,299	10,088
No religion	11,101	110,629	154,548	229,629	303,090
Not stated	176,561	126,614	243,508	270,249	303,969
Marital status					
Never married					
Under 15 years of age	513,322	540,080	571,963	587,357	620,574
15 years and over	320,470	327,469	367,018	453,506	551,703
Total	833,792	867,549	938,981	1,040,863	1,172,277
Married	727,999	820,826	926,398	1,029,825	1,140,431
Separated not divorced	23,879	27,003	38,501	45,950	55,290
Divorced	11,859	16,231	30,022	60,245	91,566
Widowed	85,159	95,456	103,291	118,240	127,751
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
Birthplace					
Australia	1,480,832	1,595,572	1,771,115	1,932,810	2,162,995
New Zealand	7,608	13,333	17,753	48,073	61,246
United Kingdom and Ireland	106,112	120,595	135,435	147,083	158,949
Netherlands	9,868	9,935	10,683	12,914	14,272
Germany	9,026	9,496	10,896	12,767	15,780
Italy	20,272	19,280	18,875	17,956	17,418
Other Europe	29,027	31,847	34,473	38,240	43,472
Asia	9,330	12,052	15,818	24,196	37,917
Other	10,613	14,955	22,146	28,943	39,655
Not stated (i)	—	—	—	32,141	35,611

(a) Including full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) This Census was processed on a sample basis and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (e) Previously referred to as Church of England. (f) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (g) Included with Uniting Church. (h) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (i) Prior to 1981 included with Australian born.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1985	1989	1990 p		1985	1989	1990 p
Albert Shire	86,060	130,165	139,841	Fitzroy Shire	6,340	7,214	7,475
Allora Shire	2,010	2,200	2,241	Flinders Shire	2,820	2,907	2,892
Aramac Shire	1,080	1,062	1,052	Gatton Shire	12,130	13,217	13,605
Atherton Shire	8,310	9,336	9,728	Gayndah Shire	2,920	2,812	2,801
Aurukun Shire	970	1,069	1,104	Gladstone City	23,650	23,025	23,113
Balonne Shire	5,100	5,160	5,195	Glengallan Shire	3,700	3,827	3,837
Banana Shire	16,490	17,076	17,021	Gold Coast City	118,010	135,408	138,061
Barcaldine Shire	1,840	1,803	1,795	Gooburrum Shire	5,710	6,511	6,914
Barcoo Shire	530	462	454	Goondiwindi Town	4,050	4,300	4,390
Bauhinia Shire	2,450	2,381	2,361	Gympie City	11,270	11,292	11,358
Beaudesert Shire	24,680	32,625	35,361	Herberton Shire	4,370	4,897	5,115
Belyando Shire	11,080	11,947	12,029	Hervey Bay City	17,740	23,412	25,485
Bendemere Shire	1,160	1,126	1,118	Hinchinbrook Shire	13,550	13,313	13,270
Biggenden Shire	1,540	1,647	1,663	Ilfracombe Shire	330	309	321
Blackall Shire	2,150	2,137	2,122	Inglewood Shire	3,030	2,968	2,986
Boonah Shire	5,970	6,319	6,474	Ipswich City	74,100	75,283	75,955
Booringa Shire	2,280	2,241	2,228	Isis Shire	3,980	4,252	4,440
Boulia Shire	590	550	540	Isisford Shire	420	349	339
Bowen Shire	14,130	13,679	13,646	Jericho Shire	1,140	1,032	1,019
Brisbane City	736,900	744,828	749,527	Johnstone Shire	17,160	17,646	17,840
Broadsound Shire	8,330	8,982	9,164	Jondaryan Shire	9,460	10,247	10,511
Bulloo Shire	550	607	615	Kilcoy Shire	2,590	2,887	3,029
Bundaberg City	32,350	33,024	33,300	Kilkivan Shire	2,700	2,791	2,827
Bungil Shire	2,120	2,026	2,031	Kingaroy Shire	10,000	10,509	10,720
Burdekin Shire	18,420	18,196	18,242	Kolan Shire	2,620	2,805	2,900
Burke Shire	1,340	1,377	1,369	Laidley Shire	6,980	7,810	8,198
Caboolture Shire	44,850	61,832	66,701	Livingstone Shire	14,810	16,393	16,889
Cairns City	39,310	42,839	43,681	Logan City	114,480	142,222	148,320
Calliope Shire	9,760	10,314	10,673	Longreach Shire	3,980	4,043	4,027
Caloundra City (a)	34,210	44,992	48,304	Mackay City	22,670	22,583	22,740
Cambooya Shire	2,540	2,805	2,899	Mareeba Shire	15,440	16,681	17,070
Cardwell Shire	7,790	8,397	8,609	Maroochy Shire	59,090	70,715	73,434
Carpentaria Shire	3,160	3,187	3,177	Maryborough City	22,640	23,026	23,286
Charters Towers City	8,120	8,592	8,757	McKinlay Shire	1,380	1,331	1,319
Chinchilla Shire	5,760	5,809	5,817	Millmerran Shire	3,120	3,161	3,161
Clifton Shire	2,380	2,416	2,428	Mirani Shire	4,800	4,918	4,929
Cloncurry Shire	3,170	3,527	3,602	Miriam Vale Shire	1,850	2,201	2,351
Cook Shire (b)	7,140	7,398	7,445	Monto Shire	3,280	3,171	3,166
Crow's Nest Shire	5,460	6,296	6,591	Moreton Shire	36,180	45,762	48,362
Croydon Shire	300	336	336	Mornington Shire	880	929	942
Dalby Town	9,720	9,727	9,727	Mount Isa City	24,520	24,023	23,935
Dalrymple Shire	3,860	4,131	4,139	Mount Morgan Shire	3,210	3,177	3,162
Diamantina Shire	280	251	243	Mulgrave Shire	37,790	48,344	50,322
Douglas Shire	6,050	8,274	8,520	Mundubbera Shire	2,370	2,256	2,261
Duaringa Shire	10,310	10,614	10,597	Murgon Shire	4,670	4,640	4,630
Eacham Shire	5,060	5,835	6,094	Murilla Shire	3,120	3,057	3,052
Eidsvold Shire	1,230	1,164	1,149	Murweh Shire	5,460	5,332	5,287
Emerald Shire	9,160	9,646	9,652	Nanango Shire	5,400	6,125	6,487
Esk Shire	9,240	10,210	10,719	Nebo Shire	2,380	2,340	2,415
Etheridge Shire	1,020	1,158	1,173	Noosa Shire	17,990	23,496	25,094

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1985	1989	1990 p		1985	1989	1990 p
Paroo Shire	2,650	2,678	2,678	Tiaro Shire	2,540	2,738	2,834
Peak Downs Shire	3,000	3,207	3,866	Toowoomba City	76,850	81,071	82,438
Perry Shire	330	332	341	Torres Shire	6,810	7,332	7,525
Pine Rivers Shire	74,540	86,023	89,680	Townsville City	81,800	83,339	84,138
Pioneer Shire	35,300	37,795	38,617	Waggamba Shire	2,710	2,668	2,651
Pittsworth Shire	4,040	4,164	4,240	Wambo Shire	5,530	5,424	5,411
Quilpie Shire	1,390	1,329	1,314	Warroo Shire	1,260	1,179	1,175
Redcliffe City	45,850	48,123	48,808	Warwick City	10,010	10,408	10,488
Redland Shire	56,830	75,395	79,891	Whitsunday Shire (c)	9,480	11,535	11,963
Richmond Shire	1,250	1,176	1,156	Widgee Shire	13,280	15,355	16,104
Rockhampton City	57,060	58,890	59,505	Winton Shire	1,810	1,729	1,721
Roma Town	6,560	6,918	6,991	Wondai Shire	3,880	3,983	4,025
Rosalie Shire	6,420	7,252	7,506	Woocoo Shire	2,600	3,053	3,212
Rosenthal Shire	1,890	1,948	2,020	Woongarra Shire	11,360	13,735	14,701
Sarina Shire	7,360	7,922	8,035				
Stanthorpe Shire	9,600	9,815	9,948				
Tambo Shire	710	643	621				
Tara Shire	3,680	3,788	3,829				
Taroom Shire	3,250	3,196	3,173				
Thuringowa City	28,090	36,144	37,837				
				Queensland (d)	2,571,200	2,834,097	2,906,838

(a) Prior to 1988-89, Landsborough Shire. (b) Including Weipa Town. (c) Prior to 1988-89, Proserpine Shire. (d) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	Mean for year ended 31		Population at 31 December			Year ended 31 December				
	At 30 June	December	Persons	Males	Females	Masculinity (b)	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (c)	Annual increase rate (d)
1860	n.a.	25,788	28,056	16,817	11,239	149.6	758	3,778	4,536	..
1865	n.a.	80,250	86,921	53,292	33,629	158.5	1,799	11,544	13,343	25.4
1870	n.a.	112,217	115,272	69,221	46,051	150.3	3,260	2,851	6,111	5.8
1875	n.a.	161,724	169,105	102,161	66,944	152.6	2,602	12,160	14,762	8.0
1880	n.a.	208,130	211,040	124,013	87,027	142.5	5,179	641	5,820	4.5
1885	n.a.	309,134	316,681	186,866	129,815	143.9	5,437	9,657	15,094	8.5
1890	n.a.	386,803	392,116	223,252	168,864	132.2	9,769	858	10,627	4.4
1895	n.a.	436,528	443,064	248,865	194,199	128.1	9,722	3,351	13,073	2.5
1900	n.a.	490,081	493,847	274,684	219,163	125.3	9,054	-1,522	7,532	2.2
1905	529,454	528,928	531,482	291,807	239,675	121.8	8,123	-1,576	6,547	1.5
1910	594,734	591,591	599,016	325,513	273,503	119.0	10,425	10,746	21,171	2.4
1915	696,222	692,699	685,067	366,047	319,020	114.7	12,604	-9,336	3,268	2.7
1920	748,660	745,957	750,624	396,555	354,069	112.0	12,309	2,177	14,486	1.8
1925	840,621	836,844	844,842	444,330	400,512	110.9	12,738	10,020	22,758	2.4
1930	912,112	910,319	916,736	481,559	435,177	110.7	11,484	3,116	14,600	1.6
1935	968,401	966,654	971,297	508,348	462,949	109.8	8,837	2,616	11,453	1.2
1940	1,027,961	1,026,541	1,031,452	536,712	494,740	108.5	11,209	148	11,357	1.2
1945	1,077,124	1,076,610	1,084,864	556,829	528,035	105.5	17,254	-645	16,609	1.0
1950	1,196,185	1,191,081	1,205,418	620,329	585,089	106.0	18,629	16,470	35,099	2.1
1955	1,350,017	1,344,445	1,358,858	696,544	662,314	105.2	21,045	12,332	33,377	2.5
1960	1,495,927	1,491,114	1,502,286	766,448	735,838	104.2	22,843	2,282	25,125	1.7
1961	1,527,514	1,516,334	1,540,251	784,711	755,540	103.9	23,881	14,084	37,965	2.5
1962	1,550,982	1,551,249	1,562,845	795,010	767,835	103.5	22,490	104	22,594	1.5
1963	1,577,867	1,578,309	1,595,446	810,535	784,911	103.3	22,664	9,937	32,601	2.1
1964	1,610,698	1,610,809	1,626,525	825,775	800,750	103.1	20,461	10,618	31,079	1.9
1965	1,644,534	1,644,028	1,659,423	841,926	817,497	103.0	19,433	13,465	32,898	2.0
1966	1,674,324	1,674,151	1,687,062	854,986	832,076	102.8	18,003	9,636	27,639	1.7
1967	1,699,982	1,701,047	1,715,803	868,549	847,254	102.5	19,956	8,785	28,741	1.7
1968	1,728,996	1,730,614	1,747,724	883,587	864,137	102.3	19,112	12,809	31,921	1.9
1969	1,763,087	1,764,206	1,779,690	898,857	880,833	102.0	20,790	11,176	31,966	1.8
1970	1,792,743	1,795,394	1,812,784	914,631	898,153	101.8	20,475	12,619	33,094	1.9
1971	1,851,485	1,844,386	1,874,930	944,899	930,031	101.6	23,631	34,844	62,146	3.4
1972	1,898,478	1,898,942	1,924,658	970,145	954,513	101.6	22,653	19,729	49,728	2.7
1973	1,951,951	1,952,285	1,981,634	998,847	982,787	101.6	21,335	27,829	56,976	3.0
1974	2,008,340	2,007,472	2,032,973	1,024,704	1,008,269	101.6	19,724	23,565	51,339	2.6
1975	2,051,362	2,051,820	2,072,325	1,043,639	1,028,686	101.5	19,982	11,279	39,352	1.9
1976	2,092,375	2,091,743	2,110,431	1,061,986	1,048,445	101.3	18,004	13,738	38,106	1.8
1977	2,129,839	2,130,182	2,151,026	1,081,423	1,069,603	101.1	18,527	17,451	40,595	1.9
1978	2,172,047	2,172,269	2,191,586	1,101,246	1,090,340	101.0	17,963	17,770	40,560	1.9
1979	2,214,771	2,215,258	2,239,699	1,124,997	1,114,702	100.9	18,857	23,858	48,113	2.2
1980	2,265,935	2,267,615	2,301,702	1,156,231	1,145,471	100.9	18,605	37,632	62,003	2.8
1981	2,345,208	2,345,236	2,387,943	1,200,504	1,187,439	101.1	21,898	59,376	86,241	3.7
1982	2,424,586	2,424,221	2,456,475	1,235,548	1,220,927	101.2	22,589	41,665	68,532	2.9
1983	2,482,282	2,481,388	2,503,285	1,259,140	1,244,145	101.2	25,029	17,507	46,810	1.9
1984	2,523,859	2,524,646	2,547,078	1,281,035	1,266,043	101.2	23,041	16,360	43,793	1.7
1985	2,571,218	2,571,491	2,597,100	1,306,321	1,290,779	101.2	21,808	23,976	50,022	2.0
1986	2,624,595	2,623,771	2,649,694	1,332,348	1,317,346	101.1	22,510	28,366	52,594	2.0
1987	2,676,765	2,677,166	2,706,643	1,359,163	1,347,480	100.9	20,504	36,445	56,949	2.1
1988 r	2,743,765	2,745,818	2,785,707	1,397,811	1,387,896	100.7	(e) 21,752	57,312	79,064	2.9
1989	2,834,097	2,832,463	2,871,043	1,440,705	1,430,338	100.7	(e) 21,558	63,778	85,336	3.1

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1961 except for "natural increase" which excludes Aboriginal people prior to 1962. Estimated population changed in 1971 from a census count basis to a usual residence basis. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) After 1970, discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (d) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months; for the years prior to 1951, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous 5 years. (e) Calculated at a more preliminary stage of processing in order to compile the population estimates at the end of the period. Figures may therefore vary from the difference between registered births and deaths shown separately in the publication.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS (a)

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 mean population				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
1860	1,236	478	278	n.a.	47.93	18.54	10.78	n.a.	141	114.08
1865	3,532	1,733	1,074	n.a.	44.01	21.60	13.38	n.a.	580	164.21
1870	4,905	1,645	879	n.a.	43.71	14.66	7.83	n.a.	526	107.24
1875	6,706	4,104	1,487	n.a.	41.47	25.38	9.19	n.a.	1,025	152.85
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547	2	39.38	14.50	7.43	0.01	865	105.54
1885	11,672	6,235	2,842	1	37.76	20.17	9.19	—	1,733	148.47
1890	15,407	5,638	3,195	8	39.83	14.58	8.26	0.02	1,548	100.47
1895	14,874	5,152	2,821	4	34.07	11.80	6.46	0.01	1,356	91.17
1900	14,801	5,747	3,371	12	30.20	11.73	6.88	0.02	1,456	98.37
1905	13,626	5,503	3,173	4	25.76	10.40	6.00	0.01	1,029	75.52
1910	16,169	5,744	4,768	20	27.33	9.71	8.06	0.03	1,017	62.90
1915	20,163	7,559	6,135	28	29.11	10.91	8.86	0.04	1,297	64.33
1920	20,256	7,947	6,667	45	27.15	10.65	8.94	0.06	1,281	63.24
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471	85	24.24	9.02	7.73	0.10	917	45.21
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199	119	20.80	8.19	6.81	0.13	757	39.97
1935	17,688	8,851	8,280	149	18.30	9.16	8.57	0.15	659	37.26
1940	20,412	9,203	10,287	240	19.88	8.97	10.02	0.23	721	35.32
1945	26,713	9,459	9,905	897	24.81	8.79	9.20	0.83	795	29.76
1950	29,028	10,399	10,304	784	24.37	8.73	8.65	0.66	719	24.77
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098	801	24.06	8.41	7.51	0.60	656	20.28
1956	32,409	12,186	9,934	703	23.53	8.85	7.21	0.51	737	22.74
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271	682	23.97	8.29	7.29	0.48	732	21.68
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255	759	23.59	7.98	7.14	0.53	657	19.40
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581	739	24.31	8.43	7.23	0.50	721	20.25
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227	696	23.62	8.30	6.86	0.47	740	21.01
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392	779	24.16	8.41	6.85	0.51	733	20.01
1962	35,776	13,286	10,665	920	23.06	8.56	6.88	0.59	763	21.33
1963	36,012	13,348	11,443	910	22.82	8.46	7.25	0.58	733	20.35
1964	35,049	14,588	11,766	981	21.76	9.06	7.30	0.61	679	19.37
1965	33,615	14,182	13,007	1,052	20.45	8.63	7.91	0.64	599	17.82
1966	32,903	14,900	13,339	1,031	19.65	8.90	7.97	0.62	587	17.84
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634	1,074	20.39	8.66	8.02	0.63	678	19.54
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860	1,135	20.33	9.29	8.59	0.66	716	20.35
1969	36,576	15,786	15,669	1,236	20.73	8.95	8.88	0.70	691	18.89
1970	37,530	17,055	16,082	1,507	20.90	9.50	8.96	0.84	672	17.91
1971	39,970	16,339	16,538	1,404	21.67	8.86	8.97	0.76	766	19.16
1972	39,251	16,598	16,066	1,731	20.67	8.74	8.46	0.91	697	17.76
1973	38,067	16,732	16,490	1,694	19.50	8.57	8.45	0.87	666	17.50
1974	37,852	18,128	16,086	1,833	18.86	9.03	8.01	0.91	606	16.01
1975	36,403	16,421	15,230	2,684	17.74	8.00	7.42	1.31	547	15.03
1976	35,243	17,239	16,703	9,611	16.85	8.24	7.99	4.59	535	15.18
1977	34,935	16,408	15,737	7,293	16.40	7.70	7.39	3.42	478	13.68
1978	34,530	16,567	15,431	6,106	15.90	7.63	7.10	2.81	439	12.71
1979	35,220	16,363	16,082	5,811	15.90	7.39	7.26	2.62	377	10.70
1980	35,001	16,396	17,157	6,219	15.44	7.23	7.57	2.74	383	10.94
1981	38,935	17,037	18,305	6,470	16.60	7.26	7.81	2.76	406	10.43
1982	40,599	18,010	18,928	6,770	16.75	7.43	7.81	2.79	425	10.47
1983	42,085	17,056	18,645	7,474	16.96	6.87	7.51	3.01	417	9.91
1984	40,446	17,405	19,039	8,056	16.02	6.89	7.54	3.19	364	9.00
1985	40,437	18,629	17,810	6,816	15.73	7.24	6.93	2.65	411	10.16
1986	40,371	17,861	18,030	7,042	15.39	6.81	6.87	2.68	351	8.69
1987	39,365	18,861	18,265	6,918	14.70	7.05	6.82	2.58	366	9.30
1988	40,561	18,803	18,850	7,690	14.77	6.85	6.87	2.80	339	8.36
1989	42,071	20,445	19,088	7,123	14.85	7.22	6.74	2.51	357	8.49

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1962. (b) Prior to 1978 births and deaths were on a State of registration basis; from 1978 a State of usual residence basis. (c) Including nullities for 1914 to 1934 and 1940 to 1943.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a)						Award rate of pay index (b) adult males
	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7
1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6
1966	666.4	9.9	676.2	1,165.1	1.5	58.0	15.3
1967	679.0	13.2	692.2	1,192.9	1.9	58.0	15.8
1968	689.0	14.8	703.8	1,222.7	2.1	57.6	16.5
1969	712.1	15.5	727.6	1,256.1	2.1	57.9	17.7
1970	731.7	15.6	747.2	1,283.4	2.1	58.2	18.8
1971	742.8	15.3	758.1	1,301.2	2.0	58.3	21.2
1972	765.2	18.2	783.4	1,304.5	2.3	58.4	23.3
1973	795.9	15.0	810.9	1,387.3	1.9	58.5	26.9
1974	821.3	21.8	843.1	1,435.7	2.6	58.7	34.5
1975	840.0	42.3	882.3	1,474.8	4.8	59.8	41.3
1976	847.3	48.1	895.4	1,512.2	5.4	59.2	47.6
1977	876.0	57.4	933.4	1,549.3	6.2	60.2	52.6
1978	881.5	63.0	944.6	1,580.1	6.7	59.8	56.1
1979	906.4	55.3	961.7	1,624.8	5.7	59.2	60.5
1980	942.2	60.1	1,002.2	1,673.4	6.0	59.9	64.9
1981	978.9	59.9	1,038.7	1,732.5	5.8	60.0	73.9
1982	988.1	68.8	1,056.8	1,789.7	6.5	59.1	85.6
1983	980.3	110.2	1,090.5	1,839.0	10.1	59.3	89.5
1984	1,008.1	108.9	1,116.9	1,882.5	9.7	59.3	97.9
1985	1,058.7	104.3	1,163.1	1,929.9	9.0	60.3	100.0
1986	1,111.1	114.9	1,226.0	1,985.8	9.4	61.7	106.2
1987	1,129.7	115.3	1,244.9	2,039.8	9.3	61.0	109.8
1988	1,199.3	94.6	1,293.9	2,106.3	7.3	61.4	115.0
1989	1,281.2	90.4	1,371.6	2,183.2	6.6	62.8	122.8
1990	1,321.8	117.3	1,439.1	2,250.0	8.2	64.0	130.6

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0.

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a)		Public hospitals and nursing homes (b)				Psychiatric institution patients (b)		At end of year
	Age	Invalid	Number	Staff (c)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expend- iture (d)	Admis- sions	
							\$'000		
1860	..	..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..
1865	..	..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	68	89
1870	..	..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188
1875	..	..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356
1880	..	..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553
1885	..	..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786
1890	..	..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099
1895	..	..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393
1900	..	..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728
1905	..	..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942
1910	9,894	492	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267
1915	12,049	2,954	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451
1920	13,019	4,960	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814
1925-26	16,250	6,800	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126
1930-31	22,376	9,707	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185
1935-36	25,493	11,377	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401
1940-41	35,168	8,644	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772
1945-46	34,808	9,807	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876
1950-51	48,075	10,740	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295
1955-56	66,199	12,165	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735
1956-57	69,938	13,113	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657
1957-58	72,804	14,230	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610
1958-59	75,085	15,397	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624
1959-60	82,196	11,605	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364
1960-61	89,144	13,084	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311
1961-62	93,657	14,650	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272
1962-63	96,148	15,876	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199
1963-64	98,408	16,893	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005
1964-65	100,054	17,402	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022
1965-66	101,608	17,818	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978
1966-67	103,981	18,408	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910
1967-68	108,070	19,621	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736
1968-69	110,989	21,370	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828
1969-70	122,547	23,984	139	13,645	12,331	273,377	52,336	2,646	3,470
1970-71	128,817	21,772	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364
1971-72	132,000	22,825	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001
1972-73	145,036	24,945	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778
1973-74	158,628	25,827	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018
1974-75	166,454	27,464	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056
1975-76	175,603	29,856	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938
1976-77	183,992	32,592	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891
1977-78	193,268	32,453	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	275,538	7,985	3,261
1978-79	198,017	34,706	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	322,879	7,954	2,992
1979-80	202,487	36,818	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	361,029	5,191	2,664
1980-81	207,089	35,555	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	454,846	5,394	2,433
1981-82	210,317	33,492	158	23,743	14,613	406,218	565,572	5,735	2,323
1982-83	213,844	32,390	163	25,128	15,289	419,610	669,750	5,736	2,282
1983-84	211,205	34,896	163	25,846	15,219	420,554	749,327	5,543	2,112
1984-85	207,583	36,977	163	26,399	14,920	420,661	797,551	4,591	1,941
1985-86	207,328	39,144	161	26,074	14,806	412,969	807,541	5,668	1,455
1986-87	208,356	41,689	160	26,374	14,806	423,641	883,082	6,252	1,447
1987-88	210,818	44,313	160	26,628	14,903	438,949	1,142,876	6,958	1,409
1988-89	205,605	46,463	161	27,698	14,825	457,407	1,085,759	6,277	1,317

(a) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (b) From 1969-70, new series. (c) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. (d) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize (a) (c)		Wheat (a)	
	Area cut for crushing (a)	Cane produced (a)	Sugar mills (b)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	n.a.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n.a.	64	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
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
1981-82	301,658	23,588	30	3,250	47,548	151	941,113	1,482
1982-83	302,503	23,115	30	3,325	50,923	87	767,043	754
1983-84	291,973	22,723	30	3,012	55,081	175	1,005,879	1,922
1984-85	297,765	23,910	30	3,349	81,151	207	921,007	1,579
1985-86	288,325	22,003	30	3,209	63,222	176	972,727	1,691
1986-87	286,967	23,466	29	3,209	38,348	118	794,582	833
1987-88	291,169	23,200	28	3,246	36,930	124	646,140	718
1988-89	298,205	25,586	28	3,483	36,482	132	768,230	1,550
1989-90	307,391	25,552	27	3,618	34,218	115	894,335	1,420

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$1,500 or more from 1976-77, \$2,500 or more from 1981-82 and \$20,000 or more from 1986-87. (b) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (c) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (a) (d)	Cotton (a) (c)		Bananas (a)		Pineapples (a)		Total area under crop (a) (f)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced (e)	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1875-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
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
362,682	28,809	27,234	3,154	57,146	6,324	125,422	2,805	1981-82
421,871	26,805	28,602	3,183	61,362	5,961	110,941	2,690	1982-83
366,438	32,903	38,580	3,264	67,714	5,959	114,734	3,042	1983-84
377,933	51,895	51,932	3,553	72,856	6,246	124,344	3,091	1984-85
488,688	41,230	51,039	4,041	61,795	6,302	131,473	3,274	1985-86
635,341	30,996	40,248	4,521	64,298	6,325	142,288	3,087	1986-87
648,147	80,918	72,099	4,265	79,183	6,266	146,463	2,928	1987-88
570,862	53,280	71,259	4,256	104,795	6,653	154,419	2,896	1988-89
535,221	64,786	70,207	4,503	106,750	6,458	141,584	2,642	1989-90

and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended 6 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 cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (d) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (e) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (f) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year (a) (b)				
	Alienated	Leased	Meat cattle (c)	Milk cattle (c)	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,595	15
1870	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	5,132	20,332	152
1915	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1950	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1955	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978	35,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487
1979	32,476	128,465	9,957	375	10,332	12,163	510
1980	33,353	127,476	9,561	364	9,925	10,620	502
1981	33,923	125,462	9,416	366	9,782	12,344	513
1982	n.a.	n.a.	8,981	369	9,349	12,225	551
1983	n.a.	n.a.	8,783	372	9,154	13,033	556
1984	n.a.	n.a.	9,051	362	9,413	14,042	563
1985	n.a.	n.a.	9,303	359	9,662	14,311	585
1986	n.a.	n.a.	8,675	337	9,011	14,627	579
1987	n.a.	n.a.	8,504	322	8,825	14,367	617
1988	n.a.	n.a.	8,682	312	8,994	14,880	611
1989	n.a.	n.a.	9,180	309	9,489	16,675	600

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$1,500 or more from 1976-77, \$2,500 or more from 1981-82 and \$20,000 or more from 1986-87. (b) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (c) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (d) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (e) From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

<i>Horses (d)</i>	<i>Wool (e)</i> <i>(greasy equivalent)</i>		<i>Butter production (f)</i>		<i>Cheese production (f)</i>		<i>Year</i>
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	7,140	12,562	12,951	1978
176	59,001	138,554	3,520	4,647	11,328	16,471	1979
178	46,480	116,970	2,795	4,369	10,676	15,363	1980
164	60,674	150,829	3,209	6,043	12,778	21,327	1981
165	54,015	136,725	3,881	7,820	12,483	22,320	1982
166	65,607	184,059	5,371	10,355	13,507	23,826	1983
162	67,791	216,554	4,415	7,841	13,418	24,112	1984
160	65,524	220,062	3,320	5,840	14,684	27,327	1985
126	74,973	292,449	3,703	n.a.	13,946	n.a.	1986
137	78,204	476,902	3,487	n.a.	15,198	n.a.	1987
130	76,294	455,241	3,687	n.a.	14,434	n.a.	1988
126	90,362	466,677	4,195	n.a.	12,842	n.a.	1989

differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. (f) From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production				Wool (b)	
	Average net price a tonne (a)			Proportion of Queensland production exported	Quantity sold	Average price a kilogram greasy (c)
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	tonnes	cents
1860	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	11.18
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	18.17
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	18.67
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	21.58
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	22.27
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	30.67
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	68,988	17.04
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	56,499	25.60
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	89,738	24.36
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	87,938	29.17
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	77,427	260.39
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	86,655	122.79
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	110,581	154.49
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	96,617	119.55
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	102,981	92.53
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	113,543	105.13
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	110,410	98.12
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	111,487	99.99
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	111,768	111.18
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	120,677	124.08
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	116,980	105.43
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	90,042	106.92
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	92,316	103.47
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	101,780	95.89
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	111,483	99.71
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	87,305	82.68
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	72,857	60.84
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	79,176	73.37
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	61,610	178.30
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	54,761	176.43
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	61,220	126.80
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	58,387	139.91
1976-77	136.20	242.89	218.15	76	57,551	174.73
1977-78	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	51,352	185.76
1978-79	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	51,443	205.51
1979-80	236.60	302.44	285.25	74	48,509	239.06
1980-81	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	38,823	264.26
1981-82	264.60	278.40	275.29	77	56,818	259.02
1982-83	293.10	201.92	222.61	77	55,105	265.25
1983-84	315.40	r 241.75	258.76	77	62,851	290.48
1984-85	335.30	r 195.77	r 225.84	78	65,230	323.51
1985-86	341.50	190.20	(f) 223.06	78	63,805	341.44
1986-87	373.80	r 244.24	275.21	76	70,041	399.40
1987-88	400.10	r 254.12	287.42	77	71,564	617.57
1988-89	420.20	r 307.58	r 333.48	77	67,255	620.81
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	369.94	81	91,179	529.08

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar. (b) Wool sold at auction by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. (c) Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kilograms prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Average

MARKETING STATISTICS

<i>Meat</i>					<i>Average price of steers, bullocks and bulls (e)</i>	<i>Year</i>
<i>Livestock slaughtered (d)</i>						
<i>Cattle (including calves)</i>	<i>Sheep (including lambs)</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Chickens</i>			
'000	'000	'000	'000		\$	
18	57	2	n.a.	n.a.		1860
61	178	5	n.a.	n.a.		1865
67	529	7	n.a.	n.a.		1870
89	342	10	n.a.	n.a.		1875-76
128	454	13	n.a.	n.a.		1880-81
195	711	20	n.a.	n.a.		1885-86
216	951	29	n.a.	n.a.		1890-91
510	2,110	87	n.a.	n.a.		1895-96
503	861	129	n.a.	n.a.		1900-01
219	598	187	n.a.	n.a.		1905-06
379	1,751	169	n.a.	n.a.		1910-11
653	1,316	216	n.a.	n.a.		1915-16
449	461	158	n.a.	n.a.		1920-21
776	635	310	n.a.	n.a.		1925-26
647	1,671	408	n.a.	n.a.		1930-31
857	971	552	n.a.	15.78		1935-36
1,117	1,273	703	n.a.	22.14		1940-41
798	1,465	472	n.a.	30.03		1945-46
1,181	745	460	n.a.	61.52		1950-51
1,502	1,186	459	n.a.	72.92		1955-56
1,641	1,270	438	n.a.	73.08		1956-57
1,542	1,378	462	n.a.	81.38		1957-58
1,883	1,633	521	n.a.	95.88		1958-59
1,527	2,113	530	n.a.	114.22		1959-60
1,469	2,924	554	n.a.	118.24		1960-61
1,584	2,417	597	n.a.	95.22		1961-62
1,804	2,125	604	5,128	98.39		1962-63
1,857	2,407	606	7,181	111.62		1963-64
1,960	2,933	623	8,076	116.07		1964-65
1,888	2,769	640	9,272	133.11		1965-66
1,677	2,154	666	10,635	141.68		1966-67
1,664	2,491	735	12,190	149.65		1967-68
1,823	2,724	800	12,952	152.58		1968-69
1,680	2,937	757	14,175	156.05		1969-70
1,590	2,906	742	15,689	163.57		1970-71
1,708	3,418	794	15,525	172.69		1971-72
2,004	2,453	964	16,546	206.73		1972-73
1,740	1,321	829	19,055	211.03		1973-74
2,046	1,279	634	17,764	97.61		1974-75
2,521	1,400	667	19,044	124.90		1975-76
2,829	1,506	703	21,166	150.46		1976-77
3,148	1,480	747	24,962	147.76		1977-78
3,296	1,442	721	28,414	322.02		1978-79
2,606	1,378	813	33,577	409.28		1979-80
2,148	1,332	838	32,390	393.42		1980-81
2,610	1,300	812	31,068	332.41		1981-82
2,454	1,359	863	34,781	412.75		1982-83
2,384	1,310	921	33,614	470.79		1983-84
2,311	1,225	965	36,804	511.79		1984-85
2,428	1,412	1,009	41,709	530.38		1985-86
2,663	1,542	1,075	46,375	449.30		1986-87
2,673	1,610	1,114	46,340	456.06		1987-88
2,320	1,594	1,157	46,914	524.62		1988-89
2,496	1,715	1,124	48,232	532.06		1989-90

prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87, prices shown are for bullocks only. (f) Excluding government assistance of \$20,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Year	Mineral and quarrying production (a)							Mineral sands concentrates
	Approximate metal content						Coal	
	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
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
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	480	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954
1980-81	901	405,775	139,656	169,953	2,999	115,593	32,356	161,810
1981-82	824	454,876	170,914	175,236	3,147	152,122	34,276	142,395
1982-83	766	501,274	185,423	147,298	2,041	182,541	35,812	163,680
1983-84	1,801	522,666	196,368	159,648	1,975	211,934	44,036	183,509
1984-85	4,394	532,165	193,179	180,251	1,952	223,796	54,288	273,457
1985-86	10,936	570,281	208,149	168,549	1,227	229,563	63,997	378,750
1986-87	13,107	490,255	195,488	182,853	700	264,551	68,820	509,370
1987-88	19,211	524,878	202,117	157,818	386	242,279	65,819	463,533
1988-89	27,360	494,868	190,236	180,696	168	231,908	(i) 74,118	479,057
1989-90	30,208	536,948	207,504	195,528	163	249,697	74,931	396,438

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. (b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls, pearl-shell, trochus-shell and tortoise-shell.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Timber production (b)						Fisheries production (b) (d)	Year
	Total value at mine	Sawn timber (c)				Plywood and veneer		
		Pine	Other					
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960
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	1,852,466	203,981	n.a.	235,715	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 62,789	1979-80
7,937	1,917,585	189,227	n.a.	246,103	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 86,292	1980-81
8,705	2,089,831	189,288	n.a.	285,697	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1981-82
5,816	2,296,956	166,548	n.a.	239,001	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1982-83
7,961	2,632,296	161,896	n.a.	215,791	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1983-84
8,360	3,500,343	171,474	n.a.	234,474	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1984-85
7,170	4,192,282	196,793	n.a.	232,475	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1985-86
7,893	4,345,175	210,555	n.a.	225,706	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1986-87
8,449	4,106,543	256,197	n.a.	217,934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1987-88
9,548	4,612,446	315,495	n.a.	225,163	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1988-89
10,049	5,365,871	293,002	n.a.	217,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1989-90

beche-de-mer and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. (e) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. (i) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (b)							
	Establishments	Workers (c)			Salaries and wages paid (d)	Capital values (e)		
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings	
					\$'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.	(k) 10,856	(k)	
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410	
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194	
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792	
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487	
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018	
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401	
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679	
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737	
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787	
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933	
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714	
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404	
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	
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	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 (l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.	
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.	
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.	
1974-75	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.	
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.	
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.	
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.	
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.	
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.	
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213	n.a.	n.a.	
1981-82	3,555	99,429	23,288	122,717	1,700,379	n.a.	n.a.	
1982-83	3,440	92,389	22,257	114,646	1,786,294	n.a.	n.a.	
1983-84	3,451	88,760	21,678	110,438	1,812,786	n.a.	n.a.	
1984-85	3,392	87,593	22,347	109,940	1,933,881	n.a.	n.a.	
1985-86 (l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1986-87	4,090	91,713	26,222	117,935	2,263,306	n.a.	n.a.	
1987-88	4,624	97,335	30,209	127,544	2,545,442	n.a.	n.a.	
1988-89	4,841	102,501	31,242	133,743	2,848,600	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses and the items of data. (b) From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Excluding 'heat, light and power'. (c) Before 1964-65, average number of workers employed during operating period; 1965-66 to 1986-87, average number employed during whole year; and from 1986-87, employment as at 30 June. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (f) From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of goods, plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (g) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. From 1968-69 value

INDUSTRY STATISTICS (a)

Heat, light and power (h)									Year
Output (f)	Production (g)	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas (j)	Year	
		Establish- ments	Workers (c) (i)	Salaries and wages paid (d)	Machinery and plant (e)	Land and buildings (e)			
\$'000	\$'000			\$'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.	(k) 551	(k)	132	1895	
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900	
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905	
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910	
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915	
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920	
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26	
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31	
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36	
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41	
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46	
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51	
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56	
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61	
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62	
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63	
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64	
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65	
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66	
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67	
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68	
1,868,803	659,897	30	8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	157,816	1968-69	
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1970-71	
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72	
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73	
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74	
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75	
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76	
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77	
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78	
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79	
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	1979-80	
9,666,541	3,049,245	18	12,482	187,207	n.a.	n.a.	887,159	1980-81	
10,590,192	3,448,170	18	13,297	226,426	n.a.	n.a.	1,010,448	1981-82	
10,715,479	3,445,095	19	13,541	268,233	n.a.	n.a.	1,277,638	1982-83	
11,706,491	3,700,629	19	13,581	292,816	n.a.	n.a.	1,569,131	1983-84	
12,920,648	4,385,491	18	13,171	308,756	n.a.	n.a.	1,795,950	1984-85	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1985-86	
14,848,481	5,052,913	r 20	r 11,505	344,600	n.a.	n.a.	r 2,467,800	1986-87	
17,254,681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1987-88	
20,090,900	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1988-89	

added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease), in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (h) Electricity and gas works. (i) Number on payroll on payday nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (j) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (k) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (l) Manufacturing census not conducted.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Railways					Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers)		
	Lines open kilometres	Passenger journeys (a)	Goods and livestock carried (b)	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account (c)	Rail	Municipal buses
		'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			'000	'000
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	34	17	3	11	7	536	..	..
1870	333	36	25	143	137	4,385	..	..
1875	428	138	52	322	184	5,859	..	..
1880	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991	n.a.	..
1885	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532	n.a.	..
1890-91	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203	n.a.	..
1895-96	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519	n.a.	..
1900-01	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479	n.a.	..
1905-06	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482	n.a.	..
1910-11	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798	n.a.	..
1915-16	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677	n.a.	..
1920-21	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114	n.a.	..
1925-26	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224	22,170	..
1930-31	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872	17,118	..
1935-36	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106	20,229	..
1940-41	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806	21,055	1,651
1945-46	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092	28,799	5,464
1950-51	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520	27,601	23,765
1955-56	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690	29,748	35,428
1960-61	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755	24,582	33,200
1961-62	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745	22,890	33,431
1962-63	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809	22,414	34,444
1963-64	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252	22,512	36,193
1964-65	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911	22,254	37,327
1965-66	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699	23,227	33,864
1966-67	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543	23,703	29,225
1967-68	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095	24,065	29,973
1968-69	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494	25,771	42,307
1969-70	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271	26,317	71,297
1970-71	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957	27,621	65,220
1971-72	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529	30,184	58,724
1972-73	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671	30,500	58,656
1973-74	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	142,528	349,538	32,003	55,915
1974-75	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097	34,821	49,078
1975-76	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393	32,448	48,052
1976-77	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961	29,296	47,830
1977-78	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	428,732	27,526	48,708
1978-79	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	465,184	25,850	47,978
1979-80	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435	28,006	46,446
1980-81	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052	30,330	41,341
1981-82	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	558,449	32,592	42,525
1982-83	9,979	34,749	43,706	549,859	664,548	592,348	33,135	44,556
1983-84	10,231	37,602	53,113	717,956	725,049	641,999	35,833	42,753
1984-85	10,231	38,897	65,452	882,540	774,755	687,105	37,432	41,725
1985-86	10,225	41,504	73,599	965,963	848,125	728,580	40,246	41,751
1986-87	10,210	39,950	75,169	1,028,871	900,254	770,879	38,886	41,066
1987-88	10,089	46,228	74,893	991,422	894,656	799,275	44,953	43,512
1988-89	10,094	50,943	80,508	1,107,125	931,236	832,093	49,971	47,985
1989-90	10,107	44,141	82,543	1,145,416	975,249	869,366	43,248	42,500

(a) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (b) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 millimetre systems. (c) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. (d) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division, until 1989-90, when rail figures include the South East Region passengers from Toowoomba in the west to Gympie in the north. (e) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures were from local authorities. (f) All accidents were reported until 30 June 1957. From July 1957 only accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage are included; the value of damage being \$50 from

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e) kilometres	Road traffic accidents				Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommu- nications revenue (j)	Year
	Total accidents (f)	Casualty accidents (g)	Persons killed	Persons injured (h)	On register at end of year	Revenue collected (i)		
					'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	1860
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	1865
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	1870
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	1875
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	1880
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	1885
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	445	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	463	1895-96
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	630	1900-01
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	1905-06
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	1910-11
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	1915-16
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	1920-21
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	1925-26
(k) 48,041	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.8	1,034	3,851	1930-31
(k) 53,549	6,040	2,266	165	2,652	107.6	1,430	4,402	1935-36
n.a.	8,537	2,878	147	3,405	128.4	2,065	5,395	1940-41
n.a.	7,233	2,854	169	3,656	143.3	1,935	9,188	1945-46
82,233	15,884	4,557	218	5,512	240.8	5,200	12,326	1950-51
91,556	37,803	7,116	298	9,170	326.3	10,675	21,682	1955-56
114,946	17,506	5,424	353	7,607	418.6	15,385	35,194	1960-61
116,084	20,321	5,915	341	8,137	431.7	17,110	35,698	1961-62
(l) 115,334	22,123	6,345	420	8,779	459.0	18,797	38,298	1962-63
118,763	25,625	7,113	441	10,089	497.4	21,879	41,498	1963-64
123,417	28,073	7,205	461	10,343	536.1	24,889	47,399	1964-65
125,870	29,885	7,037	475	10,099	563.4	25,326	50,769	1965-66
(l) 125,315	29,961	6,909	481	9,801	588.5	30,519	54,762	1966-67
(l) 124,883	31,397	7,125	476	10,015	620.9	35,228	62,308	1967-68
126,713	30,507	7,212	525	10,252	649.9	37,650	74,678	1968-69
127,232	28,113	7,501	527	10,350	686.1	40,166	81,638	1969-70
128,759	31,168	8,194	580	11,440	726.5	41,892	94,353	1970-71
129,171	31,468	8,105	579	11,295	774.0	44,278	110,428	1971-72
130,500	29,889	8,043	625	10,903	827.0	48,579	127,475	1972-73
131,412	30,486	8,469	603	11,276	889.7	53,622	150,157	1973-74
132,364	29,829	8,120	583	10,835	918.0	55,157	183,071	1974-75
132,897	29,201	8,183	600	10,950	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	1975-76
134,175	24,303	7,609	587	9,940	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	1976-77
133,295	26,613	7,968	560	10,444	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	1977-78
134,586	18,726	7,866	641	10,605	1,183.4	106,603	365,461	1978-79
137,785	17,396	7,688	605	10,037	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	1979-80
138,405	16,485	7,724	559	9,951	1,355.6	113,521	490,050	1980-81
141,211	16,759	7,795	609	9,970	1,439.5	169,197	575,006	1981-82
142,195	15,219	7,084	537	9,126	1,496.1	194,740	691,847	1982-83
143,728	15,850	7,126	506	9,146	1,533.5	211,158	784,928	1983-84
148,136	17,038	7,572	535	9,609	1,546.1	253,933	885,146	1984-85
150,188	16,828	7,426	502	9,557	1,567.4	266,089	1,024,630	1985-86
151,761	15,958	6,893	436	9,038	1,575.3	280,435	1,132,270	1986-87
152,952	16,048	7,100	474	9,144	1,616.2	344,468	1,347,926	1987-88
154,195	16,940	7,200	478	9,258	1,693.4	403,039	n.a.	1988-89
156,148	17,537	7,447	430	9,527	1,751.9	463,868	n.a.	1989-90

July 1957, \$100 from May 1969, \$300 from January 1976 and \$1,000 from October 1978. (g) Prior to 1957-58 all accidents involving death or any injury; from 1 July 1957, accidents involving death or injury requiring medical treatment. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all cases of injury are included. From 1957-58 only cases of injury requiring medical treatment are included. (i) From 1980-81, motor vehicle taxes excluding fines and fees for service. (j) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (k) Calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown. (l) Decrease due to re-survey.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)		Wool (d)	
	Foreign	Interstate	Foreign (b) (c)	Interstate	'000 kg	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68	236,768	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71	321,638	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73	311,448	1,201,620	1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76	634,893	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77	835,771	2,156,864	2,815,608	972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78	887,179	2,386,429	2,821,362	1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79	1,028,010	2,865,974	3,300,109	1,412,182	51,641	112,393
1979-80	1,321,062	3,272,286	4,261,697	1,596,660	50,661	124,007
1980-81	1,882,815	3,813,455	4,501,290	1,750,529	36,770	102,958
1981-82	2,179,752	4,502,960	4,414,453	1,888,993	38,334	112,169
1982-83	1,994,608	4,440,625	4,470,871	1,863,332	37,347	104,681
1983-84	2,086,861	4,767,048	5,473,451	2,057,611	40,592	124,951
1984-85	2,315,492	5,093,724	6,602,936	2,135,838	44,951	153,137
1985-86	2,649,953	5,900,312	7,670,770	2,464,716	48,156	183,664
1986-87	2,503,854	6,055,860	7,806,306	2,587,035	54,674	230,820
1987-88	2,845,214	6,721,190	8,167,357	3,176,760	44,287	271,732
1988-89	3,788,425	8,318,040	9,088,931	3,637,278	r 46,875	r 342,418
1989-90	4,258,170	9,018,413	10,663,975	4,080,271	40,553	227,317

(a) Excluding specie. (b) From July 1978 recorded on a 'State of origin' basis, not on a 'State of final shipment' basis as previously. (c) From July 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade. (d) Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils

TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign exports (b)							Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar	Coal			
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(e) 314	18	2,843	4	1875
..	..	46	(e) 161	8	2,735	4	1880
..	..	85	(e) 1,533	56	18,094	22	1885
2	—	278	(e) 2,048	74	43,639	63	1890
16	2	1,922	(e) 7,710	229	1,185	5	1895
469	78	2,697	(e) 5,056	137	12,759	20	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	—	35	—	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	—	98,365	243	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	1945-46
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	1950-51
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	1955-56
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	1979-80
609	1,130	553,898	2,545,586	1,136,206	23,210,246	1,059,506	1980-81
1,850	5,566	553,095	2,496,840	758,026	24,133,591	1,239,237	1981-82
1,725	5,324	621,851	2,541,843	554,668	25,853,432	1,563,687	1982-83
2,384	7,641	685,216	2,353,917	619,481	32,090,341	1,839,638	1983-84
2,696	8,052	679,268	2,520,148	572,862	46,446,291	2,707,162	1984-85
2,341	7,228	832,005	2,597,407	600,719	51,638,032	3,130,233	1985-86
1,932	6,002	1,005,376	2,464,590	632,978	55,257,464	3,246,974	1986-87
2,367	7,199	1,103,328	2,703,148	667,687	58,320,995	2,882,619	1987-88
r 2,316	r 5,929	r 1,083,292	r 3,165,151	852,930	r 55,254,392	r 2,737,697	1988-89
2,547	6,914	1,375,560	3,289,442	1,045,577	56,844,528	3,216,477	1989-90

and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (e) Chiefly refined sugar.

SUMMARY OF PRICE

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials)		Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a)			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)				
			All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	7.8	7.6	5.8	..
1920-21	..	..	11.3	9.8	10.6	..
1925-26	..	..	10.0	8.5	8.7	..
1930-31	..	..	8.7	6.9	7.4	..
1935-36	..	..	8.4	6.9	6.4	..
1940-41	..	..	10.0	7.9	8.7	..
1945-46	..	..	11.6	8.5	12.2	..
1946-47	..	..	12.0	8.8	12.9	..
1947-48	..	..	12.6	9.8	13.8	..
1948-49	..	..	13.9	11.6	15.4	12.7
1949-50	..	..	15.1	12.5	17.7	13.9
1950-51	..	..	16.9	14.1	20.4	15.2
1951-52	..	..	20.6	18.6	24.5	16.8
1952-53	..	..	22.5	20.6	26.0	18.9
1953-54	..	..	22.9	21.3	26.3	19.2
1954-55	..	..	23.1	21.4	26.4	19.8
1955-56	..	..	23.9	22.2	26.6	20.9
1956-57	..	..	25.2	22.9	27.3	22.4
1957-58	..	..	25.7	23.3	28.1	23.5
1958-59	..	..	26.5	24.7	28.5	24.3
1959-60	..	..	27.2	25.6	29.2	25.1
1960-61	..	..	28.2	26.8	30.0	26.1
1961-62	..	..	28.6	26.9	30.4	26.6
1962-63	..	..	28.7	26.7	30.5	27.3
1963-64	..	..	29.0	27.4	30.7	27.5
1964-65	..	..	30.1	29.1	31.1	28.2
1965-66	..	..	31.5	31.1	31.5	30.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	32.3	31.6	32.2	30.8
1967-68	103.4	102.2	33.4	32.7	33.0	32.6
1968-69	105.6	105.1	34.1	33.1	33.6	33.8
1969-70	109.4	110.3	35.1	34.0	34.6	34.9
1970-71	115.2	116.4	36.9	35.8	36.0	36.4
1971-72	124.8	124.4	39.3	37.6	38.0	39.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	41.6	40.3	40.4	42.1
1973-74	152.2	149.0	47.3	48.1	45.7	46.3
1974-75	187.0	186.6	54.6	52.0	55.2	54.4
1975-76	218.5	216.3	61.7	57.1	64.4	62.5
1976-77	243.5	241.2	70.5	63.7	74.2	72.7
1977-78	265.1	260.9	77.1	70.3	82.0	80.4
1978-79	281.3	278.6	83.4	77.6	87.8	85.8
1979-80	315.0	(b) 100.0	91.5	89.8	93.8	91.6
1980-81	363.7	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	407.2	126.3	110.7	109.2	108.2	113.0
1982-83	447.1	141.4	122.9	119.6	116.3	128.0
1983-84	482.8	151.7	131.7	128.7	122.6	135.9
1984-85	514.6	159.4	137.9	134.9	128.9	143.6
1985-86	(c) 100.0	169.6	149.0	145.3	139.9	150.3
1986-87	104.6	179.7	161.8	156.8	153.0	156.8
1987-88	112.0	194.4	173.1	162.9	165.0	164.0
1988-89	123.8	213.7	185.4	176.9	175.5	179.3
1989-90	134.1	233.9	199.3	187.9	183.7	203.0

(a) Base of each index, 1980-81 = 100.0 except for 'recreation and education', base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0. 'C' Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. There is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes and the group headings are

INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a)

Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	Year
..	..	..	..	..	1910-11
..	..	..	..	..	1915-16
..	..	..	..	..	1920-21
..	..	..	..	..	1925-26
..	..	..	..	..	1930-31
..	..	..	..	..	1935-36
..	..	..	..	..	1940-41
..	..	..	..	..	1945-46
..	..	..	..	..	1946-47
..	..	..	..	..	1947-48
21.9	..	..	..	..	1948-49
23.2	..	..	..	..	1949-50
25.5	..	..	..	..	1950-51
29.7	..	..	..	..	1951-52
31.9	..	..	..	..	1952-53
32.5	..	..	..	..	1953-54
32.7	..	..	..	..	1954-55
32.7	..	..	..	..	1955-56
34.0	..	..	..	..	1956-57
34.5	..	..	..	..	1957-58
34.8	..	..	..	..	1958-59
35.3	..	..	..	..	1959-60
35.5	..	..	..	..	1960-61
36.0	..	..	..	..	1961-62
36.0	..	..	..	..	1962-63
35.6	..	..	..	..	1963-64
36.0	..	..	..	..	1964-65
36.7	..	..	..	..	1965-66
37.2	31.9	..	..	..	1966-67
37.9	32.9	..	..	..	1967-68
39.1	34.0	..	..	..	1968-69
39.6	34.5	..	..	..	1969-70
40.8	38.1	..	..	..	1970-71
42.8	40.8	..	..	..	1971-72
44.6	41.9	42.6	32.9	..	1972-73
48.6	45.8	47.1	38.4	..	1973-74
58.2	54.6	54.4	47.2	..	1974-75
67.5	63.7	65.7	44.1	..	1975-76
73.5	70.0	71.1	79.6	..	1976-77
79.4	74.5	74.4	95.0	..	1977-78
85.0	81.9	88.8	84.8	..	1978-79
90.5	91.9	94.1	89.8	..	1979-80
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	1980-81
110.2	112.2	109.5	114.1	..	1981-82
122.1	124.7	123.4	134.1	107.3	1982-83
131.3	137.4	135.0	133.5	113.5	1983-84
138.8	145.8	144.5	121.9	118.9	1984-85
152.2	158.4	156.1	134.0	129.3	1985-86
163.1	175.0	170.0	153.4	142.0	1986-87
175.2	189.0	186.8	168.7	154.3	1987-88
186.0	197.0	205.9	182.1	163.9	1988-89
195.5	211.6	227.5	195.5	173.8	1989-90

comparable only in a broad sense. (b) Base: year 1979-80 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0. (c) Base: year 1985-86 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing (net value)	
						Mining (a)	(b)
1911	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1935-36	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1940-41	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1945-46	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47	41,052		88,058	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48	64,264		128,782	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49	76,614		145,444	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50	81,826		192,982	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	n.a.
1971-72	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	1,800,088
1976-77	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79	1,097,281	868,396	241,704	2,207,381	100,030	1,137,231	2,322,426
1979-80	1,129,259	965,088	258,270	2,352,617	109,994	1,510,779	2,692,294
1980-81	1,452,137	711,720	247,578	2,411,436	n.a.	1,445,863	3,074,868
1981-82	1,472,311	832,322	314,496	2,619,128	n.a.	1,510,565	3,448,170
1982-83	1,267,886	784,575	321,341	2,373,802	n.a.	1,811,443	3,445,095
1983-84	1,743,833	993,982	381,210	3,119,025	n.a.	1,928,690	3,700,629
1984-85	1,695,068	1,045,121	408,382	3,148,571	n.a.	2,602,332	4,385,491
1985-86	1,670,977	1,056,712	415,693	3,143,382	n.a.	3,104,791	n.a.
1986-87	1,623,277	1,349,452	503,153	3,475,882	n.a.	3,226,905	5,052,913
1987-88	1,824,024	1,405,716	705,270	3,935,009	n.a.	r 2,826,730	n.a.
1988-89	r 2,302,344	1,503,225	714,078	r 4,519,647	n.a.	2,982,593	n.a.
1989-90	2,390,010	1,672,464	746,464	4,808,938	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.

(a) From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1987-88 including metallic minerals, coal, and oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (b) Net value, including heat, light and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SPECIAL ARTICLES INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS ISSUES

The following is a list of special articles which appeared in the 1988, 1989 and 1991 *Year Books* showing the title of each article and the pages on which they appear.

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 Brisbane's New Bus Interchange: 193
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RECENT INFORMATION

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in the chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other ABS publications.

Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

By-elections were held on 18 May 1991 for the State seats of Nundah and Toowoomba South, following the resignations of sitting members.

Mr T.B. Sullivan (Labor) won the seat of Nundah, formerly held by Mr P.A. Heath (Labor). In Toowoomba South, Mr M.J. Horan (National) replaced Mr C.J. Berghofer (National).

The Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) released its recommendations on electoral boundaries on 30 August 1991. An all-party agreement in July 1989 guaranteed implementation of the EARC recommendations.

Chapter 6 LAW AND ORDER

In March 1991 the first prisoner was discharged from the head office of the Corrective Services Commission in Queensland. This office was made a Correctional Centre when it was found that the volunteer prisoners who had helped at Charleville were by law no longer inmates of their prisons. The prison work teams at Charleville proved so successful that the scheme will be continued with up to five teams of 20 low-risk prisoners made available to help out where needed.

Chapter 11 PUBLIC SAFETY

In July 1991, the Queensland Ambulance Service was divided into six sectors with headquarters located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Brisbane and Beenleigh. Regional boundaries were kept as close as possible to those of the Police and Fire Services to give optimum efficiency.

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