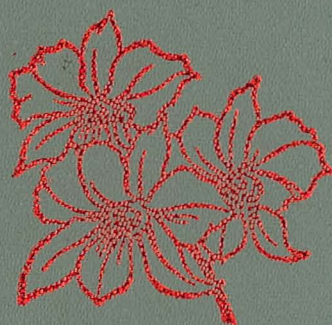


# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



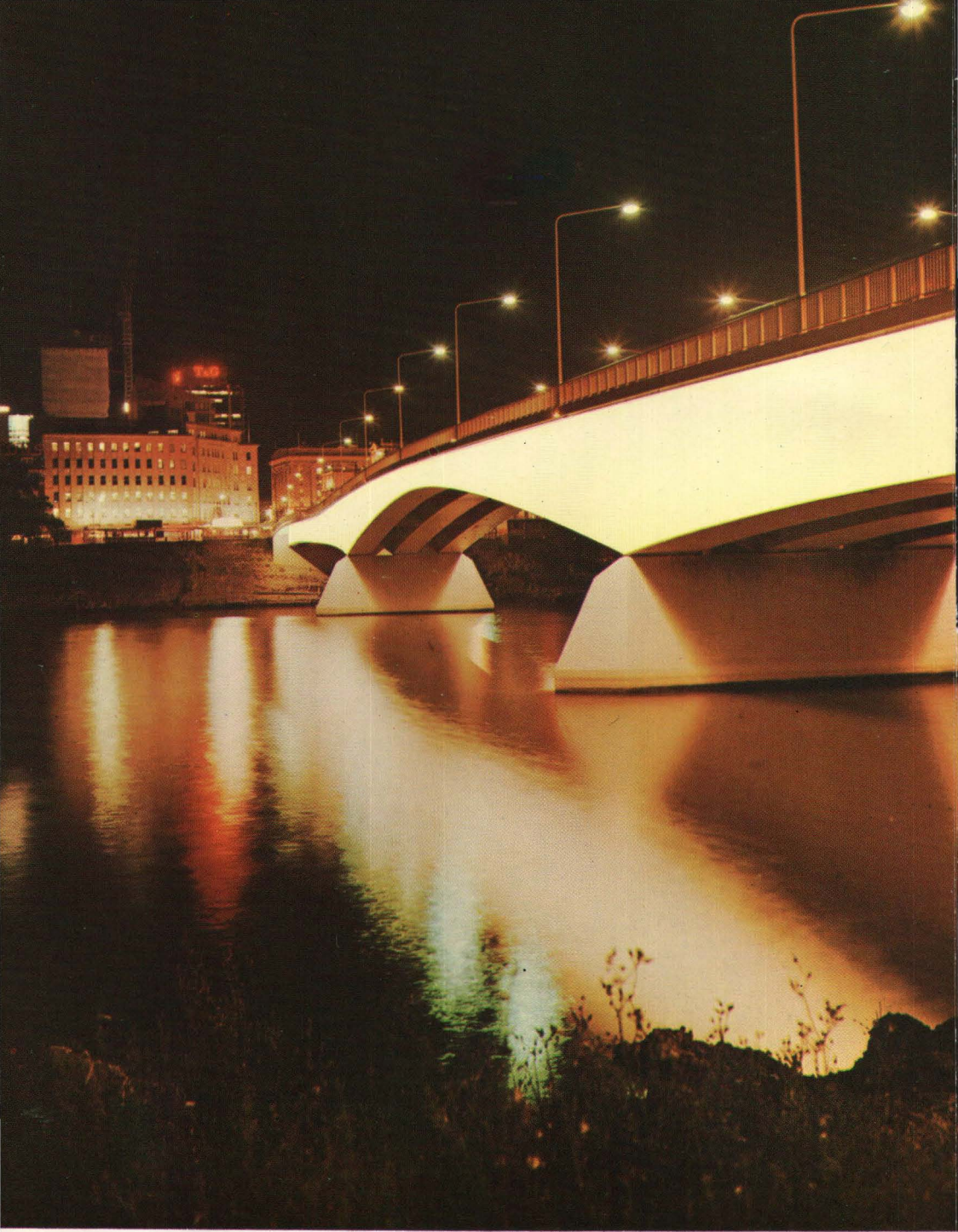
1971 and 1972

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

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





THE GRACEFUL MODERN LINES OF THE NEW VICTORIA BRIDGE ACROSS  
THE BRISBANE RIVER ACCENTUATED AT NIGHT BY FLOODLIGHTING

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1971 and 1972

No. 32

F. W. SAYER

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and  
Government Statistician of Queensland*

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

By Authority:  
S. G. REID, Government Printer, Brisbane

Registered at the General Post Office, Brisbane,  
for transmission through the post as a book  
Wholly set up and printed in Australia



## PREFACE

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

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, in an informative manner without too much detail. Accordingly, every effort has been made to present the statistics in such a way that they can be readily understood both by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State and by those who are practical users of statistics. In most cases the contents of statistical tables are supported by footnotes, with further amplification where necessary in the accompanying text. Where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have been prepared to assist in comprehension of particular series. Other illustrations are provided in both colour and black and white, and these generally refer to particular aspects of the Queensland scene, or to events which were of significance during 1971 and 1972.

This issue of the Year Book combines what would otherwise have been the separate 1971 and 1972 editions so as to bring forward the publication period in line with the Year Books of other States, and also to effect economies in printing costs. Therefore, the statistical tables cover two years where possible, and relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1970 or 30 June 1971. The descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 December 1971 generally, and further for a few topics of particular significance. In addition, some information of later developments, which came to hand after the various chapters were sent to press, has been included in the Appendix. A chapter on Metric Conversion has also been added to this edition.

More detailed statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other publications issued by the Bureau, and reference is made to some of these on page 572. A *List of Publications*, containing a brief synopsis of all publications issued by this office, is available free on request. Additionally, the facilities of the Bureau are available to those who require advice and assistance in using official statistics.

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

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

F. W. SAYER  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Queensland Office,  
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.  
30 September 1972

## **NOTE**

---

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

# CHAPTERS

---

	Page
1 GENERAL INFORMATION .. .. .	1
2 GOVERNMENT .. .. .	36
3 POPULATION .. .. .	51
4 VITAL STATISTICS .. .. .	76
5 HEALTH .. .. .	87
6 SOCIAL WELFARE .. .. .	118
7 EDUCATION .. .. .	136
8 PUBLIC JUSTICE .. .. .	154
9 LAND SETTLEMENT .. .. .	170
10 RURAL INDUSTRIES .. .. .	188
11 NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES .. .. .	230
12 SECONDARY INDUSTRIES .. .. .	249
13 TRADE .. .. .	266
14 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION .. .. .	291
15 MARKETING .. .. .	329
16 PRICES .. .. .	364
17 EMPLOYMENT .. .. .	379
18 PUBLIC FINANCE .. .. .	420
19 PRIVATE FINANCE .. .. .	478
20 MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	498
21 METRIC CONVERSION .. .. .	522
APPENDIX .. .. .	539



# CONTENTS

	Pages
<b>1 General Information</b>	
1 Area and Position. 2 Physical Features. 3 Geology. 4 Soils. 5 Vegetation. 6 Fauna. 7 Climate. 8 Rainfall. 9 Rainfall and Rural Industry. 10 Seasonal Activities in Rural Industry. 11 Seasonal Conditions. 12 Basic Economy. 13 The Tourist Industry . . . . .	1-35
<b>2 Government</b>	
1 System; Governors; State Ministry; Premiers of Queensland. 2 State Parliament; 1969 Election; Members' Salaries and Pensions. 3 Commonwealth Government; Ministry; Queensland Members of Parliament, 1969 and 1970 Elections. 4 State Governments. 5 All Australian Parliaments; Cost. 6 Local Government . . . . .	36-48
7 Divisions of Queensland . . . . .	48-50
<b>3 Population</b>	
1 Growth of Population; Overseas Migration, Australia . .	51-57
2 Characteristics of the Population; Ages, Birthplaces, Religions, Marital Status, and Period of Residence at 1961 and 1966 Censuses . . . . .	57-61
3 Distribution of Population; Statistical Divisions, Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas; Brisbane Statistical Division; Urban Centres . . . . .	62-75
<b>4 Vital Statistics</b>	
1 Registration of Vital Events. 2 Births; Birth Rates, Reproduction Rates, Ages of Mothers and Durations of Marriages, Masculinity, Ex-nuptial, Legitimation, Multiple, Still-births . . . . .	76-80
3 Deaths; Death Rates, Still-births and Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Expectation of Life . . . . .	80-84
4 Marriages; Age and Marital Status, Religions, Marriage Rates . . . . .	85-86
<b>5 Health</b>	
1 Public Health Services; Commonwealth, State, and Local Authority. 2 Private Practitioner Services. 3 In-patient or Residential Facilities; Public Hospitals, Nursing Homes. 4 Patients Treated in Hospitals. 5 Mental Hospitals. 6 Causes of Death. 7 Non-residential Facilities; Out-patient Services, Day Centres, Nursing Services, Ambulance Services. 8 Supportive and Ancillary Health Services . . . . .	87-117
<b>6 Social Welfare</b>	
1 General; Commonwealth, State, Private Organisations and Institutions. 2 Pensions; Age and Invalid, Widows', War, Service. 3 Residential Welfare Establishments. 4 Non-residential Services for the Aged and Sick. 5 Children's Services; Adoption of Children; Children in Care; Creches and Kindergartens. 6 Health Benefits; Medical and Hospital Benefits, Nursing Home Benefits, Handicapped Children's Benefit, Subsidised Medical Service, Pensioner Medical Service, Pharmaceutical	

Benefits, Tuberculosis and Sheltered Employment Allowances. 7 Family Benefits and Allowances; Home Savings Grant, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment, Assistance to Families, Rehabilitation Service, Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners. 8 Aborigines	118-135
<b>7 Education</b>	
1 Introduction; Government Expenditure. 2 Schools; Types, Enrolments, Ages of Scholars, Primary Education, Secondary Education. 3 Sub-tertiary Technical Education. 4 Colleges of Advanced Education and Teachers' Colleges. 5 Universities. 6 Government Assistance Available to Students. 7 Public Cultural Facilities; Libraries, Museum, Art Gallery, Science	136-153
<b>8 Public Justice</b>	
1 The Legal System; Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction	154-155
2 Police. 3 Prisons, Prison Farms. 4 Criminal Courts	155-165
5 Civil Courts, Higher and Magistrates; Divorces etc.	
6 Liquor Licences	166-169
<b>9 Land Settlement</b>	
1 General; Land History. 2 Areas and Tenures; Freehold Land; Leases, Kinds and Conditions; Land under Mining Acts; Land Reserved for Public Purposes	170-179
3 Soil Conservation. 4 Irrigation and Water Conservation; Development of Water Resources, Government Irrigation Schemes, Underground Water Supplies, Artesian Water, Stock Route Watering, Irrigation on Rural Holdings	179-187
<b>10 Rural Industries</b>	
1 General. 2 Rural Holdings; Holdings, Sizes of Flocks and Herds, Growers, Farm Types and Sizes, Employment, Machinery	188-194
3 Agriculture; Acreages, Yields, and Values of Crops, Details of Specific Crops; Artificial Fertilisers	194-211
4 Livestock; Numbers, Breeds, Slaughtering, Meatworks, Meat Exports. 5 Wool; Production, Exports, Sales. 6 Dairying; Production and Value. 7 Poultry Farming and Beekeeping	211-229
<b>11 Non-rural Primary Industries</b>	
1 Mining Industry; Royalties, Assistance, Accidents. 2 Mineral Production. 3 Mining Establishments; Employment, Salaries and Wages, Value Added. 4 Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	230-239
5 Forestry; Operations of State Forestry Department, National Parks. 6 Timber Production; Sawmills, Plywood Mills	240-246
7 Fisheries. 8 Hunting and Trapping	246-248
<b>12 Secondary Industries</b>	
1 Introduction. 2 Manufacturing Census, 1968-69. 3 Manufacturing Industry Statistics prior to 1968-69. 4 Principal Factory Products. 5 Electricity and Gas; Census, 1968-69, State Electricity Commission, Gas	249-265

**13 Trade**

- 1 Introduction; Nature of Queensland Trade. 2 Exports; Overseas, Countries and Commodities, Interstate.  
 3 Imports; Overseas, Countries and Commodities, Interstate. 4 Overseas Trade; Trade at Ports, Australian.  
 5 Overseas and Interstate Trade . . . . . 266-285  
 6 Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 7 Overseas Trade Indexes . . . . . 286-290

**14 Transport and Communication**

- 1 Introduction. 2 Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Passengers Disembarking and Embarking, Cargo and Shipping at Ports . . . . . 291-300  
 3 Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways . . . . . 300-307  
 4 Urban Road Passenger Services. 5 Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6 Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7 Road Traffic Accidents. 8 Air Transport . . . . . 307-324  
 9 Posts and Telegraphs. 10 Radio and Television Services . . . . . 324-328

**15 Marketing**

- 1 The Queensland System. 2 Commonwealth Marketing Schemes . . . . . 329-331  
 3 Raw Sugar. 4 Wheat. 5 Other Grain Crops. 6 Dairy Products. 7 Eggs . . . . . 331-350  
 8 Wool. 9 Cotton. 10 Fruit and Vegetables. 11 Other Farm Products . . . . . 350-358  
 12 Meat and Fish. 13 Coal . . . . . 358-363

**16 Prices**

- 1 Retail Price Indexes; Consumer Price Index. 2 Retail Food Prices . . . . . 364-371  
 3 Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock, Meat, and Produce. 4 Wholesale Price Indexes. 5 Price Control, Consumer Affairs . . . . . 372-378

**17 Employment**

- 1 Introduction. 2 Working Population; Industry, Occupations, Occupational Status, Distribution of Labour Force . . . . . 379-390  
 3 Persons at Work; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment . . . . . 390-393  
 4 Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions; State and Commonwealth Industrial Authorities, Employees' and Employers' Unions Registered, Industrial Disputes. 5 Wages; Basic Wages, Minimum Wages, Average Wages, Award Wage Rates. 6 Hours and Working Conditions. 7 Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours. 8 Apprenticeship. 9 Local Trades Committees . . . . . 393-415  
 10 General Employment Facilities. 11 Workers' Compensation Insurance. 12 Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits . . . . . 415-419

**18 Public Finance**

- 1 Introduction. 2 Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Commonwealth Payments to States, Reimbursement of Taxation, Financial Agreement, Loan Council . . . . . 420-431



3 State Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds; Receipts and Expenditure. 4 State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt .. .. .	432-441
5 Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Fund, Loan Fund. 6 Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure .. .. .	441-445
7 Taxation; Total Collected in Queensland, Income Tax, Income Tax Rates, Income Tax Assessments, Company Tax, Land Tax, Estate Duties, Probate, Succession, Other Taxes. Totalisator Operations. Stamp Duty ..	445-453
8 Local Government; Functions, Finance, General Services, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings, Loans. 9 Semi-governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans. 10 All State Public Finance .. .. .	453-466
11 State Financial Institutions; Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	466-477
<b>19 Private Finance</b>	
1 Money and Banking; Trading Banks, Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks, Development Banks, Short-term Money Market .. .. .	478-483
2 Bankruptcy .. .. .	483-484
3 Insurance; Life, General. 4 Fire Brigades. 5 Companies. 6 Friendly Societies. 7 Building and Co-operative Housing Societies. 8 Co-operative Societies .. .. .	484-493
9 Instalment Credit for Retail Sales. 10 Finance Companies	494-496
11 Real Property Transactions. 12 Stock Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale .. .. .	496-497
13 Stock Market .. .. .	497
<b>20 Miscellaneous</b>	
1 Building; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building .. .. .	498-504
2 Internal Trade; Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade .. ..	505-509
3 Value of Recorded Production; Gross, Local, and Net	510-513
4 National Income and Expenditure. 5 Balance of Payments	513-521
<b>21 Metric Conversion</b>	
1 Weights and Measures in Australia. 2 The National Standards Commission. 3 Commonwealth Legal Units. 4 The Decision to Change. 5 The Metric Conversion Board. 6 Committees of the Board. 7 The SI System of Units. 8 Programme and Planning. 9 Detailed Programmes for Metric Conversion .. .. .	522-530
<b>Appendix</b>	
Recent Information .. .. .	531-538
Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860 .. ..	539-562
<b>Index</b> .. .. .	563-571
<b>Statistical Publications of Queensland</b> .. .. .	572

## MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
The New Victoria Bridge across the Brisbane River	<i>frontispiece</i>
Cooktown Orchid, Queensland's Floral Emblem ..	<i>facing</i> XII
General Map of Queensland, showing Statistical Divisions and Chief Cities and Towns ..	<i>facing</i> 1
Main Types of Vegetation .. .. .	10
Meteorology of Typical Stations .. .. .	17
Average Annual Rainfall .. .. .	21
Summer and Winter Rainfall .. .. .	22, 23
Tourist Attractions .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 32, 33
Average Annual Population Increase .. .. .	52
Ages of Population .. .. .	59
Distribution of Population .. .. .	62
Queensland Flora .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 64
Bush Fire .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 64
City of Townsville .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 65
Thursday Island .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 65
Brisbane Statistical Areas: Population per Square Mile .. .. .	72
Increase or Decrease of Population in Queensland Urban Centres and Rural Areas, 1961 to 1966	74, 75
Death Rates, Selected Causes .. .. .	112
Aboriginal Artist at Work .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 128
Lobster Catch .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 128
Turtle Farming .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 128
Crocodile Farming .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 128
Eidsvold Hospital .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 129
"Milking" a Death Adder for Antivenene .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 129
James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 129
Enrolment at Queensland Schools .. .. .	137
Fisheries Research Station, Deception Bay .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 160
Soil Conservation .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 160
Heading Machines Harvesting Wheat, Darling Downs .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 161
Picking Oranges, Burnett District .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 161
Grapes, Stanthorpe .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 161
Land Tenure Types .. .. .	172
Fruit Crops .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 192
Onion Harvesting .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 193
Cotton Harvesting .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 193
Area of Crops .. .. .	195
Development of Grain Production .. .. .	208

	Page
Beef Cattle Distribution .. .. .	214
Dairy Cattle Distribution .. .. .	215
Sheep Distribution .. .. .	216
Pigs Distribution .. .. .	217
Cattle Numbers and Production .. .. .	220
Sheep and Wool Production .. .. .	222
Sunflowers .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 224
Strip Cropping, Darling Downs .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 224
Sheep .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 225
Celery Harvesting .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 225
Cattle being Dipped .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 256
Pigs .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 256
Grading Eggs .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 257
Bees in a Hive .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 257
Electricity Supply System: Generation and Main	
Transmission Lines .. .. .	263
Destination of Principal Overseas Exports .. .. .	269
Sources of Overseas Imports .. .. .	280
Destinations of Overseas Exports .. .. .	281
Log going through Breaking-down Saw,	
Maryborough .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 288
Petroleum Exploration .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 288
Mount Isa Mines .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 289
Goonyella Coal-fields .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 289
Export Prices .. .. .	289
Cargo Shipped and Discharged at Queensland Ports	292, 293
Queensland Railways and Ports .. .. .	301
Motor Vehicle Registrations .. .. .	313, 314
Prawn Fishing .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 320
Bauxite, Weipa .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 321
Torres Strait Pilot .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 321
Air Routes and Broadcasting Stations .. .. .	324
Oil Refinery, Brisbane .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 352
Laser Beam Lighthouse, Point Danger .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 353
State Government Insurance Office, Brisbane .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 353
Retail Price Index Numbers .. .. .	370
Copper Refinery, Townsville .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 384
Cement Works, Darra .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 384
Lakes Creek Meatworks, Rockhampton .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 385
Swanbank Power Station on the West Moreton	
Coal-fields .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 385
Basic Wage Districts .. .. .	402
Wage Rates and Earnings .. .. .	407
Small Boat Harbour, Manly .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 416
Opening of the Goonyella-Hay Point Line .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 416
Rockhampton Post Office .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 417
Maryborough Town Hall .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 417
Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds .. .. .	437
Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries	456, 457
New Dwellings Completed .. .. .	502



## CALENDAR, 1971

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

## CALENDAR, 1972

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

\* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1971 and 1972 being 11 and 16 August respectively.



Cooktown Orchid, Queensland's floral emblem, which is depicted on the cover



THE TOTAL AREA OF QUEENSLAND is 667,000 square miles, representing 22½ per cent of the area of Australia.

THE AREA WITHIN THE TROPICS is 360,642 square miles, representing 54 per cent of the State.

THE GREATEST LENGTH is 1,300 miles and the GREATEST BREADTH 900 miles.

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

**URBAN CENTRES with population of**

- 100,000 & OVER shown thus: ■ BRISBANE
- 40,000-99,999 shown thus: ■ TOWNSVILLE
- 15,000-39,999 shown thus: ■ CAIRNS
- 4,000-14,999 shown thus: ○ Bowen
- UNDER 4,000 shown thus: • Hughenden

**STATISTICAL DIVISIONS shown in Red**

## • Chapter 1

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 667,000 square miles, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,010 miles with New South Wales, 393 miles with South Australia, and 650 miles with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian total.

Less than 1 per cent of the area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 81 per cent of the whole territory. About 13 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	sq miles	per cent	sq miles	per cent
New South Wales .. .. .	309,433	10.4	..	..
Victoria .. .. .	87,884	3.0	..	..
Queensland .. .. .	667,000	22.5	360,642	31.4
South Australia .. .. .	380,070	12.8	..	..
Western Australia .. .. .	975,920	32.9	364,000	31.7
Northern Territory .. .. .	520,280	17.5	422,980	36.9
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	939	0.0	..	..
Mainland .. .. .	2,941,526	99.1	1,147,622	100.0
Tasmania .. .. .	26,383	0.9	..	..
Australia .. .. .	2,967,909	100.0	1,147,622	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 361,000 square miles is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western

Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberley area in the north of Western Australia.

## 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

A full description of the structure of the land of Queensland was given in the 1954 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*, and the following is a brief outline of its main characteristics.

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east, and for some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp, while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W.—S.S.E. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country.

The structure does not stop at the coast, for on the continental shelf festoons of mountainous islands lie offshore in several places, separated from the mainland by valleys flooded by the sea (e.g. Whitsunday Channel, Hinchinbrook Passage, and Gladstone Harbour), and beyond this the shelf extends eastward to provide a shallow base for the extensive coral formations, the most abundant of which fringe the outer edge of the shelf, 250 miles from the coast east of Mackay, to form the Great Barrier Reefs which cover a total length of some 1,200 miles.

Apart from the reefs and islands of the continental shelf, the land area may be divided into the following divisions.

(i) The eastern mountains and plains between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range (e.g. the Bunya Mountains) or a scarp (as at Toowoomba), in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains, including the Bellenden Ker Range, the highest in the State, with its main peak, Mt Bartle Frere, 5,287 feet, in North Queensland; the Clarke Range, west of Mackay (Mt Dalrymple, 4,190 feet); the Drummond Range (Mt Tabletop, 2,700 feet); and the McPherson Range along the southern border (Mt Barney, 4,449 feet). The highest point on the main Divide is Mt Superbus, 4,525 feet, east of Warwick. The disposition of the high country in the eastern part of the State has caused unusual drainage patterns for the east-flowing rivers. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these are much bigger river systems. (The catchment areas of the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers each exceed 50,000 square miles.) They rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. Generally these rivers are sluggish streams of intermittent seasonal flow and they have spread wide areas of alluvium as great plains within their basins.

(ii) The western plains and plateaus. These consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and, to the east, dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide. North of Hughenden and



Cloncurry, the slope to the Gulf coast is very gentle and culminates in a broad tract of salt flats that are flooded by the sea each summer. The northern and western rivers all have very slight gradients and they sub-divide into numerous channels, some of which diverge to join adjacent river systems. The most important region of divergent drainage is the "Channel Country" of the south-west, where periodic floods cause widespread inundation. Limiting the spread of the waters in the west are the red sandhills of the desert which begins near the south-western corner of the State.

(iii) The rugged country of the far north-west. This embraces three types of country: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly Tableland.

### 3 GEOLOGY

Study of the accessible rock formations in that part of the earth's surface which constitutes Queensland reveals a complex evolutionary history spanning almost the whole of geological time. The relative ages of rock formations on the universally adopted geological time-scale are determined on four main criteria: (*a*) superposition, i.e. in a sedimentary sequence any rock unit is older than the one superposed on it, or than an igneous mass intruding it; (*b*) the contained fossil assemblage, if any, which, as a result of world-wide study of the sequences found in superposed strata, indicates a particular chronological position; (*c*) direct estimation of the age of a rock unit by accurate measurement of the extent of disintegration of contained radioactive elements; and (*d*) within strict limits, the degree of alteration (other than by weathering) which the rocks have undergone.

From the nature of the various rock formations, the types of fossils they contain, and their present attitudes, distribution, and inter-relationships we can piece together a geological history of great changes in the distribution of sea and land, of climatic variations, and of crustal upheavals and deep-seated igneous intrusions which are believed to be responsible for so many of the mineral deposits of economic interest to us today.

It is convenient to consider the geology of Queensland in terms of the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 600 million years.
- (ii) A large eastern tract with a complex history of marine and terrestrial deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through the Palaeozoic Era (about 550 million to 250 million years ago), and of subsequent sedimentation under conditions of relative stability.
- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, a vast intervening and overlapping area—nearly two-thirds of the State—covered by a great thickness of gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments, dating back about 250 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas, and Palaeozoic rocks probably underlie a large part of the Great Artesian Basin, but our present knowledge, based on boreholes, is meagre.

*The Ancient Shield Area*—The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise geosynclinal sediments and lavas metamorphosed to varying degree and widely intruded by granites and to a less extent by basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Dajarra-Cloncurry-Lawn Hill, Woolgar, Etheridge, Cardross, and Mitchell River-Coen areas are believed to be portions of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The deposition and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a vast period of early geological time, of perhaps 2,000 million years' duration. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since some time before the beginning of the Cambrian Period it has remained relatively stable. The Georgetown-Einasleigh section was the venue of later igneous intrusions and extrusions, the latter extending to Tertiary and Recent times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous belts of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the gold and copper deposits of the Etheridge Field, and a host of diverse smaller deposits too numerous to mention, are all contained in particular members of the Precambrian rocks. The manner of formation of some of these, especially the Mount Isa deposits, is keenly debated by geologists; but many appear undoubtedly to be related to the granitic intrusions. The Constance Range iron deposits are of sedimentary origin.

On the western and southern flanks of the uplifted Precambrian mass in the north-west, marine sedimentation continued into Lower Palaeozoic (Cambrian and Ordovician) times. By Silurian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements, the accumulated sediments remaining almost horizontal. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The Cambrian marine rocks are not known to contain metalliferous deposits, but recognition of this shelf sedimentation as a favourable environment has led to the recent discovery of important high-grade rock phosphate resources.

*The Eastern Area*—(a) Palaeozoic Deposition. To the east, Palaeozoic sedimentation may already have begun in Cambrian time; certainly by the start of the Silurian period (about 430 million years ago) marine deposition was occurring throughout the length of this region. This initiated a long period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years to the close of the Palaeozoic Era. The western margin of this great Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from Shelburne Bay to the headwaters of the Burdekin River, its course further south being obscured by later sediments but probably running south-south-westerly. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this enormous depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments, volcanics, and some freshwater beds, which, as a result of periodic

crustal compressive stresses, were folded and over-thrusted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally, in late Permian times, uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degree, are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly altered rocks, some possibly representing long-buried portions of the Precambrian geosyncline upthrust as major anticlinal folds. Intermittent large-scale igneous activity during this long evolutionary period is evidenced in the widespread areas of intrusive rocks now exposed—largely granitic rocks but including a number of serpentinite bodies.

By Permian times (275 million years ago) the western parts of this great geosynclinal area had been withdrawn from sedimentation, but broad areas of deposition—both marine and freshwater—had developed in the eastern sector, accompanied by widespread volcanic activity. The sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending for some 300 miles south from Collinsville, include important Permian coal measures, of particular note for their resources of low-ash coking coals. In the southern part of this basin, connecting with the Great Artesian Basin, and in some other areas (e.g. Maryborough and Esk) sedimentation continued into Mesozoic times, but without the intense crustal deformation which characterised the Palaeozoic history. In the far north small areas of Permian coal measures are preserved in down-faulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura.

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Stanthorpe, Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Mount Perry, Chillagoe, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram and Bamford Hill; the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of which are of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are but a few examples of the important and varied mineral wealth contained in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata, and gas has been discovered. The serpentinite belts are regarded as holding promise of nickel ores.

In a great many cases there is a close areal association of metaliferous deposits with the igneous intrusions, some, e.g. the gold veins of Charters Towers, tin deposits at Herberton, and the copper deposits at Mount Perry, actually lying within them. It is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives, and several epochs of metallogenesis have been postulated including, as mentioned later, one associated with Mesozoic granitic intrusions. In other cases there is no obvious association with intrusives and the origin of these deposits is not so clear.

(b) Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and thrusting accompanied by granitic intrusions, this vast eastern area was in late Permian times uplifted and stabilised, and the dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end. The uplift was irregular, leaving several



basins in which freshwater sedimentation continued in Mesozoic times (220 million to 70 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Moreton Basin where, following initial volcanic activity, swamp conditions developed which favoured deposition of the Ipswich (Triassic) and Walloon (Jurassic) coal measures, from which South-East Queensland has for long drawn its industrial and domestic power. Exposures at Cape Moreton indicate that the Moreton Basin extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, northwards with the Maryborough Basin, and westwards, for part of its history, with the Great Artesian Basin. Among other areas of Lower Mesozoic freshwater deposition are the coal measures of Callide (Triassic) and Mulgildie (Jurassic), which also are being exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period, when, following a prolonged marine incursion, the Basin was raised and a period of accumulation of coal measures (Burrum) ensued. Small Cretaceous coal basins are also preserved at Styx and Stanwell.

Folding and faulting of the sediments of these basins indicate further crustal adjustments throughout Mesozoic time. Granitic intrusive activity continued till the Jurassic, and vulcanicity persisted into the Cretaceous in the Maryborough Basin. Recent radioactive dating suggests an easterly retreat of granitic intrusion since late Palaeozoic time.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic rocks of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is fairly generally agreed that the igneous intrusions of this era were responsible for a few metalliferous deposits in older rocks, including the Cracow gold deposits, the Kilkivan mercury deposits, and a few relatively small deposits (copper, gold, and antimony) in the Maryborough district.

(c) Cainozoic Deposition. Sediments of Tertiary age (70 million to 1 million years ago) within this eastern belt are found in small widely scattered depressions in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They show evidence of only very slight crustal adjustment. Volcanic activity was perhaps the most notable event of this time, the products including the great lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas, and the lavas and plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Tertiary marine strata are conspicuous by their absence on the present mainland, but the finding of a thin section of marine Miocene strata in a bore on Wreck Island near Gladstone has indicated the possibility of extensive Tertiary marine deposition on the continental shelf—a possibility which is attracting intense interest for petroleum search. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 1 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes and in the bed of the Burnett River. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the continental shelf. The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands what are probably the highest sand dunes

in the world, dating back to Pleistocene times. They are of particular economic interest because they are a world-renowned source of high-grade rutile and zircon and a probable future source of ilmenite. Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes, extensive in places.

In addition to the mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic rocks of eastern Queensland include widely distributed alluvials, such as those formerly exploited for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River, for tin at Stanthorpe and over a wide area of North Queensland (both surficial and buried beneath basalt), and for sapphires on the Anakie field. Extensive alluviated areas about Mount Garnet now support an important tin-dredging industry. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are Tertiary shales and Recent clays of various types at several centres of population; diatomite interbedded with basalt at Black Duck Creek near Gatton; the volcanic glass perlite at Lamington Plateau; high-quality silica sand at a few coastal localities, notably in the Cape Flattery area; dolomite near Ipswich; pozzolana resultant from weathering of volcanic tuffs on the Atherton Tableland; and river sand and gravel. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from riverine and coastal alluvials. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales in the Port Curtis and Mackay districts, and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton and Port Curtis districts. The Toowoomba basalt has been used locally for kerbing and as a building stone. The possibility of economic concentrations of heavy minerals in the sand of off-shore areas has lately attracted wide interest.

*The Great Artesian Basin*—The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface initiated in Permian time or even earlier. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two great buried ridges. These are the Surat Sub-basin in the south-east, the eastern part of which extends on to part of the stabilised Tasman Geosyncline region; the Eromanga Sub-basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Sub-basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Mesozoic times and was dominantly terrestrial, with a major marine transgression during lower Cretaceous time. Subsidence continued into the lower Tertiary with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was development of a vast land of low relief. There followed a period, instituted in Miocene time (say about 20 million years ago), during which, under special climatic conditions, almost the whole surface of Queensland was weathered to produce a deep sheet of lateritic soil characterised by concentration of iron oxide (as a hard layer), and in northern Cape York Peninsula of aluminium oxide, in the upper zone. There developed also, by this or more probably by some other and later process, irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" (from sandy materials) or "porcellanite" (from clayey sources). These hard surface cappings in inland Australia are known as duricrust. The mantle, more or less intact, still covers a large area between Jericho and Pentland, but in other parts of the basin the subsequent history is largely one of denudation of this plane surface under changed climatic conditions. Enormous quantities of the products of lateritisation and silicification were stripped, especially in the west, and strewn about remaining mesas. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of "billy" so produced.

At a still later stage, clayey and sandy sheets were deposited in many places, and shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas, of which there are probably many. These deposits include sandy, pebbly, and carbonate sediments, the latter particularly in the Boulia region, where siliceous spring sinters were also deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluvialite deposits in the basins of the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. The extensive estuarine alluvia fringing the Gulf of Carpentaria possibly date back to the Pleistocene. Finally the aeolian sand drifts of the far south-west, forming an eastern extension of the Simpson Desert, may be noted.

The rocks of the Great Artesian Basin are not known to contain deposits of precious or common base metals, but the huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the basin, as is also the widely scattered precious opal of the far west. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable mineral product of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas. The discoveries, at various horizons in the geological sequence, of oil in the Surat Basin and of gas in several wells between Roma and Rolleston (in the Bowen Basin) and near Adavale have underlined the potential of this great sedimentary basin for large petroleum resources. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites in a few bores suggest possibilities for further investigation, and the possibility of salt lake deposits in depressed surface areas of the basin cannot be entirely discounted.

Knowledge of the geology of Queensland has grown tremendously in recent years as a result of the great amount of geological work undertaken by government mapping parties, mineral exploration companies, and university researchers. For a recent detailed account the reader is referred to *The Geology of Queensland*, a symposium published in 1960 as volume 7 of the Journal of the Geological Society of Australia. A valuable shorter reference is *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland.

#### 4 SOILS

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

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

*Red Loams*—Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands.

These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

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

*Black Earths*—These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 20–35 inch rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

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

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

## 5 VEGETATION

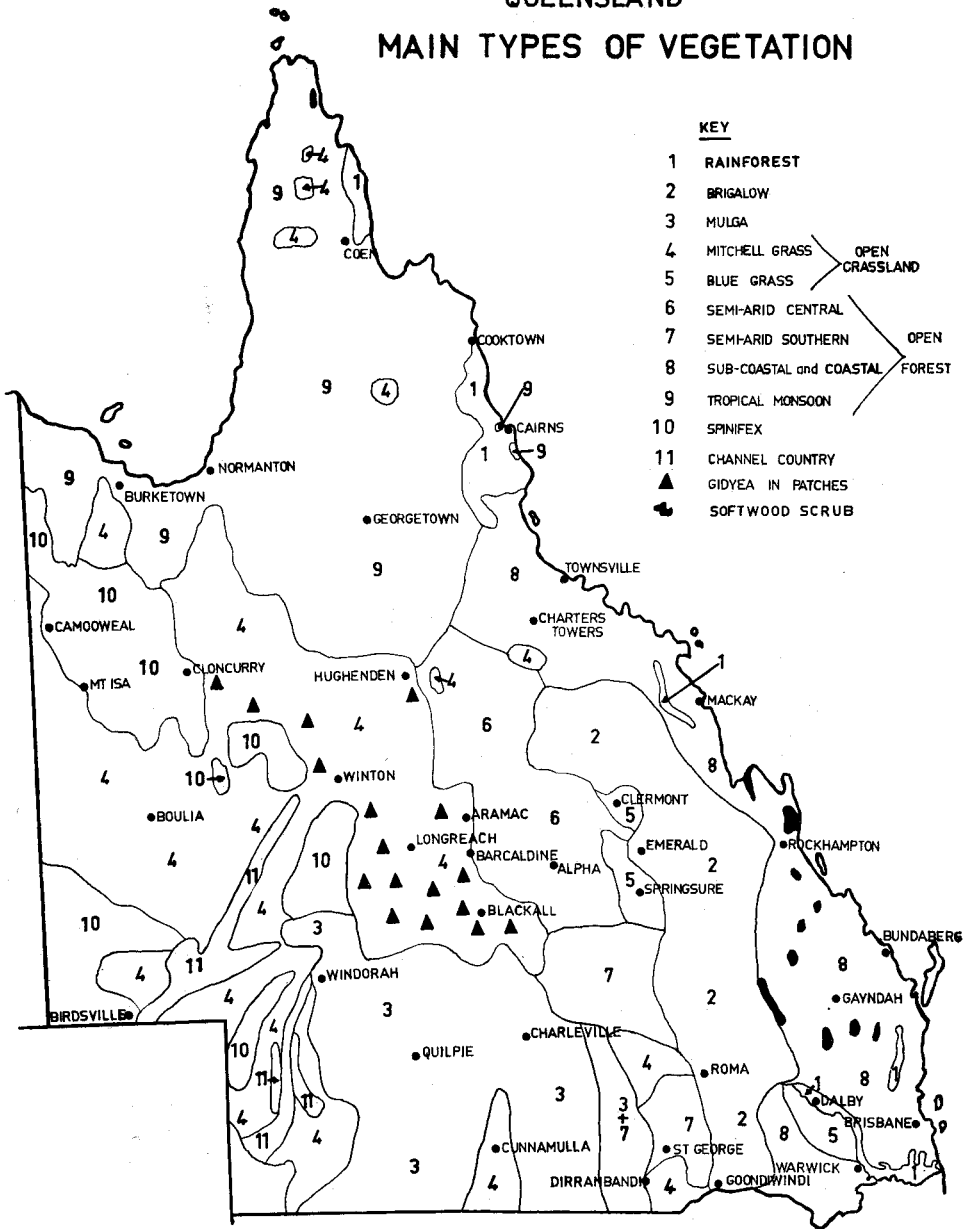
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map on page 10.

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

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

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

## QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION



Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 30 to 60 inches, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

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

Brigalow scrubs merge into softwood scrubs on the one hand and either gidyea or some types of open forest on the other. They occur on both sides of the Dividing Range from about latitude 21° southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 20 to 35 inches. These scrubs are not continuous within the region marked on the map but occur in a mosaic with other communities, chiefly softwood scrubs and open forest of different types.

Gidyea scrubs occur mainly west of the 20-inch 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 12-inch and 20-inch isohyets.

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

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

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

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

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees,

mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

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

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

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

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

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 20-inch isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrelba*). Selective grazing of these and the supplementary feed provided by seasonal growth of other grasses and herbage in the spaces between the Mitchell grass tussocks make this country particularly suitable for wool production.

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

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

## 6 FAUNA

The animal life of the State is both varied and abundant. This is understandable when one considers the vast area and the range of available habitats, from the wet rainforests of the tropical northern ranges to the dry plainlands of the western interior.

Both of Australia's unique egg-laying mammals (monotremes) are represented. The Spiny Anteater is widely distributed, but the less common Platypus occurs only in some coastal streams.

There are about fifty different species of marsupials, ranging in size from the large grass-eating Red and Grey Kangaroos down to tiny Marsupial Mice. Approximately twenty species, including the Brown and Grey Cuscuses, two Tree-kangaroos, Musk Rat-kangaroo, and several distinctive possums, are restricted to the north-east. Some of these forms, such as the Striped Possum and the Tree-kangaroos, are closely related to species living in New Guinea and suggest the connection of the two land masses in the not too distant past. Now rare, the Musk Rat-kangaroo, which is less than one foot in height, is the smallest and structurally most primitive member of the kangaroo family.

Settlement had brought the Koala close to extinction, but it is now rigidly protected and appears to be increasing its numbers in some areas. Even more limited in occurrence are the two species of wombats. The range of the Naked-nosed Wombat of south-eastern Australia just extends into southern Queensland in an area of hilly granite country, while the continued existence of a colony of the Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat in a remote central area has been confirmed only recently.

The native terrestrial placental mammals are restricted to rats and bats. In general the native rodents are not pests, like the introduced species, although the Little Tree-rat, a capable climber, has occasionally caused damage to sugar cane. Like the marsupials there are some rats restricted to the north-east, including the Giant Naked-tail Rat, which exceeds two feet in length.

Most of the smaller bats are insectivorous, and as they rest in caves or hollow trees by day are not readily observed. The largest of this group is the False Vampire Bat of the north, which includes other bats, as well as insects, in its diet. The other group, the Fruit Bats or "Flying Foxes", are better known because of their frequent attacks on cultivated fruits in coastal districts. Their natural diet is mainly native fruits and blossoms.

About four hundred species of birds are known from Queensland, ranging in size from the large flightless forms, the Cassowary of the northern rainforests and the widespread Emu of the open country, down to the tiny Weebills and Thornbills, only a few inches in length. Several



species occur only in the north, including three of the four Australian Birds of Paradise, and those Cat-birds and Bower-birds peculiar to the State.

This wealth of bird life adds much interest to the local scene, and frequently delights both eye and ear. The much maligned Wedge-tailed Eagle, one of the largest eagles of the world, is a truly majestic bird. The Native Companion, which is the only Australian crane, and the Jabiru, our only stork, frequently grace the plains and waterways. Much less conspicuous is the mound-building Brush Turkey of the scrubs and rainforests.

The variety of the reptilian fauna is not generally appreciated, although the hazards associated with it are often exaggerated. While there are about a dozen species of snakes that can be classed as dangerous, including the Taipan which may exceed ten feet in length, cases of snake-bite are relatively few. The non-venomous and completely harmless Scrub Python of North Queensland is Australia's largest snake, occasionally reaching over twenty feet in length. None of the many lizards is venomous. The smaller fish-eating Freshwater Crocodile and the larger and dangerous estuarine species are widely distributed in the northern part of the State. The most common turtle of the coastal waters is the Green Turtle which is now a protected species.

The various groups of invertebrate animals are all well represented, and while they are often unspectacular as individuals, they greatly exceed the higher groups in numbers and variety. The Great Barrier Reef, extending over 1,200 miles, is unexcelled anywhere in the world for its development of reef-building corals and associated organisms.

There is a growing awareness of the place of this fascinating, and in many ways unique, fauna in our national heritage, and the need for its conservation and management. The great majority of mammals and birds are protected under *The Fauna Conservation Act of 1952*. Closer settlement and more intensive land usage will of course continue to pose real, if sometimes indirect, pressures on many elements of the fauna. To this end the State has set aside a steadily increasing number of National Parks, totalling at 30 June 1971 more than 2,500,000 acres, while the area of fauna sanctuaries of various categories exceeds 14,000,000 acres.

*Fish*—The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by the Marine Biologist, Department of Harbours and Marine, Brisbane. For a detailed account the reader is referred to the Department's publication, "Guide to Fishes" by E. M. Grant, M.Sc.

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

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 6 feet and a weight of 100 lb. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 45-foot Whale Shark to a one-inch Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 30 feet; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 20 feet in length and with a toothed saw up to 6 feet long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 1,000 lb, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

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

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

Apart from the Lungfish and "True" Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels, Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

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

## 7 CLIMATE

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

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. Settlement in Queensland has shown, however, that it is possible to become adapted to such conditions. A factor contributing to this successful settlement is the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera.

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

	Over 85°F	Over 90°F	Over 95°F	Over 100°F
Brisbane	66	18	4	1
Townsville	142	21	2	less than 1
Charleville	154	105	53	21
Cloncurry	253	194	126	71

It can be seen that the number of very hot days in coastal districts does not vary greatly with latitude, but the period of moderately hot (but fairly humid and therefore uncomfortable) weather is longer in the tropics.

The figures for Charleville and Cloncurry give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperature ranges of 85°F to 95°F are not usually uncomfortable.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the seventies. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.2; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.2.

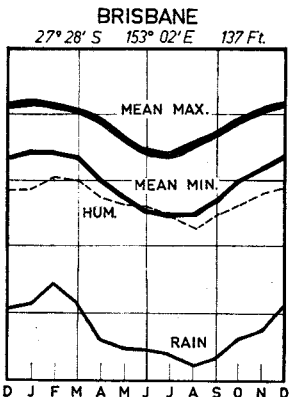
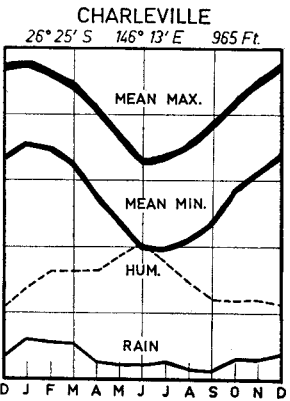
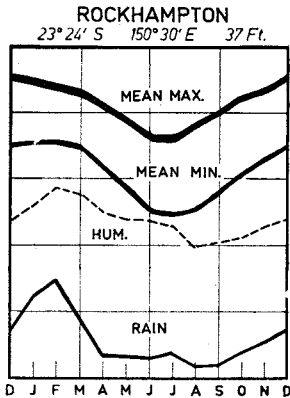
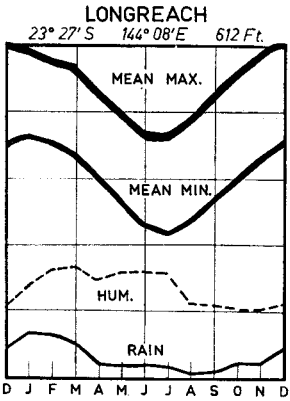
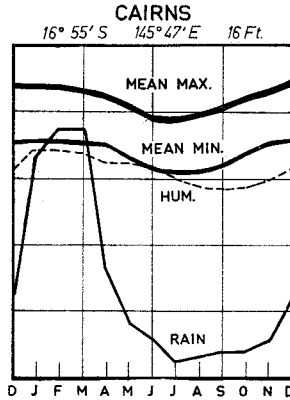
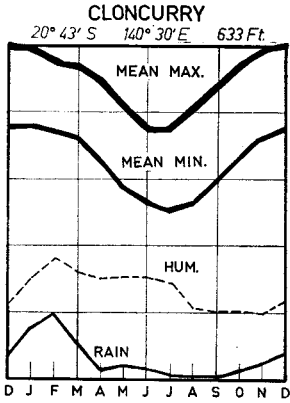
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.  
Deg. In. %



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means are for the period 1931 to 1960.

## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>

## CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)

January .. ..	102.8	99.3	76.9	76.3	15	30	0.41	3.95
February .. ..	98.0	95.9	76.6	74.9	31	36	3.52	4.96
March .. ..	95.7	94.5	73.6	72.6	23	33	1.92	2.64
April .. ..	91.5	89.7	69.1	65.8	21	29	1.06	0.65
May .. ..	83.0	82.8	60.8	58.9	19	30	0.00	0.99
June .. ..	80.8	76.9	53.3	52.2	17	30	0.00	0.72
July .. ..	77.5	76.7	51.2	50.6	14	28	0.00	0.34
August .. ..	81.5	81.3	53.0	53.0	12	21	0.00	0.14
September .. ..	89.1	88.2	60.8	59.8	12	20	0.58	0.23
October .. ..	97.0	95.3	71.5	67.5	14	20	0.02	0.63
November .. ..	99.7	99.2	75.8	72.5	17	19	0.31	1.22
December .. ..	101.8	101.0	77.4	75.5	18	23	0.75	2.09
Year .. ..	91.5	90.1	66.7	65.0	18	26	8.57	18.56

## LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January .. ..	101.3	99.5	72.8	73.4	17	28	0.40	3.26
February .. ..	96.0	96.3	73.4	71.7	31	32	1.74	3.15
March .. ..	93.6	94.2	68.3	68.9	24	33	1.68	2.49
April .. ..	89.6	87.9	63.6	60.4	23	29	0.46	1.15
May .. ..	80.0	80.6	53.0	52.8	24	32	0.00	1.04
June .. ..	78.3	74.3	47.9	46.6	21	33	0.00	0.99
July .. ..	74.8	73.7	43.4	44.8	20	32	0.00	0.94
August .. ..	78.3	78.4	47.4	47.0	18	23	0.00	0.28
September .. ..	84.2	85.3	55.0	54.1	19	22	0.69	0.42
October .. ..	92.1	92.8	64.5	61.8	17	21	3.09	1.20
November .. ..	97.3	97.2	67.4	67.3	18	21	0.98	1.26
December .. ..	98.4	100.2	70.1	71.2	27	22	3.60	2.20
Year .. ..	88.7	88.4	60.6	60.0	22	27	12.64	18.38

## CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January .. ..	95.8	96.4	70.9	71.1	21	27	1.91	2.96
February .. ..	94.5	93.2	72.0	69.9	23	33	1.09	2.71
March .. ..	87.8	90.2	64.1	65.8	26	33	2.81	2.67
April .. ..	83.0	82.3	59.3	55.9	28	33	0.77	1.31
May .. ..	72.4	74.2	45.0	47.3	31	37	0.02	1.09
June .. ..	72.3	67.6	39.4	41.7	24	41	0.04	1.04
July .. ..	68.7	67.0	32.2	39.9	19	36	0.00	1.19
August .. ..	70.9	71.4	39.9	42.3	21	29	0.22	0.77
September .. ..	74.1	78.7	48.4	48.7	26	24	4.15	0.68
October .. ..	86.1	86.0	59.4	57.3	22	23	0.42	1.59
November .. ..	90.3	91.5	63.8	63.8	21	23	0.70	1.52
December .. ..	92.5	95.7	68.3	68.2	25	22	2.00	1.86
Year .. ..	82.4	82.9	55.2	56.0	24	30	14.13	19.39

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>
<b>CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	89.8	88.2	74.3	74.2	59	68	11.32	16.86
February .. ..	87.4	88.3	73.6	74.3	67	68	13.07	18.48
March .. ..	86.1	86.9	73.0	73.0	65	67	26.30	18.47
April .. ..	84.5	84.4	69.3	70.4	62	65	6.57	8.09
May .. ..	82.2	81.2	66.9	66.9	61	64	1.24	4.24
June .. ..	79.6	78.1	64.6	63.7	58	63	0.87	2.83
July .. ..	78.7	77.7	61.0	62.5	54	61	0.63	1.35
August .. ..	79.7	79.0	62.7	62.1	55	58	2.51	1.54
September .. ..	84.0	81.6	67.7	64.6	54	56	0.09	1.67
October .. ..	86.3	84.6	69.7	68.0	55	57	1.10	1.61
November .. ..	86.6	86.7	71.7	71.2	66	59	13.18	3.86
December .. ..	88.5	88.5	73.2	73.3	66	63	5.38	6.50
Year .. ..	84.4	83.8	69.0	68.7	60	63	82.26	85.50
<b>ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	90.1	89.6	72.9	71.5	51	52	2.31	6.08
February .. ..	87.0	88.1	70.7	71.5	56	57	4.55	7.36
March .. ..	89.5	86.6	69.6	69.3	47	55	0.56	4.64
April .. ..	85.0	83.9	64.5	63.3	48	49	1.25	1.73
May .. ..	79.0	78.6	55.3	57.2	39	48	0.01	1.73
June .. ..	77.0	73.7	50.2	51.5	32	48	0.36	1.61
July .. ..	74.4	73.2	45.2	49.4	27	46	0.07	1.98
August .. ..	78.1	76.5	51.1	50.5	29	39	0.79	0.75
September .. ..	79.9	80.7	56.3	56.2	30	41	2.50	0.78
October .. ..	84.7	85.4	63.8	62.2	37	42	1.16	1.98
November .. ..	85.7	87.9	68.0	66.5	47	46	4.84	2.67
December .. ..	88.5	90.1	71.0	69.6	45	48	5.75	3.66
Year .. ..	83.2	82.9	61.5	61.6	41	47	24.15	34.97
<b>BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)</b>								
January .. ..	86.8	84.6	71.1	69.2	55	58	6.00	5.61
February .. ..	84.0	83.7	69.7	69.3	59	61	3.46	7.19
March .. ..	84.0	81.9	67.4	67.1	54	60	7.77	5.80
April .. ..	79.5	78.6	63.5	61.6	54	55	2.24	3.05
May .. ..	73.0	73.6	54.5	55.9	45	53	0.37	2.23
June .. ..	71.9	69.3	51.4	51.6	41	52	0.64	2.22
July .. ..	69.5	68.6	46.5	49.4	38	49	1.05	1.93
August .. ..	72.7	71.0	51.3	50.5	35	45	0.31	1.19
September .. ..	74.5	74.4	55.2	54.8	43	49	1.90	1.77
October .. ..	78.6	78.3	61.2	60.4	52	53	7.79	3.03
November .. ..	80.0	81.2	64.8	64.6	56	56	9.01	3.61
December .. ..	82.8	83.5	69.5	67.6	65	57	16.14	5.37
Year .. ..	78.1	77.4	60.5	60.1	50	54	56.68	43.00

<sup>1</sup> Averages shown are for the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1970

Month	Mean corrected barometer 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days <sup>1</sup>	Average for 30 years <sup>2</sup>
	in	deg	deg	deg	deg	deg	in	No.	in
January .. ..	29.91	78.9	93.7	64.0	86.8	71.1	6.00	10	5.61
February .. ..	29.99	76.8	89.8	65.8	84.0	69.7	3.46	15	7.19
March .. ..	29.94	75.7	94.7	57.2	84.0	67.4	7.77	14	5.80
April .. ..	30.11	71.0	86.6	54.0	79.5	63.5	2.24	9	3.05
May .. ..	30.12	63.7	80.0	47.0	73.0	54.5	0.37	4	2.23
June .. ..	30.10	61.7	77.6	45.8	71.9	51.4	0.64	4	2.22
July .. ..	30.21	58.0	78.1	37.9	69.5	46.5	1.05	3	1.93
August .. ..	30.12	62.0	80.5	43.6	72.7	51.3	0.31	5	1.19
September .. ..	30.04	64.8	83.1	46.7	74.5	55.2	1.90	9	1.77
October .. ..	30.07	69.9	90.6	53.4	78.6	61.2	7.79	7	3.03
November .. ..	30.02	72.4	91.4	58.2	80.0	64.8	9.01	18	3.61
December .. ..	29.87	76.2	90.2	65.0	82.8	69.5	16.14	20	5.37
Year .. ..	30.04	69.3	94.7	37.9	78.1	60.5	56.68	118	43.00

<sup>1</sup> Days on which one point or more of rain fell. <sup>2</sup> The rainfall averages shown here and in the preceding tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1931 to 1960.

## 8 RAINFALL

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

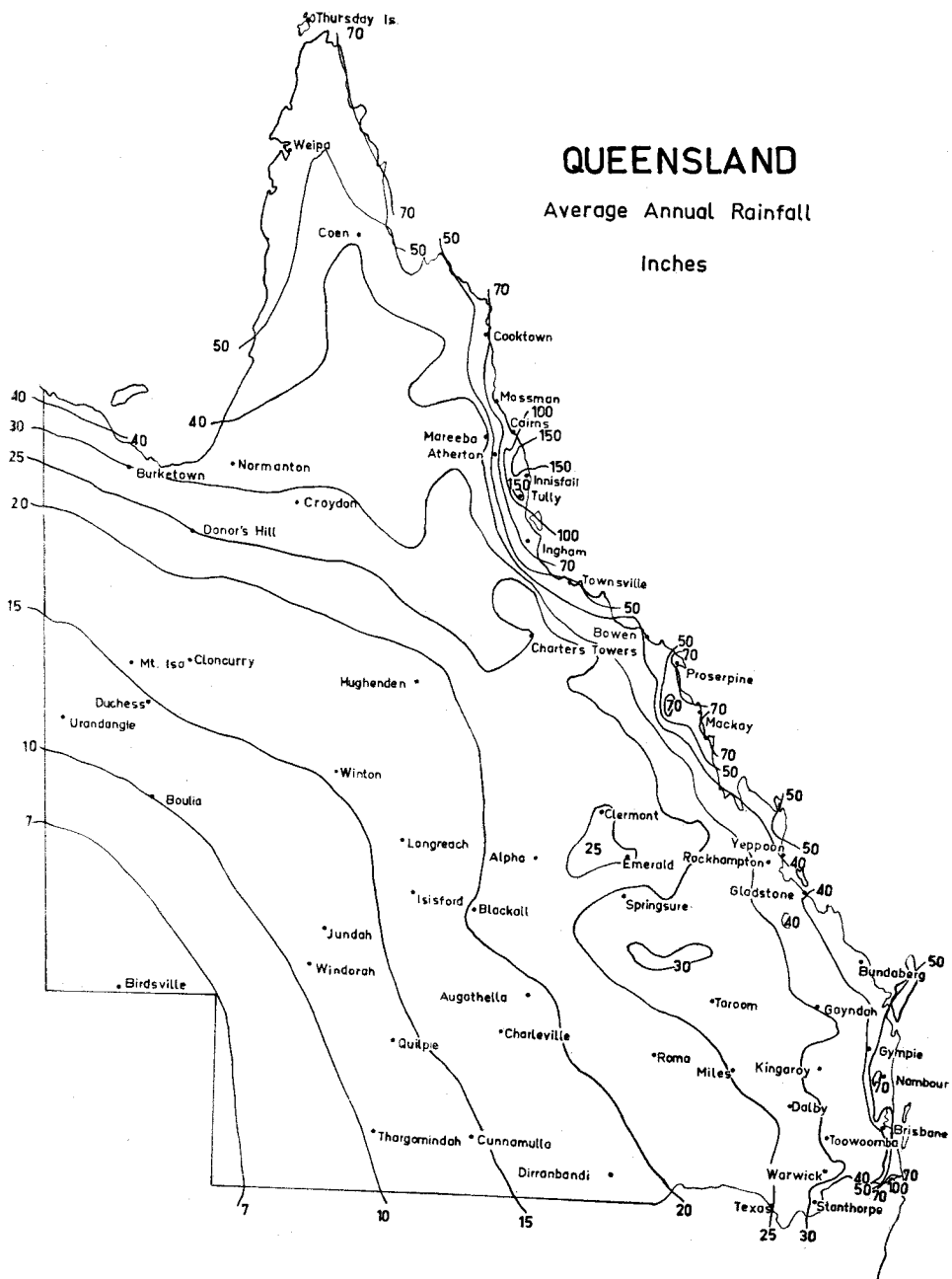
*Annual Amount of Rainfall*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 23 inches per annum, compared with the Australian average of 17 inches. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

Maps on pages 21 to 23 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

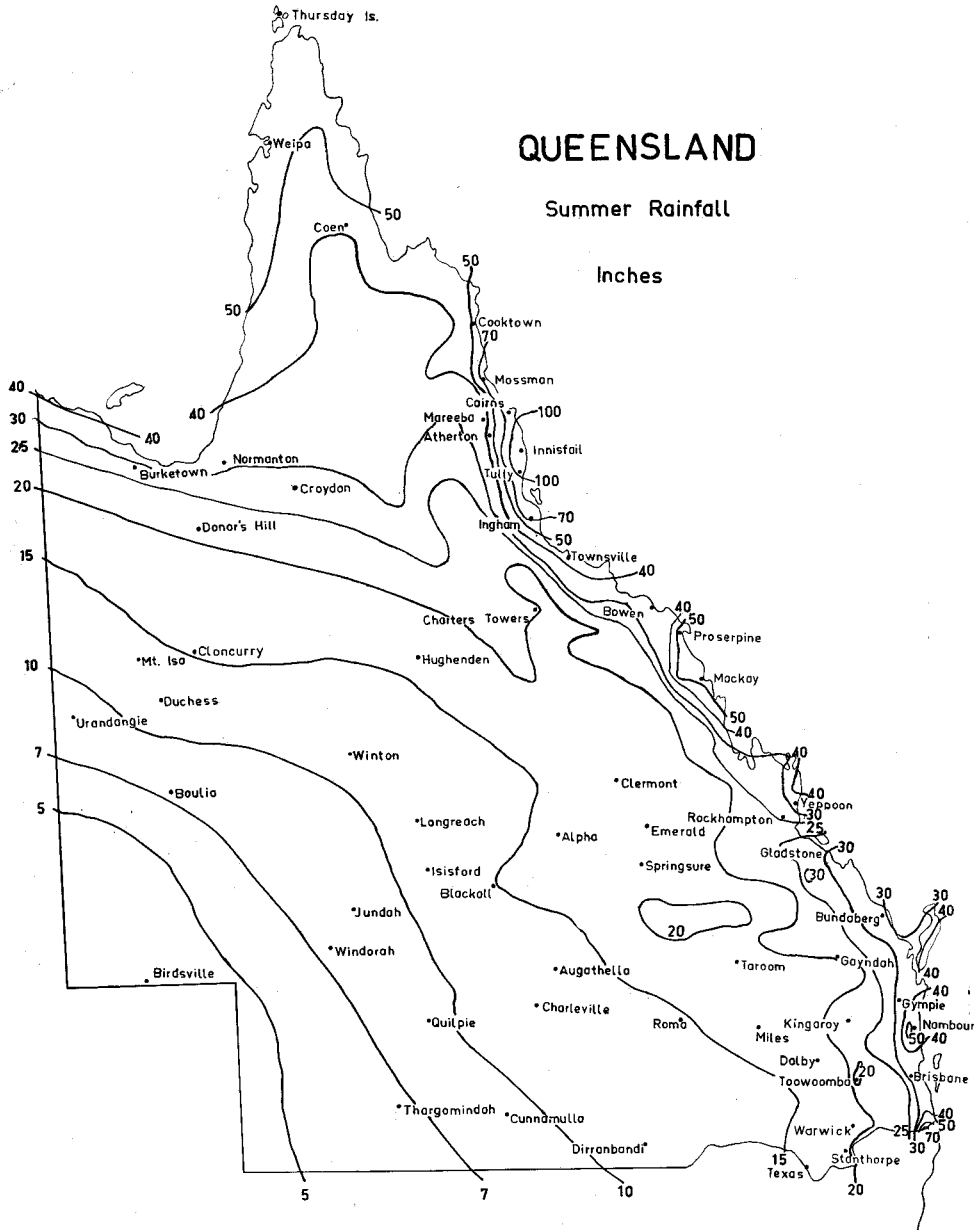
Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

The table on page 24 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last ten years, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of thirty years.



The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on records for the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.



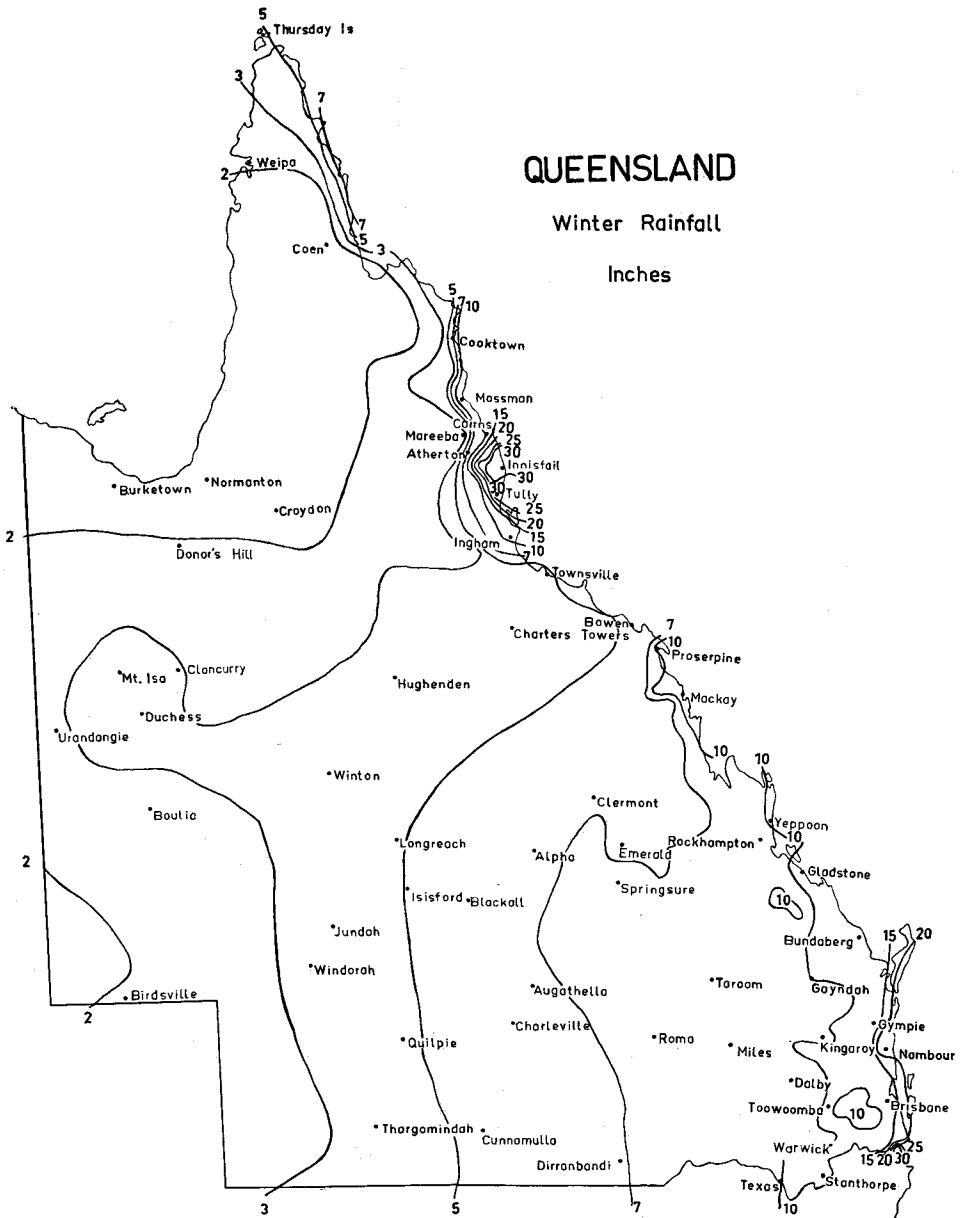


The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e. in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on records for the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

# QUEENSLAND

Winter Rainfall

Inches



The lines on the map show the average winter rainfall (i.e. in the months of May to October, inclusive) based on records for the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

## ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1961 TO 1970

Locality	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Average <sup>1</sup>
	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	70.8	33.5	41.1	56.7	43.0
Bundaberg ..	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	67.6	50.8	29.4	54.7	46.7
Gladstone ..	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	30.3	41.0	33.1	33.0	39.5
Rockhampton	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	28.5	44.4	25.1	24.2	35.0
Mackay ..	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	65.4	83.5	44.4	66.9	66.5
Townsville ..	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	30.2	58.4	18.3	28.4	45.5
Innisfail ..	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	140.9	97.2	135.1	152.8	143.0
Cairns ..	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	92.1	75.3	76.3	82.3	85.5
Thursday Island	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	62.2	60.7	87.5	82.4	66.8
Burketown ..	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.7	41.5	15.9	31.8	30.5
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	29.9	29.6	22.8	31.6	27.6
Toowoomba ..	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	41.4	40.0	35.1	32.1	39.6
Kingaroy ..	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.4	29.5	26.5	40.7	30.9
Gayndah ..	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.3	36.3	17.1	32.7	32.0
Emerald ..	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	22.6	24.5	20.9	22.3	25.1
Charters Towers	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	20.5	32.0	13.5	31.9	25.5
Atherton ..	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	74.5	50.0	47.8	47.6	60.5
Coen ..	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	43.3	52.9	42.8	44.3	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	13.1	12.8	13.6	16.8	14.3
Charleville ..	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	15.4	16.0	13.9	14.1	19.4
Blackall ..	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	14.3	13.9	12.5	18.6	21.2
Longreach ..	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	18.2	9.9	12.6	18.4
Boulia ..	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	11.2	7.0	4.3	10.3
Winton ..	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	8.7	14.3	6.2	11.8	16.6
Hughenden ..	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	16.6	19.5	11.9	14.3	18.8
Cloncurry ..	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	13.5	13.1	7.3	8.6	18.6
Croydon ..	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	28.9	18.7	25.1	24.3	29.0

<sup>1</sup> For the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

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

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 22 and 23.

*Variability of Rainfall*—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year

but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. Even in dry years, isolated heavy falls are reported and the local heavy fall is regarded as a normal feature of Queensland's rainfall.

Tropical cyclones affect the Queensland region about three times a year on the average. The season normally extends from December to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast where winds over 100 miles per hour may cause considerable damage to coastal towns in the direct path. Cyclones which pass inland lose their intense wind velocities but provide a great boost to primary industry by the widespread nature of the resulting rainfall.

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

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

*Drought*—An ever present threat to production in Queensland is the occurrence of drought, which can devastate pastures and crops and cause heavy stock losses. It is difficult to give a precise definition of drought, as, apart from the failure of seasonal rains, so many other factors must be considered, e.g. antecedent weather, especially sub-soil moisture content, soil type, the natural resistance to dry conditions of pasture or crop, etc. However, a definition which may be generally accepted is "severe water shortage".

The availability of water depends largely on rainfall, although losses such as evaporation and gains such as storage in the soil and in artificial reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of drought.

The general circulation of the atmosphere is such that, in the main, descending motion occurs over sub-tropical regions. Lying in the region of descending air, much of Queensland, particularly inland, is characterised by periods of blue skies and the absence of rain.

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

## 9 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most

important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches.

Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually.

Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used extensively in the Bundaberg district. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

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

The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures.

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

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

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, linseed, safflower, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is generally higher than the Australian average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and

to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 1½ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine.

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. One of the worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, 1957, and 1965. A general drought in 1968-69, which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and more unreliable, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is on an extensive basis, with some large owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

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

The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although

the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has always included drought resistance as a major consideration in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

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

### 10 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet, panicum, and setaria	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July ..	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May ..	5-6	July to November
Papaws	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March, April
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and July to October
Potatoes	South Queensland January, February ..	3½-4½	May
	May to August ..	3½-4½	September to November
	North Queensland Tableland: July, August ..	3½-4½	October, November
	December to February	3½-4½	April to June
	Coast: April, May ..	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins	Early (South Coast) May, June ..	5-6	October, November
	Main Season September to January	5-6	March to July
	Rice	June, July ..	5-6
	November, December ..	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to September ..	4-5	October to January
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to June
Soybeans	December ..	3½-4½	April, May
Sugar cane	South Queensland August to March ..	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland April to October ..	12-15	June to December
	Sunflower	September to January ..	4-5
Sweet potatoes	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland September to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland July to October ..	3-4	November to January
	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: January to May and July, August	3-4	March to November
	North Queensland March to June ..	3-4	June to October
Wheat	May to July ..	4½-5½	October, November

## 11 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1969-70—Except in isolated areas, no significant rain was recorded during July, and drought conditions persisted in at least two-thirds of the State which had not received normal rainfall in 1968-69.

The only rainfall in August was confined to the south-eastern and southern inland districts and the far-northern tropical coast. Extreme



drought conditions covered most of the tropics away from the coast and the sub-tropical inland to about the 26th parallel. This drought now ranked with the worst on record for Queensland.

The widespread drought further increased in severity over more than half of the State in September. Useful rainfall was confined to the coastal and southern border districts. Southern districts were severely affected by a cold snap with widespread frosts, which added to the stress on stock and cut back prospective winter grain and seed production.

Some drought areas, including the Dawson-Callide region and parts of the central highlands, received rains during October and some variable falls brought temporary relief to areas further inland. However, the central lowlands and the far-west were still under severe drought conditions, but dairying conditions in the coastal districts reverted to normal.

Most of the useful rain in November fell in the south-east, and in central and north coastal districts, while local falls provided temporary relief in the southern interior and eastern tropics. The rest of the State continued to be drought stricken, although in some sheep and beef cattle regions, pastures responded to better conditions. Most northern districts continued to experience dry conditions.

December brought patchy but useful rains to widespread inland areas and partially relieved the overall severity of the longstanding drought. However, the position was still serious generally, although the Peninsula, coastal, and the southern inland districts were enjoying fair conditions.

Although heavy rainfall was received over most of the central coastal areas during January with cyclone "Ada" causing severe damage to island resort areas, the south-west and central inland regions remained drought affected. The pasture situation improved in the central coastal areas and adjacent inland, and in most of the south-eastern areas. Sugar cane crops responded well to good rain and except for the central district, horticultural areas experienced good conditions.

Some good falls in February, although less than normal, brought a measure of relief to drought areas in the Carpentaria, central highlands, and western districts. However, only the coastal areas experienced normal conditions. Nearly all horticultural districts had good conditions and the pasture situation was fair to good generally, except in the south-western quarter and south-eastern inland.

In March, above normal rains in the northern tropics and parts of the central and southern interiors eased the situation, although areas of the south-west and central interior were still drought stricken.

Apart from rains in the south, central, and north coastal regions, the April weather continued to be dry and warm. Drought conditions still prevailed over the central interior and far south-western areas. The seasonal decline in pastures and fodder crops became more pronounced.

Conditions deteriorated in May by which time about two-thirds of the State was again experiencing severe drought. Output of summer grains was normal but all districts reported severe soil moisture deficiencies. The position for other main crops was more encouraging, except for sugar cane crops in southern areas, and fruit and vegetable growing crops in the central region and on the Granite Belt.

With most of the State again experiencing below normal rainfall in June, the drought situation became more severe and extensive, and rural

industries in 58 shires and parts of others were declared eligible for Government financed drought relief. Only the far-northern and the south-eastern coastal districts experienced reasonable conditions.

1970-71—More than two-thirds of the State was drought-stricken in July. Although the far north and a few coastal areas were in fair condition, there were no good areas. Only the eastern Darling Downs and some coastal districts reported rainfall. Frosts were frequent and often severe in southern and central inland districts.

Rainfall registrations of two and three inches on the north coast and one inch on the central coast occurred during August. Some light rain was received in the remainder of the State, but it was of little benefit to moisture-stressed crops and pastures. At the end of the month, 81 shires and part of another were declared drought-stricken.

Above normal rainfall in September over most of the south-east quarter was the most significant recorded since November 1969. These rains reversed the worsening drought trend over a wide area, but only parts of the Warrego, Maranoa, and southern Downs had real drought relief, leaving 80 per cent of the State still drought-stricken.

Except in very restricted areas no drought relief occurred in October. Pasture response to recent rains was poor. Fodder crops responded well in favoured regions but were poor elsewhere. Most cane areas benefited from rains received, although these were patchy on the central coast. Conditions for winter grain were the worst since 1946.

Showers associated with thunderstorm activity were received in most districts, except in the far south-west, during November. Although there was little general relief to the drought-stricken central and western regions, heavy follow-up rains resulted in good to excellent conditions in coastal and eastern inland areas.

Good rains over widespread areas during December relieved the drought situation in much of the eastern half of the State. Grazing crops and pastures made prolific growth. Except for variable crop losses in vegetable plantings caused by heavy rain, horticultural districts were in a favourable position. Little drought-breaking rain, however, was received in the far-, north-, and south-west.

General rain, with some heavy to flood falls, continued over most of the south-east in January. In eastern areas, humid conditions with storm rains maintained excellent growth in pastures. Sugar cane prospects were good to excellent, although torrential rains and strong winds associated with cyclone "Gertie" caused crop damage in northern localities.

Heavy to excessive rains continued in February in eastern areas. Substantial rains in the north-eastern tropics brought by cyclones "Gertie" and "Fiona" ended the drought there. Useful rains in the north-west, the far south-west, and the central interior brought temporary local drought relief. Monsoonal rains which commenced at the end of the month, and which were strengthened by a massive tropical rain depression, caused widespread heavy to flood rains in the far-west and south-west.

The most outstanding weather feature in March was beneficial rainfall in the north-west quarter and most western districts. These falls were, however, insufficient to give more than temporary relief in western parts of the channel country and central lowlands. Excellent conditions continued in coastal regions. Most pastoral districts had an abundance of feed. The outlook for fruit and vegetables was excellent.

Unseasonably heavy rain occurred in April in the far-north tropical coast region, the Peninsula, the western and southern Gulf districts, and the north-west. Excessive rain in the far-north retarded sugar cane growth, but progress was satisfactory in southern districts.

Except for the far-north, below normal rainfall was recorded in May, although useful rain was received late in the month in the Darling Downs and Maranoa districts and over parts of the central highlands. Conditions for fodder crops and grazing were good in the north-west and south-west but there was only a light body of feed in the central-west. Fine, dry weather in northern sugar cane areas allowed planting to proceed but in the south cooler weather slowed growth.

Rainfall was well below normal during June. Dry conditions, combined with cold weather and frosts, had a severe drying-off effect on pastures over wide areas. Insufficient rain was received for the sowing of winter grain and grazing crops.

## 12 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's primary industry wealth are minerals, meat, sugar, wool, dairy products, and general agricultural produce including wheat, fodder crops, tobacco, barley, sorghum, maize, pineapples, and peanuts. The most important minerals are copper, coal, silver-lead, zinc, bauxite, and mineral sands. The commercial production of oil commenced in 1964, and of natural gas in 1968.

Nearly all the beef cattle and the sheep are grazed on natural grasslands. Most of the beef cattle are in the eastern and north-western parts of the State and the sheep in the central part from the New South Wales border to the areas in the north around Hughenden. The cattle are transported to meatworks along the eastern coast; some are taken to southern States. The wool is hauled to Brisbane for auction, or to southern wool sales. Both rail and road transport are used. Dairy cattle are restricted mainly to the south-eastern corner of the State, with some on the Atherton Tableland.

The principal agricultural crop in Queensland, sugar cane, is grown along the coastal areas from south of Brisbane to Mossman, north of Cairns, the greater production being towards the north. More than two-thirds of the sugar production is exported overseas. The principal statistical divisions of the State for other agricultural crops are as follows: wheat, Downs and Rockhampton Divisions; tobacco, Cairns (Atherton Tableland); barley, Downs; sorghum, Downs and Central-Western; maize, Downs, Maryborough, and Cairns; pineapples, Moreton and Maryborough; and peanuts, Maryborough (Kingaroy).

The mining industry is located in widely separated parts of the State. Copper, silver-lead, and zinc are mined in the North-Western Division, bauxite in Peninsula, and coal in the south-eastern and central regions. Mineral sands are extracted from the south-eastern beaches. Oil is conveyed by pipeline from south-western Queensland to refineries in Brisbane, and a pipeline for natural gas has been constructed from Roma to Brisbane.

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. The value of the overseas export trade is about one and a third times that of exports to other Australian States. Shipments to foreign countries have

Photos: *B. Chappel, R. Crosthwaite, and L. McMullen*

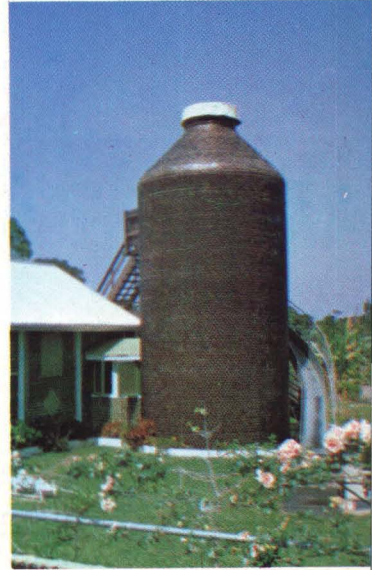
Giant fibreglass pineapple, Woombye



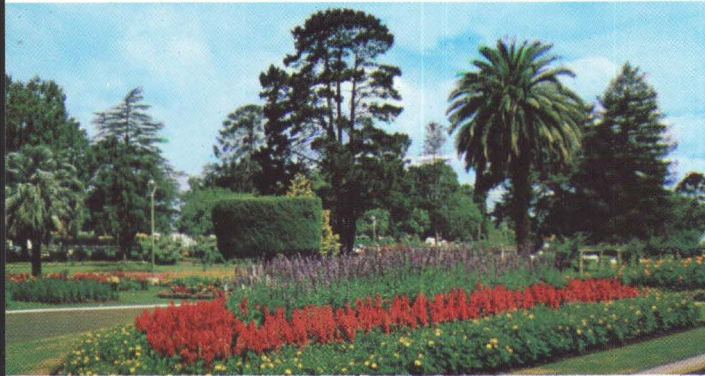
Miniature Tudor Village, Flaxton



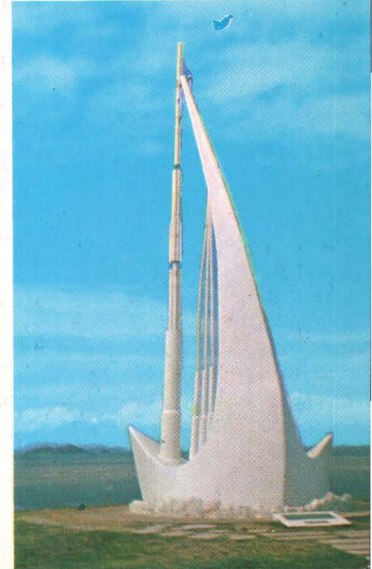
House of bottles, Tewantin



Queen's Park, Toowoomba



Singing sails, Yeppoon



Tourist train, tropical fruit plantation





TOURIST INDUSTRY

*Chapter 1*

Photos: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*  
and *G. W. Gee*

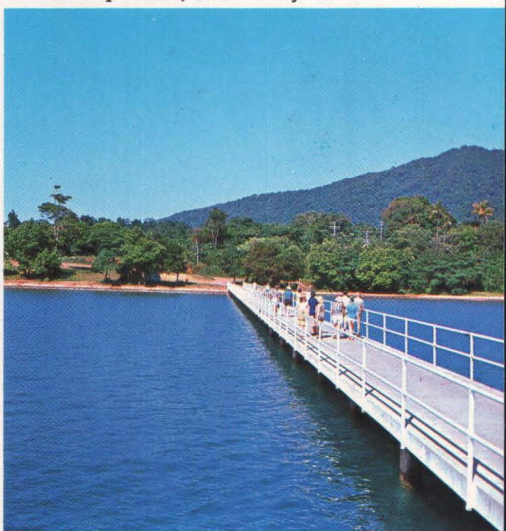


Waterfall in Roma Street Gardens, Brisbane

Coral Trout, Heron Island  
(Usually 4 to 10 lb)



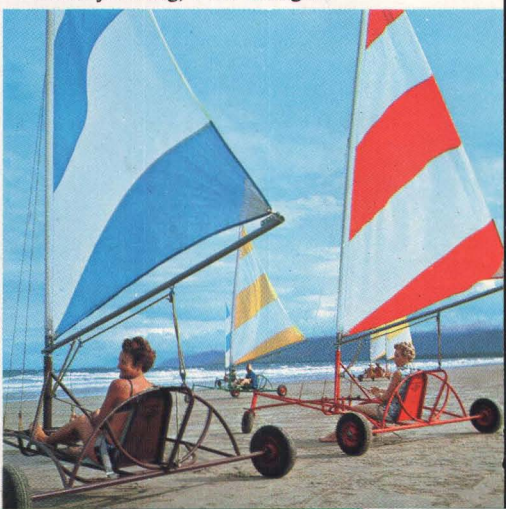
Clump Point, near Tully



Natural Arch, Numinbah Valley



Sand yachting, Port Douglas



increased rapidly in recent years and now exceed those to Commonwealth countries. Imports from other States account for over three-quarters of the total value of the import trade, but a large proportion of these are indirect imports from overseas.

To facilitate this trade, ports have developed all along the coast, each specifically equipped to handle the products of its own hinterland. Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns are meat ports; Bundaberg, Mackay, Lucinda Point, Innisfail, Townsville, and Cairns are sugar ports. Coal and alumina are exported from Gladstone, bauxite from Weipa, other minerals from Townsville and Cairns, wool from Brisbane, grain and butter from Brisbane and Gladstone, and cabinet timbers from Cairns. Brisbane receives most of the direct overseas imports.

About one-half of the net value of the State's production comes from secondary industries. Although the factories engaged in processing primary products are substantial, the earlier pattern of predominance in such processing has changed and the proportion of production from the other secondary industries has increased. Various metal products are the main other items made. Most of the manufacturing is carried on in the Brisbane Statistical Division which has such industries as general engineering, railway rolling stock, motor assembly, ship building, oil refining, paper making, wood pulp and hardboard manufacturing, and chemical manufacturing. Other important industrial centres are Maryborough (ship building and engineering), Toowoomba and Dalby (agricultural implement manufacture), Townsville (copper refinery), and Gladstone (alumina refinery). Electricity is available in a wide area for industrial and domestic use; power stations are being established on the coal-fields.

The railway transport system extends from the coast to the south-west 620 miles, central-west 540 miles, and north-west 600 miles. All these lines are connected with the coastal line of 1,040 miles. The State has now 80,000 miles of formed roads. In recent years, main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

Of the labour force, 19 per cent are employed in manufacture, 17 per cent in primary production, 17 per cent in commerce, and 17 per cent in all aspects of transport.

### 13 THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia in recent times, and the industry has emerged to a leading place among the State's most valuable industries. A survey of the industry in 1969-70, commissioned by the Queensland Government, indicated that the industry was worth more than \$135m a year to the State.

The State is fortunate in possessing the ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of miles of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort

and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent along the State's eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown.

*Principal Resorts*—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters for a Queensland holiday. The city itself has much to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, riverside scenic spots, and the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the "Garden City" of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the North and South Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. In the last ten years capital investment on buildings in the area has totalled \$167.0m. At 30 June 1971 there were 3,002 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. This 21 miles of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 19 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to many of them, with air travel developing in recent years. Many points along the reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane are popular. Local cruisers operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolum. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important in the industry following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are about 300 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. The Atherton Tableland is another natural attraction, and many visitors to Cairns now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the industry's future expansion. Almost 10,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges

and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State.

*Bureau Activities*—The Queensland Tourist Bureau has, in addition to its head office in Brisbane, six interstate branches and eight branches in Queensland, employing a total staff of over 200 persons. A new office on the Sunshine coast was opened in early 1972.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of the industry to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the last ten years.

Year	Publicity vote \$	Bureau's collections \$
1961-62 .. ..	56,000	3,785,916
1962-63 .. ..	70,000	3,909,644
1963-64 .. ..	112,000	4,427,683
1964-65 .. ..	118,000	4,947,548
1965-66 .. ..	120,000	4,998,304
1966-67 .. ..	140,000	5,150,198
1967-68 .. ..	144,000	4,911,937
1968-69 .. ..	160,000	5,105,432
1969-70 .. ..	185,000	5,465,049
1970-71 .. ..	203,500	6,166,720

The Bureau produces high quality publications embodying publicity material. Experience has shown that the most successful way to sell tourist attractions is the visual method, and the Bureau has produced several highly successful films which have been distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

The publicity campaign is directed firstly at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

An activity which has been developed successfully by the Bureau in the last few years is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, of regular visits to Queensland by groups of overseas travel agents.

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$500, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1971, 30 areas had taken advantage of this scheme.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1970-71, 32 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$5.8m. In addition, 5 hotels were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 10 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension was undertaken on a further 22 hotels. In all, completed work on hotels was valued at approximately \$4.9m.



## • Chapter 2

# GOVERNMENT

## 1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

### THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Air Marshal Sir Colin Thomas Hannah,  
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 21 March 1972, and is the nineteenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	.. ..	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby	.. ..	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	.. ..	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	July 1877

Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.B.E., C.B.	March 1972

### THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*As from 20 June 1972*)

*Premier*—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

*Treasurer*—Hon. Sir Gordon William Wesley Chalk, K.B.E.

*Minister for Mines and Main Roads*—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

*Minister for Justice and Attorney-General*—Hon. William Edward Knox

*Minister for Education and Cultural Activities*—Hon. Sir Alan Roy Fletcher

*Minister for Health*—Hon. Seymour Douglas Tooth

*Minister for Tourism, Sport, and Welfare Services*—Hon. John Desmond Herbert

*Minister for Development and Industrial Affairs*—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

*Minister for Primary Industries*—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

*Minister for Works and Housing*—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

*Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs*—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M., A.F.M.

*Minister for Lands and Forestry*—Hon. Wallace Alexander Ramsay Rae

*Minister for Transport*—Hon. Keith William Hooper

*Minister for Local Government and Electricity*—Hon. Henry Arthur McKechnie

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

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R. G. W. Herbert	10-12-59	R. Philp	7-12-99
A. Macalister	1-2-66	A. Morgan	17-9-03
R. G. W. Herbert	20-7-66	W. Kidston	19-1-06
A. Macalister	7-8-66	R. Philp	19-11-07
R. R. Mackenzie	15-8-67	W. Kidston	18-2-08
C. Lilley	25-11-68	D. F. Denham	7-2-11
A. H. Palmer	3-5-70	T. J. Ryan	1-6-15
A. Macalister	8-1-74	E. G. Theodore	22-10-19
G. Thorn	5-6-76	W. N. Gillies	26-2-25
J. Douglas	8-3-77	W. McCormack	22-10-25
T. McIlwraith	21-1-79	A. E. Moore	21-5-29
S. W. Griffith	13-11-83	W. Forgan Smith	17-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith	13-6-88	F. A. Cooper	16-9-42
B. D. Morehead	30-11-88	E. M. Hanlon	7-3-46
Sir S. W. Griffith	12-8-90	V. C. Gair	17-1-52
Sir T. McIlwraith	27-3-93	G. F. R. Nicklin	12-8-57
H. M. Nelson	27-10-93	J. C. A. Pizzey	17-1-68
T. J. Byrnes	13-4-98	G. W. W. Chalk	1-8-68
J. R. Dickson	1-10-98	J. Bjelke-Petersen	8-8-68
A. Dawson	1-12-99		

## 2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 increased the Legislative Assembly from 78 to 82 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts). For further particulars see page 48.

The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the 1969 State general election are shown below.

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

## THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party	Area of electorate in square miles	Number of persons qualified to vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Ashgrove .. ..	Ashgrove .. ..	Tooth, Hon. S. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2.8	10,999
Aspley .. ..	Kedron .. ..	Campbell, Hon. F. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	13.8	20,982
Baroona .. ..	Milton .. ..	Hanlon, P. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	2.1	11,666
Belmont .. ..	Mount Gravatt	Newton, H. F. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	32.9	19,771
Brisbane .. ..	Kelvin Grove ..	Davis, B. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	3.8	9,095
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	Houston, J. W. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	12.1	13,887
Chatsworth ..	Carina .. ..	Hewitt, W. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	3.5	11,534
Clayfield .. ..	Eagle Junction	Murray, J., M.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2.4	11,128
Greenslopes ..	Annerley .. ..	Hooper, Hon. K. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2.7	11,951
Hawthorne ..	Balmoral .. ..	Kaus, W. B. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	3.0	11,315
Ithaca .. ..	Rainworth .. ..	Miller, C. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	3.2	11,734
Kedron .. ..	Enoggera .. ..	Lloyd, E. G. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	4.8	14,081
Kurilpa .. ..	Yeronga West	Hughes, C. M. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2.9	10,956
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	Ramsden, S. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) <sup>1</sup> .. ..	2.8	10,667
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove .. ..	Lickiss, W. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	94.0	18,589
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park ..	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> )	48.0	19,803
Norman .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Bromley, F. P. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	2.2	9,646
Nudgee .. ..	Nudgee .. ..	Melloy, J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	26.4	15,249
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	Knox, Hon. W. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	9.7	12,242
Salisbury .. ..	Inala .. ..	Sherrington, D. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	42.6	20,694
Sandgate .. ..	Brighton .. ..	Dean, H. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	15.4	13,006
Sherwood .. ..	Sherwood .. ..	Herbert, Hon. J. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	20.5	15,292
South Brisbane	Highgate Hill ..	Bennett, C. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	2.7	10,720
Toowong .. ..	Taringa .. ..	Porter, C. R. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	5.4	12,666
Wavell .. ..	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	4.5	15,954
Windsor .. ..	Wilston .. ..	Moore, R. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2.6	11,140
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum .. ..	Harris, E. D. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	11.5	14,795
Yeronga .. ..	Moorooka .. ..	Lee, N. E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	6.7	11,689
Total metropolitan .. ..			385.0	381,251

in other States and the Commonwealth. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

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

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, 21 years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors. From 1 February 1966, aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders were entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment was voluntary. The right of voluntary enrolment was abolished from 1 November 1971.

## GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969

Number of votes cast	Votes cast as percentage of total enrolment	First preference votes cast for candidates of each party						Invalid votes cast	Percentage of invalid votes cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(28 Electorates)</i>									
10,177	92.5	..	4,581	4,481	986	..	..	129	1.3
19,575	93.3	..	9,342	8,255	1,700	..	..	278	1.4
10,361	88.8	..	2,648	6,427	998	..	..	288	2.8
18,453	93.3	..	6,405	10,399	1,285	..	..	364	2.0
7,705	84.7	..	2,200	4,162	1,040	..	..	303	3.9
13,027	93.8	..	3,350	8,494	937	..	..	246	1.9
10,833	93.9	..	5,632	4,265	769	..	..	167	1.5
9,974	89.6	..	5,064	3,578	1,178	..	..	154	1.5
11,089	92.8	..	5,953	3,882	1,083	..	..	171	1.5
10,454	92.4	..	4,408	5,020	848	..	..	178	1.7
10,642	90.7	..	5,206	4,355	890	..	..	191	1.8
13,103	93.1	..	4,014	7,732	1,157	..	..	200	1.5
9,733	88.8	..	4,657	4,090	742	..	..	244	2.5
9,307	87.3	..	4,508	3,651	880	..	..	268	2.9
17,061	91.8	..	9,854	4,976	1,972	..	..	259	1.5
18,587	93.9	..	9,577	7,488	1,250	..	..	272	1.5
8,619	89.4	..	3,340	4,483	577	..	..	219	2.5
14,516	95.2	..	3,914	8,771	1,228	..	335 <sup>a</sup>	268	1.8
11,303	92.3	..	5,471	4,479	1,178	..	..	175	1.5
18,724	90.5	..	4,922	12,756	679	..	..	367	2.0
11,972	92.0	..	3,190	7,431	1,146	..	..	205	1.7
14,149	92.5	..	7,951	4,855	1,072	..	..	271	1.9
9,043	84.4	..	2,621	5,193	757	199	..	273	3.0
11,274	89.0	..	6,566	3,417	1,117	..	..	174	1.5
14,999	94.0	..	4,360	5,562	1,158	3,765	..	154	1.0
10,237	91.9	..	4,294	4,607	1,198	..	..	138	1.3
13,586	91.8	..	4,222	8,076	777	..	270 <sup>a</sup>	241	1.8
10,880	93.1	..	5,311	4,261	1,149	..	..	159	1.5
349,383	91.6	..	143,561	165,146	29,751	3,964	605	6,356	1.8

## THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party	Area of electorate in square miles	Number of persons qualified to vote
<i>Provincial Cities</i>				
Bundaberg .. ..	Bundaberg .. ..	Jensen, E. D. (A.L.P.) .. ..	17	15,860
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Jones, R. (A.L.P.) .. ..	19	14,653
Ipswich East .. ..	Eastern Heights .. ..	Marginson, E. (A.L.P.) .. ..	30	16,765
Ipswich West .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	Jordan, Mrs. E. V. (A.L.P.) .. ..	7	14,877
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	Casey, E. D. (A.L.P.) .. ..	18	10,537
Maryborough .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.) <sup>5</sup> .. ..	10	12,121
Rockhampton North .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.) .. ..	49	14,341
Rockhampton South .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Wright, K. W. (A.L.P.) .. ..	13	12,783
Toowoomba East .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Wood, P. (A.L.P.) .. ..	18	16,361
Toowoomba West .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Bousen, W. R. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..	26	17,000
Townsville North .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Tucker, P. J. R. (A.L.P.) .. ..	58	16,837
Townsville South .. ..	Hermit Park .. ..	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.) .. ..	51	17,035
Total provincial cities .. ..			316	179,170
<i>Country</i>				
Albert .. ..	Southport .. ..	Carey, C. C. (Country) <sup>7</sup> .. ..	275	16,076
Aubigny .. ..	Oakey .. ..	Diplock, L. F., C.M.G. (A.D.L.P.) .. ..	1,465	9,730
Balonne .. ..	St George .. ..	Hungerford, H. M. (Country) <sup>8</sup> .. ..	30,980	6,985
Barambah .. ..	Kingaroy .. ..	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (Country) .. ..	2,665	9,476
Barcoo .. ..	Clermont .. ..	O'Donnell, E. C. (A.L.P.) .. ..	43,190	8,850
Bowen .. ..	Bowen .. ..	Delamothe, Hon. P. R., O.B.E. (Lib) <sup>9</sup> .. ..	8,705	8,003
Burdekin .. ..	Ayr .. ..	Bird, V. J. (Country) .. ..	3,650	8,060
Burke .. ..	Mount Isa .. ..	Inch, A. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..	51,860	10,763
Burnett .. ..	Gin Gin .. ..	Wharton, C. A. (Country) .. ..	5,525	10,179
Callide .. ..	Biloela .. ..	Jones, V. E. (Country) <sup>10</sup> .. ..	8,690	9,772
Carnarvon .. ..	Stanthorpe .. ..	McKechnie, Hon. H. A. (Country) .. ..	3,920	9,291
Condamine .. ..	Chinchilla .. ..	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (Country) .. ..	6,075	7,283
Cook .. ..	Edmonton .. ..	Wood, B. (A.L.P.) .. ..	49,850	13,399
Cooroora .. ..	Nambour .. ..	Low, D. A. (Country) .. ..	770	10,720
Cunningham .. ..	Pittsworth .. ..	Fletcher, Hon. Sir Alan (Country) .. ..	3,100	7,766
Fassifern .. ..	Boonah .. ..	Müller, S. J. (Country) .. ..	1,680	9,794
Flinders .. ..	Charters Towers .. ..	Loneragan, W. H. (Country) .. ..	61,730	7,955
Gregory .. ..	Longreach .. ..	Rae, Hon. W. A. R. (Country) .. ..	159,000	7,020
Gympie .. ..	Gympie .. ..	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (Country) .. ..	1,015	10,327
Hinchinbrook .. ..	Ingham .. ..	Row, Hon. J. A. (Country) .. ..	7,965	9,345
Isis .. ..	Childers .. ..	Blake, J. R. H. (A.L.P.) .. ..	4,404	9,754
Landsborough .. ..	Landsborough .. ..	Ahern, M. J. (Country) .. ..	620	11,714
Lockyer .. ..	Laidley .. ..	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon (Liberal) .. ..	1,515	8,698
Logan .. ..	Beenleigh .. ..	Baldwin, E. A. (A.L.P.) .. ..	735	16,286
Mackenzie .. ..	Monto .. ..	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E. (Country) .. ..	15,220	8,738
Mirani .. ..	Sarina .. ..	Newbery, T. G. (Country) .. ..	13,050	8,690
Mourilyan .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	Moore, F. P. (A.L.P.) .. ..	610	9,217
Mulgrave .. ..	Gordonvale .. ..	Armstrong, R. A. (Country) .. ..	1,240	7,146
Murrumba .. ..	Caboolture .. ..	Nicholson, Hon. Sir David (Country) .. ..	775	17,476
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	Hanson, M. (A.L.P.) .. ..	3,030	10,659
Redcliffe .. ..	Margate Beach .. ..	Houghton, J. E. H. (Country) .. ..	80	14,801
Roma .. ..	Roma .. ..	Tomkins, K. B. (Country) .. ..	15,910	8,821
Somerset .. ..	Nanango .. ..	Richter, Hon. Sir Harold (Country) .. ..	3,000	8,935
South Coast .. ..	Surfers Paradise .. ..	Hinze, R. J. (Country) .. ..	340	18,338
Tablelands .. ..	Atherton .. ..	Wallis-Smith, E. (A.L.P.) .. ..	76,560	8,232
Warrego .. ..	Charleville .. ..	Aiken, J. A. (A.L.P.) .. ..	73,820	8,016
Warwick .. ..	Warwick .. ..	Cory, D. W. (Country) .. ..	1,440	8,398
Whitsunday .. ..	Proserpine .. ..	Camm, Hon. R. E. (Country) .. ..	1,840	10,449
Total country .. ..			666,299	385,162
Total for State .. ..			667,000	945,583

<sup>1</sup> Retired. At by-election 24 July 1971, D. F. Lane (Liberal) elected. <sup>2</sup> Social Credit.  
<sup>3</sup> Communist Party. <sup>4</sup> Two independent candidates. <sup>5</sup> Deceased. At by-election 24 July 1971, G. Alison (Liberal) elected. <sup>6</sup> North Queensland Labor Party, 8,085;

The representation of the various parties following by-elections on 24 July 1971 was: Country, 25; Liberal, 21; Australian Labor, 30; Australian Democratic Labor, 1; and North Queensland Labor, 1.

Offices in the third (1971) Session of the Thirty-ninth Parliament were held by the following members:

*Speaker*—Hon. Sir David Nicholson

GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969—continued

Number of votes cast	Votes cast as percentage of total enrolment	First preference votes cast for candidates of each party						Invalid votes cast	Percentage of invalid votes cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
14,942	94.2	4,522	623	7,155	389	1,849 <sup>a</sup>	..	404	2.7
13,450	91.8	2,194	1,853	7,905	493	717	..	288	2.1
15,611	93.1	..	5,714	8,889	620	..	..	388	2.5
13,524	90.9	..	4,861	7,128	1,296	..	..	239	1.8
9,521	90.4	..	3,535	5,501	..	331	..	154	1.6
11,418	94.2	..	4,282	6,374	636	..	..	126	1.1
13,503	94.2	..	3,183	8,763	1,380	..	..	177	1.3
11,847	92.7	..	4,778	5,948	971	..	..	150	1.3
15,141	92.5	..	6,012	7,993	954	..	..	182	1.2
15,823	93.1	4,191	2,563	7,489	1,371	..	..	209	1.3
14,863	88.3	2,488	3,695	6,977	1,495	..	..	208	1.4
15,449	90.7	..	..	5,281	1,653	..	8,291 <sup>b</sup>	224	1.4
165,092	92.1	13,395	41,099	85,403	11,258	2,897	8,291	2,749	1.7

(12 Electorates)

14,352	89.3	7,081	1,804	2,750	361	2,005 <sup>a</sup>	..	351	2.4
9,234	94.9	2,646	..	1,430	5,065	..	..	93	1.0
6,257	89.6	3,654	..	2,552	..	..	..	51	0.8
9,002	95.0	6,965	..	1,941	..	..	..	96	1.1
8,073	91.2	2,980	..	4,593	419	..	..	81	1.0
7,518	93.9	..	3,814	3,599	..	..	..	105	1.4
7,497	93.0	2,313	1,369	3,007	556	..	..	252	3.4
8,745	81.3	2,739	..	4,949	..	..	777 <sup>b</sup>	280	3.2
9,597	94.3	6,257	..	3,235	..	..	..	105	1.1
8,987	92.0	3,830	..	3,236	892	904	..	125	1.4
8,613	92.7	4,791	..	2,762	937	..	..	123	1.4
6,836	93.9	5,227	..	1,531	..	..	..	78	1.1
12,062	90.0	4,593	..	6,154	227	653 <sup>b</sup>	..	435	3.6
10,012	93.4	6,116	..	2,991	744	..	..	161	1.6
7,422	95.6	4,340	..	2,122	879	..	..	81	1.1
9,220	94.1	5,240	..	3,076	572	..	183 <sup>a</sup>	149	1.6
7,112	89.4	3,885	..	3,170	..	..	..	57	0.8
5,998	85.4	3,724	..	2,217	..	..	..	57	1.0
9,795	94.8	5,608	..	2,992	525	486 <sup>a</sup>	..	184	1.9
8,532	91.3	4,620	..	2,735	943	..	..	234	2.7
9,366	96.0	4,073	..	5,013	184	..	..	96	1.0
10,962	93.6	6,781	..	3,110	..	825	..	246	2.2
8,296	95.4	..	5,235	..	723	2,277	..	61	0.7
14,686	90.2	6,192	..	6,997	1,043	..	..	454	3.1
7,875	90.1	4,777	..	3,009	..	..	..	89	1.1
8,065	92.8	4,352	..	3,632	..	..	..	81	1.0
8,584	93.1	2,807	..	4,451	1,100	..	..	226	2.6
6,683	93.5	3,926	..	2,640	..	..	..	117	1.8
16,350	93.6	7,715	..	7,115	1,155	..	..	365	2.2
9,720	91.2	..	..	7,705	1,771	..	..	244	2.5
13,691	92.5	7,232	..	5,313	952	..	..	194	1.4
8,234	93.3	4,613	..	2,511	..	1,037	..	73	0.9
8,466	94.8	5,014	..	3,351	..	..	..	101	1.2
15,661	85.4	6,071	4,883	3,309	553	268 <sup>a</sup>	..	577	3.7
7,335	89.1	3,410	..	3,759	..	..	..	166	2.3
6,763	84.4	2,628	..	3,020	..	..	1,066 <sup>11</sup>	49	0.7
8,010	95.4	4,276	..	3,014	650	..	..	70	0.9
9,657	92.4	5,254	..	3,848	401	..	..	154	1.6
353,268	91.7	165,730	17,105	132,839	20,652	8,455	2,026	6,461	1.8
867,743	91.8	179,125	201,765	383,388	61,661	15,316	10,922	15,566	1.8

Communist Party, 206. <sup>7</sup> Deceased. At by-election 14 February 1970, W. C. Heatley (Liberal) elected. W. C. Heatley deceased 29 October 1971. <sup>8</sup> Deceased 10 January 1972. <sup>9</sup> Resigned 19 December 1971. <sup>10</sup> Deceased 30 October 1971. <sup>11</sup> Independent Labor.

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—E. D. Harris, J. E. H. Houghton, W. D. Lickiss, M. H. Thackeray, and C. A. Wharton

Leader of Opposition—J. W. Houston

Whips: Government—W. H. Lonergan; Opposition—D. J. Sherrington

The results of the 1972 General Election are shown in the Appendix.

*Members' Salaries*—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 November 1971 the basic salary was increased from \$7,560 to \$9,690, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$10,550; the Deputy Premier, \$7,660; other Ministers, \$6,220; the Speaker, \$3,610; Chairman of Committees, \$1,160; Leader of the Opposition, \$4,050; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$870; and each Whip, \$580. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,600 to \$3,810, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

*Members' Pensions*—A scheme of pensions for members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from members have varied since the inception of the scheme and from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) a period of eight years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorsement for re-election from a recognised political party, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees.

The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service and for members retiring subsequent to 2 April 1970, range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of the annual salary, the maximum being payable after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon. The spouse or housekeeper who is the mother, sister, or daughter of a deceased member who was receiving, or was eligible for a pension, is entitled to five-eighths of that pension, or 40 per cent of salary, whichever is the greater.

### 3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123, and, following the 1954 and 1966 Censuses, to 124 and 125 respectively. The number for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). The Queensland number has been 18 from the 1949 election.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage, but enrolment is not compulsory for aboriginal natives. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for three years. Voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers. The Commonwealth Ministry is made up of 12 senior Ministers who constitute the Cabinet, and 15 Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, such as when their departments are concerned. Names of members of the Commonwealth Executive are shown on the next page.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J.

(As from 30 April 1969)

## THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As at 2 February 1972)

## CABINET MINISTERS

*Prime Minister*—Rt Hon. W. McMahon, C.H. (N.S.W.)

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

*Treasurer*—Rt Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)

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

*Health*—Senator Hon. Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.B.E. (N.S.W.)

*National Development*—Hon. Sir Reginald Swartz, K.B.E., E.D. (Q.)

*Foreign Affairs*—Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

*Defence*—Hon. D. E. Fairbairn, D.F.C. (N.S.W.)

*Postmaster-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council*—Hon.  
Sir Alan Hulme, K.B.E. (Q.)

*Shipping and Transport*—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

*Labour and National Service*—Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

*Education and Science*—Hon. J. M. Fraser (V.)

## OTHER MINISTERS

*Air*—Senator Hon. T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C. (W.A.)

*Immigration*—Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)

*Social Services*—Hon. W. C. Wentworth (N.S.W.)

*Works*—Senator Hon. R. C. Wright (T.)

*Civil Aviation*—Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton (N.S.W.)

*Customs and Excise, and assisting the Minister for National Development*—  
Hon. D. L. Chipp (V.)

*Repatriation, and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry*—Hon.  
R. M. Holten (V.)

*External Territories*—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)

*Interior*—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

*Attorney-General*—Senator Hon. I. J. Greenwood, Q.C. (V.)

*Navy*—Hon. M. G. Mackay (N.S.W.)

*Housing*—Hon. K. M. K. Cairns (Q.)

*Environment, Aborigines, and the Arts, and Minister-in-Charge of Tourist  
Activities*—Hon. P. Howson (V.)

*Supply, and assisting the Treasurer*—Hon. R. V. Garland (W.A.)

*Army*—Hon. R. C. Katter (Q.)

*Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament*—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the general election on 25 October 1969 are listed in the next table which also shows details of the voting. Approximately 95 per cent of the electors on the roll voted at the election and, of the votes cast, 1.3 per cent were invalid, compared with 7.2 per cent in the Senate election held on 21 November 1970.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral division	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party	Area of electorate in square miles	Electors enrolled
Bowman .. ..	Wynnum Central ..	Keogh, L. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	332	58,512
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	Cross, M. D. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	15	59,865
Capricornia ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Everingham, D. N. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) ..	10,400	47,334
Darling Downs ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Swartz, Hon. Sir Reginald ( <i>Lib.</i> ) ..	4,670	54,360
Dawson .. ..	Mackay .. ..	Patterson, R. A. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	26,200	48,412
Fisher .. ..	Gympie .. ..	Adermann, Rt Hon. Sir Charles ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	7,035	54,534
Griffith .. ..	South Brisbane .. ..	Cameron, D. M. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	18	58,852
Herbert .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Bonnett, R. N. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	7,600	49,674
Kennedy .. ..	Chartsers Towers ..	Katter, Hon. R. C. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	247,500	43,955
Leichhardt ..	Cairns .. ..	Fulton, W. J. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	157,000	47,544
Lilley .. ..	Albion, Brisbane ..	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	47	56,872
McPherson ..	Southport .. ..	Barnes, Hon. C. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,770	53,570
Maranoa .. ..	Dalby .. ..	Corbett, J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	194,565	45,473
Moreton .. ..	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, Hon. D. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	27	53,910
Oxley .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	Hayden, W. G. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	209	54,427
Petrie .. ..	Kedron, Brisbane ..	Hulme, Hon. Sir Alan ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	84	57,778
Ryan .. ..	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N., C.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	118	55,601
Wide Bay .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	Hansen, B. P. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..	8,410	52,891
Total for State .. ..			667,000	953,564

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last election for each House of the Commonwealth Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND  
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives (Election of 25 Oct. 1969)	Senate (Election of 21 Nov. 1970)
Australia .. ..	1,550	..
Australian Labor .. ..	430,403	350,034
Australian Democratic Labor .. ..	60,841	136,850
Liberal-Country .. ..	397,200	311,905
National Socialist .. ..	..	12,957
Pensioner .. ..	..	16,458
Non-party .. ..	2,592	6,624
Total valid votes .. ..	892,586	834,828
Invalid .. ..	11,463	64,652
Total votes cast .. ..	904,049	899,480

Queensland Senators are listed below in two groups of five, according to the term of six years for which they were elected.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Term—To 30 June 1974. Elected—25 November 1967.

Byrne, C. B. (*Australian Democratic Labor*)  
 Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*)  
 Maunsell, C. R. (*Country*)  
 Milliner, B. R. (*Australian Labor*)  
 Rankin, Hon. Dame Annabelle J. M., D.B.E. (*Liberal*)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Resigned 24 May 1971. Replaced by N. T. Bonner (*Liberal*) chosen by State Parliament 11 June 1971. Term extends only to next election of either house.

## QUEENSLAND, 25 OCTOBER 1969

Number of votes cast	Votes cast as percentage of total enrolment	First preference votes cast for candidates of each party						Invalid votes cast	Percentage of invalid votes cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party	Australia Party	Independent		
55,809	95.4	..	23,167	28,143	2,713	..	1,002	784	1.4
56,189	93.9	..	21,751	28,764	4,591	..	..	1,083	1.9
45,600	96.3	..	14,049	28,188	2,950	..	..	413	0.9
52,157	95.9	..	29,715	16,785	5,177	..	..	480	0.9
46,365	95.8	14,646	..	28,966	2,280	..	..	473	1.0
52,508	96.3	30,581	..	18,509	2,854	..	..	564	1.1
55,249	93.9	..	23,907	25,416	4,314	..	699	913	1.7
46,834	94.3	..	19,738	21,318	5,181	..	..	597	1.3
40,649	92.5	21,931	..	16,860	1,419	..	..	439	1.1
44,202	93.0	13,844	..	27,037	2,526	..	..	795	1.8
53,525	94.1	..	23,360	24,940	4,619	..	..	606	1.1
49,982	93.3	26,691	..	18,310	4,287	..	..	694	1.4
42,692	93.9	23,413	..	16,283	2,576	..	..	420	1.0
51,232	95.0	..	24,273	22,456	2,915	..	891	697	1.4
51,743	95.1	..	13,676	34,084	3,048	..	..	935	1.8
55,129	95.4	..	25,656	24,160	3,168	1,550	..	595	1.1
53,023	95.4	..	25,867	22,222	4,358	..	..	576	1.1
51,161	96.7	20,935	..	27,962	1,865	..	..	399	0.8
904,049	94.8	152,041	245,159	430,403	60,841	1,550	2,592	11,463	1.3

QUEENSLAND SENATORS (*continued*)

Term—To 30 June 1977. Elected—21 November 1970.

Gair, Hon. V. C. (*Australian Democratic Labor*)Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labor*)Lawrie, A. G. E. (*Country*)McAuliffe, R. E. (*Australian Labor*)Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*)

## 4 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1972 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
N.S.W. ..	Hon. Sir Robert Askin ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> )	February 1971
Victoria ..	Hon. R. J. Hamer ( <i>Liberal</i> ) (Succeeded Sir Henry Bolte from 23 August 1972)	May 1970
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen ( <i>Country-Liberal</i> )	May 1972
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan ( <i>Australian Labor</i> )	May 1970
W. Australia	Hon. J. T. Tonkin ( <i>Australian Labor</i> ) ..	February 1971
Tasmania ..	Hon. A. A. Reece ( <i>Australian Labor</i> ) ..	April 1972

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years. Adult suffrage and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council for which the franchise is generally more restricted. Members are elected on some rotational scheme for longer terms.

## 5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the numbers of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the following table. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

Particulars				Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
<b>Members<sup>1</sup></b>											
Upper House	..	..	No.	60	60	36	..	20	30	19	225
Lower House	..	..	No.	125	94	73	78	47	51	35	503
<b>Annual salary<sup>1</sup></b>											
Upper House	..	..	\$	9,500 <sup>2</sup>	2,395 <sup>3</sup>	9,300 <sup>4</sup>	..	7,500 <sup>5</sup>	7,500 <sup>6</sup>	7,200 <sup>7</sup>	..
Lower House	..	..	\$	9,500 <sup>2</sup>	8,035 <sup>3</sup>	9,300 <sup>4</sup>	7,560 <sup>8</sup>	7,500 <sup>5</sup>	7,500 <sup>6</sup>	7,200 <sup>7</sup>	..
<b>Total cost</b>											
Executive	..	..	\$'000	1,182	647	407	367	360	371	348	3,682
Parliament	..	..	\$'000	14,420	3,415	2,942	1,607	1,397	1,519	687	25,987
<b>Total</b>	..	..	\$'000	15,602	4,062	3,349	1,974	1,757	1,889	1,035	29,669
<b>Cost per head</b>											
Executive	..	..	\$	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.31	0.37	0.90	0.29
Parliament	..	..	\$	1.15	0.76	0.86	0.90	1.21	1.54	1.77	2.08
<b>Total</b>	..	..	\$	1.25	0.90	0.97	1.10	1.52	1.91	2.67	2.38

<sup>1</sup> At 1 January 1971. <sup>2</sup> Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,750; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. <sup>3</sup> Plus allowance of \$1,690 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$10 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$1,945 to \$2,880 according to the location of electorate in the case of the Legislative Assembly. <sup>4</sup> Plus allowances varying from \$2,400 to \$3,725 according to location of electorate. <sup>5</sup> Plus allowances of from \$1,400 to \$2,200 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. <sup>6</sup> Plus allowances varying from \$1,600 to \$3,300 according to distance of electorate from Perth. <sup>7</sup> Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from \$650 to \$1,475 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$2,500 in the case of the House of Assembly. <sup>8</sup> Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970.

## 6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

*History*—Prior to separation, Brisbane was the only municipality incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act of 1858*. This Act, which continued in operation after separation until repealed by the Queensland Legislature, made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of not fewer than 50 householders resident within any city, town, hamlet, or rural district. Following separation, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Warwick, Gladstone, Bowen, and Dalby, in that order, were created municipalities under this legislation taken from New South Wales. The 1858 Act was repealed by *The Municipal Institutions Act of 1864*, which made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of householders resident in cities, towns, or rural districts having a population of not less than 250 inhabitants.

*The Local Government Act of 1878* repealed the Act of 1864 and afforded statutory recognition to municipalities created under previous

legislation. It also made provision for the creation of additional municipalities under the style of Cities, Boroughs (towns), or Shires (country districts), either upon petition or without petition. The 1878 Act was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*, which provided for the division of all lands in the Colony, not already included in an existing municipality, into Divisions. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act of 1890*, which based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land. This principle of taxation is still applicable under the present Local Government Acts.

*The Local Authorities Act of 1902* consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and gave statutory recognition to existing municipalities as if they had been constituted Cities or Towns under the new Act, and to existing Shires and Divisions as if they had been constituted Shires thereunder. With the passing of *The Local Government Act of 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under the previous Acts.

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, and in April 1961 to 131, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only change has been that the Local Authority of Mount Isa had its status raised, on 30 May 1968, to that of a City.

*Local Authority Councils*—Each Local Authority is governed by a Council. With the exception of the City of Brisbane, which has 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards), City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the “Mayor”) and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a fresh Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government section of the Public Finance chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1924–1969*. Its jurisdiction was extended to all Local Governments by the *Local Government Act 1936–1971*.

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

*Elections*—Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies

at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years and from 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.

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

*Payment to Members of Local Authorities*—The City of Brisbane Acts provide for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from 1 November 1971 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$15,005 salary and \$12,000 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$9,310; and aldermen (23), \$7,752.

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

## 7 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

(a) *Local Government Areas*: Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers. (For further information on this type of division, see the preceding section.)

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

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

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg

Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions:* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1969 election there were 18 Divisions.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 402.

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 64 to 69 and the maps on pages 469 and 470 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 70.

*Statistical Areas:* Because of its large population and size (385 square miles) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity. For the 1947 Census, therefore, 39 component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* are analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State, and are grouped into *Suburban Divisions* analogous to Statistical Divisions elsewhere. The boundaries have been kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division* (see page 70). As a result, while 39 Statistical Areas were defined for the 1947 Census (all within the City of Brisbane), there were 48 for the 1954 Census, 55 for the 1961 Census, 64 for the 1966 Census, and 66 for the 1971 Census (58 within the City of Brisbane and 8 in surrounding Local Authority Areas).

*Urban Brisbane Area:* The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed

density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous census collectors' districts with a population of 500 or more persons per square mile, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1966 Census, this urban area covered approximately 236 square miles, including 194 square miles in the City of Brisbane, 31 square miles in the City of Ipswich, 9 square miles in the City of Redcliffe, and 2 square miles in the Shire of Pine Rivers.

Of the 194 square miles in the City of Brisbane, 21 square miles were excluded from the urban area in a review of the defined area before the 1971 Census, so that the total 1966 Urban Brisbane Area on a comparable basis to the 1971 figure was only 215 square miles. To retain this comparability, the figures in the historical table on page 70 have been adjusted accordingly.

By the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of approximately 270 square miles (193 in the City of Brisbane, 31 in the City of Ipswich, 9 in the City of Redcliffe, 9 in the Shire of Albert, 13 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 15 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses, these areas excluded the 10 square miles within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River.

Estimates of the size and population of the Urban Brisbane Area are given on page 70.

## • Chapter 3

# POPULATION

## 1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,502,286 in 1960.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been taken by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971.

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 121,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1921, 755,972; at 1947, 1,106,415; and at 1971, 1,823,362.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total; this figure was 14.3 per cent at the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for the 1921 Census and for later Censuses from 1947 to 1971. Only preliminary results of the 1971 Census are available and further details will be included in the next issue of the *Year Book*. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

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

State or Territory	1921	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971 <sup>2</sup>
New South Wales	2,100,371	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,589,556
Victoria .. ..	1,531,280	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,496,161
Queensland ..	755,972	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,823,362
South Australia	495,160	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,172,774
Western Australia	332,732	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,027,372
Tasmania .. ..	213,780	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	389,874
N. Territory ..	3,867	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	85,519
A. C. Territory ..	2,572	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	143,843
Australia ..	5,435,734	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,728,461

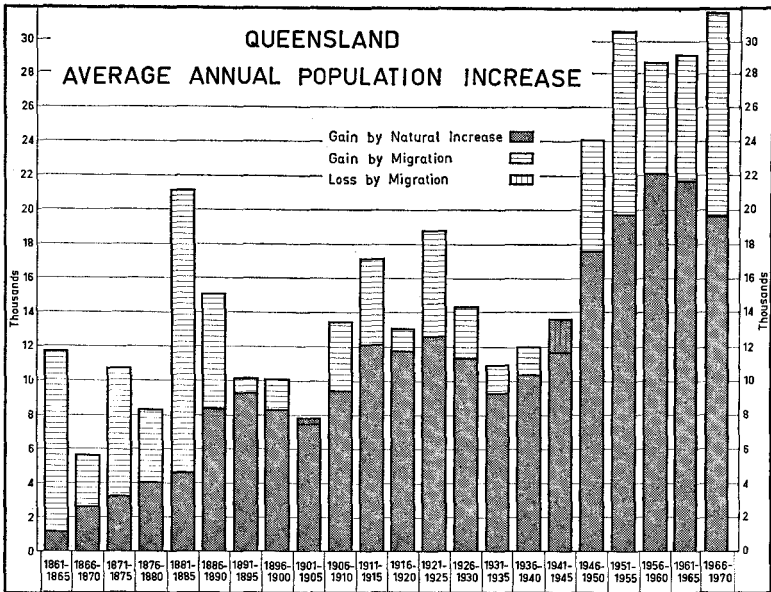
<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

During the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of Queensland increased by 8.9 per cent. Percentage increases in other States were as follows: Western Australia, 21.1; Victoria, 8.6; New South Wales, 8.3; South Australia, 7.1; and Tasmania, 5.0. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures).



Since colonisation migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration, but since 1945 nearly 30 per cent of the total increase in population has been due to net migration.



The next table shows the growth of the population of Queensland, including full-blood Aborigines, during the five years 1967 to 1971. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

**POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND: GROWTH SINCE 1967**

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1967 ..	868,045	846,642	1,714,687	1,686,884	1,700,303
1968 ..	882,747	863,117	1,745,864	1,714,260	1,729,126
1969 ..	897,684	879,407	1,777,091	1,745,511	1,761,975
1970 ..	913,125	896,324	1,809,449	1,777,387	1,792,427
1971 ..	932,278	916,333	1,848,611	1,808,962	1,826,856

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

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

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the beginning and the end of the first quarter, and the end of the second, third, and fourth

quarters. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*.

*Australian States*—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and overseas migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is it possible to obtain an accurate check on State populations.

Prior to 1966, State population estimates were based on natural increase, net direct overseas migration, and net interstate movement as recorded by air, rail, sea, and bus traffic figures. It was not feasible to adequately estimate movement by private vehicles. Since 1966, an improved method has been adopted by estimating interstate movement on the basis of transfers of residence as recorded by child endowment or Commonwealth electoral procedures, supplemented by special counts or sample surveys. By this method, holiday, business, and other short-term interstate movements are omitted.

The next table shows, for each State and Territory, the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the calendar year 1970.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at			Mean population		
	30 June 1970	31 December 1970	30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Year ended 30 June 1970	Year ended 31 December 1970	Year ended 30 June 1971
New South Wales	4,512,988	4,563,252	4,589,556	4,481,807	4,521,101	4,561,436
Victoria .. ..	3,439,970	3,476,453	3,496,161	3,416,257	3,445,558	3,475,793
Queensland .. ..	1,789,776	1,809,449	1,823,362	1,777,387	1,792,427	1,808,962
South Australia	1,157,238	1,169,389	1,172,774	1,148,477	1,157,874	1,167,273
Western Australia	988,875	1,011,263	1,027,372	972,891	991,720	1,010,668
Tasmania .. ..	387,289	389,768	389,874	386,288	387,749	389,254
N. Territory .. ..	78,115	82,038	85,519	75,459	78,606	82,213
A. C. Territory ..	131,358	137,397	143,843	126,581	131,741	137,439
Australia .. ..	12,485,609	12,639,009	12,728,461	12,385,147	12,506,776	12,633,038

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary Census results.

*Analysis of Increase*—The next table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January 1922 to December 1969. The years have been combined to give details for eight periods of six years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after World War I, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the World War II years, and the remaining four periods cover the post-war years.

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State	Total persons			Annual average per 1,000 of population		
	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase

## 1 JANUARY 1922 TO 31 DECEMBER 1927

New South Wales ..	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria .. .. .	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland .. ..	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
South Australia ..	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
Western Australia ..	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania .. .. .	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97

## 1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933

New South Wales ..	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria .. .. .	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland .. ..	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
South Australia ..	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
Western Australia ..	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania .. .. .	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39

## 1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939

New South Wales ..	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria .. .. .	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland .. ..	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
South Australia ..	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
Western Australia ..	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania .. .. .	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945<sup>2</sup>

New South Wales ..	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria .. .. .	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland .. ..	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
South Australia ..	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
Western Australia ..	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania .. .. .	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48

## 1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

New South Wales ..	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria .. .. .	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland .. ..	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
South Australia ..	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
Western Australia ..	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania .. .. .	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

State	Total persons			Annual average per 1,000 of population		
	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase
1 JANUARY 1952 TO 31 DECEMBER 1957						
New South Wales ..	255,665	92,567	348,232	12.30	4.46	16.76
Victoria .. ..	198,082	182,935	381,017	13.32	12.30	25.62
Queensland .. ..	122,742	59,481	182,223	15.43	7.48	22.91
South Australia ..	67,365	75,102	142,467	13.89	15.49	29.38
Western Australia ..	65,773	39,122	104,895	16.90	10.05	26.95
Tasmania .. ..	32,552	4,468	37,020	17.00	2.33	19.33
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	749,642	466,538	1,216,180	13.74	8.56	22.30
1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1963						
New South Wales ..	287,026	123,877	410,903	12.34	5.32	17.66
Victoria .. ..	234,447	154,691	389,138	13.53	8.93	22.46
Queensland .. ..	137,558	26,549	164,107	15.26	2.95	18.21
South Australia ..	78,774	54,197	132,971	13.72	9.44	23.16
Western Australia ..	67,937	24,383	92,320	15.49	5.56	21.05
Tasmania .. ..	35,817	-11,934	23,883	16.77	-5.59	11.18
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	854,145	408,085	1,262,230	13.70	6.54	20.24
1 JANUARY 1964 TO 31 DECEMBER 1969						
New South Wales ..	241,855	208,739	450,594	9.43	8.14	17.57
Victoria .. ..	227,728	121,149	348,877	11.68	6.21	17.89
Queensland .. ..	117,726	71,228	188,954	11.63	7.03	18.66
South Australia ..	70,305	62,094	132,399	10.61	9.37	19.98
Western Australia ..	67,124	100,048	167,172	12.97	19.33	32.30
Tasmania .. ..	28,300	42	28,342	12.62	0.02	12.64
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	772,023	613,483	1,385,506	10.99	8.73	19.72

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

The preceding table brings out the following features:

(i) After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its original level, the rate of natural increase recovered in the years after World War II to about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s.

(ii) In the periods after both wars, Australia gained more than one-third of its population increase by migration. In the intervening period, which embraced the economic depression, recovery, and the second war, gains from immigration fell to a very low level. It should be noted that the "net immigration" recorded here is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and overseas movements of population.

*Overseas Migration*—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 3.4m people have come to Australia and immigration continues to be a major objective of Australian policy.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1969-70. The term *settlers* covers those persons who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle here permanently, while *former settlers* covers all those who state that they came to Australia intending to settle, stayed for at least twelve months, and are now departing permanently. *Total departures* include Australian residents departing with stated intent to reside permanently abroad.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers	Total	New settlers	Total
1965-66 ..	89,190	144,055	16,363	22,961	127,692	121,094
1966-67 ..	88,724	138,676	20,438	29,258	118,238	109,418
1967-68 ..	84,635	137,525	23,520	31,436	114,005	106,089
1968-69 ..	118,469	175,657	23,537	31,678	152,120	143,979
1969-70 ..	131,868	185,099	26,082	36,082	159,017	149,017

Details of permanent movement of population have only been available since revised questions for travellers were introduced in mid-1958. Previously, the only distinction was between *short-term* and *temporary* on the one hand and *permanent* and *long-term* on the other, the latter category including all persons arriving or leaving for periods of 12 months or more or returning after residence of 12 months or more. This category was therefore more comprehensive than true permanent migration.

There was a total of 3,385,676 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1970, comprising 1,830,060 males and 1,555,616 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 26 per cent of the total, while 70 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 1,262,973, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,122,703.

Australia has "assisted migration" agreements with a number of governments and contributes towards the cost of migrants' passages. This contribution is supported by the government of the migrant's own country and, in some cases, by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. From October 1945 to June 1970, 1,662,938 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 3,385,676 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted arrivals	Other permanent and long-term arrivals	Total
British .. ..	995,955	901,411	1,897,366
Italian .. ..	61,633	296,122	357,755
Greek .. ..	62,895	133,667	196,562
Dutch .. ..	95,456	59,667	155,123
German .. ..	89,532	34,193	123,725
Yugoslav .. ..	63,542	53,968	117,510
Polish .. ..	65,460	19,552	85,012
United States ..	14,959	54,349	69,308
Stateless .. ..	28,915	22,004	50,919
Hungarian .. ..	24,062	5,646	29,708
Others .. ..	160,529	142,159	302,688
Total .. ..	1,662,938	1,722,738	3,385,676

Of the 1,662,938 assisted arrivals, 995,955 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 940,030. Although immigration is a Commonwealth Government function, the State Government assists in these assisted passage schemes by receiving nominations and by taking responsibility for the reception and after-care of such migrants.

Between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1970, there were 5,393,283 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 674,700 were born to migrant parents, while a further 600,200 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes accounted for one in every four children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 2,061,410 marriages in Australia, 531,184 involved overseas-born persons. In 312,421 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 218,763 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured by comparison of information at successive Censuses dealing with birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia (see pages 58-61). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1966 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,663,685, an increase of 557,270. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1966 totalled 134,664. This represented 24 per cent of the intercensal population increase in Queensland.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1966 who had arrived after June 1947 was 1,672,417. This represented 42 per cent of the total population increase. Of these post-war arrivals, 8 per cent were living in Queensland.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1966 Census, 201,856 persons, or 12.1 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 18.4 per cent in 1966.

In the ten years 1961 to 1970, 24,407 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens.

Slightly over half of the 1,339,469 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960 to June 1970 were dependants. Of the 646,550 workers, 5 per cent had farming or other rural occupations, 13 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 14 per cent were clerical or sales workers, and 32 per cent were process workers or skilled craftsmen. Of the remaining 36 per cent, 14 per cent were regarded as skilled or semi-skilled and 22 per cent as unskilled.

## 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION\*

*Age Distribution*—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and illustrated in the diagram on page 59.

In the intercensal period 1961-1966 the population of the State increased by over 9 per cent. Each age group recorded substantially higher figures except the 30-34 group where the number fell by 6 per cent, and the 35-39 group which decreased by less than 1 per cent. These two groups were seriously affected by the low numbers of births in the

\* In this section all Census data excludes full-blood Aborigines.

1930s. On the other hand, the 1966 group aged 15-19 resulting from the post-war births was 25 per cent larger than the 15-19 group in 1961 which represented war-time births.

Between 1961 and 1966 the number of minors increased by 10 per cent and the number of old persons (65 years and over) by over 15 per cent, whereas the number aged 21-64 increased by only 8 per cent.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

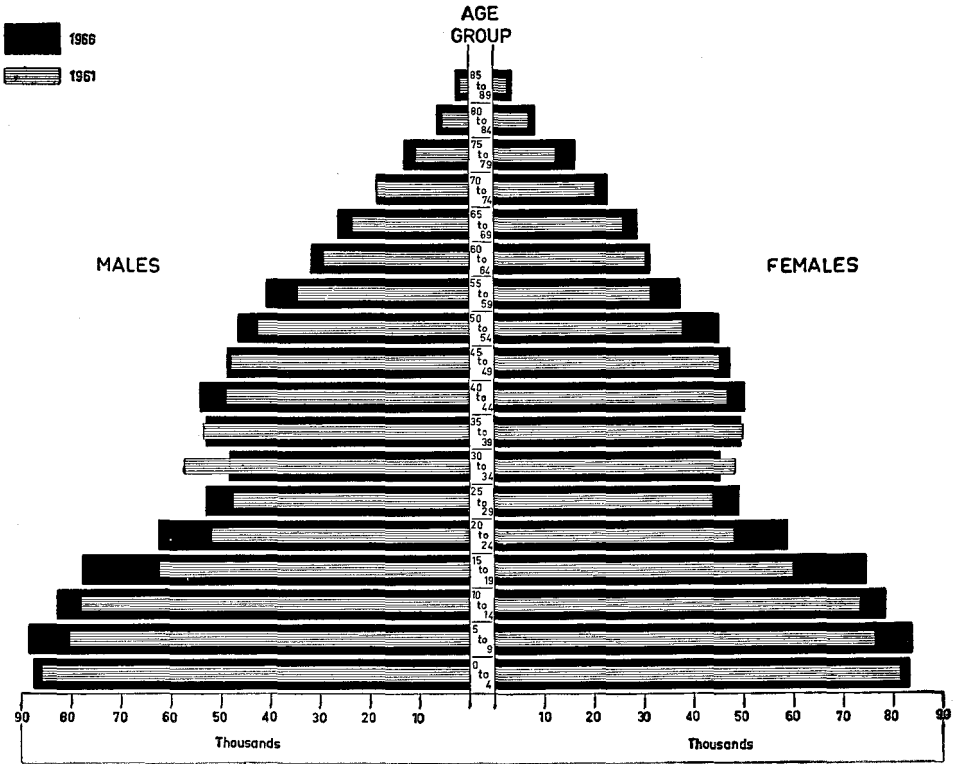
Age group	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 ..	167,369	37,842	35,997	73,839	87,400	83,251	170,651
5-9 ..	156,687	38,785	36,485	75,270	88,546	83,892	172,438
10-14 ..	151,802	37,733	35,756	73,489	82,926	78,602	161,528
15-19 ..	122,227	38,189	38,750	76,939	77,905	74,820	152,725
20-29 ..	191,874	51,618	51,382	103,000	115,847	108,167	224,014
30-39 ..	204,271	43,924	44,822	88,746	101,489	95,315	196,804
40-49 ..	189,037	49,067	50,083	99,150	102,998	98,415	201,413
50-59 ..	146,276	40,571	41,371	81,942	87,488	83,088	170,576
60-69 ..	109,051	25,896	30,984	56,880	58,375	60,892	119,267
70-79 ..	62,019	14,762	21,364	36,126	31,824	39,510	71,334
80 & over ..	18,215	4,393	7,900	12,293	9,099	13,836	22,935
Total ..	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Under 21 ..	619,077	159,229	153,457	312,686	349,978	333,190	683,168
21-64 ..	770,155	192,805	197,127	389,932	426,655	404,128	830,783
65 & over ..	129,596	30,746	44,310	75,056	67,264	82,470	149,734

*Birthplaces*—The next table shows, for the 1961 and 1966 Censuses, the population according to birthplace.

## BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION

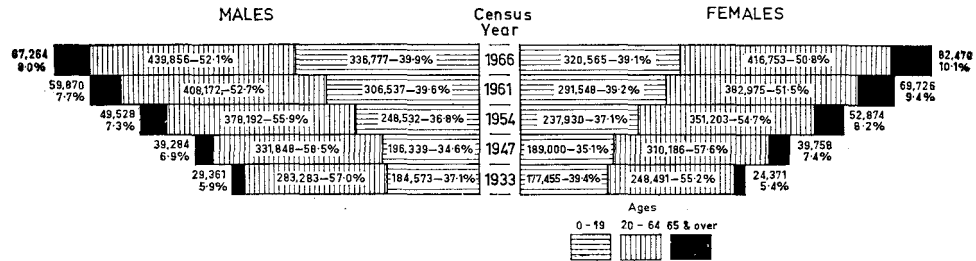
Birthplace	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia .. ..	1,341,069	320,478	339,246	659,724	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
New Zealand ..	5,770	1,926	1,756	3,682	4,139	3,469	7,608
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland	93,329	34,141	32,677	66,818	55,938	50,174	106,112
Germany .. ..	8,470	2,526	2,644	5,170	4,863	4,163	9,026
Greece .. ..	3,788	1,543	1,262	2,805	2,546	1,851	4,397
Italy .. ..	20,000	3,975	3,129	7,104	11,972	8,300	20,272
Netherlands ..	9,556	3,676	2,975	6,651	5,593	4,275	9,868
Poland .. ..	3,778	1,711	1,107	2,818	2,394	1,401	3,795
U.S.S.R. .. ..	3,112	1,157	1,279	2,436	1,482	1,509	2,991
Yugoslavia ..	2,694	934	480	1,414	2,246	872	3,118
Other .. ..	13,523	4,091	2,841	6,932	9,451	5,275	14,726
Other countries	13,739	6,622	5,498	12,120	11,330	8,613	19,943
Total .. ..	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1966 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1961 bars for all age groups except the 30-34 and 35-39 groups. The 30-34 age group in 1966 includes those born in the years 1932 to 1936 when the effects of the depression and the world-wide lowering of the birth rate were severely felt.

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





The figures in the foregoing table are merely a record of place of birth irrespective of the parents' race or nationality. Figures for nationality (allegiance) are available, but do not indicate race, because of naturalisations. However, 98.3 per cent of Queensland's population in 1966 were British subjects, compared with 97.7 per cent in 1961.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 83 per cent in 1933 and 90 per cent in 1947, and were 88 per cent in 1961 and in 1966. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, 7 in 1954, and 6 in 1966. From 1961 to 1966, the Australian-born population increased by 120,760 and the overseas-born by 24,097, compared with 180,474 and 20,095 in the 1954-1961 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 12,783 (378 in 1954-1961), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Greece, was 3,272 (14,147 in 1954-1961).

*Religions*—The next table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1961 and 1966. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 in 1947, 125,991 in 1954, 175,341 in 1961, and 172,319 in 1966.

## RELIGIONS OF POPULATION

Religion	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Old	Brisbane Statistical Division		Queensland			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Christian							
Church of England	486,315	119,562	124,372	243,934	263,810	258,730	522,540
Catholic <sup>1</sup> .. ..	372,350	97,117	102,887	200,004	213,584	212,085	425,669
Presbyterian .. .	173,316	39,073	42,205	81,278	93,169	95,323	188,492
Methodist .. .	165,556	38,979	42,541	81,520	88,239	91,352	179,591
Lutheran .. .	35,123	6,374	6,473	12,847	20,721	19,516	40,237
Baptist .. .	22,254	6,968	8,137	15,105	12,425	13,607	26,032
Orthodox <sup>2</sup> .. .	11,777	5,073	4,657	9,730	7,432	6,464	13,896
Congregational ..	9,166	3,125	3,617	6,742	4,751	5,198	9,949
Salvation Army ..	8,318	2,080	2,267	4,347	4,358	4,686	9,044
Churches of Christ	7,627	1,907	2,223	4,130	4,217	4,770	8,987
Seventh Day							
Adventist .. .	5,473	1,173	1,467	2,640	3,242	3,715	6,957
Brethren .. .	3,799	749	914	1,663	1,521	1,702	3,223
Other <sup>3</sup> .. .	32,089	9,100	9,845	18,945	18,735	19,117	37,852
Total Christian ..	1,333,163	331,280	351,605	682,885	736,204	736,265	1,472,469
Non-Christian .. .	2,694	939	781	1,720	1,891	1,391	3,282
Indefinite .. .	3,084	1,145	954	2,099	2,631	2,026	4,657
No religion .. .	4,546	4,233	2,240	6,473	7,422	3,536	10,958
No reply .. .	175,341	45,183	39,314	84,497	95,749	76,570	172,319
Total .. .	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

<sup>1</sup> Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined.   <sup>2</sup> Greek, Russian, etc.   <sup>3</sup> Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

*Marital Status*—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married, which was 40 per cent in 1933, had declined to 28 per cent by 1954 and in 1961 and 1966 was 27 per cent.

The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose rapidly to 0.7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 0.8 per cent in 1954, 0.9 per cent in 1961, and 1.0 per cent in 1966.

## MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married							
Under age 15 ..	475,858	114,360	108,238	222,598	258,872	245,745	504,617
Age 15 and over ..	282,206	84,250	70,827	155,077	187,210	129,239	316,449
Total never married	758,064	198,610	179,065	377,675	446,082	374,984	821,066
Married .. ..	656,088	166,755	169,930	336,685	361,792	361,189	722,981
Married but permanently separated <sup>1</sup> ..	21,406	5,296	6,731	12,027	11,102	12,376	23,478
Divorced .. ..	9,585	2,875	3,668	6,543	5,813	6,028	11,841
Widowed .. ..	73,685	9,244	35,500	44,744	19,108	65,211	84,319
Total .. ..	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Percentages <sup>2</sup>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never married ..	27.06	31.39	24.71	27.94	32.00	22.51	27.30
Married .. ..	62.91	62.13	59.28	60.65	61.84	62.92	62.38
Married but permanently separated <sup>1</sup> ..	2.05	1.97	2.35	2.17	1.90	2.16	2.03
Divorced .. ..	0.92	1.07	1.28	1.18	0.99	1.05	1.02
Widowed .. ..	7.06	3.44	12.38	8.06	3.27	11.36	7.27

<sup>1</sup> Legally or otherwise.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding persons under age 15.

*Period of Residence in Australia*—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

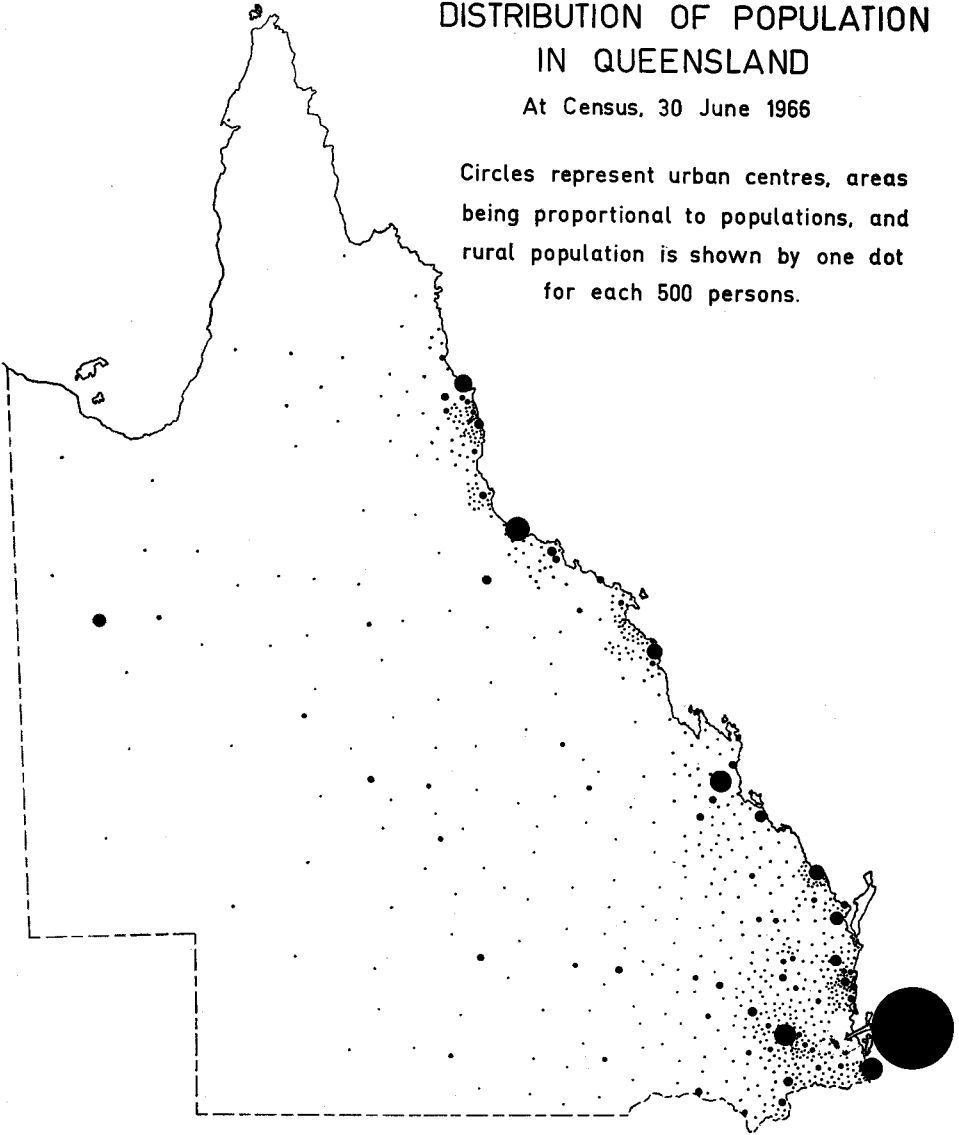
## OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

Period of residence in Australia (years)	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 .. ..	9,280	4,424	4,102	8,526	7,846	6,205	14,051
1 and under 2 ..	6,248	3,481	3,217	6,698	5,622	4,688	10,310
2 and under 3 ..	6,613	3,008	2,618	5,626	4,874	3,908	8,782
3 and under 4 ..	6,298	2,038	1,872	3,910	3,484	2,951	6,435
4 and under 5 ..	6,380	1,652	1,614	3,266	2,829	2,561	5,390
5 and under 6 ..	6,677	1,852	1,694	3,546	3,349	2,671	6,020
6 and under 7 ..	6,255	1,944	1,695	3,639	3,445	2,666	6,111
7 and under 12 ..	125,420	8,566	8,128	16,694	14,874	12,568	27,442
12 and under 19 ..		17,075	13,781	30,856	28,666	21,457	50,123
19 and over ..		16,900	15,569	32,469	33,834	27,779	61,613
Not stated .. ..		1,362	1,358	2,720	3,131	2,448	5,579
Total .. ..	177,759	62,302	55,648	117,950	111,954	89,902	201,856
% Overseas born ..	11.70	16.28	14.09	15.17	13.27	10.97	12.13

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30 June 1966

Circles represent urban centres, areas being proportional to populations, and rural population is shown by one dot for each 500 persons.



## 3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

As the map on page 62 shows, most of the population is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively dense within two hundred miles of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland and at Mt Isa; however, throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The population figures at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and preliminary results of the 1971 Census, for statistical divisions, the capital city suburban divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the next table.

POPULATION<sup>1</sup> OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division or Suburban Division	Census 1954 <sup>2</sup>	Census 1961 <sup>2</sup>	Census 1966 <sup>2</sup>	Census 1971 <sup>3</sup>
Central City Areas .. .. .	71,021	62,332	59,735	54,462
North Side Inner Suburbs .. .. .	75,413	77,402	76,893	74,424
North Side Outer Suburbs .. .. .	106,581	136,882	157,848	173,368
Western Suburbs .. .. .	46,616	66,749	80,782	90,922
South Side Inner Suburbs .. .. .	34,762	37,530	38,247	35,516
South Side Outer Suburbs .. .. .	111,457	147,708	169,887	186,891
Bayside .. .. .	40,889	48,962	52,922	54,526
Other Brisbane City .. .. .	15,581	16,103	20,298	29,262
Total City of Brisbane .. .. .	502,320	593,668	656,612	699,371
Cities other than Brisbane .. .. .	52,810	70,353	81,937	95,955
Shires .. .. .	20,075	28,613	39,644	70,881
Total Brisbane Statistical Division	575,205	692,634	778,193	866,207
Moreton .. .. .	100,552	117,378	137,507	164,706
Maryborough .. .. .	122,921	128,652	132,806	132,828
Downs .. .. .	132,069	142,397	146,811	145,340
Roma .. .. .	18,627	21,188	20,897	18,982
South-Western .. .. .	14,734	15,250	14,041	11,557
Total South Queensland (excluding Brisbane Statistical Division)	388,903	424,865	452,062	473,413
Rockhampton .. .. .	88,198	94,123	104,850	114,335
Central-Western .. .. .	22,425	25,247	24,919	26,194
Far-Western .. .. .	5,352	6,107	5,457	4,336
Total Central Queensland .. .. .	115,975	125,477	135,226	144,865
Mackay .. .. .	42,947	46,887	55,359	58,716
Townsville .. .. .	75,699	89,803	99,865	111,963
Cairns .. .. .	90,787	100,184	108,559	111,865
Peninsula .. .. .	6,500	7,596	9,955	11,595
North-Western .. .. .	19,272	29,394	33,042	41,032
Total North Queensland .. .. .	235,205	273,864	306,780	335,171
Migratory .. .. .	2,971	1,988	2,063	3,706
Total Queensland .. .. .	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,823,362

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966. <sup>2</sup> Figures for Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries. <sup>3</sup> Preliminary results.

*Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas*—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the next table. Populations are those recorded at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and preliminary results of the 1971 Census, and have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries adopted for the 1971 Census. Intercensal estimates for Local

Authorities are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data, and are subject to revision when actual populations are ascertained at the next Census.

The Brisbane Statistical Division is divided for statistical purposes into 66 Statistical Areas (see pages 49 and 70). Of these, 53 are city or closely-settled suburban areas, four are semi-rural localities, and one is a rural area within the City of Brisbane. The remaining areas are the Cities of Ipswich and Redcliffe and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—Albert

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>3</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons

#### BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION<sup>4</sup>

##### Central City Areas

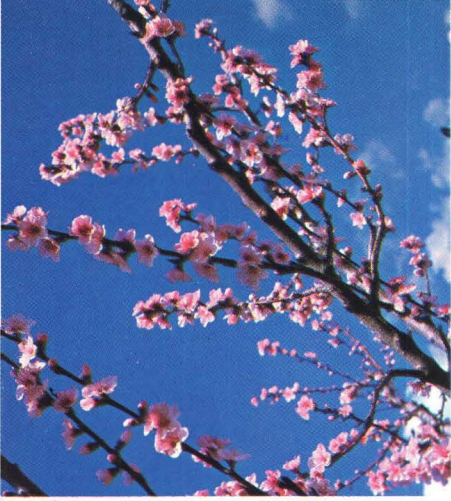
City .. ..	1.81	17,938	12,771	11,381	5,468	4,146	9,614
North City .. ..	3.31	25,308	22,351	22,035	9,302	11,009	20,311
South City .. ..	2.75	27,775	27,210	26,319	11,814	12,723	24,537
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>7.87</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>62,332</i>	<i>59,735</i>	<i>26,584</i>	<i>27,878</i>	<i>54,462</i>

##### North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot .. ..	2.25	16,095	16,617	16,454	7,251	9,261	16,512
Fernberg .. ..	1.47	10,562	10,896	11,068	5,051	5,413	10,464
Ithaca .. ..	1.71	9,692	10,435	10,457	4,581	5,136	9,717
Meeandah .. ..	4.30	2,029	1,740	1,646	714	718	1,432
Newmarket .. ..	1.96	11,302	12,464	12,213	5,904	6,403	12,307
Normanby .. ..	1.02	11,859	11,233	11,031	5,354	5,274	10,628
Windsor .. ..	1.88	13,874	14,017	14,024	6,366	6,998	13,364
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>14.59</i>	<i>75,413</i>	<i>77,402</i>	<i>76,893</i>	<i>35,221</i>	<i>39,203</i>	<i>74,424</i>

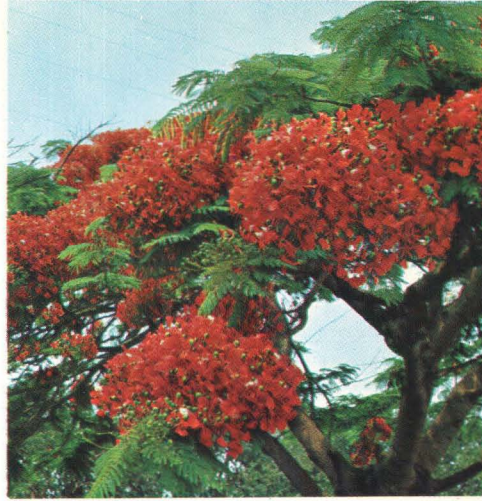
##### North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove .. ..	1.43	9,085	9,343	9,161	4,192	4,722	8,914
Aspley .. ..	7.77	1,105	1,511	1,932	1,360	1,465	2,825
Bald Hills .. ..	8.46	1,316	2,203	2,883	3,085	2,957	6,042
Banyo .. ..	3.13	5,434	6,707	7,640	4,210	4,144	8,354
Chermside .. ..	5.87	15,215	19,972	26,195	14,257	15,276	29,533
Enoggera .. ..	1.89	10,064	11,467	11,305	5,218	5,320	10,538
Geebung .. ..	3.76	7,296	13,358	17,857	9,882	10,055	19,937
Hendra .. ..	2.50	6,901	7,343	7,252	3,446	3,569	7,015
Kalinga .. ..	1.03	7,398	7,632	7,591	3,548	4,101	7,649
Kedron .. ..	1.69	12,595	12,999	12,962	5,790	6,301	12,091
Mitchelton .. ..	4.89	9,094	13,183	14,000	8,048	7,163	15,211
Nundah .. ..	2.70	13,885	15,615	15,610	7,484	7,955	15,439
Stafford .. ..	4.20	5,863	12,467	17,696	10,359	10,304	20,663
The Gap .. ..	7.26	1,330	3,082	5,764	4,767	4,390	9,157
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>56.58</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>157,848</i>	<i>85,646</i>	<i>87,722</i>	<i>173,368</i>



Peach blossom

FLORA  
*Chapter 1*



Poinciana tree



Prickly pear flower



Wildflower, Stanthorpe

*Photos: Department of Primary Industries*

SEASONAL CONDITIONS  
*Chapter 1*

Bush fire







Townsville

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

## CITIES AND TOWNS—Chapter 2

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*



Thursday Island

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—  
*continued*

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>3</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda .. ..	3.14	9,668	11,396	12,645	6,228	6,657	12,885
Darra .. ..	4.08	2,309	3,485	4,232	2,573	2,493	5,066
Graceville .. ..	1.75	6,225	7,221	7,542	3,708	4,100	7,808
Inala .. ..	4.27	2,801	12,278	18,766	11,019	10,904	21,923
Indooroopilly .. ..	4.42	11,182	14,032	15,332	7,941	8,318	16,259
Kenmore .. ..	4.05	907	2,205	5,654	4,853	5,145	9,998
St Lucia .. ..	1.34	4,268	6,385	6,955	3,861	3,544	7,405
Toowong .. ..	1.81	9,256	9,747	9,656	4,503	5,075	9,578
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>24.86</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>80,782</i>	<i>44,686</i>	<i>46,236</i>	<i>90,922</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral .. ..	2.52	15,104	15,627	15,759	7,262	7,454	14,716
East Brisbane .. ..	1.19	11,230	10,958	10,788	4,789	4,825	9,614
Morningside .. ..	2.68	8,428	10,945	11,700	5,545	5,641	11,186
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>6.39</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>38,247</i>	<i>17,596</i>	<i>17,920</i>	<i>35,516</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield .. ..	6.94	502	1,150	2,278	1,509	1,483	2,992
Camp Hill .. ..	1.84	10,986	12,481	12,393	5,717	6,266	11,983
Carina .. ..	4.03	3,059	5,437	6,683	4,051	4,137	8,188
Chatsworth .. ..	2.01	13,202	15,245	14,942	6,917	7,601	14,518
Cooper's Plains .. ..	8.18	7,463	11,782	16,847	10,809	10,495	21,304
Ekibin .. ..	1.57	11,501	13,019	13,241	6,099	6,440	12,539
Fruitgrove .. ..	9.80	2,100	2,458	3,396	2,538	2,457	4,995
Greenslopes .. ..	1.87	13,478	13,411	13,351	6,130	6,943	13,073
Holland Park .. ..	3.09	11,831	19,852	22,669	11,131	11,804	22,935
Moorooka .. ..	7.12	12,571	15,006	16,801	8,579	8,775	17,354
Mount Gravatt .. ..	6.42	3,350	9,006	12,638	9,110	9,273	18,383
Murrarie .. ..	3.87	2,162	2,989	3,554	2,056	2,040	4,096
Tarragindi .. ..	2.31	7,032	10,492	12,541	6,954	7,097	14,051
Wynnum West .. ..	5.76	2,300	4,268	6,784	4,376	4,318	8,694
Yeronga .. ..	2.17	9,920	11,112	11,769	5,633	6,153	11,786
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>66.58</i>	<i>111,457</i>	<i>147,708</i>	<i>169,887</i>	<i>91,609</i>	<i>95,282</i>	<i>186,891</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall .. ..	5.79	2,240	3,010	4,247	2,852	2,441	5,293
Nudgee .. ..	18.44	2,772	3,189	2,858	1,275	1,242	2,517
Sandgate .. ..	5.82	16,889	20,756	22,622	11,162	11,501	22,663
Wynnum .. ..	7.61	18,988	22,007	23,195	11,708	12,345	24,053
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>37.66</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>52,922</i>	<i>26,997</i>	<i>27,529</i>	<i>54,526</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western .. ..	73.29	1,702	2,760	3,945	2,680	2,589	5,269
South-Western .. ..	29.22	8,155	5,587	7,138	4,954	3,969	8,923
South-Eastern .. ..	44.31	1,963	3,118	4,118	4,543	4,429	8,972
Eastern .. ..	13.25	3,761	4,638	5,097	3,104	2,994	6,098
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>160.07</i>	<i>15,581</i>	<i>16,103</i>	<i>20,298</i>	<i>15,281</i>	<i>13,981</i>	<i>29,262</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE .. ..	385.00 <sup>5</sup>	502,320	593,668	656,612	343,620	355,751	699,371



LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—  
*continued*

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>3</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH .. ..	47.00	38,953	48,679	54,592	30,856	30,658	61,514
REDCLIFFE .. ..	13.53	13,857	21,674	27,345	16,680	17,761	34,441
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>60.53</i>	<i>52,810</i>	<i>70,353</i>	<i>81,937</i>	<i>47,536</i>	<i>48,419</i>	<i>95,955</i>
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part) .. ..	65.46	3,620	5,342	7,355	9,666	9,478	19,144
Beaudesert (part) .. ..	93.02	1,093	1,435	2,353	1,856	1,625	3,481
Caboolture (part) .. ..	77.59	2,858	4,149	5,195	3,444	3,227	6,671
Moreton (part) .. ..	60.44	791	800	948	846	746	1,592
Pine Rivers (part) .. ..	137.70	5,053	7,695	12,246	12,766	12,294	25,060
Redland (part) .. ..	82.94	6,660	9,192	11,547	7,538	7,395	14,933
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>517.15</i>	<i>20,075</i>	<i>28,613</i>	<i>39,644</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>34,765</i>	<i>70,881</i>
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION* .. ..	962.68	575,205	692,634	778,193	427,272	438,935	866,207

*SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)*

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST .. ..	47	19,807	33,716	49,485	31,969	34,589	66,558
Albert (part) .. ..	465	5,094	5,327	6,437	5,066	5,053	10,119
Beaudesert (part) .. ..	1,067	8,450	9,201	9,784	5,406	4,540	9,946
Boonah .. ..	570	5,929	5,852	5,471	2,807	2,679	5,486
Caboolture (part) .. ..	392	4,243	4,728	4,955	2,842	2,661	5,503
Esk .. ..	1,485	6,985	6,430	6,123	2,891	2,710	5,601
Gatton .. ..	610	7,137	7,594	7,815	4,397	3,705	8,102
Kilcoy .. ..	555	2,473	2,406	2,344	1,100	1,043	2,143
Laidley .. ..	268	4,617	4,793	4,849	2,286	2,209	4,495
Landsborough .. ..	425	7,765	8,319	8,802	5,661	5,604	11,265
Maroochy .. ..	445	17,869	19,071	21,465	12,748	12,706	25,454
Moreton (part) .. ..	640	7,734	7,706	7,473	3,727	3,417	7,144
Pine Rivers (part) .. ..	158	1,256	1,066	1,067	559	514	1,073
Redland (part) .. ..	109	705	615	1,110	846	647	1,493
Not Incorporated .. ..	82	488	554	327	181	143	324
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>7,317</i>	<i>100,552</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>137,507</i>	<i>82,486</i>	<i>82,220</i>	<i>164,706</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDEBERG .. ..	17	19,951	22,839	25,444	13,429	13,965	27,394
GYMPIE .. ..	7	9,964	11,094	11,286	5,387	5,744	11,131
MARYBOROUGH .. ..	10	17,952	19,126	19,670	9,304	10,000	19,304
Biggenden .. ..	510	1,974	1,882	1,723	840	796	1,636
Burrum .. ..	1,530	8,408	8,991	9,295	5,383	5,336	10,719
Eidsvold .. ..	1,849	1,311	1,242	1,706	622	595	1,217
Gayndah .. ..	1,045	3,352	3,400	3,211	1,622	1,486	3,108
Gooburrum .. ..	503	4,131	4,372	4,817	2,373	2,130	4,503
Isis .. ..	640	4,243	3,951	3,720	1,889	1,769	3,658
Kilkivan .. ..	1,255	3,923	3,636	3,352	1,593	1,379	2,972
Kingaroy .. ..	935	8,059	8,548	8,365	3,893	3,983	7,876
Kolan .. ..	1,025	2,502	2,657	2,621	1,461	1,218	2,679
Mundubbera .. ..	1,616	2,326	2,617	2,595	1,223	1,169	2,392
Murgon .. ..	270	4,175	4,530	4,946	2,416	2,351	4,767
Nanango .. ..	670	3,938	3,743	3,501	1,686	1,556	3,242

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—  
*continued*

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>3</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa .. .. .	338	6,296	6,117	6,683	3,900	3,815	7,715
Perry .. .. .	910	496	455	374	208	168	376
Tiaro .. .. .	855	2,567	2,205	2,114	1,029	832	1,861
Widgee .. .. .	1,135	8,139	7,948	7,503	3,796	3,151	6,947
Wondai .. .. .	1,380	4,850	4,510	4,378	1,964	1,771	3,735
Woocoo .. .. .	595	660	640	568	268	222	490
Woongarra .. .. .	290	3,704	4,149	4,934	2,627	2,479	5,106
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>17,385</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>132,806</i>	<i>66,913</i>	<i>65,915</i>	<i>132,828</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA .. .. .	44	43,149	50,134	55,805	28,694	30,782	59,476
WARWICK .. .. .	10	9,151	9,843	10,075	4,475	4,881	9,356
DALBY .. .. .	19	6,182	7,600	8,863	4,309	4,581	8,890
GOONDIWINDI .. .. .	6	2,950	3,274	3,529	1,872	1,859	3,731
Allora .. .. .	270	2,106	1,961	1,890	894	824	1,718
Cambooya .. .. .	245	1,848	1,732	1,617	827	735	1,562
Chinchilla .. .. .	3,355	6,021	6,063	6,093	2,874	2,642	5,516
Clifton .. .. .	334	2,542	2,572	2,549	1,256	1,120	2,376
Crow's Nest .. .. .	630	3,733	3,474	3,245	1,630	1,498	3,128
Glengallan .. .. .	670	4,639	4,388	3,907	1,823	1,610	3,433
Inglewood .. .. .	2,265	4,441	4,868	4,184	1,963	1,676	3,639
Jondaryan .. .. .	735	5,416	5,785	5,756	2,963	2,735	5,698
Millmerran .. .. .	1,740	3,473	3,423	3,512	1,774	1,658	3,432
Murilla .. .. .	2,334	3,090	3,599	3,496	1,705	1,531	3,236
Pittsworth .. .. .	425	3,731	3,821	3,713	2,017	1,781	3,798
Rosalie .. .. .	845	6,538	6,190	5,571	2,579	2,207	4,786
Rosenthal .. .. .	760	1,631	1,582	1,555	793	697	1,490
Stanthorpe .. .. .	1,035	8,335	8,514	8,510	4,213	3,968	8,181
Tara .. .. .	4,315	3,149	3,558	3,532	1,829	1,499	3,328
Waggamba .. .. .	5,340	2,968	3,123	2,954	1,601	1,312	2,913
Wambo .. .. .	2,197	6,976	6,893	6,455	3,019	2,634	5,653
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>27,574</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>146,811</i>	<i>73,110</i>	<i>72,230</i>	<i>145,340</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA .. .. .	30	4,248	5,571	6,013	2,887	2,973	5,860
Balonne .. .. .	12,015	5,527	6,105	5,912	2,884	2,470	5,354
Bendemere .. .. .	1,510	1,602	1,518	1,454	712	599	1,311
Booringa .. .. .	10,731	3,117	3,592	3,377	1,495	1,300	2,795
Bungil .. .. .	5,136	2,481	2,628	2,563	1,200	1,086	2,286
Warroo .. .. .	5,274	1,652	1,774	1,578	737	639	1,376
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>34,696</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>20,897</i>	<i>9,915</i>	<i>9,067</i>	<i>18,982</i>
<i>South-Western Division</i>							
Bulloo .. .. .	28,425	672	772	678	348	227	575
Murweh .. .. .	16,952	7,532	7,845	7,502	2,975	3,030	6,005
Paroo .. .. .	18,385	4,143	4,099	3,767	1,787	1,500	3,287
Quilpie .. .. .	26,055	2,387	2,534	2,094	962	728	1,690
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>89,817</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>14,041</i>	<i>6,072</i>	<i>5,485</i>	<i>11,557</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,794	388,903	424,865	452,062	238,496	234,917	473,413

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—  
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>a</sup>	Population <sup>a</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>a</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons
<b>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND</b>							
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	40,670	44,128	46,119	24,158	24,983	49,141
GLADSTONE ..	26	6,944	7,181	12,470	8,030	6,927	14,957
Banana .. ..	6,073	9,116	10,751	12,988	7,239	6,147	13,386
Broadsound ..	7,065	1,537	1,539	1,642	949	659	1,608
Calliope .. ..	2,425	3,734	3,553	4,207	2,588	2,229	4,817
Duarina .. ..	6,623	1,905	1,858	2,490	2,758	2,113	4,871
Fitzroy .. ..	1,930	3,554	3,576	3,631	1,857	1,586	3,443
Livingstone ..	4,930	7,031	7,320	7,833	5,119	4,344	9,463
Miriam Vale ..	1,432	1,706	1,594	1,367	870	722	1,592
Monto .. ..	1,640	4,458	4,397	4,155	1,819	1,679	3,498
Mount Morgan ..	195	5,060	4,871	4,446	2,030	1,928	3,958
Taroom .. ..	7,209	2,381	3,250	3,368	1,968	1,528	3,496
Not Incorporated ..	20	102	105	134	62	43	105
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>39,630</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>104,850</i>	<i>59,447</i>	<i>54,888</i>	<i>114,335</i>
<i>Central-Western Division</i>							
Aramac .. ..	8,970	1,714	1,790	1,658	632	537	1,169
Barcardine ..	3,255	2,200	2,384	2,299	987	893	1,880
Bauhinia .. ..	9,482	1,633	1,827	2,110	1,337	940	2,277
Belyando .. ..	11,618	3,104	3,253	3,072	2,771	2,062	4,833
Blackall .. ..	6,295	2,780	3,291	3,087	1,197	1,106	2,303
Emerald .. ..	3,950	2,644	3,210	3,514	3,191	2,446	5,637
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	544	653	660	205	184	389
Jericho .. ..	8,385	1,600	1,623	1,504	813	608	1,421
Longreach ..	9,080	4,343	5,013	4,974	2,222	2,074	4,296
Peak Downs ..	3,090	818	1,079	1,104	681	481	1,162
Tambo .. ..	3,980	1,045	1,124	937	456	371	827
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>70,640</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>24,919</i>	<i>14,492</i>	<i>11,702</i>	<i>26,194</i>
<i>Far-Western Division</i>							
Barcoo .. ..	23,900	1,010	1,037	920	455	276	731
Boulia .. ..	23,620	764	833	727	510	311	821
Diamantina ..	36,560	239	327	353	183	96	279
Isisford .. ..	4,065	807	867	751	235	213	448
Winton .. ..	20,780	2,532	3,043	2,706	1,103	954	2,057
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>108,925</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>5,457</i>	<i>2,486</i>	<i>1,850</i>	<i>4,336</i>
TOTAL C. QLD ..	219,195	115,975	125,477	135,226	76,425	68,440	144,865
<b>NORTH QUEENSLAND</b>							
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY .. ..	8	14,762	16,809	18,646	9,403	9,698	19,101
Mirani .. ..	1,271	5,056	4,760	5,380	2,631	2,129	4,760
Nebo .. ..	3,869	447	575	479	477	279	756
Pioneer .. ..	1,072	14,316	15,741	19,940	11,674	10,691	22,365
Proserpine ..	1,021	4,576	5,113	6,293	3,294	3,052	6,346
Sarina .. ..	510	3,790	3,886	4,621	2,964	2,424	5,388
Not Incorporated ..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>7,757</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>55,359</i>	<i>30,443</i>	<i>28,273</i>	<i>58,716</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—  
*continued*

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971 <sup>3</sup>		
					Males	Females	Persons
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	16	6,961	7,633	7,755	3,954	3,575	7,529
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	40,471	51,143	59,031	35,941	35,168	71,109
Ayr .. ..	1,940	15,208	16,758	18,745	8,997	8,429	17,426
Bowen .. ..	8,141	8,518	9,491	9,381	5,348	4,801	10,149
Dalrymple ..	26,134	1,914	2,206	2,053	1,434	880	2,314
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,627	2,572	2,900	1,840	1,596	3,436
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>37,931</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>99,865</i>	<i>57,514</i>	<i>54,449</i>	<i>111,963</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS .. ..	20	21,020	25,204	26,802	15,059	15,000	30,059
Atherton .. ..	243	5,401	5,806	5,344	2,825	2,800	5,625
Cardwell .. ..	1,120	5,045	5,183	5,776	3,115	2,639	5,754
Douglas .. ..	921	3,100	3,354	4,197	2,145	1,899	4,044
Eacham .. ..	441	3,881	3,842	3,627	1,724	1,596	3,320
Herberton .. ..	3,675	4,150	3,815	3,847	1,883	1,842	3,725
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	11,381	11,890	13,751	7,158	6,223	13,381
Johnstone .. ..	630	14,980	15,784	16,635	8,358	7,521	15,879
Mareeba .. ..	20,303	7,595	10,212	11,227	6,139	5,541	11,680
Mulgrave .. ..	671	13,477	14,427	16,057	8,760	8,122	16,882
Not Incorporated ..	47	757	667	1,296	786	730	1,516
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>29,111</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>108,559</i>	<i>57,952</i>	<i>53,913</i>	<i>111,865</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1	2,062	2,218	2,655	1,051	1,165	2,216
Cook .. ..	48,164	1,545	1,869	4,370	3,804	2,672	6,476
Not Incorporated ..	352	2,893	3,509	2,930	1,339	1,564	2,903
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>48,517</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>9,955</i>	<i>6,194</i>	<i>5,401</i>	<i>11,595</i>
<i>North-Western Division</i>							
MOUNT ISA ..	15,917	7,884	13,967	17,684	14,775	11,443	26,218
Burke .. ..	16,140	248	361	706	444	450	894
Carpentaria ..	26,360	566	834	1,914	1,410	1,094	2,504
Cloncurry .. ..	19,293	3,052	4,869	3,623	2,028	1,581	3,609
Croydon .. ..	10,960	161	181	237	131	103	234
Etheridge .. ..	15,412	815	828	1,007	591	373	964
Flinders .. ..	16,070	3,293	3,953	3,788	1,649	1,373	3,022
McKinlay .. ..	15,725	1,647	2,134	1,777	925	633	1,558
Richmond .. ..	10,400	1,586	2,214	1,869	768	650	1,418
Not Incorporated ..	465	20	53	437	297	314	611
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>146,742</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>23,018</i>	<i>18,014</i>	<i>41,032</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,058	235,205	273,864	306,780	175,121	160,050	335,171

## MIGRATORY

Migratory <sup>4</sup> .. ..	..	2,971	1,988	2,063	2,678	1,028	3,706
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	919,992	903,370	1,823,362

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Areas in the Brisbane Division are shown in square miles rounded to the nearest second place of decimals. Local Authority Areas are rounded to the nearest square mile. <sup>2</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966. <sup>3</sup> Preliminary results. <sup>4</sup> Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries. <sup>5</sup> Including 10 square miles of the Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. <sup>6</sup> Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

*Brisbane Statistical Division*—To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delineated about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of at least 20 to 30 years. It should delimit for that period the region expected to be in close contact with the inner urban area, after making allowances for further urban development, improvements in transport, and other factors. The region so defined should have well-defined boundaries and take into account the needs of planning authorities.

The Brisbane Statistical Division, defined with these ideas in mind, and after field surveys and consultation with relevant bodies, covers an area of about 963 square miles. It includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

An attempt has been made in the table below to show the growth of population within this area by estimating the population at the various Censuses. This has been done by analysing all available Census and locality information and certain other relevant statistical data.

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Census date	Population				Area of Urban Brisbane (sq miles)	Percentage of State population in	
	Urban Brisbane	Other urban	Rural	Total Brisbane Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>		Brisbane Statistical Division	Urban Brisbane Area
1831 ..	1,241 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	1,241 <sup>a</sup>	..	100.0	100.0
1845 ..	995	122	482	1,599	1.6	72.4	45.0
1856 ..	3,840	2,459	2,621	8,920	3.9	52.8	22.7
1861 ..	5,900	3,601	3,679	13,180	5.4	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	9.5	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	17.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	34.8	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	37.7	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	46.7	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	67.6	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	77.1	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	111.9	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	141.3	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,763	47,237	692,634	176.2	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	713,533 <sup>r</sup>	13,870	50,790 <sup>r</sup>	778,193	215.4 <sup>r</sup>	46.5 <sup>r</sup>	42.6 <sup>r</sup>
1971 ..	818,423	9,030	40,331	867,784	270.5	47.5	44.8

<sup>1</sup> Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 963 square miles.

<sup>2</sup> Including 1,066 convicts.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue, see page 50.

*Urban Brisbane Area*—Estimates of the extent and population at each Census of the urban Brisbane area, as defined on page 49, are also shown in the above table. This represents the expansion of the urbanised and closely-settled core within the fixed area of the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Within the Statistical Division other population clusters have, over the period, developed as separate urban centres. In due course, the outward growth of the central urbanised core has reached some of the separate urban developments and the populations have coalesced. In the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, Ipswich and Bald Hills both merged with the urban Brisbane area as the intervening areas became urbanised. Birkdale-Wellington Point, Cleveland, Lawnton-Petrie-Kallangur, and

Woodridge had become similarly absorbed by the time the 1971 Census was conducted. Beenleigh, Caboolture, and Deception Bay have been regarded as urban centres since the 1961 Census. Victoria Point became an urban area at the 1966 Census and Albany Creek at the 1971 Census.

The movement in the population of these urban centres within the Brisbane Statistical Division but distinct from the urban Brisbane area is shown in the foregoing table, the criteria for consideration as an urban centre being (i) that the urban population of the locality should be at least 1,000, or (ii) that, in seaside localities, there should be a minimum of 100 occupied dwellings and a total of 250 dwellings recorded at the Census, or (iii) that the area has been officially designated a municipality or town.

The Brisbane Statistical Division has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capital city statistical divisions and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1971 were as follows: Sydney, 2,799,634 (61.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,497,993 (71.4 per cent); Brisbane, 866,207 (47.5 per cent); Adelaide, 842,100 (71.8 per cent); Perth, 701,392 (68.3 per cent); and Hobart, 153,024 (39.2 per cent).

The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas at the 1966 Census. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:

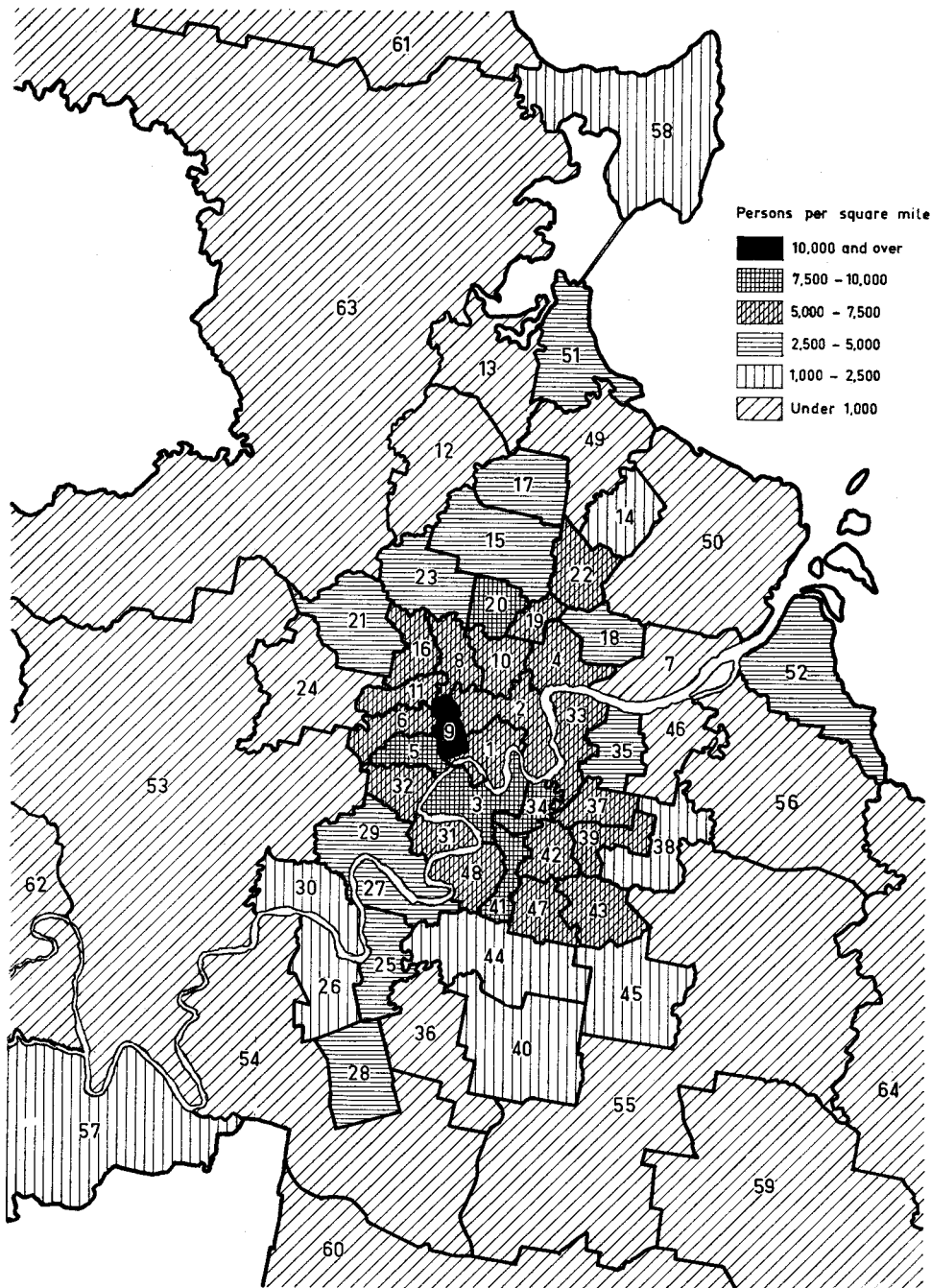
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Chermiside	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	49 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	50 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	51 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	52 Wynnum
	20 Kedron		<i>Rural</i>
<i>North Side Inner</i>	21 Mitchelton	<i>South Side Outer</i>	53 Western
<i>Suburbs</i>	22 Nundah	<i>Suburbs</i>	54 South-Western
4 Ascot	23 Stafford	36 Archerfield	55 South-Eastern
5 Fernberg	24 The Gap	37 Camp Hill	56 Eastern
6 Ithaca		38 Carina	<i>Cities other than</i>
7 Meeandah	<i>Western Suburbs</i>	39 Chatsworth	<i>Brisbane</i>
8 Newmarket	25 Corinda	40 Cooper's Plains	57 Ipswich
9 Normanby	26 Darra	41 Ekibin	58 Redcliffe
10 Windsor	27 Graceville	42 Greenslopes	<i>Shires</i>
	28 Inala	43 Holland Park	59 Albert (part)
<i>North Side Outer</i>	29 Indooroopilly	44 Moorooka	60 Beaudesert (part)
<i>Suburbs</i>	30 Kenmore	45 Mount Gravatt	61 Caboolture (part)
11 Ashgrove	31 St Lucia	46 Murarrie	62 Moreton (part)
12 Aspley	32 Toowong	47 Tarragindi	63 Pine Rivers (part)
13 Bald Hills		48 Yeronga	64 Redland (part)
14 Banyo			

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

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collector's Districts having a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile have been included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contains a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities) shown on pages 66 to 69.

# POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1966



Centres of less than 25,000 population have been delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. Since boundaries drawn from the more recent photographs for the 1971 Census differed from those adopted for the 1966 Census, the 1966 figures were adjusted to accord with the new boundaries. In most cases the 1961 figures shown were not adjusted but relate to boundaries adopted for that Census.

The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the urban Brisbane area shown on page 70) are set out below. The figures for 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

	1961	1966	1971 <sup>1</sup>		1961	1966	1971 <sup>1</sup>
Albany Creek ..	n	375	1,523	Innisfail ..	6,917	7,449	7,475
Atherton ..	2,930	2,882	3,081	Kilcoy ..	1,033	1,150	1,148
Ayr ..	8,010	8,712	8,272	Kingaroy ..	4,914	5,080	4,931
Babinda ..	1,736	1,595	1,551	Laidley ..	1,423	1,515	1,524
Barcaldine ..	1,738	1,796	1,488	Longreach ..	3,806	3,873	3,453
Bargara ..	455	582	860	Mackay ..	21,361	24,584	28,416
Beachmere ..	206	308	396	Mareeba ..	4,637	4,898	5,169
Beaudesert ..	2,890	3,309	3,654	Maroochydore <sup>2</sup>	3,068	4,107	6,360
Beenleigh ..	1,772	2,026	2,451	Maryborough ..	19,805	20,404	19,962
Biloela ..	2,048	3,537	4,022	Miles ..	1,457	1,485	1,431
Blackall ..	2,205	2,016	1,749	Millmerran ..	1,060	1,122	1,222
Blackwater ..	n	n	1,968	Mitchell ..	1,822	1,733	1,441
Bongaree ..	523	729	1,073	Monto ..	1,795	1,813	1,569
Boonah ..	1,957	2,041	1,922	Moranbah ..	n	n	1,046
Bowen ..	5,160	5,159	5,757	Mossman ..	1,491	1,638	1,585
Buderim ..	839	1,068	1,765	Mount Isa ..	13,358	16,952	25,240
Bundaberg ..	22,839	24,334	26,570	Mount Morgan ..	4,511	4,080	3,773
Caboolture ..	2,068	2,543	3,240	Moura ..	276	1,093	1,877
Cairns ..	27,423	28,719	32,570	Mundubbera ..	1,074	1,103	1,083
Caloundra ..	2,837	3,661	6,091	Murgon ..	2,168	2,264	2,479
Charleville ..	5,154	4,881	3,939	Nambour ..	5,506	6,220	6,744
Charters Towers ..	7,633	7,755	7,529	Nanango ..	1,314	1,300	1,188
Childers ..	1,359	1,341	1,386	Oakey ..	1,871	1,967	1,982
Chinchilla ..	3,072	3,336	3,011	Pittsworth ..	1,461	1,551	1,792
Clermont ..	1,737	1,676	1,674	Proserpine ..	2,523	2,952	2,955
Cloncurry ..	2,438	2,242	2,190	Ravenshoe ..	1,086	982	1,011
Collinsville ..	2,122	1,909	2,146	Rockhampton ..	42,850	45,412	48,188
Coolool Beach ..	191	204	463	Roma ..	5,571	6,013	5,860
Cooroy ..	1,025	1,043	1,130	Rosewood ..	1,754	1,676	1,575
Cunnamulla ..	2,234	1,992	1,806	St George ..	2,185	2,254	2,184
Dalby ..	7,600	8,863	8,890	Sarina ..	2,119	2,422	2,516
Deception Bay ..	741	704	977	Stanthorpe ..	3,334	3,641	3,606
Edmonton-				Tewantin-Noosa ..	2,015	2,728	4,053
Hambledon ..	1,167	1,231	1,429	Texas ..	1,266	1,230	1,099
Emerald ..	2,029	2,197	2,916	Thursday Island ..	2,218	2,655	2,216
Gatton ..	2,623	3,064	3,546	Tin Can Bay ..	306	513	613
Gayndah ..	1,805	1,754	1,807	Toowoomba ..	46,716	52,145	57,543
Gladstone ..	7,181	12,470	15,365	Townsville ..	48,794	56,930	68,442
Gold Coast <sup>3</sup> ..	31,473	49,358	68,974	Tully ..	2,678	2,883	2,676
Goondiwindi ..	3,274	3,529	3,731	Victoria Point ..	808	593	836
Gordonvale ..	2,234	2,199	2,142	Warwick ..	9,843	10,075	9,356
Gympie ..	11,094	11,286	11,131	Weipa ..	110	769	1,109
Hervey Bay ..	4,091	4,574	6,156	Winton ..	1,784	1,676	1,307
Home Hill ..	3,217	3,518	3,062	Wondai ..	1,123	1,214	1,145
Hughenden ..	2,329	2,069	1,924	Woorim ..	156	248	348
Ingham ..	4,694	5,375	5,797	Yeppoon ..	2,869	3,420	4,440

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.  
5,147 in 1971.

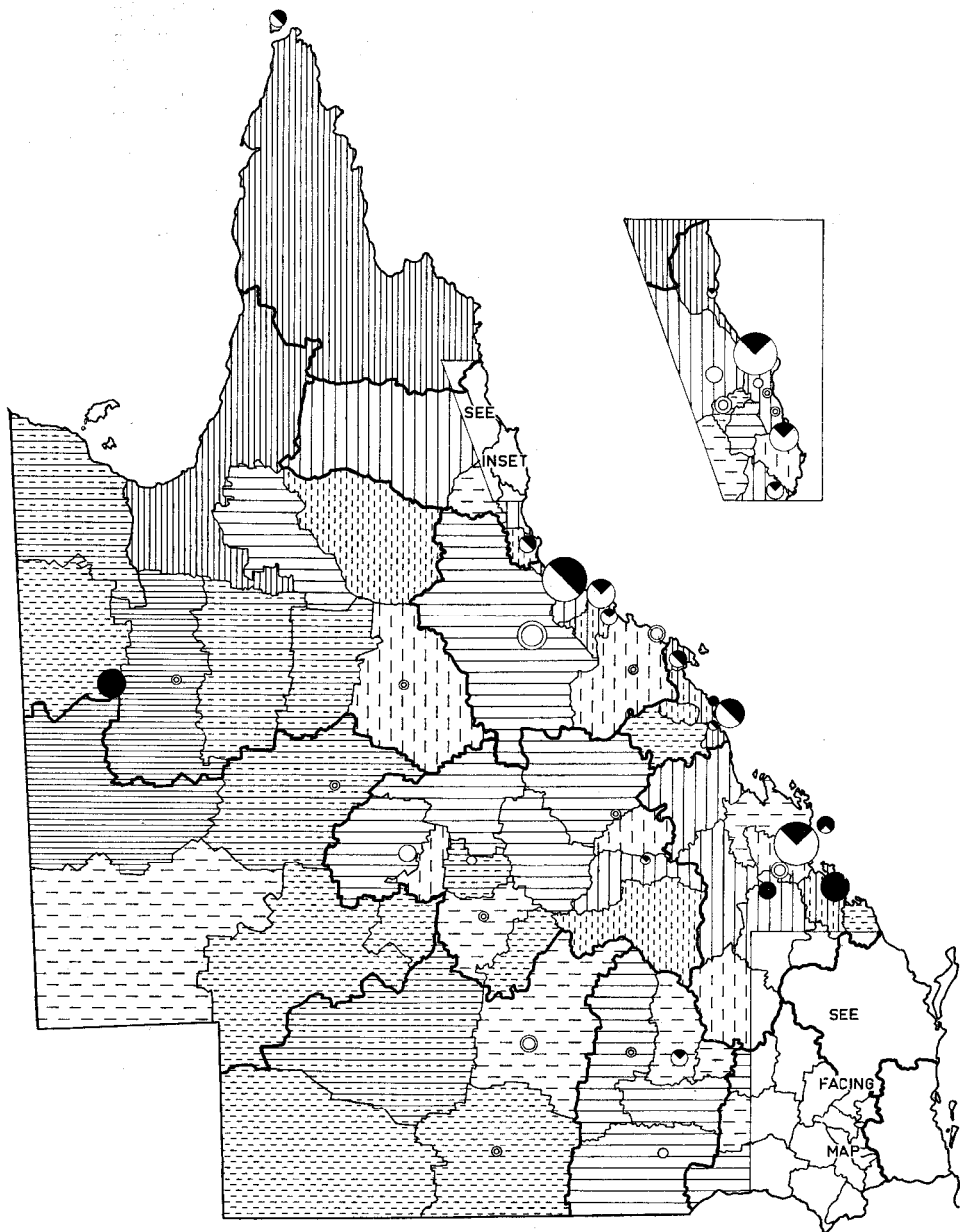
<sup>2</sup> Excluding 3,829 persons in New South Wales in 1966 and  
<sup>3</sup> Including Mooloolaba.

n Not available.

*Intercensal Population Changes*—The diagrams on the next pages indicate the percentage changes between the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.



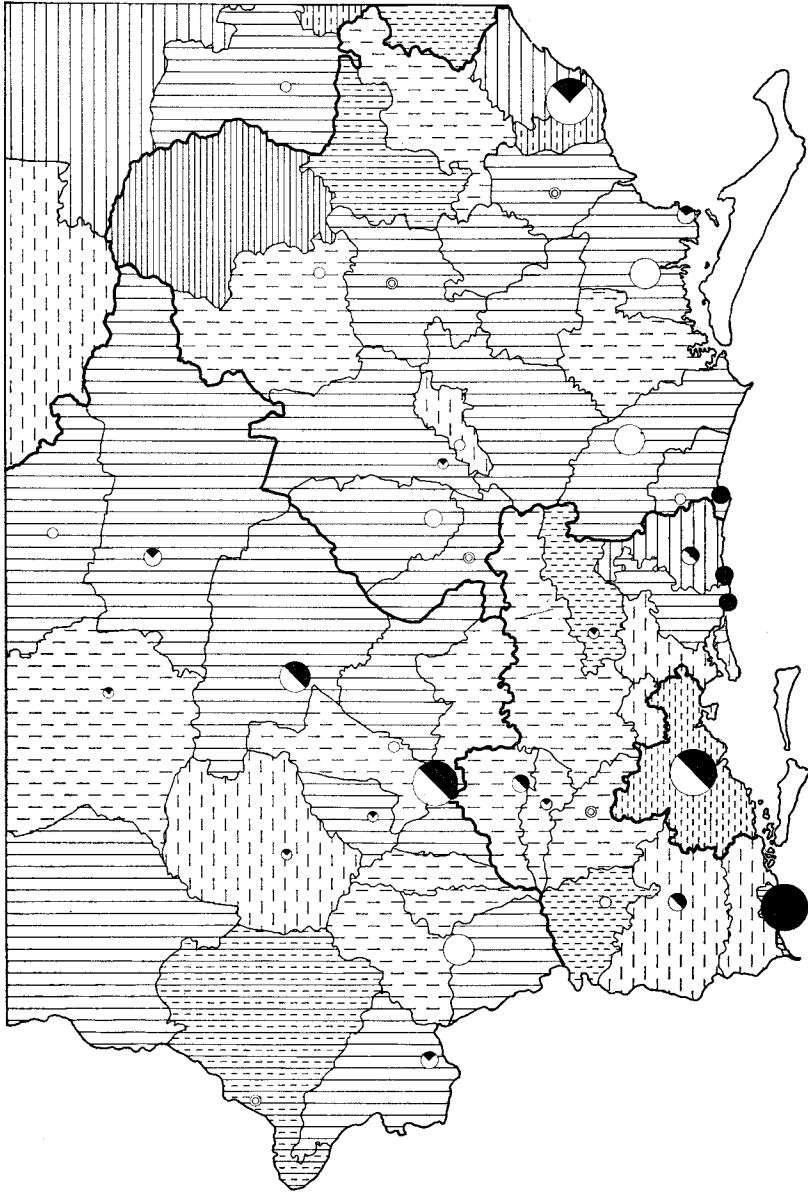
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1961 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)		Towns	
% Increase	Decrease %	Size in 1966	% Increase
0-5	0-5	1,000-2,500	○ 0-5
6-11	6-11	2,500-6,250	◐ 6-11
12-17	12-17	6,250-25,000	◑ 12-17
18-23	18-23	25,000 & over	◒ 18-23
24 & over	24 & over		◓ 24 & over
			⊙ Decrease

## 1966, IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS



The diagrams illustrate clearly the tendency towards urbanisation, which has resulted in the population in urban centres increasing from 74 per cent of the State total to 77 per cent. While in the intercensal period the State population increased by 9.5 per cent, the population of urban centres increased by 13.2 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 1.0 per cent. The diagrams show that urban growth above the average rate of 13.2 per cent has been in Brisbane, the resort and holiday areas, and in mining towns or towns associated with the processing and export of mining products. Towns in grazing areas have shown very low or negative rates of growth. The only shires showing appreciable growth are those near the Brisbane market, some shires in the central and southern sugar districts, and those which have mining activities.

## • Chapter 4

# VITAL STATISTICS

### 1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

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

*Births*—Each birth must be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred, within three days in an urban area and in other districts within one week. Where the occupant is the mother of the child, such time is extended to three weeks. The provision in respect of registration within 60 days also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, the *Health Act 1937-1971* requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar a notification of the birth within a period of 72 hours.

*Deaths*—Every death must be registered within 30 days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, notification must be made in writing within 24 hours in an urban area and within one week in other districts. In cases where the occupant is the mother of the illegitimate child the time is extended to three weeks. It is also compulsory to notify the Registrar-General of all still-births (see page 80).

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

The Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961-1966*, operating from 1 September 1963, superseded the marriage laws of the States and Territories. It provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages. Notice of marriage must be given at least seven days before the intended marriage. Marriageable age is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. Males between 16 and 18 years and females between 14 and 16 years may apply to a judge or magistrate for permission to marry a person of marriageable age.

### 2 BIRTHS

*Births in Statistical Divisions*—Births and crude birth rates for the various statistical divisions are shown in the next table. Rates are generally highest in divisions with low urban concentrations.

## BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual residence of mother)	Births in 1970			Crude birth rate <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Females	Persons	1969	1970
Brisbane .. .. .	8,726	8,418	17,144	20.0	20.3
Moreton .. .. .	1,418	1,324	2,742	16.2	17.2
Maryborough .. .. .	1,345	1,281	2,626	19.9	19.8
Downs .. .. .	1,746	1,473	3,219	23.1	22.1
Roma .. .. .	274	286	560	29.2	28.8
South-Western .. .. .	183	153	336	27.6	28.0
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>13,692</i>	<i>12,935</i>	<i>26,627</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>20.2</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	1,237	1,186	2,423	20.7	21.9
Central-Western .. .. .	357	303	660	26.8	25.3
Far-Western .. .. .	53	47	100	22.3	22.4
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>1,647</i>	<i>1,536</i>	<i>3,183</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Mackay .. .. .	688	675	1,363	22.3	23.3
Townsville .. .. .	1,257	1,109	2,366	21.0	21.5
Cairns .. .. .	1,223	1,202	2,425	22.5	21.8
Peninsula .. .. .	206	192	398	36.1	35.4
North-Western .. .. .	611	557	1,168	29.2	29.8
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>3,985</i>	<i>3,735</i>	<i>7,720</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>23.4</i>
Total Queensland .. .. .	19,324	18,206	37,530	20.8	20.9

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

*Births by Months of Registration*—In the next table, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1970 and for the average of the five years to 1970. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.9 per cent of the annual total compared with 25.8 per cent for May, June, and July.

## BIRTHS BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of registration	Births in 1970			Proportion of annual total	
	Males	Females	Persons	1970	Five years 1966-1970
	No.	No.	No.	%	%
January .. .. .	1,668	1,563	3,231	8.6	8.7
February .. .. .	1,561	1,403	2,964	7.9	8.0
March .. .. .	1,699	1,608	3,307	8.8	8.6
April .. .. .	1,757	1,669	3,426	9.1	8.6
May .. .. .	1,584	1,476	3,060	8.2	8.7
June .. .. .	1,624	1,565	3,189	8.5	8.4
July .. .. .	1,696	1,631	3,327	8.9	8.7
August .. .. .	1,531	1,412	2,943	7.8	8.2
September .. .. .	1,568	1,532	3,100	8.3	8.3
October .. .. .	1,564	1,480	3,044	8.1	8.6
November .. .. .	1,530	1,423	2,953	7.9	7.8
December .. .. .	1,542	1,444	2,986	8.0	7.4
Total .. .. .	19,324	18,206	37,530	100.0	100.0

*Crude Birth Rates*—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for all the States for the five years to 1970 and at decennial intervals previously.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913, and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after World War II restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but from 1962 the rate fell appreciably, with a slight recovery since 1966.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1970

Period	Crude birth rates <sup>1</sup>							G. R. R. <sup>2</sup>		N. R. R. <sup>3</sup>	
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1861-1870 <sup>4</sup> ..	41.8	41.5	43.9	41.8	34.0	32.0	41.0	n	n	n	n
1871-1880 <sup>4</sup> ..	38.9	33.9	40.6	37.5	31.8	30.6	36.3	n	n	n	n
1881-1890 <sup>4</sup> ..	37.3	31.9	38.3	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891-1900 <sup>4</sup> ..	30.7	28.6	32.7	29.0	30.0	30.6	30.1	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901-1910 <sup>4</sup> ..	27.1	25.1	26.8	25.2	30.1	28.9	26.5	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911-1920 <sup>4</sup> ..	27.5	24.2	28.3	26.8	26.6	28.7	26.6	n	1.71	n	1.42
1921-1930 <sup>4</sup> ..	23.3	21.0	23.6	21.1	22.2	24.1	22.4	n	1.51	n	1.31
1931-1940 <sup>4</sup> ..	17.4	15.9	19.0	15.4	18.8	20.3	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 <sup>4</sup> ..	21.2	20.9	23.5	22.4	23.5	24.5	21.8	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951-1960 <sup>4</sup> ..	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.8	25.5	22.7	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1961-1970 <sup>4</sup> ..	19.7	21.0	21.5	20.0	21.4	22.2	20.7	1.86	1.73	1.79	1.67
1966 <sup>5</sup> ..	18.3	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.2	19.9	19.3	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1967 <sup>5</sup> ..	18.4	20.0	20.4	18.4	20.5	20.1	19.4	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.34
1968 <sup>5</sup> ..	18.7	21.1	20.4	18.9	21.4	21.9	20.1	1.48	1.41	1.43	1.36
1969 <sup>5</sup> ..	19.4	21.0	20.8	19.3	21.8	21.9	20.4	1.46	1.41	1.42	1.36
1970 ..	19.6	21.2	20.9	19.5	21.8	21.1	20.6	1.44	1.39	1.39	1.35

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. <sup>2</sup> Gross reproduction rate. <sup>3</sup> Net reproduction rate. <sup>4</sup> Averages of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade. <sup>5</sup> Crude birth rates have been revised following post-censal revision of population estimates. n Not available

**Reproduction Rates**—Crude birth rates are not satisfactory for the comparison of fertility in different places and periods as they do not take into account the changing age and sex composition of the population. Reproduction rates, which do make such allowances, are shown for Queensland and Australia in the preceding table.

The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age. The net rate of 1.39 in 1970 means that the number of female births in 1970 was 39 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women, compared with 43 per cent more, four years earlier.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 22 per cent since the beginning of this century, the net reproduction rate is now at about the same level as it was 60 years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 83).

**Ages of Mothers and Durations of Marriages**—The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1970, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.68 years in 1970. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.51 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.27 years. The average age of all mothers in 1970 was 26.14 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Age of mother at birth of child	Total	Ex-nuptial	Duration of marriage						
			Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	2,496	..	1,906	193	341	46	10	..	..
20-24 ..	6,215	..	1,470	654	1,886	1,247	605	243	110
25-29 ..	2,965	..	223	200	523	524	506	383	606
30-34 ..	688	..	61	57	114	87	53	60	256
35-39 ..	244	..	30	18	34	20	21	12	109
40 and over	72	..	9	5	11	9	8	1	29
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,680	..	3,699	1,127	2,909	1,933	1,203	699	1,110

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,577	1,557	1,912	198	601	257	49	3	..
20-24 ..	13,118	1,418	1,477	657	2,408	2,706	2,119	1,261	1,072
25-29 ..	11,162	601	228	202	650	962	1,320	1,609	5,550
30-34 ..	5,284	372	63	59	146	191	203	264	3,986
35-39 ..	2,307	193	31	18	41	43	58	55	1,868
40 and over	729	69	9	5	14	14	11	8	599
Not stated ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	37,180	4,212	3,720	1,139	3,860	4,173	3,760	3,200	13,116

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1970 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Duration of marriage	Total confinements <sup>1</sup>	Total children of current marriage <sup>2</sup>	Average number of children	Confinements according to number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 5 years ..	19,852	30,381	1.53	11,570	6,438	1,621	199	22	2
5 years and under 10	8,639	25,536	2.96	914	2,169	3,147	1,604	571	234
10 years and under 15	3,054	13,562	4.44	145	203	621	753	577	755
15 years and under 20	1,129	6,391	5.66	44	27	136	200	207	515
20 years and under 25	275	1,939	7.05	7	8	15	24	41	180
25 years and over ..	19	151	7.95	..	1	..	4	3	11
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	32,968	77,960	2.37	12,680	8,846	5,540	2,784	1,421	1,697

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

<sup>2</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1970.

*Masculinity of Births*—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1970 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 104.59; Victoria, 104.71; Queensland, 106.14; South Australia, 104.46; Western Australia, 106.95;

and Tasmania, 107.06. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

*Ex-nuptial Births*—The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1970 was 4,251, the percentage of the total births being 11.33. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 10.50 per cent during the five years 1966 to 1970. In 1970, 1,557 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,019 were aged 20-29, and 634 were aged 30 or over.

*Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births*—The Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1966 makes uniform provision for legitimation for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if his parents subsequently marry. The legitimation applies whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth.

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 570 in 1970, compared with 599 in 1969.

*Multiple Births*—During 1970, 355 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 131 pairs of males, 108 pairs of females, and 116 pairs of a male and a female. In 9 of these cases 1 twin was still-born. There were 2 sets of triplets, both consisting of 2 males and 1 female, all of whom were live-born.

In 1970 of every 104 confinements which resulted in a live birth, one was a multiple birth.

*Still-births (Foetal Deaths)*—In March 1959 notification of still-births in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified.

From October 1967 amending legislation has required the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grammes weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given on page 82.

### 3 DEATHS

There were 17,055 deaths registered in Queensland during 1970. These are analysed geographically in the next table, by selected causes on page 112, and according to age and cause on pages 110 and 111. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 100.

In the geographical distribution, the number of deaths, male and female, and the crude death rate are shown for each statistical division. Each death is allocated according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred. Because of the smaller populations involved, rates for the more remote statistical divisions vary much more widely and are less statistically significant than those for the more densely settled divisions which have greater numbers of deaths.

## DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate <sup>1</sup>
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane .. .. .	4,586	3,879	8,465	260	10.0
Moreton .. .. .	942	559	1,501	37	9.4
Maryborough .. .. .	741	550	1,291	40	9.7
Downs .. .. .	855	582	1,437	51	9.9
Roma .. .. .	84	56	140	12	7.2
South-Western .. .. .	89	46	135	17	11.2
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>7,297</i>	<i>5,672</i>	<i>12,969</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	586	427	1,013	46	9.2
Central-Western .. .. .	129	72	201	22	7.7
Far-Western .. .. .	29	16	45	3	10.1
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>744</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Mackay .. .. .	281	184	465	15	7.9
Townsville .. .. .	610	422	1,032	38	9.4
Cairns .. .. .	588	367	955	66	8.6
Peninsula .. .. .	85	57	142	26	12.6
North-Western .. .. .	157	76	233	39	5.9
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>1,721</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>2,827</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Total Queensland .. .. .	9,762	7,293	17,055	672	9.5

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

*Deaths by Months of Registration*—Deaths in 1970 are shown in the next table according to the months in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1970 is also compared with an average distribution for the five years to 1970 which tends to even out the seasonal anomalies of any one year. From this it appears that 30 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September, compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March.

## DEATHS BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of registration	Deaths in 1970			Proportion of annual total	
	Males	Females	Persons	1970	Five years 1966-1970
January .. .. .	706	571	1,277	%	%
February .. .. .	648	454	1,102	7.5	8.0
March .. .. .	699	484	1,183	6.5	6.9
April .. .. .	736	538	1,274	6.9	7.0
May .. .. .	811	599	1,410	7.5	7.2
June .. .. .	811	599	1,410	8.3	8.0
July .. .. .	1,045	703	1,748	10.2	9.1
August .. .. .	1,242	931	2,173	12.7	10.4
September .. .. .	893	721	1,614	9.5	10.4
October .. .. .	776	610	1,386	8.1	9.2
November .. .. .	790	591	1,381	8.1	8.7
December .. .. .	686	505	1,191	7.0	7.8
.. .. .	730	586	1,316	7.7	7.3
Total .. .. .	9,762	7,293	17,055	100.0	100.0

*Death Rates*—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States. Since the 1890s the Queensland rate has been generally lower than the national average.



CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1970

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1961-1970 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.35	8.75	8.85	8.39	7.82	8.33	8.83
1966 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.57	8.90	8.90	8.54	8.13	8.50	9.01
1967 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.22	8.66	8.67	8.17	7.71	8.60	8.70
1968 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.59	9.01	9.30	8.83	8.17	8.65	9.12
1969 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	9.16	8.56	8.96	8.19	7.71	8.60	8.69
1970 .. ..	9.64	8.80	9.52	8.76	7.61	8.19	9.04

<sup>1</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Averages of annual rates. <sup>4</sup> Revised following post-censal revision of population estimates.

*Still-births and Infant Mortality*—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. The causes of still-births (foetal deaths) and deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the next table.

Congenital anomalies, 129, and complications of pregnancy and child-birth, 356, accounted for 72 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1970, mostly within the first week of life. Still-births (foetal deaths) contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first week of life. The similarity between causes of death of the infant in the neo-natal period and the foetus in the ante-natal period is clearly seen in the table.

## STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Cause	Still-births <sup>1</sup>		Infant deaths					
			Under one week		Under four weeks		Under one year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy .. ..	20	15	20	8	20	8	20	9
Conditions of placenta and cord ..	57	41	28	16	28	17	28	17
Difficult labour .. ..	14	11	18	16	19	17	20	17
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified .. ..	4	4	50	23	52	23	52	23
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth .. ..	38	53	100	64	101	69	101	69
Congenital anomalies .. ..	21	27 <sup>3</sup>	42	24	52	36	67	62
Infections of foetus and newborn ..	..	..	2	2	4	3	29	19
Other causes .. ..	..	1	9	7	17	10	88	51
All causes .. ..	154	152	269	160	293	183	405	267
Death rate <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.0	8.3	13.9	8.8	15.2	10.1	21.0	14.7

<sup>1</sup> Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. Excluding four males and two females for whom the period of gestation was not known. <sup>2</sup> Including one of unspecified sex. <sup>3</sup> Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the ten years to 1970. In this table, perinatal deaths comprise foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive and deaths of live-born infants within the first week of life.

## PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Perinatal deaths						Infant deaths					
	Still-births <sup>1</sup>		Infants under one week <sup>2</sup>		Total		Under four weeks <sup>3</sup>		Four weeks and under one year		Total	
	No.	Rate <sup>4</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>4</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>4</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>5</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>5</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>5</sup>
1961 ..	553	14.9	485	13.0	1,038	27.9	542	14.8	191	5.2	733	20.0
1962 ..	520	14.4	471	13.0	991	27.4	536	15.0	218	6.1	754	21.1
1963 ..	476	13.1	488	13.4	964	26.5	532	14.8	190	5.3	722	20.1
1964 ..	402	11.4	425	12.0	827	23.4	473	13.5	200	5.7	673	19.2
1965 ..	391	11.5	367	10.8	758	22.3	421	12.5	177	5.3	598	17.8
1966 ..	405	12.2	362	10.9	767	23.1	398	12.1	183	5.6	581	17.7
1967 ..	372	10.6	445	12.7	817	23.3	509	14.7	169	4.9	678	19.5
1968 ..	314 <sub>r</sub>	8.8 <sub>r</sub>	467	13.2	781 <sub>r</sub>	22.0 <sub>r</sub>	520	14.8	196	5.6	716	20.3
1969 ..	291 <sub>r</sub>	7.9 <sub>r</sub>	441	12.0 <sub>r</sub>	732 <sub>r</sub>	19.9 <sub>r</sub>	487	13.3	204	5.6	691	18.9
1970 ..	306	8.1	429	11.3	735	19.4	476	12.7	196	5.2	672	17.9

<sup>1</sup> Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. Excluding those cases in which period of gestation was not known. <sup>2</sup> Following birth. <sup>3</sup> Including perinatal deaths of infants under one week. <sup>4</sup> Rate per 1,000 births (live and still). <sup>5</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births. <sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

*Infant Mortality Rates by States*—A comparison of infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century is given in the next table. Between the two world wars, the rates were nearly halved, and in the 25 years to 1970 have again been nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1970

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>2</sup>
1901-1905 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1961-1965 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	20.30	17.91	19.66	19.06	20.77	18.43	19.41
1966-1970 <sup>3</sup> .. ..	18.97	15.63	18.91	16.63	20.16	15.93	18.11
1966 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	19.18	17.44	17.84	17.88	19.95	14.59	18.73
1967 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.42	17.23	18.26
1968 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	18.67	14.38	20.35	16.27	20.37	17.19	17.78
1969 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	18.89	15.01	18.89	15.79	21.83	16.46	17.92
1970 .. ..	19.71	14.52	17.91	16.23	21.23	14.17	17.88

<sup>1</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Averages of five annual rates. <sup>4</sup> Revised following post-censal revision of population estimates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths <sup>1</sup>		Maternal mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1911 .. .. .	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 .. .. .	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 .. .. .	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 .. .. .	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951 .. .. .	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1961 .. .. .	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1966 .. .. .	32,843	222,626	13	66	0.40	0.30
1967 .. .. .	34,692	229,296	9	53	0.26	0.23
1968 .. .. .	35,190	240,906	11	68	0.31	0.28
1969 .. .. .	36,576	250,176	8	44	0.22	0.18
1970 .. .. .	37,530	257,516	8	66	0.21	0.26

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

*Expectation of Life*—Figures of expectation of life for various countries shown in the next table provide a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infant mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age								
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9	12.8
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
	1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7
Queensland—Male	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.5	41.3	32.1	23.5	16.0	12.9
Queensland—Female	1960-62	74.1	74.5	66.0	56.3	46.7	37.3	28.4	20.0	16.1
Canada .. .. .	1960-62	71.3	72.2	63.7	54.1	44.6	35.2	26.3	18.3	14.8
England and Wales	1965-67	71.8	72.1	63.5	53.8	44.2	34.6	25.6	17.6	14.1
France .. .. .	1966	71.8	72.1	63.5	53.8	44.3	35.0	26.3	18.3	14.8
Ireland .. .. .	1960-62	70.0	71.0	62.5	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.5
Italy .. .. .	1960-62	69.8	71.8	63.5	53.9	44.4	35.0	26.1	18.0	14.4
Japan .. .. .	1967	71.5	71.7	63.1	53.4	44.0	34.7	25.7	17.5	13.9
West Malaysia ..	1966	64.6	66.9	59.8	50.4	41.3	32.5	24.3	17.1	13.9
Netherlands ..	1967	73.8	73.9	65.3	55.6	46.0	36.4	27.3	19.0	15.3
New Zealand ..	1960-62	71.1	71.7	63.2	53.5	44.0	34.6	25.7	17.6	14.1
Norway .. .. .	1961-65	73.5	n	65.2	55.5	45.9	36.4	27.3	18.8	15.1
Scotland .. .. .	1968	70.0	70.5	61.8	52.1	42.5	33.1	24.3	16.5	13.2
U.S.A. .. .. .	1967	70.6	71.2	62.6	53.0	43.6	34.4	25.8	18.1	14.7

n Not available.

## 4 MARRIAGES

*Age and Marital Status at Marriage*—The next table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1970. Of the 16,082 marriages celebrated, 2,818 bridegrooms and 7,493 brides were under 21 years, including four brides aged 14 and 20 aged 15, and one bridegroom aged 16 and 49 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1970: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age at marriage	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 .. ..	1,411	5,140	..	4	..	..	1,411	5,144
20-24 .. ..	8,895	7,753	4	21	22	74	8,921	7,848
25-29 .. ..	3,014	1,196	9	33	140	215	3,163	1,444
30-34 .. ..	765	298	17	47	160	141	942	486
35-39 .. ..	271	87	22	47	115	117	408	251
40-44 .. ..	155	54	28	55	122	109	305	218
45-49 .. ..	95	34	55	86	107	86	257	206
50-54 .. ..	60	22	66	95	87	57	213	174
55-59 .. ..	34	21	74	70	63	38	171	129
60 and over ..	37	12	207	146	47	24	291	182
Total .. ..	14,737	14,617	482	604	863	861	16,082	16,082

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the ten years to 1970 are shown. The average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 15 months and for females by more than 9 months, but the average age at remarriage has increased by nearly 14 months for widows and 20 months for widowers. The average at remarriage of brides and bridegrooms who were divorcees has decreased by 3 months and 10 months respectively.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1961 .. ..	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962 .. ..	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23
1963 .. ..	25.50	22.21	55.82	49.57	42.18	38.25	27.43	24.08
1964 .. ..	25.30	22.07	55.87	49.71	42.65	38.87	27.29	24.02
1965 .. ..	25.00	21.94	56.48	50.23	42.66	38.03	26.84	23.72
1966 .. ..	24.94	21.96	55.16	49.00	42.16	38.39	26.86	23.79
1967 .. ..	24.85	21.94	55.65	49.46	41.73	38.04	26.82	23.83
1968 .. ..	24.61	21.88	57.32	50.00	41.84	38.61	26.44	23.62
1969 .. ..	24.47	21.81	56.72	49.59	41.37	37.81	26.28	23.54
1970 .. ..	24.49	21.71	57.01	49.62	41.03	37.11	26.35	23.58

*Marriages by Months*—Set out below are the percentages of marriages registered in each month calculated over the five years to 1970.

Jan.	10.3	April	9.5	July	6.2	Oct.	8.0
Feb.	7.6	May	8.8	Aug.	7.8	Nov.	7.3
Mar.	6.6	June	8.0	Sept.	9.0	Dec.	11.1

*Religious Denominations*—In 1970 there were 14,541 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,328; Church of England, 4,102; Methodist, 2,263; Presbyterian, 2,243; Lutheran, 457; Baptist, 299; Congregational, 115; Orthodox (Greek,

Russian, etc.), 107; Salvation Army, 100; other religious denominations, 527. Civil officers celebrated 1,541 marriages.

*Marriage Rates*—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1970 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1970

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1961-1970 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
1966 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.3
1967 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
1968 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.9
1969 <sup>4</sup> .. ..	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2
1970 .. ..	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.3

<sup>1</sup> Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>3</sup> Averages of annual rates. <sup>4</sup> Revised following post-censal revision of population estimates.

## • Chapter 5

# HEALTH

## 1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Commonwealth, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by each of these bodies are briefly outlined below.

*Commonwealth Government Services*—The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Commonwealth by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this service covering human, animal, and plant quarantine operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits. Details of such schemes are given in Chapter 6.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the States are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and the provision of free milk for school children. For tuberculosis control, the Commonwealth reimburses the States for all approved capital expenditure and for net maintenance expenditure to the extent that it exceeds net maintenance expenditure for the year 1947-48.

To improve the diet of school children, the Commonwealth reimburses the States for the cost of milk, plus half the capital and administrative expenses of the scheme whereby all children under the age of 13 years attending primary schools, kindergartens, creches, and aboriginal missions are eligible to receive free milk.

Another preventive health service by the Commonwealth is the supply of vaccines such as those used to confer immunity against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, rubella, and tetanus. These vaccines are made available free of cost to State Governments and Local Authorities for mass immunisation campaigns.

The Commonwealth also maintains the National Health and Medical Research Council, and special laboratories and institutes which co-operate with the State Departments in their particular fields of public health. In particular, the Commonwealth Health Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State and local health and hospital services.

The Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories operate testing and advisory services, and supply hearing aids for children and for Repatriation and Defence Service patients free of charge. Persons eligible for the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service, and their dependants, may receive hearing aids for a hiring fee of \$10. No charge is made for repairs and servicing of hearing aids.

The Commonwealth meets 30 per cent of the operating cost of the Australian Red Cross Society's blood transfusion service, and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories process blood sent to them by the Red Cross into a variety of blood products. These blood products are then made available for use by hospitals and medical practitioners without charge to the patient.

Another important community medical service supported by the Commonwealth Government is home nursing. Non-profit making organisations which employ registered nurses become eligible for a subsidy provided that they also receive similar assistance from the State Government, or Local Government body, or an authority established by State law.

The Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory advises the medical profession on the uses of radiation. It dispenses and distributes throughout Australia a wide range of radioactive isotopes for use in medicine.

Details of Commonwealth expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on health services are shown on page 119.

*State Government Services*—The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The Government directly maintains some of the facilities and assumes financial responsibility for the public hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given on pages 94 and 95.

The investigation of medical and biological problems is undertaken by the Institute of Medical Research, which maintains field stations at Innisfail and Mitchell River for the study of particular fevers and insect-borne viruses, and aboriginal child health.

Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases including radiation hazards, and by a Division of Air Pollution Control, at present active only in Brisbane and Ipswich.

In addition, the health inspection service prescribes standards of purity in foods, drugs, milk, and water, and through a constant system of inspection and testing ensures that the standards are maintained and that labelling is adequate and accurate.

Advisory and treatment services include the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services, and the dental service provided for children in the more remote areas. Children under school age are examined at pre-school centres in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns.

Research into treatment in specialised health fields is undertaken by the Division of Geriatrics attached to the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane, and by the Radium Institute attached to the Royal Brisbane

Hospital. This Institute, through a chain of sub-centres, studies and treats cancer throughout the State and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

A close watch is kept for the early detection and the incidence of disease, through school health examinations, chest clinics and mobile X-ray units operated in conjunction with the national anti-tuberculosis campaign, and compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the periods when specific diseases became notifiable and the subsequent pattern of notifications.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1969	1970
Breast abscess .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	71	10	13
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	167	174	106	113
Diphtheria .. ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	..	1
Dysentery (bacillary) .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	108	65
Hansen's disease .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	8	30	1	2	1	1
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	713	886	1,000
Hookworm .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	1	5	10	18	62	82	12	2
Leptospirosis <sup>2</sup> .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	55	55	105	50	50
Malaria .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	9	9	10	24	57	63	71
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	10	32	3	5	44	30	211	101
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	17	4	44	106	6	2	..
Puerperal infections .. ..	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	7	9
Q fever .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	255	142	106
Rheumatic fever .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	126	41	42
Rubella .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	6	12	174	72
Scarlet fever .. ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	60	75
Tuberculosis .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	343	525	594	844	320	291
Typhoid fever <sup>3</sup> .. ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	12	2
Typhus fever .. ..	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	1	2
Venereal diseases .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>4</sup>	1,258	577	1,146	2,133	1,788
Other .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	48	43
Total .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	4,387	3,847

<sup>1</sup> Not notifiable. <sup>2</sup> Including Weil's Disease, Paraweil Disease, and Seven-day Fever. <sup>3</sup> Including Para-typhoid Fever. <sup>4</sup> For year 1929-30. *n* Not available.

The State Government also provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 284 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns. Details of these activities are set out in the table below.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Number of clinics .. ..	259	266	274	280	284
Brisbane Statistical Division .. ..	74	83	85	89	90
Rest of State .. ..	185	183	189	191	194
Number of babies seen .. ..	23,890	24,291	25,864	28,550	28,324
Number of attendances .. ..	437,535	451,324	461,286	515,214	534,994
Brisbane Statistical Division .. ..	198,270	204,116	212,129	245,219	260,930
Rest of State .. ..	239,265	247,208	249,157	269,995	274,064



The Maternal and Child Welfare Service also maintains six ante-natal clinics and five residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and weakly babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with Public Hospitals in section 3 dealing with in-patient and residential facilities. The homes also serve as training centres for child welfare assistants and for nurses seeking child welfare qualifications. The service also provides mothercraft lessons to girls at secondary schools.

Total cost of all activities of the Service in 1970-71 was \$1.7m.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease entity, and the Laboratory is now recognised as the World Health Organisation Leptospiral Reference Centre for Australia. The Laboratory medical officers teach forensic medicine in the University of Queensland and conduct all coronial autopsies in the metropolitan area.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Commonwealth Government Departments, and for the Territory of Papua New Guinea. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, textiles, as well as the examination for safe manufacture, storage, transport, and use of industrial explosives.

*Local Authority Services*—Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis, and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

## 2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

While public health services are primarily concerned with preventive measures, curative medicine and the treatment of ill-health are catered for by private practitioner services, institutional care, both public and private, and organised out-patient or domiciliary services.

No statistics are available on the incidence of sickness or disease, or of the number of consultations and services rendered by medical practitioners, but details of those professional services covered by medical benefits are given on page 119, and the number of practitioners registered is shown in the next table.

Doctors, specialists, dentists, optometrists, physiotherapists, and pharmacists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that he is authorised to practice in the State. The number of specialists is included in the number of general practitioners.

REGISTRATIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ETC., QUEENSLAND,  
1970 AND 1971

Profession	1970		1971	
	Resident in Queensland	Resident elsewhere	Resident in Queensland	Resident elsewhere
Medical practitioners <sup>1</sup>				
General practitioners <sup>2</sup>	2,217	294	2,340	314
Specialists <sup>3</sup>				
Allergy	4	..	4	..
Anaesthetics	61	3	71	5
Bio-chemistry	4	..	4	..
Cardiology	7	..	6	..
Dermatology	16	..	14	..
Ear, nose, and throat	30	..	30	..
Gynaecology	63	1	64	2
Hygiene	7	..	7	..
Medical	132	5	130	7
Neuro-physician	5	..	6	..
Neuro-surgery	5	..	5	1
Obstetrics	62	1	62	2
Ophthalmology	48	..	52	2
Orthopaedics	41	..	42	2
Pathology	41	..	46	..
Pediatrics	36	..	38	2
Plastic surgery	4	1	4	1
Psychiatry	62	4	72	1
Radiology	40	4	45	4
Radio-therapy	15	..	17	..
Surgery	149	8	155	7
Thoracic surgery	4	..	4	..
Tropical diseases	4	1	5	..
Urology	22	..	25	..
Vascular surgery	2	..	2	..
Dental practitioners <sup>4</sup>				
Dentists <sup>5</sup>	733	31	754	28
Dental specialists <sup>6</sup>	49	1	54	1
Optometrists <sup>5</sup>	156	14	156	12
Pharmacists <sup>6</sup>	1,514	114	1,577	85
Physiotherapists <sup>1</sup>	281	13	278	9

<sup>1</sup> At 1 May.   <sup>2</sup> Numbers include specialists below.   <sup>3</sup> A specialist may be registered under more than one specialty.   <sup>4</sup> At 31 January.   <sup>5</sup> At 10 and 8 February 1970 and 1971, respectively.   <sup>6</sup> At 1 January.

Nurses are required to register annually and may register under one or more of four classifications. The numbers of nurses registered at 1 April 1970 and 1971, respectively, were 5,680 and 6,416. Of these, 2,971 in 1970, and 3,334 in 1971, held more than one certificate. As in the case of medical practitioners, the registration of a nurse does not necessarily mean that the nurse is practising.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit and donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of two-way radio, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During 1970-71 consultations numbered 28,409, including 4,119 by radio. In addition 433 flights were made involving a total of 211,470 miles, and 233 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1970-71 amounted to \$200,674.

## 3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Institutional treatment and care of the sick, the infirm, and the handicapped are provided by hospitals and nursing homes.

In Queensland the most important element in the provision of such treatment is the system of public general hospitals. These hospitals provide free in-patient treatment in public wards, and free consultation and treatment, including pathological and radiological services, to out-patients. The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of their administration and maintenance. They include 6 establishments directly administered by the State Government, 127 administered by District Hospital Boards, and 5 establishments administered by religious organisations but subsidised by the State Government to provide free hospitalisation.

The 58 District Hospital Boards administered 133 establishments, including 6 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing, personal, or domiciliary care, and 20 establishments classified as out-patient clinics or first-aid hospitals. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals in Brisbane.

In other States, public hospitals are defined as hospitals or nursing homes controlled or subsidised by public authorities. They do not provide free hospitalisation. Comparative details of public hospitals in the various States are shown in the next table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70<sup>1</sup>

State	Estab- lishments	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during year	Treated per 1,000 of popn	Deaths during year	Remain- ing at end of year	Government contri- butions <sup>2</sup>	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	271	645,985	144	18,223	22,748	116,856	195,862
Victoria .. .. .	156	375,995	110	11,914	13,983	75,714	131,853
Queensland .. ..	143	274,143	154	7,445	8,937	42,750	60,583
South Australia ..	67	135,433	118	3,941	3,915	25,047	40,921
Western Australia ..	99	155,328	160	3,234	5,198	39,927	57,811
Tasmania .. .. .	25	47,947	124	1,487	2,182	14,672	20,271
Northern Territory ..	4	17,344	230	215	613	5,536	6,237
Aust. Capital Territory ..	2	21,632	171	351	410	3,232	5,615
Australia .. .. .	767	1,673,807	135	46,810	57,986	323,734	519,153

<sup>1</sup> The details for Queensland in 1968-69 were, respectively: 146; 272,934; 156; 7,257; 8,925; \$40,073(000); and \$57,091(000). <sup>2</sup> Including loan receipts, but excluding Commonwealth hospital benefits paid direct to public hospitals.

Apart from the public hospitals, residential treatment of the sick is also provided at 134 other establishments (39 hospitals and 95 nursing care homes). Of these, 3 are controlled by the Commonwealth Government for repatriation purposes, and one by a District Hospital Board; 38 are administered by religious organisations; 13 by other non-profit organisations; and 79 are run as private enterprises. The private establishments are registered by the State Health Department under the provisions of the Health Act as private hospitals, or nursing and convalescent homes.

For the purposes of these tabulations, *general hospitals* have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and the disabled, which provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week.

Psychiatric treatment and care for the mentally ill is provided in *mental hospitals*. These are all controlled by the State Government, and in accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge is made for the maintenance of patients.

The Division of Psychiatric Services controls: mental hospitals at Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers; the Challinor Centre at Ipswich for the care and training of intellectually handicapped adults and some profoundly retarded children; the Basil Stafford Training Centre at Wacol for intellectually handicapped children aged 5 to 16; the Rockville Training Centre for severely retarded adults; and an alcoholic rehabilitation clinic at Wacol.

In addition, residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units established within the general hospitals at Royal Brisbane, Chermside, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is also attached to the Chermside Hospital. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. During 1969-70 there were 630 patients admitted to the hospital.

*Nursing care homes* are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons and have more than a full-time equivalent number of 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 patients. The average stay per admission is several months.

The maintenance of good health within the community also includes the care of those who are incapable of independently maintaining their own good health or who do not have the benefit of family care. These persons are catered for in *personal care homes*, defined as establishments which provide minimal nursing care to chronically ill, infirm, convalescent, or handicapped persons or to infants and have not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or getting about. The average stay is about 21 months for aged persons and about 2 months for children, chiefly infants.

Of the 36 personal care homes for adults, 2 are conducted by District Hospital Boards, 24 by religious or other non-profit organisations, and 10 as private businesses. Of the 14 children's homes, 10 are conducted by private organisations and the remaining 4 by the Children's Services Department which is charged, among other functions, with infant life protection, the licensing and supervision of the privately conducted homes, and the care and protection of children without suitable homes.

The tables on pages 94 to 97 give comparative details of the activities of each of these categories of health establishments.

## RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals <sup>1</sup>	
	Public	Other
Establishments controlled by		
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	..	3
State Government .. .. .	6	..
District Hospitals Boards .. .. .	127	..
Religious organisations .. .. .	5	20
Other non-profit organisations .. .. .	..	7
Private enterprise .. .. .	..	9
Total .. .. .	138	39
Number of beds .. .. .	11,141	2,509
In-patients or residents at 1 July 1969 .. .. .	7,041	1,981
Admitted during year .. .. .	259,867	76,908
Discharged during year .. .. .	252,142	75,215
Died during year .. .. .	7,082	1,538
In-patients or residents at 30 June 1970 .. .. .	7,684	2,136
Males .. .. .	3,598	1,072
Females .. .. .	4,086	1,064
In-patient-resident days during year		
In public beds .. .. .	2,019,582	7,423
In intermediate or private beds .. .. .	427,990	736,689
Total .. .. .	2,447,572	744,112
Average daily number resident .. .. .	6,706	2,039
Average number of in-patient days per admission .. .. .	9.4	6.5
Staff engaged, including full-time equivalent of part-time staff		
Medical .. .. .	572	64
Other professional and technical .. .. .	808	95
Qualified and student nurses .. .. .	5,101	1,381
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc. .. .. .	2,075	819
Administrative and clerical .. .. .	805	218
Maintenance .. .. .	547	56
Domestic .. .. .	2,717	760
Other .. .. .	109	5
Total .. .. .	12,734	3,398
Full-time equivalent staff per 100 in-patients		
Medical .. .. .	7.4	3.0
Other professional and technical .. .. .	10.5	4.4
Qualified and student nurses .. .. .	66.4	64.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc. .. .. .	27.0	38.3
Administrative and clerical .. .. .	10.5	10.2
Maintenance .. .. .	7.1	2.6
Domestic .. .. .	35.4	35.6
Other .. .. .	1.4	0.2
Total .. .. .	165.7	159.1

<sup>1</sup> Staff figures shown include those engaged in the out-patients departments of

## ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes for		Total
Public	Other		Adults	Children	
..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	9	..	4	19
1	..	..	2	..	130
2	16	..	18	1	62
2	4	..	6	8	27
..	70	..	10	1	90
5	90	9	36	14	331
1,580	3,437	3,919	2,880	436	25,902
1,220	3,056	3,451	2,540	338	19,627
6,015	3,700	2,646	1,503	1,915	352,554
5,619	2,497	2,396	930	1,834	340,633
363	981	231	377	..	10,572
1,253	3,278	3,470	2,736	419	20,976
534	736	2,168	902	198	9,208
719	2,542	1,302	1,834	221	11,768
430,171	..	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
..	1,194,353	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
430,171	1,194,353	1,266,550	972,177	134,502	7,189,437
1,179	3,272	3,470	2,663	368	19,697
71.5	322.8	478.7	646.8	70.2	18.4
34	2	35	4	..	710
68	3	79	2	2	1,058
167	516	973	165	31	8,334
535	865	429	343	62	5,128
55	106	89	51	14	1,338
44	39	230	30	15	961
256	507	210	422	47	4,919
9	12	17	5	57	214
1,168	2,050	2,062	1,022	228	22,662
2.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	..	3.4
5.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.5	5.0
13.3	15.7	28.0	6.0	7.4	39.7
42.7	26.4	12.4	12.5	14.8	24.4
4.4	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.3	6.4
3.5	1.2	6.6	1.1	3.6	4.6
20.4	15.5	6.1	15.4	11.2	23.5
0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	13.6	1.0
93.2	62.5	59.4	37.4	54.4	108.0

these establishments. <sup>2</sup> Not applicable.

Of all the patients in hospital at 30 June 1970, 79 per cent were in government or hospital board establishments, 18 per cent in hospitals controlled by religious or non-profit organisations, and 3 per cent in privately controlled hospitals.

Of the patients in nursing care homes, 20 per cent were in government or board homes, 35 per cent in homes controlled by religious or non-profit organisations, and 45 per cent in privately controlled homes. In personal care homes, the relevant percentages were 15, 70, and 15, respectively.

Details of the finances of residential health facilities are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. The Commonwealth Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Hospital Benefits, Nursing Home Benefits, and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, Commonwealth benefits payable directly to patients through hospital

## FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals	
	Public	Other
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	5,129	5,051
State Government .. .. .	30,109	41
Religious organisations .. .. .	24	238
Other non-profit organisations .. .. .	..	8
Patients' fees .. .. .	4,296	6,862
Property and investment income .. .. .	141	56
Public subscription, fund raising, donations .. .. .	730	89
Sales of goods or services .. .. .	..	9
Total receipts .. .. .	40,429	12,354
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages .. .. .	24,853	7,531
Food and provisions .. .. .	2,998	859
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	4,576	640
Management, establishment, and domestic costs .. .. .	4,192	1,637
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs .. .. .	263	752
Interest and redemption on loans .. .. .	3,582	219
Total expenditure .. .. .	40,464	11,638
Capital expenditure .. .. .	5,320	700
	\$	\$
Operating cost per in-patient day in establishments controlled by		
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	..	24.01
State Government .. .. .	18.77	..
District Hospitals Boards .. .. .	16.27	..
Religious organisations .. .. .	19.47	12.92
Other non-profit organisations .. .. .	..	11.93
Private enterprise .. .. .	..	10.24
All establishments .. .. .	16.53	15.64

n Not available.

benefit funds are not included in the table. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. State Government assistance is given by the subsidisation of public hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

*Facilities Available in Residential Health Establishments*—Many of the establishments referred to in the preceding tables provide facilities for different classes of patients. However, details for the whole of such establishments have been allocated to one or other of the categories shown on the basis of the predominant activity. Separate details have also been collected of the types of patients treated and these have been aggregated in the table on page 98 for all establishments according to their predominant activity. This table also provides details of the various minor activities within each type of establishment.

## ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes for		Total	
Public	Other		Adults	Children		
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1,636	3,410	376	1,363	48	17,013	
1,963	204	7,600	84	426	40,427	
..	3	..	1	..	266	
..	7	..	50	..	65	
232	3,487	589	1,729	213	17,408	
33	9	..	80	1	320	
282	94	..	63	66	1,324	
4	2	12	26	..	53	
4,150	7,216	8,577	3,396	754	76,876	
2,727	3,783	6,648	1,729	520	47,791	
314	752	693	535	164	6,315	
325	40	222	24	1	5,828	
420	1,035	901	479	73	8,737	
66	240	113	102	4	1,540	
92	221	..	104	2	4,220	
3,944	6,071	8,577	2,973	764	74,431	
959	900	1,897	1,493	74	11,343	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	24.01	
..	..	6.77	..	7.33	7.03	
n	..	..	n	..	15.15	
n	5.64	..	2.27	} 3.68	7.31	
n	2.76	..	3.57		} 3.68	4.61
..	4.96	..	4.67			} 3.68
9.17	5.08	6.77	3.06	5.68	10.35	



**RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, TYPE OF PATIENT AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1970**

Type or condition of patients	General and mental hospital	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
<b>Condition of short-term patients</b>						
Acute medical .. .. .	2,107	50	..	1,938	219	2,157
Acute orthopaedic .. .. .	456	4	..	420	40	460
Acute other surgical .. .. .	1,873	85	..	1,803	155	1,958
Acute ophthalmological .. .. .	31	..	..	30	1	31
Obstetric .. .. .	972	1	..	973	..	973
Acute geriatric .. .. .	37	..	33	70	..	70
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural .. .. .	562	..	..	501	61	562
Isolation (infectious diseases) .. .. .	72	..	..	72	..	72
Other specialty .. .. .	876	64	..	871	69	940
Not specified .. .. .	2,203	..	..	1,788	415	2,203
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,189</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>9,426</b>
<b>Condition of long-stay patients</b>						
Chronic medical .. .. .	87	152	..	101	138	239
Long-stay geriatric; senile .. .. .	807	2,756	535	4,098	..	4,098
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural .. .. .	1,510	142	..	1,650	2	1,652
Physically handicapped .. .. .	59	245	4	163	145	308
Intellectually handicapped .. .. .	1,329	221	..	850	700	1,550
Not specified .. .. .	220	290	..	507	3	510
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>8,357</b>
<b>Persons receiving personal or domiciliary care</b>						
Aged or infirm persons .. .. .	80	409	1,937	2,426	..	2,426
Physically handicapped .. .. .	..	2	99	101	..	101
Intellectually handicapped .. .. .	..	1	133	1	133	134
Handicapped children; infants .. .. .	..	..	286	..	286	286
Ante-natal or post-natal cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2,947</b>
<b>Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care</b>						
Aged persons .. .. .	..	109	128	237	..	237
Other .. .. .	9	..	..	9	..	9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>All types .. .. .</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>18,609</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>20,976</b>

*Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes*—The next table sets out the activities and unit costs of hospitals in each statistical division of the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals in other divisions. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division are also higher than in other divisions because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Statistical Division	Estab- lishments	Ad- missions during year	In- patients at 30 June 1970	Total in- patient days in year	Average daily number resident	Cost per in-patient day
----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	--	----------------------------------

GENERAL HOSPITALS

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane .. ..	28	151,969	4,304	1,482	4,069	19.12
Moreton .. ..	14	20,589	460	145	396	14.18
Maryborough .. ..	22	27,984	1,047	327	897	12.19
Downs .. ..	21	31,320	909	305	836	13.70
Roma .. ..	8	5,963	201	31	86	25.37
South-Western .. ..	5	2,782	108	27	75	18.49
Rockhampton .. ..	16	23,808	672	207	568	13.07
Central-Western .. ..	11	6,395	156	45	122	22.64
Far-Western .. ..	5	724	16	5	13	38.10
Mackay .. ..	5	11,062	319	98	269	13.32
Townsville .. ..	8	18,836	566	195	533	15.58
Cairns .. ..	17	24,691	782	247	674	14.18
Peninsula .. ..	6	2,565	100	29	79	14.00
North-Western .. ..	11	8,087	180	49	133	25.31
Total .. ..	177	336,775	9,820	3,192	8,750	16.34

NURSING CARE AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane .. ..	95	10,905	5,642	2,014	5,512	5.39
Moreton .. ..	11	273	369	130	357	4.34
Maryborough .. ..	6	459	131	45	124	5.38
Downs .. ..	16	465	804	288	787	3.87
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton .. ..	3	229	167	59	161	3.32
Central-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay .. ..	4	93	141	51	140	3.09
Townsville .. ..	5	592	227	72	197	5.55
Cairns .. ..	5	117	205	72	198	3.83
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	145	13,133	7,686	2,731	7,476	5.06

#### 4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

In the following pages particulars are given of in-patients treated in Queensland public hospitals, other than repatriation and special (mental) hospitals, and in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department. Included are all patients who left hospital during the year shown, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended. Normal maternity cases were included for the first time in 1969.

The principal disease or condition selected for classification is the one which best characterises the period of hospitalisation. The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases (1965 revision).

In cases where the patient died the principal condition treated may not be the underlying cause of death. Such deaths, therefore, cannot be compared with causes of death as recorded in section 6.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Patients died			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	5,611	4,978	642	819	62	38	3	6
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	2,681	2,663	312	421	23	22	2	3
Tuberculosis .. .. .	389	194	16	18	11	2	1	1
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	6,125	5,708	931	1,726	708	473	104	121
Malignant .. .. .	4,616	3,200	552	593	615	401	94	112
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	589	357	35	30	82	59	8	5
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,475	2,111	225	481	35	53	12	14
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	609	923	117	178	20	36	11	9
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	940	968	156	215	20	17	4	8
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	5,350	5,611	735	1,648	28	49	2	4
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	5,687	4,856	1,239	1,482	51	40	12	19
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	10,771	9,364	1,867	2,432	1,517	1,193	232	260
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	200	177	6	16	8	3	..	..
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	620	969	134	281	30	22	3	10
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	3,635	2,230	646	520	602	392	91	85
Other forms of heart disease ..	2,243	1,768	361	430	289	193	55	62
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	1,870	1,811	243	330	462	465	69	82
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	17,967	14,045	4,910	5,023	411	222	62	41
Acute respiratory infections ..	4,533	3,619	615	653	8	5	2	1
Influenza .. .. .	475	423	94	173	1	1	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	3,245	2,298	449	465	225	135	28	19
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma ..	4,952	3,512	693	673	112	35	18	8
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids	2,731	2,777	2,303	2,368	1	..	..	..
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	11,796	9,770	3,828	4,308	168	141	37	30
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	1,771	751	256	213	40	15	3	1
Appendicitis .. .. .	2,337	2,200	742	936	4	3	2	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,438	1,387	1,304	520	43	43	10	7
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	141	108	15	15	17	10	1	1
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	696	1,935	131	500	12	12	..	3
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	5,501	11,608	1,534	6,093	115	117	10	21
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	656	574	50	68	48	61	3	4
Infections of kidney .. .. .	311	1,227	40	242	10	22	2	4
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	460	237	101	66	3	3	..	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	960	..	198	..	31	..	2	..
Diseases of breast .. .. .	70	646	16	611	..	..	..	1
Other diseases of genital organs ..	1,639	7,141	702	4,440	1	6	..	6
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	39,331	..	7,875	..	7	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	13,488	..	1,984	..	7	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	3,485	2,515	858	957	8	3	1	4
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	4,309	3,502	1,031	1,255	20	20	3	10
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,460	1,016	361	353	37	25	2	3
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	614	662	58	62	24	15	..	1
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	10,204	9,284	2,285	3,037	170	115	42	62
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	20,304	10,310	2,290	1,750	261	226	10	12
<i>Supplementary classifications<sup>1</sup></i> ..	1,478	1,764	498	1,095	..	..	..	..
All classes .. .. .	113,077	137,403	23,448	40,611	3,635	2,754	536	616

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Patients died			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	5,219	4,465	603	764	58	51	4	5
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	2,606	2,418	276	372	23	23	2	3
Tuberculosis .. .. .	341	173	19	19	10	7	..	1
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	5,850	5,700	956	1,784	771	474	119	128
Malignant .. .. .	4,486	3,251	591	609	670	421	103	116
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	554	305	59	30	92	46	12	9
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,498	1,954	246	515	34	51	7	9
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	645	845	132	186	26	40	7	9
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	957	887	145	196	16	22	4	6
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	5,655	5,273	691	1,589	25	45	1	4
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	3,951	5,027	1,410	1,621	60	53	20	16
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	11,273	9,842	1,945	2,500	1,542	1,258	252	243
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	186	212	9	17	7	8	..	1
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	634	1,061	94	232	24	36	5	9
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	3,872	2,200	634	507	603	373	85	63
Other forms of heart disease ..	2,323	1,844	390	437	288	209	74	57
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	1,813	1,859	267	365	487	504	71	93
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	20,064	16,367	5,545	5,547	508	322	67	64
Acute respiratory infections .. ..	4,411	3,758	481	499	12	6	..	2
Influenza .. .. .	1,717	1,772	298	506	36	16	4	11
Pneumonia .. .. .	3,644	2,700	596	620	259	196	32	31
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma ..	5,489	3,945	836	790	126	37	19	8
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids	2,652	2,618	2,493	2,397	1	..	..	1
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	11,520	9,468	3,963	4,330	153	131	36	26
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	1,726	795	295	241	27	10	3	3
Appendicitis .. .. .	2,155	1,950	803	995	3	1	1	..
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,482	1,394	1,361	543	36	39	12	6
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	191	115	16	18	9	10	3	..
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	779	1,849	109	388	13	11	3	4
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	5,613	11,778	1,616	6,937	137	112	16	15
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	586	529	37	56	55	69	3	3
Infections of kidney .. .. .	289	982	45	248	13	16	4	4
Calculus of urinary system .. ..	504	281	121	70	2	1	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1,037	..	263	..	34	..	..	..
Diseases of breast .. .. .	69	692	34	775	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of genital organs ..	1,674	7,455	797	5,135	..	1	..	2
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	41,075	..	7,901	..	3	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	14,213	..	2,158	..	3	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	3,228	2,200	893	895	2	6	..	2
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	4,006	3,419	1,076	1,254	13	27	2	9
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,545	1,209	394	383	23	21	2	..
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	746	662	71	60	18	8	3	2
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	9,936	8,902	2,334	3,023	138	120	34	57
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	21,031	10,713	2,249	1,701	259	202	16	22
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> <sup>1</sup> ..	1,502	1,961	662	1,305	..	..	..	..
<b>All classes</b> .. .. .	<b>115,594</b>	<b>140,902</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>42,305</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>608</b>

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, AGE GROUPS

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males (in age groups)					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	3,187	724	639	386	392	338
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	2,157	178	147	99	101	98
Tuberculosis .. .. .	7	8	30	35	74	91
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	232	304	295	390	874	1,474
Malignant .. .. .	40	62	110	226	597	1,131
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	64	77	49	31	79	120
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> .. .. .	346	118	100	128	243	266
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	39	60	51	50	86	129
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> .. .. .	317	222	90	36	86	102
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	83	348	841	1,156	1,560	1,144
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> .. .. .	1,983	679	552	614	701	797
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	134	206	297	549	1,500	2,672
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	5	7	24	23	67	35
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	11	30	71	137	223
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	1	6	90	508	1,159
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	30	23	37	61	188	375
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	4	9	7	32	133	344
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	10,924	2,462	1,330	950	1,213	1,699
Acute respiratory infections .. .. .	3,497	480	242	154	154	188
Influenza .. .. .	121	76	83	66	53	73
Pneumonia .. .. .	1,235	206	178	189	323	383
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. .. .	1,655	549	231	211	370	677
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	3,878	733	269	103	29	18
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	2,398	1,938	1,952	1,606	2,061	2,157
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	2	30	221	373	456	436
Appendicitis .. .. .	453	1,238	722	290	166	123
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	930	197	357	360	617	775
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	8	4	14	9	42	37
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. .. .	1	5	41	92	171	157
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	1,478	472	519	506	731	878
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	148	115	92	92	119	63
Infections of kidney .. .. .	17	40	39	39	44	61
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	7	5	53	76	128	136
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	1	..	5	19	117
Diseases of breast .. .. .	..	15	11	9	14	19
Other diseases of genital organs .. .. .	1,145	180	164	113	177	194
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. .. .	859	692	651	423	501	511
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	354	587	805	846	934	809
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,142	346	101	68	62	56
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> .. .. .	672	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	2,185	1,447	1,329	1,279	1,590	1,640
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> .. .. .	4,359	5,272	4,540	2,458	2,182	1,748
<i>Supplementary classifications<sup>1</sup></i> .. .. .	685	147	142	153	211	248
<b>All classes</b> .. .. .	<b>31,338</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>14,183</b>	<b>11,548</b>	<b>14,841</b>	<b>16,539</b>

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without

AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1969

		Females (in age groups)									Persons		
60-69	70 and over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total	
281	306	2,574	900	703	359	300	272	285	404	6,253	5,797	12,050	
83	130	1,729	290	294	142	131	113	136	249	2,993	3,084	6,077	
82	78	5	7	19	34	32	38	40	37	405	212	617	
1,788	1,699	212	345	663	816	1,543	1,384	1,207	1,264	7,056	7,434	14,490	
1,510	1,492	28	59	134	211	596	858	884	1,023	5,168	3,793	8,961	
106	98	32	24	30	28	37	68	93	75	624	387	1,011	
227	272	306	191	281	324	375	372	366	377	1,700	2,592	4,292	
143	168	42	102	90	84	103	154	235	291	726	1,101	1,827	
103	140	202	153	74	81	174	130	132	237	1,096	1,183	2,279	
552	401	55	527	1,317	1,342	1,531	1,159	711	617	6,085	7,259	13,344	
792	808	1,565	539	572	538	697	771	639	1,017	6,926	6,338	13,264	
3,244	4,036	85	212	486	906	1,484	1,914	2,295	4,414	12,638	11,796	24,434	
24	21	2	39	25	22	40	34	15	16	206	193	399	
181	101	4	7	50	168	268	299	222	232	754	1,250	2,004	
1,288	1,229	..	1	2	37	211	505	734	1,260	4,281	2,750	7,031	
641	1,249	23	35	47	73	163	259	453	1,145	2,604	2,198	4,802	
593	991	3	1	20	44	132	249	480	1,212	2,113	2,141	4,254	
2,110	2,189	8,465	2,794	1,568	1,090	1,087	1,348	1,207	1,509	22,877	19,068	41,945	
206	227	2,480	594	329	177	158	203	156	175	5,148	4,272	9,420	
50	47	97	79	90	68	61	82	64	55	569	596	1,165	
465	715	909	156	129	183	184	289	318	595	3,694	2,763	6,457	
1,043	909	1,139	573	379	356	407	511	420	400	5,645	4,185	9,830	
3	1	3,470	1,129	393	95	36	13	6	3	5,034	5,145	10,179	
1,915	1,597	1,736	2,212	2,155	1,509	1,707	1,785	1,377	1,597	15,624	14,078	29,702	
296	213	2	30	108	138	214	215	123	134	2,027	964	2,991	
57	30	403	1,422	706	265	165	86	53	36	3,079	3,136	6,215	
858	648	414	63	102	158	264	300	250	356	4,742	1,907	6,649	
36	6	14	10	6	18	19	28	16	12	156	123	279	
167	193	3	55	358	395	425	442	379	378	827	2,435	3,262	
1,148	1,303	441	1,457	4,147	3,553	3,941	2,238	1,045	879	7,035	17,701	24,736	
42	35	113	84	74	64	116	100	59	32	706	642	1,348	
49	62	77	218	319	227	213	172	112	131	351	1,469	1,820	
110	46	..	7	39	56	70	65	40	26	561	303	864	
452	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,158	..	1,158	
9	9	5	76	227	228	453	156	66	46	86	1,257	1,343	
205	163	35	801	3,104	2,627	2,796	1,386	528	304	2,341	11,581	13,922	
..	..	..	5,934	30,280	9,796	1,192	4	..	..	..	47,206	47,206	
..	..	..	2,227	9,353	3,344	545	3	..	..	..	15,472	15,472	
393	313	614	486	443	290	358	427	362	492	4,343	3,472	7,815	
594	411	220	523	529	470	738	855	673	749	5,340	4,757	10,097	
31	15	662	275	169	95	78	44	26	20	1,821	1,369	3,190	
..	..	724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	724	1,396	
1,461	1,558	1,758	1,857	1,853	1,301	1,402	1,305	1,134	1,711	12,489	12,321	24,810	
1,116	919	2,714	1,993	1,370	929	1,065	1,052	1,010	1,927	22,594	12,060	34,654	
237	153	587	200	625	454	358	298	207	130	1,976	2,859	4,835	
15,992	16,120	22,920	20,598	47,235	23,853	18,030	15,358	12,676	17,344	136,525	178,014	314,539	

current complaint or illness.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, AGE GROUPS

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males (in age groups)					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	3,048	680	594	310	286	309
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	2,093	132	157	80	86	87
Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	5	21	32	59	83
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	198	243	243	379	791	1,262
Malignant .. .. .	31	40	97	231	541	1,019
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	48	71	30	38	83	69
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> .. .. .	338	152	107	118	257	253
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	34	79	54	46	110	118
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> .. .. .	339	191	99	53	59	99
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	98	378	999	1,161	1,593	1,042
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> .. .. .	2,242	687	555	630	743	787
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	121	230	350	686	1,557	2,781
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	4	17	27	25	33	46
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	1	6	38	54	140	200
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	6	131	595	1,222
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	26	30	62	72	188	394
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	8	10	6	34	134	333
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	11,155	2,560	1,523	1,180	1,649	2,073
Acute respiratory infections .. .. .	3,229	421	200	137	170	199
Influenza .. .. .	264	198	207	190	259	291
Pneumonia .. .. .	1,188	262	219	261	398	511
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. .. .	1,902	568	248	231	458	717
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	3,965	748	273	105	35	11
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	2,241	1,988	1,893	1,593	2,145	2,167
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	5	39	252	312	472	408
Appendicitis .. .. .	400	1,254	645	287	173	96
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	968	233	387	409	637	809
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	4	3	6	29	54	45
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. .. .	3	10	48	86	168	196
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	1,574	511	478	419	708	912
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	185	118	44	41	58	81
Infections of kidney .. .. .	26	34	44	31	37	50
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	1	7	45	58	167	165
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	1	..	2	22	155
Diseases of breast .. .. .	5	17	18	4	17	22
Other diseases of genital organs .. .. .	1,204	225	199	158	164	195
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. .. .	798	633	627	449	449	478
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	396	586	777	744	871	803
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,318	285	107	66	58	54
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> .. .. .	817	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	2,134	1,391	1,309	1,168	1,538	1,663
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> .. .. .	4,283	5,356	4,796	2,499	2,346	1,871
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	662	119	161	197	268	294
<b>All classes</b> .. .. .	<b>31,762</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>11,652</b>	<b>15,318</b>	<b>16,848</b>

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without

AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1970

		Females (in age groups)								Persons		
60-69	70 and over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total
298	297	2,322	759	640	312	281	294	255	366	5,822	5,229	11,051
106	141	1,601	260	224	120	106	143	122	214	2,882	2,790	5,672
84	71	7	4	18	24	34	32	36	37	360	192	552
1,807	1,883	210	409	733	852	1,451	1,381	1,153	1,295	6,806	7,484	14,290
1,473	1,645	35	57	119	237	571	879	893	1,069	5,077	3,860	8,937
159	115	27	36	27	9	32	51	67	86	613	335	948
250	269	281	178	268	296	382	377	314	373	1,744	2,469	4,213
152	184	33	90	94	79	114	153	192	276	777	1,031	1,808
108	154	191	132	82	75	160	121	117	205	1,102	1,083	2,185
647	428	70	531	1,225	1,284	1,447	1,114	637	554	6,346	6,862	13,208
836	881	1,640	527	564	567	729	794	735	1,092	7,361	6,648	14,009
3,497	3,996	120	173	548	994	1,534	2,040	2,363	4,570	13,218	12,342	25,560
36	7	2	23	29	47	38	49	22	19	195	229	424
171	118	4	11	58	205	321	260	197	237	728	1,293	2,021
1,377	1,175	..	..	6	55	191	505	802	1,148	4,506	2,707	7,213
716	1,225	24	27	55	66	133	282	437	1,257	2,713	2,281	4,994
611	944	1	6	18	40	136	285	470	1,268	2,080	2,224	4,304
2,710	2,759	8,529	2,989	2,040	1,471	1,449	1,805	1,562	2,069	25,609	21,914	47,523
247	289	2,391	589	324	198	189	170	175	221	4,892	4,257	9,149
328	278	207	280	312	281	265	343	295	295	2,015	2,278	4,293
635	766	883	192	209	219	280	449	394	694	4,240	3,320	7,560
1,134	1,067	1,290	590	456	395	446	591	464	503	6,325	4,735	11,060
6	2	3,358	1,097	394	104	32	18	11	1	5,145	5,015	10,160
1,945	1,511	1,571	2,052	2,181	1,450	1,872	1,668	1,397	1,607	15,483	13,798	29,281
349	184	2	27	98	142	270	206	131	160	2,021	1,036	3,057
60	43	357	1,239	722	293	164	89	51	30	2,958	2,945	5,903
793	607	411	69	106	172	275	284	277	343	4,843	1,937	6,780
54	12	3	10	13	12	36	31	17	11	207	133	340
189	188	..	72	353	323	442	371	328	348	888	2,237	3,125
1,243	1,384	409	1,301	4,473	4,001	4,129	2,401	1,171	830	7,229	18,715	25,944
69	27	97	68	38	61	113	102	58	48	623	585	1,208
63	49	53	179	285	179	180	129	120	105	334	1,230	1,564
128	54	2	13	66	63	74	66	44	23	625	351	976
487	633	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	1,300
16	4	7	74	311	269	465	195	89	57	103	1,467	1,570
168	158	25	711	3,366	3,095	2,911	1,563	596	323	2,471	12,590	15,061
..	..	..	6,179	31,681	9,931	1,184	1	..	..	..	48,976	48,976
..	..	..	2,332	10,197	3,283	558	1	..	..	..	16,371	16,371
386	301	517	484	359	276	368	393	294	404	4,121	3,095	7,216
535	370	207	494	480	487	691	853	692	769	5,082	4,673	9,755
30	21	835	305	177	79	85	52	26	33	1,939	1,592	3,531
..	..	722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	817	722	1,539
1,392	1,675	1,692	1,777	1,854	1,258	1,288	1,329	1,088	1,639	12,270	11,925	24,195
1,146	983	2,629	2,059	1,573	983	1,108	1,090	999	1,973	23,280	12,414	35,694
309	154	624	195	691	593	438	344	227	154	2,164	3,266	5,430
17,139	17,066	22,569	20,544	49,569	24,909	18,596	16,057	13,030	17,933	140,393	183,207	323,600

current complaint or illness.



Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised almost 23 per cent of males and over 12 per cent of females discharged in 1970. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 19,684, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 34,999, or approximately 11 per cent of discharges. However, patients aged 70 years and over represented one-third of the population in their age group, while child patients under 10 years of age represented only 15 per cent of their age group. Accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in each of the four 10-year age groups from 10 to 49 years. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 14,997, or 26 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages. The lower rate of exposure of females to accident risks was reflected in the 5,723 discharges in this category, which represented only 5 per cent of female discharges between 10 and 49 years of age.

The following table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. When normal maternity cases are excluded, male cases exceeded female cases in public hospitals, but there was an excess of female patients treated in private hospitals, the difference being most marked at ages 20 to 49.

#### PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Age group	1969			1970				
	Public	Private	Total	Public		Private		Total
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9 years ..	43,043	11,215	54,258	24,968	17,771	6,794	4,798	54,331
10-19 years ..	30,693	5,869	36,562	13,334	17,397	2,656	3,147	36,534
20-29 years ..	49,268	12,150	61,418	12,557	38,886	2,061	10,683	64,187
30-39 years ..	27,258	8,142	35,400	9,662	18,232	1,990	6,677	36,561
40-49 years ..	25,410	7,461	32,871	12,649	13,304	2,669	5,292	33,914
50-59 years ..	24,720	7,177	31,897	13,866	11,617	2,982	4,440	32,905
60-69 years ..	22,971	5,698	28,669	14,212	9,811	2,927	3,219	30,169
70 years and over ..	27,117	6,347	33,464	14,346	13,884	2,720	4,049	34,999
All ages ..	250,480	64,059	314,539	115,594	140,902	24,799	42,305	323,600
Average age ..	35.92	36.42	36.02	37.72	35.01	35.58	37.41	36.34

The number of days in hospital, as shown in the following tables, is the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years.

In 1970, the average period in hospital for all patients was 10.8 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 55.6 days for tuberculosis to 2.9 days for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 6.3 days and persons aged 70 and over 30.8 days in hospital. However, only 6 per cent of males and 4.5 per cent of females were in-patients for periods of one month or more.

## AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	6,253	75,749	12.1	5,797	57,643	9.9
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	2,993	16,106	5.4	3,084	18,632	6.0
Tuberculosis .. .. .	405	34,427	85.0	212	10,624	50.1
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	7,056	96,005	13.6	7,434	110,370	14.9
Malignant .. .. .	5,168	80,189	15.5	3,793	82,942	21.9
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	624	7,504	12.0	387	5,801	15.0
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,700	32,157	18.9	2,592	41,548	16.0
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	726	17,617	24.3	1,101	22,354	20.3
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,096	10,071	9.2	1,183	11,799	10.0
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	6,085	96,368	15.8	7,259	158,667	21.9
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	6,926	79,017	11.4	6,338	91,194	14.4
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	12,638	209,826	16.6	11,796	245,890	20.9
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	206	6,045	29.3	193	2,870	14.9
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	754	9,729	12.9	1,250	18,658	14.9
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	4,281	62,451	14.6	2,750	41,526	15.1
Other forms of heart disease .. ..	2,604	38,014	14.6	2,198	40,467	18.4
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	2,113	46,893	22.2	2,141	83,913	39.2
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	22,877	188,150	8.2	19,068	136,564	7.2
Acute respiratory infections .. ..	5,148	24,874	4.8	4,272	22,331	5.2
Influenza .. .. .	569	2,767	4.9	596	4,244	7.1
Pneumonia .. .. .	3,694	49,519	13.4	2,763	37,793	13.7
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	5,645	70,416	12.5	4,185	39,298	9.4
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	5,034	14,463	2.9	5,145	14,512	2.8
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	15,624	153,236	9.8	14,078	124,175	8.8
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	2,027	27,915	13.8	964	13,076	13.6
Appendicitis .. .. .	3,079	24,854	8.1	3,136	24,585	7.8
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	4,742	45,448	9.6	1,907	16,416	8.6
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	156	2,844	18.2	123	2,209	18.0
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	827	14,285	17.3	2,435	25,773	10.6
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	7,035	69,318	9.9	17,701	130,259	7.4
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	706	11,648	16.5	642	9,745	15.2
Infections of kidney .. .. .	351	3,444	9.8	1,469	12,259	8.4
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	561	4,695	8.4	303	3,220	10.6
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1,158	19,820	17.1	..	..	..
Diseases of breast .. .. .	86	397	4.6	1,257	6,565	5.2
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,341	14,984	6.4	11,581	80,361	6.9
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	..	..	47,206	353,522	7.5
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	15,472	104,905	6.8
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. ..	4,343	38,957	9.0	3,472	30,382	8.8
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	5,340	61,952	11.6	4,757	68,110	14.3
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	1,821	28,467	15.6	1,369	20,365	14.9
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity ..	672	13,162	19.6	724	16,526	22.8
Symptoms and ill-defined .. .. .	12,489	149,071	11.9	12,321	181,546	14.7
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ..	22,594	185,648	8.2	12,060	131,604	10.9
Supplementary classifications <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1,976	13,415	6.8	2,859	17,412	6.1
<b>All classes</b> .. .. .	<b>136,525</b>	<b>1,500,569</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>178,014</b>	<b>1,927,576</b>	<b>10.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

## AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i> .. .. .	5,822	59,241	10.2	5,229	39,914	7.6
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	2,882	16,989	5.9	2,790	15,499	5.6
Tuberculosis .. .. .	360	22,021	61.2	192	8,642	45.0
<i>Neoplasms</i> .. .. .	6,806	95,753	14.1	7,484	93,900	12.6
Malignant .. .. .	5,077	82,824	16.3	3,860	66,524	17.2
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	613	7,223	11.8	335	5,851	17.5
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,744	25,464	14.6	2,469	34,116	13.8
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	777	13,507	17.4	1,031	16,806	16.3
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,102	9,782	8.9	1,083	11,560	10.7
<i>Mental disorders</i> .. .. .	6,346	111,407	17.6	6,862	210,492	30.7
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	7,361	76,392	10.4	6,648	72,830	11.0
<i>Circulatory system</i> .. .. .	13,218	223,156	16.9	12,342	255,902	20.7
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	195	3,561	18.3	229	3,333	14.6
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	728	8,487	11.7	1,293	15,983	12.4
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	4,506	67,143	14.9	2,707	46,763	17.3
Other forms of heart disease .. ..	2,713	38,637	14.2	2,281	35,863	15.7
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	2,080	59,391	28.6	2,224	94,936	42.7
<i>Respiratory system</i> .. .. .	25,609	209,677	8.2	21,914	171,613	7.8
Acute respiratory infections .. ..	4,892	24,172	4.9	4,257	22,096	5.2
Influenza .. .. .	2,015	12,965	6.4	2,278	14,607	6.4
Pneumonia .. .. .	4,240	47,281	11.2	3,320	60,102	18.1
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6,325	85,343	13.5	4,735	38,278	8.1
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	5,145	14,588	2.8	5,015	15,201	3.0
<i>Digestive system</i> .. .. .	15,483	123,757	8.0	13,798	116,026	8.4
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	2,021	22,211	11.0	1,036	13,958	13.5
Appendicitis .. .. .	2,958	19,127	6.5	2,945	19,032	6.5
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	4,843	36,928	7.6	1,937	17,281	8.9
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	207	2,879	13.9	133	2,078	15.6
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	888	9,903	11.2	2,237	23,193	10.4
<i>Genito-urinary system</i> .. .. .	7,229	72,234	10.0	18,715	128,520	6.9
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	623	9,173	14.7	585	9,207	15.7
Infections of kidney .. .. .	334	3,363	10.1	1,230	9,707	7.9
Calculus of urinary system .. .. .	625	5,497	8.8	351	4,016	11.4
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1,300	23,181	17.8	..	..	..
Diseases of breast .. .. .	103	485	4.7	1,467	7,581	5.2
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,471	11,136	4.5	12,590	78,126	6.2
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	..	..	48,976	352,193	7.2
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	16,371	102,977	6.3
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> .. ..	4,121	33,376	8.1	3,095	28,268	9.1
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> .. .. .	5,082	54,459	10.7	4,673	65,274	14.0
<i>Congenital anomalies</i> .. .. .	1,939	32,702	16.9	1,592	21,163	13.3
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	817	17,173	21.0	722	14,985	20.8
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> .. .. .	12,270	161,653	13.2	11,925	189,582	15.9
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	23,280	210,525	9.0	12,414	131,529	10.6
<i>Supplementary classifications<sup>1</sup></i> .. ..	2,164	15,787	7.3	3,266	18,654	5.8
All classes .. .. .	140,393	1,532,538	10.9	183,207	1,956,521	10.7

<sup>1</sup> Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

## 5 PATIENTS TREATED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

*Special Hospitals*—Three hospitals, Wolston Park in Brisbane, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba, and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers, provide in-patient treatment for sufferers from psychiatric illness. There are also three centres, Basil Stafford and Chermside at Brisbane, and Challinor at Ipswich, for the care and training of intellectually handicapped patients.

For statistics of these institutions, see page 114.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, who were admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals, during 1969-70.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia .. .. .	35	39	74
Alcoholic psychosis .. .. .	55	15	70
Other organic psychoses .. .. .	70	37	107
Schizophrenia and paranoid states .. .. .	216	206	422
Depressive psychoses .. .. .	20	18	38
Other functional psychoses .. .. .	26	17	43
Depressive neurosis .. .. .	34	43	77
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders .. .. .	9	23	32
Alcoholism .. .. .	276	44	320
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction .. .. .	21	45	66
Other .. .. .	68	44	112
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour			
Disorders of children .. .. .	9	5	14
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with			
physical condition .. .. .	11	6	17
Mental retardation .. .. .	46	29	75
No psychiatric diagnosis .. .. .	10	7	17
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1,484</b>

<sup>1</sup> Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only. Details for centres for the training of the intellectually handicapped are not included.

## 6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the table on page 112 are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

The next table shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in 10-year age groups. Deaths from tuberculosis, bronchitis, heart diseases, and accidents are relatively higher with males than with females. Conversely, with their greater longevity, females have a relatively higher death rate from vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. Accidental deaths are a very high proportion of total deaths for males aged 10 to 29 years.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, SEX AND

Cause of death (abridged International List, 1965 revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	28	1	1	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	6
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..
All other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	7	2	4	1	2	5
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	22	16	14	37	101	209
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	5
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	..	..	1	3	2	10
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	3
Anaemias .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	4
Meningitis .. .. .	7	..	..	1	..	..
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	..	2	3	1	7	14
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	..	2	2	6	17
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	1	..	3	23	187	554
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	3	3	..	5	9	13
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	2	1	2	7	33	100
Influenza .. .. .	5	1	1	6	11	24
Pneumonia .. .. .	43	..	1	5	28	29
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. .. .	2	4	2	2	9	54
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	10
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	6	..	..	1	..	5
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	..	..	..	1	7	14
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	1	..	2	3	7	22
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	79	4	1	1	4	4
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions .. .. .	77	1	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	144	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	5	..	2	1	3	7
All other diseases .. .. .	27	12	11	15	41	96
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	22	81	123	44	46	45
All other accidents .. .. .	38	31	46	39	55	34
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	..	5	35	29	53	41
All other external causes .. .. .	3	3	2	..	1	1
All causes .. .. .	527	169	259	228	619	1,330

<sup>1</sup> Including 2 males whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

		Females									Persons <sup>1</sup>		
60-69	70 and over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	5	
1	5	14	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	38	22	60	
6	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	22	5	27	
1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	4	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	
7	7	9	1	4	..	4	3	4	2	35	27	62	
441	649	16	17	11	31	85	182	232	494	1,489	1,068	2,557	
3	1	..	2	1	2	1	6	4	4	12	20	32	
19	45	1	3	2	5	1	10	17	79	80	118	198	
..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	6	12	18	
5	10	..	1	..	1	1	2	4	13	21	22	43	
2	..	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	21	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	
18	23	..	..	6	2	5	15	11	37	68	76	144	
31	47	..	..	1	3	11	15	23	91	105	144	249	
959	1,585	..	..	..	7	38	154	379	1,422	3,312	2,000	5,312	
33	166	2	..	..	1	4	6	9	230	232	252	484	
239	637	..	..	4	14	45	87	183	992	1,022	1,325	2,347	
33	61	2	2	..	6	6	14	14	47	142	91	233	
44	144	28	1	1	7	7	21	22	133	294	220	514	
143	284	..	3	2	1	4	14	21	60	500	105	605	
9	24	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	17	47	29	76	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	6	
2	16	2	1	..	1	3	4	5	27	30	43	73	
15	9	1	..	..	2	3	4	4	4	46	18	64	
17	23	1	1	1	7	16	24	17	35	75	102	177	
11	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56	
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	
2	1	73	6	2	2	1	2	4	2	96	92	188	
..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	41	119	
..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	96	240	
3	25	5	1	2	2	..	5	6	55	46	76	122	
140	414	31	10	10	36	63	84	106	502	756	842	1,598	
34	28	8	33	26	6	14	24	21	12	423	144	567	
28	76	22	8	4	8	13	17	13	101	347	186	533	
21	17	..	4	9	14	13	14	10	7	201	71	272	
..	3	6	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	14	12	26	
2,268	4,360	370	96	93	164	345	719	1,118	4,388	9,762	7,293	17,055	

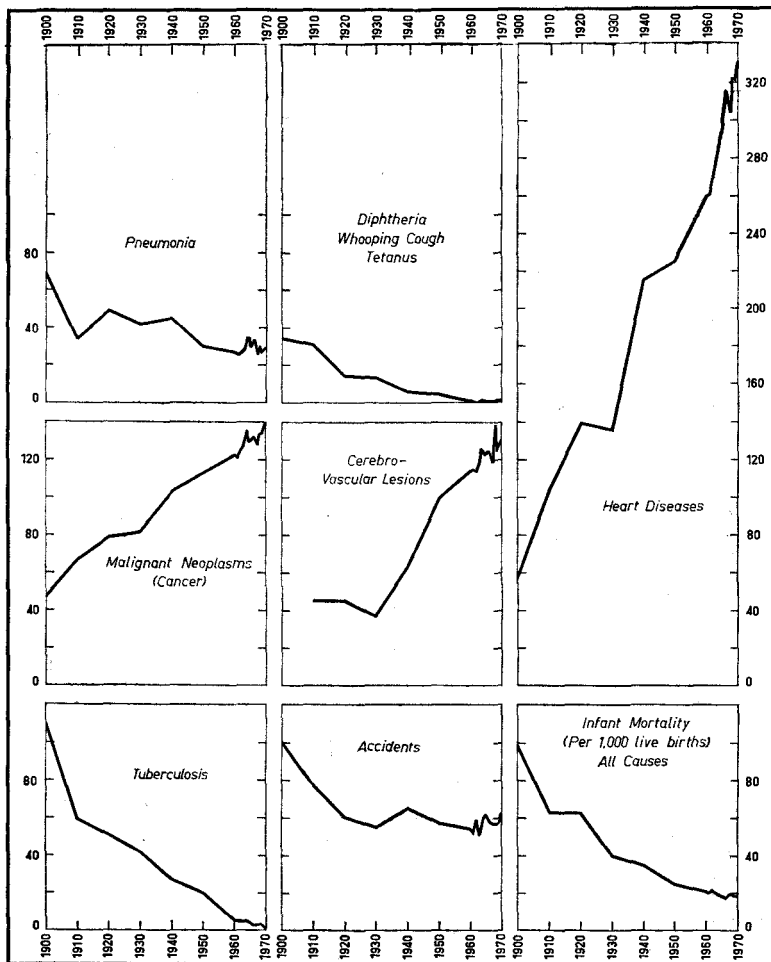
DEATH RATES<sup>1</sup> FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1969	1970
Accidents .. .. .	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.58	0.61
Congenital malformations .. .. .	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.10
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
Diseases of early infancy .. .. .	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.21	0.20
Heart diseases .. .. .	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.21	3.30
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	n	n	n	n	n	0.46	0.31	0.13	0.14
Malignant neoplasms <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.34	1.42
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.10
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.29
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.02
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .. .. .	n	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.25	1.30
Other causes .. .. .	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.59	1.88
All causes .. .. .	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.92	9.47

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population.      <sup>2</sup> Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950.      n Not available.

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900—1970

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



Modern chemo-therapy has resulted in the marked reduction in morbidity from conditions such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, by assisting in improving the expectation of life, this therapy has indirectly led to an increase in morbidity from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular system.

## 7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient clinics, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and mobile services such as home nursing, domiciliary care, and ambulances.

*Out-patient Services*—These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 132 public hospitals throughout the State, or by 23 general and 7 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. For these establishments details are set out in the next table. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Statistical Division	Establishments	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane .. .. .	22	1,462	4,006	3.85
Moreton .. .. .	12	87	238	2.99
Maryborough .. .. .	17	164	451	3.34
Downs .. .. .	15	132	361	4.41
Roma .. .. .	9	24	66	6.05
South-Western .. .. .	7	25	70	4.58
Rockhampton .. .. .	16	138	377	1.91
Central-Western .. .. .	12	35	96	5.61
Far-Western .. .. .	5	12	32	6.76
Mackay .. .. .	3	49	133	4.39
Townsville .. .. .	8	163	447	3.89
Cairns .. .. .	20	184	505	3.85
Peninsula .. .. .	5	57	157	2.42
North-Western .. .. .	11	97	265	2.88
Total .. .. .	162	2,629	7,204	3.83

In addition to the establishments above, two mental hospitals provided 19,823 services and 29 other establishments, private and Commonwealth hospitals or other facilities, provided 62,066 services. In these establishments, out-patient services were only a minor activity and costs could not be separately determined.

*Day Centres*—Day centres and rehabilitation centres provide courses of treatment which require non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Details of the activities of these centres are shown in the next table. These establishments include sheltered workshops providing occupational therapy as the main reason for attendance, but exclude those which provide only employment opportunities for the handicapped.



## DAY AND REHABILITATION CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	Type of patient		
	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric or intellectually handicapped	Total
<b>Number of establishments<sup>1</sup></b>			
Government .. .. .	1	3	4
Non-government .. .. .	1	..	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Patients on register at 1 July 1969 .. .. .	86	817	903
New enrolments during year .. .. .	263	113	376
Deletions from register during year .. .. .	193	96	289
Patients on register at 30 June 1970 .. .. .	156	834	990
Average daily number attending .. .. .	75	536	611

<sup>1</sup> These are all ancillary departments attached to residential establishments.

*Domiciliary Nursing Services*—Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide actual medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff. Details of these services, in 1969-70, are given in the next table.

## DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	General nursing services controlled by		
	Religious organisations	Other non-profit organisations	Total
Number of services .. .. .	24	4	28
Patients on register at 1 July 1969 .. .. .	2,515	2,138	4,653
New cases during year .. .. .	7,503	128	7,631
Cases finalised during year .. .. .	7,046	107	7,153
Patients on register at 30 June 1970 .. .. .	2,972	2,159	5,131
Visits by			
Registered nurses .. .. .	495,192	2,897	498,089
Other para-medical staff .. .. .	6,373	2,203	8,576
Others .. .. .	372	..	372
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>501,937</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>507,037</b>
Visits to geriatric patients .. .. .	363,168	2,312	365,480
Visits to other patients .. .. .	138,769	2,788	141,557

*Ambulance Services*—Ten of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade. Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B. The State Government provides an annual endowment at the rate of \$1 for every \$2 raised by local committees. Details of services provided, including Aerial Ambulance Services operated from the Cairns and Rockhampton Centres, during 1969-70, are shown in the next table.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost per service	Total miles travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane .. .. .	7	18.7	27.7	174.4	220.8	5.70	1,679
Moreton .. .. .	13	5.5	29.5	15.2	50.2	7.01	454
Maryborough .. .. .	15	6.7	19.5	16.1	42.4	8.40	411
Downs .. .. .	15	5.2	24.9	9.4	39.6	7.29	349
Roma .. .. .	6	2.1	9.1	2.0	13.2	7.93	134
South-Western .. .. .	3	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.1	14.42	25
Rockhampton .. .. .	13	4.5	24.2	23.5	52.2	5.98	402
Central and Far-Western .. .. .	9	1.1	10.5	3.5	15.1	8.46	143
Mackay and Townsville .. .. .	8	6.2	32.8	22.0	61.0	6.37	351
Cairns and Peninsula .. .. .	16	8.0	44.0	25.3	77.3	6.26	553
North-Western .. .. .	6	3.6	5.4	6.9	15.8	7.55	86
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>299.2</b>	<b>589.7</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>4,585</b>

*Employment*—The next table gives details of the full-time equivalent of staff engaged in each type of non-residential service. Where such services were only a minor activity of a residential establishment separate staff details were not available, and the entire staff was allocated to the residential activity.

## STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Occupation group	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Staff engaged (including full-time equivalent of part-time staff)			
Medical .. .. .	36	..	..
Other professional .. .. .	124	6	..
Qualified and student nurses .. .. .	17	166	..
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc. .. .. .	15	..	634
Administrative and clerical .. .. .	57	5	61
Maintenance .. .. .	3	..	15
Domestic .. .. .	5	1	2
Other .. .. .	1	..	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>713</b>

*Income and Costs*—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services. While the accounts of the out-patient departments of public hospitals are inseparably integrated with the general accounts of the whole establishments, estimates were furnished to provide the details given. The accounts of similar minor activities of other residential establishments are not included.

Capital expenditure on the out-patient departments of public hospitals is not separately available, but the capital expenditure of private services amounted to about \$46,000 for the year. In the accounts of some services, however, capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the table.

## FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating account receipts</b>			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	161	137	..
State Government .. .. .	9,905	207	1,079
Local Government .. .. .	..	2	..
Religious organisations .. .. .	..	12	..
Other non-profit organisations .. .. .	..	1	..
Patients' fees .. .. .	11	12	1,735
Property and investment income .. .. .	..	5	..
Public subscription, fund raising donations .. .. .	..	196	1,145
Sales of goods or services .. .. .	..	2	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>3,959</b>
<b>Operating account expenditure</b>			
Salaries and wages .. .. .	6,714	400	2,507
Food and provisions .. .. .	9	3	..
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances .. .. .	526	3	27
Management, establishment, and domestic costs .. .. .	1,000	57	433
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs .. .. .	123	43	84
Interest and redemption on loans .. .. .	1,705	8	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>3,807</b>
<b>Cost per visit or service .. .. .</b>	<b>\$ 3.84</b>	<b>\$ 1.01</b>	<b>\$ 6.45</b>

## 8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Commonwealth, State, or Local Governments, there are other non-government organisations with similar objectives.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 100,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The costs of the service are met 30 per cent by the Commonwealth, 60 per cent by the State, and 10 per cent by the Red Cross Society.

The Queensland Health Education Council, which comprises representatives of the Health Department, the Queensland University, the medical profession, and allied organisations, aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety. To this end, it prepares a wide range of informative pamphlets, posters, etc. and distributes them widely, and arranges the screening of its educational films with schools, youth groups, and others, as well as providing health education manuals for the use of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. An annual grant from the State Department of Health (\$150,900 in 1969-70) is the principal source of income for the Council.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations. In the year ended 30 June 1970 the National Fitness Fund received \$47,364 from the Commonwealth and \$63,000 from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$165,667. Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$47,680 and on physical education \$80,561. In addition, expenditure amounting to \$142,864 was met by the State Department of Works.

## • Chapter 6

# SOCIAL WELFARE

### 1 GENERAL

The provision of direct physical care to the aged, sick, and handicapped is described in the preceding chapter on health and related services. These people, however, as well as the indigent and distressed, the unemployed, the socially handicapped, those with young families, and those seeking to establish homes for themselves, require either permanently or temporarily, some form of assistance. Most frequently the help required is financial, but it may also be in the form of shelter, social activity, or advisory services. These are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

*Commonwealth Government*—Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State or private organisations. The extent and cost of these is shown in the next table. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1970-71 was \$117.

*State Government*—The State Government provides actual shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Island Affairs Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State expenditure on social amelioration is shown on page 436. The figures show the total cost of homes for the aged and for children. These costs have been included in the analysis of health costs in the previous chapter, since the majority of the residents in the homes require direct physical or personal care.

*Private Organisations and Institutions*—Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown on page 125. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The next table shows the total expenditure in each State from the National Welfare Fund on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1970-71.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL WELFARE FUND ON  
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Item	New South Wales <sup>1</sup>	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia <sup>2</sup>	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total <sup>3</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Social services</i>							
Age and invalid pensions ..	271,959	179,578	112,669	66,602	48,979	21,835	702,276
Funeral benefits .. ..	653	440	260	150	107	43	1,653
Child endowment .. ..	70,412	55,924	29,199	19,769	16,423	6,686	198,467
Widows' pensions .. ..	33,441	24,366	13,698	9,406	6,172	3,327	90,514
Maternity allowances ..	3,099	2,407	1,226	803	743	274	8,554
Unemployment benefits ..	2,965	2,345	2,883	1,407	828	366	10,795
Sickness benefits .. ..	4,008	2,877	1,445	887	719	327	10,262
Special benefits <sup>4</sup> .. ..	1,039	595	361	204	151	71	2,420
Commonwealth rehabilitation	1,175	1,012	471	463	386	122	3,646
State grants (deserted wives) ..	909	1,112	645	294	544	188	3,691
Personal care subsidy .. ..	424	438	288	242	123	76	1,592
Delivered meals subsidy .. ..	128	110	23	43	29	8	341
Sheltered employment .. ..	272	..	..	244	74	..	590
Total .. .. .	390,484	271,202	163,167	100,514	75,279	33,322	1,034,801
<i>Health services</i>							
Hospital benefits .. ..	22,417	10,622	6,947	5,200	3,548	1,078	49,812
"    "    pensioners .. ..	9,264	5,255	3,813	2,113	2,058	1,048	23,549
Nursing home benefits .. ..	21,436	9,350	8,009	4,520	4,650	1,512	49,477
Medical benefits .. ..	38,799	24,397	9,136	11,956	8,437	2,879	95,604
"    "    pensioners .. ..	7,517	5,180	3,168	2,055	1,345	639	19,904
Pharmaceutical benefits .. ..	43,395	32,590	16,723	10,236	8,360	3,143	114,447
"    "    pensioners .. ..	18,338	11,186	7,297	4,315	2,814	1,231	45,181
"    "    other .. ..	77	125	63	28	41	8	647
Handicapped children's benefits	160	89	33	95	60	18	456
Milk for school children .. ..	3,611	2,345	1,692	1,007	835	671	10,160
Tuberculosis campaign							
Allowances .. .. .	230	158	131	78	30	32	659
Maintenance and surveys .. ..	4,166	3,038	1,730	545	770	347	10,597
Commonwealth health laboratories .. ..	833	126	1,093	237	49	136	2,476
Home nursing service subsidy to States .. .. .	422	484	194	70	248	33	1,450
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,685
Total .. .. .	170,665	104,944	60,028	42,457	33,246	12,776	427,106
Home savings grants <sup>5</sup> .. ..	4,807	5,496	2,358	1,582	397	691	15,331
Total expenditure .. ..	565,956	381,643	225,552	144,553	108,922	46,788	1,477,238

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>3</sup> Including certain expenditure not allocable by State and amounts paid abroad.

<sup>4</sup> Including payments to migrants in accommodation centres.

<sup>5</sup> Including rental losses of \$131(000) in Queensland.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy from each of these sources are described, except for unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, details of which are given on pages 417 to 419.

## 2 PENSIONS

*Age and Invalid Pensions*—Age pensions are payable to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over who have lived continuously in Australia for ten years, but absences overseas may be disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and who became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia. Those permanently incapacitated or blind on arrival in Australia require ten years' continuous residence.

From October 1971, the standard pension rate was increased from \$15.50 to \$17.25 per week, payable to single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and to a married person whose spouse did not receive a pension or allowance, or individually to married pensioner couples who, because of failing health, were unable to benefit economically from living together; and from \$13.75 to \$15.25 each per week for married couples, both eligible. Subsequent changes in pension rates etc. are shown in the Appendix on page 536.

The rates of pension payable are subject to a means test. *Means* are determined by adding to the annual rate of income one-tenth of the value of assets in excess of \$400. The annual rate of pension is determined by deducting from the maximum rate half the amount by which the *means* exceed exempt income (or the equivalent in assets), i.e. \$520 per annum for a single person or \$442 for each of a married couple. In the latter case, the income and assets of each are taken to be half the combined total, even if only one is a pensioner. Special conditions apply to blind persons.

Thus, where the value of assets does not exceed \$400, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed \$520 per year (\$10 a week) for a single person or a combined \$884 (\$17 a week) for a married couple. If there is no income a full pension is payable if property does not exceed \$5,600 for a single person or \$9,640 for a married couple. No pension is payable if the value of property is \$21,720 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$38,240; or if the annual income is \$2,132 or \$3,744 respectively. These limits are increased where there are children, and depend on the number of children involved.

Certain types of income are excepted, e.g. income from assets; gifts or allowances from close relatives; friendly society benefits; child endowment; and health benefits (Commonwealth and other).

Property exceptions include the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicles for private use; the surrender value up to \$1,500 of life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity, or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests.

For invalid pensioners, age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work, or the blind, there are wives' and guardians' allowances and provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of \$8 per week, a guardian's allowance of \$4 per week, and an allowance of \$4.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age, may be paid. If there is a child under 6, or an invalid child, the rate of allowance to guardians is \$6 per week. These payments are subject to a means test. For student children the payment is extended until they reach 21 years.

Single pensioners, or married pensioners whose spouses do not receive any pension or benefit, are eligible for supplementary assistance of up to

\$2 per week provided their income does not exceed \$156 per year, they have limited assets, and they pay rent, board, or lodging. The amount of supplementary assistance decreases as the income rises above \$156.

Pensioners are granted special reduced rates for television and radio licences and for telephone rentals, and the cost of funerals for pensioners may be reimbursed to those responsible for the expense.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, \$5.50 a week of his pension is paid to him, the rest being paid to the home for his maintenance, unless he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

## AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners <sup>1</sup>					Total payments <sup>2</sup>	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
1966-67	33,980	70,001	10,088	8,320	122,389	77,097	61.1	10.8
1967-68	34,882	73,188	10,686	8,935	127,691	82,210	62.4	11.3
1968-69	35,756	75,233	11,680	9,690	132,359	90,079	62.8	12.1
1969-70	39,405	83,142	13,022	10,962	146,531	102,939	68.1	13.3
1970-71	41,817	87,000	11,746	10,026	150,589	112,669	71.2	12.0

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June each year. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

<sup>2</sup> Including allowances.

A comparison with the other States is given in the next table.

## AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State or Territory	Pensioners <sup>1</sup>					Total payments <sup>2</sup>	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
New South Wales	87,288	212,866	31,157	25,239	356,550	269,960	65.8	12.4
Victoria .. ..	62,377	151,475	17,756	13,586	245,194	179,578	61.5	9.0
Queensland .. ..	41,817	87,000	11,746	10,026	150,589	112,669	71.2	12.0
South Australia ..	23,447	54,315	6,151	5,023	88,936	64,714	66.6	9.6
Western Australia	18,071	40,153	4,499	3,656	66,379	48,979	57.6	8.1
Tasmania .. ..	7,667	17,227	2,523	1,793	29,210	21,835	64.0	11.1
Northern Territory	690	887	346	214	2,137	1,888	19.2	6.8
A. C. Territory ..	683	1,748	205	155	2,791	1,999	17.7	2.6
Australia .. ..	242,040	565,671	74,383	59,692	941,786	702,273 <sup>3</sup>	63.9	10.6

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June 1971. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

<sup>2</sup> Including allowances.

<sup>3</sup> Including \$654(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

Male age pensioners at 30 June 1966 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date: Queensland, 50.5; New South Wales, 48.8; Western Australia, 48.7; Tasmania, 48.2; South Australia, 47.3; and Victoria, 41.8. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was as follows: Western Australia, 61.9; Queensland, 61.3; New South Wales, 59.2; Tasmania, 58.7; South Australia, 58.4; and Victoria, 52.5.



*Widows' Pensions*—Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942, and children's allowances since 2 October 1956. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in mental hospitals or prisons. From October 1971, for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age or student children under 21, the weekly rate has been \$17.25, plus a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$4.50 for each child. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive \$15.25. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$15.25 a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, or, where the widow is pregnant, until the birth of her child. A widow who is substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent or board and lodging may receive supplementary assistance of \$2 per week. There is a means test on income and assets similar to that for age and invalid pensions.

Changes in widows' pensions rates etc. subsequent to October 1971 are shown in the Appendix on page 536.

In September 1968, a Commonwealth training scheme was commenced to help widow pensioners acquire vocational skills to enable them to undertake gainful employment. Further details of the training scheme and the numbers of widows involved are shown on pages 132 and 133.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Pensions current at 30 June			Average fort- nightly pension	Pensions paid during year	
	Class "A" <sup>2</sup>	All classes	Total per 10,000 population		Amount	Per head of population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales ..	17,154	32,873	72	39.34	32,945	7.22
Victoria .. .. .	12,847	24,509	71	39.26	24,366	7.01
Queensland .. . .	7,090	13,539	75	40.04	13,698	7.57
South Australia ..	4,623	9,040	77	39.22	8,969	7.68
Western Australia ..	3,050	6,392	63	38.06	6,172	6.11
Tasmania .. . . .	1,842	3,138	81	41.74	3,327	8.55
Northern Territory ..	241	395	48	45.64	437	5.32
A. C. Territory .. .	299	513	37	39.10	496	3.61
Australia .. . . .	47,146	90,399	72	39.44	90,514 <sup>3</sup>	7.16

<sup>1</sup> The Queensland figures for 1969-70 were: 6,678; 13,085; 73; \$38.42; \$12,479(000); and \$6.99, respectively. <sup>2</sup> To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years, or of one full-time dependent student under 21 years. <sup>3</sup> Including \$104(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

*War Pensions*—War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his ailment. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the five years ended 30 June 1971 are shown in the next table.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients <sup>1</sup>		Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Per 1,000 population	
	Incapacitated ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	\$
1966-67 ..	33,106	62,307	25,036	56.1	14,831
1967-68 ..	33,248	60,458	25,569	54.1	14,760
1968-69 ..	33,355	58,186	28,589	51.8	16,171
1969-70 ..	33,597	56,654	29,102	50.2	16,297
1970-71 ..	33,874	55,045	30,863	49.2	17,061

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June each year.

<sup>2</sup> Including payments for widows' allowances and miscellaneous war pensions.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the next table.

## WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Where payable	Pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year <sup>2</sup>
	Incapacitated ex-servicemen <sup>1</sup>	Dependants of incapacitated ex-servicemen <sup>1</sup>	Dependants of deceased ex-servicemen <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales <sup>4</sup>	78,334	101,813	21,919	279	202,345	69,171
Victoria ..	58,187	78,018	16,908	156	153,269	52,636
Queensland ..	33,874	46,923	8,122	90	89,009	30,863
South Australia <sup>5</sup>	20,125	27,075	5,193	52	52,445	15,754
Western Australia	18,181	24,037	4,264	32	46,514	13,140
Tasmania ..	8,646	12,493	2,106	9	23,254	8,230
Abroad ..	1,008	1,469	844	3	3,324	1,596
Total ..	218,355	291,828	59,356	621	570,160	191,390

<sup>1</sup> Including pensions payable under the *Interim Forces Benefits Act 1947-1966* and the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1968*. <sup>2</sup> Including pensions payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940-1971* and various Cabinet decisions. <sup>3</sup> Including widows' allowances. <sup>4</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>5</sup> Including Northern Territory.

*Service Pensions—The Repatriation Act 1920-1971*, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

The next table shows details for each State for 1970-71.

SERVICE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71<sup>1</sup>

State of payment	Service pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year
	Ex-servicemen <sup>2</sup>	Dependants of		Act of grace	Total	
		Living service pensioners	Deceased service pensioners			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales <sup>3</sup>	18,695	4,302	1,124	6	24,128	13,963
Victoria .. ..	14,533	3,650	648	16	18,847	10,696
Queensland .. .	10,423	3,893	584	8	14,908	8,042
South Australia <sup>4</sup>	5,949	1,540	465	7	7,961	4,651
Western Australia	6,314	972	477	4	7,767	4,769
Tasmania .. .	2,074	1,003	118	2	3,197	1,604
<b>Australia .. .</b>	<b>57,989</b>	<b>15,360</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>76,808</b>	<b>43,732<sup>5</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> The Queensland figures for 1969-70 were: 9,907; 3,640; 577; 4; 14,128; and \$7,184,000; respectively. <sup>2</sup> Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1968*. <sup>3</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>4</sup> Including Northern Territory. <sup>5</sup> Including \$7,000 for service pensions paid overseas.

### 3 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistance to homes for the aged carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by a Commonwealth subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 raised towards the capital cost of a home, including land, to provide accommodation for the aged. In 1970-71, 28 grants totalling \$1,865,027 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 424 persons.

For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy of \$5 per week is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 or over. On 30 June 1972, 59 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 1,223 qualified residents and payments of \$288,220 were made during 1970-71.

The Commonwealth Government provides a subsidy of \$2 for every \$1 collected by eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped children. In 1970-71, 41 grants were made, totalling \$38,453.

The State Children's Services Department pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1969-70 and 1970-71, these allowances amounted to \$587,000 and \$669,000, respectively, while capital subsidies in the same years amounted to \$210,000 and \$364,000.

A large part of these benefit payments was paid in respect to the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given on pages 92 to 98.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity was social welfare and the provision of accommodation. These residential welfare establishments have been classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

*Domiciliary Care Homes*—These are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of some personal, custodial, or parental care

to aged or handicapped persons or to dependent or delinquent children. Of the homes for the aged, the major ones are the government Eventide homes, while the children's homes include three homes and two detention centres administered by the State Children's Department, and one home controlled by the State Maternal and Child Welfare Service.

*Accommodation Hostels, Home Units, etc.*—These include garden settlements, homes, units, or even ward accommodation provided to persons who are in normal health, but require some form of regular or temporary social or financial assistance. While meals may be provided in some cases, no nursing or personal care is provided except in emergencies, but facilities may be provided for self-help, mutual assistance, or useful occupation. Most of these establishments cater for the aged, but they also include homes for discharged prisoners, unmarried expectant mothers, deserted wives, and other women in distress, and establishments providing overnight accommodation for destitute persons.

Details of these establishments are set out in the next table.

#### RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	Aged persons	Other adults	Children	Aged persons	Other adults
Number of establishments .. ..	28	20	38	41	12
Admissions during year .. ..	1,341	4,389	1,351	166	13,782
Residents at 30 June 1970 .. ..	2,802	568	1,337	1,122	394
Males .. .. .	1,438	309	833	376	161
Females .. .. .	1,364	259	504	746	233
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	571	74	23	275	90
Government .. .. \$'000	3,224	313	740	30	31
Other .. .. . \$'000	82	273	396	50	84
Total .. .. . \$'000	3,877	660	1,159	355	205
Total Expenditure <sup>1</sup> .. .. \$'000	3,793	634	1,175	283	207
Cost per resident day .. .. \$	4.1	3.9	2.5	0.7	1.4
Staff (full-time equivalent) .. ..	986	152	354	61	46

<sup>1</sup> Excluding capital expenditure of \$690(000).

#### 4 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

*Home Nursing Services*—The activities of these services are shown on page 114. Generally, such services are eligible for a Commonwealth subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1969-70 and 1970-71 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth assistance amounting to \$151,130 and \$193,975, respectively.

*Meals on Wheels*—A number of organisations now undertake the regular delivery of meals to aged, infirm, or sick people in their own

homes, using the free, voluntary services of their members. If these services are provided by non-profit, religious, charitable, benevolent, or welfare bodies, they may receive a subsidy from the Commonwealth Government of \$1 for every 10 meals provided. In 1969-70 and 1970-71, 22 and 32 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$18,346 and \$22,829, respectively.

*Community Home Care Services*—The Commonwealth shares equally with the State, the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. The community home care service of the Queensland Health Department established two services in December 1969 and during 1969-70 expended \$54,964, of which \$31,000 was provided by the Commonwealth. In 1970-71, three services were provided and expenditure totalled \$123,578, of which \$80,000 was financed by the Commonwealth.

*Senior Citizens' Centres*—The Commonwealth shares equally with the State up to a maximum of one-third of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres, and the cost of the salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1970-71 grants of \$17,000 for capital works were made, and the first subsidies for welfare officers are expected to be made in 1971-72.

## 5 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

*Adoption of Children*—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of *The Adoption of Children Acts, 1964 to 1967* are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for five years to 30 June 1971 are given below.

### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Applications received .. .. .	1,646	1,735	1,687	1,929	1,938
Children adopted					
Boys .. .. .	710	685	713	752	800
Girls .. .. .	676	686	735	748	762
Total .. .. .	1,386	1,371	1,448	1,500	1,562
Adopters					
Non-relatives .. .. .	1,054	1,042	1,064	1,131	1,201
Relatives .. .. .	61	68	83	56	57
Spouse of natural parent .. .. .	271	261	301	313	304
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year .. .. .	980	983	959	979	1,106
1 year and under 6 years .. .. .	208	209	264	300	232
6 years and under 13 years .. .. .	109 <sup>1</sup>	120	146	150	161
13 years and under 21 years .. .. .	77 <sup>2</sup>	52	72	67	61
21 years and over .. .. .	12	7	7	4	2

<sup>1</sup> 6 years and under 12 years.

<sup>2</sup> 12 years and under 21 years.

*Children in Care*—The next tables show the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1970 and 1971, and also give particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but exclude assisted children and children under general supervision (see page 132).

CHILDREN IN CARE<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for year <sup>2</sup> \$'000
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
AT 30 JUNE 1970								
In institutions								
Government .. .. .	84	95	80	37	164	132	296	727
Other .. .. .	613	401	130	105	743	506	1,249	587
With relatives or friends .. .. .	144	106	250	136	394	242	636	} 2,192
In foster care .. .. .	613	654	1	..	614	654	1,268	
In employment .. .. .	91	107	53	33	144	140	284	
In hospitals .. .. .	65	45	40	3	105	48	153	
Other .. .. .	14	13	9	15	23	28	51	
Total .. .. .	1,624	1,421	563	329	2,187	1,750	3,937	3,506

## AT 30 JUNE 1971

In institutions								
Government .. .. .	105	71	98	31	203	102	305	780
Other .. .. .	573	411	162	89	735	500	1,235	669
With relatives or friends .. .. .	188	176	375	159	563	335	898	} 2,676
In foster care .. .. .	664	690	1	1	665	691	1,356	
In employment .. .. .	91	75	34	35	125	110	235	
In hospitals .. .. .	73	54	42	4	115	58	173	
Other .. .. .	32	31	19	33	51	64	115	
Total .. .. .	1,726	1,508	731	352	2,457	1,860	4,317	4,125

<sup>1</sup> Excluding assisted children and children under general supervision (see page 132).

<sup>2</sup> Excluding capital expenditure of \$527,000 and \$626,000 on government institutions in 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively, and \$210,000 and \$364,000 on capital subsidy to denominational homes in 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively.

Details of Children's Courts are given on page 155, of the numbers of children in homes on page 124, and of family assistance on page 130.

*Creches and Kindergartens*—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. In 1969 the association started its first mobile kindergarten service with a specially equipped van operating in two outer Brisbane areas. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. At 30 June 1970, 100 kindergartens, 51 in Brisbane and 49 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The average daily attendance was 4,130. In 1969-70 total receipts were \$929,674, including \$331,340 in State Government aid.

Large numbers of small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons.

## 6 HEALTH BENEFITS

*Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes*—A Hospital Benefits Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952 and a Medical Benefits Scheme since 1 July 1953. These schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits are authorised under the *National Health Act 1953-1971*, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Details of the scope and development of the Benefits Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the next table.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
<b>MEDICAL BENEFITS</b>					
Number of registered organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership .. .. .	314,450	323,863	316,022	327,900	340,663
Number of professional services ..	3,111,730	3,086,113	3,382,489	3,641,329	4,025,594
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	\$ 4,142,173	4,267,398	4,499,113	4,794,706	5,412,831
Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) .. .. .	\$ 4,581,412	4,871,996	5,150,978	5,639,577	6,405,386
<b>HOSPITAL BENEFITS</b>					
Number of registered organisations	3	3	4	4	4
Membership .. .. .	312,743	321,940	317,365	328,142	340,372
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid .. .. .	\$ 5,945,652	6,625,298	7,313,733	7,568,671	7,452,943
Amount of fund benefits paid	\$ 4,344,768	4,578,847	5,196,724	6,182,429	8,401,187

<sup>1</sup> Excluding special account deficits paid by the Commonwealth which amounted to \$18,384 in 1969-70.

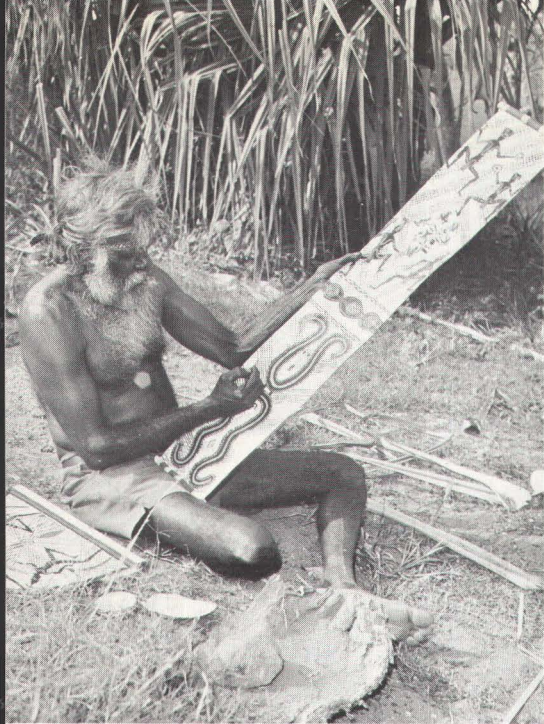
Details of medical, hospital, and related benefits are given in the following paragraphs.

*Hospital Benefits*—Insured patients in approved hospitals (public or private) receive \$2 per day which is paid by the Commonwealth through the contributor's registered hospital benefits organisation. If a patient is treated free, his benefits organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefits organisations are subsequently reimbursed for all Commonwealth benefits paid, but benefits additional to those described are met from their own funds.

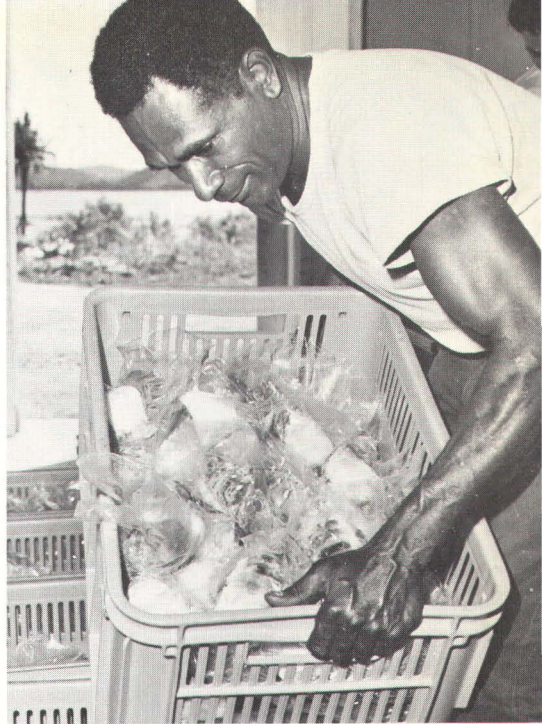
For uninsured patients, patients serving a waiting period, or those temporarily unfinancial, a payment of \$0.80 per day is made direct to the appropriate hospital by the Commonwealth. If a patient is treated free this payment is increased to \$2 per day.

Approved hospitals receive \$5 per day direct from the Commonwealth for each pensioner enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (and his dependants) who are treated free in public wards. From 26 November 1968 persons ceasing to be entitled to the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service who join a registered organisation within two months before or three





Aboriginal artist at work



Lobster catch

### ABORIGINES AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS—Chapter 3

Photos: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

Turtle farming



Crocodile farming







Eidsvold Hospital

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*



HEALTH  
Chapter 5

"Milking" a death  
adder for antivenene  
making

EDUCATION—Chapter 7

James Cook University of North Queensland

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*



months after ceasing to be a pensioner, are not required to serve the normal waiting period before becoming eligible for fund benefits.

*Nursing Home Benefits*—Approved nursing homes receive a payment of \$3.50 per day direct from the Commonwealth for all qualified patients and an additional \$3 per day for those patients receiving intensive care. If a charge is made by the home, these amounts are deducted from the patient's account. Insured patients are entitled to additional benefits from special accounts guaranteed by the Commonwealth when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals. Amounts of \$4,373,939 in ordinary benefits and \$3,262,530 in intensive care benefits were paid to the 23 State and 125 private approved nursing homes in Queensland during 1969-70.

*Handicapped Children's Benefit*—Since 1 January 1969, a Commonwealth benefit of \$1.50 per day is paid direct to approved Handicapped Persons Homes for each handicapped child who is under the age of sixteen years and who is accommodated overnight. An equivalent amount to this benefit is deducted from any charges raised by the home in respect of the handicapped child. The benefit applies to both physically and mentally handicapped children, and is payable to homes conducted by charitable and religious organisations, but not to homes conducted by a State Government or those conducted by a person or organisation for profit. There is no necessity for handicapped children in an approved handicapped persons home to be insured with a registered benefits organisation.

*Medical Benefits*—In order to qualify for Commonwealth benefits a person is required to be insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The organisation pays the Commonwealth benefits, usually at the same time as it pays its own benefits, and is subsequently reimbursed. Commonwealth "fee-for-service" benefits, which operate in Queensland, are paid in accordance with the list of benefits set out in the schedule of the *National Health Act 1953-1971*. A revised schedule came into force on 1 July 1970. The scheme provides for a voluntary system of insurance with only one table of contributions. If a doctor charges the most common fee, then the plan guarantees that \$5 is the largest net amount to be paid by the insured for a medical service.

As in the case of Hospital Benefits, provision was made from 1 January 1959 for fund benefits to be payable in cases of pre-existing ailments and long term illnesses. Also, from 26 November 1968, persons ceasing to be entitled to the Pensioner Medical Service who join a registered organisation within two months before or within three months after ceasing to be a pensioner, are not required to serve the normal waiting period before becoming eligible for fund benefits. This new provision also enables such contributors to obtain the benefits of the special account provisions.

*Subsidised Medical Service*—This Commonwealth scheme commenced operation on 1 January 1970 and provides subsidised medical insurance to low income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and migrants during their first two months in Australia.

*Pensioner Medical Service*—This service which commenced on 21 February 1951, provides for eligible pensioners, and their dependants, free medicines and free medical attention of a general practitioner nature. Doctors participating in the scheme are paid on a "fee-for-service" basis by the Commonwealth. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of this

service are those receiving a full or part age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act.

*Pharmaceutical Benefits*—This Commonwealth scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from medical practitioners registered in Australia. The benefits are supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription, or by an approved hospital, to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The patient pays the first \$1 of the cost of the prescription dispensed. Persons eligible for subsidised health benefits are only required to pay the first 50 cents.

*Tuberculosis Allowances*—To help reduce the spread of infection, the Commonwealth pays allowances to persons suffering from infectious tuberculosis so that they may give up work and undergo treatment. These allowances have been operating since 13 July 1950. The rates now payable are: married sufferer with a dependent wife, \$33.75 per week; sufferer without a spouse but with a dependent child or children, \$25.25 per week or, if the child is under six years of age or invalid, \$27.25; dependent child or children under 16 years of age and full-time student children from 16 to 21 years, \$4.50 a week for each dependent child, additional to child endowment; sufferer without dependants, \$20.50 a week, reduced to \$17.25 a week if maintained free of charge in an institution. There is a means test on income, but not on property.

*Sheltered Employment Allowances*—During 1967 an amendment was made to the Commonwealth Social Services Act to permit invalid pensioners and certain other disabled persons to earn an income from sheltered employment, and at the same time to be eligible to receive a special allowance which, in the case of an invalid pensioner, replaces the pension. The maximum rate of the sheltered employment allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension. The purpose of the allowance is to provide an incentive for disabled persons, whether in receipt of an invalid pension or not, to engage in gainful employment.

Provision is made in the Act for a maximum amount which may be earned from sheltered employment without affecting the special allowance, and for reduction of the allowance where earnings exceed the prescribed amount.

## 7 FAMILY BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

*Home Savings Grants*—These grants, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing, are designed to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. They provide for the payment to eligible persons of a grant, up to a maximum of \$500, of \$1 for every \$3 saved for a home by one or both of the marriage partners. The grants take the form of gifts free of tax and are payable in respect of a house, home unit, or a flat. They are not payable in respect of a home where the cost, including the cost of land, exceeds \$15,000.

*Maternity Allowances*—Maternity allowances for all confinements which result in the birth of a viable child (live or still-born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912.

The allowances payable since 1 July 1947 have been as follows: no other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three

or more other children under 16 years, \$35. Payment of \$20 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. In the case of a multiple birth, the amount payable for each additional child is increased by \$10.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total confinements <sup>1</sup>	Claims paid	Amount paid
	No.	No.	\$'000
1966-67 .. .. .	34,024	33,489	1,077
1967-68 .. .. .	34,710	34,465	1,103
1968-69 .. .. .	35,832	35,790	1,144
1969-70 .. .. .	37,216	36,882	1,177
1970-71 .. .. .	39,126	38,458	1,226

<sup>1</sup> Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age, and the amounts paid in the various States in 1970-71.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State or Territory	Claims paid				Total births on which claims paid <sup>1</sup>	Amount paid
	No other children	One or two other children	Three or more other children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	37,938	44,180	12,500	94,618	95,697	2,981
Victoria .. .. .	28,956	36,049	10,819	75,824	76,656	2,407
Queensland .. .. .	14,506	17,199	6,753	38,458	38,774	1,226
South Australia .. .. .	8,967	10,924	2,785	22,676	22,929	718
Western Australia .. .. .	9,256	10,932	3,229	23,417	23,638	743
Tasmania .. .. .	3,233	3,973	1,388	8,594	8,680	274
Northern Territory .. .. .	927	1,119	622	2,668	2,685	85
A. C. Territory .. .. .	1,471	1,785	469	3,725	3,764	118
Abroad .. .. .	51	18	3	72	72	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>105,305</b>	<b>126,179</b>	<b>38,568</b>	<b>270,052</b>	<b>272,895</b>	<b>8,554</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

*Child Endowment*—Child endowment is payable by the Commonwealth Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 21 years. The weekly rates are: 50c for the first child under 16 in a family; \$1 for the second; \$2 for the third; \$2.25 for the fourth; with increases of 25c for each additional child under 16. For each full-time student the rate is \$1.50. There is no means test.

The number of endowed children and the amounts paid in each State are shown in the next table.



CHILD ENDOWMENT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1971<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Endowed children under 16 years <sup>2</sup>			Student children 16 years and over <sup>3</sup>			Amount paid 1970-71 <sup>4</sup>
	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	636,912	1,355,950	297.3	73,126	80,144	17.6	67,961
Victoria ..	500,385	1,090,447	313.7	66,874	74,497	21.4	55,924
Queensland ..	251,805	570,859	315.6	15,946	17,723	9.8	29,199
South Australia	168,289	361,652	309.8	20,118	21,869	18.7	18,284
Western Australia	147,507	329,671	326.2	12,316	13,449	13.3	16,423
Tasmania ..	57,100	129,322	332.2	5,005	5,514	14.2	6,686
N. Territory ..	13,034	31,103	378.4	552	614	7.5	1,485
A. C. Territory	22,343	49,123	357.5	3,043	3,469	25.2	2,451
Abroad ..	253	527	..	19	22	..	54
Total ..	1,797,628	3,918,654	310.2	196,999	217,301	17.2	198,467

<sup>1</sup> The Queensland figures for 1970 were: 245,418; 561,604; 312.1; 16,678; 18,352; 10.2; and \$32,471(000); respectively. <sup>2</sup> Excluding claims covering 19,248 endowed children in 469 approved institutions. <sup>3</sup> Excluding 727 student children in 124 institutions. <sup>4</sup> Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

*Assistance to Families*—The State Government provides assistance to families either in the form of a weekly allowance for each child in needy families, or in the form of payments up to widow's pension levels to deserted wives, de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. Such assistance is chiefly administered through the Children's Services Department. At 30 June 1970 there were 3,029 recipients with 5,434 children, while at 30 June, 1971, there were 2,863 recipients with 6,061 children. Total expenditure on such assistance by the Department was \$1.4m in 1969-70 and \$1.7m in 1970-71. Of these amounts, the Commonwealth reimbursed \$425,771 and \$644,741 respectively in the two years.

*Rehabilitation Service*—Since 1948, the Commonwealth Government has provided a rehabilitation service for invalid pensioners and others whose disabilities are remediable, and who have reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation within three years. With the aim of restoring disabled persons to independence and usefulness, the service provides the necessary treatment and training together with books, tools, and equipment.

During treatment payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance, which is equivalent to an invalid or widow's pension, plus a training allowance of \$4 a week. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence, including those of an authorised attendant, incurred in connection with treatment, training, attendance for an interview, or for medical examination may also be paid.

*Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners*—In 1968, the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme to help widow pensioners to acquire vocational skills which will enable them to undertake gainful employment. Training may take the form of refresher courses or may involve training for new skills. During training the widow continues to receive her pension for as long as she remains eligible. In addition to her pension, she may qualify for a training allowance of \$4 a week and a living-away-from-home allowance of \$5 a week. The cost of tuition fees and fares may also be met.

Details for five years of the numbers of persons referred to the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service, those accepted for rehabilitation, and those subsequently placed in employment, are shown in the next table, together with details relating to the first three years of operation of the widows vocational training scheme.

Cases referred include many who are not eligible for either treatment or training due mainly to gross disabilities, and others who find suitable employment before training can be commenced.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cases referred	Accepted for rehabilitation	Placed in employment	Expenditure <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Rehabilitation Service</i>				
1966-67	3,220	220	162	273,154
1967-68	3,420	249	191	284,329
1968-69	3,450	256	177	320,841
1969-70	3,371	328	249	347,867
1970-71	4,215	333	283	431,275
<i>Widows Vocational Training Scheme</i>				
1968-69	386	177	16	19,713
1969-70	388	172	85	44,097
1970-71	449	216	110	39,428

<sup>1</sup> Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

8 ABORIGINES

*Aborigines and the Constitution*—In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were practical difficulties in counting the Aborigines. They were dispersed and nomadic; and communications in inland Australia, where any existed, were poor. The Constitution excluded Aborigines from enumeration in the Australian population. On 27 May 1967, a referendum to alter the Constitution was given the necessary majority in a majority of States. The effect of the amendment was to repeal Section 127, which had excluded Aborigines from counts of the population of the Commonwealth, and to delete from paragraph (xxvi) of Section 51 the words "other than the aboriginal race in any State", thus empowering the Government to make special legislative provision for Aborigines. Following the referendum, the Commonwealth Government established an Office of Aboriginal Affairs.

Of all the States, Queensland has the second highest number of Aborigines (persons having 50 per cent or more of aboriginal blood). The percentages of the total number of Aborigines in Australia, recorded at the Census of 30 June 1966 in each State and Territory, being as follows: New South Wales, 17.72; Victoria, 2.23; Queensland, 23.69; South Australia, 6.86; Western Australia, 22.99; Tasmania, 0.06; Northern Territory, 26.33; and Australian Capital Territory, 0.12.

The next table shows the numbers of persons of 50 per cent or more aboriginal blood recorded in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1947, 1961, and 1966. The total number of Aborigines in Australia has increased during the period, the large decrease shown in 1941 being due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

	At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia <sup>1</sup>
1921 ..		6,185	586	17,104	2,420	27,547	17,809	71,836
1931 ..		9,367	606	17,706	3,349	26,507	20,380	77,915
1941 ..		10,616	775	15,428 <sup>2</sup>	5,018	26,116	14,488	72,811 <sup>1</sup>
1947 ..		11,560	1,277	16,311 <sup>2</sup>	5,122	26,234	15,147	75,965 <sup>2</sup>
1961 ..		14,716	1,796	19,696 <sup>2</sup>	4,884	18,276 <sup>2</sup>	19,704 <sup>2</sup>	79,253 <sup>2</sup>
1966 ..		14,219	1,790	19,003 <sup>2</sup>	5,505	18,439	21,119	80,207 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Torres Strait Islanders. <sup>3</sup> Including an estimated number out of contact at Census: 2,000 in Western Australia and 1,944 in Northern Territory.

In Queensland, legislation to assist Aborigines was amended by *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Act of 1965*, to further promote the well-being and progressive development of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. This Act, amended in 1967, virtually removes all restrictive measures of administration from the people, but at the same time provides for assistance and protection where needed.

A growing awareness of the responsibility for preserving aboriginal relics has led to State legislation in the form of *The Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act of 1967*. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the State which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of, such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

At 30 June 1971 there were nine aboriginal or islander communities: Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda, including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek Reserves (via Rockhampton), Yarrabah (via Cairns), Edward River, Lockhart River, Mitchell River, Weipa, and Northern Peninsula Area embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point. There were also three hostels (at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa), controlled by the Government, and six communities managed by religious bodies. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were 16 island villages in Torres Strait as well as a hostel, and Torres Strait College at Thursday Island.

Details of the population on each of the 15 communities are given in the next table. In addition, there were about 22,000 persons living on country reserves or on Torres Strait islands.

## POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government community	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	Church community	30 June 1970	30 June 1971
Northern Peninsula ..	1,059	1,121	Brethren		
Weipa .. .. .	380	439	Doomadgee .. ..	635	665
Lockhart River .. ..	318	314	Lutheran		
Edward River .. ..	285	280	Bloomfield River .. ..	175	167
Mitchell River .. ..	637	678	Hope Vale .. ..	430	444
Yarrabah .. .. .	907	927	Presbyterian		
Palm Island .. ..	1,364	1,240	Aurukun .. .. .	679	679
Woorabinda <sup>1</sup> .. ..	433	440	Mornington Island .. ..	613	637
Cherbourg .. .. .	1,201	1,235	Roman Catholic		
			Hammond Island .. ..	166	162
Total .. .. .	6,584	6,674	Total .. .. .	2,698	2,754

<sup>1</sup> Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

Education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 24 government schools with a total enrolment of 2,321 in 1970, and 23 with an enrolment of 2,281 in 1971, as well as in 7 non-government (church) schools with total enrolments of 814 in 1970 and 783 in 1971. Of the government schools mentioned above, 13, all in Torres Strait, were administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and, in 1971, there were 560 pupils attending them. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at State or private schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and islander population for the years ended 30 June 1970 and 1971 totalled \$4,007,723, and \$4,165,521, respectively, from revenue and \$675,093 and \$797,952, respectively, from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$1,285,963 in 1969-70 and \$1,490,513 in 1970-71. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, the Commonwealth provides grants to assist in the fields of housing, education, and health of Aborigines. Payments of \$1,450,000, \$2,055,000, and \$2,538,000 have been received by the Queensland Government for use in the years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71, respectively.



## • Chapter 7

# EDUCATION

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Legislation providing for compulsory education of children of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age was enacted in 1875 but was not proclaimed throughout Queensland until 1900. Since then the school leaving age has been raised to 14 years in 1910, and to 15 years in 1964.

Free and non-secular primary education in government schools was provided for a total enrolment of 33,645 in 230 schools in 1875, an enrolment of 108,070 in 911 schools in 1900, and an enrolment of 213,774 in 1,121 schools in 1971.

A uniform standard has been maintained between these schools and the denominational and private schools by a common system of government inspection.

Education for children in remote areas is catered for by the Correspondence School opened in 1922, and by the two-way radio School of the Air opened in north-western Queensland in 1960.

Secondary education was first fostered by the Government through the endowment and subsidy of Grammar Schools, and the provision of scholarships entitling the holders to free education at such schools. In 1912 State High Schools were introduced and in 1971 these numbered 106, while eight Grammar Schools were still functioning.

Technical education was originally provided at colleges connected with Schools of Art and endowed by the State. Since 1905 they have been controlled by the Education Department and are largely concerned with the training of apprentices and with adult craft education. In 1965 the first Institute of Technology was opened in Brisbane. This and other similar Institutes have taken over the higher level courses from the Technical Colleges, and now provide tertiary education of a generally less academic and more practical nature than the Universities. These Institutes, together with the Queensland Agricultural College and the Conservatorium of Music, became autonomous in 1971 under the general direction of a Board of Advanced Education.

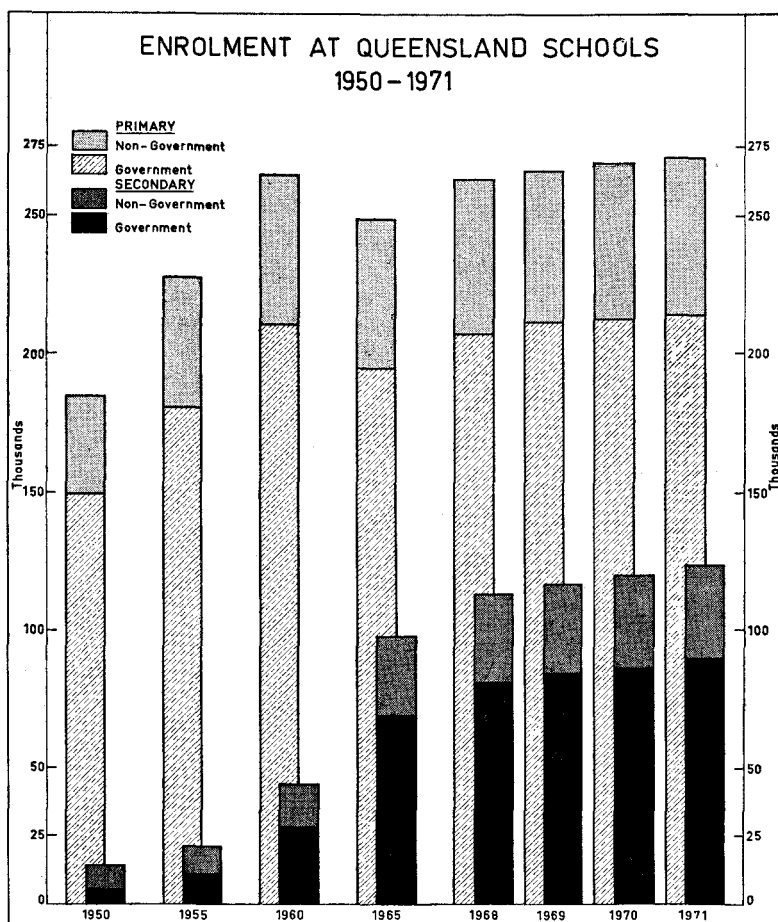
Of the two autonomous universities, the Queensland University in Brisbane was opened in 1911, and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, which had opened as a University College in 1961, became independent in 1970. A third university is planned to open in Brisbane in 1975.

*Government Expenditure on Education*—Including scholarships, tuition fees, assistance to non-government schools, etc., the State Government spent \$106,802,753 on schools during 1969-70, of which \$7,369,138 was provided by Commonwealth grants. In addition to this expenditure on schools, a further \$26,980,898 was spent on universities, institutes of technology, libraries, art galleries, and other cultural activities, of which \$10,882,568 was provided by Commonwealth grants.

## 2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; in 1900, 224; and in 1971, 215. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as an increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

Government and non-government schools provide both primary and secondary level classes, and the next diagram shows enrolments at Queensland schools for selected years since 1950.



Of the 1,573 schools open in Queensland on 1 August 1971, 1,228, or 78 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 392,883 pupils enrolled on that date, 302,164, or 77 per cent, attended government schools. Particulars of government and private schools for the years 1970 and 1971 are given in the next table.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1970 AND 1971

Type	1970			1971		
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolment	Schools	Teachers	Enrolment
<b>Government primary</b>						
State .. .. .	1,089	7,417	206,659	1,077	7,547	208,460
Correspondence .. ..	1	67	1,986	1	59	1,795
Special .. .. .	24	276	2,637	30	326	2,959
Native <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	17	77	923	13	60	560
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>1,131</i>	<i>7,837</i>	<i>212,205</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>7,992</i>	<i>213,774</i>
<b>Other primary</b>						
Grammar .. .. .	3 <sup>2</sup>	4	90	3 <sup>2</sup>	4	87
Other .. .. .	278	1,680	55,353	277	1,714	55,486
Mission .. .. .	6	32	806	6	31	779
Special .. .. .	1	1	28	1	1	16
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>285</i>	<i>1,717</i>	<i>56,277</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>56,368</i>
<b>Total primary</b> ..	<b>1,416</b>	<b>9,554</b>	<b>268,482</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>9,742</b>	<b>270,142</b>
<b>Government secondary</b>						
High .. .. .	104	4,354	75,358	106	4,755	78,032
Departments .. ..	118 <sup>3</sup>			7,066		
Correspondence .. ..	1	59	3,176	1	68	3,132
Special .. .. .	4 <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	84	5 <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	96
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>105</i>	<i>4,413</i>	<i>85,684</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>4,823</i>	<i>88,390</i>
<b>Other secondary</b>						
Grammar .. .. .	8	182	4,067	8	200	4,166
Other .. .. .	118 <sup>3</sup>	1,268	29,504	116 <sup>3</sup>	1,308	30,181
Mission .. .. .	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	8	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	4
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>57</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>33,579</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1,508</i>	<i>34,351</i>
<b>Total secondary</b> ..	<b>162</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>119,263</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>122,741</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,578</b>	<b>15,417<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>387,745</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>16,073<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>392,883</b>

<sup>1</sup> Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. <sup>2</sup> Attached to other schools and excluded from the total.

<sup>3</sup> Including 69 in 1970 and 63 in 1971 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total. <sup>4</sup> Including 721 and 792 part-time teachers in 1970 and 1971, respectively, with corresponding full-time equivalents of 182 and 204.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year <sup>1</sup>	Schools		Teachers <sup>2</sup>		Enrolment			Government expenditure on schools <sup>3</sup>
	Govt	Other	Govt	Other	Govt	Other	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	38,991
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	44,088
1964 ..	1,379	350	9,877	3,011	259,560	81,023	340,583	50,556 <sub>r</sub>
1965 ..	1,336	350	10,012	3,035	263,967	83,413	347,380	51,260 <sub>r</sub>
1966 ..	1,321	346	10,314	3,217	272,055	85,521	357,576	58,663 <sub>r</sub>
1967 ..	1,307	342	10,737	3,308	281,457	86,928	368,385	62,895 <sub>r</sub>
1968 ..	1,264	342	11,401	3,486	287,534	88,207	375,741	71,750 <sub>r</sub>
1969 ..	1,248	342	11,520	3,536	294,186	89,048	383,234	89,985 <sub>r</sub>
1970 ..	1,236	342	12,251	3,887	297,889	89,856	387,745	106,803
1971 ..	1,228	345	12,818	4,047	302,164	90,719	392,883	n

<sup>1</sup> At 1 August. <sup>2</sup> Including part-time teachers. <sup>3</sup> For year ended 30 June of year shown. Including allowances and subsidies to private schools and Commonwealth grants. n Not yet available. r Revised since last issue.

The next two tables show the numbers, by age, of full-time scholars attending all government and private schools.

## AGES OF SCHOLARS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Age, at 1 August	1970			1971			
	Govt	Other	Total	Govt	Other	Total	
<b>MALES</b>							
Under 6 .. .. .	7,672	2,046	9,718	7,654	2,105	9,759	
6 .. .. .	14,752	3,744	18,496	14,041	3,616	17,657	
7 .. .. .	15,019	3,737	18,756	15,008	3,695	18,703	
8 .. .. .	15,338	3,822	19,160	15,377	3,688	19,065	
9 .. .. .	15,399	3,818	19,217	15,718	3,819	19,537	
10 .. .. .	15,147	3,892	19,039	15,471	3,908	19,379	
11 .. .. .	14,600	3,830	18,430	15,239	3,925	19,164	
12 .. .. .	13,994	4,045	18,039	14,484	4,323	18,807	
13 .. .. .	13,439	4,342	17,781	13,881	4,305	18,186	
14 .. .. .	13,006	4,037	17,043	13,184	4,264	17,448	
15 .. .. .	8,949	3,583	12,532	9,144	3,541	12,685	
16 .. .. .	4,259	2,397	6,656	4,472	2,629	7,101	
17 .. .. .	2,061	1,443	3,504	2,069	1,426	3,495	
18 .. .. .	597	358	955	587	363	950	
19 and over .. .. .	1,505	82	1,587	1,407	77	1,484	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>155,737</b>	<b>45,176</b>	<b>200,913</b>	<b>157,736</b>	<b>45,684</b>	<b>203,420</b>	
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Under 6 .. .. .	7,301	2,167	9,468	7,169	2,077	9,246	
6 .. .. .	13,788	3,757	17,545	13,183	3,699	16,882	
7 .. .. .	14,062	3,892	17,954	14,101	3,764	17,865	
8 .. .. .	14,442	3,831	18,273	14,309	3,828	18,137	
9 .. .. .	14,290	3,835	18,125	14,697	3,854	18,551	
10 .. .. .	13,903	3,878	17,781	14,297	3,901	18,198	
11 .. .. .	13,707	3,850	17,557	13,995	3,973	17,968	
12 .. .. .	13,142	4,275	17,417	13,585	4,385	17,970	
13 .. .. .	12,308	4,361	16,669	12,993	4,465	17,458	
14 .. .. .	11,766	4,237	16,003	12,236	4,287	16,523	
15 .. .. .	7,601	3,418	11,019	7,615	3,447	11,062	
16 .. .. .	3,232	2,030	5,262	3,520	2,219	5,739	
17 .. .. .	1,397	1,016	2,413	1,460	998	2,458	
18 .. .. .	255	117	372	235	120	355	
19 and over .. .. .	958	16	974	1,033	18	1,051	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>142,152</b>	<b>44,680</b>	<b>186,832</b>	<b>144,428</b>	<b>45,035</b>	<b>189,463</b>	
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Under 6 .. .. .	14,973	4,213	19,186	14,823	4,182	19,005	
6 .. .. .	28,540	7,501	36,041	27,224	7,315	34,539	
7 .. .. .	29,081	7,629	36,710	29,109	7,459	36,568	
8 .. .. .	29,780	7,653	37,433	29,686	7,516	37,202	
9 .. .. .	29,689	7,653	37,342	30,415	7,673	38,088	
10 .. .. .	29,050	7,770	36,820	29,768	7,809	37,577	
11 .. .. .	28,307	7,680	35,987	29,234	7,898	37,132	
12 .. .. .	27,136	8,320	35,456	28,069	8,708	36,777	
13 .. .. .	25,747	8,703	34,450	26,874	8,770	35,644	
14 .. .. .	24,772	8,274	33,046	25,420	8,551	33,971	
15 .. .. .	16,550	7,001	23,551	16,759	6,988	23,747	
16 .. .. .	7,491	4,427	11,918	7,992	4,848	12,840	
17 .. .. .	3,458	2,459	5,917	3,529	2,424	5,953	
18 .. .. .	852	475	1,327	822	483	1,305	
19 and over .. .. .	2,463	98	2,561	2,440	95	2,535	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>297,889</b>	<b>89,856</b>	<b>387,745</b>	<b>302,164</b>	<b>90,719</b>	<b>392,883</b>	

Ages of primary and secondary scholars in 1970 and 1971 are shown in the next table.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND

Age, at 1 August	Primary schools				Secondary schools			
	1970	1971		1970	1971			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 6 .. ..	19,186	9,759	9,246	19,005	..	..	..	..
6 .. .. .	36,041	17,657	16,882	34,539	..	..	..	..
7 .. .. .	36,710	18,703	17,865	36,568	..	..	..	..
8 .. .. .	37,433	19,065	18,137	37,202	..	..	..	..
9 .. .. .	37,342	19,537	18,551	38,088	..	..	..	..
10 .. .. .	36,820	19,379	18,198	37,577	..	..	..	..
11 .. .. .	35,903	19,127	17,934	37,061	84	37	34	71
12 .. .. .	22,779	12,600	11,444	24,044	12,677	6,207	6,526	12,733
13 .. .. .	4,691	2,711	1,940	4,651	29,759	15,475	15,518	30,993
14 .. .. .	1,183	687	381	1,068	31,863	16,761	16,142	32,903
15 .. .. .	260	138	100	238	23,291	12,547	10,962	23,509
16 .. .. .	45	16	20	36	11,873	7,085	5,719	12,804
17 .. .. .	3	3	4	7	5,914	3,492	2,454	5,946
18 .. .. .	2	2	2	4	1,325	948	353	1,301
19 and over ..	84	22	32	54	2,477	1,462	1,019	2,481
Total .. ..	268,482	139,406	130,736	270,142	119,263	64,014	58,727	122,741

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. At older ages, the approximate proportions of all children receiving full-time education in 1970 (with 1960 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 97 per cent (80); 15 years, 71 per cent (59); 16 years, 36 per cent (30); and 17 years, 18 per cent (14).

*Primary Education*—Tuition in government primary schools is free and text books are provided for the pupils' use. Curricula are set out in detail by the Education Department, but teachers are permitted to modify courses to suit local conditions. Fees are charged by private schools but the Government subsidises the cost by way of a per capita grant paid directly to each approved school for each pupil enrolled. Details are shown on page 149. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1971, there were 1,077 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 208,460 pupils.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country children to schools in larger centres. Extension of these services in recent years has permitted a number of small schools to be closed. Practical education for country children is also provided by departmental travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health, provide free treatment for school children.

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance from school. In 1971 its enrolment was 1,795.

Excluding Mission and Special Schools, there were at 1 August 1971, 214 private primary schools of which all but two were denominational. A

further 63 denominational schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 275 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 244 with a primary enrolment of 52,584; the Church of England authorities conducted 12 with an enrolment of 1,434; and other denominations conducted 19 with an enrolment of 1,352.

While most aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in State and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1971, 19 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 9 on Torres Strait Islands and 4 on Cape York Peninsula, with mainly primary enrolments of 560, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, while 6 controlled by church missions had primary enrolments of 779.

Special schools and classes have been established to provide education for physically and mentally handicapped children, or for those with impaired or defective faculties. Such schools are usually organised as independent educational facilities associated with normal schools or with hospitals and other health care establishments. On 1 August 1971 special schools numbered 30 government and one non-government, with 2,975 pupils enrolled in primary grades.

*Secondary Education*—Progression from primary to secondary schooling is usually automatic and occurs generally when students are about 12 to 13 years of age. Full secondary schooling extends over 5 years, terminating at grade 12, when students may obtain a Senior Certificate. These certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations, and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students may terminate their formal education on reaching the age of 15 years. Those completing grade 10, i.e. 3 years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment.

This system replaces the previous system of a Junior Public Examination at grade 10, abolished in 1970, and a Senior (Matriculation) Examination at grade 12, to be abolished after 1972.

Tuition in State secondary schools is free at all stages to Queensland pupils. Students coming from overseas specifically to study in Queensland are required to pay tuition fees. Fees are charged at non-State secondary schools, but to assist parents in payment of these the Government subsidises costs by way of per capita grants paid directly to each approved school.

Details of Government assistance to pupils, their parents, and the schools are given on page 149.

At 1 August 1971 there were 106 State high schools with 78,032 pupils enrolled, and 118 secondary departments attached to State primary or special schools with 7,226 pupils. These schools are co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. The establishment of Grammar schools was the first attempt within the State to make provision for secondary education. These schools are conducted under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*. They are controlled by boards of trustees and operate under subsidy from the State. The secondary enrolment at the eight Grammar schools (four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational) was 4,166 in 1971.

There were 51 denominational and two undenominational secondary schools as well as the 63 denominational schools which had both primary

and secondary students in 1970. Of the 114 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 93 with a secondary enrolment of 22,561; the Church of England 12 with 4,236; and other denominations 9 with 3,135 secondary pupils.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition to students unable to attend an established secondary school. Tuition is provided in all secondary subjects up to grade 12. In 1971 the enrolment was 3,132.

Evening classes are conducted at three centres in Brisbane to enable students to study secondary subjects on a part-time basis.

*Comparative Enrolments*—The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from grade 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students have been omitted throughout. Tertiary institutions comprise universities, teachers' colleges, and colleges of advanced education.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS  
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Grade 10		Grade 12			Tertiary		
Year	Enrolments	Year	Enrolments	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year enrolments	Proportion of column 4
1961	18,062	1963	5,354	29.6	1964	2,962	55.3
1962	21,795	1964	6,453	29.6	1965	3,079	47.7
1963	20,207	1965	6,158	30.5	1966	3,241	52.6
1964	21,284	1966	6,609	31.1	1967	3,401	51.5
1965	22,939	1967	7,591	33.1	1968	3,807	50.2
1966	23,963	1968	7,934	33.1	1969	4,116	51.9
1967	26,228	1969	8,672	33.1	1970	4,519	52.1
1968	27,484	1970	9,185	33.4	1971	4,756	51.7
1969	27,921	1971	9,683	34.7	..	..	..
1970	28,719	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	29,457	..	..	..	..	..	..

From the figures shown, which exclude part-time tertiary students, it will be seen that, broadly speaking, of grade 10 students, approximately one-third proceed to grade 12, and about one-sixth enter into full-time tertiary study.

*Migrant Education*—The Department of Education provides tuition both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio lessons and recordings. A total of 62 classes operated during 1970, 40 in Brisbane and 22 in country centres, with an aggregate attendance of about 760 students. Correspondence lessons were provided for 512 students.

### 3 SUB-TERTIARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Specialised career training at sub-tertiary level (i.e. requiring only partial completion of the general secondary schooling as a necessary

entrance qualification) is provided by a number of institutions, some of which also offer tertiary courses.

Technical colleges provide training, particularly for the State's apprentices. Five are situated in Brisbane and nine in large provincial cities. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to fifty miles from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. In addition, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses, and some offer selected tertiary courses.

The Rural Training School at Longreach is controlled by a local board of trustees and is financed by Government funds. Designed to help train Queensland's future sheep pastoralists, it offers a two-year residential course. A second school was opened at Emerald in 1971 and is concentrating on training for the beef cattle industry.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in the above types of institutions at 1 August 1969 and 1970.

ENROLMENTS IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1969 AND 1970

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1 AUGUST 1969								
Technical colleges <sup>1</sup> ..	14	132	581	13,840	2,334	13,972	2,915	16,887
Technical correspondence school <sup>2</sup> ..	1	..	..	7,394	823	7,394	823	8,217
Rural training school	1	93	..	..	..	93	..	93
Institutes of technology .. ..	3	273	90	1,417	140	1,690	230	1,920
Agricultural college	1	276	..	10	..	286	..	286
Conservatorium of music .. ..	1	2	7	75	188	77	195	272
Total .. ..	21	776	678	22,736	3,485	23,512	4,163	27,675
1 AUGUST 1970								
Technical colleges <sup>1</sup> ..	14	217	737	13,688	2,283	13,905	3,020	16,925
Technical correspondence school <sup>2</sup> ..	1	..	..	6,967	701	6,967	701	7,668
Rural training school	1	92	..	..	..	92	..	92
Institutes of technology .. ..	3	233	85	1,460	148	1,693	233	1,926
Agricultural college	1	215	..	6	..	221	..	221
Conservatorium of music .. ..	1	5	1	97	186	102	187	289
Total .. ..	21	762	823	22,218	3,318	22,980	4,141	27,121

<sup>1</sup> Enrolments include 85 full-time male and 10,356 part-time male and 548 part-time female apprentices in 1969, and 83 full-time male and 10,522 part-time male and 570 part-time female apprentices in 1970. <sup>2</sup> Enrolments include 4,871 male and 573 female apprentices in 1969, and 4,818 male and 507 female apprentices in 1970.



In addition, sub-tertiary certificate courses are provided at certain colleges of advanced education including the Institutes of Technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba and the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton, while single subject tuition is available at the Conservatorium of Music in Brisbane. Entry to certificate courses is generally at Junior standard.

#### 4 COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Colleges of advanced education provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and practical method than in the universities. There are five colleges, each with a governing council, constituted under the *Education Act 1964-1970*. Autonomy was granted to the colleges on 25 June 1971.

The college councils are directly responsible to the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970 to report on, co-ordinate, confer, and collaborate with other statutory bodies and councils of the colleges on planning, allocation of funds, fields of study, awards, fees, etc.

Funds to meet the recurrent expenditure of the Board and colleges are mainly provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. Commonwealth grants for approved tertiary courses are paid in accordance with the *States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1969-1970*, and, subject to a maximum annual amount, are in the proportion of \$1 to \$1.85 collected by way of State contributions and students' fees. Total expenditure during 1970-71 amounted to \$6,103,998, of which Commonwealth grants of \$1,566,939 and \$1,080,166 were received for recurrent and capital expenditure, respectively.

*Institutes of Technology*—The Government has established institutes at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Diploma courses are offered at tertiary level and cover a wide variety of fields in architecture, commerce, engineering, and science. They are orientated towards specific training for industry. Senior examination standard is required for entry to diploma courses. Sub-tertiary technical courses are also offered. The establishments at Rockhampton and Toowoomba have been renamed the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education, respectively.

*The Queensland Agricultural College*—This college, situated at Lawes near Gatton, offers tertiary level diploma courses in rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are offered in similar fields.

*The Conservatorium of Music*—This college has been established to provide instruction in all branches of music. Full-time courses are available leading to examinations for diplomas. The courses provide three categories of training for a career as (i) a teacher of instrumental music or the theory of music; (ii) as a performer, orchestral player, or in opera and recital work; and (iii) as a teacher of music in schools. Facilities are also provided for non-diploma students to take single subjects.

*Teachers' Colleges*—In 1971 there were four government colleges (three in Brisbane and one in Townsville) and two non-government colleges including the Kindergarten Teachers' College. Two of the government colleges opened during 1969. Attainment of Senior standard is a

pre-requisite for entry to teachers' colleges. The present two-year course is being phased out and from 1973 all teachers graduating from government colleges will have completed at least three years training. Most of the students attending the government colleges are holders of Education Department Scholarships, although persons who have the necessary entry qualifications may enrol as private students.

A Board of Teacher Education was constituted under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education, and co-operating with the councils of colleges of advanced education where applicable.

*Technical Colleges*—Selected tertiary training is provided at centres where institute of technology facilities are not available.

The next table shows the enrolments in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions at 1 August 1969 and 1970.

ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1969 AND 1970

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1 AUGUST 1969								
Teachers' colleges ..	4	653	2,217	..	..	653	2,217	2,870
Institutes of technology ..	3	801	90	1,583	64	2,384	154	2,538
Agricultural college ..	1	124	5	..	..	124	5	129
Conservatorium of music ..	1	9	30	3	7	12	37	49
Technical colleges ..	2	22	30	24	9	46	39	85
Total ..	11	1,609	2,372	1,610	80	3,219	2,452	5,671
1 AUGUST 1970								
Teachers' colleges ..	4	760	2,326	..	..	760	2,326	3,086
Institutes of technology ..	3	993	128	1,762	76	2,755	204	2,959
Agricultural college ..	1	195	11	..	..	195	11	206
Conservatorium of music ..	1	5	46	3	8	8	54	62
Technical colleges ..	2	10	26	20	9	30	35	65
Total ..	11	1,963	2,537	1,785	93	3,748	2,630	6,378

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education at 1 August 1969 and 1970. As some staff members lecture in subjects for both course levels, separate details by level of course are not available.

STAFF: TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) AND SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT  
GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1969 AND 1970

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1 AUGUST 1969								
Teachers' colleges ..	4	111	58	1	6	112	64	176
Institutes of technology .. ..	3	216	15	534	43	750	58	808
Agricultural college	1	55	..	4	..	59	..	59
Conservatorium of music .. ..	1	5	2	17	11	22	13	35
Technical colleges <sup>1</sup> ..	15	360	46	486	97	846	143	989
Rural training school	1	11	..	2	..	13	..	13
Total .. ..	25	758	121	1,044	157	1,802	278	2,080
1 AUGUST 1970								
Teachers' colleges ..	4	137	71	2	3	139	74	213
Institutes of technology .. ..	3	222	14	384	29	606	43	649
Agricultural college	1	63	..	2	..	65	..	65
Conservatorium of music .. ..	1	6	2	18	11	24	13	37
Technical colleges <sup>1</sup> ..	15	389	52	511	82	900	134	1,034
Rural training school	1	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total .. ..	25	828	139	917	125	1,745	264	2,009

<sup>1</sup> Including the Technical Correspondence School.

## 5 UNIVERSITIES

There are two universities in Queensland, the University of Queensland situated in Brisbane, established in 1909, and the James Cook University of North Queensland situated in Townsville, established in 1970.

A third university, the Griffith University, is being planned for a site at Mount Gravatt in Brisbane. Controlling committees have been appointed, course planning is proceeding, and the first students are expected to be enrolled in 1975.

*University of Queensland*—The governing body of the University is a Senate of 33 members. There are 12 faculties offering degree courses in agricultural science, applied science, architecture, arts, arts/law, arts/social work, commerce, dental science, divinity, economics, education, engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining), forestry science, law, medical science, medicine/surgery, music, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, science, social work, speech therapy, surveying, and veterinary science.

In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the number of students seeking post-graduate qualifications in such fields as agricultural extension, automatic computing, education, information processing, urban studies, tropical agronomy, and tropical veterinary science.

Five residential colleges for men, three for women, and two co-educational provide accommodation for 1,103 men and 525 women.

*James Cook University of North Queensland*—This University was formerly the University College of Townsville, established in 1961 by the University of Queensland to provide residents of the northern part of the State with an opportunity of undertaking full-time university studies in their own area. The initial enrolment was 92 full-time and 88 part-time students, and since then these figures have grown steadily and in 1970 and 1971 there were 703 and 907 full-time and 508 and 557 part-time students enrolled, respectively.

The governing body is the Council which was initially constituted in 1970 when autonomy was granted. Membership consists of three appointed *ex officio* and 18 others who are appointed or elected by the State Government, Convocation, the Academic Board, the permanent academic staff, the Staff Association, the Union, and the Council itself.

In 1971 there were five faculties with 15 academic departments offering degree courses in arts, commerce, economics, education, engineering, engineering science, letters, and science. Four colleges and two halls of residence provide accommodation for 516 undergraduates.

The progress of the universities in recent years is shown below.

## UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff <sup>1</sup>		Students <sup>2</sup>			Receipts <sup>3</sup>			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment aid <sup>4</sup>	Students' fees etc.	From founda-tions and bequests <sup>5</sup>	From all sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1962	41	539	4,402	3,575	2,530	5,180	1,438	1,279	7,976
1963	41	555	4,920	4,049	2,497	5,925	1,605	663	8,367
1964	47	618	5,606	4,330	2,488	6,525	1,927	1,410	10,092
1965	54	673	6,238	4,773	2,570	8,427	2,424	1,633	12,748
1966	65	740	6,814	5,293	2,714	9,027	2,667	2,327	14,425
1967	69	807	7,299	5,245	2,709	11,464	3,095	1,947	16,985
1968	79	849	7,313	5,361	2,643	12,171	3,517	2,559	18,596
1969	82	898	7,688	5,537	2,548	13,697	3,643	2,235	20,099 <sup>6</sup>
1970	86	937	8,313	5,990	3,281	15,901	4,528	2,830	23,159 <sup>6s</sup>
1971	90	991	9,117	6,357	3,475	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

<sup>1</sup> Part-time staff provided 88,500 and 81,300 hours of tuition in 1970 and 1971, respectively. <sup>2</sup> Excluding students attending Extension Lectures. <sup>3</sup> Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$2,197,470 and \$3,096,172 in 1969 and 1970, respectively. <sup>4</sup> Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. <sup>5</sup> Excluding capital of new foundations. <sup>6</sup> Excluding \$42,933 for Griffith University in 1969 and \$5,127 in 1970. *n* Not yet available. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

In 1971, 7,643 students (40 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 4,555 (24 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 105 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1957 to 1971, the number of Higher Doctorate degree candidates rose from three to 34, and those for Ph.D. increased from 39 to 527. In the same period the number of Master's

and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 73 to 707 and post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 218. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

UNIVERSITIES: ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, QUEENSLAND, 1969 AND 1970

Course	New enrolments		Total enrolments				Degrees conferred <sup>1</sup>		
	1969	1970	1969	1970			1969	1970	
				Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
Higher Degree									
Higher Doctorate ..	7	14	31	35	1	36	4	6	..
Ph.D. ... ..	122	118	470	418	65	483	44	49	8
Master Degree ..	136	179	433	450	80	530	65	56	12
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>20</b>
Master's Qualifying ..	..	..	165	143	34	177	..	..	..
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	152	155	63	218	136	106	18
Bachelor Degree									
Arts .. .. .	954	1,143	3,880	1,707	2,754	4,461	396	167	269
Arts/divinity .. ..	4	6	23	29	3	32	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Arts/law .. .. .	77	88	205	177	58	235	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Arts/social work <sup>3</sup> ..	12	9	60	13	44	57	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Divinity .. .. .	6	27	55	80	11	91	7	17	1
Social work <sup>3</sup> .. ..	71	83	281	75	227	302	42	7	44
Education .. .. .	184	363	1,674	1,420	639	2,059	121	112	25
Music .. .. .	12	14	31	12	32	44	..	1	..
Law .. .. .	78	61	463	402	64	466	37	37	4
Commerce .. .. .	206	301	1,018	1,070	132	1,202	98	103	12
Commerce/law .. ..	2	..	3	..	..	..	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>
Economics .. .. .	221	270	1,069	1,188	139	1,327	80	117	10
Medicine/surgery ..	211	197	972	750	240	990	153	107	32
Occupational therapy	21	22	48	1	65	66	..	..	2
Pharmacy .. .. .	46	48	208	98	72	170	65	47	29
Physiotherapy .. ..	26	33	113	6	122	128	8	..	36
Speech therapy .. ..	27	18	72	1	80	81	..	..	15
Dental science .. ..	31	25	204	179	10	189	41	36	5
Science .. .. .	425	496	1,598	1,284	456	1,740	265	185	91
Applied science .. ..	12	32	30	39	3	42	..	4	..
Medical science .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Engineering .. .. .	283	282	859	896	14	910	123	139	2
Surveying .. .. .	9	11	54	53	..	53	9	10	..
Architecture .. .. .	33	35	231	197	14	211	20	21	..
Agricultural science ..	64	64	215	181	39	220	48	41	1
Forestry science .. ..	7	13	9	16	..	16	..	..	..
Veterinary science ..	81	77	418	347	54	401	60	55	9
<b>Total<sup>4</sup> .. .. .</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>13,795</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>15,493</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>587</b>
Post-graduate diploma ..	..	..	244	186	123	309	170	81	96
Sub-graduate diploma ..	..	..	174	70	31	101	92	29	29
Certificate .. .. .	..	..	74	20	17	37	185	97	62
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	235	138	62	200	..	..	..
<b>All courses .. ..</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>15,773</b>	<b>11,836</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>17,584</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>812</b>
University of Queensland	3,040	3,504	14,919	10,986	5,387	16,373	2,226	1,588	790
James Cook University	328	525	854	850	361	1,211	44	43	22

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30 June. Excluding honorary degrees. <sup>2</sup> Included in other categories according to the specific degree conferred. <sup>3</sup> Previously known as social studies. <sup>4</sup> Including 159 in 1969 and 189 in 1970 who graduated with Honours.

## 6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many forms of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries awarded by private persons, societies, or institutions; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment programme in return for which the student is bonded to work for the employer or department; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Details given here apply only to government assistance for general educational purposes and available to all students attaining specified standards without bonding or other conditions pertaining to employment.

Queensland students are generally entitled to free tuition while attending government schools. For those enrolled in non-government schools, where fees are payable, the Department of Education makes a direct per capita special grant to the school. In 1972 this was \$45 and \$35 per annum for primary and secondary students, respectively. In addition, allowances of \$42 per student in grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$46 per student for those in grades 11 and 12, were paid direct to each school towards tuition fees.

All secondary students, including full-time students at technical colleges, receive a *text book allowance* which in 1972 was \$10 for those in grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$40 for those in grade 11 or at technical colleges.

*Remote area allowances* are payable to those students who are compelled to live away from home because they are not within daily travelling distance of a school. In 1972 the value of this allowance was \$160 per annum for the primary grades 6 and 7, \$200 per annum for the junior secondary grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$250 per annum for the senior secondary grades 11 and 12, and also for technical college students.

Further assistance has been provided since 1966 to those attending secondary schools or full-time technical colleges by way of *student allowances*. These allowances are subject to a means test and in 1972 were \$54 per annum for those living at home, and \$222 per annum for those living away from home. The holding of a Commonwealth Scholarship does not disqualify a student from receiving an allowance.

The Commonwealth Government has, since 1964, provided assistance in the form of secondary scholarships of two years' duration to students taking the final two years of secondary education or approved technical courses at Institutes of Technology, the Queensland Agricultural College, certain Technical Colleges, and the Rural Training School. The scholarships are awarded on the results of a special scholarship examination prepared by the Australian Council of Educational Research, together with school estimates of each candidate's potential. Benefits comprised, in 1972, a living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50 per annum, and an allowance of up to \$150 for tuition, examination, and service fees.

*University and Advanced Education Scholarships*—Since the opening of the University of Queensland in 1911, the State Government has awarded Open Scholarships to the Universities each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships, which provide for free tuition, are tenable for the normal duration of the student's course. In 1971, 25 such scholarships were granted, giving an allowance of \$78 per annum to those living at home and \$156 to those living away from home.

Since 1951 the Commonwealth Government has offered university scholarships each year, more than 1,000 being available in Queensland in 1971. All compulsory fees are paid on behalf of the student. Open Entrance Scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on results of the Matriculation Examination. Mature Age Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the student's whole educational record to persons 25 years and over. Additional Later Year Scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

Open Entrance and Later Year Scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only. Scholarship holders under 25 years of age may be paid a living allowance subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance in 1972 was \$700 for a student living at home and \$1,100 for one living away from home. A special rate of living allowance and a separate means test are applied to students over 25 years of age, married students, orphans, wards and ex-wards of the State, and other students who can establish that they have maintained themselves independently of their parents for three years. The maximum living allowance payable to such students is \$21.15 per week depending upon the marital status of the student. An allowance of up to \$3.90 per week is also payable for a dependent wife and, provided the student is receiving a living allowance, an allowance of \$1.50 per week for each child.

Students taking approved tertiary courses at approved Colleges of Advanced Education, Technical Colleges, and several other institutions are eligible for Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships with benefits and conditions similar to those for Open Entrance Scholarships.

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The benefits comprise a living allowance without means test and payment of university fees.

*Aboriginal Study Grants*—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Commonwealth Government offers study grants non-competitively to aboriginal students who qualify for entrance to a wide range of educational institutions, such as universities, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and business colleges. These grants cover the cost of all course fees, an allowance for books and equipment, and a living allowance of \$1,100 per annum, irrespective of the means test.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1970, to encourage aboriginals to study at secondary schools. The provisions for eligibility are that the aboriginal student must be formally enrolled at a school, be aged at least 14 years and not more than 21 years on 1 January of the particular year, and be able to benefit by being at school. School fees are paid, and an allowance of \$200 per annum is given to cover costs of books and equipment. The student living at home receives a living allowance of \$240 per annum, rising to \$300 per annum for those in grades 11 and 12. In addition to this, a fortnightly allowance (\$3 to \$4) is given for "pocket money" to cover incidental expenses such as haircuts, entertainment, etc. For aboriginal students at secondary schools who must live away from their homes, the living allowance is increased to \$16 per week to cover costs of board.

## 7 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

*Libraries*—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Acts, 1943 to 1949*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of six members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923. This is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, etc. relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The Country Extension Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services at 30 June 1970 and 1971, respectively, were as follows: Main Reference Collection, 222,552 and 235,701 volumes and 13,846 and 14,140 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 27,771 and 29,058 volumes and 45,081 and 50,350 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 92,047 and 92,971 volumes; and numerous serial titles.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Twenty-three candidates qualified in 1970 and 22 in 1971.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there were at 30 June 1970 and 1971, respectively, 83 and 86 Local Authorities conducting 152 and 159 library services, of which 126 and 133 were free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1970, including the Brisbane Municipal Library, formerly known as the Brisbane School of Arts, which was established in 1849 and was transferred by agreement to the Council in 1965. Other services include a mobile library for outlying suburbs and a bookmobile for deliveries to handicapped persons. At 30 June 1970, 39,988 adult and 69,207 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 461,301. In the year ended 30 June 1970 the Council expended \$533,305, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$93,753.

Various Local Authority Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a



reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, accommodation, and equipment, with a maximum of \$8,000 to any library in any one year in respect of subsidy for accommodation.

For the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 the State Government granted \$802,519 and \$946,241, respectively, from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

*The Libraries Acts, 1943 to 1949*, provide for the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museums*—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1969-70 and 1970-71 was \$178,240 and \$207,489, respectively. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes of school children, and lectures and film displays are arranged for the public. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. The museum is on a site about 300 yards from where the *Endeavour* was beached for repairs. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

*Cultural Activities*—A Director of Cultural Activities was appointed by the State Government in 1968 to provide advice and information, and to act as a co-ordinator for the support of cultural activities throughout the State. In 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively, grants totalling \$258,074 and \$296,800 were made to 65 and 127 organisations in addition to subsidies of \$37,662 and \$62,338 towards a theatre building project. The grants in 1969-70 comprised about \$93,000 to 13 theatrical groups or projects; \$73,000 to 21 musical groups (orchestras, bands, operas, eisteddfodau, choirs, etc.); \$43,000 to 7 art groups and associations; \$39,000 to 3 ballet groups; and minor amounts to other groups and activities. Grants in 1970-71 comprised \$89,190 to 47 musical groups; \$59,250 to 28 drama groups; \$42,700 to 4 ballet and dance groups; \$7,885 to 24 art and craft groups and associations; and minor amounts to other groups and activities.

*The Queensland Theatre Company*—This company was constituted on 10 April 1970 to promote and encourage, amongst other things, the development and presentation of the arts to the theatre and encourage public interest and participation therein.

Financial assistance by way of grants amounting to \$50,000 was provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund during 1970. The Australian

Council for the Arts during the same period provided \$72,000 by way of subsidy for the 1970 and 1971 theatre seasons. A subsidy of \$4,000 was received in 1970 from the Australian Council of the Arts Special Projects Fund towards the costs incurred for a training school. Country tours are made in conjunction with the Arts Council.

*Art Gallery*—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronze sculptures by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists. In addition to an annual endowment of \$50,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively, amounted to \$56,938 and \$78,737. Acquisitions during these years cost \$36,400 and \$32,556.

*Science*—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Primary Industries, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the universities, which are also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in specific fields of scientific and medical research.

## • Chapter 8

# PUBLIC JUSTICE

## 1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

*Civil Jurisdiction*—The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and Lower Courts.

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

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

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally four District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to twelve by February 1969. Of these, ten are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and one to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$10,000 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than \$6,000 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. The jurisdiction,

unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$1,200 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$150 or more is involved.

*Criminal Jurisdiction*—Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of twelve. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary magistrates, and in some cases justices of the peace, have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Full Court of the Supreme Court or a single judge of the Supreme or District Court.

Generally the maximum term of imprisonment which a magistrate can impose is 6 months, but in certain cases, sentences of 12 months may be imposed. From 1 August 1970 the Courts were empowered to impose sentences of week-end detention up to a maximum of 26 week-ends.

Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1970*. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 21 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence by two justices of the peace. In the metropolitan and near country areas the Court is presided over by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

## 2 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local

knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Commonwealth and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 14 clubs and membership of 9,428.

### QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR</b>					
<i>Sworn-in personnel</i> .. .. .	2,910	2,933	3,022	3,085	3,051
General police (males) .. .. .	2,495	2,520	2,591	2,632	2,611
Detectives .. .. .	243	259	291	330	326
Plain clothes police .. .. .	152	136	118	96	84
Policewomen .. .. .	20	18	22	27	30
<i>Other police personnel</i> .. .. .	157	161	168	146	153
Probationaries .. .. .	38	42	49	28	49
Cadets .. .. .	108	108	108	108	97
Native trackers .. .. .	11	11	11	10	7
<i>Total police strength</i> .. .. .	3,067	3,094	3,190	3,231	3,204
Metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,543	1,570	1,603	1,630	1,679
Country .. .. .	1,524	1,524	1,587	1,601	1,525
<i>Public service staff</i> .. .. .	165	175	200	235	239
<i>Other civilian staff</i> <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	100	104	126	149	144
Clerks .. .. .	78	81	103	121	112
Driver's licence testing officers .. .. .	14	14	14	18	18
Others .. .. .	8	9	9	10	14
Population per sworn-in officer .. .. .	584	589	583	580	598

### CRIMINAL OFFENCES<sup>3</sup>

Total recorded .. .. .	40,748	44,297	49,772	54,384	61,572
Total cleared up .. .. .	16,345	18,577	20,769	21,249	20,968
<i>Per cent of "total recorded"</i> .. .. .	40	42	42	39	34
Offences committed by minors .. .. .	6,483	6,390	7,591	8,452	7,578
<i>Per cent of "total cleared up"</i> .. .. .	40	34	37	40	36
Number of minors involved .. .. .	4,935	5,407	6,157	6,026	5,757

### OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER<sup>4</sup>

Number recorded and cleared up .. .. .	33,324	31,955	31,732	34,687	33,268
--	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

### TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Convictions following summons or arrest</i> .. .. .	19,386	22,428	20,934	21,411	21,410
Metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	9,484	11,315	10,479	10,690	10,670
Country .. .. .	9,902	11,113	10,455	10,721	10,740
<i>Fines imposed by courts</i> .. .. .	\$ 626,800	709,787	975,575	1,075,362	1,123,100
Metropolitan <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	\$ 219,864	267,737	386,074	384,999	389,772
Country .. .. .	\$ 406,936	442,050	589,501	690,363	733,328
<i>Traffic offence notices</i> .. .. .					
Issued .. .. . No.	146,911	139,550	111,927	105,972	117,140
Amount paid .. .. . \$	1,185,808	1,140,613	907,136	855,638	1,006,756

<sup>1</sup> Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. <sup>2</sup> Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. <sup>3</sup> Recorded by Modus Operandi Section. <sup>4</sup> Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc.

## 3 PRISONS

During 1970-71 there were eight prisons in use in the State, only two of which, one at Brisbane and one at Thursday Island, held females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons with substantial developmental work in progress. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol, for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah are both minimum-security prisons.

## PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year <sup>1</sup>		Prisoners in confinement at end of year		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 mean population
1961-62 ..	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58
1962-63 ..	5	2	3,592	340	916	30	61
1963-64 ..	5	2	3,670	281	826	18	53
1964-65 ..	5	2	3,886	330	987	37	63
1965-66 ..	5	2	3,987	288	1,035	24	64
1966-67 ..	5	2	4,692	241	1,088	18	66
1967-68 ..	6	2	4,319	326	1,010	24	60
1968-69 ..	6	2	4,477	372	1,095	39	65
1969-70 ..	6	2	4,875	299	1,185	22	68
1970-71 ..	6	2	4,856	258	1,218	18	68

<sup>1</sup> Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement.

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the mean population in the various States at 30 June 1970 were as follows: New South Wales, 74; Victoria, 64; Queensland, 62; South Australia, 73; Western Australia, 121; and Tasmania, 87.

In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The Comptroller-General may also grant leave of absence to prisoners, not in excess of seven days, for compassionate reasons, medical treatment, or other approved purposes. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes and the Prisoners' Aid Societies assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1970 and 1971 they held 90 and 103 prisoners, respectively. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. The numbers of prisoners paroled in 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 44 and 40, respectively.

Generally, children under the age of 17 years convicted of offences are not committed to prison but to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. However, if the court is satisfied that a child is extremely uncontrollable, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed, at the discretion of the Director, in institutions controlled by the Government, in denominational homes approved by the Minister in charge of the Department as suitable detention centres, or under other custodial arrangements approved by the Director. Details of children under care and control are shown on page 127.

#### 4 CRIMINAL COURTS

*Higher Courts*—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and how they were dealt with, are shown below.

##### HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over <sup>1</sup>	Found insane	Acquitted	Other <sup>2</sup>
1969-70						
Murder .. .. .	4	2	2	1	3	..
Attempted murder .. .. .	..	3	..	2	1	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	25	2	9	..	14	4
Offences against females .. .. .	141	..	91	..	29	21
Other offences against the person .. .. .	203	15	147	..	51	20
Offences against property .. .. .	1,189	55	1,146	..	51	47
Other .. .. .	9	2	7	..	2	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>94</b>
1970-71						
Murder .. .. .	4	..	2	1	..	1
Attempted murder .. .. .	10	..	4	..	5	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	34	3	10	..	14	13
Offences against females .. .. .	194	..	165	1	18	10
Other offences against the person .. .. .	276	12	174	1	68	45
Offences against property .. .. .	1,460	45	1,363	1	77	64
Other .. .. .	11	1	9	..	3	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>134</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including admitted to probation.    <sup>2</sup> No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the ten years to 1969 are given in the next table. Comparison between the States should be made with caution due to the differing jurisdictions of the Higher Courts of the various States.

HIGHER<sup>1</sup> COURTS, AUSTRALIA: CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland <sup>2</sup>	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>3</sup>
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,530
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	238	270	7,349
1963 ..	2,907	1,946	1,187	745	313	293	7,498
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	259	172	6,783
1965 ..	2,900	1,618	1,201	713	315	170	7,078
1966 ..	3,201	1,725	1,330	738	302	204	7,625
1967 ..	3,126	1,786	1,279	707	357	254	7,643
1968 ..	3,254	1,790	1,160	692	507	243	7,646
1969 ..	3,609	1,689	1,610	712	518	292	8,618
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1969 ..	81	50	92	62	55	75	70

<sup>1</sup> Supreme, County, and District Courts. <sup>2</sup> Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown. <sup>3</sup> Including N.T. and A.C.T.

The next table shows, for the ten years to 1970-71, the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts. The numerous offences against property consist mainly of burglary and other forms of stealing from premises and illegally using motor vehicles. It should be noted that in these and the following Lower Courts statistics, a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

## HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Offences against females	Other against the person	Against property	Other	Total
1961-62 .. ..	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362
1962-63 .. ..	14	8	29	134	121	1,028	33	1,367
1963-64 .. ..	9	9	26	157	169	943	18	1,331
1964-65 .. ..	12	6	21	166	157	1,019	8	1,389
1965-66 .. ..	14	6	38	155	163	1,163	20	1,559
1966-67 .. ..	13	6	24	141	163	1,096	30	1,473
1967-68 .. ..	13	8	34	145	189	967	17	1,373
1968-69 .. ..	14	7	39	171	241	1,389	20	1,881
1969-70 .. ..	6	3	27	141	218	1,244	11	1,650
1970-71 .. ..	4	10	37	194	288	1,505	12	2,050

*Lower Courts*—A total of 56 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1970-71. The next table shows, for the ten years to 1970-71, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

Generally speaking, court appearances for drunkenness and breaches of road traffic and transport laws make up about three quarters of all cases



heard in Queensland. Cases of drunkenness have remained fairly steady at about 17 per 1,000 population for the ten years to 1970-71, but the rate of traffic offences has risen from 23 to 29 over the same period despite an increasing number of "on the spot" tickets dealt with by non-court action.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES<sup>1</sup>

Year	Assault	Stealing <sup>2</sup>	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws <sup>3</sup>	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1961-62 ..	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,777
1962-63 ..	697	4,992	28,995	2,729	38,588	11,736	87,737
1963-64 ..	725	4,622	31,135	2,674	46,913	11,809	97,878
1964-65 ..	737	5,003	29,388	2,840	61,540	14,060	113,568
1965-66 ..	740	5,810	29,223	3,176	57,580	15,214	111,743
1966-67 ..	855	5,658	29,949	3,375	41,114	14,204	95,155
1967-68 ..	872	5,268	28,682	3,273	47,537	14,414	100,046
1968-69 ..	812	5,466	28,593	3,139	53,642	15,723	107,375
1969-70 ..	895	6,204	31,687	3,000	54,445	14,572	110,803
1970-71 ..	1,001	6,279	30,429	2,839	52,816	17,519	110,883

<sup>1</sup> Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. <sup>2</sup> Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. <sup>3</sup> Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Total court appearances have increased from 52 per 1,000 population in 1961-62 to a rate of 61 in 1970-71. Charges for serious offences have remained at a fairly constant rate of about 5 per 1,000 population.

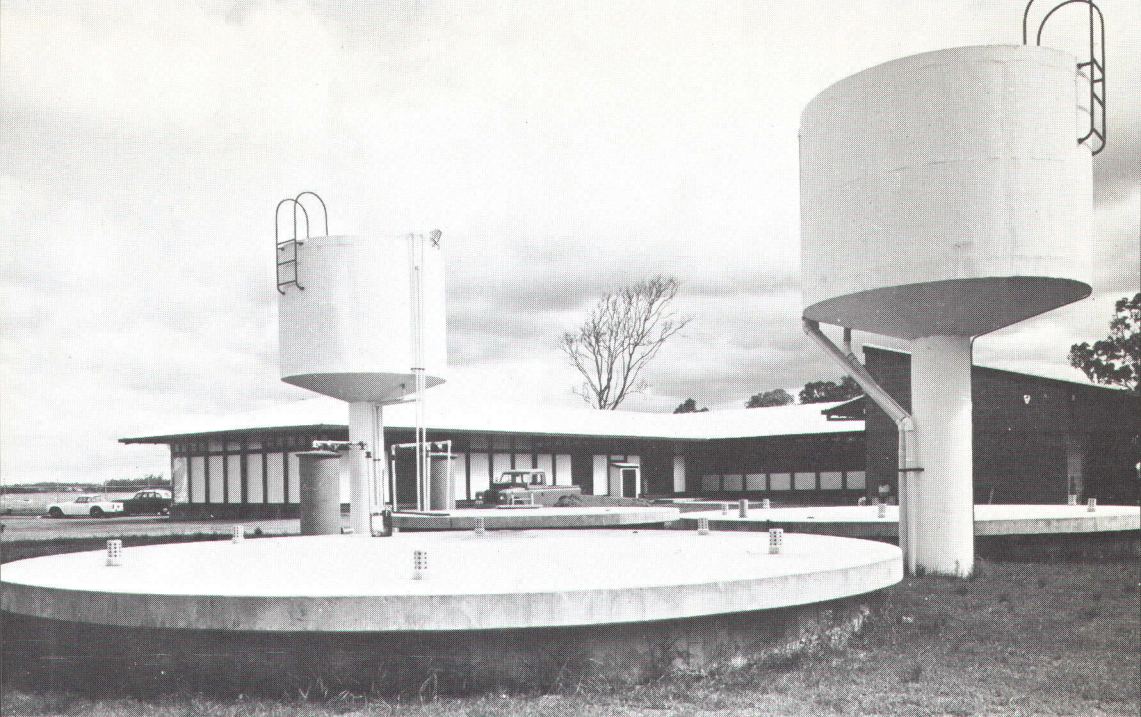
LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Brisbane ..	16,910	16,338	39,683	38,699	14,432	16,905	71,025	71,942
Moreton ..	725	468	3,651	3,943	1,616	1,725	5,992	6,136
Maryborough ..	1,449	1,302	1,174	1,063	997	1,222	3,620	3,587
Downs ..	889	718	2,158	2,122	1,077	1,002	4,124	3,842
Roma ..	648	503	317	252	476	303	1,441	1,058
South-Western ..	811	798	229	176	454	376	1,494	1,350
Rockhampton ..	1,842	1,696	1,880	1,772	1,163	1,424	4,885	4,892
Central-Western ..	659	624	258	200	322	342	1,239	1,166
Far-Western ..	219	232	39	22	112	59	370	313
Mackay ..	389	377	710	733	450	483	1,549	1,593
Townsville ..	2,346	2,128	1,904	1,464	1,229	1,376	5,479	4,968
Cairns ..	2,899	3,283	1,741	1,690	1,364	1,553	6,004	6,526
Peninsula ..	475	613	34	21	196	209	705	843
North-Western ..	1,426	1,349	667	659	783	659	2,876	2,667
Queensland ..	31,687	30,429	54,445	52,816	24,671	27,638	110,803	110,883

Over 70 per cent of the court cases involving traffic violations are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve over half of the defendants charged in this Division.

The next tables show the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.





SCIENCE—Chapter 7

East Coast Prawn Research Project,  
Fisheries Research Station, Deception Bay

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 9

Soil conservation

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*







Heading machines harvesting wheat,  
Darling Downs

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10

Picking oranges,  
Burnett district



Photos: Department of Primary Industries

Grapes, Stanthorpe



## LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED

Age group	Assaults		Offences against females	Other against the person	Stealing	Other against property	Drunkness	Other against good order	Drunk in charge of motor vehicle	Other traffic and transport laws	Other	Total
	..	..										
MALES CHARGED <sup>1</sup> , 1969-70												
Under 15	8	4	..	346	53	6	2	..	12	12	443	
15 to 19	191	52	102	2,187	529	1,655	718	312	594	268	6,608	
20 to 29	271	55	99	1,598	595	6,351	1,014	1,201	471	292	11,947	
30 to 39	101	12	19	552	292	6,212	320	698	135	128	8,469	
40 to 49	63	8	14	353	162	7,873	316	591	87	81	9,548	
50 to 59	34	..	8	132	54	4,887	163	311	40	32	5,661	
60 to 69	6	2	4	37	8	1,834	48	91	16	11	2,057	
70 & over	4	1	1	8	1	382	13	8	5	1	424	
Not stated	186	38	77	120	125	58	128	372	43,896	7,931	52,931	
Total	864	172	324	5,333	1,819	29,258	2,722	3,584	45,256	8,756	98,088	

FEMALES CHARGED <sup>1</sup> , 1969-70												
Age group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 15	..	..	..	25	2	..	1	..	1	..	29	
15 to 19	6	..	1	282	44	64	71	..	30	25	523	
20 to 29	7	..	5	207	44	561	111	12	16	26	989	
30 to 39	2	..	4	117	21	593	53	13	7	16	826	
40 to 49	4	..	..	127	12	743	23	6	6	9	930	
50 to 59	2	..	1	52	2	369	10	6	4	3	449	
60 to 69	..	..	..	32	..	83	..	1	1	1	118	
70 & over	..	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	1	21	
Not stated	10	..	5	23	14	2	9	4	4,100	2,882	7,049	
Total	31	..	16	871	139	2,429	278	42	4,165	2,963	10,934	

MALES CHARGED <sup>1</sup> , 1970-71												
Age group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 15	5	1	4	350	47	7	7	..	9	7	437	
15 to 19	164	93	78	2,271	500	1,620	719	309	600	445	6,799	
20 to 29	344	62	102	1,677	664	6,110	926	1,123	539	368	11,915	
30 to 39	119	7	29	503	264	5,869	281	645	126	118	7,961	
40 to 49	70	9	15	291	140	7,430	247	584	86	110	8,982	
50 to 59	20	2	8	126	65	4,832	169	296	33	44	5,595	
60 to 69	9	..	5	39	8	1,554	49	90	12	16	1,782	
70 & over	4	..	1	11	1	343	8	6	3	2	379	
Not stated	241	58	137	202	143	79	163	390	42,905	8,405	52,723	
Total	976	232	379	5,470	1,832	27,844	2,569	3,443	44,313	9,515	96,573	

FEMALES CHARGED <sup>1</sup> , 1970-71												
Age group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 15	..	..	..	25	2	..	2	..	2	1	32	
15 to 19	4	..	..	292	31	93	80	3	25	79	607	
20 to 29	5	..	3	195	50	666	98	6	19	37	1,079	
30 to 39	2	..	1	99	18	643	46	8	7	6	830	
40 to 49	2	..	1	80	16	704	28	17	5	7	860	
50 to 59	..	..	1	54	3	415	5	7	..	4	489	
60 to 69	..	..	..	32	2	50	3	3	1	..	91	
70 & over	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	1	..	12	
Not stated	12	..	7	29	19	6	8	4	3,991	4,875	8,951	
Total	25	..	13	809	141	2,585	270	48	4,051	5,009	12,951	

<sup>1</sup> Excluding companies which are included among males in the next tables, 1,781 companies in 1969-70, and 1,359 in the following table for 1970-71.



## LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i> .. .. .	1,360	47	1,407
Murder and attempted murder .. .. .	10	4	14
Manslaughter .. .. .	37	4	41
Offences against females .. .. .	172	..	172
Assault, common .. .. .	264	13	277
Assault, aggravated .. .. .	316	6	322
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm .. .. .	148	4	152
Other assaults .. .. .	136	8	144
Dangerous driving .. .. .	215	2	217
Other offences against the person .. .. .	62	6	68
<i>Offences against property</i> .. .. .	7,152	1,010	8,162
Burglary and housebreaking .. .. .	71	3	74
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises) .. .. .	1,038	27	1,065
Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles .. .. .	685	20	705
Other stealing .. .. .	3,539	821	4,360
Unlawful possession of property and receiving .. .. .	446	27	473
False pretences .. .. .	581	75	656
Malicious damage .. .. .	534	26	560
Illegally on premises .. .. .	116	1	117
Other offences against property .. .. .	142	10	152
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	..	1	1
Forgery and uttering forged instruments .. .. .	..	1	1
Offences against the currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i> .. .. .	31,980	2,707	34,687
Drunkenness .. .. .	29,258	2,429	31,687
Obscene, threatening, abusive language .. .. .	1,056	119	1,175
Insufficient lawful means of support .. .. .	518	101	619
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct .. .. .	754	32	786
Other offences against good order .. .. .	394	26	420
<i>Other offences</i> .. .. .	59,377	7,169	66,546
Breach of maintenance order .. .. .	606	..	606
Offences against gambling laws .. .. .	195	18	213
Offences against liquor laws .. .. .	1,969	181	2,150
Offences against factory and industrial laws .. .. .	490	10	500
Offences against revenue laws .. .. .	2,043	501	2,544
Offences against broadcasting and television laws .. .. .	913	1,753	2,666
Offences against health laws .. .. .	460	46	506
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle .. .. .	3,584	42	3,626
Other offences against traffic and transport laws .. .. .	46,654	4,165	50,819
Offences against railway laws .. .. .	53	7	60
Offences against local authority by-laws .. .. .	671	319	990
Other offences .. .. .	1,739	127	1,866
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>99,869<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,934</b>	<b>110,803</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 779 males and 215 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1969-70

How dealt with											
Discharged or withdrawn		Convicted but not punished <sup>1</sup>		Bail estreated		Fined or ordered to pay money		Imprisoned		Committed to higher court	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
147	7	78	2	38	2	534	16	188	1	375	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4
20	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	142	..
32	3	19	2	4	..	167	6	37	1	5	1
27	2	41	..	..	..	148	4	98	..	2	..
34	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	108	4
5	..	3	..	34	2	69	6	25	..	..	..
19	2	2	..	..	..	142	..	21	..	31	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	49	6
160	14	1,263	273	2	..	3,369	626	1,085	48	1,273	49
..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	59	3
10	..	247	9	..	..	1	..	41	..	739	18
21	1	152	4	..	..	173	2	193	7	146	6
48	8	661	230	1	..	2,086	539	555	32	188	12
51	3	54	9	..	..	224	12	55	2	62	1
11	2	34	15	..	..	348	49	158	5	30	4
7	..	81	4	1	..	406	21	34	1	5	..
6	..	13	..	..	..	63	..	32	1	2	..
6	..	18	2	..	..	65	3	11	..	42	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
475	38	11,743	1,157	16,597	1,193	2,073	194	1,084	125	8	..
403	25	11,602	1,108	15,377	1,139	1,328	105	548	52	..	..
15	3	20	15	631	34	369	64	21	3	..	..
29	7	33	27	1	..	23	5	432	62	..	..
17	2	70	2	456	13	185	10	22	5	4	..
11	1	18	5	132	7	168	10	61	3	4	..
15,307	1,724	235	27	209	12	43,297	5,403	321	3	8	..
247	..	1	..	..	..	356	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	171	11	23	7	..	..	..	..
69	8	47	6	..	..	1,851	167	2	..	..	..
210	8	..	..	..	..	279	2	1	..	..	..
646	209	..	..	..	..	1,396	292	1	..	..	..
137	45	..	1	..	..	776	1,707	..	..	..	..
36	9	1	..	..	..	395	37	28	..	..	..
87	2	6	..	4	..	3,401	40	86	..	..	..
13,122	1,383	141	17	32	1	33,181	2,761	178	3	..	..
4	..	7	2	..	..	36	5	6	..	..	..
103	18	..	..	..	..	568	301	..	..	..	..
645	42	32	1	2	..	1,035	84	17	..	8	..
16,089	1,783	13,319	1,459	16,846	1,207	49,273	6,239	2,678	177	1,664	69

<sup>2</sup> Including 1,781 cases against companies.

## LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i> .. .. .	1,587	38	1,625
Murder and attempted murder .. .. .	25	1	26
Manslaughter .. .. .	46	3	49
Offences against females .. .. .	232	..	232
Assault, common .. .. .	338	8	346
Assault, aggravated .. .. .	343	3	346
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm .. .. .	169	9	178
Other assaults .. .. .	126	5	131
Dangerous driving .. .. .	224	5	229
Other offences against the person .. .. .	84	4	88
<i>Offences against property</i> .. .. .	7,302	950	8,252
Burglary and housebreaking .. .. .	39	..	39
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises) .. .. .	1,199	31	1,230
Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles .. .. .	880	20	900
Other stealing .. .. .	3,352	758	4,110
Unlawful possession of property and receiving .. .. .	481	26	507
False pretences .. .. .	554	89	643
Malicious damage .. .. .	545	20	565
Illegally on premises .. .. .	118	1	119
Other offences against property .. .. .	134	5	139
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	2	..	2
Forgery and uttering forged instruments .. .. .	1	..	1
Offences against the currency .. .. .	1	..	1
<i>Offences against good order</i> .. .. .	30,413	2,855	33,268
Drunkenness .. .. .	27,844	2,585	30,429
Obscene, threatening, abusive language .. .. .	884	95	979
Insufficient lawful means of support .. .. .	484	96	580
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct .. .. .	676	42	718
Other offences against good order .. .. .	525	37	562
<i>Other offences</i> .. .. .	58,628	9,108	67,736
Breach of maintenance order .. .. .	623	1	624
Offences against gambling laws .. .. .	181	2	183
Offences against liquor laws .. .. .	1,519	207	1,726
Offences against factory and industrial laws .. .. .	807	6	813
Offences against revenue laws .. .. .	3,114	725	3,839
Offences against broadcasting and television laws .. .. .	1,178	3,673	4,851
Offences against health laws .. .. .	463	62	525
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle .. .. .	3,443	48	3,491
Other offences against traffic and transport laws .. .. .	45,274	4,051	49,325
Offences against railway laws .. .. .	40	3	43
Offences against local authority by-laws .. .. .	723	234	957
Other offences .. .. .	1,263	96	1,359
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>97,932<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12,951</b>	<b>110,883</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 816 males and 195 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1970-71

How dealt with											
Discharged or withdrawn		Convicted but not punished <sup>1</sup>		Bail estreated		Fined or ordered to pay money		Imprisoned		Committed to higher court	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
157	4	91	1	43	..	560	14	195	..	541	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2
10	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	206	..
55	3	18	..	4	..	212	5	43	..	6	..
37	..	39	..	..	..	154	3	109	..	4	..
19	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	140	9
4	..	4	1	38	..	59	4	21	..	..	..
23	..	4	..	..	..	126	2	15	..	56	3
3	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	4	..	64	4
181	16	1,390	239	5	1	3,026	598	1,163	46	1,537	50
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
11	2	266	7	..	..	1	..	71	..	850	22
30	1	221	9	..	..	180	2	233	4	216	4
56	9	676	197	..	1	1,809	506	558	35	253	10
53	3	60	8	..	..	200	8	71	1	97	6
13	1	48	13	..	..	309	64	159	5	25	6
6	..	89	3	1	..	409	16	30	1	10	..
4	..	16	..	3	..	68	1	26	..	1	..
8	..	12	2	1	..	50	1	15	..	48	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
581	51	11,710	1,227	15,121	1,224	1,967	208	1,019	144	15	1
510	41	11,568	1,180	14,058	1,177	1,192	105	516	82	..	..
16	..	30	11	503	28	315	52	20	4	..	..
27	9	43	31	..	..	15	5	399	51	..	..
9	1	46	2	397	12	199	21	24	6	1	..
19	..	23	3	163	7	246	25	60	1	14	1
13,086	1,985	226	32	187	..	44,832	7,085	290	5	7	1
223	..	3	..	..	..	397	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	161	..	18	2	1	..	..	..
86	15	43	13	1	..	1,389	179	..	..	..	..
365	1	1	..	..	..	441	5	..	..	..	..
954	252	..	..	..	..	2,160	473	..	..	..	..
34	181	1	2	..	..	1,143	3,490	..	..	..	..
38	8	10	1	..	..	373	51	41	2	1	..
104	..	12	3	1	..	3,240	44	86	1	..	..
10,940	1,483	122	10	24	..	34,056	2,556	132	2	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	37	3	..	..	..	..
143	29	..	..	..	..	580	205	..	..	..	..
199	16	30	3	..	..	998	76	30	..	6	1
14,005	2,056	13,417	1,499	15,356	1,225	50,386	7,905	2,667	195	2,101	71

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,359 cases against companies.



## 5 CIVIL COURTS

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of Queensland during the five years to 1970-71 are shown hereunder.

## HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Summons and plaints					
Issued .. .. . No.	3,360	3,374	3,661	4,155	5,250
Settled					
Tried with jury .. .. . No.	14	11	30	6	6
Tried without jury .. .. . No.	352	388	494	367	383
Judgment by default <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	472	486	577	490	586
Judgments					
For plaintiff .. .. . No.	798	841	1,045	828	933
For defendant .. .. . No.	40	44	56	35	42
Total amount awarded .. .. \$	4,210,115	5,594,518	5,237,844	4,580,541	6,685,239
Matrimonial actions and petitions					
Lodged <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	1,268	1,510	1,544	1,747	1,902
Heard <sup>3</sup> .. .. . No.	1,063	1,102	1,195	1,467	1,481

<sup>1</sup> Judgments by default of appearance, default of defence, and judgments signed under Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers. <sup>2</sup> Including cases of restitution of conjugal rights. <sup>3</sup> For dissolutions of marriage resulting from these judgments see page 167.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding \$1,200, and claims not exceeding \$500 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act of 1867* are heard by Magistrates Courts.

In 1950-51 the amount awarded in Magistrates Courts was approximately \$212,000, compared with \$173,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1970-71 the amounts had increased to \$3,415,000 and \$6,685,000, respectively.

## MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cases dealt with .. .. . No.	23,989	24,100	23,514	21,289	21,322
Amount claimed .. .. . \$	4,332,066	4,401,126	4,464,797	4,245,097	4,356,221
Verdicts for plaintiffs .. .. . No.	20,941	21,230	20,379	18,327	18,433
Amount awarded <sup>1</sup> .. .. . \$	3,817,980	3,363,390	3,734,292	3,700,538	3,415,150

<sup>1</sup> To plaintiffs, excluding costs (\$210,855) and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$269,447), in 1970-71.

*Divorces and Judicial Separations*—The Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1966*, which came into operation on 1 February 1961, superseded the divorce laws of all the States and Territories. It invests the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction and provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds.

A court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

The next table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e. divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage

and judicial separations granted) in each State for the last pre-war year and during the five years to 1970.

### DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales ..	1,553	4,538	4,574	4,911	5,139	5,628
Victoria .. .. .	805	2,144	2,054	2,525	2,235	2,604
Queensland .. ..	201 <sup>1</sup>	1,039	1,083	1,140	1,243	1,511
South Australia ..	243	1,080	941	922	970	942
Western Australia ..	244	640	727	812	873	890
Tasmania .. .. .	80	319	248	303	331	426
Northern Territory ..	4	58	20	23	44	50
A. C. Territory ..	7	103	99	153	144	196
Australia .. .. .	3,137	9,921	9,746	10,789	10,979	12,247

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30 June.

In Queensland during 1970, 1,511 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,507 divorce decrees made absolute, and 4 decrees for nullity of marriage.

In 611 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (182 cases), desertion (272), separation (137), and other grounds (20). In 900 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (114), desertion (428), separation (170), and other grounds (188).

Before the uniform Commonwealth divorce legislation came into force in 1961, adultery was the ground in over 25 per cent of all petitions granted, and the most common after desertion. Subsequently, separation, which was not accepted as a ground for divorce before 1961, replaced adultery as the second most common ground in petitions granted in all years after 1962 except for 1969 when adultery again ranked second.

### DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED

Ground	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>Single grounds</b>					
Desertion .. .. .	512	523	559	589	700
Separation .. .. .	229	254	254	238	307
Adultery .. .. .	206	186	198	248	296
Cruelty .. .. .	40	54	68	85	133
Drunkenness .. ..	14	16	25	19	34
Other .. .. .	11	15	11	15	13
<b>Dual grounds</b>					
<b>Adultery and</b>					
Desertion .. .. .	12	9	10	8	9
Separation .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	1	2	2	2
<b>Desertion and</b>					
Separation .. .. .	6	10	4	23	6
Other .. .. .	..	4	1	4	1
<b>Drunkenness and Cruelty</b>					
Other .. .. .	7	10	7	6	10
Other .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
<b>Three grounds or more</b>	..	..	..	5	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,511</b>

In the table below, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. For husbands, the age groups 25 to 39 included 50 per cent of the cases. For wives, these age groups included 52 per cent of all the cases.

**DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, 1970**

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
20-24 .. .. .	1	56	3	1	..	..	..	..	61
25-29 .. .. .	..	103	163	10	..	1	..	..	277
30-34 .. .. .	..	15	123	110	10	1	..	1	260
35-39 .. .. .	..	3	22	95	78	11	1	2	212
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	14	30	93	59	11	5	212
45-49 .. .. .	..	3	2	4	15	57	75	18	174
50 and over .. .. .	..	..	3	1	7	29	80	195	315
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,511</b>

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1969 and 1970 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

**DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND**

Duration of marriage	Divorces, 1969		Divorces, 1970				Proportion of all divorces
	Petition of		Petition of		Total		
	Hus-band	Wife	Hus-band	Wife			
Under 5 years .. .. .	40	57	79	79	158	% 10.5	
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	136	186	171	265	436	28.8	
10 years ,, ,, 15 years .. .. .	100	167	108	185	293	19.4	
15 years ,, ,, 20 years .. .. .	74	99	69	132	201	13.3	
20 years ,, ,, 30 years .. .. .	104	188	127	175	302	20.0	
30 years ,, ,, 40 years .. .. .	37	42	49	51	100	6.6	
Over 40 years .. .. .	8	5	8	13	21	1.4	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

**6 LIQUOR LICENCES**

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1970, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Commission, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. This Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates Licensing Courts.

The Commission has power to issue, transfer, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' (hotel) licences does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality at the Commission's discretion and sold by

public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a licensed victualler's licence so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas".

The Commission may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and other approved bodies. A number of these have been granted following amendments to the Act which have progressively liberalised the regulations controlling the sale of liquor. Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees, who have to renew their licences annually.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. It has power to cancel licences where requirements prescribed by the Commission are not met.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force, during the five years to 1971.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed victuallers	Restaurants	Spirit merchants	Registered clubs <sup>1</sup>	Sporting clubs	Packet	Ex-service-men's clubs	All licences
1967 . . .	1,101	36	128	63	397	10	53	1,788
1968 ..	1,093 <sup>r</sup>	37	125	64	405	10	52	1,786 <sup>r</sup>
1969 ..	1,096	40	126	64	414 <sup>r</sup>	9	53	1,802 <sup>r</sup>
1970 ..	1,095	87	127	66	426	9	54	1,864
1971 ..	1,111	128	132	73	440	10	56	1,950

<sup>1</sup> Including workers' club licences.      <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

During 1970-71 five licensed victuallers' licences were surrendered. Two surrendered licences were removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1970-71 fees amounted to \$4,952,574 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licences, and \$656,898 from spirit merchants' licences. Revenue from club and packet licences amounted to \$543,439. The total revenue from all sources was \$6,302,434.

## • Chapter 9

# LAND SETTLEMENT

### 1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from his decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. Boards attached to the Department control Stock Routes and Rural Fires Protection Services. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Department, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

*History*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. The leases were subject to the effective occupation of the land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the 1880s there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over preemptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (81 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers.

Thirteen per cent has been alienated, or is in process of alienation, as freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving only 0.2 per cent unoccupied.

## 2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the five years to 1970.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac
<b>Freehold</b>					
Alienated by purchase .. ..	26,442	26,553	26,700	26,856	27,216
Alienated without payment ..	93	93	93	93	93
In process of alienation .. ..	7,841	11,027	19,620	25,991	30,242
<b>Total freehold .. ..</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>37,672</b>	<b>46,413</b>	<b>52,940</b>	<b>57,551</b>
<b>Leasehold</b>					
Pastoral tenures .. ..	259,397	257,443	257,814	256,760	256,109
Selection tenures .. ..	98,490	96,222	89,627	84,047	79,168
Special leases .. ..	4,923	5,432	5,664	6,083	6,451
Development leases .. ..	7	7	7	7	227
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases .. ..	49	48	50	50	48
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts .. ..	2,571	2,304	2,618	2,607	3,568
<b>Total leasehold .. ..</b>	<b>365,437</b>	<b>361,456</b>	<b>355,780</b>	<b>349,553</b>	<b>345,571</b>
Reserves (excluding leased area) <sup>1</sup> ..	16,990	18,424	18,453	18,451	18,690
Roads and stock routes .. ..	4,025	4,085	4,195	4,268	4,327
Unoccupied and unreserved .. ..	6,053	5,243	2,039	1,669	741
<b>Total area of State .. ..</b>	<b>426,880</b>	<b>426,880</b>	<b>426,880</b>	<b>426,880</b>	<b>426,880</b>

<sup>1</sup> See table on page 179.

*Land Tenures, Australia*—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1970


State	Private lands		Crown lands		Total area	Pro- portion private lands
	Alienated	In process of alienation	Leased	Other		
	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	%
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. ..	61,927	4,556	113,246	18,308	198,037	33.6
Victoria <sup>1</sup> .. ..	33,213	430	5,469	17,134	56,246	59.8
Queensland <sup>2</sup> .. ..	27,308	30,242	345,571	23,759	426,880	13.5
South Australia <sup>1</sup> .. ..	16,012	294	149,951	76,988	243,245	6.7
Western Australia <sup>3</sup> .. ..	34,312	14,168	248,872	327,237	624,589	7.8
Tasmania <sup>1</sup> .. ..	6,664	248	5,223	4,750	16,885	40.9
Northern Territory <sup>1</sup> .. ..	315	..	197,033	135,631	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory <sup>1</sup>	85	11	251	254	601 <sup>3</sup>	15.9
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>179,836</b>	<b>49,949</b>	<b>1,065,616</b>	<b>604,061</b>	<b>1,899,462</b>	<b>12.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June.


<sup>2</sup> At 31 December.

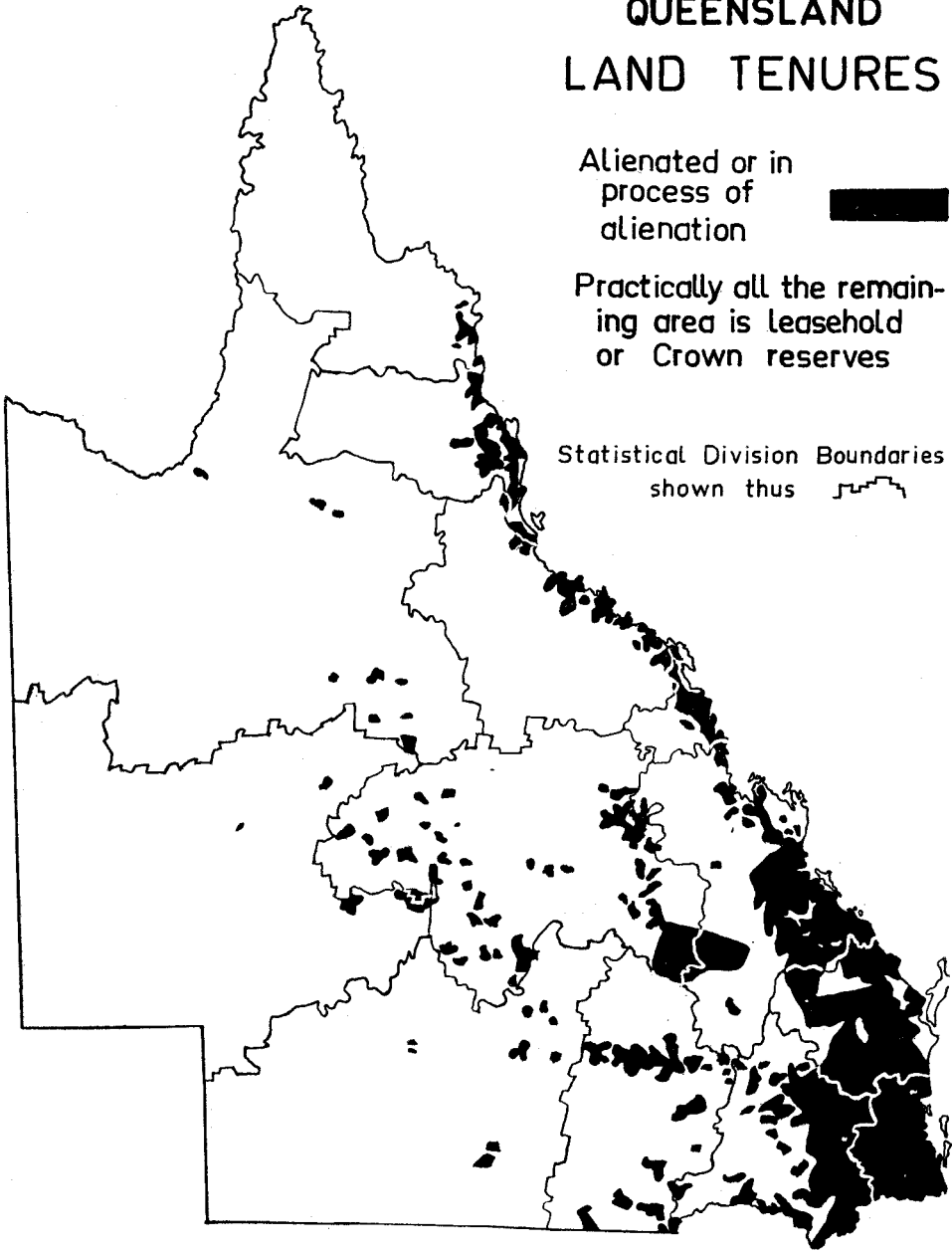
<sup>3</sup> Including Jervis Bay area, 18(000) acres.

# QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Alienated or in  
process of  
alienation 

Practically all the remain-  
ing area is leasehold  
or Crown reserves

Statistical Division Boundaries  
shown thus 



*Freehold Land*—Up to 31 December 1970, 59,416 allotments of town land comprising 28,675 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$12,773,445, as well as 27,187,107 acres of mainly farm land in 105,645 lots for a total purchase price of \$36,092,541. Further details are set out below.

## FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December	
	1969	1970
	acres	acres
<b>Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple</b>		
Town lands purchased .. .. .	28,089	28,675
Country and suburban lands purchased .. .. .	26,828,342	27,187,107
Granted without payment .. .. .	92,601	92,601
<b>Total alienated .. .. .</b>	<b>26,949,032</b>	<b>27,308,383</b>
<b>In process of alienation</b>		
Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for .. .. .	356,926	544,759
Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold .. .. .	17,193	17,118
Selections <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	25,616,399	29,680,357
<b>Total in process of alienation .. .. .</b>	<b>25,990,518</b>	<b>30,242,234</b>

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural Farms, Purchase Leases, Prickly Pear Selections, Prickly Pear Development Selections, and Grazing Homestead Freeholding Leases.

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of transactions are shown in Chapter 19.

*Leasehold Land*—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or subdividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage lessees to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is subdivided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.



Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Subject to permission from the Minister, leases may be transferred or sub-let to qualified persons and mortgages raised on them. Brief details of the main types of tenure are set out below.

*Pastoral Tenures*—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles for sheep and 1,500 square miles for cattle being not uncommon, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a low stock carrying capacity. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of pastoral tenure is the Forest Grazing Lease, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 176).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1969 and 1970 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per 1,000 acres
	No.	'000 ac	\$	'000 ac	\$

AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,993	243,387	1,621,450	122.1	6.66
Occupation licences .. ..	718	13,279	120,752	18.5	9.09
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	19	94	876	4.9	9.34
Total .. .. .	2,730	256,760	1,743,079	94.1	6.79

AT 31 DECEMBER 1970

Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,972	243,588	1,583,421	123.5	6.50
Occupation licences .. ..	699	12,463	123,468	17.8	9.91
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	9	58	408	6.5	7.02
Total .. .. .	2,680	256,109	1,707,297	95.6	6.67

*Selection Tenures*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 60,000 acres. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 6,000 acres are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to Purchase Leases leading to freehold tenure after 30 years by annual payments equal to one-thirtieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 5,000 acres may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1969 and 1970 are summarised below.

## SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per acre
	No.	'000 ac	\$	acres	cents
AT 31 DECEMBER 1969					
Grazing homesteads .. ..	3,287	58,443	2,210,930	17,780	3.8
Grazing farms .. ..	2,303	19,642	19,642	8,529	3.2
Settlement farm leases .. ..	147	517	655,127	3,517	
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease .. ..	7,284	5,445	573,656	748	10.5
In process of alienation .. ..	6,457	25,616	2,191,340	3,967	8.5
Total .. ..	19,478	109,663	5,631,053	5,630	5.1
AT 31 DECEMBER 1970					
Grazing homesteads .. ..	3,074	55,353	1,650,952	18,007	3.0
Grazing farms .. ..	2,106	18,068	18,068	8,579	2.8
Settlement farm leases .. ..	132	458	509,636	3,466	
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease .. ..	7,063	5,289	578,744	749	10.9
In process of alienation .. ..	6,629	29,680	2,446,709	4,477	8.2
Total .. ..	19,004	108,848	5,186,041	5,728	4.8

*Brigalow Lands Development Scheme*—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Acts, 1962 to 1967*. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 11.2m acres. To 30 June 1971, \$12.3m had been advanced by the Commonwealth while receipts from other sources totalled \$4.3m. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Commonwealth, amounted to \$14.4m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings. After providing for the original landholders, not less than one-quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. By 30 June 1971, a total of 6,741,480 acres had been acquired. In addition to retention areas granted to former lessees, 131 blocks (1,817,857 acres) had been allocated by ballot and 46 blocks (551,832 acres) had been auctioned as freehold.

*Special Leases*—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold. Details of such leases are shown in the next table.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or subdivide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

#### SPECIAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND

Type	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per acre
	No.	'000 acres	\$	acres	cents
AT 31 DECEMBER 1969					
Reserves .. .. .	2,276	4,978	123,935	2,187	2.5
Special purposes .. .. .	7,394	1,105	615,260	149	55.7
Development leases .. .. .	7	7	4,486	982	65.3
AT 31 DECEMBER 1970					
Reserves .. .. .	2,334	4,966	131,878	2,128	2.7
Special purposes .. .. .	7,774	1,484	545,571	191	36.8
Development leases .. .. .	74	227	23,356	3,064	10.3

*Country, Suburban, and Town Lands*—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

At 31 December 1970 there were 10,176 such leases covering 48,496 acres, of an annual rental value of \$325,310. They had an average size of 4.8 acres and an average rent of \$6.71 per acre. The 17 town lots auctioned during 1970 averaged 42 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$395.

*Land Under Mining Acts*—Crown land may be held and occupied for mining purposes under both mining leases and claim tenures. A claim tenure is lower in status than a mining lease tenure.

Leases of land for mining and allied purposes may be arranged through the District Mining Warden. They are subject to conditions as to continuous and *bona fide* use, labour employed, and capital expended. It is advantageous, but not necessary, for an applicant to hold a miner's right.

Gold Mining Leases have a term of 21 years renewable for further periods of 21 years at an annual rental of \$2 per acre. The maximum area is 100 acres but most leases do not exceed 25 acres. Except on areas used for residences, other buildings, water supplies, and ore-stacking, one man must be employed for every 10 acres leased, although exemption may be obtained if expenditure of not less than \$60 per acre has been made.

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals); the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty of 5c per ton. The maximum area is 640 acres, and one man must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years, and for every 20 acres thereafter.

Special Bauxite Mining Leases over large areas in Cape York Peninsula for long terms have been granted by special Acts of Parliament. They are conditional on substantial annual expenditure over the period of the leases and on participation in the alumina plant at Gladstone.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any tenure of surface land. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 100 square miles at an annual rental of \$20 per square mile, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

Dredging Leases permit the dredging for minerals of ground previously worked and abandoned or too poor for other methods to be effective. Areas are limited to 500 acres and may include areas in and around rivers, lakes, or foreshores. Minimum conditions call for machinery valued at \$6,000 or more, and a labour force of three men for every 100 acres. Annual rental is \$1 per acre for a maximum of 21 years.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes other than mining. They are available to persons not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area within a town boundary is one acre or, in approved cases, 10 acres; and elsewhere 80 acres or, in approved cases, 1,280 acres. They are available on application to the warden or by auction on new mining fields. Such land may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right or a mineral lease, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the homesteader for any possible damage to improvements due to such activity. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

The holder of a miner's right costing 50c per year may take possession of and use Crown land for mining purposes or such ancillary purposes as residence, obtaining or diverting water supplies, or the cutting of essential timber. During 1970, 9,169 miner's rights were issued and it is estimated that about 5,000 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Occupation licences for Specific Small Areas may be granted for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g. machinery, tailings dumps, and market gardens and, except within town sites, for business and residential areas.

On application to a warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting Licence for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The licence, for which ½c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1970, 12,645 acres of land under the Mining Acts were so licensed.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 200 square miles for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of 50c per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least \$2,000 is demanded. On discovery of petroleum, conversion to lease of half the permit area is guaranteed to the holder of the permit.

*The Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act of 1967* provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1970 there were 308 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 95,939 square miles, 35 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 9,679 square miles, and 41 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 399,310 square miles.

#### LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	At 31 December 1969			At 31 December 1970		
	Leases	Total area	Average area	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	acres	acres	No.	acres	acres
Gold mining lease .. ..	279	7,032	25	386	12,391	32
Mineral lease .. .. .	4,354	596,147	137	8,434	1,581,425	188
Special bauxite lease .. .	3	1,439,458	479,819	3	1,433,691	477,897
Dredging lease .. .. .	425	59,860	141	591	88,725	150
Miner's homestead lease ..	19,250	431,328	22	19,544	433,949	22
Coal prospecting licence	36	69,177	1,922	10	12,645	1,264
Claims etc. .. .. .	n	4,200 <sup>1</sup>	n	n	5,000 <sup>1</sup>	n
Total .. .. .	n	2,607,202	n	n	3,567,826	n

<sup>1</sup> Estimated. n Not available.

*Reserves*—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Details are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND

Type of reserve	At 31 December 1969		At 31 December 1970	
	Leases	Area	Leases	Area
	No.	acres	No.	acres
Permanent State forests .. .. .	430	7,426,964	453	7,595,238
Temporary timber reserves .. .. .	233	1,750,537	224	1,678,059
National parks .. .. .	265	2,397,890	273	2,471,294
Aboriginal reserves .. .. .	<i>n</i>	6,978,466	<i>n</i>	7,005,573
General reserves .. .. .	<i>n</i>	5,387,826	<i>n</i>	5,388,399
Gross total .. .. .	..	23,941,683	..	24,138,563
<i>Less</i> Forest grazing leases .. .. .	..	93,800	..	58,160
<i>Less</i> Special leases .. .. .	..	4,977,923	..	4,966,453
<i>Less</i> Mining leases .. .. .	..	418,994	..	423,771
Net total (excluding leased area) .. .. .	..	18,450,966	..	18,690,179

*n* Not available.

### 3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The high-intensity falls of rain experienced in Queensland make many of the agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, susceptible to erosion. As soil conservation practices were not applied to any great extent until the late 1940s, considerable damage was caused to cultivation lands.

It is estimated that 2 million acres of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1 million acres slightly affected. The chief areas affected are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Isis, Burnett, and Atherton districts. New areas being developed have also proved to be vulnerable to erosion. These include Wandoan, the Fitzroy River Basin, the Central Highlands, and the Mareeba-Dimbulah area.

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

The soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1971 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring contour measures	Area protected by contour measures
	acres	acres
East Darling Downs .. .. .	933,000	247,000
West Darling Downs .. .. .	1,110,000	329,000
Burnett .. .. .	702,000	239,000
East Central Queensland .. .. .	538,000	134,000
West Central Queensland .. .. .	368,000	178,000
North Queensland .. .. .	197,000	24,000
South-east Coastal .. .. .	209,000	29,000
Total .. .. .	4,057,000	1,180,000

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation, and some 7,400 landholders are applying soil conservation measures based on departmental advice. The total area for which conservation plans had been prepared by the Department up to

1971 was 1,970,000 acres. Over two and three-quarter million acres have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 10 ft contours are now available for well over one million acres in south-eastern Queensland.

*The Soil Conservation Act of 1965* provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank for the implementation of soil conservation programmes.

There is provision for the establishment of Soil Conservation Districts to be administered by Soil Conservation Trusts, most members of which will be landholders. Soil conservation measures include stubble retention, contour cultivation, erosion-reducing tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pastures on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Contour measures frequently involve a run-off control scheme comprising protective earthworks such as contour and diversion banks and waterways.

#### 4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use. The Commissioner also controls sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

*Water Resources Investigation*—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry on a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

The Australian Water Resources Council, formed in 1962, comprises Commonwealth and State Ministers responsible for water supply. The initial objectives of the Council are to prepare an assessment of the location and volume of Australia's surface and underground water supplies, to examine the adequacy of arrangements for measurement and assessment of these resources, and to achieve closer co-operation between the various States and the Commonwealth in this work.

The passage by the Commonwealth Government of the *States' Grants (Water Resources) Act 1964* provided for financial assistance from the Commonwealth to the States in connection with their programmes of assessment of surface and underground water resources. This Act expired in June 1967 but similar legislation in that year and again in 1970 has extended financial assistance for further periods of three years to 1973.

*Development of Water Resources*—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

At 30 June 1971, the Irrigation and Water Supply Department controlled and operated storages amounting to 930,156 acre-feet. This total included Callide Dam, nine miles from Biloela, capacity 37,800 acre-feet, which provides water for the Callide power station on the Callide opencut coal-field. Four dams (Fairbairn, Beardmore, Maroon, and Monduran) and one weir (Glebe), under construction at 30 June 1971, will provide additional storage of 1,773,600 acre-feet.

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1970-71 was 4.7 million acres from which the value of production was approximately \$360,697,000. Of this area some 400,000 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops produced was estimated at \$115,640,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under licence or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing dams and weirs on streams throughout the State. These provide improved or complete regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

The total water storage capacity available for irrigation at 30 June 1971 was 892,356 acre-feet, comprising eight dams with a total capacity of 827,100 acre-feet and 48 weirs of 65,256 acre-feet. Two dams (Tinaroo Falls and Eungella) are located in North Queensland; the other six (Moogerah, Leslie, Borumba, Coolmunda, Wuruma, and Atkinson) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 27 are in South, 10 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre-feet; 12 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre-feet.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965*, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings, covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems.

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Department can be made available for boring operations. During 1970-71, 855 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$881,918 was paid in advances by the bank.

Details of the major current government irrigation areas and projects are set out below. About 10 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the four established Irrigation Areas.

(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area*—Sixty-one farms with a total area of 4,894 acres have been established at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah. Water for irrigation is provided by three weirs, storing 10,280 acre-feet, constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

Additional storage to overcome shortages of supply will be provided by Glebe Weir on the Dawson River. Construction of the weir, which will store 14,000 acre-feet of water, commenced in 1970.



(b) *Burdekin River Irrigation Area*—This area, comprising the three sections of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, is controlled by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and represents the first stage of the overall project investigated by the Burdekin River Authority in 1952. The present works were completed during 1957 and serve 149 farms with a total area of 19,448 acres, of which 13,258 acres were irrigated in 1970-71. Sugar cane, rice, beans, tobacco, and maize are the main crops produced in the area, 135 of the 149 farms having cane assignments.

The existing irrigation area settlement is dependent upon natural flow in the Burdekin River supplemented by Gorge Weir (capacity 7,670 acre-feet) and Blue Valley Weir (capacity 2,550 acre-feet) on the Burdekin River. With the completion in 1968 of Eungella Dam on the Broken River, an additional supply of water became available for the area.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a mass concrete gravity dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton, a weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range, and 215 miles of main and distribution channels. The completed scheme envisages the development of 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,000 acres could be irrigated to produce tobacco, mixed agricultural crops, and pastures. The net cost of capital works and investigations on this area to 30 June 1971 was \$32.7m, comprising \$12.5m on the Tinaroo Falls Dam and \$20.2m on irrigation and other works.

Tinaroo Falls Dam, completed in 1958, was the first major dam to be constructed in Queensland primarily for irrigation purposes. It has a capacity of 330,000 acre-feet of water and rises 136 feet above river bed level with a maximum base width of 120 feet. A spillway 250 feet long and 12 feet deep will allow the passage of the highest likely flood.

Tobacco is the main crop produced on the irrigated farms, 9,536 acres being planted on 522 farms in 1970-71. Of these plantings, 4,798 acres were irrigated from the channel system, 4,666 acres by private pumping from regulated streams, and 72 acres from unregulated streams. During the year an additional 3,946 acres were irrigated, the principal production being pastures.

(d) *St George Irrigation Area*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St George. The storage capacity of the weir is 8,200 acre-feet. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area were completed in 1958, and during 1970-71 a total of 9,069 acres on the 20 farms in the area was irrigated. Cotton, grain crops, and sunflower seed are the main crops produced.

The construction of works, estimated to cost \$8.6m, to extend the area and also provide an improved water supply to the existing area has commenced. The main work is the construction of Beardmore Dam on the Balonne River, 13 miles upstream from St George. The dam will store 81,600 acre-feet of water and, with two storage weirs of a total capacity of 7,200 acre-feet, will enable the area irrigated to be increased to about 27,000 acres.

(e) *Emerald Irrigation Area*—This project, estimated to cost \$26.7m, provides for the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoia River, some 12 miles upstream from Emerald, to store 1,170,000 acre-feet, and irrigation, drainage, and roadworks to serve an area of some 60,000 acres. The completed dam will more than double the storage capacity of all dams built by the Department to 30 June 1971. Construction of the dam

is being financed by a non-reimbursable grant of up to \$20m by the Commonwealth Government from the National Water Resources Development Fund, while the cost of the irrigation works etc. will be met from State funds.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, on behalf of the Department, undertook the investigational work and the detailed design and preparation of specifications, but the Department is responsible for the supervision of construction of the dam and for the construction of irrigation and ancillary works. The dam is scheduled for completion in 1972.

(f) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—Moogerah Dam, a double curvature concrete arch structure approximately 120 feet high, has been constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt Edwards (near Boonah). Storage capacity is 75,000 acre-feet and water is released as required for diversion from the streams by licensed irrigators.

Diversion works have been constructed throughout the valley enabling the number of streams benefiting by regulation of flows to be increased considerably. Some 280 landholders hold licences to divert water from regulated streams for irrigation of vegetables and fodder crops. The dam also supplies water to the Swanbank power station, the water being released down Warrill Creek into the Bremer River from where it is pumped to a large storage lake adjacent to the power station. In the year ended 30 June 1971, 7,488 acre-feet of water were diverted to the power station in addition to the 8,028 acre-feet diverted for irrigation.

(g) *Mary Valley Irrigation Project*—Borumba Dam, a rockfill dam on Yabba Creek near Imbil, was completed in 1964. The dam has a storage capacity of 34,500 acre-feet. It supplies Gympie with water in addition to providing sufficient for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres. During 1970-71, 4,485 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation and 1,589 acre-feet to the city of Gympie. Pastures, lucerne, and oats are the main crops irrigated.

(h) *Upper Condamine Irrigation Project*—Leslie Dam, a mass concrete dam on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Condamine River, near Warwick, with a capacity of 38,200 acre-feet, was completed in 1965. It serves to augment the Warwick water supply and to allow the irrigation of some 6,000 acres by individual diversions from the Condamine River between Sandy Creek and Cecil Plains. Provision has been made to increase the capacity of the dam to 87,000 acre-feet by the addition of crest gates. During 1970-71, 5,725 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation.

(i) *Macintyre Brook Irrigation Project*—Coolmunda Dam, on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood, was completed during 1968. It is an earthfill structure with a maximum height above creek bed of 61 feet, and with a capacity of 61,000 acre-feet for irrigation of some 8,500 acres. During 1970-71, 1,880 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation.

(j) *Upper Burnett River Irrigation Project*—Wuruma Dam on the Nogo River, a tributary of the Burnett, 30 miles from Eidsvold was completed during 1968. The dam is a mass concrete gravity structure, with a maximum height of 142 feet, and will impound 157,000 acre-feet of water to provide an assured supply of water for irrigation of some 13,500 acres along the banks of the Burnett River for a distance of approximately 170 miles.

(k) *Broken River Irrigation Project*—Construction was completed in 1969 of Eungella Dam, a rock and earthfill structure to store 106,000 acre-feet, on the Broken River 70 miles from Mackay. The primary purpose is

to provide water for the Collinsville power station and Collinsville town, but 23,000 acre-feet will be available annually for irrigation along the lower Bowen River and to supplement supplies in the existing Burdekin River Irrigation Area.

(l) *Lower Lockyer Irrigation Project*—This project which involves an off-stream storage formed by the construction of an embankment, Atkinson Dam, across the outlet of Atkinson's Lagoon, was completed in 1970. Water supply for storage is obtained mainly by diverting water from the catchments of Buaraba Creek, Seven Mile Lagoon, and Lake Clarendon. The 25,400 acre-feet storage will provide water for irrigation of up to 3,000 acres along the lower 6 miles of Buaraba Creek and the lower 26 miles of Lockyer Creek. During 1970-71, 1,030 acre-feet were diverted for irrigation.

(m) *Bundaberg Irrigation Project*—Agreement by the Commonwealth Government to provide a \$12.8m non-reimbursable grant, and an allocation of \$8.3m from the State Government, will enable implementation of the first phase of this scheme. This will involve construction of Monduran Dam on the Kolan River, with a capacity of 475,000 acre-feet, and tidal barrages on the Kolan and Burnett Rivers. The irrigation scheme will serve almost all existing cane lands of the Bundaberg region, Queensland's third largest sugar producing region, and provide surface supply to augment underground water supplies in the area.

(n) *Maroon Dam*—Construction has commenced on a storage on Burnett Creek, a tributary of the Logan River. It is designed to permit expansion of irrigation from the present 3,475 acres to 9,900 acres along Burnett Creek and the Logan River for about 80 miles.

*Border Rivers Project*—The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, consisting of representatives of New South Wales and Queensland, was created as the result of agreement legislation in these States to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary of the States and to allocate the water. Costs are shared equally. Amendments to the agreement provide for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland and later, if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales, as alternatives to the Dumaresq storage site at Mingoola as proposed in the original agreement. The Commonwealth Government has agreed to contribute up to \$4.65m towards the construction of Pike Creek Dam. The balance of the estimated cost of \$14m will be shared equally between Queensland and New South Wales.

The Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarbon weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the Macintyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have all been completed. Fodder and tobacco are the main crops irrigated.

*Underground Water Supplies*—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources (see page 186) and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by hydro-geological mapping and drilling. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the

Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

*Burdekin Delta Recharge*—For the first time in Australia, the artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. While the cost of this work by the North and the South Burdekin Water Boards is being financed by the landholders and sugar mills in the area, the State Government contributed more than \$200,000 to finance the investigations and designs of works which are now ensuring supplies for irrigated sugar cane production in the area. During 1970-71, 75,800 acre-feet of water were diverted from the river.

*Artesian Water*—Western Queensland beyond the 20-inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. An artesian bore is defined by the Water Acts as one from which water flows naturally to the surface at some time during its life, while a sub-artesian bore is one from which water is raised by pumping or other artificial means.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 434,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area.

The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. This makes it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the bores, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station, in the Cunnamulla district, and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. By June 1971, 3,238 artesian bores had been drilled to an average depth of 1,400 feet. In addition, 15,871 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered.

Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Acts. Water from artesian bores is distributed through properties by bore drains or ditches. Works are financed by government loans and rates are levied annually to cover loan repayments and maintenance of drains. At 30 June 1971, 60 areas were operating, of which 54 were administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and 6 by local boards. A total daily flow of 23,915,000 gallons was distributed in 2,420 miles of drains over a benefited area of 4.7 million acres.

#### ARTESIAN BORES, GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores flowing	Bores ceased flowing	Total bores drilled	Daily flow <sup>1</sup>	Total depth drilled
	No.	No.	No.	'000 gal	'000 ft
31 December 1894 .. .. .	262	5	267	99,600	311
31 December 1904 .. .. .	647	69	716	265,700	1,065
31 December 1914 .. .. .	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013
31 December 1924 .. .. .	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587
31 December 1934 .. .. .	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914
31 December 1943 .. .. .	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109
30 June 1953 .. .. .	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365
30 June 1963 .. .. .	1,898	916	2,814	200,000	3,953
30 June 1971 .. .. .	2,185	1,053	3,238	190,000	4,408

<sup>1</sup> These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder.

Small areas of artesian water are known outside the Great Artesian Basin. These are in the Lockyer Valley and Bauhinia Shire and are excluded from the table on page 185.

*Stock Route Watering*—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 615 facilities to 30 June 1970.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings*—According to 1970-71 returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 10,276 holdings, or 23.7 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The area of crops irrigated was 400,480 acres, or 8.5 per cent of the total area under crop. Of the area of pastures irrigated, 37,941 acres were of introduced pastures and 22,493 acres of native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 45 acres.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1970-71, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 265,872 acres on 4,584 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 193,960 acres, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 37,055 acres on 598 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., 131,064 acres on 3,925 holdings; and from farm dams, 25,841 acres on 1,789 holdings. On 151 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 1,082 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 24,258 acres on 219 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 22,702 acres on 248 holdings in 1969-70. Where power-plants were used, oil engines pumped water for 206,425 acres on 5,673 holdings and electric motors for 227,307 acres on 5,145 holdings. A further 2,924 acres were irrigated using other types of power.

#### CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1969-70			1970-71		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	acres	acres	%	acres	acres	%
Sugar cane .. ..	640,521	151,258	23.6	639,642	155,691	24.3
Vegetables .. ..	63,148	45,666	72.3	61,846	45,682	73.9
Fruit .. ..	56,661	11,055	19.5	58,596	11,402	19.5
Tobacco .. ..	12,908	12,469	96.6	13,411	12,914	96.3
Cotton .. ..	13,358	10,382	77.7	12,882	9,123	70.8
Cereals (all purposes) ..	4,139,424	71,878	1.7	3,193,302	91,638	2.9
Fodder n.e.i. .. ..	560,725	63,671	11.4	511,631	60,357	11.8
Other crops .. ..	187,671	15,812	8.4	206,935	13,674	6.6
Total .. ..	5,674,410	382,191	6.7	4,698,245	400,480	8.5

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1969-70 and 1970-71.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Vege- tables	To- bacco	Fruit	Cotton	Other	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1969-70							
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	66	30,441	1,212	3,910	1,132	39,497	76,259
Maryborough .. .. .	49,526	6,402	854	3,032	60	14,203	74,077
Downs .. .. .	..	1,309	600	1,967	3,985	56,903	64,764
Roma .. .. .	..	18	..	13	1,224	7,526	8,781
South-Western .. .. .	..	14	..	49	..	61	124
Rockhampton .. .. .	347	889	66	829	3,718	23,502	29,351
Central-Western .. .. .	..	28	..	10	100	1,226	1,363
Far-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Mackay .. .. .	25,058	238	..	32	..	274	25,601
Townsville .. .. .	74,626	4,109	61	593	..	6,588	85,976
Cairns .. .. .	1,635	2,176	9,665	611	..	1,130	15,216
Peninsula and North-Western .. .. .	..	43	10	9	163	452	677
Queensland .. .. .	151,258	45,666	12,469	11,055	10,382	151,361	382,191
1970-71							
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	64	30,548	1,161	4,247	759	39,916	76,694
Maryborough .. .. .	50,345	6,057	913	3,268	..	14,764	75,347
Downs .. .. .	..	1,355	696	1,650	3,077	69,539	76,316
Roma .. .. .	..	29	..	15	1,627	8,034	9,706
South-Western .. .. .	..	13	..	48	..	120	180
Rockhampton .. .. .	327	890	65	821	3,497	22,705	28,304
Central-Western .. .. .	..	30	..	12	..	972	1,014
Far-Western .. .. .	..	5	..	..	..	3	8
Mackay .. .. .	27,203	290	..	37	..	308	27,837
Townsville .. .. .	76,355	4,568	39	480	..	7,977	89,418
Cairns .. .. .	1,397	1,840	10,022	824	..	1,011	15,094
Peninsula and North-Western .. .. .	..	57	18	..	163	325	562
Queensland .. .. .	155,691	45,682	12,914	11,402	9,123	165,669	400,480

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

## • Chapter 10

# RURAL INDUSTRIES

### 1 GENERAL

Predominance of the rural industries, together with the mining and forestry industries, has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the rural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the rural and mining industries. This chapter deals with the activities of the rural industries. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in the next chapter.

The total value of production of the rural industries, however, has declined since 1968-69 due partly to lower production resulting from the severe general drought of 1968-69 which continued throughout 1969-70, and to lower prices for export items. The gross value of production of wheat fell from \$55.8m in 1968-69 to \$5.9m in 1970-71, and of wool from \$101.7m to \$40.4m over the same period.

The gross values of the main divisions of the rural industries in 1970-71 were: agricultural, \$364.3m; livestock, \$211.3m; dairying, \$48.1m; wool, \$40.4m; and poultry farming and beekeeping, \$27.6m.

The main items of agricultural production usually are sugar cane, sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, other fodders, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes.

### 2 RURAL HOLDINGS

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the south- and central-west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. The gradual introduction of improved husbandry methods, together with substantial capital investment, especially since World War II, has led to a more intensive use of these natural pastures. More and better fences and watering facilities have been provided and there has been an improvement in the rate of turn-off of cattle for slaughter.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing and utilisation of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1970-71, on 43,399 holdings, which had a total area of 382,253,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1969-70 and 1970-71, in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

## RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Total holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings carrying			
			Dairy cattle <sup>1</sup>	Beef cattle <sup>2</sup>	Sheep	Pigs
1969-70						
	No.	'000 acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. ..	9,716	3,457	3,381	4,758	148	2,178
Maryborough .. ..	7,454	8,451	2,459	4,544	91	1,721
Downs .. ..	9,332	15,768	2,050	6,043	2,013	2,274
Roma .. ..	1,494	20,382	24	1,287	936	138
South-Western .. ..	661	55,407	2	580	577	23
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>28,657</i>	<i>103,465</i>	<i>7,916</i>	<i>17,212</i>	<i>3,765</i>	<i>6,334</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	4,272	21,545	751	3,463	194	861
Central-Western .. ..	1,393	42,258	7	1,204	649	61
Far-Western .. ..	351	62,913	2	269	285	12
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>6,016</i>	<i>126,716</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>4,936</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>934</i>
Mackay .. ..	2,183	4,137	113	885	4	90
Townsville .. ..	1,727	21,209	10	637	10	113
Cairns .. ..	4,472	14,993	415	1,034	6	207
Peninsula .. ..	87	23,145	..	81	..	4
North-Western .. ..	687	86,553	2	570	354	22
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>9,156</i>	<i>150,037</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>3,207</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>436</i>
Total Queensland .. ..	43,829	380,218	9,216	25,355	5,267	7,704
1970-71						
	No.	'000 acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. ..	9,458	3,493	2,992	4,500	154	1,895
Maryborough .. ..	7,397	8,507	2,209	4,212	83	1,544
Downs .. ..	9,310	15,825	1,926	5,969	1,945	2,139
Roma .. ..	1,473	20,310	19	1,267	899	117
South-Western .. ..	645	55,165	1	571	561	23
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>28,283</i>	<i>103,301</i>	<i>7,147</i>	<i>16,519</i>	<i>3,642</i>	<i>5,718</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	4,257	21,545	660	3,399	180	785
Central-Western .. ..	1,395	42,294	7	1,185	624	56
Far-Western .. ..	347	63,690	3	257	278	12
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>5,999</i>	<i>127,529</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>4,841</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>853</i>
Mackay .. ..	2,164	4,230	95	913	4	79
Townsville .. ..	1,693	21,345	10	633	11	98
Cairns .. ..	4,484	15,225	369	1,051	5	171
Peninsula .. ..	88	22,642	1	79	..	6
North-Western .. ..	688	87,982	2	594	349	16
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>9,117</i>	<i>151,424</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>3,270</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>370</i>
Total Queensland .. ..	43,399	382,253	8,294	24,630	5,093	6,941

<sup>1</sup> Excluding holdings with house cows only. <sup>2</sup> Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production. <sup>3</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Sizes of Flocks and Herds*—Special classifications of the sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings are made at irregular intervals. Details of the 1969-70 classification appear in the next table. However, when making a comparison with tabulations prior to 1964-65, it should be borne in mind that cattle items on the annual rural census form were altered in 1963-64. Whereas cattle kept for meat production on dairy farms were included with dairy herds prior to 1963-64, they are now counted separately as beef cattle herds, and small herds of house cows only, previously included with dairy herds, are now excluded.



## FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1970

Size of flock or herd	Sheep flocks	Dairy cattle herds	Beef cattle herds	Pig herds
Under 20 .. .. .	569	623	6,530	2,670
20 to 49 .. .. .			4,310	2,269
50 to 99 .. .. .	230	4,316	4,227	1,570
100 to 199 .. .. .	242	1,816	3,918	778
200 to 499 .. .. .	384	167	3,496	417
500 to 999 .. .. .	453	..	1,615	..
1,000 to 1,999 .. .. .	703	..	790	..
2,000 to 4,999 .. .. .	1,596	..	343	..
5,000 to 9,999 .. .. .	855	..	75	..
10,000 and over .. .. .	235	..	51	..
Total .. .. .	5,267	9,216	25,355	7,704

*Growers of Crops*—The next tables show the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Movements in the numbers of growers of the crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture, although figures for individual years are not reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions.

Averages for the three years ended 1970-71, compared with those ten years earlier, show an overall increase in the number of growers of 20 acres or more of grain crops. Grain sorghum increased substantially from 2,934 to 4,381; wheat increased from 4,525 to 4,627; while maize decreased from 1,861 to 1,503. There were increases in the number of growers of sugar cane, from 6,729 to 7,166, and tobacco, from 654 to 747. On the other hand, growers of other main crops decreased significantly: bananas from 1,097 to 568; pineapples from 1,628 to 1,085; potatoes from 1,354 to 904; and tomatoes from 1,581 to 1,126. Nevertheless, areas under these crops have been maintained, the decreases in numbers of growers being due to many small area growers ceasing to cultivate, and most of the remaining growers operating on larger areas.

## GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	To-bacco	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	312	162	122	272	65	615	369	684	435
Maryborough .. ..	1,493	332	289	788	64	279	59	60	110
Downs .. .. .	..	3,392	689	2,089	37	..	..	31	319
Roma .. .. .	..	330	2	53	..	..	..	1	..
South-Western .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	1,805	4,217	1,102	3,202	166	894	428	777	864
Rockhampton .. ..	63	718	50	816	11	137	23	22	71
Central-Western .. ..	..	47	1	187	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	63	765	51	1,003	11	137	23	22	71
Mackay .. .. .	1,761	..	..	11	..	9	3	4	16
Townsville .. .. .	856	..	22	45	6	21	8	13	165
Cairns .. .. .	2,563	..	239	30	552	30	79	88	23
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	1
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	5,180	..	264	89	560	61	92	105	205
Total Queensland	7,048	4,982	1,417	4,294	737	1,092	543	904	1,140

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

## GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	322	61	102	196	71	578	380	633	429
Maryborough .. ..	1,615	141	274	674	68	254	61	51	115
Downs .. ..	..	2,080	796	2,928	38	..	..	26	291
Roma .. ..	..	210	7	138	..	..	..	1	1
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>1,937</i>	<i>2,492</i>	<i>1,179</i>	<i>3,937</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>836</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	64	304	44	923	12	123	22	13	50
Central-Western .. ..	..	17	..	231	..	..	..	1	1
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>64</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1,154</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>52</i>
Mackay .. ..	1,738	..	..	11	..	9	4	1	18
Townsville .. ..	832	..	16	26	4	21	6	14	137
Cairns .. ..	2,541	2	227	18	561	27	85	72	32
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	4	2	2	1	3	..	1
North-Western .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>5,111</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>188</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1,076</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, those for wheat, maize, and grain sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres, those for tobacco are growers of any area, while those for the other four crops are of growers of one or more acres.

*Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type*—For the season 1968-69, Queensland rural holdings were classified by "farm type", i.e. according to the predominant activity carried out on each rural holding. Each holding was classified according to the activity which produced 50 per cent or more of its total annual value of production.

Where no one activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "sheep-cereal grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total production, and where one activity was at least 25 per cent of the value of the other.

Of the 2,003 rural holdings classified to fruit including grapes, 66 were principally vineyards, 52 of which were in the Downs Statistical Division. The 5,454 rural holdings classified to the residual other and multi-purpose class consisted of 705 producing principally tobacco, 433 potatoes, 1,232 other and mixed vegetables, 434 poultry, 800 other farm produce, and 1,850 which were classified as multi-purpose. Most of the tobacco holdings were in North Queensland, 554 of them being in the Cairns Statistical Division. Of the other holdings in this residual class, most were in South Queensland, the Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions having 364 of those producing principally potatoes, 671 of those growing other and mixed vegetables, and 247 of those producing poultry. Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions had 388 and 114 respectively of the holdings producing principally other farm produce, while 741 holdings classed as multi-purpose type were in the Downs Statistical Division.

The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1968-69.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Beef cattle	Sheep	Sheep-cereal grain <sup>1</sup>	Cereal grain	Dairying and pigs	Sugar	Fruit, including grapes	Other and multi-purpose	Unclassified <sup>2</sup>	Total
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. ..	916	6	1	10	3,124	327	866	1,904	2,554	9,708
Maryborough .. ..	1,205	..	1	131	2,227	1,616	279	1,040	1,064	7,563
Downs .. ..	932	676	523	2,759	1,754	..	563	1,036	1,120	9,363
Roma .. ..	421	635	143	94	32	..	6	66	104	1,501
South-Western .. ..	87	552	..	..	5	..	2	4	13	663
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>3,561</i>	<i>1,869</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>2,994</i>	<i>7,142</i>	<i>1,943</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>4,050</i>	<i>4,855</i>	<i>28,798</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	1,802	24	51	384	797	62	188	377	593	4,278
Central-Western .. ..	583	527	37	109	14	..	1	41	78	1,390
Far-Western .. ..	68	283	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	362
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>2,453</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>6,030</i>
Mackay .. ..	173	..	..	..	93	1,785	7	18	134	2,210
Townsville .. ..	410	..	..	5	37	863	20	229	191	1,755
Cairns .. ..	227	..	..	75	388	2,597	70	732	418	4,507
Peninsula .. ..	59	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	21	86
North-Western .. ..	320	334	..	..	5	..	..	3	26	688
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1,189</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>5,245</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>9,246</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>7,203</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>44,074</b>

<sup>1</sup> Holdings where the combined production was 75 per cent or more of the total production, and one item at least 25 per cent of the other. <sup>2</sup> Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$2,000. <sup>3</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding*—A classification has been made of rural holdings according to area of holding at 31 March 1969. The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at 31 March 1969. A similar classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1966, details of which appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Of the 1,835 holdings of under 20 acres, 868 were under 10 acres and 967, 10 to 19 acres, the majority in each case being in the Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions. In the 50,000 acres and over class, there were 549 holdings of 100,000 acres and over. Most of these holdings were in western areas, in the Statistical Divisions of North-Western (158), Far-Western (97), South-Western (80), and Central-Western (52), and in the northern Statistical Divisions of Townsville (54) and Peninsula (44).

The average areas of holdings in 1968-69 ranged from 354 acres in the Moreton Statistical Division to 267,892 acres in the Peninsula Division. The second smallest average area was 1,112 acres in the Maryborough Division, and in only three other divisions (Downs, Mackay, and Cairns) were the average areas less than 5,000 acres. In addition to Peninsula, the Far-Western and North-Western Divisions had average areas of holdings of over 100,000 acres, and the South-Western Division's average was 83,565 acres.

## FRUIT CROPS

### Chapter 10

Photos: *Department of Primary Industries*

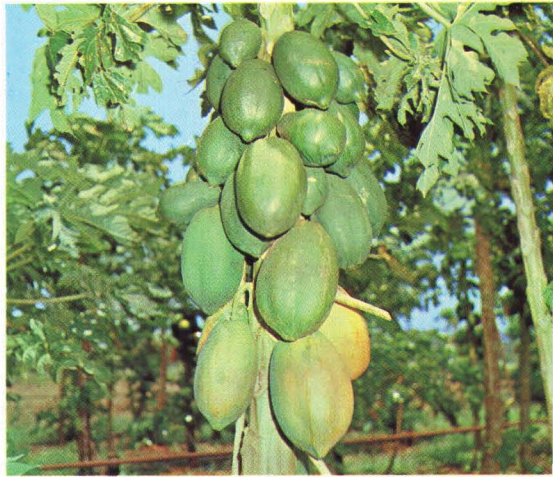


Apples

Passion fruit



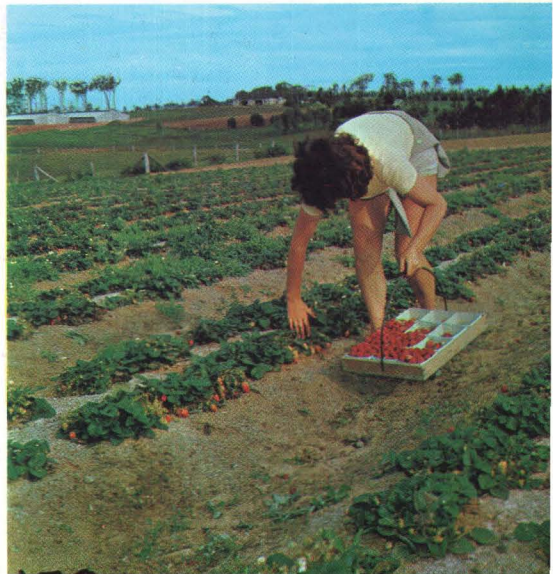
Papaws



Pineapples



Strawberries





AGRICULTURE  
Chapter 10

Onion  
harvesting



Photos: *Department of Primary Industries*



Cotton  
harvesting

**RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES,  
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1969**

Statistical Division	Under 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-49,999	50,000 and over	Total
Moreton <sup>1</sup> ..	1,233	1,159	1,412	2,057	2,308	893	585	61	..	9,708
Maryborough ..	123	332	749	1,542	2,248	1,142	1,079	342	6	7,563
Downs ..	203	291	437	910	2,563	2,067	2,138	744	10	9,363
Roma ..	6	10	8	21	29	69	423	877	58	1,501
South-Western ..	5	5	1	2	..	2	11	362	275	663
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,570</i>	<i>1,797</i>	<i>2,607</i>	<i>4,532</i>	<i>7,148</i>	<i>4,173</i>	<i>4,236</i>	<i>2,386</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>28,798</i>
Rockhampton ..	72	98	124	235	676	728	1,402	881	62	4,278
Central-Western ..	5	6	7	8	12	29	134	988	201	1,390
Far-Western ..	3	..	1	..	1	3	6	180	168	362
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>80</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>2,049</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>6,030</i>
Mackay ..	30	24	193	710	752	270	138	71	22	2,210
Townsville ..	72	122	353	462	221	87	111	196	131	1,755
Cairns ..	73	169	980	1,750	1,120	234	88	49	44	4,507
Peninsula ..	1	2	..	5	3	5	11	13	46	86
North-Western ..	9	2	..	2	3	3	10	362	297	688
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>185</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>2,929</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>9,246</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>9,936</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>44,074</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Employment in Rural Industries*—The numbers of male workers on rural holdings, at 31 March of each of the five years to 1970-71, are shown in the next table.

**PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Proprietors <sup>1</sup> ..	No.	45,364	44,909	44,817	43,413	41,363
Unpaid relatives ..	No.	2,588	2,567	2,456	2,569	2,527
Employees ..	No.	16,880	17,266	16,977	16,288	14,865
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>No.</b>	<b>64,832</b>	<b>64,742</b>	<b>64,250</b>	<b>62,270</b>	<b>58,855</b>
<b>Wages paid</b> <sup>2</sup> ..	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>35,782</b>	<b>37,725</b>	<b>39,639</b>	<b>41,501</b>	<b>40,796</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including share-farmers.

<sup>2</sup> Including value of keep, and wages paid to permanent female employees.

Working owners, lessees, and share-farmers for many years have constituted about two-thirds of the total number of males working permanently on rural holdings. In 1970-71 this proportion was 70 per cent. In addition, considerable numbers of seasonal and casual workers are employed but these vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

*Machinery on Holdings*—The next table shows the types of farm machinery on rural holdings for the five years to 1970-71. Farm machinery owned by contractors not occupying rural holdings is excluded.

## FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary hoes: Self contained power unit	3,456	3,153	3,035	2,717	2,524
Tractor drawn .. ..	3,456	3,940	4,255	4,434	5,029
Fertiliser distributors: Rotary .. ..	14,458	15,454	6,614	7,037	7,355
Direct drop .. ..					
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain drills: Combine .. ..	13,255	13,937	14,066	14,408	14,453
Other .. ..	2,369	2,423	2,297	2,012	2,012
Maize, cotton, peanut, and bean planters (rows) .. ..	n	n	9,003	8,686	8,635
Sugar cane planters .. ..	6,701	6,756	6,457	6,211	6,251
<i>Harvesting</i>					
<i>Mechanical cane</i>					
harvesters: Chopper type .. ..	n	n	767	974	1,057
Whole stick type .. ..	n	n	444	448	419
Mechanical cane loaders: Front end .. ..	n	n	2,324	2,530	2,311
Other .. ..	n	n	347	348	398
Sugar cane trailers .. ..	n	n	4,354	4,822	5,128
<i>Headers and other grain and seed</i>					
harvesters .. ..	7,392	7,899	7,586	7,483	7,480
Corn pickers .. ..	851	832	803	805	798
Forage harvesters .. ..	1,291	1,330	1,352	1,429	1,541
<i>Mowers, agricultural, reciprocating (cutter-bar) type: Power driven ..</i>					
Ground driven .. ..	8,337	8,036	8,229	8,548	8,745
Hay rakes .. ..	3,089	2,779	2,236	2,146	1,852
Hay balers, pick-up type .. ..	12,922	13,715	13,390	14,272	11,626
Potato digging machines .. ..	2,801	2,978	3,039	3,404	3,581
Peanut pickers .. ..	1,154	1,167	1,146	1,152	1,157
Peanut pickers .. ..	380	428	412	446	475
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with milking machines .. ..	11,896	11,011	10,040	9,385	n
Milking machines (units) .. ..	40,878	38,208	35,401	34,185	n
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with shearing machines .. ..	5,042	4,878	4,882	4,533	n
Shearing machines (stands) .. ..	19,197	18,791	18,857	17,438	n
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors: Wheeled .. ..	67,553	70,249	62,355	72,106	72,264
Crawler .. ..					
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. roughage mills) .. ..	7,656	8,035	7,797	8,212	8,461
Windmills .. ..	47,826	48,673	48,898	48,585	48,849

n Not available.

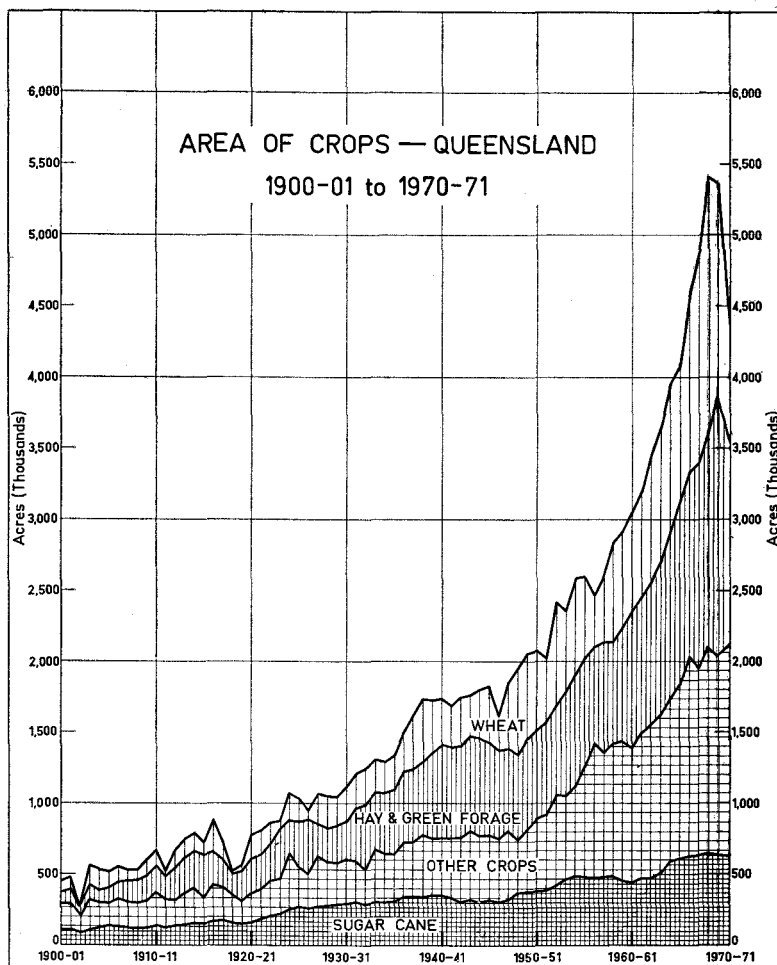
## 3 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1900. The area under all crops had doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In

1970-71 the area was over 10 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1970-71 was still only about five times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1970-71 was still only 12 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 2.6 acres per head of population compared with 3.2 acres for the rest of Australia.



The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly sorghum, barley, and maize; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, and sunflower seed.

The next table shows some details of crop production in 1900-01, 1939-40, and for the three years to 1970-71.



## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar cane <sup>1</sup> .. .. . acres	72,651	262,181	546,306	505,978	522,655
Barley .. .. . acres	7,533	13,208	426,954	416,819	225,541
Maize .. .. . acres	127,974	176,844	108,679	114,129	127,815
Sorghum .. .. . acres	.. <sup>2</sup>	4,397	371,234	637,569	911,118
Wheat .. .. . acres	79,304	362,044	1,788,583	1,504,049	825,076
Green forage .. .. . acres	41,445	550,716	1,405,622	1,631,259	1,287,363
Hay .. .. . acres	42,497	59,970	105,572	165,060	135,713
Cotton .. .. . acres	..	41,212	13,329	13,358	12,882
Peanuts .. .. . acres	.. <sup>2</sup>	12,337	78,454	82,789	94,895
Potatoes .. .. . acres	11,060	12,446	18,516	17,712	15,925
Pumpkins <sup>3</sup> .. .. . acres	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	12,810	12,147	13,326
Tobacco .. .. . acres	665	3,653	13,837	12,908	13,411
Apples .. .. . acres	.. <sup>2</sup>	3,415 <sup>4</sup>	10,587 <sup>4</sup>	10,571 <sup>4</sup>	11,300 <sup>4</sup>
Bananas .. .. . acres	6,215	6,345 <sup>4</sup>	4,798 <sup>4</sup>	4,573 <sup>4</sup>	5,206 <sup>4</sup>
Pineapples .. .. . acres	939	5,451 <sup>4</sup>	10,567 <sup>4</sup>	10,737 <sup>4</sup>	10,701 <sup>4</sup>
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar cane .. .. . '000 tons	848	6,039	17,415	14,700	16,206
Barley .. .. . '000 bush	127	270	12,869	7,587	2,704
Maize .. .. . '000 bush	2,457	3,345	2,713	3,459	4,076
Sorghum .. .. . '000 bush	.. <sup>2</sup>	62	6,789	14,012	29,614
Wheat .. .. . '000 bush	1,194	6,795	42,000	14,898	4,401
Hay .. .. . tons	78,758	102,750	253,600 <sup>5</sup>	349,660 <sup>5</sup>	330,733 <sup>5</sup>
Cotton (raw) .. .. . '000 lb	..	6,260	10,037	9,593	6,854
Peanuts .. .. . '000 lb	.. <sup>2</sup>	13,020	37,267	93,723	68,003
Potatoes .. .. . tons	20,014	28,306	122,990	115,455	108,659
Pumpkins <sup>3</sup> .. .. . tons	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	41,728	38,611	38,618
Tobacco .. .. . '000 lb	452	2,094	19,517	18,975	19,745
Apples .. .. . '000 bush	.. <sup>2</sup>	247	2,043	1,250	2,025
Bananas .. .. . '000 bush	1,161	844	993	1,084	1,282
Pineapples .. .. . '000 doz	425	2,382	5,928	5,911	6,903
<i>Yield per acre</i>					
Sugar cane .. .. . tons	11.68	23.03	31.88	29.05	31.01
Barley .. .. . bush	16.86	20.42	30.14	18.20	11.99
Maize .. .. . bush	19.20	18.91	24.96	30.31	31.89
Sorghum .. .. . bush	.. <sup>2</sup>	14.12	18.28	21.97	32.50
Wheat .. .. . bush	15.06	18.77	23.48	9.90	5.33
Hay .. .. . tons	1.85	1.71	2.40	2.12	2.44
Cotton (raw) .. .. . lb	..	152	753	718	532
Peanuts .. .. . lb	.. <sup>2</sup>	1,055	475	1,132	717
Potatoes .. .. . tons	1.81	2.27	6.64	6.52	6.82
Pumpkins <sup>3</sup> .. .. . tons	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	3.26	3.17	2.89
Tobacco .. .. . lb	679	573	1,411	1,470	1,472
Apples .. .. . bush	.. <sup>2</sup>	72	193	118	179
Bananas .. .. . bush	187	133	207	237	246
Pineapples .. .. . doz	452	437	561	551	645

<sup>1</sup> Area cut for crushing. <sup>2</sup> Not collected separately. <sup>3</sup> For human consumption.  
<sup>4</sup> Area bearing only. <sup>5</sup> Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture (23,525 tons in 1969-70 and 44,871 tons in 1970-71).  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Agriculture in Australian States*—The next table provides a comparison, by States, of agricultural crops important to Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
1969-70							
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane <sup>2</sup> '000 acres	20	..	506	..	..	..	526
Barley .. '000 acres	542	487	417	1,384	900	30	3,759
Maize .. '000 acres	81	1	114	..	1	..	191
Sorghum .. '000 acres	245	1	638	..	3	..	620
Wheat .. '000 acres	8,623	3,298	1,504	3,210	6,788	15	23,440
Green forage '000 acres	2,889	364	1,631	1,295	383	89	6,654
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. '000 acres	748	1,200	181	384	500	172	3,192
Cotton .. '000 acres	57	..	13	..	7	..	77
Peanuts .. '000 acres	.. <sup>4</sup>	..	83	..	..	..	83
Potatoes .. '000 acres	26	40	18	8	6	9	107
Tobacco .. '000 acres	3	11	13	..	..	..	27
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tons	835	..	14,700	..	..	..	15,535
Barley .. '000 bush	12,335	11,373	7,587	30,454	12,058	1,095	74,901
Maize .. '000 bush	4,006	72	3,459	..	6	..	6,797
Sorghum .. '000 bush	6,011	23	14,012	..	69	..	12,892
Wheat .. '000 bush	162,786	83,544	14,898	59,159	66,700	353	387,512
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. '000 tons	1,406	2,461	373	608	508	362	5,728
Seed cotton '000 lb	138,783	..	28,104	..	20,800	..	187,687
Peanuts .. '000 lb	452	..	93,723	..	..	..	94,175
Potatoes .. '000 tons	142	280	115	79	67	67	750
Tobacco .. '000 lb	3,061	15,516	18,975	..	..	..	37,553
<i>Yield per acre</i>							
Sugar cane .. tons	42.1	..	29.1	..	..	..	29.5
Barley .. bush	22.8	23.4	18.2	22.0	13.4	36.9	19.9
Maize .. bush	49.6	62.8	30.3	..	9.9	..	35.5
Sorghum .. bush	24.5	26.8	22.0	..	23.9	..	20.8
Wheat .. bush	18.9	25.3	9.9	18.4	9.8	23.9	16.5
Hay <sup>3</sup> .. tons	1.88	2.05	2.06	1.58	1.00	2.10	1.80
Seed cotton .. lb	2,449	..	2,108	..	2,885	..	2,431
Peanuts .. lb	1,950	..	1,132	..	..	..	1,134
Potatoes .. tons	5.5	7.0	6.5	9.8	10.6	7.1	7.0
Tobacco .. lb	1,118	1,409	1,470	..	..	..	1,408
1970-71							
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane <sup>2</sup> '000 acres	22	..	523	..	..	..	545
Barley .. '000 acres	744	665	226	1,714	1,562	32	4,942
Maize .. '000 acres	82	1	128	..	.. <sup>4</sup>	..	212
Sorghum .. '000 acres	446	1	911	..	4	..	1,364
Wheat .. '000 acres	5,475	1,879	825	1,983	5,835	11	16,009

## AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA—continued

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
<i>1970-71—continued</i>							
<i>Area—continued</i>							
Green forage '000 acres	3,130	421	1,287	1,485	367	67	6,760
Hay <sup>2</sup> .. '000 acres	761	1,266	161	485	469	212	3,362
Cotton .. '000 acres	65	..	13	..	9	..	87
Peanuts .. '000 acres	.. <sup>4</sup>	..	95	..	..	..	95
Potatoes .. '000 acres	22	35	16	7	6	9	95
Tobacco .. '000 acres	3	10	13	..	..	..	27
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane '000 tons	1,160	..	16,206	..	..	..	17,366
Barley .. '000 bush	18,937	14,038	2,704	32,738	33,922	1,312	103,650
Maize .. '000 bush	4,191	62	4,076	..	2	..	8,330
Sorghum .. '000 bush	17,876	32	29,614	..	95	..	47,673
Wheat .. '000 bush	110,604	36,901	4,401	29,028	108,650	283	289,895
Hay <sup>2</sup> .. '000 tons	1,355	2,455	376	743	662	441	6,039
Seed cotton '000 lb	85,122	..	19,191	..	27,700	..	132,013
Peanuts .. '000 lb	577	..	68,003	..	..	..	68,613
Potatoes .. '000 tons	143	272	109	71	68	71	735
Tobacco .. '000 lb	2,800	14,848	19,745	..	..	..	37,393
<i>Yield per acre</i>							
Sugar cane .. .. tons	52.1	..	31.0	..	..	..	31.9
Barley .. .. bush	25.4	21.1	12.0	19.1	21.7	41.2	21.0
Maize .. .. bush	50.9	47.0	31.9	..	10.2	..	39.4
Sorghum .. .. bush	40.1	34.9	32.5	..	27.0	..	34.9
Wheat .. .. bush	20.2	19.6	5.3	14.6	18.6	25.5	18.1
Hay <sup>2</sup> .. .. tons	1.78	1.94	2.34	1.53	1.41	2.08	1.80
Seed cotton .. .. lb	1,305	..	1,490	..	3,257	..	1,524
Peanuts .. .. lb	1,480	..	717	..	..	..	725
Potatoes .. .. tons	6.5	7.8	6.8	10.0	10.9	7.9	7.7
Tobacco .. .. lb	921	1,417	1,472	..	..	..	1,388

<sup>1</sup> Including A.C.T. and N.T.      <sup>2</sup> Area cut for crushing.      <sup>3</sup> Including hay cut for permanent pasture.      <sup>4</sup> Less than 500 acres.

Although Queensland's proportion (12 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was lower in 1970-71 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), the value of its crops was 23 per cent of the Australian total. During the five years to 1969-70, Queensland's wheat acreage more than kept pace with the Australian total, growing from 5.4 to 6.4 per cent. Due to severe drought conditions in 1970-71, however, this State's share dropped to 5.2 per cent of the Australian acreage.

*Value of Agricultural Production*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland has been estimated at \$325,692,000 and \$364,269,000 for the 1969-70 and 1970-71 seasons, respectively. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products was approximately \$287,010,000 for 1969-70 and \$322,477,000 for 1970-71.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1969-70 and 1970-71 seasons.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
1969-70			
	acres		\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i> .. .. .	640,521	..	144,627
Cut for crushing .. .. .	505,978	14,699,785 tons	141,469
Cut for plants .. .. .	13,808	336,033 tons	3,159
Standover etc. .... .	120,735	..	..
<i>Grain</i> .. .. .	2,902,304	..	53,892
Barley (2-row) .. .. .	379,184	6,927,760 bush	7,524
Barley (6-row) .. .. .	37,635	658,850 bush	623
Canary seed .. .. .	63,103	633,528 bush	2,539
Maize .. .. .	114,129	3,459,473 bush	4,445
Millet, panicum, etc. ....	89,174	1,160,714 bush	1,481
Oats .. .. .	75,161	949,556 bush	950
Sorghum .. .. .	637,569	14,011,507 bush	16,034
Wheat .. .. .	1,504,049	14,898,292 bush	20,016
Other .. .. .	2,301	176,462 bush	281
<i>Seed</i> .. .. .	11,620	..	2,652
Lucerne .. .. .	236	21,730 lb	8
Forage sorghum .. .. .	3,291	16,076 cwt	360
Permanent pasture .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	1,852,700 lb	2,118
Other .. .. .	8,093	35,326 bush	167
<i>Hay</i> .. .. .	165,060	..	14,319
Lucerne .. .. .	87,185	259,861 tons	10,983
Oaten .. .. .	14,682	17,689 tons	796
Wheaten .. .. .	32,401	34,088 tons	1,125
Permanent pasture .. .. .	.. <sup>2</sup>	23,525 tons	541
Other .. .. .	30,792	38,022 tons	875
<i>Other fodder</i> .. .. .	1,632,784	..	19,624
Lucerne .. .. .	130,927	..	1,440
Oats .. .. .	829,186	..	9,121
Sorghum .. .. .	320,393	..	5,767
Sugar and cow cane .. .. .	1,352	..	20
Other green forage .. .. .	349,401	..	3,246
Vegetables .. .. .	1,525	..	30
<i>Other field crops</i> .. .. .	202,318	..	38,598
Arrowroot .. .. .	161	1,795 tons	28
Cotton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	13,358	9,592,745 lb <sup>4</sup>	2,496
Ginger .. .. .	360	4,235,887 lb <sup>5</sup>	270
Linseed .. .. .	21,513	114,016 cwt	713
Navy beans .. .. .	12,210	5,576,792 lb	548
Peanuts <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	82,789	93,722,893 lb	8,904
Safflower .. .. .	9,475	67,470 bush	101
Soybeans .. .. .	7,361	138,723 bush	447
Sunflower seed .. .. .	38,502	420,690 bush	868
Tobacco <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	12,908	18,975,387 lb	20,160
Other (including nurseries etc.) ..	3,683	..	4,064
<i>Citrus fruit</i> .. .. .	5,275	..	3,980
Lemons .. .. .	331	135,181 bush	572
Mandarins .. .. .	2,022	447,882 bush	1,515
Oranges .. .. .	2,817	660,967 bush	1,699
Other .. .. .	105	39,113 bush	194

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
<i>1969-70—continued</i>			
	acres		\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	16,282		6,888
Apples .. .. .	10,571	1,250,091 bush	3,712
Apricots .. .. .	396	21,965 bush	232
Avocados .. .. .	266	35,431 bush	511
Custard apples .. .. .	190	17,445 bush	100
Mangoes .. .. .	860	53,533 bush	331
Nectarines .. .. .	268	19,428 bush	153
Nuts .. .. .	193	71,884 lb	15
Peaches .. .. .	1,454	131,008 bush	704
Pears .. .. .	797	118,588 bush	359
Plums .. .. .	1,273	87,596 bush	765
Other .. .. .	14	1,015 bush	6
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	3,206	13,134,031 lb	1,783
<i>Plantation fruit</i>	16,965		14,363
Bananas .. .. .	4,573	1,084,083 bush	4,662
Papaws .. .. .	930	448,831 bush	943
Passion fruit .. .. .	472	96,124 bush	698
Pineapples .. .. .	10,737	5,910,743 doz	7,093
Strawberries .. .. .	237	2,130,991 lb	954
Other .. .. .	16	3,926 bush	14
<i>Fruit areas not yet bearing</i>	14,934		
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>	63,148		24,965
Beans, green .. .. .	7,867	15,560 tons	3,659
Beetroot .. .. .	1,127	15,285 tons	619
Cabbages and cauliflowers .. .. .	1,574	561,864 doz	1,080
Carrots .. .. .	830	7,600 tons	847
Cucumbers .. .. .	1,391	277,328 bush	875
Lettuces .. .. .	545	571,349 bush	806
Onions .. .. .	2,998	20,060 tons	1,155
Peas, green .. .. .	2,840	4,846 tons <sup>a</sup>	280
Potatoes .. .. .	17,712	115,455 tons	5,033
Pumpkins .. .. .	12,147	38,611 tons	1,984
Sweet potatoes .. .. .	315	1,178 tons	129
Tomatoes .. .. .	6,155	1,355,426 bush	5,593
Watermelons and rock melons .. .. .	5,991	17,847 tons	1,429
Other .. .. .	1,655		1,476
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>5,674,410</b>		<b>325,692</b>
<i>1970-71</i>			
	acres		\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i> .. .. .	639,642		167,166
Cut for crushing .. .. .	522,655	16,206,027 tons	163,918
Cut for plants .. .. .	12,457	329,772 tons	3,248
Standover etc. .. .. .	104,530		
<i>Grain</i> .. .. .	2,280,736		54,966
Barley (2-row) .. .. .	202,599	2,492,429 bush	2,655
Barley (6-row) .. .. .	22,942	211,659 bush	210
Canary seed .. .. .	15,627	139,597 bush	327
Maize .. .. .	127,815	4,076,153 bush	4,842
Millet, panicum, etc. .. .. .	109,754	1,867,486 bush	2,500
Oats .. .. .	60,381	464,343 bush	580
Rice .. .. .	5,293	557,754 bush	970
Sorghum .. .. .	911,118	29,613,774 bush	36,989
Wheat .. .. .	825,076	4,400,687 bush	5,890
Other .. .. .	132	1,788 bush	3

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
1970-71— <i>continued</i>			
	acres		\$'000
<i>Seed</i> .. .. .	21,719	..	2,852
Lucerne .. .. .	197	17,881 lb	6
Forage sorghum .. .. .	7,776	27,542 cwt	524
Permanent pasture .. .. .	.. <sup>1</sup>	2,941,508 lb	2,086
Other .. .. .	13,747	65,944 bush	236
<i>Hay</i> .. .. .	135,713	..	12,882
Lucerne .. .. .	94,958	275,686 tons	10,517
Oaten .. .. .	8,157	9,611 tons	370
Wheaten .. .. .	9,831	11,651 tons	347
Permanent pasture .. .. .	.. <sup>2</sup>	44,871 tons	942
Other .. .. .	22,768	33,785 tons	705
<i>Other fodder</i> .. .. .	1,288,484	..	14,868
Lucerne .. .. .	84,226	..	842
Oats .. .. .	659,778	..	6,598
Sorghum .. .. .	317,227	..	5,551
Sugar and cow cane .. .. .	795	..	12
Other green forage .. .. .	225,337	..	1,845
Vegetables .. .. .	1,122	..	20
<i>Other field crops</i> .. .. .	211,509	..	42,767
Arrowroot .. .. .	159	1,677 tons	27
Cotton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	12,882	6,854,050 lb <sup>4</sup>	1,953
Ginger .. .. .	354	9,752,902 lb <sup>4</sup>	580
Linseed .. .. .	8,786	38,744 cwt	240
Navy beans .. .. .	11,146	2,469,069 lb	260
Peanuts <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	94,895	68,003,288 lb	7,888
Safflower .. .. .	5,073	20,462 bush	35
Soybeans .. .. .	11,771	235,770 bush	757
Sunflower seed .. .. .	49,634	948,188 bush	3,073
Tobacco <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	13,411	19,744,962 lb	23,274
Other (including nurseries etc.) .. .. .	3,399	..	4,681
<i>Citrus fruit</i> .. .. .	5,441	..	4,307
Lemons .. .. .	344	172,317 bush	606
Mandarins .. .. .	2,230	411,898 bush	1,650
Oranges .. .. .	2,743	839,654 bush	1,903
Other .. .. .	124	42,680 bush	147
<i>Other orchard fruit</i> .. .. .	17,769	..	9,019
Apples .. .. .	11,300	2,024,983 bush	5,807
Apricots .. .. .	479	54,085 bush	283
Avocados .. .. .	306	31,780 bush	499
Custard apples .. .. .	205	16,596 bush	87
Mangoes .. .. .	1,005	81,078 bush	373
Nectarines .. .. .	334	38,397 bush	167
Nuts .. .. .	229	125,314 lb	29
Peaches .. .. .	1,594	179,019 bush	619
Pears .. .. .	949	172,149 bush	490
Plums .. .. .	1,345	157,506 bush	659
Other .. .. .	23	1,018 bush	5
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	3,344	9,859,195 lb	1,219
<i>Plantation fruit</i> .. .. .	17,625	..	18,110
Bananas .. .. .	5,206	1,281,911 bush	5,718
Papaws .. .. .	871	445,051 bush	900
Passion fruit .. .. .	596	139,993 bush	696
Pineapples .. .. .	10,701	6,902,507 doz	9,664
Strawberries .. .. .	232	2,251,160 lb	1,122
Other .. .. .	20	1,822 bush	11
<i>Fruit areas not yet bearing</i> .. .. .	14,418	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
1970-71— <i>continued</i>			
	acres		\$'000
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>	61,846	..	36,112
Beans, green .. .. .	7,032	13,079 tons	4,162
Beetroot .. .. .	1,133	12,854 tons	868
Cabbages and cauliflowers .. .. .	1,550	557,614 doz	1,227
Carrots .. .. .	969	6,528 tons	876
Cucumbers .. .. .	1,319	300,946 bush	1,314
Lettuces .. .. .	563	572,743 bush	860
Onions .. .. .	3,218	25,418 tons	2,069
Peas, green .. .. .	2,336	3,686 tons <sup>a</sup>	217
Potatoes .. .. .	15,925	108,659 tons	10,474
Pumpkins .. .. .	13,326	38,618 tons	3,315
Sweet potatoes .. .. .	316	1,251 tons	185
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,995	1,411,740 bush	7,068
Watermelons and rock melons .. .. .	6,339	19,653 tons	1,648
Other .. .. .	1,825	..	1,829
Total .. .. .	4,698,245	..	364,269

<sup>1</sup> Area harvested was 54,010 acres in 1969-70 and 81,810 acres in 1970-71. <sup>2</sup> Area harvested was 15,713 acres in 1969-70 and 25,143 acres in 1970-71. <sup>3</sup> For 1969-70, the 1970 crop, and for 1970-71, the 1971 crop. <sup>4</sup> Weight of raw cotton. <sup>5</sup> Including 1,220,439 lb of seed ginger in 1969-70 and 1,458,144 lb in 1970-71. <sup>6</sup> Including 621 tons in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 1,903 tons shelled in 1969-70, and 409 tons in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 1,476 tons shelled in 1970-71.

Gross values of agricultural products for the five seasons to 1970-71 are given in the next table.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sugar cane <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	130,202	131,600	151,656	144,627	167,166
Barley .. .. .	15,789	10,683	12,766	8,147	2,865
Canary seed .. .. .	166	271	1,379	2,539	327
Maize .. .. .	6,425	6,071	3,752 <sub>r</sub>	4,445	4,842
Sorghum .. .. .	10,513	9,396	8,496 <sub>r</sub>	16,034	36,989
Wheat .. .. .	52,759	42,339	55,827	20,016	5,890
Other grain .. .. .	2,346	1,454	2,050 <sub>r</sub>	2,712	4,054
Hay .. .. .	9,738	9,130	9,547	14,319	12,882
Other fodder <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	12,650	14,290	16,697	19,624	14,868
Cotton .. .. .	1,308	2,049	2,159 <sub>r</sub>	2,496	1,953
Onions .. .. .	1,771	2,325	1,969	1,155	2,069
Peanuts .. .. .	7,917	6,070	3,112	8,904	7,888
Potatoes .. .. .	5,423	9,444	11,679	5,033	10,474
Pumpkins .. .. .	1,351	2,421	2,587	1,984	3,315
Tobacco .. .. .	15,627	17,660	21,806	20,160	23,274
Tomatoes .. .. .	4,837	5,472	5,957	5,593	7,068
Apples .. .. .	4,035	3,073	5,088	3,712	5,807
Bananas .. .. .	3,032	2,840	3,366	4,662	5,718
Citrus fruits .. .. .	3,530	3,557	3,685	3,980	4,307
Grapes .. .. .	1,054	1,077	1,613	1,783	1,219
Pineapples .. .. .	7,036	6,387	7,391	7,093	9,664
Other fruits .. .. .	4,492	4,397	4,992	5,784	5,940
Other agriculture .. .. .	16,952	16,919	19,338 <sub>r</sub>	20,891	25,690
Total .. .. .	318,954	308,922	356,912 <sub>r</sub>	325,692	364,269

<sup>1</sup> Including cane cut for plants. <sup>2</sup> Including vegetables for stock fodder.  
<sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

*Agricultural Districts*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 205).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
1969-70							
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 dozen	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 bush
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	275	290	508	3,184	1,010	1,518	431
Maryborough .. ..	317	642	23	1,476	44	1,356	88
Downs .. ..	11,918	1,535	..	..	3,846	769	165
Roma .. ..	1,612	7	..	..	1,046	..	..
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>14,122</i>	<i>2,474</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>4,660</i>	<i>5,946</i>	<i>3,643</i>	<i>684</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	655	81	9	1,149	3,556	107	68
Central-Western .. ..	121	1	..	..	62	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>776</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,149</i>	<i>3,618</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>68</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	.. <sup>2</sup>	..	11	..	..	27
Townsville .. ..	..	56	3	36	.. <sup>3</sup>	77	559
Cairns .. ..	..	721	541	54	..	15,137	16
Peninsula .. ..	..	127	..	..	..	11	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>..</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>15,225</i>	<i>602</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>14,898</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>9,593</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>1,355</b>
1970-71							
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 dozen	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 bush
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	61	247	579	3,774	524	1,169	470
Maryborough .. ..	82	472	22	1,841	12	1,230	110
Downs .. ..	3,965	2,165	..	..	2,544	764	142
Roma .. ..	171	24	..	..	1,670	..	.. <sup>2</sup>
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>4,278</i>	<i>2,908</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>5,615</i>	<i>4,751</i>	<i>3,163</i>	<i>722</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	106	92	11	1,176	1,946	83	44
Central-Western .. ..	15	.. <sup>2</sup>	..	..	157	..	.. <sup>2</sup>
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>121</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,176</i>	<i>2,103</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>45</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	1	.. <sup>2</sup>	14	..	..	44
Townsville .. ..	.. <sup>2</sup>	40	1	42	..	55	582
Cairns .. ..	1	651	669	55	..	16,431	18
Peninsula .. ..	..	383	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	..	13	.. <sup>2</sup>
North-Western .. ..	..	.. <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1</i>	<i>1,076</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>16,499</i>	<i>645</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>4,401</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>1,412</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.    <sup>2</sup> Less than 500 bushels.    <sup>3</sup> Less than 500 lb.    <sup>4</sup> Less than 500 dozen.

*Sugar*—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline, and it was not until



1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in recent years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Commonwealth Government. An International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 has operated from 1 January 1969. It has been effective in raising prices considerably above the former level (see Chapter 15).

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanical harvesting is well established, almost 92 per cent of the cutting and all of the loading being done mechanically in 1970.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1970 season. Twelve of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,178,757 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1969-70, 95.5 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.5 per cent in New South Wales. In 1970-71 Australia produced 2,484,895 tons of raw cane sugar, Queensland producing 94.1 per cent and New South Wales producing 5.9 per cent.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1970-71 was 13 times the 1890-91 acreage. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres to 270,000 acres, and by 1940-41 had reached 351,000 acres. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach 486,800 acres in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 449,500 acres by 1960-61, since when the acreage increased yearly to a record 643,857 acres in 1968-69, declining slightly during the next two years to 639,642 acres in 1970-71.

On the other hand, over the same period the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by little more than one-quarter. From a peak of 32,927 acres in 1895-96, the area declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25, but fell back to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Expansion in recent years has resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 42,613 acres in 1970-71.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Mossman in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions except that Broadsound Shire, being part of the Mackay sugar area, has been included in Mackay Statistical Division instead of Rockhampton Division. There is some interchange of cane grown and crushed in the Cairns and Townsville Divisions. Consequently it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area cultivated <sup>1</sup>	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced <sup>2</sup>	Cane per acre cut	Sugar per acre cut	Cane for each ton of sugar
	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1870	6,342	2,188	n	2,854	n	n	n
1880	20,224	12,497	n	15,861	n	1.27	n
1890	50,922	40,208	n	68,924	n	1.71	n
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58
1966	626,872	534,998	15,513,449	2,202,809	29.00	4.12	7.04
1967	633,516	530,828	15,717,789	2,213,810	29.61	4.17	7.10
1968	643,857	546,306	17,414,966	2,604,319	31.88	4.77	6.69
1969	640,521	505,978	14,699,785	2,081,036	29.05	4.11	7.06
1970	639,642	522,655	16,206,027	2,338,018	31.01	4.47	6.93

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1969

	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cairns	222,575	203,651	5,991,759 <sup>3</sup>	838,303	29.42	4.66	7.17
Townsville	79,425	60,959	2,524,352 <sup>3</sup>	396,026	41.41		
Mackay	197,447	164,255	4,218,540	590,839	25.68	3.60	7.14
Maryborough	123,129	65,829	1,641,652	219,899	24.94	3.34	7.47
Moreton <sup>4</sup>	17,945	11,284	323,482	35,969	28.67	3.19	8.99

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1970

	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cairns	224,167	201,061	6,627,690 <sup>3</sup>	911,750	32.96	4.97	7.31
Townsville	78,639	55,861	2,373,411 <sup>3</sup>	365,231	42.49		
Mackay	193,561	152,143	3,950,258	608,794	25.96	4.00	6.49
Maryborough	125,517	100,518	2,795,619	389,686	27.81	3.88	7.17
Moreton <sup>4</sup>	17,758	13,072	459,049	62,557	35.12	4.79	7.34

<sup>1</sup> Excluding fodder crops. <sup>2</sup> 94 per cent net titre. <sup>3</sup> Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 6,013,174 tons, and Townsville 2,502,937 tons in 1969; and Cairns, 6,660,745 tons, and Townsville, 2,340,351 tons in 1970. <sup>4</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1970 was 2,338,000 tons produced from 16,206,000 tons of cane cut from 523,000 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1970-71 yielded, per acre harvested, 31.01 tons of cane or 4.47 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 52.11 tons of cane or 6.60 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per

acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1970-71 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 48 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 5 per cent lower. Average yields per acre cultivated in 1970-71 were Queensland, 3.66 tons, and New South Wales, 3.49 tons, compared with 3.25 and 2.45 tons respectively in 1969-70.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, established under the *Sugar Experiment Stations Act 1900-1971*, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is administered by a Board composed of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Director of the Bureau, and two representatives each of cane growers and of manufacturers of raw sugar.

The Board is empowered to exercise controls in the sugar industry, e.g. regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease measures to be applied. A levy payable by growers and mills on cane received at sugar mills, which amounted to \$734,848 for 1969-70 and \$907,239 for 1970-71, together with the sale of cane and cane plants and a small government subsidy, provides the Board's revenue.

In 1948 the Australian Sugar Producers' Association decided to establish a Sugar Research Institute which is now operating at Mackay. This organisation is financed by Queensland mill companies. Broadly the work of the Institute covers engineering and chemical research in the sugar industry. An experimental milling plant is located at Pleystowe.

*Fruit Crops*—The value of the Queensland fruit crop was \$27,013,000 in 1969-70 and \$32,655,000 in 1970-71. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1970-71 supplied only about one-fourth of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, apples, bananas, and citrus are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$9,664,000, \$5,807,000, \$5,718,000, and \$4,307,000 respectively in 1970-71. Pineapples are produced chiefly in Moreton, Maryborough, and Rockhampton Divisions, and apples in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Division. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Bananas are grown mainly in the Moreton and Cairns Divisions.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (445,051 bushels in 1970-71) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (16,596 bushels in 1970-71) mainly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$1,219,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main area of production, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1970-71, 31,889 gallons of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In

1970-71 the State produced 2,025,000 bushels of apples, 179,000 bushels of peaches, 172,000 bushels of pears, 158,000 bushels of plums, and 54,000 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$7,859,000 and the quantity was 2,588,000 bushels.

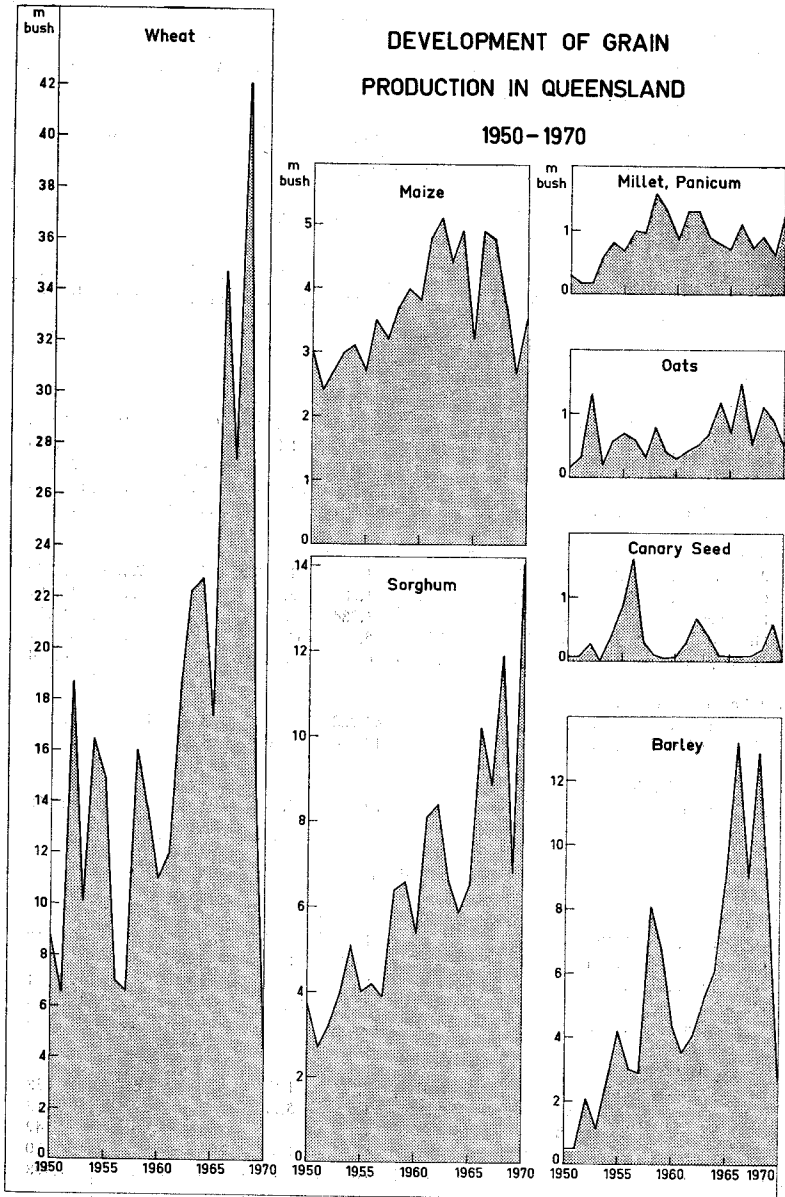
The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia <sup>1</sup>
1969-70							
<b>Bearing</b>							
Apples .. '000 trees	1,428	1,669	1,022	528	1,002	2,150	7,803
Citrus .. '000 trees	2,769	686	422	1,234	402	..	5,516
Bananas .. .. acres	18,236	..	4,573	..	467	..	23,276
Grapes .. .. acres	20,086	45,648	3,206	53,568	6,117	..	128,625
Pineapples .. acres	129	..	10,737	..	..	..	10,866
<b>Production</b>							
Apples .. '000 bush	4,100	5,331	1,250	1,561	2,610	7,400	22,259
Citrus .. '000 bush	6,594	1,633	1,283	3,347	626	..	13,487
Bananas .. '000 bush	3,821	..	1,084	..	255	..	5,160
Grapes .. .. tons	121,218	338,564	5,863	268,020	11,995	..	745,661
Pineapples '000 bush	39	..	6,305	..	..	..	6,334
<b>Total area under fruit</b>							
Bearing .. .. acres	98,259	102,837	41,728	86,437	25,641	17,292	372,208
Non-bearing .. acres	22,489	17,884	14,934	23,201	5,137	3,930	87,605
<b>Gross value of fruit production</b> .. \$'000	77,389	70,295	27,013	43,330	15,713	17,953	251,708
1970-71							
<b>Bearing</b>							
Apples .. '000 trees	1,409	1,578	1,122	538	1,036	2,124	7,810
Citrus .. '000 trees	2,760	709	440	1,450	397	..	5,759
Bananas .. .. acres	17,723	..	5,206	..	322	..	23,251
Grapes .. .. acres	21,402	45,859	3,344	55,341	6,059	..	132,005
Pineapples .. acres	125	..	10,701	..	..	..	10,826
<b>Production</b>							
Apples .. '000 bush	4,016	5,079	2,025	1,583	3,156	7,373	23,238
Citrus .. '000 bush	7,504	2,265	1,467	5,775	700	..	17,715
Bananas .. '000 bush	3,789	..	1,282	..	65	..	5,142
Grapes .. .. tons	103,845	200,024	4,401	221,092	11,337	..	540,700
Pineapples '000 bush	45	..	7,363	..	..	..	7,408
<b>Total area under fruit</b>							
Bearing .. .. acres	98,769	101,091	44,179	90,916	25,603	16,908	377,537
Non-bearing .. acres	22,190	16,456	14,418	22,718	4,896	3,945	84,689
<b>Gross value of fruit production</b> .. \$'000	70,635s	73,228s	32,655	46,140s	14,639s	16,680s	254,060s

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. s Subject to revision.

*Grain Sorghum*—The production of this summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 911,000 acres in 1970-71. The production in 1970-71 of



29.6m bushels was double that of the previous year and was 62 per cent of the total Australian production. The value of the crop at \$36,989,000, placed grain sorghum as Queensland's second most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar. About 60 per cent of the 1970-71 crop was produced in the Downs Division, 18 per cent in the Central-Western Division and 15 per cent in the Rockhampton Division.

*Forage Sorghum*—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghum, and various hybrid forage sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been

grown in Queensland for a number of years. In 1970-71, from 317,227 acres of sorghums planted, fodder valued at \$5,551,000 was obtained.

*Cotton*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) led to the establishment of cotton growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price led to an increased area of over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half of this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 37,000 acres by 1960-61 but has since declined. The total area planted in 1970-71 was 12,882 acres.

The Central Downs produces about two-fifths, the Dawson-Callide Valleys in Central Queensland about one-third, and the St George Irrigation Area about one-quarter of the State's cotton crop. In recent years, considerably higher yields per acre have resulted from the increased use of irrigation. The cotton crop was formerly grown mainly by dry farming methods, but by the 1970 season, the crops grown by irrigation had increased to approximately 71 per cent of the total area.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 15.

*Tobacco*—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb of cured leaf. At that time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1970-71 Queensland produced 54 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1970-71 was 13,411 acres, producing 19,745,000 lb of dried leaf valued at \$23,274,000. Approximately 83 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 6 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 6 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 4 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ayr, Ingham, and Miriam Vale.

*Peanuts*—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to 59,279 acres in the 1959 season, yielding 69,628,895 lb. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 69,330 acres yielded 92,059,000 lb. In the 1970 season, 83,000 acres of peanuts were grown for a production of 93,723,000 lb valued at \$8,903,675. Although the area increased in the 1971 season to 95,000 acres, the production declined to 68,003,000 lb of peanuts valued at \$7,888,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 15).

*Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower*—These oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs, Rockhampton, and Central-Western Divisions. Linseed was

first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 683,498 cwt from 97,092 acres was reached in 1964-65. Since 1965-66 the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers has resulted in reduced production, which in 1970-71 was 38,744 cwt from 8,786 acres. The area sown under safflower increased steadily over the 10 years to 1967-68 when 95,351 acres were sown. Adverse seasonal conditions in the last two years have resulted in considerably reduced plantings.

In 1970-71 only 5,073 acres were planted, yielding 20,462 bushels of safflower. The production of sunflower seed, on the other hand, has increased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 1970-71 crop of 948,000 bushels from 49,634 acres, compared with a crop of 74,000 bushels from 4,288 acres, ten years previously.

*Canary Seed*—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the 1920s the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but dropped as low as 5,989 acres in 1959-60, to increase again to 67,603 acres, yielding 713,697 bushels, in 1962-63. In 1969-70, 63,000 acres produced 634,000 bushels. In 1970-71 there was a substantial decrease in area to 16,000 acres, producing 140,000 bushels. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

*Arrowroot*—Queensland is the only producer in Australia of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1970-71, the area was 159 acres and the production 1,677 tons, worth \$27,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

*Ginger*—There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 9,752,902 lb in 1970-71.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. All ginger produced, except that retained for seed, is processed at the Buderim factory of the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

*Other Crops*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, had an estimated value of \$20,016,000 in 1969-70, but a severe drought during the 1970-71 season resulted in a yield of only 4.4m bushels, the lowest since 1946-47. The value of the 1970-71 crop fell to \$5,890,000. Maize was worth \$4,842,000 in 1970-71 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Downs, Maryborough,

Moreton, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 15.

*Artificial Fertilisers*—The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

#### ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year <sup>1</sup>	Sugar cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (acres)						
1966-67 .. .. .	536,285	36,603	39,533	417,053	180,272	1,209,746
1967-68 .. .. .	543,938	37,920	39,927	620,509	259,706	1,502,000
1968-69 .. .. .	546,288	42,181	40,539	754,497	299,489	1,682,993
1969-70 .. .. .	543,605	42,226	40,562	806,525	360,161	1,793,079
1970-71 .. .. .	543,052	41,216	43,196	565,569	382,470	1,575,503
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (cwt)						
1966-67 .. .. .	242,227	22,862	15,008	337,611	316,471	934,179
1967-68 .. .. .	265,079	17,704	13,546	396,386	486,489	1,179,204
1968-69 .. .. .	268,601	16,792	12,652	389,368	538,379	1,225,792
1969-70 .. .. .	277,231	30,869	16,605	387,754	607,197	1,319,656
1970-71 .. .. .	436,036	53,096	31,192	345,252	622,490	1,488,066
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (cwt)						
1966-67 .. .. .	2,974,140	228,798	324,369	315,825	74,994	3,918,126
1967-68 .. .. .	3,016,834	217,238	305,439	435,809	114,689	4,090,009
1968-69 .. .. .	2,826,498	241,691	310,643	543,184	151,637	4,073,653
1969-70 .. .. .	2,954,445	216,454	309,965	594,997	220,295	4,296,156
1970-71 .. .. .	2,849,488	194,945	317,598	467,576	203,551	4,033,158
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (cwt)						
1966-67 .. .. .	6.0	6.9	8.6	1.6	2.2	4.0
1967-68 .. .. .	6.0	6.2	8.0	1.3	2.3	3.5
1968-69 .. .. .	5.7	6.1	8.0	1.2	2.3	3.1
1969-70 .. .. .	5.9	5.9	8.1	1.2	2.3	3.1
1970-71 .. .. .	6.1	6.0	8.1	1.4	2.2	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 31 March.

#### 4 LIVESTOCK

About half of the total value of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and pigs. Beef cattle, which are increasing in number, are widely spread throughout the State, but dairy cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton and are decreasing in number.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton divisions.

*Types of Livestock*—The next table shows the numbers in each classification of livestock for the five years to 1971.



## LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<i>Beef cattle</i>					
Bulls .. .. .	110,374	120,165	128,671	135,676	149,520
Bull calves for service .. .. .	19,477	21,932	23,710	24,785	26,322
Cows and heifers .. .. .	2,934,713	3,220,239	3,439,510	3,440,501	3,639,185
Calves and vealers .. .. .	1,253,866	1,467,607	1,525,828	1,434,152	1,693,502
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	1,701,440	1,696,001	1,792,375	1,773,240	1,769,109
<b>Total for meat production ..</b>	<b>6,019,870</b>	<b>6,525,944</b>	<b>6,910,094</b>	<b>6,808,354</b>	<b>7,277,638</b>
<i>Dairy cattle</i>					
Bulls .. .. .	15,354	13,712	12,721	11,367	10,613
Bull calves for service .. .. .	3,985	3,507	3,050	2,877	2,915
Dairy cows: In milk .. .. .	450,477	401,527	341,302	332,386	313,700
Dry .. .. .	148,318	154,652	155,992	127,411	127,403
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings) .. .. .	37,351	34,743	34,763	31,735	29,795
Heifers (one year and over) .. .. .	138,847	127,754	121,918	122,300	102,200
Heifer calves .. .. .	104,956	99,187	88,098	78,487	79,945
<b>Total for milk production ..</b>	<b>899,288</b>	<b>835,082</b>	<b>757,844</b>	<b>706,563</b>	<b>666,571</b>
<b>Total cattle .. .. .</b>	<b>6,919,158</b>	<b>7,361,026</b>	<b>7,667,938</b>	<b>7,514,917</b>	<b>7,944,209</b>
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams .. .. .	245,355	246,283	245,616	224,770	193,494
Breeding ewes .. .. .	8,342,082	8,377,906	8,483,034	7,482,788	6,785,516
Other ewes .. .. .	814,650	1,102,509	1,114,544	987,172	946,267
Lambs and hoggets .. .. .	3,434,616	3,778,116	4,035,327	2,699,021	2,464,847
Wethers .. .. .	6,468,613	6,442,930	6,445,021	5,052,082	4,383,658
<b>Total sheep .. .. .</b>	<b>19,305,316</b>	<b>19,947,744</b>	<b>20,323,542</b>	<b>16,445,833</b>	<b>14,773,782</b>
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars .. .. .	9,250	9,515	8,592	7,782	7,598
Breeding sows .. .. .	68,429	76,661	71,111	65,499	67,288
Other .. .. .	389,893	433,965	455,793	406,305	416,442
<b>Total pigs .. .. .</b>	<b>467,572</b>	<b>520,141</b>	<b>535,496</b>	<b>479,586</b>	<b>491,328</b>
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over one year .. .. .	4,300	3,286	2,742	160,502	153,763
Other over one year .. .. .	166,362	166,064	161,010		
Foals under one year .. .. .	11,821	11,678	11,773		
<b>Total horses .. .. .</b>	<b>182,483</b>	<b>181,028</b>	<b>175,525</b>	<b>172,768</b>	<b>165,471</b>

During the year ended 31 March 1971, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 6 per cent to reach a new peak of 7.9m. The number of beef cattle increased by 7 per cent for the year with the increase being reflected throughout the major beef cattle areas of the State. Dairy cattle numbers continued to decline for the fifteenth successive year to reach the lowest level since 1919.

Sheep numbers at 31 March 1971 were 14.8m, the lowest since 1905, when a total of 12.5m was recorded. The numbers decreased in each of the main sheep-raising divisions to reach an overall State decrease of 10 per cent compared with the previous year's numbers.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1971 numbered almost half a million, an increase of 2 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier, but about 9 per cent below the number recorded in 1969.

*Livestock in Australian States*—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

## LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	At 31 March 1970			At 31 March 1971		
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales ..	5,637	72,284	708	6,494	70,605	796
Victoria .. .. .	4,462	33,157	495	5,061	33,761	520
Queensland .. ..	7,515	16,446	480	7,944	14,774	491
South Australia ..	1,026	19,747	351	1,196	19,166	389
Western Australia ..	1,681	33,634	250	1,781	34,709	278
Tasmania .. .. .	646	4,560	111	733	4,517	113
Northern Territory ..	1,179	8	4	1,145	9	3
A. C. Territory ..	15	244	..	18	251	..
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>22,162</b>	<b>180,080</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>24,373</b>	<b>177,792</b>	<b>2,590</b>
Queensland as % of Australia .. .. .	33.9	9.1	20.0	32.6	8.3	19.0

*Beef Cattle Breeds*—About half of the beef cattle in Queensland have some infusion of Tropical blood, approximately 35 per cent are Herefords, and about 15 per cent are Shorthorns. The Tropical (*Bos indicus* types), include Brahman, Braford, Droughtmaster, Santa Gertrudis, Brangus, and Africander breeds. As most of the herds in this category are either crossbreeding or grading up, the percentage of pure breed animals is fairly low. Herefords predominate in the south-eastern divisions of the State and the Shorthorns in the western and north-western divisions. The Tropical breeds and the Tropical-British breed crosses are concentrated in the coastal and hinterland areas extending from Gladstone to Port Douglas. In this area approximately 80 per cent of all breeders have some infusion of *Bos indicus* blood.

*Dairy Cattle Breeds*—Australian Illawarra Shorthorns comprise approximately 40 per cent of the State's dairy herds, while Jerseys and Friesians make up about 30 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Guernseys and Ayrshires are only a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Shorthorn breed is most prominent in south-eastern Queensland, while the Friesian, which predominates in the Atherton Tableland area, is also gaining popularity in the south-east. Most dairy cattle in the Wide Bay and Burnett areas are Jerseys.

*Sheep Breeds*—See the first paragraph of the Wool section, page 221.

*Pig Breeds*—The two main breeds are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

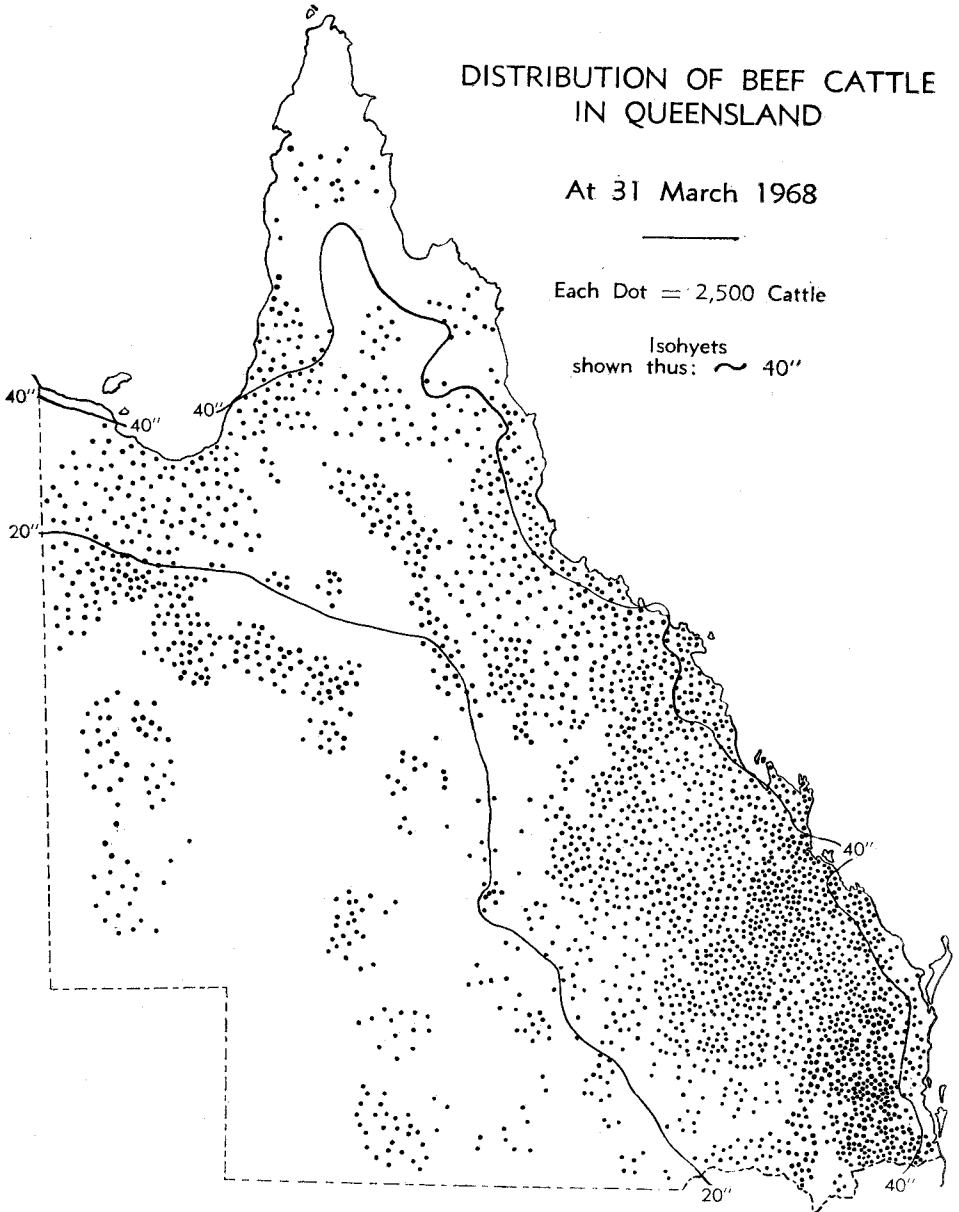
*Stock Losses*—In 1970-71 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 318,004, a loss of 4.2 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 466,127, or 6.1 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,770,298, compared with 2,200,735 in 1969-70, representing a loss of 10.8 per cent in each year of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of both years.

### DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets  
shown thus: ~ 40"

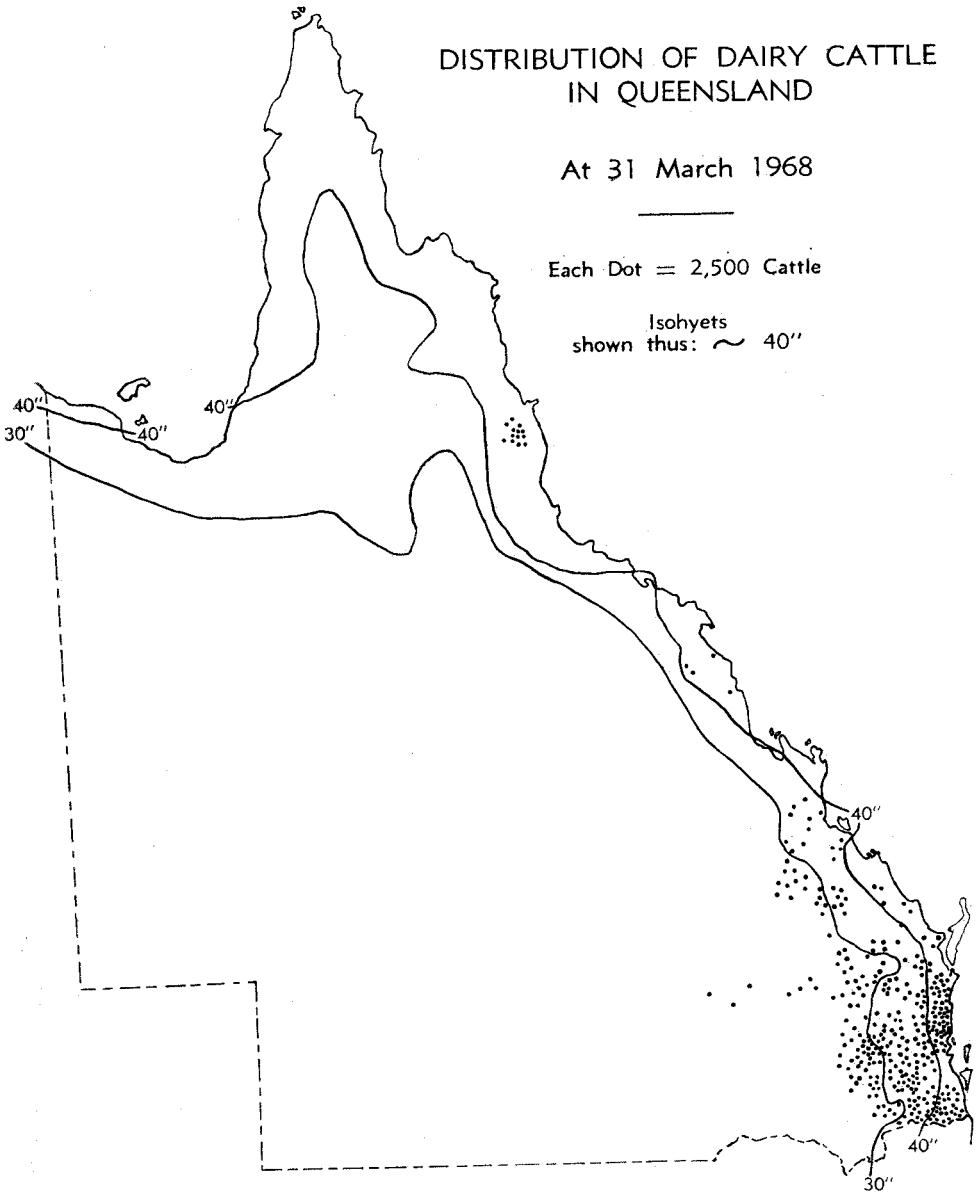


# DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

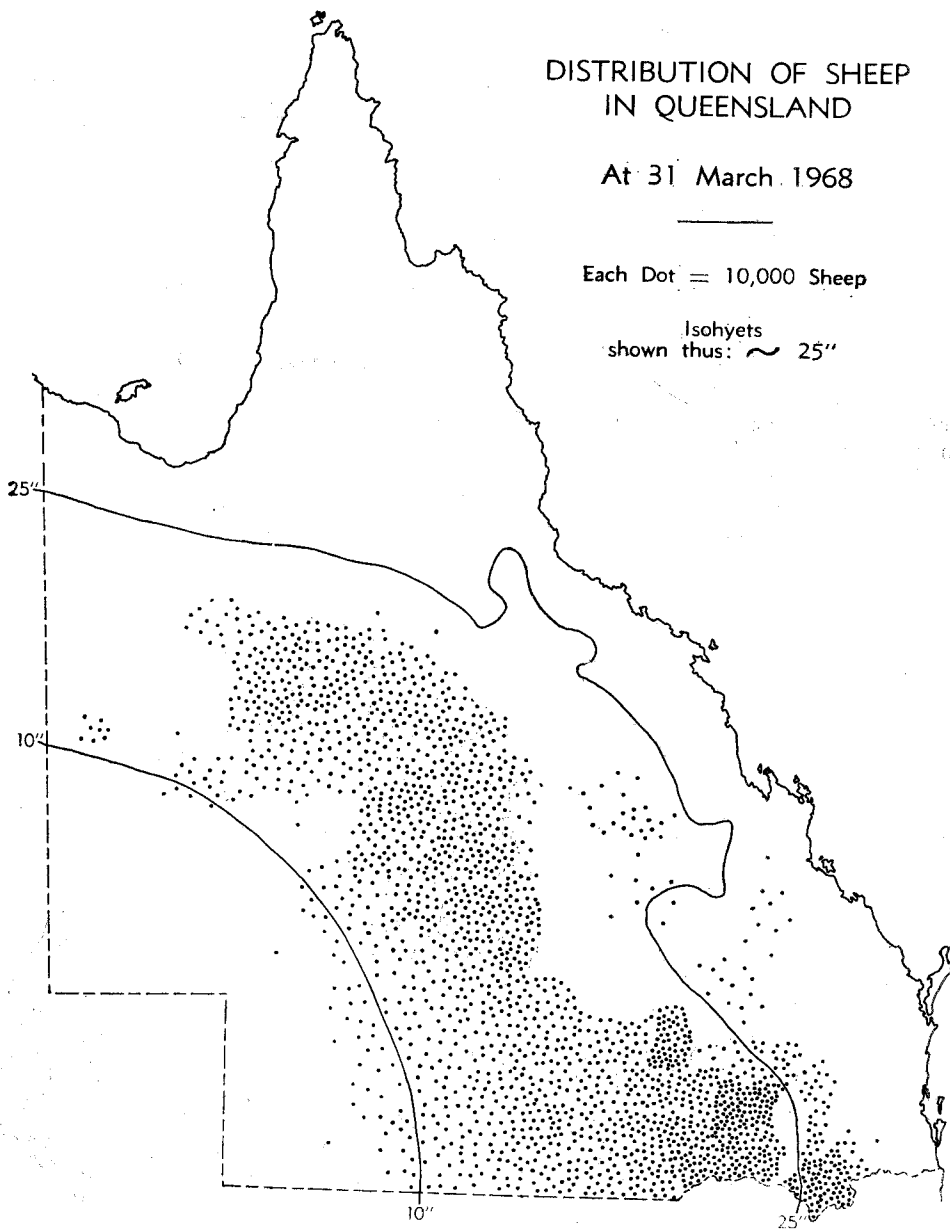
Isohyets  
shown thus: ~ 40"



DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP  
IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

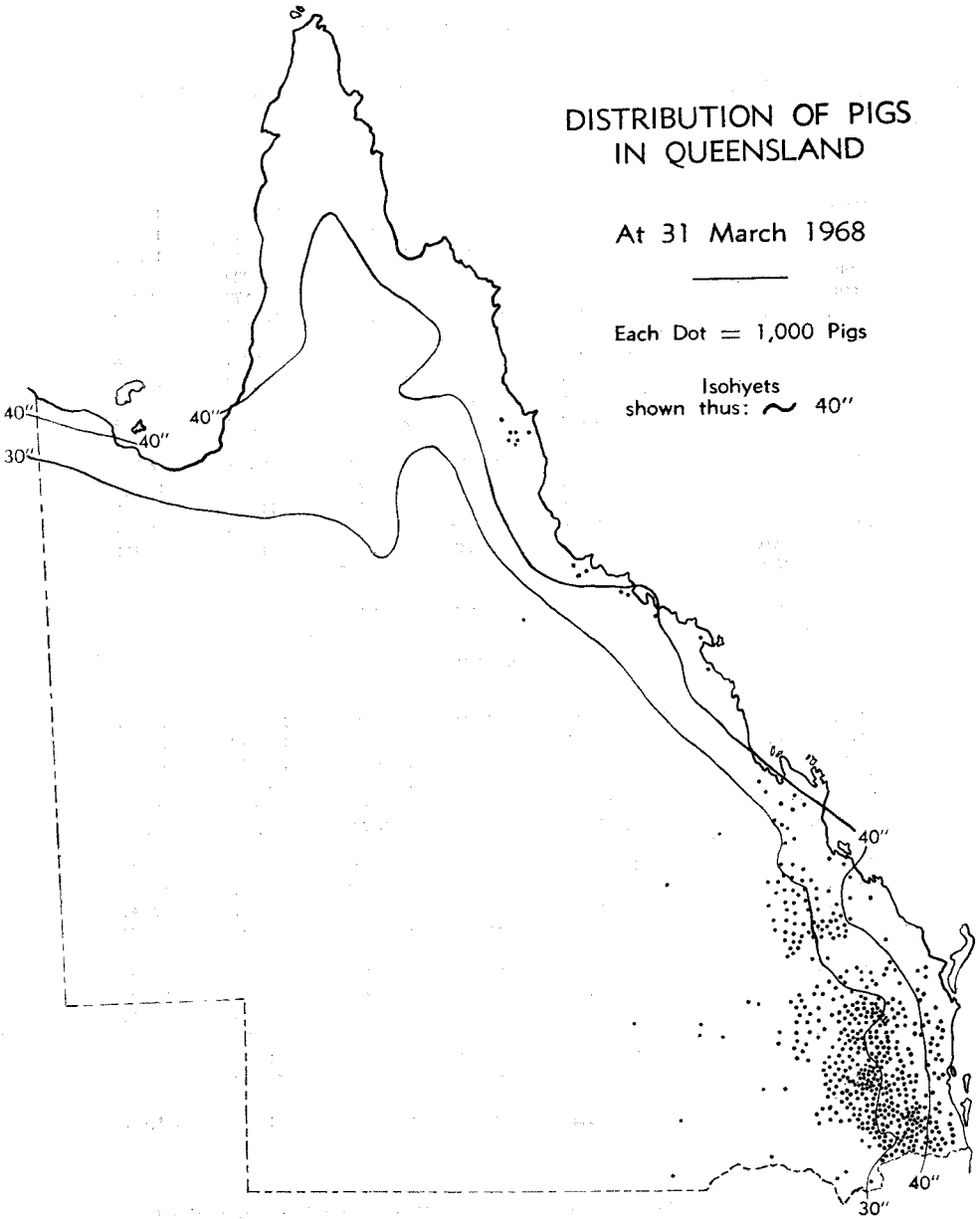
Isohyets  
shown thus: ~ 25"

### DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets  
shown thus: ~ 40''



*Distribution of Livestock*—Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table for the years 1970 and 1971, and the distribution of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs at 30 March 1968 is illustrated in the maps on pages 214 to 217.

## LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
AT 31 MARCH 1970					
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	355,595	263,007	11,097	111,815	13,333
Maryborough .. ..	592,119	185,398	5,243	116,480	14,353
Downs .. ..	662,804	134,484	3,100,382	160,668	18,462
Roma .. ..	373,903	4,219	3,220,919	7,329	9,406
South-Western .. ..	267,681	973	3,434,536	577	9,573
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>2,252,102</i>	<i>588,081</i>	<i>9,772,177</i>	<i>396,869</i>	<i>65,127</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	1,236,777	67,605	140,169	57,734	22,390
Central-Western .. ..	682,009	2,666	3,123,921	1,878	18,076
Far-Western .. ..	240,351	468	1,475,179	259	8,472
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>2,159,137</i>	<i>70,739</i>	<i>4,739,269</i>	<i>59,871</i>	<i>48,938</i>
Mackay .. ..	226,048	11,937	451	2,685	4,778
Townsville .. ..	643,775	1,412	456	7,074	12,304
Cairns .. ..	275,564	33,702	860	11,265	6,811
Peninsula .. ..	101,506	44	..	90	5,499
North-Western .. ..	1,150,222	648	1,932,620	1,732	29,311
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>2,397,115</i>	<i>47,743</i>	<i>1,934,387</i>	<i>22,846</i>	<i>58,703</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>6,808,354</b>	<b>706,563</b>	<b>16,445,833</b>	<b>479,586</b>	<b>172,768</b>
AT 31 MARCH 1971					
Moreton <sup>1</sup> .. ..	399,647	245,246	9,092	108,095	12,730
Maryborough .. ..	648,035	173,616	4,990	121,717	14,016
Downs .. ..	749,536	130,087	2,714,334	170,850	17,680
Roma .. ..	414,220	3,809	2,829,530	6,877	8,839
South-Western .. ..	249,678	825	3,200,604	449	9,315
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>2,461,116</i>	<i>553,583</i>	<i>8,758,550</i>	<i>407,988</i>	<i>62,580</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	1,309,448	62,086	110,459	57,076	21,984
Central-Western .. ..	748,948	2,546	2,856,378	2,231	16,893
Far-Western .. ..	234,211	375	1,184,508	341	7,761
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>2,292,607</i>	<i>65,007</i>	<i>4,151,345</i>	<i>59,648</i>	<i>46,638</i>
Mackay .. ..	248,428	11,684	377	2,749	4,586
Townsville .. ..	665,197	1,640	415	7,156	12,393
Cairns .. ..	300,947	34,011	716	12,209	7,302
Peninsula .. ..	104,948	81	..	172	5,081
North-Western .. ..	1,204,395	565	1,862,379	1,406	26,891
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>2,523,915</i>	<i>47,981</i>	<i>1,863,887</i>	<i>23,692</i>	<i>56,253</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>7,277,638</b>	<b>666,571</b>	<b>14,773,782</b>	<b>491,328</b>	<b>165,471</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing*—The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for the 10 years to 1970-71.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings <sup>1</sup>			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1961-62 .. ..	1,593,963	2,425,645	597,635	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0
1962-63 .. ..	1,816,629	2,134,493	604,948	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5
1963-64 .. ..	1,868,080	2,421,152	607,782	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5
1964-65 .. ..	1,972,622	2,955,211	624,724	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1
1965-66 .. ..	1,899,955	2,786,065	642,413	5,487,043	1,796,001	32.7
1966-67 .. ..	1,684,456	2,160,074	668,133	7,402,088	4,033,910	54.5
1967-68 .. ..	1,671,389	2,495,901	736,736	7,146,129	4,128,178	57.8
1968-69 .. ..	1,831,908	2,733,070	801,710	7,716,764	4,881,946	63.3
1969-70 .. ..	1,687,003	2,948,042	759,373	5,859,956	3,300,816	56.3
1970-71 .. ..	1,596,927	2,923,927	743,453	5,665,746	2,848,313	50.3

<sup>1</sup> In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings.

<sup>2</sup> Lambs marked to ewes mated.

*Meatworks*—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number. Between the late 1880s and 1899 the industry expanded from 5 to 47 establishments with 3,200 employees. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline in the 1920s and 1930s, but during World War II the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees. In 1968-69 there were 36 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation with over 8,500 employees. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 15.

*Meat Exports*—The next tables show exports for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

## EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Overseas .. ..				
Canada .. ..	13,674	..	7	..
France .. ..	356	2,321	..	86
Italy .. ..	285	4,905	..	..
Japan .. ..	10,071	5,538	1	2,034
Papua New Guinea ..	3,954	..	..	323
Sweden .. ..	1,865	90	2	..
United Kingdom ..	10,279	308	157	57
United States .. ..	112,140	423	2	15
U.S.S.R. .. ..	3,619	..	..	..
Other countries ..	4,744	2,718	334	1,566
Total overseas .. ..	160,988	16,302	503	4,082
Interstate .. ..	19,504	892	6,481 <sup>2</sup>	1,150
Total .. ..	180,492	17,195	6,984	5,232

<sup>1</sup> Not processed.

<sup>2</sup> Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed fur skins (not apparel).



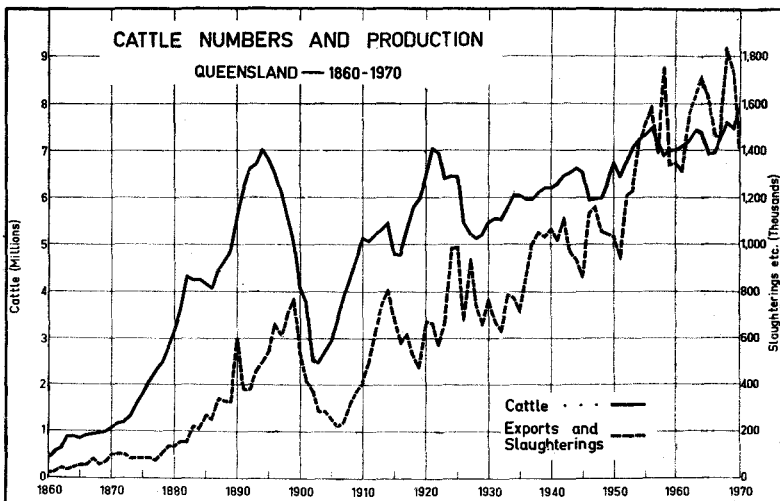
## EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats <sup>1</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Overseas</b>				
Canada .. .. .	11,948	..	..	..
France .. .. .	367	2,063	..	196
Italy .. .. .	215	2,841	..	73
Japan .. .. .	15,964	2,929	6	2,626
Papua New Guinea ..	5,459	..	1	149
Sweden .. .. .	1,892	98	9	..
United Kingdom ..	14,450	244	109	104
United States .. ..	105,485	490	5	19
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	6,993	..	..	..
Other countries ..	5,349	3,495	381	1,866
<b>Total overseas</b> ..	<b>168,122</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>5,033</b>
<b>Interstate</b> .. .. .	<b>18,587</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>6,997<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,048</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>186,709</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>6,081</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not processed. <sup>2</sup>Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed for skins (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for export to other Australian States during 1970-71, with 1969-70 in parentheses, were: fresh beef and mutton, \$3.0m (\$3.6m); fresh pork, \$2.3m (\$1.9m); bacon and ham, \$6.1m (\$6.2m); canned meats etc., \$1.8m (\$1.7m); and tallow, \$0.8m (\$1.0m).

In addition, the movements of live animals across interstate borders during 1970-71, with 1969-70 in parentheses, were: cattle, net exports of \$4.2m (\$35.1m); sheep, net imports of \$2.7m (net exports of \$5.4m); and pigs, net exports of \$0.2m (\$1.3m). The high exports of cattle and sheep in 1969-70 were due to prolonged drought in Queensland when livestock were moved to the more favourable conditions in the south.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

## 5 WOOL

Although wool prices have decreased sharply during the last few years, wool is still one of the State's most valuable products, accounting for about 7 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1970-71. Almost the whole of the State's sheep numbers are reared for wool production. At 31 March 1971, 98 per cent of the total of 14,774,000 sheep were pure breed Merinos. The actual numbers were, Merinos 14,449,000, Merino comebacks 25,000, cross breeds 163,000, and other recognised breeds 137,000. Most common of the other recognised breeds were Border Leicester 50,000, Polwarth 33,000, Corriedale 24,000, Suffolk 9,000, Dorset Horn 6,000, and Poll Dorset 6,000.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 50,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

## WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year <sup>1</sup>	Sheep and lambs shorn	Total wool produced <sup>2</sup> (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced <sup>3</sup>
	'000	'000 lb	\$'000
1961-62 .. .. .	23,686	230,333	101,274
1962-63 .. .. .	24,438	233,638	115,462
1963-64 .. .. .	25,264	255,386	141,458
1964-65 .. .. .	26,223	251,426	117,218
1965-66 .. .. .	20,712	192,773	90,961
1966-67 .. .. .	20,229	203,664	93,190
1967-68 .. .. .	21,041	226,822	94,874
1968-69 .. .. .	22,002	247,005	108,060
1969-70 .. .. .	18,141	196,352	69,783
1970-71 .. .. .	15,139	168,772	44,916

<sup>1</sup> Year ended 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings, and an allowance for unrecorded production to conform to available Australian disposals data. <sup>3</sup> Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn decreased by 17.5 per cent in 1969-70, and by 16.6 per cent in 1970-71. These decreases, combined with lighter fleece weights, resulted in a decrease in wool production of 51m lb in 1969-70 to 196,352,000 lb and a further decrease of 28m lb in 1970-71 to 168,772,000 lb. The 1970-71 production was the lowest recorded for Queensland since 1952-53 when the production of greasy wool was 163,149,000 lb.

Fleece weights declined by 0.6 lb in 1969-70 to average 8.92 lb over the whole State. Fleece weights increased slightly to 9.02 lb in 1970-71, but were still 0.5 lb below the peak average of 9.49 lb in 1968-69. Lambs shorn, 2,199,000 in 1969-70, and 1,726,000 in 1970-71, showed significant decreases on the 1968-69 figure of 3,230,000.

The greatest shearing activity during 1970-71 was in July, August, and September, when 39 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October, and relatively few sheep were shorn during November and December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March,

when about 10 per cent of the year's shearing was done, followed by a reduced rate through April and May with very little in June. This seasonal pattern was similar to that of recent seasons.

*Australian Wool Production*—In the 1890s, Queensland supplanted Victoria as the second most important wool-producing State and, in most years, remained slightly ahead of it until the end of World War II.

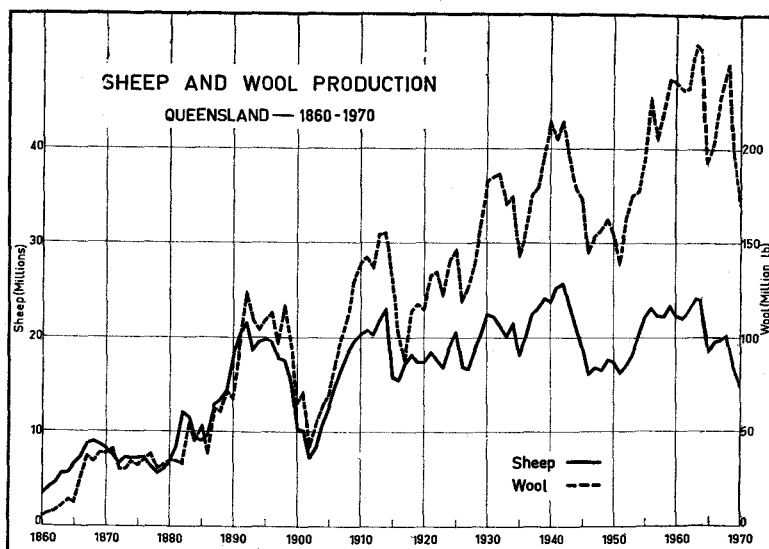
Partly because of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a low level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased, and Victoria replaced Queensland as the second largest wool-producing State. Although Queensland's production rose from 1953-54 it was seriously affected by severe drought in 1965-66. After a marked recovery in 1968-69, Queensland's wool production again declined over the next two years and is now substantially less than that of Western Australia and South Australia.

#### WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	1969-70		1970-71	
	Total production <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of total	Total production <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of total
	million lb	%	million lb	%
New South Wales .. .. .	749.8	36.8	692.9	35.5
Victoria .. .. .	427.2	21.0	430.9	22.1
Queensland .. .. .	196.4	9.6	168.8	8.6
South Australia .. .. .	275.0	13.5	259.1	13.3
Western Australia .. .. .	336.5	16.5	350.5	18.0
Tasmania .. .. .	48.2	2.4	47.8	2.4
Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	2,035.7	100.0	1,952.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Greasy basis.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.

*Queensland Wool Districts*—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see page 221). The figures in this table, however, may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

## WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool produced <sup>1</sup> (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Per sheep		
1969-70					
	'000	'000 lb	lb	%	%
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	10	72	6.95	0.0	0.1
Maryborough .. .. .	2	17	7.29	0.0	0.0
Downs .. .. .	3,156	30,634	9.71	18.9	18.9
Roma .. .. .	3,379	32,679	9.67	20.2	19.6
South-Western .. .. .	3,678	34,109	9.27	21.1	20.9
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>10,226</i>	<i>97,510</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>59.4</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	153	1,302	8.50	0.8	0.9
Central-Western .. .. .	3,590	28,882	8.05	17.8	19.0
Far-Western .. .. .	1,867	16,016	8.58	9.9	9.0
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>5,610</i>	<i>46,200</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.8</i>
Mackay .. .. .	.. <sup>4</sup>	1	5.25	0.0	0.0
Townsville .. .. .	.. <sup>4</sup>	2	5.09	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. .. .	1	5	7.71	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. .. .	2,304	18,154	7.88	11.2	11.8
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>2,305</i>	<i>18,163</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>18,141</b>	<b>161,873</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1970-71					
	'000	'000 lb	lb	%	%
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	7	46	6.50	0.0	0.0
Maryborough .. .. .	4	25	6.62	0.0	0.0
Downs .. .. .	2,797	25,514	9.12	18.7	18.4
Roma .. .. .	2,896	26,525	9.16	19.4	19.2
South-Western .. .. .	3,245	30,620	9.44	22.4	21.7
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>8,948</i>	<i>82,730</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>59.3</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	111	961	8.67	0.7	0.7
Central-Western .. .. .	2,976	26,219	8.81	19.2	19.3
Far-Western .. .. .	1,237	11,393	9.21	8.3	8.0
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>4,324</i>	<i>38,574</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.1</i>
Mackay .. .. .	.. <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	7.38	0.0	0.0
Townsville .. .. .	.. <sup>4</sup>	2	8.94	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. .. .	.. <sup>4</sup>	1	6.29	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. .. .	1,866	15,231	8.16	11.2	12.6
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>1,866</i>	<i>15,235</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.6</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>15,139</b>	<b>136,538</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including crutchings.<sup>2</sup> At 31

March 1970 and 1971, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.<sup>5</sup> Small amounts aggregating less than 500 lb.

*Wool Exports*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The next table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years to 1970-71.

## OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which exported	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 lb)					
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	12,156	13,487	14,319	10,341	8,046
China (Mainland) .. .. .	2,504	1,782	2,446	282	..
China (Taiwan) .. .. .	2,334	3,355	4,397	5,140	3,277
France .. .. .	11,433	14,800	15,545	14,746	11,336
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	13,715	18,761	15,778	10,656	12,055
India .. .. .	5,558	2,904	6,019	3,481	2,005
Italy .. .. .	27,165	20,009	22,670	21,541	12,334
Japan .. .. .	49,425	69,416	80,855	82,273	63,935
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	1,414	2,274	2,461	2,230	969
Poland .. .. .	2,213	5,721	4,294	4,086	3,915
Turkey .. .. .	4,553	4,693	5,742	2,108	2,046
United Kingdom .. .. .	25,898	24,846	22,506	18,639	9,494
United States .. .. .	11,109	12,810	10,070	4,994	3,912
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	3,121	6,795	5,172	2,765	3,103
Other countries .. .. .	13,680	14,710	16,289	17,567	9,477
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>186,278</b>	<b>216,363</b>	<b>228,563</b>	<b>200,849</b>	<b>145,904</b>
VALUE (\$'000)					
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	4,761	4,382	5,326	3,139	1,789
China (Mainland) .. .. .	1,542	790	1,496	155	..
China (Taiwan) .. .. .	1,039	1,554	1,957	2,028	1,022
France .. .. .	5,491	5,677	6,575	5,384	3,193
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	6,672	7,556	7,244	4,672	3,876
India .. .. .	2,532	1,089	2,407	1,371	627
Italy .. .. .	12,650	8,731	10,705	8,320	3,415
Japan .. .. .	26,860	35,883	41,566	38,703	22,705
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	535	1,323	1,443	1,089	498
Poland .. .. .	1,230	2,942	2,285	1,940	1,332
Turkey .. .. .	2,563	2,508	3,087	1,164	800
United Kingdom .. .. .	11,437	9,524	9,892	6,780	2,482
United States .. .. .	6,040	6,031	4,839	2,016	1,138
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	1,933	3,504	2,703	1,309	1,198
Other countries .. .. .	7,868	7,334	7,672	7,239	3,264
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,153</b>	<b>98,828</b>	<b>109,197</b>	<b>85,309</b>	<b>47,339</b>

During 1969-70 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 41 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 26 per cent ten years earlier. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 21 to 9 per cent in ten years. This situation continued in 1970-71 with Japan taking 44 per cent and the United Kingdom market only 7 per cent of a greatly decreased level of wool exports.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1969-70 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 6,884,000 lb, the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (2,276,000 lb); United States (1,229,000 lb); Hong Kong (813,000 lb); Republic of Korea (672,000 lb); China (Taiwan) (452,000 lb); Federal Republic of Germany (288,000 lb); and Greece (227,000 lb).

## Sunflowers

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*



Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Sunflower seed harvesting

## AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10

Strip cropping, Darling Downs

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*





LIVESTOCK

Chapter 10



Sheep

Photo: Department of Primary Industries

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10

Celery harvesting

Photo: Department of Primary Industries



In 1970-71, 5,634,000 lb of scoured and carbonised wool was exported to: United Kingdom (1,765,000 lb); United States (834,000 lb); China (Taiwan) (694,000 lb); Iran (362,000 lb); and other countries (1,979,000 lb).

*Wool Sales*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given in Chapter 15.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold <sup>2</sup> (greasy basis)	Amount realised	Average price per lb for greasy wool
	No.	No.	'000 lb	\$'000	cents
1961-62 .. .. .	11	772,997	245,788	110,804	45.35
1962-63 .. .. .	11	780,211	246,407	123,748	50.43
1963-64 .. .. .	12	845,714	266,047	149,406	56.28
1964-65 .. .. .	12	829,598	257,898	123,061	47.82
1965-66 .. .. .	10	630,688	198,508	95,920	48.50
1966-67 .. .. .	10	636,883	203,522	95,281	46.93
1967-68 .. .. .	11	705,823	224,387	97,392	43.50
1968-69 .. .. .	11	768,041	245,779	110,969	45.23
1969-70 .. .. .	11	605,174	192,475	72,186	37.50
1970-71 .. .. .	10	502,638	160,623	44,329	27.60

<sup>1</sup> Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 61,639 bales (19,124,000 lb) in 1969-70, and 53,089 bales (16,272,000 lb) in 1970-71. <sup>2</sup> Including greasy equivalent of scoured wool sold.

## 6 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1970-71 were worth \$50,703,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars for the 10 years to 1970-71.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total dairy cattle <sup>1</sup>	Dairy cows <sup>2</sup>		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
1961-62 ..	1,155,751	762,672		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	1,143,356	767,338		82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758
1963-64 ..	1,120,053	544,774	184,984	79,523	21,263	35,239	9,129
1964-65 ..	1,058,164	477,727	211,656	73,824	19,095	30,480	8,799
1965-66 ..	957,945	468,871	157,792	70,189	17,773	21,746	4,501
1966-67 ..	899,288	450,477	148,318	74,375	23,071	26,784	5,943
1967-68 ..	835,082	401,527	154,652	63,546	22,181	19,044	10,860
1968-69 ..	757,844	341,302	155,992	43,083	17,867	4,347	4,573
1969-70 ..	706,563	332,386	127,411	50,229	20,492	4,708	8,705
1970-71 ..	666,571	313,700	127,403	41,388	16,940	10,699	5,490

<sup>1</sup> At 31 March.

<sup>2</sup> At 31 March.

Excluding house cows from 1963-64.



Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1970-71 Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produced about one-third of the State's production.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown in the next table for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Dairy cows <sup>1</sup>	Milk produced <sup>2</sup>	Milk per cow <sup>2</sup>	Butter made in factories	Cheese made in factories
1969-70					
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	176,640	67,304	381	19,631	5,831
Maryborough .. .. .	126,330	46,958	372	15,384	2,218
Downs .. .. .	84,205	39,672	471	9,261	11,271
Roma .. .. .	1,042	385	369	..	..
South-Western .. .. .	118	10	85	..	..
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>388,335</i>	<i>154,328</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>44,276</i>	<i>19,320</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	42,448	12,254	289	4,151	..
Central-Western .. .. .	343	72	210	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	113	13	115	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>42,904</i>	<i>12,339</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>4,151</i>	..
Mackay .. .. .	6,381	1,946	305	210	..
Townsville .. .. .	449	139	309	..	..
Cairns .. .. .	21,606	10,075	466	1,592	1,172
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. .. .	122	14	111	..	..
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>28,558</i>	<i>12,174</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>1,802</i>	<i>1,172</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>459,797</i>	<i>178,841</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>50,229</i>	<i>20,492</i>
1970-71					
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
Moreton <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	168,823	63,509	376	15,476	5,003
Maryborough .. .. .	119,824	40,706	340	12,102	1,910
Downs .. .. .	82,723	36,018	435	7,776	8,758
Roma .. .. .	815	290	355	..	..
South-Western .. .. .	78	8	97	..	..
<i>Total South</i> .. .. .	<i>372,263</i>	<i>140,530</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>35,354</i>	<i>15,671</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	39,633	11,751	297	3,928	..
Central-Western .. .. .	368	68	186	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	109	20	184	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> .. .. .	<i>40,110</i>	<i>11,840</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>3,928</i>	..
Mackay .. .. .	6,445	1,889	293	183	..
Townsville .. .. .	523	179	342	..	..
Cairns .. .. .	21,622	10,202	472	1,922	1,269
Peninsula .. .. .	24	9	356	..	..
North-Western .. .. .	116	12	107	..	..
<i>Total North</i> .. .. .	<i>28,730</i>	<i>12,291</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>2,106</i>	<i>1,269</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>441,103</i>	<i>164,661</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>41,388</i>	<i>16,940</i>

<sup>1</sup> At 31 March 1970 and 1971, respectively, excluding house cows. <sup>2</sup> Year ended 31 March 1970 and 1971, respectively, as derived from farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows. <sup>3</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Dairying in Australian States*—A comparison of dairying production in the various States for 1969-70 and 1970-71 is made in the next table.

## DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Cows <sup>1</sup>	Total milk produced <sup>2</sup>	Milk per cow <sup>3</sup>	Butter made <sup>4</sup>	Cheese made <sup>4</sup>
1969-70					
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
New South Wales .. .. .	649,357	310,876	463	63,881	18,705
Victoria .. .. .	1,270,626	892,378	712	313,753	73,866
Queensland .. .. .	491,532	191,401	374	50,229	20,492
South Australia .. .. .	148,722	106,236	724	17,268	39,437
Western Australia .. .. .	107,936	55,873	543	13,014	3,787
Tasmania .. .. .	159,686	103,213	650	36,033	11,921
Northern Territory .. .. .	478	97	158	..	..
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	1,326	939	598	..	..
Australia .. .. .	2,829,663	1,661,013	584	494,178	168,208
1970-71					
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
New South Wales .. .. .	600,487	276,167	442	46,933	16,923
Victoria .. .. .	1,267,636	898,970	708	299,486	78,935
Queensland .. .. .	470,898	167,627	348	41,388	16,940
South Australia .. .. .	144,502	103,592	707	14,588	41,681
Western Australia .. .. .	102,937	54,869	520	11,959	4,226
Tasmania .. .. .	157,573	98,085	618	33,671	12,239
Northern Territory .. .. .	285	70	183	..	..
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	1,387	773	569	..	..
Australia .. .. .	2,745,705	1,600,153	574	448,025	170,945

<sup>1</sup> At 31 March 1970 and 1971, respectively, including house cows. <sup>2</sup> Year ended 30 June. <sup>3</sup> Milk produced throughout the year ended June, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at the beginning and the end of the years ended 31 March 1970 and 1971, respectively. <sup>4</sup> Factory production.

*Dairy Production and Value*—Details of the number of dairy holdings, and the production and value of dairy products for the five years to 1970-71 are set out in the next table.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Holdings with dairy cattle <sup>1</sup> ..	No.	11,985	10,797	9,782	9,301	8,294
Butter produced in factories <sup>2</sup> ..	'000 lb	74,375	63,546	43,083	50,229	41,388
	\$'000	30,278	25,385	17,211	19,524	17,520s
Cheese produced in factories <sup>2</sup> ..	'000 lb	23,071	22,181	17,867	20,492	16,940
	\$'000	5,860	5,669	4,370	5,006	4,464s
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	23,323	24,537	24,960	27,640	28,720s
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	59,461	55,591	46,541	52,170	50,703s

<sup>1</sup> Excluding holdings with house cows only. <sup>2</sup> Including bounty, for values see page 344. s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 15. Exports are also shown on page 225.

## 7 POULTRY FARMING AND BEEKEEPING

*Poultry Farming*—The most significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of table chickens slaughtered. The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,  
QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS						
1966-67	10,634,946	907,467	14,925	30,687	72,859	296
1967-68	12,189,891	1,141,592	12,489	30,641	78,410	186
1968-69	12,951,543	1,081,738	20,695	51,791	113,975	135
1969-70	14,174,815	1,233,444	11,853	75,102	74,296	415
1970-71	15,688,879	1,427,607	33,281	69,408	78,369	276
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 lb)						
1966-67	26,236	3,544	64	276	328	2
1967-68	29,841	4,458	53	252	353	2
1968-69	35,578	4,224	90	411	513	1
1969-70	41,752	4,784	66	577	313	3
1970-71	46,571	5,205	235	529	282	2

A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughterings has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under *The Poultry Industry Acts, 1946 to 1965*.

## EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
EGGS SET <sup>1</sup>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat strains	17,969	18,381	20,233	23,127
Egg strains	8,823	8,909	9,925	9,971
Total	26,792	27,290	30,158	33,098
CHICKENS HATCHED <sup>2</sup>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000
For meat production				
Meat strains	13,456	13,765	14,882	16,548
Egg strains	759	457	431	464
For egg production				
Egg strains	2,862	2,922	3,169	3,176
For egg and meat production				
Egg strains, unsexed	443	306	297	264
For breeding pullets and cockerels				
Meat and egg strains	353	282	305	227
Total	17,872	17,733	19,084	20,678

<sup>1</sup> Including eggs which failed to hatch.<sup>2</sup> Excluding chickens destroyed.

In 1970, 499 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income. At 31 March 1971, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 5,030,000, of which 2,469,000 were hens and pullets, compared with 4,819,000 and 2,400,000 respectively at 31 March 1970. The total recorded production of eggs for sale, 25,089,000 dozen during 1970-71, amounted to about 166 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. There is also considerable unrecorded production from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships. The consumption of eggs in 1969-70 was estimated for Australia at 206 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 15 for egg marketing.)

Other poultry (ducks and turkeys) recorded on rural holdings at 31 March 1971 exceeded 83,000.

*Beekeeping*—Beekeepers with five or more hives numbered 1,078 for the year ended 30 June 1971 and 992 for the year ended 30 June 1970. During 1970-71, 3,773,000 lb of honey was taken from 42,000 hives, an average of 89 lb per productive hive, while during 1969-70, 3,144,000 lb of honey was taken from 39,000 hives, averaging 80 lb per productive hive. Beeswax production figures for the two years were 58,000 lb and 49,200 lb, respectively. The value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$429,000 in 1970-71 and \$333,000 in 1969-70.

## • Chapter 11

# NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

## 1 MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry for many years has been an important contributor to the State's economy. The industry's expansion in recent years has been rapid, and the proven reserves of coal and metalliferous minerals are so extensive as to ensure a continued increase in output, providing suitable markets are available.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of the State is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits, which have only recently been exploited on a large scale, are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 300 miles south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A detailed description of the geology of Queensland may be found in Chapter 1.

*Administration*—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and the Department of Mines, are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968-1971 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The *Mining Act* 1968-1971 provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 9.

*Royalties*—These are payable to the Crown on minerals won. The rate varies according to the mineral produced, being a fixed rate per ton in some cases, while in other cases the royalty is levied on profits earned.

Details of the royalties collected during the five years to 1970 are shown in the next table.

## ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1966 .. ..	139	1,294	939	2,372
1967 .. ..	145	741	697	1,582
1968 .. ..	220	671	820	1,711
1969 .. ..	313	2,299	355	2,968
1970 .. ..	399	4,579	266	5,245

*Assistance to the Mining Industry*—Considerable encouragement to the development of the mining industry is provided from Government sources. At the Commonwealth level assistance is provided by way of selective taxation concessions, subsidies and bounties, and technical assistance of various kinds.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland. The Venus Mill at Charters Towers is owned by the Department, but is operated by a lessee.

During 1970, 5,619 tons of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 96 tons of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 4,224 samples and 6,920 assays during 1970.

*Mining Accidents*—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the ten years to 1970 are given in the next table.

## PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1961 .. ..	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403
1962 .. ..	6	308	1	50	..	5	7	363
1963 .. ..	6	268	..	42	..	3	6	313
1964 .. ..	6	219	..	38	..	2	6	259
1965 .. ..	6	262	..	41	3	2	9	305
1966 .. ..	12	309	1	21	..	1	13	331
1967 .. ..	6	262	..	44	..	5	6	311
1968 .. ..	8	305	..	25	..	..	8	330
1969 .. ..	5	257	2	57	..	3	7	317
1970 .. ..	6	272	1	26	1	6	8	304

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield and Collinsville on the Bowen field, are voluntary

organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland mines. The Mines Rescue Committee, the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the Coal Owners' Association, the Mine Managers' Association, and trainees' representatives control the stations. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the Coal Owners' Association.

## 2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

*Alumina*—The alumina content of bauxite produced in 1969-70 was 3,095,000 tons. Production of bauxite at Weipa reached 5,290,000 tons in 1969-70, an increase of 28 per cent when compared with 1968-69 production. An expansion programme to increase annual output of bauxite to over 10m tons has been commenced. Part of the bauxite produced is shipped to refineries at Gladstone, Queensland, and Bell Bay, Tasmania, and the balance is exported overseas. A calcination plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum was commissioned at Weipa during 1970.

*Coal*—Black coal has been produced in Queensland since 1846. Most coal was mined by underground methods until 1968 when the quantity mined by open-cut first exceeded underground production. By 1969-70 open-cut production represented almost 68 per cent of the total. All coal now being produced is of sub-bituminous or bituminous rank and much of it is good coking quality.

Production has expanded rapidly in recent years, increasing from 2,635,000 tons in 1960-61 to 9,417,000 tons in 1969-70, largely to supply Japanese markets. Overseas exports increased from 48,000 tons in 1960-61 to 5,559,000 tons in 1969-70. Gladstone is the main point of shipment. West Moreton was the largest producing field for many years, but from 1968 Kianga-Moura field became the major producer as a result of the development of new open-cut mines in that area.

Production has commenced at the Goonyella open-cut mine which is expected to produce initially about 1m tons annually. Coal from this mine is railed 140 miles to Hay Point, near Mackay, for shipment overseas.

*Copper*—Copper, which is the most important individual mineral now produced in the State, has been mined in Queensland since the 1860s. By 1913 annual production had reached 24,000 tons, but output fell abruptly after World War I. The discovery of copper at Mount Isa led to progressively increased output, apart from a lull in production from 1946 to 1952 due to reconstruction and adaptation at that mine. Production for 1969-70, which was a record 93,789 tons, came mainly from the Mount Isa and Mount Morgan mines. Copper is refined at Stuart, near Townsville.

*Gold*—Gold was discovered in Queensland in 1852 and the first payable gold was worked at Canoona near Rockhampton in 1857. Peak production was reached in 1900 when 676,000 fine ounces valued at \$5,744,000 were produced. The Charters Towers and Mount Morgan fields, which have been the State's major gold producing areas, produced 283,237 and 199,262 fine ounces, respectively, in that year. After 1900, output declined until 1930 when only 7,821 fine ounces were produced. Production then increased substantially again, and from 1933 to 1942 averaged nearly 120,000 fine ounces annually. In recent years the industry

has lacked incentive to expand as the official price of gold has remained fixed while costs have continued to rise. Gold production in 1969-70 of 77,942 fine ounces, however, was slightly above the 1968-69 level.

The most important sources of gold are now Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

*Lead and Zinc*—Significant quantities of these minerals were first produced in Queensland in the 1930s with the development of the Mount Isa mine, which is now the only producer. Except for a short period during World War II when production at Mount Isa was concentrated on copper, lead and zinc have continued to rank high in the order of importance of individual minerals produced in the State. Production of both minerals has increased substantially in recent years. The output of lead in 1969-70 of 150,339 tons was 11 per cent higher than the output for 1968-69, and the output of zinc for 1969-70 of 109,429 tons was 13 per cent higher than that for the previous year.

*Mineral Sands Concentrates*—These minerals are obtained from sand deposits on the southern Queensland coast. The major metallic contents of sands processed in Queensland in 1969-70, including output from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland and excluding output from sands mined in Queensland but processed in New South Wales, were titanium dioxide, 169,709 tons, and zirconium dioxide, 50,232 tons.

*Oil and Natural Gas*—Flow oil has been found at several locations in southern Queensland, and a pipeline to convey crude oil from Moonie to Brisbane was completed in 1964. There are two refineries processing crude oil in Brisbane. Substantial reserves of natural gas have been proved in the Roma district, and it was in the Roma hospital and power-house that natural gas was first used. A pipeline to carry the natural gas to Brisbane was completed in March 1969, and reticulation to domestic users commenced soon after. The first large-scale commercial use of natural gas was as a feedstock for a large fertiliser producing complex at Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River.

*Salt*—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

*Silver*—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. The increase in production in recent years reflects the higher tonnages of ore treated as a result of the expansion programme at Mount Isa. The silver content of minerals produced in 1969-70 amounted to 12,577,000 fine ounces, which was 18 per cent higher than that for 1968-69.

*Tin*—Most of the tin produced is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, in North Queensland. Small tonnages of tin ore are treated at a number of batteries and crushing plants, the largest of which is operated at Irvinebank by the Department of Mines. Production of tin in 1969-70 was 1,265 tons, an increase of 136 tons when compared with the production for 1968-69.

*Uranium*—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. When operations ceased in 1963, 4,029 tons of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. The mine was then placed on a care and maintenance basis until further production is required.



*Mineral Production Statistics*—Mineral production statistics in the following tables cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not. Statistics for the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70 are comparable with those published for earlier calendar years.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals shown in the next two tables are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information made available by the Department of National Development and from other sources.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

Mineral	N.S.W.	VIC.	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	AUST. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Metallic minerals (contents)</b>								
Alumina '000 tons	4	1	3,095	..	1,058	..	..	4,158
Copper .. tons	15,550	41	93,789	245	2,565	21,333	6,858	140,381
Gold fine oz	10,570	8,671	77,942	933	397,135	43,558	123,840	662,649
Iron .. '000 tons	..	..	..	4,649	21,514	1,419 <sup>2</sup>	640	28,223
Lead .. tons	285,877	..	150,339	9	179	14,766	932	452,102
Manganese tons	6,080	..	..	..	76,612	259	307,331	390,282
Silver '000 fine oz	10,996	..	12,577	1	118	1,774	216	25,682
Tin .. .. tons	1,715	9	1,265	..	609	5,040	57	8,695
Titanium dioxide .. tons	222,350	..	169,709	..	391,643	6,741	..	790,443
Zinc .. tons	345,296	..	109,429	..	..	50,449	1,107	506,281
Zirconium dioxide .. tons	215,785	..	50,232	..	35,696	4,949	..	306,662
<b>Fuel minerals</b>								
Black coal '000 tons	34,952	..	9,417	2,121	1,159	110	..	47,759
Brown coal (lignite) <sup>3</sup> '000 tons	..	23,927	..	..	..	..	..	23,927
Crude oil '000 bls	..	13,474	1,586	..	15,583	..	..	30,643
Natural gas m cu ft	..	9,668	6,326	8,958	302	..	..	25,254
<b>Construction materials</b>								
Sand '000 tons	6,070	5,169	1,981	2,825	<i>n</i>	198	} 954 {	16,584 <sup>4</sup>
Gravel '000 tons	3,531	2,753	2,121	997	<i>n</i>	1,315		
Crushed and broken stone '000 tons	10,128	15,207	3,129	10,727	4,280	1,306	<i>n</i>	45,739 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>								
Brick clay and shale '000 tons	3,272	1,481	470	579	1,105	136	..	7,041
Limestone <sup>5</sup> '000 tons	2,983	2,283	1,261	1,768	1,511	537	..	10,344
Salt .. '000 tons	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	556	1,015	..	..	2,021

<sup>1</sup> Including A.C.T. for construction materials.

<sup>2</sup> Contained in iron concentrate.

<sup>3</sup> Including brown coal used for briquette production.

<sup>4</sup> Incomplete.

<sup>5</sup> Including shell and coral.

*n* Not available.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced for the five years to 1969-70. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on pages 548 and 549.

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70
<b>Metallic minerals (contents)</b>					
Alumina .. .. '000 tons	569	1,644	1,905	2,414	3,095
Copper .. .. tons	72,643	51,457	69,447	81,014	93,789
Gold .. .. fine oz	139,202	95,601	82,939	77,031	77,942
Lead .. .. tons	65,541	76,439	116,679	135,867	150,339
Silver .. .. '000 fine oz	6,192	6,832	9,624	10,692	12,577
Tin .. .. tons	1,692	1,649	1,249	1,129	1,265
Titanium dioxide <sup>1</sup> .. .. tons	70,182	78,880	92,224	102,669	169,709
Zinc .. .. tons	43,588	51,034	84,090	96,777	109,429
Zirconium dioxide <sup>1</sup> .. .. tons	37,735	50,059	53,102	50,853	50,232
<b>Fuel minerals</b>					
Black coal .. .. '000 tons	4,664	4,679	6,552	7,395	9,417
Crude oil .. .. '000 bls	3,389	2,781	3,100	2,417	1,586
Natural gas .. .. m cu ft	143	127	123	1,168	6,326
<b>Construction materials</b>					
Sand .. .. '000 tons	<i>n</i>	1,580	1,708	1,848	1,981
Gravel .. .. '000 tons	<i>n</i>	1,923	1,851	2,094	2,121
Crushed and broken stone '000 tons	3,124	4,686	3,855	2,988	3,129
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>					
Brick clay and shale '000 tons	429	451	492	451	470
Limestone <sup>2</sup> .. .. '000 tons	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,320	1,261
Silica .. .. '000 tons	47	65	160	199	211

<sup>1</sup> Including production from New South Wales sands transported to Queensland for final separation, and excluding production from Queensland sands forwarded to New South Wales for final separation. <sup>2</sup> Including shell and coral. *n* Not available.

The next table shows the value at mine of the major groups of minerals produced for the five years to 1969-70.

## VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral group	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic minerals .. ..	97,885	93,696	132,861	143,317	193,222
Fuel minerals <sup>1</sup> .. ..	34,451	32,567	43,661	48,034	64,145
Construction materials .. ..	<i>n</i>	10,901	10,331	11,774	12,109
Other non-metallic minerals .. ..	2,672	3,413	4,151	6,307	8,200
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>135,008<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>140,577</b>	<b>191,004</b>	<b>209,432</b>	<b>277,676</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including coal, crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate. <sup>2</sup> Incomplete. *n* Not available.

## 3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

For 1968-69, the Mining Census, including Quarrying, was conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade.

The adoption of standardised census units became necessary for the integration of economic censuses. The basic census unit, the establishment, covers all operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The mining establishment is one predominantly engaged

in mining, but the data supplied for it now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at its location.

Previously, the mining establishment covered only mining activities, including the dressing or beneficiation of ores or other minerals. Apart from certain exceptions mentioned below, it now also covers:

- (i) any activities connected with the selling and distribution of the minerals produced;
- (ii) any non-mining activities, e.g. manufacturing, construction.

The exceptions, in general, relate to locations where the subsidiary activities, in terms of gross value, exceed \$1m. In such cases, each activity is treated for statistical purposes as a separate establishment corresponding to the kind of activity carried on.

The establishment statistics, other than the number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment, and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, etc., were formerly excluded from the Mining Census.

The application of the definition of standardised census units as set out above, has resulted in the exclusion of a number of units covered by mining censuses in the past. Previous censuses covered, broadly, all mining carried out at locations held under mining leases, and quarrying activities, irrespective of whether mining or quarrying was the predominant activity at the location. However, from 1968-69, if mining or quarrying is not the predominant activity, the establishment is not classified to mining and is not covered by the Mining Census.

In addition to those mining operations excluded by application of the definition of a census unit, itinerant and part-time miners have now been omitted from establishment statistics because of the limited scale of their operations and the difficulty in collecting census returns from them. Previously, data for this category of mining were estimated and included in the Mining Census results.

For information and particulars of annual mining censuses prior to 1968-69 see the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The following tables show mining industry data obtained from the initial integrated economic census of 1968-69. These statistics are subject to revision. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

*Number of Establishments*—These relate to mining establishments which operated in the year 1968-69 and do not include separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

*Persons Employed*—Comprise working proprietors at the end of June 1969 and employees on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1969, including those working at separately located administration offices and ancillary units in the State.

*Wages and Salaries*—Wages and salaries of persons employed, as defined above, excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

*Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue*—Sales of minerals and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair, and service revenue. This excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

*Value Added*—Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue, plus change in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. This is similar to the "value of production" concept followed prior to 1968-69.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State	Establishments	Persons employed at 30 June 1969	Salaries and wages	Sales, transfers out, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ..	663	23,316	106.6	367.4	223.4
Victoria .. .. .	276	5,138	21.9	83.6	48.3
Queensland .. . .	332	10,405	48.2	231.0	152.8
South Australia ..	166	2,009	7.1	79.8	54.1
Western Australia ..	166	9,343	34.0	270.8	188.2
Tasmania .. . . .	85	3,940	16.3	59.1	40.4
Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	1,716	55,295	239.8	1,128.6	729.2

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the 1968-69 mining industry data for Queensland classified by industry sub-division. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) which is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry sub-division	Establishments	Persons employed at 30 June 1969	Salaries and wages	Sales, transfers out, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Metallic minerals ..	111	6,647	31.8	151.8	105.9
Coal .. . . .	40	2,353	12.0	54.0	30.7
Crude petroleum, including natural gas ..	4	n	n	n	n
Construction materials ..	146	1,079	3.2	13.3	8.0
Other non-metallic minerals .. . .	31	n	n	n	n
Total .. . . .	332	10,405	48.2	231.0	152.8

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

n Not available.

## 4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

*Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum)*—The Mineral Exploration Census, excluding Petroleum Exploration, is conducted by the Bureau of Census and Statistics in association with State Mines Departments. Each company or organisation engaged in exploration is required to complete a separate return in respect of its exploration activities in each State.

Exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. Mine development activities carried

out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations are excluded. Exploration for water is also excluded.

Prior to 1968 the scope of the collection was limited to private exploration on lease or licence areas held for production and exploration purposes, and all Government exploration. From 1968 the scope of private exploration has been broadened to take in general exploration survey work, including aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, etc., and other exploration activity not attributable to particular leases or licence areas.

For 1968 and earlier years the collection related to the year ended 31 December. From 1968-69, the reporting period has been changed to a year ended 30 June, to conform with a similar change in the annual Mining Census. It should be noted that data for the six months ended 31 December 1968 are included in both the 1968 and 1968-69 figures in the next tables.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION: EXPENDITURE, FOOTAGE DRILLED, SUNK, OR DRIVEN, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Footage drilled			Footage sunk or driven <sup>4</sup>
	On drilling	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	Core <sup>2</sup>	Non-core <sup>3</sup>	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 feet	'000 feet	'000 feet	'000 feet
1966 ..	4,253	4,086	8,340	520	988	1,508	7
1967 ..	5,055	6,602	11,657	547	1,475	2,021	7
1968 ..	6,269	7,074	13,343	366	1,253	1,619	50
1968-69 ..	6,470	11,548	18,018	580	1,260	1,839	34
1969-70 ..	7,417	17,661	25,078	653	1,242	1,895	64

<sup>1</sup> Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. <sup>2</sup> Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. <sup>3</sup> Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken. <sup>4</sup> Including shafts, winzes, drives, adits, etc.

The next table shows expenditure on mineral exploration, private and Government, for Australia for the five years to 1969-70.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Private expenditure <sup>1</sup> ..	28,115	34,822	52,463	72,562	118,094
New South Wales ..	4,872	4,594	5,620	7,272	16,562
Victoria ..	1,231	1,452	1,476	1,600	2,353
Queensland ..	8,340	11,657	13,343	18,018	25,078
South Australia ..	1,358	1,203	2,661	2,961	5,760
Western Australia ..	6,534	10,203	23,148	35,412	59,821
Tasmania ..	2,870	2,180	2,059	2,408	3,278
Northern Territory ..	2,909	3,532	4,156	4,891	5,241
Government expenditure	3,572	4,571	5,858	6,530	6,704
Commonwealth <sup>2</sup> ..	1,923	2,803	3,529	3,591	3,995
State Mines					
Departments ..	1,649	1,768	2,329	2,939	2,708
Total expenditure ..	31,687	39,393	58,321	79,092	124,798

<sup>1</sup> Including business undertakings operated by State Government Authorities.  
<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and Joint Coal Board.

*Petroleum Exploration*—Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude petroleum and/or gas by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, permits, licences, and similar fees, relevant office buildings and furniture, transportation equipment, storage facilities, plant and equipment, and review work, all of which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum or natural gas. The cost of drilling developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

It should be noted that the scope of the petroleum exploration statistics differs in some respects from the scope of the statistics of mineral exploration, other than petroleum, contained in the preceding section.

The next tables have been compiled from data published by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

#### PETROLEUM EXPLORATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wells drilled <sup>2</sup> .. .. . No.	128	65	40	51	49
Average total depth of wells drilled .. .. . ft	5,253	6,169	5,460	5,501	5,752
Wells completed as potential oil producers .. .. . No.	11	..	6	6	..
Wells completed as potential gas producers .. .. . No.	12	5	6	6	13
Total footage drilled <sup>3</sup> .. ft	673,994	375,271	215,026	252,013	274,995

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of "average total depth of wells drilled" data include particulars for developmental wells. <sup>2</sup> Number of wells which reached total depth during the year. <sup>3</sup> Including uncompleted holes.

The next table gives details of expenditure on petroleum exploration in Australia for the five years ended 1969.

#### EXPENDITURE ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Private expenditure <sup>1</sup> ..	57,956	58,986	61,297	70,731	82,099
New South Wales ..	4,273	2,430	1,800	1,600	3,022
Victoria .. .. .	4,404	7,647	18,284	22,343	20,007
Queensland .. ..	18,700	15,864	6,884	6,811	8,681
South Australia ..	5,508	4,829	7,315	4,668	4,922
Western Australia ..	16,732	18,621	15,488	26,145	33,092
Tasmania .. .. .	936	1,863	2,893	1,495	2,740
Northern Territory ..	7,403	7,731	8,634	7,670	9,636
Government expenditure	4,535	4,416	4,974	5,539	5,070
Commonwealth <sup>2</sup> ..	3,824	3,649	4,508	4,756	4,238
State Mines					
Departments ..	711	767	466	783	832
Total expenditure ..	62,491	63,402	66,271	76,270	87,166

<sup>1</sup> Including expenditure financed by payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1969*. <sup>2</sup> Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics. Excluding payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1969*.

## 5 FORESTRY

*The Department of Forestry*—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under *The Sawmills Licensing Acts, 1936 to 1965*, which the Department administers. A maximum productive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

*Forestry Operations*—In 1970-71, 13 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and a further 46 per cent were cut from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 91 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 45 per cent of the cypress pine, 42 per cent of the hardwood, and 83 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1970-71 amounted to 223 million super feet.

The sale of timber yielded \$4.3m in 1970-71. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1.7m, with a further \$0.6m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1970-71 being \$5.9m. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,218 persons were employed at 30 June 1971.

The next table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1970-71.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Forest reservations <sup>1</sup>					
State forests, permanent .. '000 ac	6,719	6,973	7,261	7,500	7,708
Timber forests, temporary .. '000 ac	1,944	1,882	1,752	1,699	1,661
National parks .. '000 ac	2,306	2,324	2,369	2,463	2,472
Reforestation					
Area of plantations <sup>2</sup> .. '000 ac	129	138	151	163	178
Area treated for natural regeneration to date <sup>1</sup> .. '000 ac	815	829	847	863	873
Nurseries <sup>1</sup> .. .. . Number	24	24	23	23	24
Harvesting and marketing					
Milling timber					
Native forest .. '000 sup ft	169,291	182,982	177,805	181,538	174,081
Plantation .. '000 sup ft	37,450	39,000	42,996	43,182	40,397
Pulp wood .. '000 sup ft	4,889	4,938	6,341	8,821	8,185
Sleepers .. '000 sup ft	24,164	22,648	24,833	15,903	15,161
Railway timbers .. '000 sup ft	1,993	2,385	2,013	1,727	1,623
House blocks and poles .. '000 sup ft	1,580	1,471	2,155	1,696	1,075
Fencing timber .. '000 sup ft	1,508	4,353	836	1,388	1,137
Mining timber .. '000 sup ft	916	472	458	637	1,079
Fuel .. .. . tons	22,896	17,531	10,479	21,816	9,174

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June.      <sup>2</sup> At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. While the care of forests and reserves predominates, the work of developing national parks to cater for tourists, while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest, is also important. Reservations of less than 1,000 acres, previously known as scenic areas, were reclassified as national parks from December 1968.

## FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>	State forests		Timber reserves		National parks	
	No.	acres	No.	acres	No.	acres
AT 30 JUNE 1970						
Moreton <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	78	477,499	32	33,644	45	96,650
Maryborough .. .. .	133	1,656,767	59	158,477	13	28,405
Downs .. .. .	83	1,906,145	15	35,569	9	72,448
Roma .. .. .	17	425,915	4	103,602	1	4,385
Rockhampton .. .. .	71	1,365,551	49	248,419	21	18,056
Central-Western .. .. .	3	132,359	9	193,867	3	1,379,400
Mackay .. .. .	8	166,656	19	100,492	90	314,709
Cairns .. .. .	48	1,368,885	38	824,965	89	548,627
Queensland .. .. .	441	7,499,777	225	1,699,034	271	2,462,681

## AT 30 JUNE 1971

Moreton <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	79	480,722	31	32,637	45	96,736
Maryborough .. .. .	127	1,662,731	58	157,319	13	28,405
Downs .. .. .	87	1,927,855	14	30,029	9	72,418
Roma .. .. .	21	428,195	4	103,602	1	4,350
Rockhampton .. .. .	86	1,468,596	48	233,621	21	18,056
Central-Western .. .. .	4	142,306	9	186,742	3	1,379,400
Mackay .. .. .	8	166,646	19	100,492	90	314,734
Cairns .. .. .	49	1,431,303	38	816,130	92	558,394
Queensland .. .. .	461	7,708,354	221	1,660,571	274	2,472,494

<sup>1</sup> Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of forestry sub-district centres, except that Yarraman Sub-district is allocated to Maryborough Division.

<sup>2</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

*Reforestation*—The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland. At 31 March 1971, effective plantation areas totalling 178,419 acres had been established.

A minimum of 375,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered to be necessary. By the end of March 1971, 173,167 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. During 1970-71, 24 nurseries were operated by the Department.

The principal species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for nearly half the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales



border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include Mexican, loblolly, and Monterey pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburrum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1970-71, 40.4m super feet were marketed.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species. The next two tables show the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

#### REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>						Total
	More-ton <sup>2</sup>	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hamp-ton	Mackay	Cairns	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
<b>Area of plantations established<sup>3</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	246	2,991	..	171	50	97	3,555
Other native conifers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Slash pine .. .. .	1,529	5,473	..	..	..	..	7,002
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	172	756	162	..	558	332	1,980
Native forest hardwoods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other broadleaved species <sup>4</sup>	61	3	7	..	23	..	94
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>12,633</b>
<b>Net area of effective plantations<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	1,681	62,254	4	5,126	151	1,699	70,915
Other native conifers .. .. .	9	1,124	1	5	3	296	1,438
Slash pine .. .. .	18,057	40,769	795	52	2,451	12	62,135
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	4,287	6,722	3,931	38	6,943	1,356	23,278
Native forest hardwoods .. .. .	879	2,744	..	..	..	78	3,702
Other broadleaved species <sup>4</sup>	122	1,030	27	1	84	353	1,617
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,035</b>	<b>114,644</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>9,632</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>163,085</b>
<b>Natural forests treated 1969-70</b>							
Natural hoop pine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural rainforest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,145	1,145
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	..	16,775	..	..	..	16,775
Eucalypts .. .. .	1,222	10,577	774	1,171	1,408	..	15,152
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>10,577</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>33,072</b>

<sup>1</sup> Allocated to statistical divisions by location of forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. <sup>2</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division. <sup>3</sup> Year ended 31 March 1970. <sup>4</sup> Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. <sup>5</sup> At 31 March 1970.

## REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Particulars	Statistical Division <sup>1</sup>						
	More- ton <sup>2</sup>	Mary- borough	Downs	Rock- hamp- ton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
<b>Area of plantations estab- lished<sup>3</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	169	3,280	6	223	..	55	3,733
Other native conifers .. .. .	..	90	1	..	..	..	91
Slash pine .. .. .	1,272	7,939	..	..	..	..	9,211
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	203	769	188	..	435	478	2,072
Native forest hardwoods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other broadleaved species <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	..	16	..	..	4	9	28
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>15,135</b>
<b>Net area of effective planta- tions<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hoop pine .. .. .	1,842	66,351	10	5,349	163	1,788	75,503
Other native conifers .. .. .	9	1,047	2	5	3	309	1,374
Slash pine .. .. .	19,392	48,767	747	52	2,463	11	71,432
Other exotic conifers .. .. .	4,534	7,366	3,846	38	7,365	1,710	24,858
Native forest hardwoods .. .. .	879	2,727	..	..	..	77	3,683
Other broadleaved species <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	74	1,018	23	1	90	362	1,568
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>127,277</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>10,084</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>178,419</b>
<b>Natural forests treated 1970-71</b>							
Natural hoop pine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural rainforest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	488	488
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	..	14,638	..	..	..	14,638
Eucalypts .. .. .	1,234	4,161	183	668	..	..	6,246
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>21,372</b>

<sup>1</sup> Allocated to statistical divisions by location of forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. <sup>2</sup> Including Brisbane Statistical Division. <sup>3</sup> Year ended 31 March 1971. <sup>4</sup> Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. <sup>5</sup> At 31 March 1971.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers *The Timber Users' Protection Acts, 1949 to 1965*, which regulate the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

**National Parks**—The first national park in Queensland was proclaimed over an area of 224 acres at Tamborine Mountain in 1908. As shown in the table on page 179, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than two million acres. This total includes 1,248,000 acres of the Simpson Desert which was proclaimed a national park on 20 May 1967.

The Department aims to preserve, within the national park system, as complete a range as possible of the major natural environments which occur in Queensland, and new parks are being sought with this in mind. Many of the more attractive islands off the coast of Queensland, and particularly those within the waters of the Great Barrier Reef, have been

preserved as national parks. A survey of the native fauna in the parks has been commenced. An amendment to the Forestry Act in 1971 provided for the reservation of selected areas as marine national parks.

## 6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is well endowed with variety and quality of timber species, it is not able to provide timber in sufficient quantities for all its requirements, and over the last twenty years it has been necessary to import increasing quantities of log timber. Logging and clearing of the forests for land usage exhausted large quantities of timber before the products of reforestation could replace them.

The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods which are being used to an increasing extent for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are becoming more appreciated on the timber markets.

The next table gives a summary of the log timber processed, by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, during the 10 years to 1970-71.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71  
(<sup>000</sup> super feet)

Year	Australian grown							Imported	Total
	Native forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	Other		
	Hoop, bunya, and kauri	Cypress							
1961-62	27,946	45,275	215,450	20,914	39,791	19,464	7,168	12,612	388,620
1962-63	30,391	50,044	212,014	21,404	38,937	24,626	6,817	12,833	397,066
1963-64	31,282	53,328	230,424	20,306	42,772	26,366	6,910	12,478	423,866
1964-65	29,117	55,447	219,397	22,646	43,862	31,227	6,534	12,088	420,318
1965-66	27,776	50,402	217,418	23,167	45,579	30,293	5,978	8,024	408,638
1966-67 <sup>1</sup>	25,636	49,261	224,073	19,550	40,176	32,899	8,658	8,962	409,215
1967-68	23,517	56,803	216,680	20,743	42,770	35,732	9,552	11,723	417,520
1968-69	26,106	54,313	229,937	21,271	45,189	38,512	10,708	11,063	437,098
1969-70	21,308	60,024	206,028	21,236	45,231	38,392	14,200	12,383	418,802
1970-71	18,993	59,182	190,992	20,682	42,800	34,777	15,364	16,679	399,470

<sup>1</sup>Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board from 1966-67.

The decline in the processing of log timber from native forests, in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years 1966-67 to 1970-71 and compared with averages for the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by 2 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 44 per cent.

The next table shows details of the 1969-70 and 1970-71 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND  
(<sup>000</sup> super feet)

Species	By sawmills (according to mill capacities)			By plywood and veneer mills etc. <sup>1</sup>	Total
	Under 300,000 sup ft per qr	300,000 and under 900,000 sup ft per qr	900,000 sup ft and over per quarter		
1969-70					
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	2,792	7,145	7,602	3,769	21,308
Cypress .. .. .	16,456	38,927	4,641	..	60,024
Hardwoods .. .. .	55,487	82,507	48,617	19,417	206,028
Cabinet woods .. ..	834	3,961	10,175	6,266	21,236
Miscellaneous .. ..	5,262	9,055	17,132	13,782	45,231
Plantations					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	1,025	8,546	22,540	6,280	38,392
Other .. .. .	1,455	3,799	3,908	5,039	14,200
Imported .. .. .	9	318	129	11,928	12,383
Total .. .. .	83,320	154,258	114,743	66,482	418,802
1970-71					
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	1,817	4,064	9,199	3,914	18,993
Cypress .. .. .	14,181	37,862	7,139	..	59,182
Hardwoods .. .. .	50,229	77,933	44,116	18,714	190,992
Cabinet woods .. ..	702	3,689	9,832	6,460	20,682
Miscellaneous .. ..	4,365	10,402	15,220	12,814	42,800
Plantations					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	411	7,379	20,610	6,378	34,777
Other .. .. .	1,475	4,107	4,272	5,510	15,364
Imported .. .. .	7	314	166	16,192	16,679
Total .. .. .	73,185	145,749	110,554	69,982	399,470

<sup>1</sup> Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State,

588m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1971. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, Caribbean, slash, loblolly, patulla, and radiata. Thinnings (principally slash and hoop pine) are used, in quantity, as pulpwood.

Operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands are shown on page 240.

Operations of sawmills and plywood mills for the five years to 1967-68 are shown in the next tables. Comparable data for later years are not yet available due to the integration of economic censuses for 1968-69 (see page 249).

Mills supplying annual factory returns in 1967-68 included 478 sawmills, 33 plywood mills, and 42 case mills. The sawmills were distributed among the three main divisions of the State as follows: Southern, 349 accounting for 135,912,000 super feet of sawn native timber; Central, 54 for 17,081,000 super feet; and Northern, 75 for 40,146,000 super feet. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills.

#### SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills .. .. . No.	538	520	504	481	478
Workers <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	5,723	5,698	5,848	5,525	5,357
Salaries and wages <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	10,160	10,772	11,601	11,556	11,625
Land, buildings, and plant .. \$'000	10,185	10,945	11,154	10,868	10,974
Sawn timber produced <sup>3</sup>					
Quantity .. .. '000 sup ft	222,786	222,395	211,005	195,802	193,138
Value .. .. \$'000	27,033	28,873	31,590	30,483	29,097

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings. <sup>3</sup> Only Australian grown timber included.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the next table.

#### PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills .. .. . No.	39	35	36	34	33
Workers <sup>1</sup> .. .. . No.	1,562	1,566	1,414	1,326	1,427
Salaries and wages <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$'000	2,759	2,981	2,825	2,846	3,239
Land, buildings, and plant .. \$'000	3,604	3,859	4,344	4,247	4,673
Plywood <sup>3</sup> .. .. '000 sq ft	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313	93,185
Veneers <sup>3</sup> .. .. '000 sq ft	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819	212,943
Value of plywood .. .. \$'000	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275	8,877
Value of veneers .. .. \$'000	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879	3,868

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings. <sup>3</sup> Including quantities made in sawmills.

## 7 FISHERIES

Queensland commercial fisheries production of edible varieties in 1970-71 exceeded \$9.7m. While the value of production rose by 53 per cent compared with that for 1969-70, the value of fish rose by only 5 per cent.

This continued the long-term trend, apparent since World War II, for a declining proportion of the total catch to be attributable to fish. The principal varieties of fish caught were mullet, mackerel, tailor, whiting, and bream.

The prawn catch is the most important fisheries product from Queensland waters, and in 1970-71 it represented 70 per cent of the total value of edible production. The major trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in south-eastern waters. Prawn production in 1970-71 of 18.7m lb, valued at \$6.8m, reached a record level. The quantity produced was more than double that of the previous year and was 77 per cent higher than the previous peak figure recorded in 1967-68. A substantial proportion of the Queensland prawn catch is exported.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which rose to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since declined, largely due to the competition from plastics. Trochus-shell production is now negligible.

At the present level of production, Australian pearl-shell has a ready overseas market at satisfactory prices. The establishment of a pearl culture industry created a new market for shell and helped to sustain the industry. Australian pearl culture operations are usually a joint venture of Japanese, who supply the technical knowledge, and Australian partners. A particularly large variety of pearl is being produced.

The next table gives details of production for the five years to 1970-71. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 15.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	
QUANTITY						
Fish <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	tons	4,175	4,301	3,551	3,667	4,519
Crabs .. .. .	'000 lb	584	565	617	710	667
Crayfish, lobsters, etc. ..	cwt	238	499	1,284	1,412	1,432
Prawns .. .. .	'000 lb	5,934	10,572	10,031	8,217	18,740
Oysters <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	150 lb sacks	1,909	5,284	3,017	2,387	1,868
Scallops <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	'000 lb	444	311	620	5,098	3,876
Squid .. .. .	'000 lb	73	82	89	195	115
Pearl- <sup>3</sup> and trochus-shell ..	tons	428	491	463	452	373
VALUE						
Fish <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	\$'000	1,876	1,847	1,881	2,074	2,180
Crabs .. .. .	\$'000	165	178	213	264	259
Crayfish, lobsters, etc. ..	\$'000	5	13	88	80	81
Prawns .. .. .	\$'000	2,492	3,782	3,895	3,415	6,779
Oysters .. .. .	\$'000	38	101	92	72	56
Scallops .. .. .	\$'000	21	21	57	404	320
Squid .. .. .	\$'000	13	14	18	31	21
Total edible .. .. .	\$'000	4,610	5,956	6,244	6,339	9,696
Pearls and pearl- and trochus-shell .. ..	\$'000	2,349	1,352	1,845	1,695	1,289
Total .. .. .	\$'000	6,959	7,308	8,089	8,034	10,985

<sup>1</sup> Landed weight, excluding fresh-water fish for which no reliable information is available. <sup>2</sup> In-shell weight. <sup>3</sup> Including live mother-of-pearl used in the production of artificial pearls.

Public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted to \$117,603 in 1969-70.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in 1969-70 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	General fisheries <sup>1</sup>	Oyster fisheries	Tropical fisheries <sup>2</sup>	Total
Boats engaged . . . . . No.	2,164 <sup>3</sup>	106	15	2,285 <sup>3</sup>
Value of boats and equipment .. \$'000	15,644 <sup>3</sup>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Men employed . . . . . No.	3,035	341	274	3,650

<sup>1</sup> Including only those licensed to take fish for sale. <sup>2</sup> Excluding cultured pearl fishing. <sup>3</sup> Including 630 tender boats valued at \$175,000. *n* Not available.

### 8 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The only significant commercial hunting or trapping activity carried on in Queensland is that of marsupial hunting. Certain species for which an open season has been declared may be taken by persons in possession of the necessary permit. A market exists for skins and also for carcasses of these animals. Officers of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries estimated that 900,000 marsupials were taken in 1970. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (605,000) and red kangaroos (232,000), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1970-71 was almost \$2m.

## • Chapter 12

# SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has long been regarded as a major primary producing State, but in recent years the contribution of the manufacturing sector has increased to approximately the same value as that of the primary sector. The main development has been in the secondary industries based on minerals, but there has also been expansion in the fertiliser, chemical, oil refining, cement, motor vehicle assembly, and shipbuilding industries. This chapter presents the statistics of the secondary industries.

*Department of Commercial and Industrial Development*—This Department, which was established in 1963, offers a comprehensive and detailed advisory service to prospective investors and to proprietors of existing industry within the State.

Information is supplied on manufacturing opportunities, on the availability of manpower and raw materials, and on heat, light, power, water, and transport facilities. Surveys of a number of industries based on raw materials available in Queensland have been completed, and studies are made into the market and supply situation of products in response to specific requests. The Department arranges leases of Crown land for industrial purposes which, on completion of prescribed conditions, may be converted to freehold or perpetual lease tenure.

The Department is administered by the Minister for Development and Industrial Affairs. Details of financial assistance to industries by the Government through the Department are shown on page 474.

## 2 MANUFACTURING CENSUS, 1968-69

For the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses in 1968-69, details of which are given on page 259. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole, reflected, for example in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts



statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special-purpose nature of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

For the integration of the various censuses it was necessary to undertake three major developments: (a) The census units for which the statistics were to be collected, factories, mines, shops, etc., had to be defined and identified in consistent ways and recorded in a central register, together with identifying data about the businesses owning and operating them; (b) A standard industrial classification had to be adopted so that the census units could be classified in consistent ways and to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and (c) In order to bring the items of data to a consistent basis of definition in all censuses, it was necessary to revise all the forms used in previous censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit, the establishment, in general, now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The manufacturing establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in manufacturing but the data supplied for it now covers, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location. Previously, the manufacturing establishment covered only a specified manufacturing activity primary to one class of industry. It now covers, in addition, subject to certain exceptions mentioned below: (a) Any other manufacturing activity, i.e. production of goods primary to another class of industry; (b) Any selling and distribution activities connected with the products manufactured; and (c) Any non-manufacturing activity, e.g. merchandising of goods not manufactured by the establishment; extraction of raw materials for use by the establishment.

The exceptions in general relate to locations where the subsidiary activities, in terms of gross value, exceed \$1m, which are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on.

The establishment statistics, other than "number of establishments", also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment. These units were formerly excluded from the manufacturing census. They are units such as head offices, storage premises, and manufacturers' sales branches or sales

offices, except those of the kind which distribute to customers from stocks held by such branches or offices which are treated as establishments in the wholesale census.

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969 Vol. 1*, defines the industries in the economy for statistical purposes, thus permitting the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without gaps or overlapping between them. It also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical units, e.g. establishments, and for coding them to the industries of the classification. This classification is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The adoption of the ASIC has resulted in changes in scope between the 1968-69 economic censuses and the individual economic censuses conducted in previous years. The main changes in scope in the manufacturing census, apart from providing for a separate census for electricity and gas, are as follows:

- (a) Establishments mainly engaged in the following activities, previously included in manufacturing censuses, are excluded in 1968-69: motor vehicle repairs but not engine reconditioning; repair and servicing of agricultural machinery; dry-cleaning, laundering, and clothes dyeing services; watch, clock, and jewellery repairing; boot and shoe repairing; tyre retreading and repairing; custom dressmaking and tailoring, including clothing repair and alterations; installing and repairing of blinds and awnings, making up and installing of curtains; and repair of domestic appliances. Establishments mainly engaged in these activities are included in the 1968-69 Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services or the Census of Wholesale Trade.
- (b) Establishments mainly engaged in the following activities, previously excluded in most States from manufacturing censuses, are included in 1968-69: slaughtering; milk treatment; and publishing.

An indication of the effect of the above changes arising from the adoption of the new industrial classification, can be gained from the following comparison. In the 1967-68 manufacturing census there were approximately 6,100 manufacturing establishments, excluding electricity and gas establishments, in Queensland. Of these, approximately 4,200 would have been included in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used. This decrease of 1,900 in the number of manufacturing establishments is due to the exclusion from the manufacturing census of the establishments referred to in the preceding paragraph. Figures for the individual States and Territories are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

Establishments	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number in the 1967-68 census . .	24,800	18,000	6,100	6,200	5,300	1,800	180	240	62,600
Approx. number in the 1967-68 census using ASIC . . .	14,600	12,500	4,200	3,200	2,600	1,000	70	130	38,400

In the 1968-69 census, the number of manufacturing establishments in Queensland was 4,314, representing a net increase of 114 over the adjusted number for 1967-68. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion of establishments not formerly in the manufacturing census, together with the difference between the number of establishments which commenced operations during 1968-69 and the number which ceased operations during 1967-68.

The third step in integrating the censuses, whereby the items of data on the census forms were standardised for all census sectors, has meant changes in the content of the statistics. For example the value of "turnover" is now collected instead of the value of output at the factory, and purchases and selected expenses are collected as well as the value of specified materials, fuels, etc. used. However the underlying concept of "value added", is similar to the former concept "value of production", even though its method of derivation is different. Value added, the basic measure of the establishment's contribution to total production, is now calculated as turnover less purchases and transfers in from other establishments of the enterprise, plus increase, or less decrease, in stocks. In the past the corresponding item, value of production, was obtained by deducting the value of materials, fuels, etc. used from the value of output at the factory. A detailed comparison of the method of derivation is shown in the next table.

#### METHOD OF DERIVATION OF VALUE ADDED

Value of production, 1967-68	Value added, 1968-69
Selling value at works, exclusive of all delivery costs or changes, of goods manufactured, treated, or worked up during the year, including by-products, <i>plus</i> Value of other work done, such as repairing and making up for customers etc.	Sales and transfers out to other establishments of the enterprise, of goods manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i> Sales and transfers out of goods not manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i> Bounties and subsidies on production <sup>1</sup> , <i>plus</i> All other operating income, <i>plus</i> Capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease <sup>1</sup>
<i>Equals:</i> Value of output	<i>Equals:</i> Value of turnover <i>Plus:</i> Value of stocks at 30 June 1969 <i>Less:</i> Value of stocks at 30 June 1968
<i>Less</i> Value of materials used Power, fuel, and light used Water used Lubricating oils used Repairs etc. Containers used	<i>Less</i> Purchases and transfers in of materials, electricity, fuels, containers, etc. Purchases and transfers in of goods for resale Charges for commission & subcontract work Repair and maintenance expenses Outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments
<i>Equals:</i> Value of production	<i>Equals:</i> Value added

<sup>1</sup> Omitted from 1968-69 statistics which are preliminary and subject to revision.

Even though the concept of value added is similar to value of production, direct comparison of 1968-69 and 1967-68 figures will not be possible because of the change in census units already mentioned which has resulted in the value added for the whole establishment being reported, not merely the value added for the manufacturing process. Comparison is also affected, of course, by the change in the scope of the manufacturing census due to the adoption of ASIC.

The next table shows only key items of data for broad industry groups, as the splitting of locations referred to previously has not been completed, the detailed industry classification of establishments has not been carried out, and transfers between establishments of the same enterprise have been valued as reported in returns (in the final publication, some of these transfers will be adjusted to achieve a consistent basis of valuation). The figures are subject to revision.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses reference should be made to Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*, or the 1970 *Commonwealth Year Book*.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69<sup>1</sup>

Industry <sup>2</sup> sub-division	Estab-lish-ments	Persons employ-ed <sup>3</sup>	Wages and salaries	Sales etc. <sup>4</sup>	Purch-ases etc. <sup>5</sup>	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	1,103	34,356	94.3	782.2	576.9	210.0
Textiles, clothing, and footwear ..	230	9,136	16.7	59.6	35.1	27.0
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	1,028	13,488	31.5	124.7	73.9	52.1
Paper and paper products, printing ..	301	9,532	27.8	102.3	52.9	50.5
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	90	3,138	10.6	129.3	90.0	37.3
Non-metallic mineral products ..	230	6,038	18.9	84.0	45.2	40.4
Basic metal products ..	61	3,445	13.2	203.9	155.3	53.8
Transport equipment ..	192	11,834	33.9	160.7	92.8	69.0
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment ..	893	21,594	60.5	239.2	135.3	104.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing ..	186	3,887	9.5	41.9	25.1	19.2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>116,448</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>1,927.8</b>	<b>1,282.3</b>	<b>663.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures, subject to revision. Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the census, and the items of data. <sup>2</sup> Australian Standard Industrial Classification. <sup>3</sup> Including working proprietors. <sup>4</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>5</sup> Including transfers in and selected expenses.

The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1968-69.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments	Persons employed <sup>2</sup>		Wages and salaries	Sales etc. <sup>3</sup>	Increase in stocks <sup>4</sup>	Purchases etc. <sup>5</sup>	Value added
		Males	Females					
		No.	No.					
N. S. Wales ..	14,805	388,171	144,277	1,657.7	7,622.6	90.1	4,587.0	3,125.6
Victoria ..	12,487	312,921	139,891	1,381.3	6,658.1	78.6	4,162.0	2,574.7
Queensland ..	4,314	92,834	23,614	317.0	1,927.8	18.2	1,282.3	663.5
South Aust. ..	3,224	95,069	23,250	344.6	1,613.7	29.9	1,003.8	639.8
Western Aust.	2,774	51,770	12,026	186.8	967.8	14.2	625.2	356.8
Tasmania ..	1,039	25,605	6,860	96.1	506.1	11.1	312.8	204.4
N.T. ..	75	988	167	4.1	22.8	0.4	13.7	9.4
A.C.T. ..	116	2,145	579	9.3	30.8	0.2	16.5	14.7
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>38,834</b>	<b>969,503</b>	<b>350,664</b>	<b>3,996.9</b>	<b>19,349.7</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>12,003.2</b>	<b>7,589.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures, subject to revision. Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the census, and the items of data. <sup>2</sup> Including working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Including transfers out and other operating revenue. <sup>4</sup> Stocks at 30 June 1969 compared with stocks at 30 June 1968. <sup>5</sup> Including transfers in and selected expenses.

In 1968-69, Queensland was third in order among the States in the amount of value added, but in value added per head of population, was lower than all other States: Victoria, \$767; New South Wales, \$706; South Australia, \$563; Tasmania, \$530; Western Australia, \$384; Queensland, \$379.

### 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS PRIOR TO 1968-69

Prior to 1968-69 statistics relating to factories were compiled from tabulations made from returns supplied annually by manufacturers. A return had to be supplied in respect of every factory, which was defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons were employed or where power, other than manual, was used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business was conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only were included in the statistics. Where two or more industries were conducted in the same establishment, a separate return was obtained for each industry wherever practicable.

Manufacturers were requested to state in their returns particulars of the number of their employees, salaries and wages paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value of raw materials, including containers, tools replaced, etc., the values and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials used and articles produced.

*Persons employed* in the manufacturing activities of the factory only were counted as factory employees. The figures relating to employment therefore included working proprietors as well as out-workers, but excluded all those engaged in selling and distribution.

The *average number of persons* employed was quoted on two different bases, the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former was simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation, whether the whole or only part of the year. The latter was calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories, irrespective of period of operation, to the equivalent number working for a full year.

*Working proprietors* were included in all employment figures other than those relating to monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases excluded drawings by working proprietors.

*Value of materials used* included also the value of stores used, containers, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant.

*Value of fuel etc. used* included also the cost of power and light used, lubricants, and water.

The *value of factory output* was the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture concerned, and included the amount received for repair work, work done on commission, and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output was the selling value of the finished articles at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer.

The *value of production* was the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It was calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value, at the factory, of the materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel, and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant, but not depreciation charges. In the process of manufacture many goods were treated in several industries, the output from one becoming the material for another, so that such commodities were counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production was assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, was used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

In the remainder of this section are shown some details of the operations of factories prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing. More detailed information for this period was shown in the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages <sup>2</sup>	Output	Production (value added)	Land, buildings, and plant <sup>3</sup>
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane .. ..	2,664	73,575	184,933	912,544	377,889	346,824
<i>Brisbane</i> .. ..	<i>2,340</i>	<i>64,817</i>	<i>164,109</i>	<i>819,664</i>	<i>340,293</i>	<i>314,535</i>
<i>Ipswich</i> .. ..	<i>148</i>	<i>6,421</i>	<i>15,007</i>	<i>54,425</i>	<i>25,210</i>	<i>16,255</i>
<i>Redcliffe</i> .. ..	<i>55</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>1,370</i>	<i>1,113</i>
Moreton .. ..	492	3,959	8,485	54,202	16,663	17,349
<i>Gold Coast</i> .. ..	<i>147</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>2,240</i>	<i>8,434</i>	<i>4,511</i>	<i>4,353</i>
Maryborough .. ..	571	8,256	20,127	110,445	37,328	41,655
<i>Bundaberg</i> .. ..	<i>125</i>	<i>2,144</i>	<i>5,492</i>	<i>27,128</i>	<i>11,741</i>	<i>8,739</i>
<i>Gympie</i> .. ..	<i>68</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>1,394</i>	<i>8,443</i>	<i>2,866</i>	<i>2,435</i>
<i>Maryborough</i> .. ..	<i>91</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>5,349</i>	<i>20,304</i>	<i>8,099</i>	<i>6,236</i>
Downs .. ..	684	7,839	17,670	90,370	30,719	24,071
<i>Toowoomba</i> .. ..	<i>253</i>	<i>4,569</i>	<i>10,556</i>	<i>47,089</i>	<i>17,413</i>	<i>14,273</i>
<i>Warwick</i> .. ..	<i>46</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>8,260</i>	<i>2,177</i>	<i>1,844</i>
Roma .. ..	97	479	903	4,172	1,711	2,166
South-Western .. ..	46	203	337	1,175	626	528
Total South .. ..	4,554	94,311	232,455	1,172,908	464,936	432,593
Rockhampton .. ..	388	5,882	16,175	122,698	43,020	130,247
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	<i>174</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>8,813</i>	<i>45,256</i>	<i>15,140</i>	<i>10,416</i>
Central-Western .. ..	94	460	919	2,995	1,604	1,306
Far-Western .. ..	14	42	70	279	155	147
Total Central .. ..	496	6,384	17,165	125,971	44,779	131,699
Mackay .. ..	222	3,647	10,048	67,001	18,655	47,719
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	<i>121</i>	<i>1,127</i>	<i>2,498</i>	<i>9,341</i>	<i>4,296</i>	<i>5,662</i>
Townsville .. ..	299	6,347	17,719	162,019	48,666	50,444
<i>Charters Towers</i> .. ..	<i>24</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>232</i>
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	<i>175</i>	<i>3,881</i>	<i>10,302</i>	<i>105,452</i>	<i>34,746</i>	<i>23,343</i>
Cairns .. ..	453	7,036	19,102	115,024	39,734	76,751
<i>Cairns</i> .. ..	<i>117</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>5,129</i>	<i>21,754</i>	<i>10,567</i>	<i>9,480</i>
Peninsula .. ..	9	51	107	327	183	109
North-Western .. ..	66	985	3,172	78,999	9,743	19,882
Total North .. ..	1,049	18,066	50,148	423,370	116,980	194,906
Total Queensland .. ..	6,099	118,761	299,768	1,722,249	626,696	759,198

<sup>1</sup> Average number of workers employed during whole year. <sup>2</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Book values as reported by factory proprietors.

The next table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for the ten years to 1967-68, with separate figures shown for the Brisbane area, as defined in a footnote.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND BRISBANE

Year	Establishments	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages <sup>2</sup>	Capital values <sup>3</sup>		Output	Production (value added)
				Machinery and plant	Land and buildings		
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545	870,699	297,157
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017	904,499	309,452
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	948,644	325,123
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225	957,129	334,569
1962-63 ..	5,828	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573	1,089,319	361,009
1963-64 ..	5,887	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947	1,249,739	420,673
1964-65 ..	5,899	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675	1,293,466	455,351
1965-66 ..	5,948	115,950	262,437	364,490	238,249	1,460,031	518,688
1966-67 ..	5,956	116,721	276,093	477,149	257,619	1,568,173	566,488
1967-68 ..	6,099	119,310	299,768	481,555	277,643	1,722,249	626,696
<i>Brisbane<sup>4</sup></i>							
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	86,087	47,597	64,989	404,909	159,805
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	91,742	53,772	70,220	432,894	169,516
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	95,837	59,073	79,886	442,712	177,909
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	97,910	70,834	88,270	462,759	188,207
1962-63 ..	2,188	55,169	101,977	74,821	97,159	487,772	196,499
1963-64 ..	2,239	58,365	112,951	79,839	107,648	540,675	218,196
1964-65 ..	2,278	61,945	131,177	87,921	117,490	617,839	249,856
1965-66 ..	2,551	70,909	158,831	165,155	149,089	772,753	311,606
1966-67 ..	2,563	71,579	169,245	177,107	158,219	835,729	349,718
1967-68 ..	2,664	73,773	184,933	178,362	168,461	912,544	377,889
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	80,984	98,751	52,556	465,790	137,352
1959-60 ..	3,578	49,217	82,884	106,854	60,797	471,605	139,935
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	84,070	121,061	65,524	505,932	147,214
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	84,125	114,407	64,955	494,370	146,362
1962-63 ..	3,640	48,445	89,217	116,765	70,414	601,547	164,509
1963-64 ..	3,648	51,102	100,966	126,881	76,300	709,064	202,477
1964-65 ..	3,621	52,782	115,884	166,557	84,185	675,627	205,495
1965-66 ..	3,397	45,041	103,606	199,336	89,160	687,278	207,082
1966-67 ..	3,393	45,142	106,848	300,041	99,400	732,444	216,770
1967-68 ..	3,435	45,537	114,835	303,193	109,181	809,705	248,807

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. <sup>2</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors. <sup>3</sup> Book values, less any depreciation reserve in respect of them, as reported by factory proprietors. <sup>4</sup> For years prior to 1960-61, details relate only to the City of Brisbane. From 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area includes the City of Redcliffe and part of Pine River Shire. From 1965-66, the area is the Brisbane Statistical Division, as defined for the 1966 Census, which includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.



LIVESTOCK

Chapter 10

Cattle being  
dipped



Photo: Department of Primary Industries

Pigs







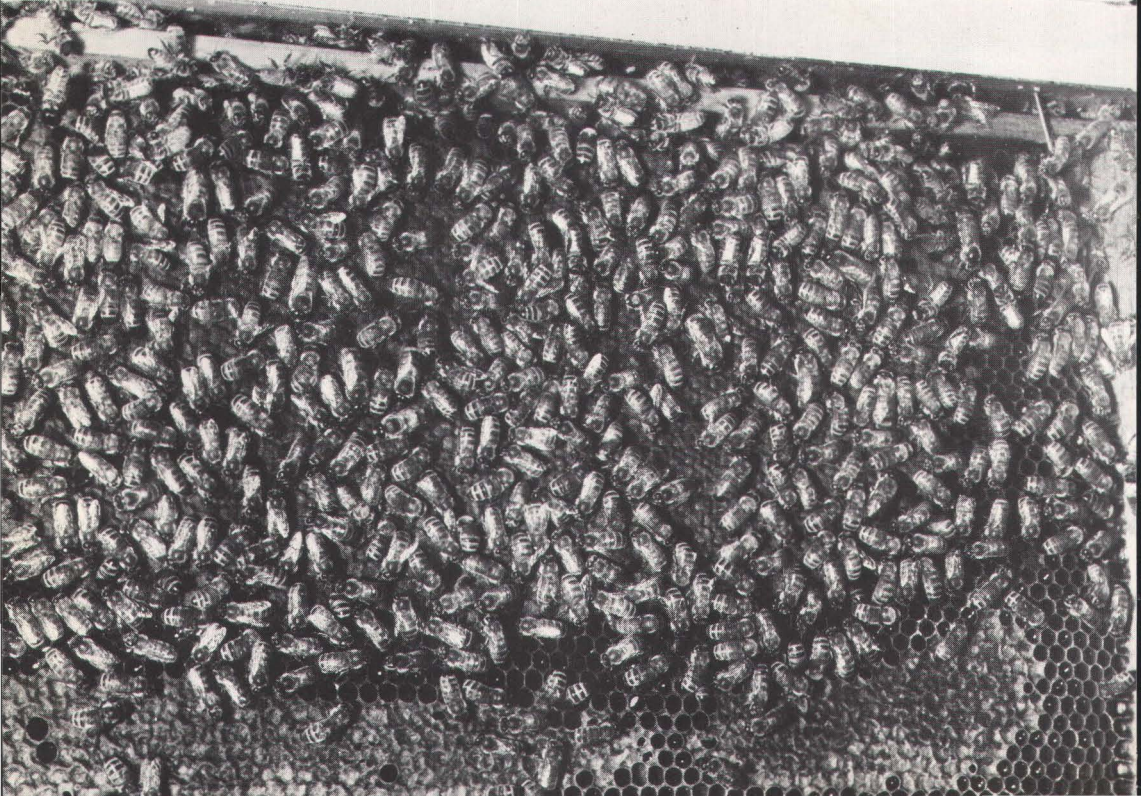
Grading eggs

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

POULTRY FARMING AND BEEKEEPING—Chapter 10

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Bees in a hive





*Output and Costs*—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, production, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given in the next table.

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Output	Power, fuel, light, etc. used	Other materials used	Production (value added)	Salaries and wages <sup>1</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Raw sugar .. .. .	183,697	1,585	137,074	45,037	23,374
Butter and cheese .. .. .	42,259	721	35,071	6,466	3,553
Meat (including bacon)	255,482	2,777	201,132	51,573	23,369
Other food and drink .. .. .	207,024	3,879	130,530	72,615	26,623
Sawmills, plywood .. .. .	56,572	962	29,963	25,647	14,865
Furniture, bedding .. .. .	26,668	136	14,646	11,886	6,891
Wool scours etc. .. .. .	954	81	237	636	401
Boots and shoes .. .. .	4,804	25	2,328	2,450	1,577
Millinery, dressmaking .. .. .	7,224	36	2,947	4,241	2,330
All other clothing .. .. .	26,348	367	9,236	16,745	9,073
Vehicles .. .. .	136,977	1,522	59,406	76,050	49,243
Other metal industries .. .. .	425,347	9,722	260,423	155,202	74,967
Printing, stationery .. .. .	73,546	1,341	35,322	36,884	20,102
Other industries .. .. .	275,348	9,932	144,153	121,264	43,399
Total .. .. .	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1958-59 .. .. .	870,699	16,600	556,942	297,157	167,072
1959-60 .. .. .	904,499	17,094	577,953	309,452	174,626
1960-61 .. .. .	948,644	17,277	606,244	325,123	179,907
1961-62 .. .. .	957,129	17,769	604,791	334,569	182,035
1962-63 .. .. .	1,089,319	19,922	708,389	361,009	191,196
1963-64 .. .. .	1,249,739	21,803	807,263	420,673	213,916
1964-65 .. .. .	1,293,466	22,507	815,608	455,351	247,061
1965-66 .. .. .	1,460,031	26,154	915,189	518,688	262,437
1966-67 .. .. .	1,568,173	27,894	973,791	566,488	276,093
1967-68 .. .. .	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

<sup>1</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Further details of the operations of Queensland factories before 1968-69 are shown in the Summary on pages 550 and 551.

4 PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

*Products*—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown in the next table for the five years to 1970-71.

The list of items in the table is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories, or where one or two producers predominate in the production of a commodity.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Product	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 <sup>2</sup>	1969-70 <sup>2</sup>	1970-71 <sup>2</sup>
Aerated waters .. .. '000 gal	15,421	17,483	20,368	21,314	21,318
Arrowroot .. .. . tons	180	245	n	n	n
Bacon and ham .. .. tons	14,670	14,103	15,189	14,068	14,377
Batteries, automotive .. No.	22,766	52,171	25,162	29,229	27,474
Bedding and mattresses					
Bed bases .. .. . No.	80,236	78,821	85,527	109,012	109,359
Mattresses: Inner spring .. No.	94,006	83,525	85,343	89,878	88,158
Other .. .. . No.	45,638	50,245	42,579	32,738	39,245
Biscuits .. .. . '000 lb	26,002	25,821	26,813	27,920	28,429
Bran and pollard .. .. tons	62,447	63,987	63,379	62,839	60,222
Bread .. .. . '000 lb	236,004	236,065	n	n	n
Bricks, clay .. .. . '000	109,494	118,384	134,179	141,982	159,723
Butter .. .. . '000 lb	74,375	63,546	43,083	50,229	41,388
Cheese .. .. . '000 lb	23,071	22,181	17,867	20,492	16,947
Concrete pipes .. .. tons	111,723	123,555	124,109	134,650	137,091
Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu yd	745	850	958	n	1,309
Cordials and syrups					
Fruit juice .. .. . '000 gal	1,235	1,208	1,458	1,657	1,927
Other .. .. . '000 gal	354	435	492	534	558
Concentrated .. .. '000 gal	63	63	61	60	41
Cotton lint .. .. . '000 lb	4,211	6,571	n	n	n
Detergents .. .. . tons	4,246	4,272	4,640	5,072	6,156
Flour, wheaten .. .. tons	163,556	162,550	158,505	161,700	153,646
Footwear					
Boots, shoes, sandals '000 pairs	1,979	2,027	2,048	1,830	1,762
Slippers .. .. . '000 pairs	327	352	346	222	303
Fruit, preserved <sup>3</sup> .. .. '000 lb	99,072	98,106	84,473	90,314	97,865
Jam .. .. . '000 lb	11,513	10,506	9,550	7,934	11,024
Leather: Dressed <sup>4</sup> .. .. '000 sq ft	12,769	14,227	n	n	n
Sole .. .. . '000 lb	3,016	2,584	n	n	n
Lime, quick .. .. . tons	19,539	25,533	n	n	n
Margarine, table .. .. '000 lb	9,856	9,542	9,677	9,572	9,066
Meat, canned .. .. . tons	13,397	12,288	11,748	9,962	11,530
Milk, powdered .. .. '000 lb	21,564	24,098	17,021	21,606	18,635
Paints and enamels .. .. '000 gal	2,001	2,192	2,269	2,400	2,670
Pickles, sauces, etc. .. .. '000 pt	2,776	2,373	n	n	n
Plywood .. .. . '000 sq ft	81,313	93,185	98,857	110,736	105,599
Soap and soap based products tons	3,360	3,526	3,037	3,279	3,367
Stock and poultry foods					
Poultry pellets and crumbles tons	69,224	78,320	82,539	78,434	85,565
Poultry mash .. .. . tons	47,281	47,941	55,528	66,256	86,284
Other prepared foods .. .. tons	30,246	39,750	50,962	66,476	66,478
Stoves, ovens, and ranges .. No.	47,840	52,644	n	n	n
Sugar, raw .. .. . tons	2,202,809	2,213,810	2,604,319	2,081,036	2,338,018
Tallow .. .. . tons	43,860	50,937	n	n	n
Timber, sawn <sup>5</sup>					
Hardwoods .. .. . '000 sup ft	121,693	115,724	n	n	n
Softwoods: Natural '000 sup ft	40,571	40,738	n	n	n
Plantation '000 sup ft	16,101	17,806	n	n	n
Sleepers .. .. . '000 sup ft	18,022	19,320	n	n	n
Veneers .. .. . '000 sq ft	336,742	387,578	364,766	347,153	391,832
Water heating systems .. .. No.	22,416	24,891	22,780	24,661	27,940
Wheatmeal, edible .. .. tons	7,819	7,509	8,321	9,720	11,210
Wool, scoured .. .. . '000 lb	11,706	12,776	8,971	8,966	6,502

<sup>1</sup> Including quantities produced and used in own works. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures, subject to revision. <sup>3</sup> Excluding pulped fruit. <sup>4</sup> Including dressed splits. <sup>5</sup> Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. n Not available.

## 5 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

In this section are shown an outline of the activities of the State Electricity Commission, the available statistics from the 1968-69 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, and more detailed statistics of these industries prior to 1968-69.

*Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, 1968-69*—As mentioned on page 251, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses in 1968-69. In addition the electricity and gas census has been extended to cover distribution as well as production. Detailed statistics for 1968-69 are not yet available. However, the next table shows limited statistics for each State and Territory for 1968-69. Statistics for the electricity and gas supply industries in Queensland for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are included in tables on pages 260 and 265.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employ- ed	Wages and salaries	Sales, transfers out, etc. <sup>1</sup>	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, transfers in, etc. <sup>2</sup>	Value added
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales								
Electricity ..	52	26,217	107.4	506.1	40.6	45.2	269.2	241.5
Gas ..	34	3,480	12.5	43.4	2.5	3.0	18.0	25.9
Victoria								
Electricity ..	14	15,073	61.6	265.0	20.8	21.1	84.3	181.0
Gas ..	8	4,761	18.6	56.6	5.7	6.7	19.5	38.1
Queensland								
Electricity ..	22	7,381	27.0	135.3	9.8	10.9	59.4	77.0
Gas ..	6	503	1.3	5.9	0.5	0.6	2.4	3.6
South Australia								
Electricity ..	} 19	6,612	24.8	76.2	6.2	6.7	30.0	46.7
Gas ..								
Western Australia								
Electricity ..	} 58	3,711	12.5	48.2	5.0	6.0	15.0	34.2
Gas ..								
Tasmania								
Electricity ..	} 5	2,644	10.6	34.8	5.1	4.7	0.9	33.5
Gas ..								
N. Territory								
Electricity ..	} n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Gas ..								
A. C. Territory								
Electricity ..	} n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Gas ..								
Australia								
Electricity ..	170	60,824	241.9	1,063.8	87.7	94.8	460.0	610.9
Gas ..	54	10,316	37.4	121.2	10.2	11.8	45.2	77.6

<sup>1</sup> Covers production and distribution. <sup>2</sup> Including other operating revenue. In some States electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these States sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. <sup>3</sup> Including selected expenses. n Not available for publication.

For electricity and gas, the basic census unit is an exception to the general concept of the standardised unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the single operating location basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used consists of all locations, including administrative offices and ancillary units, mainly concerned with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the

undertaking in the one State. The use of this concept is one of the reasons for the number of electricity and gas establishments in 1968-69 being considerably less than that shown in previous years. The other main reason is that until 1967-68, a number of electricity generating stations operated by enterprises principally for their own use were included. However, in 1968-69, these generating stations were included in the electricity census only if sales and transfers of electricity exceeded \$100,000 in value for each station.

*Electricity Establishments Prior to 1968-69*—Forty-three generating stations were operated by electricity suppliers in 1967-68. Of these, 14 were operated by 12 Local Authorities (including the hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam operated by the Brisbane City Council), 16 by Regional Electricity Boards, five by the Northern Electric Authority of Queensland, seven by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, and one by Mount Isa Mines.

The next table shows details of electricity stations for the five years to 1967-68.

#### ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Horse-power of engines used	Electricity generated	Consumers supplied <sup>2</sup>	Value of generating stations <sup>3</sup>
	No.	No.	\$'000	hp	'000 kWh	No.	\$'000
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	4,181	1,135,133	3,330,468	457,427	123,605
1964-65 ..	48	1,637	4,625	1,084,890	3,517,572	475,972	121,889
1965-66 ..	48	1,709	4,994	1,199,377	3,950,260	493,988	142,741
1966-67 ..	43	1,918	5,498	1,443,321	4,378,702	514,585	155,023
1967-68 ..	43	1,893	5,610	1,585,848	4,920,051 <sup>4</sup>	528,000	182,856

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year. <sup>2</sup> Consumers in Queensland supplied by Queensland electric authorities. <sup>3</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. <sup>4</sup> In addition, 269,138(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 13,243(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States and the Northern Territory for 1967-68.

#### ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Fuel, lubricants, etc. used	Electricity generated <sup>2</sup>	Value of output <sup>3</sup>	Value of generating stations <sup>4</sup>
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	million kWh	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. ..	50	4,141	13,580	34,012	17,631	153,078	693,732
Victoria .. ..	16	3,654	13,094	26,028	10,984	101,380	269,756
Queensland .. ..	43	1,893	5,610	18,689	4,920	55,347	182,856
South Australia .. ..	28	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>
Western Australia .. ..	89	1,255	4,188	11,155	2,200	31,040	82,236
Tasmania .. ..	21	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>	.. <sup>5</sup>
Northern Territory .. ..	5	105	310	798	122	2,531	3,944
Australia .. ..	252	12,999	43,713	101,965	43,189	386,132	1,549,035

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year. <sup>2</sup> Excluding electricity generated in some factories. <sup>3</sup> Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$81,491(000). <sup>4</sup> Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. <sup>5</sup> Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

*State Electricity Commission*—The Commission, which commenced to function in 1938, is the statutory authority concerned with the administration of electricity supply legislation, general control, organisation, and efficient development of the electricity supply industry in Queensland, control of electricity charges, administration of safety regulations, raising of capital, provision of engineering and consulting services, promotion of the use of electricity, and fixing of standards. The Commission is also empowered to own and operate generating stations and transmission lines and to sell electricity in bulk.

Regional electrification, with centralised generation and main transmission, is the predominant feature of the organisation of the electricity supply industry in Queensland. The more populous eastern part of the State is served by three major networks.

The southern network embraces the areas of supply of the Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, and the Dalby Town Council. Generation and main transmission in this area are the responsibility of the Southern Electric Authority, which sells energy in bulk to the other three authorities. The Wide Bay-Burnett Board also operates its own base load power station at Howard. The Southern Electric Authority is also responsible for distribution to a large rural area outside metropolitan Brisbane.

The central network is within the area of supply of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board, which is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The northern network covers the areas of supply of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards. Generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority, and electricity is purchased in bulk for distribution by the three Regional Electricity Boards. In addition, the Cairns Regional Electricity Board operates small internal combustion generating stations at certain isolated centres in its area, including one at Thursday Island, and the Townsville Regional Electricity Board supplies the western area of its region by means of a distribution system based on an internal combustion station at Hughenden.

At 31 December 1971 there was no interconnection between these three main networks, but work had started on the construction of 275 kV transmission lines between central and southern Queensland to link these two supply systems.

West of the three main networks the form of organisation which has been adopted is determined by the stage of electrical development which has been reached. Immediately west of the Capricornia region the Central-Western Regional Electricity Board operates, with generation centralised at internal combustion stations at Longreach and Barcaldine. Other smaller regions of electricity supply are centred on Roma and Mount Isa. In addition, parts of South Queensland are supplied by the Tenterfield Municipal Council and the North-West County Council of New South Wales. In the remaining parts of western Queensland a number of isolated electricity undertakings are operated by Shire Councils.

The organisation of the industry in Queensland is moving progressively towards a greater integration of generating authorities, so that the production of electricity can be centred to an increasing extent on larger and more efficient power stations.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on black coal, 90.0 per cent of the total production during 1970-71 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 8.9 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. The gas turbine stations are located at Rockhampton, Swanbank, and Middle Ridge, near Toowoomba. The comparable figures in 1969-70 were as follows: coal, 90.6 per cent and hydro 8.5 per cent. Most of the internal combustion stations use oil as fuel, but the power station at Roma uses a combination of locally produced natural gas and crude oil. The gas turbine stations use fuel oil as the primary energy source.

Electricity generated by all power stations in Queensland during 1970-71 totalled 6,331m units. A further 20m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers. During 1969-70 production totalled 5,818m units and a further 21m units were purchased for redistribution.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1971 are given in the next table.

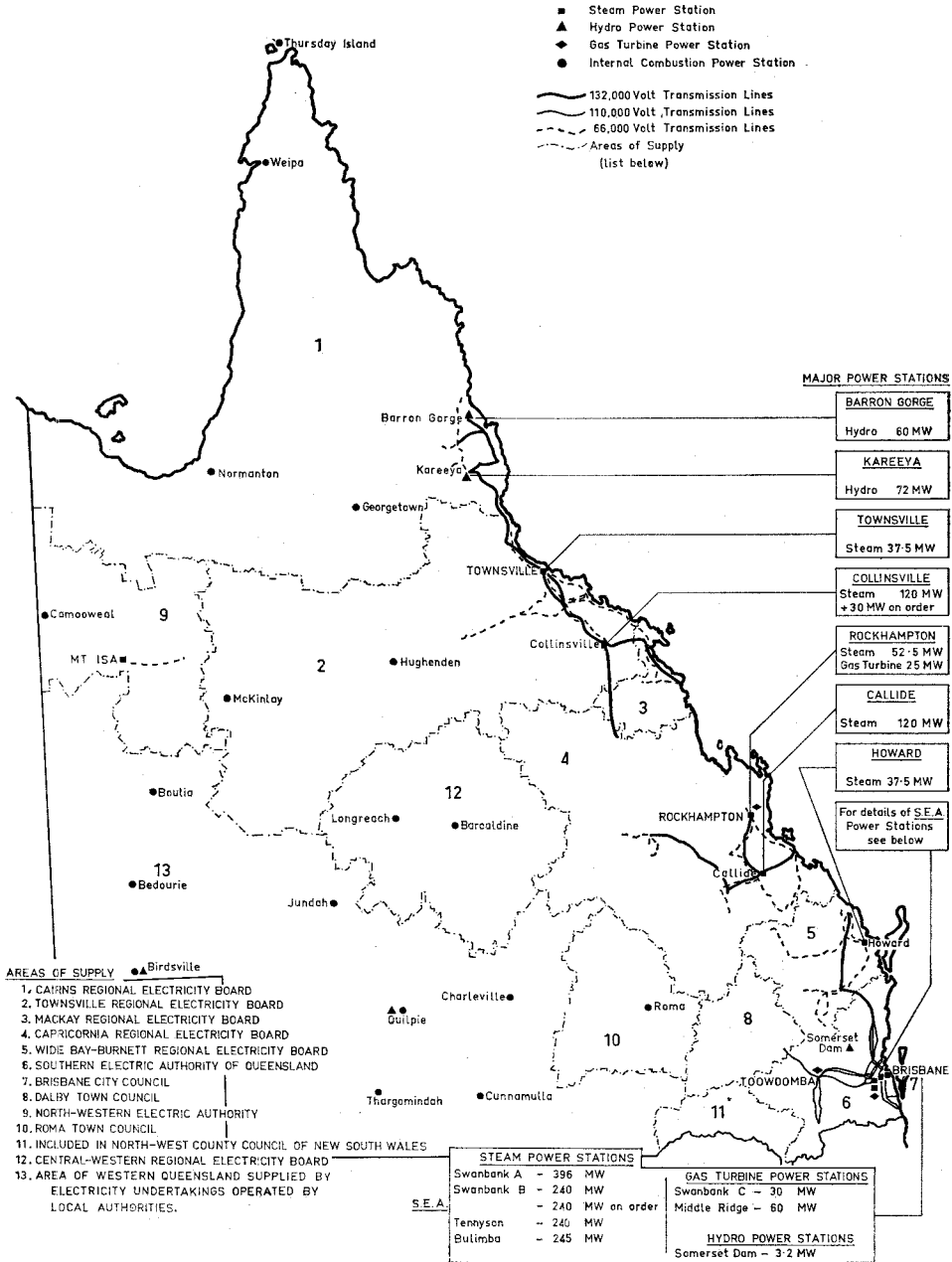
**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,  
QUEENSLAND**

Type of Plant	At 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	kW	kW	kW	kW	kW
Steam .. .. .	1,005,250	1,131,250	1,323,250	1,461,000	1,488,500
Hydro .. .. .	132,013	132,013	132,016	132,016	132,016
Internal combustion .. .. .	35,922	36,745	36,900	36,100	35,690
Gas turbine .. .. .	..	25,000	55,000	115,000	115,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,173,185</b>	<b>1,325,008</b>	<b>1,547,166</b>	<b>1,744,116</b>	<b>1,771,206</b>

The southern electricity network was served by the following power stations at 30 June 1971: Bulimba "A" (65,000 kW), Bulimba "B" (180,000 kW), Tennyson "A" (120,000 kW), Tennyson "B" (120,000 kW), Swanbank "A" (396,000 kW), Swanbank "B" (240,000 kW), and Howard (37,500 kW), together with gas turbine stations, Swanbank "C" (30,000 kW) and Middle Ridge (60,000 kW). The central network was served by power stations at Rockhampton, steam (52,500 kW) and gas turbine (25,000 kW), and Callide (120,000 kW), while in the northern network, the principal power stations were at Townsville (37,500 kW), Kareeya (72,000 kW), Barron Gorge (60,000 kW), and Collinsville (120,000 kW).

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 51,000 circuit miles of electric lines at 30 June 1971, which represented an increase of 5,000 miles over the figure at 30 June 1970. The main transmission voltages are 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and, in certain areas, 33 kV. Extensive rural electrification has been undertaken using the single wire earth return (S.W.E.R.) system. At 30 June 1970 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 565,000, and during 1970-71 a further 16,000 consumers were connected, making a total of 581,000 at 30 June 1971.

# QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - 1971 GENERATION AND MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES





During 1971 major new construction was concentrated on the development of a large power station at Gladstone (1,100,000 kW), the completion of Swanbank "B" (480,000 kW) and Collinsville "A" (120,000 kW), and the construction of extensions to Collinsville known as Collinsville "B" (120,000 kW). The Swanbank and Collinsville power stations are sited on the West Moreton and Collinsville coal-fields respectively. The water requirements of the Swanbank power stations are being supplied from the Moogerah Dam, while the Collinsville power station receives its water supplies from Eungella Dam on the Broken River.

The first of Swanbank "B's" four 120,000 kW generating sets was commissioned in 1970 and the station is expected to become fully operative in 1973. The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275,000 kW generating sets, the first of which is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974. The output of these two power stations will help to meet increasing demands for power over the planned southern and central interconnected system.

In North Queensland, the fourth and final 30,000 kW generating set for Collinsville "A" was commissioned in 1971. This is being followed by a major extension programme, known as Collinsville "B", which will involve the commissioning of two 60,000 kW sets, and will give Collinsville a total generating capacity of 240,000 kW. The two sets are scheduled for commissioning in 1974 and 1977 respectively.

Investigations are in hand for the planning of another major power station to follow the Gladstone project. As well, the economic feasibility of further interconnection of the State's electricity supply systems is under consideration.

During 1969-70, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$101.7m, an increase of 6 per cent, over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.26c and an average revenue per consumer of \$180. In 1968-69 the revenue per unit sold was 2.29c and the average revenue per consumer was \$176.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1970-71 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Generation .. .. .	27,501	28,916	31,322	24,426	17,891
Transmission .. .. .	9,405	5,990	6,599	8,025	12,448
Distribution .. .. .	14,533	15,961	15,319	16,812	18,367
Other .. .. .	1,632	4,477	6,224	3,448	5,411
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>53,072</b>	<b>55,344</b>	<b>59,464</b>	<b>52,711</b>	<b>54,117</b>

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1969-70, \$19.2m was provided from this source and \$19.7m in 1970-71. State loan funds provided \$2.8m and \$0.2m respectively, and variable interest stock \$7.1m in each year, in 1969-70 and 1970-71. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The investment in electricity facilities in Queensland amounted to \$275m during the five years to 1970-71, out of an overall total of \$752m spent to 30 June 1971.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1969-70, compared with approximately 88 per cent ten years earlier.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1971 are shown in the next table.

## ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		
	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees <sup>1</sup>	Others	Persons
Fatal .. ..	3	6	9	4	7	11	2	16	18
Non-fatal .. ..	46	215	261	38	256	294	49	324	373
Total .. ..	49	221	270	42	263	305	51	340	391

<sup>1</sup> Within the electrical industry.

Gas—In 1970-71 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969, resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is now available in reticulated form in Ipswich, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

There has been a continued increase in the use of liquefied petroleum gas by gas companies for reticulation purposes, and also for bulk sales direct to other consumers. The gas works in Gympie and Rockhampton were the only establishments during 1970-71 which used coal for producing gas. The quantity of coal used in gas works declined from 135,467 tons in 1966-67 to 6,905 tons in 1970-71.

Limited statistics of the gas industry derived from the 1968-69 economic censuses are shown on page 259. The next table shows details for the period prior to the 1968-69 census.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establish- ments	Workers <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Coal used	Town gas sold to consumers	Consumers supplied	Value of works <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	\$'000	tons	million cu ft	No.	\$'000
1963-64 ..	16	323	665	190,114	2,860	139,033	5,554
1964-65 ..	15	298	672	176,485	2,863	139,481	5,827
1965-66 ..	14	249	615	149,810	2,953	138,771	5,537
1966-67 ..	14	235	618	135,467	2,907	137,520	6,264
1967-68 ..	12	198	577	99,707	2,895	138,417	4,674

<sup>1</sup> Average for whole year. <sup>2</sup> Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

## • Chapter 13

# TRADE

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a relatively large proportion of its working population engaged in primary production and its exports consist predominantly of primary produce. Consequently Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The value of imports from other States represents about three-quarters of Queensland's total imports, whereas the value of exports to other States is only about two-fifths of the total exports from this State.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the greater part of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables for which special trains are run, while quantities of fruits and vegetables are sent interstate by air transport.

The ports extend from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, has been developed for the export of bauxite. Because of the decline in the pearling industry, Thursday Island, as a port, is now of minor importance. Cairns is the port for the Atherton Tableland and the sugar districts of the north, and Townsville is the port for the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district, the pastoral lands of North Queensland, and the Herbert and Burdekin Rivers sugar areas. Mackay is a sugar port, and Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Moura, Mount Morgan, and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Alumina manufactured from Weipa bauxite is exported through Gladstone. Brisbane is the outlet for the south and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are others serving the sugar mills and other producers of their surrounding districts.

Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth. Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade until 1909. The collection was then abandoned and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry for 1931-32; from that year until February 1940 only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March 1940 until June 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and in July 1953 a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. However, the figures are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage. The extent of the deficiency is not measurable, but is probably not uniform for all items.

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, overseas and interstate trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications which are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff since July 1965.

External trade in 1900 was worth \$19.2m for exports and \$14.4m for imports. By 1909 exports were \$29.6m and imports \$20.4m, and in 1938-39 exports were \$91.1m and imports \$65.3m. In 1969-70 exports amounted to \$1,321.3m and imports to \$1,229.8m. Total exports per head were \$41 in 1860. From \$33 in 1880, they grew to \$39 in 1900, \$52 in 1909, \$90 in 1938-39, and were \$740 in 1969-70.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it was worth more than \$2m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about \$1m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with \$2,996,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, \$2,776,000, and gold followed, with \$1,642,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about \$4m. Meat exports first exceeded \$2m in 1895, and sugar passed \$2m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between \$1m and \$2m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until World War II about \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large, interstate exports of cattle having exceeded \$18m per annum since 1962-63.

It is difficult to accurately measure variations in the total volume of trade but some indication of recent movements, for Australia as a whole, can be derived from the indexes at constant prices shown on pages 289 and 290.

With respect to Queensland, it is of interest to compare volume changes for wool, butter, meat, and sugar, which were major export items in the years immediately prior to World War II. Exports of each of these items declined sharply during the war years. From a war-time annual average of 142m lb, wool exports reached a peak of 291m lb in 1947, but then declined and have averaged about 193m lb in recent years. There has been a gradual decline in butter exports since the late 1940s, and it is no longer regarded as a major item. On the other hand, from an annual average of 104,000 tons in the early 1950s meat exports have shown a long-term upward trend and reached 204,000 tons in 1969-70. Similarly, sugar exports, which averaged 186,000 tons annually during and immediately following the war, have shown an almost continuous increase and reached a peak of 2m tons in 1968-69.

In recent years, minerals, principally copper, silver-lead, coal, mineral sands, and bauxite, have become of major importance in the export trade. Exports of coal to Japan in 1969-70 exceeded \$52m.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required

the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export controls, etc. will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 57, 1971, pages 279 to 287). Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Until 15 November 1947 the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e. in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, etc. to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15 November 1947 the addition of the 10 per cent was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. In the appendix (page 552) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

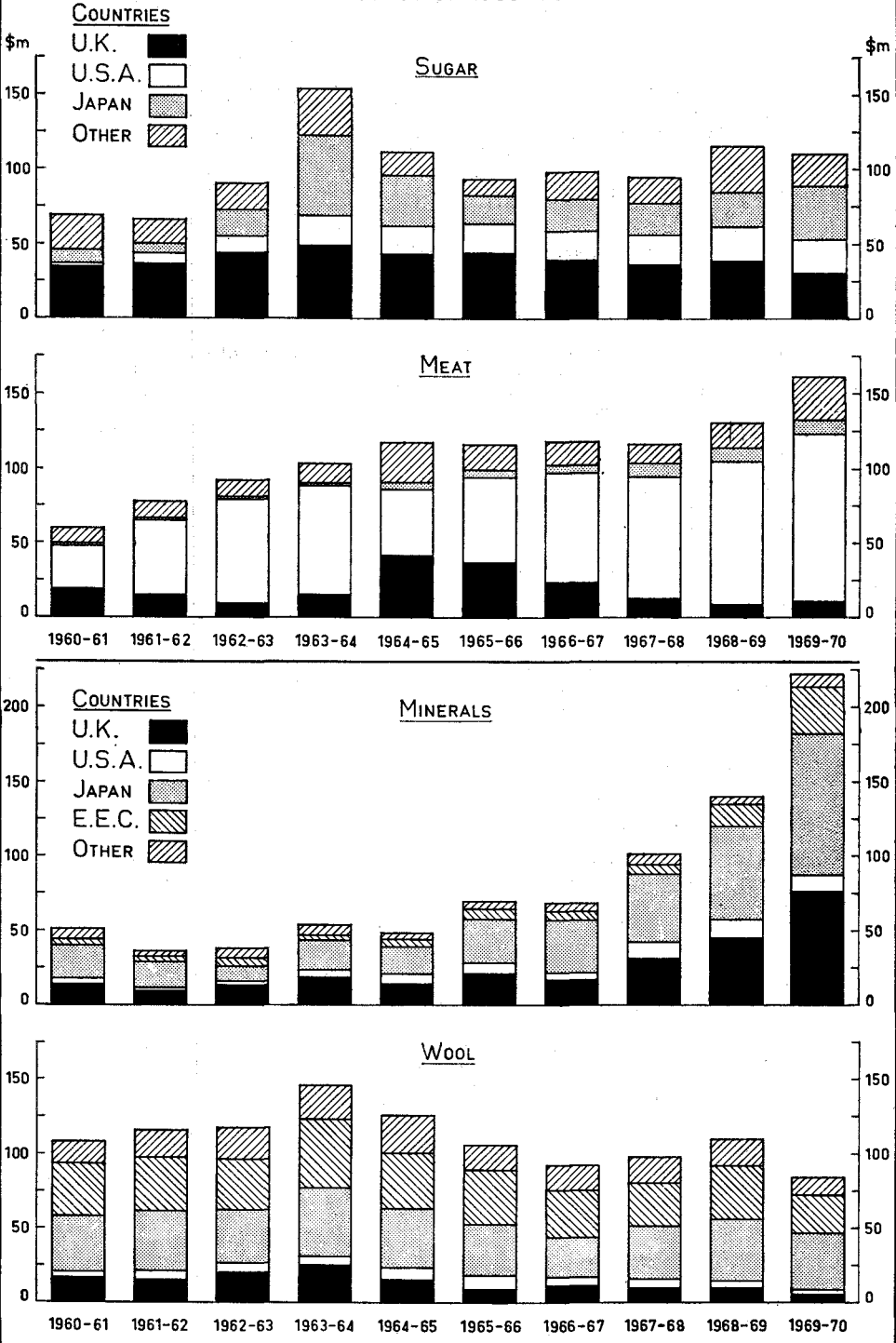
## 2 EXPORTS

*Overseas*—Queensland's overseas exports in 1969-70 were worth \$773.5m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Meat has been the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports since 1965-66 due to increases in its price, whereas fluctuating prices for sugar, and declining prices for wool, have resulted in a decline in the relative importance of these commodities as export items. In 1969-70, overseas export earnings from meat were \$161.0m, compared with \$111.0m for sugar and \$85.3m for wool. In recent years, overseas exports of copper, lead, coal, mineral sands, alumina, and wheat have risen to high values.

The proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years and is now substantially less than in the years immediately before and after World War II. At the same time, the proportions of exports going to the United States and Japan have increased considerably. The proportion of exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) countries immediately before they were so combined was about twice what it was in 1969-70. From 1947-48 to 1969-70, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 17.1 per cent, United States' increased from 9.4 to 26.1 per cent, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 27.4 per cent, and the Common Market countries' proportion fell from 23.7 to 9.1 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1969-70 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total to all destinations. See also the diagrams on pages 269 and 281.

DESTINATION OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS — QUEENSLAND  
1960-61 to 1969-70



## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and live animals</i> .. .. .	45,672,359	139,078,570	67,240,854
Animals, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. ..	6,598,977	110,147,005	7,001,923
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	188,405	1,298,240	1,349,686
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	2,180,105	118,672	1,664,264
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved .. .. .	1,311,913	576,569	55,503
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried .. .. .	..	..	6,296
Butter, including ghee .. .. .	316,766	..	93,649
Cheese .. .. .	745,918	..	602,993
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried .. .. .	189,253	..	561,008
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared .. .. .	24,255	1,197,128	1,278,018
Wheat, unmilled .. .. .	1,083,257	..	15,308,846
Barley, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	..
Millet and panicum, unmilled .. .. .	192,608	..	149,650
Sorghum, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	2,118,560
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains .. ..	8,942	..	..
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried .. .. .	68,307	..	13
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables .. .. .	..	..	2,433
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations .. .. .	686,232	419,232	1,400
Vegetables, fresh or prepared .. .. .	6,682	..	..
Sugar, raw or refined .. .. .	30,725,545	22,126,538	36,039,290
Molasses .. .. .	531,609	2,300,520	141,467
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery .. .. .	..	4,034	..
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals .. .. .	65,114	12,360	696,639
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food preparations, n.e.s. .. .. .	748,471	878,272	169,216
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i> .. .. .	157	18,217	1,460
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. .. ..	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	92	8,831	1,438
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. ..	..	2,157	..
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	65	7,229	22
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> .. .. .	11,424,692	10,954,676	67,538,242
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed .. ..	6,822	4,795	5,489,278
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed .. .. .	270,143	..	38,069
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed .. ..	30,543	418,429	10,619
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	..
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	..	..
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc. .. ..	18,156	44,066	198,665
Wool fibres and other animal hair .. .. .	6,780,754	2,015,922	38,704,138
Zinc ore and concentrates .. .. .	..	..	5,872,632
Tin ore and concentrates .. .. .	211,838	..	..
Mineral sands .. .. .	3,376,624	6,140,545	4,937,370
Other metals, ores, and concentrates .. .. .	41,542	2,216,917	9,360,691
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. .. ..	688,270	114,002	2,926,780
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> .. ..	100	7	52,715,576
Coal, coke, and briquettes .. .. .	..	..	52,712,995
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases .. ..	100	7	2,581
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> .. .. .	84,835	15,241	2,035,767
Tallow, edible .. .. .	..	1,557	964,568
Tallow, inedible .. .. .	53,245	..	1,065,578
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	31,590	13,684	5,621

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

European Economic Community	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries <sup>1</sup>	Total to overseas	To other States <sup>2</sup>	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,048,412	7,082,131	25,123,936	31,360,646	317,606,908	232,164,654	549,771,562
..	219,717	..	74,529	294,246	68,145,825	68,440,071
287,363	846,467	11,114,818	8,289,464	144,286,017	3,612,909	147,898,926
85,035	104,129	1,751,761	55,140	4,832,396	29,901	4,862,297
650,894	412,072	584,743	1,130,742	6,741,492	7,973,697	14,715,189
60,372	2,591,247	222,998	309,716	5,128,318	7,887,597	13,015,915
21,308	62,691	..	1,972,346	2,062,641	61,304	2,123,945
90,459	309,222	..	1,734,248	2,544,344	1,911,725	4,456,069
14,602	3,504	..	156,481	1,523,498	498,757	2,022,255
..	25,952	49,488	152,589	978,290	247,432	1,225,722
25,354	262,495	24,356	933,493	3,745,099	1,377,708	5,122,807
..	93	..	184,667	16,576,863	237,619	16,814,482
..	..	..	..	..	1,865,569	1,865,569
407,971	..	1,179	146,239	897,647	398,656	1,296,303
..	990	..	14,443	2,133,993	203,614	2,337,607
9,364	744,015	..	2,194,954	2,957,275	1,190,576	4,147,851
4,562	117,567	108,942	230,485	529,876	6,715,276	7,245,152
4,127	321,018	..	285,245	612,823	5,007,599	5,620,422
81,470	125,576	1,086,276	422,422	2,822,608	14,988,832	17,811,440
49,625	199,284	1,310	10,242	267,143	10,042,853	10,309,996
..	45,294	10,177,811	11,879,019	110,993,497	82,625,200	193,618,697
..	3,717	..	133,970	3,111,283	144,320	3,255,603
..	3,289	..	34,860	42,183	924,207	966,390
..	370,760	..	623,500	1,768,373	1,693,302	3,461,675
..	49,208	..	93,300	142,508	7,248,804	7,391,312
255,906	263,824	254	298,552	2,614,495	7,131,372	9,745,867
74,007	473,736	39	180,113	747,729	24,610,429	25,358,158
74,000	252,668	..	46,661	373,329	241,271	614,600
7	173,570	31	110,490	294,459	840,432	1,134,891
..	37,684	..	..	39,841	22,390,484	22,430,325
..	9,814	8	22,962	40,100	1,138,242	1,178,342
46,994,824	343,088	811,354	23,228,429	161,295,305	19,340,617	180,635,922
1,026,481	..	..	710,159	7,237,535	437,855	7,675,390
7,080,553	..	..	823,723	8,212,488	166,507	8,378,995
254,429	..	..	138,297	852,317	288,057	1,140,374
..	..	..	17,726	17,726	1,862,577	1,880,303
..	405	..	11,225	11,630	379,010	390,640
527	52,958	10	106,820	421,202	2,688,115	3,109,317
24,882,855	146	12,640	12,952,853	85,349,308	496,568	85,845,876
1,956,710	..	..	1,400,801	9,230,143	..	9,230,143
..	..	..	..	211,838	6,344,320	6,556,158
5,271,942	..	623,004	2,673,789	23,023,274	172,447	23,195,721
5,849,701	..	97,224	1,740,700	19,306,775	4,156,533	23,463,308
671,626	289,579	78,476	2,652,336	7,421,069	2,348,628	9,769,697
423,995	757,564	..	161,468	54,058,710	6,173,639	60,232,349
406,173	2,007	..	72,711	53,193,886	..	53,193,886
17,822	755,557	..	88,757	864,824	6,173,639	7,038,463
535,004	331,124	..	1,119,956	4,121,927	1,882,580	6,004,507
20,597	308,073	..	78,378	1,373,173	940,433	2,313,606
487,229	747	..	1,022,510	2,629,309	46,644	2,675,953
27,178	22,304	..	19,068	119,445	895,503	1,014,948



## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals</i> .. .. .	7,338	42,356,303	419,332
Chemical elements and compounds (incl. alumina)	230	42,280,527	272,254
Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials .. ..	..	..	12,056
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products etc. ..	4,809	64,673	939
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	..	..	..
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. ..	2,299	11,103	134,083
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i> .. .. .	74,389,778	2,895,480	21,981,037
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods) .. ..	161,844	20,659	3,907
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber .. ..	72	27,688	..
Plywood and veneers .. .. .	18,631	18,440	151,517
Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture	11,634	3,195	1,225
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	9,235	300,016	86,455
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	566	3,100	14
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics ..	2,972	7,891	2,549
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings .. .. .	..	100	7,236
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. ..	96,817	86,832	681,465
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	775	..
Copper and copper-base alloys .. .. .	18,431,689	2,240,456	21,037,368
Lead and lead-base alloys .. .. .	54,445,090	..	..
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc .. ..	1,086,515	5,098	2,970
Metal containers for storage and transport ..	42,625	13,753	..
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	..	239	..
Wire products; nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools ..	31	113,155	160
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	82,057	54,083	6,171
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> .. .. .	107,023	5,933,144	122,786
Agricultural and horticultural machinery .. ..	31,690	35,434	4,852
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	44,583	793,654	15,364
Electric power machinery and switchgear .. ..	1,107	3,097	..
Domestic electrical equipment .. .. .	480	..	22
Other electrical machinery and apparatus .. ..	3,920	275,960	2,528
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	29	..	..
Road motor vehicles and parts .. .. .	2,684	4,597	20
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures .. ..	22,530	4,820,402	100,000
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i> .. .. .	125,020	149,513	24,142
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	..	..	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	5,633	..
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric .. .. .	34,970	25,545	4,712
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. ..	208	75,563	..
Printed matter .. .. .	24,970	6,962	8,150
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s. .. .. .	453	..	..
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) .. .. .	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. .. ..	64,419	35,810	11,280
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i> .. .. .	96,491	52,743	113,121
Total merchandise trade .. .. .	131,907,793	201,453,894	212,192,317
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i> .. .. .	483,076	416,065	34,278
Total recorded trade .. .. .	132,390,869	201,869,959	212,226,595

<sup>1</sup> Including "country unknown", totalling \$278,162.<sup>2</sup> Figures are believed to

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70—*continued*

European Economic Community	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries <sup>1</sup>	Total to overseas	To other States <sup>2</sup>	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
375,229	787,287	7,214,762	3,753,250	54,913,501	15,945,463	70,858,964
160,173	79,746	7,214,736	3,604,943	53,612,609	6,996,364	60,608,973
..	97,264	..	6,223	115,543	958,264	1,073,807
92,129	227,314	11	70,251	460,126	861,036	1,321,162
..	3,497	..	1,480	4,977	4,742,042	4,747,019
122,927	379,466	15	70,353	720,246	2,387,757	3,108,003
18,432,615	6,433,528	27,258	4,372,406	128,532,102	153,811,009	282,343,111
8,435	5,058	8,099	343,504	551,506	6,504,808	7,056,314
825	468,780	..	27,865	525,230	8,189,634	8,714,864
45,173	4,417	..	116,088	354,266	9,352,037	9,706,303
1,327	36,658	60	30,834	84,933	2,723,699	2,808,632
5,135	152,841	9,914	271,488	835,084	9,697,804	10,532,888
18,500	230,234	..	125,130	377,544	1,489,088	1,866,632
20	118,102	..	90,259	221,793	9,887,481	10,109,274
..	52,421	..	1,947	61,704	3,093,233	3,154,937
160,995	1,308,286	4,462	190,257	2,529,114	4,540,106	7,069,220
91,837	1,195,059	1,050	74,934	1,363,655	3,102,085	4,465,740
17,333,864	71,409	..	943,862	60,058,648	74,978,189	135,036,837
..	14,589	..	..	54,459,679	627,674	55,087,353
578,464	1,519,409	2,673	1,133,174	4,328,303	5,081,518	9,409,821
7,443	351,326	..	85,597	500,744	1,195,695	1,696,439
6,008	90,331	..	7,161	103,739	2,376,495	2,480,234
32,324	364,641	..	70,019	580,330	739,608	1,319,938
142,265	449,967	1,000	860,287	1,595,830	10,231,855	11,827,685
1,044,910	17,088,387	30,202	8,280,240	32,606,692	65,734,277	98,340,969
117,809	1,617,442	..	782,815	2,590,042	8,595,744	11,185,786
321,560	6,494,808	19,455	2,534,348	10,223,772	9,681,118	19,904,890
6,205	1,327,778	..	85,432	1,423,619	5,338,222	6,761,841
..	143,970	..	16,971	161,443	3,495,275	3,656,718
51,857	553,240	10,747	66,447	964,699	1,378,758	2,343,457
..	138,000	..	194,164	332,193	1,875,514	2,207,707
10,517	1,790,841	..	470,209	2,278,868	31,879,082	34,157,950
536,962	5,022,308	..	4,129,854	14,632,056	3,490,564	18,122,620
41,540	1,299,135	21,278	893,357	2,553,985	27,647,678	30,201,663
..	126,287	..	37,270	163,557	2,500,082	2,663,639
700	143,887	..	53,878	204,098	2,126,297	2,330,395
203	264,901	9,310	580,786	920,427	11,824,769	12,745,196
..	218,214	..	7,023	301,008	3,170,956	3,471,964
280	144,199	9,211	13,940	207,712	2,180,609	2,388,321
26	37,362	..	930	38,771	1,984,900	2,023,671
..	23,387	..	139	23,526	1,097,524	1,121,050
40,331	340,898	2,757	199,391	694,886	2,762,541	3,457,427
256,358	8,793,220	1,284	378,820	9,692,037	..	9,692,037
70,226,894	43,389,200	33,230,113	73,728,685	766,128,896	547,310,346	1,313,439,242
101,587	4,925,324	82,876	1,346,986	7,390,192	473,462	7,863,654
70,328,481	48,314,524	33,312,989	75,075,671	773,519,088	547,783,808	1,321,302,896

be deficient, see page 266.

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. In 1947-48 the United Kingdom took about 82 per cent of total meat exports. The proportion had fallen to 11 per cent by 1962-63, recovered to 36 per cent in 1964-65, but was down to 6 per cent in 1969-70. For wool there was a declining trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 8 per cent in 1969-70, and for butter from 98 per cent to 27 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62 per cent in 1947-48 to 79 per cent in 1952-53. It has since gradually declined and was 28 per cent in 1969-70. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead, and in 1969-70 took a large amount of copper and a significant amount of mineral sands, but no alumina or coal.

The decline in the United Kingdom's proportion of Queensland's exports is reflected in the increased proportions exported to the United States and Japan. The United States, in 1969-70, took 70 per cent of all meat exported, 20 per cent of the sugar, 81 per cent of the alumina, and 27 per cent of the mineral sands. Japan takes practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of coal, and in 1969-70 took 32 per cent of overseas sugar exports, 35 per cent of the copper, and 45 per cent of the wool. In 1969-70 the Common Market countries took 29 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 35 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group. (See page 271.)

The next table shows, for the five years to 1969-70, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

#### QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	cwt	2,755,090	2,711,545	2,623,329	2,814,117	3,124,361
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	cwt	159,390	101,443	117,137	142,548	195,811
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	cwt	218,719	208,090	163,438	200,811	227,769
Bacon and hams . . . .	cwt	2,437	2,856	2,346	2,511	2,673
Meat preserved . . . .	cwt	172,397	136,996	141,782	119,234	127,410
Butter . . . . .	cwt	194,157	239,139	170,040	38,814	42,036
Milk and cream . . . .	cwt	19,593	59,814	79,551	54,819	90,840
Cheese . . . . .	cwt	40,188	53,063	96,961	40,827	77,720
Eggs in shell . . . .	doz	849,878	643,570	732,545	1,267,675	406,508
Eggs not in shell . . .	cwt	26,900	45,545	57,858	29,132	54,968
Wheat . . . . .	ton	110,386	490,976	480,531	593,489	304,741
Barley . . . . .	ton	..	50,630	21,729	30,074	..
Sorghum . . . . .	ton	8	43,660	18,848	64,528	48,508
Flour, wheaten . . . .	ton <sup>1</sup>	53,716	40,755	44,156	39,818	43,793
Pineapples, canned etc. .	cwt	151,349	169,419	300,654	148,090	138,647
Fruit juices . . . . .	gal	90,696	114,855	263,285	190,724	264,766
Sugar . . . . .	ton	1,238,836	1,619,759	1,576,334	2,014,777	1,331,111
Molasses . . . . .	ton	88,567	194,293	175,069	223,639	199,307
Hides, horse and cattle .	ton	21,370	21,849	20,738	22,291	25,520
Skins, sheep and lamb .	ton	9,701	9,557	12,037	12,630	14,071
Animal fats . . . . .	cwt	245,317	480,186	473,498	489,393	545,092
Coal . . . . .	ton	1,647,981	1,702,570	2,307,239	3,959,639	5,558,626
Copper . . . . .	ton	12,339	11,481	21,223	31,442	60,120
Lead . . . . .	ton	67,339	58,936	90,759	112,654	144,450
Zinc . . . . .	ton	48,347	55,854	78,740	104,116	132,263
Mineral sands . . . .	ton	269,538	225,551	267,599	303,266	412,635
Plywood and veneers . .	sq ft	3,443,095	4,138,995	3,442,572	3,165,117	7,665,321
Wool, greasy . . . . .	'000 lb	192,851	166,865	196,583	213,963	186,517
Wool, scoured or other .	'000 lb	10,484	9,414	9,734	7,090	6,884

<sup>1</sup> Short ton of 2,000 lb.

*Interstate Exports*—The table on pages 270 to 273 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1969-70.

It should be noted that the figures are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, food and live animals contribute most to export income from other States and in 1969-70 were valued at \$232.2m, but exports of live animals, chiefly cattle, were abnormally high due to a severe drought. Other major items in this group were sugar, meat, fruit and vegetables, grain, margarine, lard, and cereal preparations. Sugar was again the most valuable single item of interstate exports, exceeding the value of copper, the next major item, by \$7.6m.

Other major products of the primary industries sent interstate were live animals, meats, unmanufactured tobacco, timber, fruit, and vegetables.

Products of the secondary industries which also contributed significantly to Queensland's interstate export income were motor vehicles and other machinery and transport equipment, metal manufactures, textiles, clothing, paper and paperboard, plywood and veneer, rubber goods, and alumina, although, in part, exports of some of these items would represent sales in other States of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane.

### 3 IMPORTS

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1969-70 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total from all sources.

Of the very large proportion of imports which come from other States, a significant amount is of overseas origin. The following paragraphs deal with direct overseas imports only. Further comment on indirect overseas imports appears on page 285.

*Overseas*—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1969-70 were valued at \$294.1m, compared with \$45.1m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, direct overseas imports have increased two and a half times in value.

Over a period of about 20 years there has been a dramatic change in the relative importance of the countries which supply Queensland's direct overseas imports. Whereas in 1950-51 the United Kingdom supplied 60 per cent of these imports, by 1969-70 that country's share had declined to 16 per cent. On the other hand, over the same period the proportion of Queensland's direct overseas imports which originated in the United States increased from 6 to 35 per cent, while Japan's share rose from 2 to 12 per cent.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas are composed of a wide variety of commodities. In 1969-70, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$146.8m, of which \$125.9m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$26.9m, the quantity which came from Indonesia being valued at \$16.7m and representing practically all of the direct imports from that country. Thus over half of all Queensland's direct imports from overseas was made up of machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, and their fuels.

Other important items of direct overseas imports during 1969-70 were chemicals, \$18.3m, textile fabrics, \$10.3m, and paper and paperboard, \$6.9m.

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and live animals</i> .. .. .	1,248,360	1,157,564	1,145,470
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other live animals .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations .. .. .	113,132	48	..
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	..	4,795	1
Butter, cheese, and eggs .. .. .	792	..	..
Fish and fish preparations .. .. .	704,378	87,258	1,075,731
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	41,279	..
Breakfast foods, prepared .. .. .	7,298	322	..
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits .. .. .	120,642	378	30,115
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, dried .. .. .	..	8,566	3
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations .. .. .	22,818	157,536	2,127
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared .. .. .	540	35,128	..
Vegetables, fresh or frozen .. .. .	552	26,271	..
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared .. .. .	34,931	6,544	12,350
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery .. .. .	66,125	1,705	13,322
Coffee .. .. .	..	23,950	..
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations .. .. .	16,649	63	912
Tea .. .. .	4,969	..	57
Feeding stuff for animals .. .. .	186	690,989	3,185
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	385	..
Other food and food preparations .. .. .	155,348	72,347	7,667
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i> .. .. .	268,954	87,203	1,735
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices) .. .. .	..	..	..
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry .. .. .	181	..	678
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s. .. .. .	211,486	3,083	1,057
Tobacco .. .. .	..	82,607	..
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	57,287	1,513	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> .. .. .	221,836	1,814,739	40,456
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed) .. .. .	7,052	314,396	3,148
Timber .. .. .	2,189	363,641	129
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork .. .. .	13	640,812	..
Wool .. .. .	42,502	..	..
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	..	71,541	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap .. .. .	137,111	222,481	9,883
Mineral sands .. .. .	26	..	..
Other .. .. .	32,943	201,868	27,296
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> .. .. .	483,957	258,117	6
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	36	1,785	..
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	..	..	..
Distillate fuels .. .. .	..	188	..
Residual fuel oils (except enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products .. .. .	52,271	205,975	6
Other petroleum products and gases .. .. .	431,650	50,169	..
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> .. .. .	13,093	116,842	33,387
Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	8	116,842	33,387
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	13,085	..	..
<i>Chemicals</i> .. .. .	3,763,664	5,263,106	3,017,915
Chemical elements and compounds .. .. .	917,294	1,103,937	1,885,159
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials .. .. .	163,411	20,193	6,641

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries <sup>1</sup>	Total from overseas	From other States <sup>2</sup>	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
477,103	405,689	237,504	6,342,244	11,013,934	118,233,738	129,247,672
..	..	..	..	..	20,392,347	20,392,347
..	..	..	..	..	4,447,583	4,447,583
..	..	..	118,419	118,419	1,399,468	1,517,887
..	..	..	1,734	1,734	4,646,101	4,647,835
5,117	..	51,233	41,937	211,467	4,206,380	4,417,847
..	..	..	..	4,796	5,529,380	5,534,176
77,162	..	..	85,044	162,998	3,327,103	3,490,101
86,368	..	101,112	1,226,820	3,281,667	2,892,292	6,173,959
13	..	..	2,121	43,413	3,686,935	3,730,348
392	..	..	14	8,026	1,842,791	1,850,817
31,882	..	24,519	156,596	364,132	5,168,706	5,532,838
716	..	..	15,190	15,906	5,750,007	5,765,913
3,616	..	..	158,306	170,491	1,467,985	1,638,476
11,279	..	985	141,714	336,459	6,623,055	6,959,514
16,659	..	..	389,521	441,848	967,346	1,409,194
54,148	..	29,131	78,287	188,389	3,780,827	3,969,216
44,805	..	26,849	143,303	268,782	4,880,471	5,149,253
8,933	..	215	162,240	252,540	8,119,870	8,372,410
27,059	48,289	..	209,615	308,913	3,761,190	4,070,103
9,321	..	..	5,007	31,952	9,120,150	9,152,102
117	355,942	..	1,820,256	2,181,341	1,176,881	3,358,222
5,314	..	..	1,368,229	2,067,903	2,626,435	4,694,338
..	..	..	..	385	1,646,956	1,647,341
94,202	1,458	3,460	217,891	552,373	10,773,479	11,325,852
418,961	..	..	355,753	1,132,606	46,572,391	47,704,997
2,417	..	..	56	2,473	2,771,534	2,774,007
80,793	..	..	25,590	107,242	3,763,603	3,870,845
46,927	..	..	37,818	300,371	3,926,540	4,226,911
..	..	..	282,455	365,062	2,588,680	2,953,742
288,824	..	..	9,834	357,458	33,522,034	33,879,492
269,915	1,362	2,693,314	8,197,898	13,239,520	23,278,457	36,517,977
..	..	..	297	297	1,869,919	1,870,216
114,821	..	..	1,045,785	1,485,202	1,164,198	2,649,400
1,164	..	44,697	2,613,163	3,024,983	5,661,052	8,686,035
..	..	353,817	1,655,400	2,650,042	883,612	3,533,654
..	..	..	245,341	287,843	7,236,225	7,524,068
..	..	..	1,097,679	1,169,220	467	1,169,687
34,211	..	2,246,547	871,929	3,522,162	1,330,922	4,853,084
..	..	28,614	..	28,640	3,337,057	3,365,697
119,719	1,362	19,639	668,304	1,071,131	1,795,005	2,866,136
86,301	16,753,832	4,362	13,885,701	31,472,276	12,519,265	43,991,541
..	16,708,791	..	10,202,553	26,911,344	..	26,911,344
..	..	..	2,539,278	2,541,099	819,480	3,360,579
565	..	..	305,132	305,697	1,743,773	2,049,470
..	..	..	295,274	295,462	1,188,325	1,483,787
..	..	..	527,234	527,234	194,061	721,295
50,783	..	2,972	430	312,437	6,208,295	6,520,732
34,953	45,041	1,390	15,800	579,003	2,365,331	2,944,334
59,099	..	3,986	186,309	412,716	4,387,268	4,799,984
52,636	..	..	175,532	378,405	2,455,334	2,833,739
6,463	..	3,986	10,777	34,311	1,931,934	1,966,245
2,048,739	..	535,156	3,644,649	18,273,229	76,840,943	95,114,172
881,225	..	369	1,822,386	6,610,370	5,393,839	12,004,209
265,900	..	22,120	157,293	635,558	8,500,979	9,136,537

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and pharmaceutical products .. ..	195,044	24,603	22,673
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations .. ..	32,528	6,205	299
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations .. ..	78,231	38,468	6,660
Fertilisers, manufactured .. ..	40	1,503,251	107,859
Explosives and pyrotechnic products .. ..	1,462	529,578	2,475
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins .. ..	564,622	563,371	726,254
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. ..	1,811,032	1,473,500	259,895
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>			
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s. .. ..	27,720	6,354	20,189
Materials of rubber .. ..	203,181	223,185	24,638
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber .. ..	1,213,202	1,055,270	1,208,669
Veneers, plywood, etc. .. ..	84,574	144	207,685
Paper and paperboard .. ..	534,912	439,634	473,715
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard .. ..	191,107	57,400	76,314
Textile yarn and thread .. ..	619,573	27,266	134,926
Textile fabrics .. ..	1,297,559	215,866	3,601,311
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods .. ..	.. ..	7,680	919,584
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing) .. ..	260,645	42,860	337,240
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc. .. ..	523,359	565,439	223,003
Glass and glassware .. ..	424,467	271,864	262,718
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery .. ..	196,332	981	420,232
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. ..	425,982	247,021	743,068
<i>Iron and steel</i>			
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms .. ..	32,778	11,766	15,729
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections .. ..	139,946	36,331	6,208
Universal plates and sheets .. ..	513,339	25,139	568,951
Hoop and strip .. ..	32,580	14,789	2,590
Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) .. ..	2,250	.. ..	.. ..
Wire (excluding wire rod) .. ..	27,732	3,239	109,863
Wire netting .. ..	9,195	.. ..	57,208
Barbed wire .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tubes, pipes, and fittings .. ..	192,632	232,560	778,551
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. .. ..	7,105	505	.. ..
Non-ferrous metals and alloys .. ..	153,136	70,828	2,094
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s. .. ..	114,517	26,705	.. ..
Other wire products of any metal .. ..	180,139	5,124	15,006
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper .. ..	63,698	68,309	47,952
Tools for use in the hand or in machines .. ..	532,980	2,052,203	165,685
Cutlery .. ..	143,073	7,084	223,823
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric .. ..	87,367	5,989	196,171
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. ..	643,411	267,429	273,215
Other .. ..	19,135	5,207	55,131
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>			
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators .. ..	3,502,572	2,799,470	410,948
Agricultural and horticultural machinery .. ..	251,167	525,300	3,631
Tractors .. ..	4,530,321	1,925,952	2,845
Office machines, electric and non-electric .. ..	1,738,280	98,286	115,656
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery .. ..	781,242	422,142	384,064
Other non-electric machines and appliances .. ..	4,653,140	18,986,055	3,536,199
Electric power machinery and switchgear .. ..	2,505,036	620,447	447,654
Equipment for distributing electricity .. ..	595,056	181,134	113,843
Telecommunications apparatus .. ..	2,050,115	334,629	1,899,395
Domestic electric equipment .. ..	536,375	6,920	328,320

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70—continued

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries <sup>1</sup>	Total from overseas	From other States <sup>2</sup>	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
64,111	..	162	945,591	1,252,184	18,684,693	19,936,877
18,604	..	..	24,695	82,331	10,418,279	10,500,610
6,785	..	476	15,805	146,425	9,829,105	9,975,530
177,468	..	274,628	317,827	2,381,073	2,009,244	4,390,317
1,769	..	..	39,511	574,795	3,782,877	4,357,672
331,588	..	235,943	74,685	2,496,463	4,966,771	7,463,234
301,289	..	1,458	246,856	4,094,030	13,255,156	17,349,186
3,597,123	750	3,355,491	11,986,694	45,003,324	232,767,286	277,770,610
6,641	..	..	13,526	74,430	2,493,819	2,568,249
56,775	..	198	77,039	585,016	1,039,349	1,624,365
345,238	..	42,169	145,770	4,010,318	18,593,304	22,603,622
13,315	..	1,162	440,419	747,299	2,446,847	3,194,146
292,624	..	2,501,174	2,681,423	6,923,482	11,620,749	18,544,231
20,353	..	433	60,767	406,374	8,739,566	9,145,940
90,318	..	360,692	67,004	1,299,779	3,545,180	4,844,959
692,118	750	37,640	4,464,864	10,310,108	18,970,098	29,280,206
150	..	..	1,027,962	1,955,376	477,058	2,432,434
91,862	..	39,215	435,880	1,207,702	6,159,670	7,367,372
74,511	..	58,129	256,255	1,700,696	5,694,777	7,395,473
542,235	..	838	515,965	2,018,087	4,663,903	6,681,990
40,917	..	11	112,686	771,159	1,515,989	2,287,148
221,402	..	8,317	308,662	1,954,452	5,270,142	7,224,594
32,957	..	8,909	29,036	131,175	836,897	968,072
7,860	..	2,524	188,792	381,661	20,055,993	20,437,654
20,008	..	135,194	18,063	1,280,694	34,499,238	35,779,932
12,578	..	..	6,898	69,435	1,823,730	1,893,165
..	..	..	..	2,250	3,219,926	3,222,176
18,066	..	..	16,297	175,197	9,613,384	9,788,581
7,863	..	..	4,107	78,373	585,878	664,251
348,848	..	..	..	348,848	2,121,137	2,469,985
71,643	..	16,562	294,832	1,586,780	9,911,822	11,498,602
..	..	..	..	7,610	1,275,216	1,282,826
68,539	..	90,128	16,315	401,040	16,414,196	16,815,236
..	..	2,328	10,602	154,152	5,336,565	5,490,717
44,994	..	494	128,606	374,363	2,864,501	3,238,864
16,597	..	12,288	40,294	249,138	2,995,303	3,244,441
155,372	..	4,897	218,620	3,129,757	5,048,699	8,178,456
86,057	..	1,898	33,397	495,332	1,442,134	1,937,466
31,158	..	675	67,432	388,792	4,051,145	4,439,937
175,453	..	22,662	106,334	1,488,504	18,065,702	19,554,206
10,671	..	6,954	198,847	295,945	1,375,369	1,671,314
12,435,120	..	2,321,313	6,160,621	146,796,822	285,968,167	432,764,989
1,641,458	..	1,309	128,218	8,483,975	10,104,852	18,588,827
268,071	..	87,956	54,085	1,190,210	18,688,695	19,878,905
962,468	..	..	18,317	7,439,903	11,037,501	18,477,404
393,536	..	..	344,928	2,690,686	4,205,556	6,896,242
824,417	..	22,448	696,856	3,131,169	3,959,261	7,090,430
3,133,737	..	187,867	2,406,508	32,903,506	35,998,402	68,901,908
672,855	..	11,082	356,682	4,613,756	7,080,221	11,693,977
9,555	..	9	46,354	945,951	11,044,320	11,990,271
303,806	..	40	193,859	4,781,844	8,330,846	13,112,690
120,208	..	41,418	599,204	1,632,445	28,563,613	30,196,058

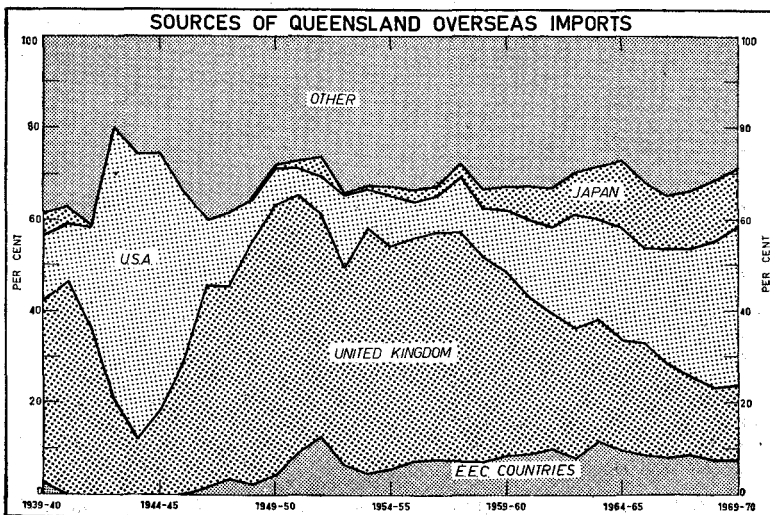


## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>			
Other electric machinery and apparatus .. .. .	948,454	1,098,351	610,818
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	306,815	51,653	38,257
Passenger motor cars .. .. .	398,878	190,055	2,617,103
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers .. .. .	15,166	6,831,855	3,855,814
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	2,446,639	3,497,789	309,340
Other road vehicles .. .. .	463,764	72,826	1,290,270
Aircraft, ships, and boats .. .. .	1,007,813	45,333,348	208,566
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings .. .. .	75,683	12,166	28,600
Furniture .. .. .	94,407	26,506	132,527
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) .. .. .	291,193	54,703	143,846
Footwear, gaiters, and parts .. .. .	102,703	19,674	81,701
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus .. .. .	593,089	826,043	352,524
Photographic and cinematographic supplies .. .. .	161,067	43,804	35,177
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc. .. .. .	268,555	244,256	993,794
Printed matter .. .. .	2,579,682	805,359	72,039
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc. .. .. .	44,760	59,521	134,711
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods .. .. .	528,880	92,461	674,570
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s. .. .. .	50,040	9,652	149,793
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. .. .. .	311,111	53,097	232,157
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i> .. .. .	829,977	1,750,153	644,528
<b>Total merchandise trade</b> .. .. .	<b>47 559,470</b>	<b>101,665,349</b>	<b>35,259,128</b>
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i> .. .. .	616,761	1,377,990	161,002
<b>Total recorded trade</b> .. .. .	<b>48,176,231</b>	<b>103,043,339</b>	<b>35,420,130</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including "country unknown", totalling \$1,803,632.

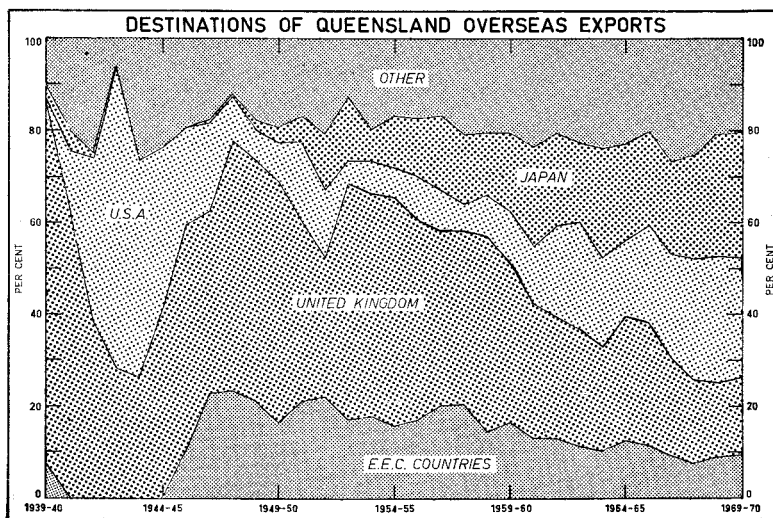
<sup>2</sup> Figures are believed to



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70—continued

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries <sup>1</sup>	Total from overseas	From other States <sup>2</sup>	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
596,456	..	29,592	380,941	3,664,612	12,522,313	16,186,925
612,122	..	758	77,884	1,087,489	3,750,354	4,837,843
1,651,446	..	..	96,107	4,953,589	37,694,115	42,647,704
255,393	..	..	..	10,958,228	15,945,586	26,903,814
497,290	..	793,343	20,342	7,564,743	70,919,822	78,484,565
75,383	..	..	108,075	2,010,318	4,399,794	6,410,112
416,919	..	1,145,491	632,261	48,744,398	1,722,916	50,467,314
1,551,635	559	213,518	3,355,691	15,501,254	135,092,982	150,594,236
21,604	..	277	46,342	184,672	7,843,480	8,028,152
13,800	..	309	129,803	397,352	3,818,688	4,216,040
101,499	..	8,116	591,152	1,190,509	57,144,006	58,334,515
337,608	..	..	310,035	851,721	14,000,989	14,852,710
311,537	..	29,845	87,367	2,200,405	4,523,987	6,724,392
27,408	..	10,458	32,204	310,118	4,795,736	5,105,854
212,477	..	93,417	267,348	2,079,847	3,570,515	5,650,362
113,819	..	21,193	404,179	3,996,271	7,748,627	11,744,898
72,904	..	11,816	205,845	529,557	9,337,459	9,867,016
126,866	..	35,999	678,064	2,136,840	9,691,164	11,828,004
71,198	..	1,031	8,506	290,220	4,243,387	4,533,607
140,915	559	1,057	594,846	1,333,742	8,374,944	9,708,686
472,802	14,007	171,703	2,797,026	6,680,196	..	6,680,196
21,416,798	17,176,199	9,536,347	56,912,586	289,525,877	935,660,497	1,225,186,374
491,665	..	380,466	1,559,730	4,587,614	33,990	4,621,604
21,908,463	17,176,199	9,916,813	58,472,316	294,113,491	935,694,487	1,229,807,978

be deficient, see page 266.



*Interstate*—Imports from other States of Australia are shown in the preceding table, but it should be noted that the figures are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage. The great predominance of these imports in the total import trade of Queensland (76 per cent in 1969-70) is an important feature of Queensland's external trade picture. However, many of the commodities comprising this trade come through, rather than from, other States. Interstate imports during 1969-70 were valued at \$935.7m, compared with \$96.4m in 1947-48. Compared with the averages for the 1950s, interstate imports have trebled, and direct overseas imports have increased two and a half times.

As with overseas imports, the most important group was machinery and transport equipment which, in 1969-70, was valued at \$286.0m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$124.6m. Other important items imported from other States were iron and steel, \$83.9m, chemicals, \$76.8m, clothing and footwear, \$71.1m, and tobacco manufactures, \$33.5m.

#### 4 OVERSEAS TRADE

*Total Overseas Trade*—The next table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account. This has been done in the table on page 287.

##### OVERSEAS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total overseas trade	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1960-61 .. .. .	450,110	327,556	122,555	205,001
1961-62 .. .. .	442,609	344,886	97,723	247,164
1962-63 .. .. .	539,233	405,001	134,233	270,768
1963-64 .. .. .	706,721	545,039	161,682	383,357
1964-65 .. .. .	687,738	488,222	199,516	288,706
1965-66 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	664,080	462,597	201,483	261,114
1966-67 .. .. .	693,645	499,968	193,677	306,291
1967-68 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	789,960	562,938	227,022	335,916
1968-69 .. .. .	966,059	677,459	288,600	388,859
1969-70 .. .. .	1,067,632	773,519	294,113	479,406

<sup>1</sup> Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

*Overseas Trade at Ports*—The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years to 1969-70. Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the five years about 91 per cent of the imports and about half of the exports. Townsville has handled about 3 per cent of the import trade and about 16 per cent of the export trade. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports coal, meat, alumina, grain, and butter; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Weipa, bauxite.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of their hinterlands which

are exported overseas. Wool is a major item in the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. As the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports.

For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 14.

## OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Brisbane</b>					
Imports .. ..	181,174 <sup>1</sup>	167,631	201,468 <sup>1</sup>	270,877	272,112
Exports .. ..	276,430	285,697	284,350	314,344	351,302
<b>Maryborough</b>					
Imports .. ..	156	105	171	104	325
Exports .. ..	4	41	..	12	93
<b>Bundaberg</b>					
Imports .. ..	15	58	148	34	64
Exports .. ..	2,192	11,610	14,657	16,580	3,044
<b>Gladstone</b>					
Imports .. ..	7,732	15,503	9,783	4,135	6,562
Exports .. ..	20,508	26,351	61,209	96,162	110,714
<b>Rockhampton</b>					
Imports .. ..	1,229	742	1,802	942	850
Exports .. ..	17,712	34,194	34,196	38,166	39,659
<b>Mackay</b>					
Imports .. ..	2,185	1,358	1,142	972	2,509
Exports .. ..	45,472	43,679	36,329	50,548	37,530
<b>Bowen</b>					
Imports .. ..	3	6	3	..	1
Exports .. ..	5,152	5,014	6,440	7,828	8,541
<b>Townsville<sup>2</sup></b>					
Imports .. ..	6,529	5,015	9,666	4,910	6,608
Exports .. ..	61,139	51,832	88,931	111,185	165,806
<b>Innisfail</b>					
Imports .. ..	2	2	3	1	2
Exports .. ..	12,446	21,487	18,923	23,108	27,820
<b>Cairns</b>					
Imports .. ..	2,204	2,589	2,453	2,336	2,718
Exports .. ..	21,074	19,083	16,594	18,529	25,626
<b>Thursday Island</b>					
Imports .. ..	54	152	206	221	540
Exports .. ..	468	980	1,309	997	3,384
<b>Weipa</b>					
Imports .. ..	200	516	177	4,068	1,822
Exports .. ..	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>					
Imports .. ..	201,483 <sup>1</sup>	193,677	227,022 <sup>1</sup>	288,600	294,113
Exports .. ..	462,597	499,968	562,938	677,459	773,519

<sup>1</sup> Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane. <sup>2</sup> Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). <sup>3</sup> Included with the port of Brisbane.

*Australian Overseas Trade*—The total overseas trade of Australia for the ten years to 1969-70 is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the five years to 1969-70 the value of stores amounted respectively to \$34.2m, \$38.2m, \$48.8m, \$46.8m, and \$50.3m.

From 1 July 1965 items of merchandise trade have been distinguished from non-merchandise trade. The latter classification includes gold bullion, specie of gold, silver, copper, and cupro-nickel, military equipment exported for use by Australian forces abroad, goods re-imported into, and certain goods re-exported from Australia, imports by diplomatic and consular representatives, passengers' personal effects as prescribed by Customs by-law, etc. Thus silver and silver alloys, including bullion, are included in merchandise trade and in 1969-70 were valued at \$343,000 for imports and \$13,461,000 for exports. Gold bullion and all specie, included in non-merchandise trade, were valued in 1969-70 at \$8,231,000 for imports and \$30,708,000 for exports. The value of specie imported was \$1,521,000 and the value exported was \$1,341,000.

Most of the imports of bullion represent unrefined bullion from Fiji and Papua New Guinea for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

#### OVERSEAS TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and bullion		Excess of exports	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Merchandise	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1960-61 ..	1,856,082	2,170,662	81,604	4,492	-314,580	-237,468
1961-62 ..	2,135,770	1,765,092	18,798	4,400	370,678	385,076
1962-63 ..	2,138,050	2,157,554	13,762	5,116	-19,504	-10,858
1963-64 ..	2,762,314	2,367,874	20,146	4,784	394,440	409,802
1964-65 ..	2,630,813	2,900,405	20,636	4,298	-269,592	-253,254
	Merchandise <sup>1</sup>		Non-merchandise <sup>1</sup>			
1965-66 ..	2,633,532	2,898,280	87,421	41,212	-264,748	-218,539
1966-67 ..	2,934,600	3,003,973	89,325	41,368	-69,373	-21,416
1967-68 ..	2,935,200	3,215,003	109,476	49,470	-279,803	-219,797
1968-69 ..	3,240,283	3,423,276	133,980	45,229	-182,993	-94,242
1969-70 ..	3,994,128	3,822,623	137,415	58,604	171,505	250,316

<sup>1</sup> See paragraphs preceding table.

#### 5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed classification of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade. This classification was further varied in July 1965 (see page 267). However it should be noted that the interstate trade statistics are considered to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage. Details of the values of the main commodities of Queensland's external trade are shown in earlier tables.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1969-70 were worth over 40 per cent more than exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, meat, minerals, sugar, and

wool—direct imports from overseas were worth about 30 per cent of recorded imports from other States.

The imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States include indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the customs in southern States. No recent figures are available as a measure of such indirect overseas imports, but it is reasonable to assume that they comprise a substantial proportion of interstate imports. Indirect exports of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, appear to be relatively unimportant.

*Quantities of Exports and Imports*—For some major items of trade of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown are totals of both overseas and interstate trade.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,  
QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Commodity	Unit	Total exports	Total imports
Cattle and sheep, live .. .. .	No.	2,493,227	1,037,192
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	lb	432,445,870	15,886,874
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations .. .. .	lb	25,949,395	15,091,410
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	lb	10,379,019	26,186,014
Butter and cheese .. .. .	lb	24,477,804	8,482,142
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations .. .. .	lb	4,687,191	17,037,509
Wheat .. .. .	ton	310,217	12,861
Other unmilled cereals .. .. .	ton	126,325	21,866
Flour and meal of wheat .. .. .	cental	1,090,894	158,587
Cereal preparations .. .. .	lb	35,058,467	46,774,807
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled .. .. .	lb	66,316,181	.. <sup>1</sup>
Sugar .. .. .	ton	1,911,910	2,300
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products .. .. .	cwt	3,999,835	298,533
Coffee .. .. .	lb	99 <sup>2</sup>	8,545,975
Tea .. .. .	lb	74,828 <sup>2</sup>	8,912,983
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats .. .. .	lb	36,660,593	10,125,472
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	gal	572,028	3,618,280
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .. .	lb	18,843,929	13,291,955
Hides and skins .. .. .	lb	91,420,270	10,202,943
Rubber, crude .. .. .	lb	937 <sup>2</sup>	11,668,529
Timber .. .. .	sup ft	19,613,802	70,277,232
Wool and other animal hair .. .. .	lb	194,881,422	19,525,379
Cotton fibres .. .. .	lb	30,115,462	463,585 <sup>2</sup>
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	cwt	8,305 <sup>2</sup>	2,150,236
Salt .. .. .	lb	220,734,080 <sup>2</sup>	10,839,678
Mineral sands .. .. .	cwt	8,292,383	1,940,323
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	gal	..	615,205,738
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	gal	13,831 <sup>2</sup>	22,995,726
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	gal	63,202 <sup>2</sup>	11,217,697
Distillate fuels .. .. .	gal	555,179 <sup>2</sup>	13,088,632
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals) .. .. .	gal	764,272 <sup>2</sup>	15,389,513
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	cwt	1,727,237	2,148,944
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets and plywood .. .. .	sq ft	123,890,969	37,700,583 <sup>2</sup>
Copper and copper alloys .. .. .	cwt	1,808,658	1,472 <sup>2</sup>
Lead and lead alloys .. .. .	cwt	2,950,912	32 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not recorded separately.

<sup>2</sup> Overseas figures only. Interstate figures not recorded separately.

## 6 TOTAL TRADE

*Commodity Groups*—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1969-70 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total exports	Total imports	Total trade	Excess of exports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals .. .. .	549.8	129.2	679.0	420.6
Beverages and tobacco .. .. .	25.4	47.7	73.1	-22.3
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) ..	180.6	36.5	217.1	144.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials .. .. .	60.2	44.0	104.2	16.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	6.0	4.8	10.8	1.2
Chemicals .. .. .	70.9	95.1	166.0	-24.2
Goods classified chiefly by material .. .. .	282.3	277.8	560.1	4.5
Machinery and transport equipment .. .. .	98.3	432.8	531.1	-334.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .	30.2	150.6	180.8	-120.4
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.s. .. .. .	9.7	6.7	16.4	3.0
<b>Total merchandise trade .. .. .</b>	<b>1,313.4</b>	<b>1,225.2</b>	<b>2,538.6</b>	<b>88.2</b>
Non-merchandise trade .. .. .	7.9	4.6	12.5	3.3
<b>Total recorded trade .. .. .</b>	<b>1,321.3</b>	<b>1,229.8</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>91.5</b>

Exports exceeded imports in six of the commodity groups. These groups consist mainly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of meat, minerals, and wool.

The comparatively small, but still significant, value of food imported into Queensland was mainly made up of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples), confectionery, cereal preparations, meat, fish, milk and cream, tea, and coffee.

Wool and minerals, mainly mineral sands, bauxite, zinc, and tin, contributed most to the export surplus in the group, "crude materials, inedible, except fuels". Unmanufactured tobacco exports were about two-thirds of the total value of imports of manufactured tobacco products almost entirely from other States.

Exports of goods classified chiefly by material were substantial, and were even higher than imports for this commodity group. Unworked and worked shapes and sections of copper, lead, and alloys based thereon were predominant items in exports of this group. Textile fabrics and made-up articles, manufactures of metal, paper and paperboard, plywood and veneer, structural parts of iron and steel, and materials and articles of rubber were also important export items. Structural parts and sections of iron and steel and a variety of metal manufactures comprised over half of the imports in this group. Other major import items were textile fabrics and made-up articles of textiles, tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber, and paper and paperboard.

The major import items, however, were in the machinery and transport equipment group comprising highly processed manufactures such as motor vehicles, aircraft and parts, tractors, and machines and machinery

of all kinds. About two-thirds of the total import of these goods can be attributed to trade with other States of Australia.

There were also large imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, the main items of which were clothing and footwear, toys and sporting goods, printed matter, articles of plastic materials, sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures, and scientific instruments and apparatus. The chemicals group also showed a preponderance of imports contributed to by medicinal and pharmaceutical products, perfumery and cosmetics, soaps, and paints. In the mineral fuels group, the large exports of coal more than offset the imports of crude and partly refined petroleum entering Queensland for further refining.

*Balance of Total Trade*—The next table provides a statement of Queensland's external visible trade for the ten years to 1969-70.

## TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Exports			Imports			Total trade	Excess of exports
	Overseas	Inter-state <sup>1</sup>	Total	Overseas	Inter-state <sup>1</sup>	Total		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1960-61	327,556	240,025	567,581	122,554	455,211	577,765	1,145,346	-10,184
1961-62	344,886	235,664	580,550	97,723	443,304	541,027	1,121,577	39,523
1962-63	405,001	269,785	674,786	134,233	552,605	686,838	1,361,624	-12,052
1963-64	545,039	300,486	845,525	161,683	665,970	827,653	1,673,178	17,872
1964-65	488,222	324,606	812,828	199,516	723,730	923,246	1,736,074	-110,418
1965-66	462,597	382,732	845,329	201,483 <sup>2</sup>	700,526	902,009 <sup>2</sup>	1,747,338 <sup>2</sup>	-56,680 <sup>2</sup>
1966-67	499,968	385,436	885,405	193,677	710,084	903,761	1,789,166	-18,357
1967-68	562,938	405,750	968,688	227,022 <sup>2</sup>	774,269	1,001,291 <sup>2</sup>	1,969,979 <sup>2</sup>	-32,603 <sup>2</sup>
1968-69	677,459	495,501	1,172,960	288,600	859,021	1,147,621	2,320,581	25,339
1969-70	773,519	547,784	1,321,303	294,113	935,694	1,229,807	2,551,110	91,496

<sup>1</sup> Figures are believed to be deficient, see page 266. <sup>2</sup> Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items, such as freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, etc. In 1960-61 the first negative visible trade balance for nine years occurred, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. In 1962-63 another negative visible trade balance occurred, due to an increase of 27 per cent in imports which more than matched the increase in exports during the year.

The much greater negative visible trade balances for the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 resulted from higher levels of imports which were not matched by equivalent increases in exports. During 1963-64 sugar and wool exports were of a high value but decreased sharply in 1964-65 and have since remained at lower levels. However, in 1968-69, significant increases in exports of both commodities and in exports of copper, livestock, alumina, meat, transport equipment, and coal resulted in a positive trade balance. In 1969-70 the positive trade balance was again due to increased export values for these items, except wool, plus a significant increase in the value of lead exports.



## 7 OVERSEAS TRADE INDEXES

*Export Prices*—For the period from July 1959 to June 1969, changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see the 1970 *Year Book*). Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until the completion of a review of the content and weighting pattern of the index.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70, and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index, these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date, June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index is published monthly, and the index figures in the table are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each respective year.

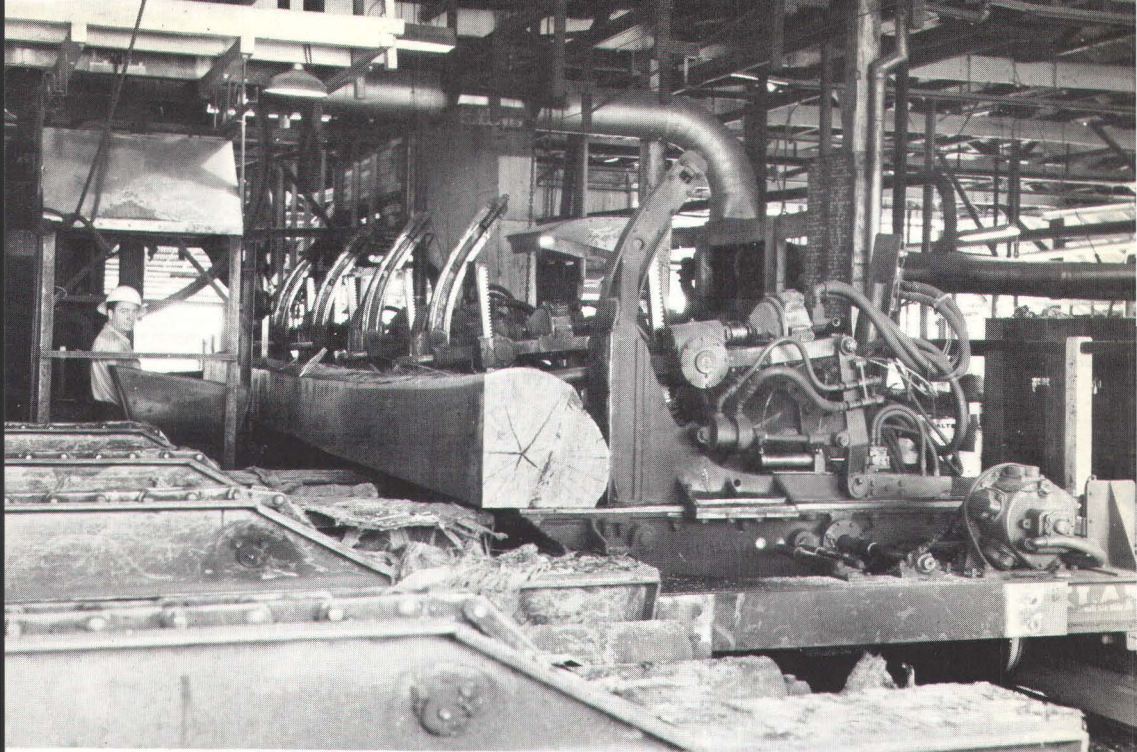
## OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	101	97	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	91	91	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	107	89	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	175	101	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	123	105
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70 <sup>1</sup> ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103

<sup>1</sup> Interim series linked at June 1969.

The next diagram shows approximate movements in export prices over a long period incorporating a link made in 1959-60 and the June 1969 link.



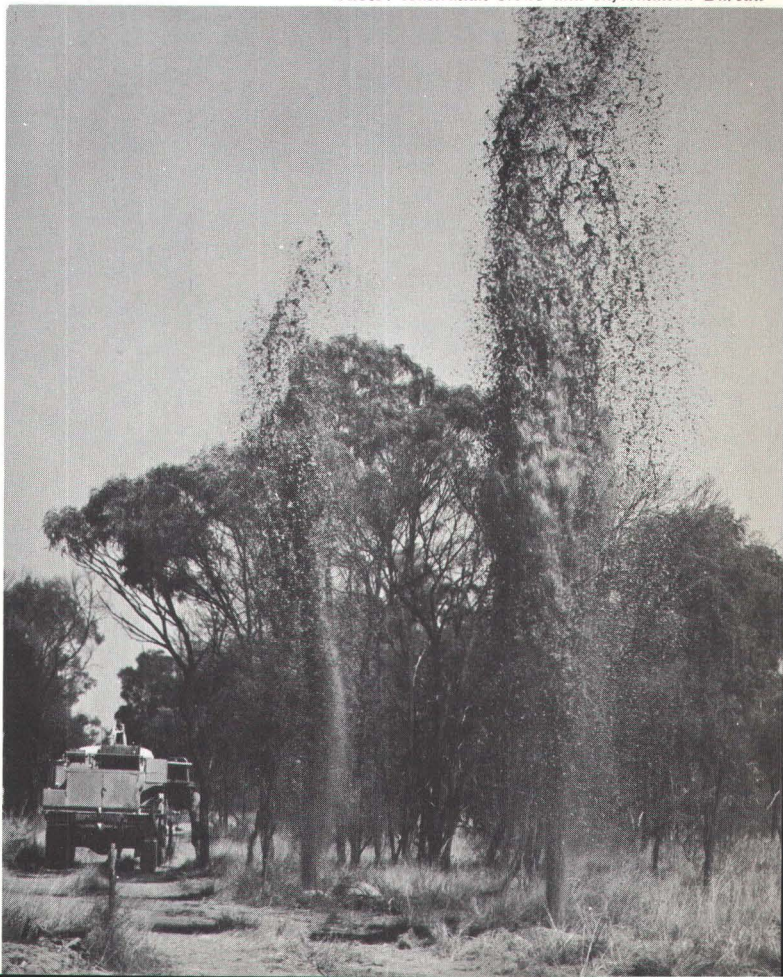
TIMBER PRODUCTION—*Chapter 11*  
Log going through breaking-  
down saw, Maryborough

Photo: *Department of Forestry*

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

## MINING

*Chapter 11*



Petroleum exploration





Mount Isa Mines

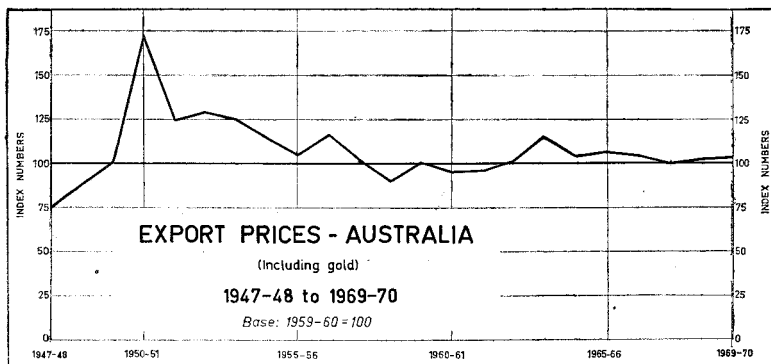
Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

Goonyella coal-fields



The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Since the base period in 1959-60 the series has shown remarkable stability with the exception of the peak in 1963-64 caused mainly by high prices received for wool and sugar.



*Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices*—Indexes of the value of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, as shown in the next tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1969-70, the index for the value of exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed the greatest increase, 202 per cent.

**AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE**  
**INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES**  
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food and live animals				Wool and sheep-skins	Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap	Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip.	Other exports	All exports of merchandise
	Meat and meat preparations	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)	Total					
1966-67 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967-68 ..	100	94	99	97	102	147	100	121	105
1968-69 ..	98	80	102	92	107	211	116	147	114
1969-70 ..	132	106	100	111	115	302	151	174	136
Quarter									
Sept. 1969	156	107	88	113	94	254	149	190	130
Dec. 1969	115	96	112	106	125	298	149	157	135
Mar. 1970	128	99	93	104	123	311	162	177	139
June 1970	129	121	108	119	116	343	144	173	141
Proportion <sup>1</sup>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	9.5	15.8	12.5	37.8	29.7	5.6	14.2	12.7	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of total value of exports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.

The indexes for the values of imports rose for all broad classes of commodities from 1966-67 to 1969-70.



AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE  
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES

(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Fuels	Basic materials	Chemicals (incl. plastics)	Textiles, fabrics, etc.	Metal mfrs, machy, transpt equip.	Other imports	All imports of merchandise
1966-67 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967-68 ..	99	100	107	109	107	111	111	109
1968-69 ..	110	105	106	123	114	116	121	116
1969-70 ..	116	111	112	132	122	127	137	126
<b>Quarter</b>								
Sept. 1969	115	112	117	129	124	130	140	128
Dec. 1969	122	120	109	133	122	127	141	128
Mar. 1970	119	109	105	124	119	124	130	122
June 1970	108	101	118	142	124	128	138	127
<b>Proportion<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>%</b> 5.2	<b>%</b> 8.2	<b>%</b> 7.4	<b>%</b> 9.9	<b>%</b> 8.0	<b>%</b> 43.3	<b>%</b> 18.0	<b>%</b> 100.0

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of total value of imports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.

It should be noted that in overseas trade statistics (and in the index series at constant prices derived from them) all values are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis so that charges such as the cost of freight and insurance incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Also excluded is non-merchandise trade, as currently defined, which refers to gold, legal tender, decorations, trophies, samples, passengers' personal effects, military equipment, and stores for Australian forces abroad.

The indexes are designed to provide, in summary form, measures of change in the quantum of exports and imports. They are sometimes referred to as measures of change in the volume of exports and imports, though strictly speaking they measure changes in the value of exports and imports after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated.

In concept, the indexes may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each export or import item as the product of a price and a quantity, and by then substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. The total value of exports or imports in the current year, expressed at the prices of the base year, is then obtained by summing and is converted to an index number by dividing by the total value of exports or imports in the base year. Indexes so derived may be described as "fixed-weight" indexes, the weights of individual items in the composite measure being determined by their relative prices in the base year.

All items of exports and imports are included. Where possible, average unit values in the base year are used to apply to current period quantities, but where quantity data are not available from trade statistics or where problems of homogeneity and quality change occur, special techniques have been devised to allow revaluation to be carried out. Some 400 export items (amounting to 88 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) and 1,400 import items (amounting to 43 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) are directly revalued at base year prices. However, measures of this type are, of necessity, subject to approximations and assumptions, and they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

## • Chapter 14

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The number of persons engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland, at the population Census of June 1966, was 42,459, or 6.4 per cent of the entire labour force. Of these, 13,601 were employed on the railways, 1,445 on tramways or trolley buses, 6,982 in shipping or cargo handling, 2,662 on air services, 492 in storage firms, and the remaining 17,277 in car, bus, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 20,623 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 18,830 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles (railway and tramway, 6,883; motor vehicles etc., 9,554; ships, 2,285; and aircraft, 108). The construction and repair of transport facilities engaged another 16,755 persons (10,181 on roads and bridges, 5,588 on railway or tramway permanent way, 855 on harbours, wharves, and river works, and 131 on aerodromes).

These figures gave a total of 98,667 persons employed in all recorded aspects of the transport industry, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's labour force. Roads and road transport absorbed 58 per cent of this total. With 14,437 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication amounted to 113,104 persons, or 17.0 per cent of all workers.

## 2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 301) explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

The Port of Brisbane, Queensland's chief port, includes the waters of Moreton Bay and rivers affluent to it. The Brisbane River is the principal stream, and constant dredging has made it navigable for most vessels in the Australian trade for 14 miles from its mouth. The main centres for shipping are within easy access of the city. Two oil refineries have been established at the mouth of the river and berths have been provided to accommodate large tankers. The main dry docking facilities are at a large graving dock at Cairncross. A major modernisation programme being implemented will extend facilities in this area to include a slipway for vessels up to 2,500 tons as a replacement for the South Brisbane

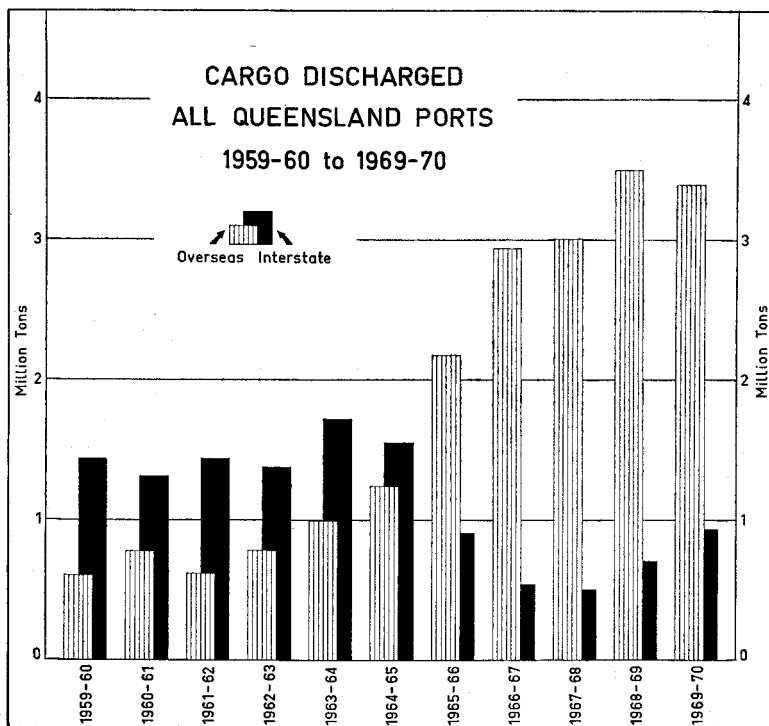
Dry Dock, and a new fitting out wharf. Other port facilities include an overseas container terminal, a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal, wheat and mineral sands bulk handling, and wool dumping installations.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

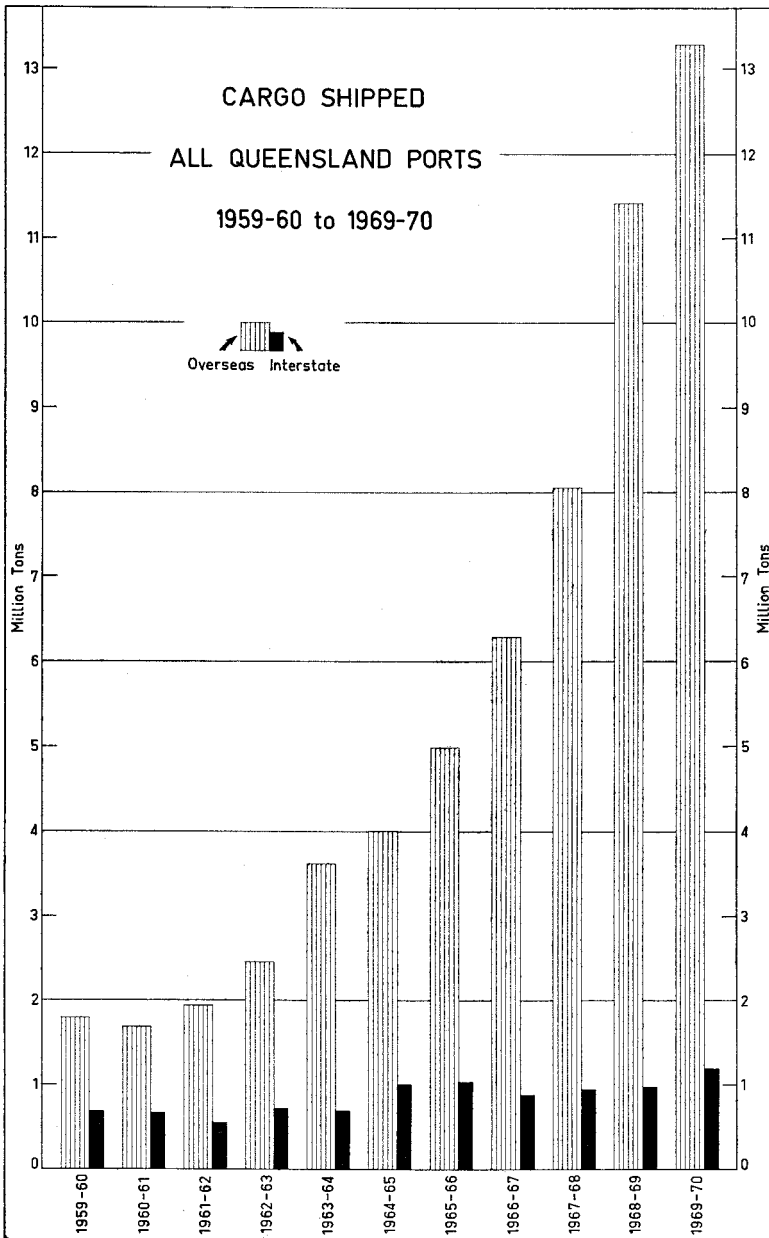
Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk. In terms of volume of cargo shipped, Gladstone is now the leading port in Queensland.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the main port for Rockhampton, which is 36 miles distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal and work is nearing completion on a container terminal. The chief exports are meat, salt in bulk, and blister copper. Rockhampton city wharves are now used only to a limited extent.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. The new port of Hay Point, near Mackay, commenced operations in October 1971, mainly as a loading port for coal from the Goonyella field. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is a natural harbour through which exports of meat and coal are shipped.



Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.





Lucinda Point (Port of Dungeness) north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Portland Roads, and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo and cattle shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the next table. These accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the harbour at 30 June 1971 was \$5,576,007, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$894,467.

## BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Accumulated balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1966-67 .. .. .	2,044	2,987	2,229	2,561	2,037
1967-68 .. .. .	2,019	3,475	3,039	3,376	2,136
1968-69 .. .. .	2,333	3,622	3,156	3,483	2,275
1969-70 .. .. .	2,320	3,772	4,542	4,937	1,111
1970-71 .. .. .	2,685	3,788	3,556	4,004	894

<sup>1</sup> Excluding interest and redemption.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding loan.

*Finances of other Harbours not under Boards*—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown in the next table.

## HARBOURS NOT UNDER BOARDS, FINANCES, QUEENSLAND

Harbour	Receipts		Expenditure		Balance at 30 June	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1970	1971
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Weipa .. .. .	1,883	2,746	1,744	1,700	Cr 1,108	Cr 2,154
Hay Point .. .. .	373	254	122	141	Cr 251	Cr 363
Thursday Island .. .. .	42	231	18	22	Cr 43	Cr 252
Innisfail (Mourilyan) .. .. .	174	182	80	390	Dr 386	Dr 594
Maryborough (Urangan) .. .. .	34	45	53	54	Cr 98	Cr 89

At 30 June 1971 six other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$34,400 and one had a debit balance of \$4,210.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30 June 1971 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were Cr \$65,184 and Dr \$430,735, respectively.

*Harbour Boards' Finances*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

#### HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Harbour board	Wharfage and harbour dues	Revenue receipts (excluding loan) <sup>1</sup>	Working expenses <sup>2</sup>	Revenue expenditure (excluding loan) <sup>3</sup>	Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1970 <sup>4</sup>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen .. ..	36,629	37,111	34,654	44,904	548,084
Bundaberg .. ..	499,324	657,637	154,037	510,900	6,054,674
Cairns .. ..	684,688	1,078,049	331,808	977,925	6,901,960
Gladstone .. ..	1,881,398	1,956,062	76,187	556,096	7,727,095
Mackay .. ..	524,545	682,233	582,269	685,032	3,796,738
Rockhampton .. ..	268,828	388,377	104,529	375,587	5,511,475
Townsville .. ..	1,421,622	1,477,034	649,673	1,116,495	8,579,479
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,317,034</b>	<b>6,276,503</b>	<b>1,933,157</b>	<b>4,266,939</b>	<b>39,119,505</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including government subsidy. <sup>2</sup> Excluding administration charges.  
<sup>3</sup> Including construction and interest charges. <sup>4</sup> Excluding temporary loans. Total relief from liability for certain indebtedness to 30 June 1970, has been granted to Bowen, \$353,416; Bundaberg, \$31,068; and Rockhampton, \$1,522,221.

*Small Boat Facilities*—The Commonwealth Aid, Marine Works, Fund was closed at 30 June 1969. Under that scheme an annual sum had been made available by the Commonwealth to provide facilities for small craft. New Commonwealth legislation, applicable from 1 July 1969, discontinued this practice and hence a Small Craft Facilities Fund was established with money made available solely by the State. During 1970-71 receipts totalled \$650,000 and represented advances from Loan Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$560,700 and comprised such works as construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, etc.

*Passengers Disembarking and Embarking*—The next table shows the number of passengers disembarking and embarking in Queensland, other than purely intrastate passengers, for the five years to 1970.

In this and the following tables passengers are categorised as follows: overseas passengers are persons arriving from or travelling to overseas destinations, including Papua New Guinea, who disembark or embark in Queensland. Cruise passengers are persons on overseas journeys to the South-West Pacific which begin and end in Australia. Interstate passengers are persons travelling by sea from one State to another, or round trip passengers who return to the State of embarkation. In transit passengers include "overseas" (persons who begin or end their journey in Australia),

and "direct" (persons from overseas who continue on board the same ship to an overseas destination).

## PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING AND EMBARKING IN QUEENSLAND

Category of passenger	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>Disembarking</b>					
Overseas .. ..	3,876	5,263	6,115	4,053	4,244
Cruise .. .. .	92	565	961	760	1,448
Interstate .. ..	2,261	1,998	1,822	1,993	1,903
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,229</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>7,595</b>
<b>Embarking</b>					
Overseas .. .. .	4,952	5,733	6,795	5,327	4,560
Cruise .. .. .	149	651	1,012	1,383	1,010
Interstate .. ..	1,097	1,132	850	773	1,421
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>8,657</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>6,991</b>

The next table shows interstate passenger movement during the three years to 1970.

INTERSTATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT<sup>1</sup> IN QUEENSLAND

State or Territory of disembarkation or embarkation	1968		1969		1970	
	In licensed ships <sup>2</sup>	Total	In licensed ships <sup>2</sup>	Total	In licensed ships <sup>2</sup>	Total

## PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING FROM

New South Wales ..	26	1,067	..	1,027	6	1,448
Victoria .. .. .	..	812	4	849	32	950
Queensland .. .. .	..	61	3	80	..	81
South Australia ..	..	32	..	21	..	28
Western Australia ..	47	60	49	80	..	36
Tasmania .. .. .	..	24	..	40	..	33
Northern Territory ..	14	14	3	3	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,576</b>

## PASSENGERS EMBARKING FOR

New South Wales ..	2	585	5	1,064	4	1,101
Victoria .. .. .	1	291	14	507	23	432
Queensland .. .. .	..	61	3	80	..	81
South Australia ..	..	20	..	44	..	18
Western Australia ..	2	36	..	69	..	55
Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,689</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including cruise passengers who disembarked in a State other than their State of embarkation. <sup>2</sup> Licensed to engage in Australian coastal trade.

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1970. A comparison of the figures for each year shows that while the overall number of passengers has remained fairly constant some of the passenger categories have shown significant changes.

## PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

Category of passenger	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>Disembarking</b>					
Overseas .. ..	3,785	4,825	6,001	3,980	4,138
Cruise .. ..	80	565	961	760	1,448
Interstate .. ..	2,035	1,849	1,650	1,850	1,861
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>7,239</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>7,447</b>
<b>Embarking</b>					
Overseas .. ..	4,875	5,635	6,759	4,800	4,467
Cruise .. ..	149	651	995	1,383	1,004
Interstate .. ..	1,011	1,102	836	751	1,413
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>7,388</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>6,884</b>
<b>In transit</b>					
Overseas .. ..	21,773	20,959	19,383	21,525	19,104
Direct transit .. ..	4,989	2,207	1,898	2,030	3,354
Cruise .. ..	1,375	3,570	5,042	5,005	6,089
Interstate .. ..	1,258	154	963	148	44
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>29,395</b>	<b>26,890</b>	<b>27,286</b>	<b>28,708</b>	<b>28,591</b>

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped*—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports. The definition of cargo for this purpose differs from that used for trade statistics, in that for cargo statistics the figures are based on vessels, whether overseas or interstate, whereas overseas imports include only imports cleared at the port.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>1</sup>, 1969-70

Port	Cargo discharged			Cargo shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Brisbane .. ..	3,009,668	707,187	3,716,855	1,340,220	164,834	1,505,054
Maryborough .. ..	538	..	538	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	24,077	178,159	202,236
Gladstone .. ..	220,129	78,202	298,331	6,672,316	121,590	6,793,906
Rockhampton .. ..	2,381	4,051	6,432	172,322	101,541	273,863
Mackay .. ..	12,198	21,399	33,597	444,159	125,164	569,323
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	31,747	..	31,747
Townsville .. ..	44,913	102,443	147,356	780,944	118,475	899,419
Lucinda Point .. ..	1,427	..	1,427	43,772	192,630	236,402
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	318,780	..	318,780
Cairns .. ..	31,401	24,570	55,971	280,584	6,146	286,730
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	25,730	..	25,730
Thursday Island .. ..	52,000	..	52,000	83,608	391	83,999
Weipa .. ..	15,884	6,438	22,322	3,067,877	189,581	3,257,458
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,390,539</b>	<b>944,290</b>	<b>4,334,829</b>	<b>13,286,136</b>	<b>1,198,511</b>	<b>14,484,647</b>

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years to 1969-70. Comparing 1969-70 with 1959-60, cargo discharged more than doubled (overseas increased by 459 per cent and interstate decreased by 34 per cent), and 487 per cent more was shipped (644 per cent more overseas and 76 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO<sup>1</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo discharged			Cargo shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1965-66 .. .. .	2,182,074	899,644	3,081,718	4,959,421	1,092,079	6,051,500
1966-67 .. .. .	2,935,535	536,299	3,471,834	6,303,037	850,218	7,153,255
1967-68 .. .. .	3,010,298	500,123	3,510,421	8,055,272	931,555	8,986,827
1968-69 .. .. .	3,484,295	657,441	4,141,736	11,401,147	961,159	12,362,306
1969-70 .. .. .	3,390,539	944,290	4,334,829	13,286,136	1,198,511	14,484,647

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping*—The number and the net tonnage (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) of vessels entering Queensland ports during 1969-70 are shown in the next table. Figures for 1969-70 for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with previous years because of a change in classification (see text on page 299).

## TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1969-70

Port	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Total entries
	From overseas direct	From overseas via States <sup>1</sup>	From other States <sup>1</sup>	Total		
Brisbane .. .. .	512	738	186	1,436	185	1,621
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17	17
Bundaberg .. .. .	6	1	24	31	23	54
Gladstone .. .. .	217	27	13	257	113	370
Rockhampton .. .. .	15	23	21	59	76	135
Mackay .. .. .	27	9	26	62	87	149
Bowen .. .. .	4	5	..	9	24	33
Townsville .. .. .	60	58	29	147	225	372
Lucinda Point .. .. .	9	1	35	45	18	63
Innisfail .. .. .	18	1	..	19	12	31
Cairns .. .. .	31	13	13	57	130	187
Thursday Island .. .. .	4	15	3	22	65	87
Weipa .. .. .	140	1	14	155	71	226
Other .. .. .	2	..	..	2	14	16
Total .. .. .	1,045	892	364	2,301	1,060	3,361

## NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane .. .. .	512	738	186	1,436	185	1,621
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17	17
Bundaberg .. .. .	6	1	24	31	23	54
Gladstone .. .. .	217	27	13	257	113	370
Rockhampton .. .. .	15	23	21	59	76	135
Mackay .. .. .	27	9	26	62	87	149
Bowen .. .. .	4	5	..	9	24	33
Townsville .. .. .	60	58	29	147	225	372
Lucinda Point .. .. .	9	1	35	45	18	63
Innisfail .. .. .	18	1	..	19	12	31
Cairns .. .. .	31	13	13	57	130	187
Thursday Island .. .. .	4	15	3	22	65	87
Weipa .. .. .	140	1	14	155	71	226
Other .. .. .	2	..	..	2	14	16
Total .. .. .	1,045	892	364	2,301	1,060	3,361

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane .. .. .	2,698	3,425	793	6,916	768	7,684
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	105	105
Bundaberg .. .. .	15	9	62	86	110	196
Gladstone .. .. .	2,786	239	60	3,085	1,242	4,327
Rockhampton .. .. .	62	89	64	215	340	555
Mackay .. .. .	171	40	58	269	335	605
Bowen .. .. .	16	22	..	37	102	139
Townsville .. .. .	264	299	72	634	827	1,461
Lucinda Point .. .. .	27	1	92	120	31	150
Innisfail .. .. .	116	6	..	122	55	178
Cairns .. .. .	161	43	14	218	256	473
Thursday Island .. .. .	37	19	1	57	64	122
Weipa .. .. .	1,299	7	52	1,357	976	2,333
Other .. .. .	8	..	..	8	15	22
Total .. .. .	7,659	4,199	1,268	13,126	5,226	18,352

<sup>1</sup> See text on page 299 for change in classification.

The next table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

## TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1969-70

Port	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Total clearances
	To overseas direct	To overseas via States <sup>1</sup>	To other States <sup>1</sup>	Total		
NUMBER OF VESSELS						
Brisbane .. ..	659	590	145	1,394	232	1,626
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	2	2	15	17
Bundaberg .. ..	5	..	31	36	18	54
Gladstone .. ..	213	23	24	260	111	371
Rockhampton .. ..	18	12	12	42	94	136
Mackay .. ..	35	5	25	65	83	148
Bowen .. ..	7	3	..	10	23	33
Townsville .. ..	106	34	78	218	150	368
Lucinda Point .. ..	5	1	8	14	49	63
Innisfail .. ..	22	1	..	23	8	31
Cairns .. ..	28	11	6	45	143	188
Thursday Island .. ..	13	12	11	36	52	88
Weipa .. ..	136	4	20	160	66	226
Other .. ..	3	..	..	3	13	16
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,365</b>

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane .. ..	3,401	2,759	589	6,749	962	7,712
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	10	10	95	105
Bundaberg .. ..	2	..	86	88	109	197
Gladstone .. ..	2,808	200	120	3,128	1,214	4,342
Rockhampton .. ..	82	50	44	177	383	559
Mackay .. ..	218	10	80	307	297	604
Bowen .. ..	31	14	..	44	94	139
Townsville .. ..	540	140	213	893	558	1,452
Lucinda Point .. ..	10	3	21	34	116	150
Innisfail .. ..	124	6	..	130	47	178
Cairns .. ..	111	55	7	173	305	478
Thursday Island .. ..	62	7	4	73	49	122
Weipa .. ..	1,242	13	79	1,334	1,016	2,350
Other .. ..	11	..	..	11	11	22
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>13,152</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>18,409</b>

<sup>1</sup> See following text for change in classification.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship from overseas calling at Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "from overseas via States" entry from 1 July 1969, two "coastwise" clearances, two "coastwise" entries, and one "to overseas direct" clearance.

In the 10 year period 1960-61 to 1969-70, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports increased by 21 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 133 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged doubled in quantity, while cargo shipped increased five-fold.

## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Grand total
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States <sup>1</sup>	Other States <sup>1</sup>	Total		
<b>NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED</b>						
1960-61 .. .. .	474	453	799	1,726	1,054	2,780
1961-62 .. .. .	472	472	748	1,692	1,163	2,855
1962-63 .. .. .	626	431	772	1,829	1,134	2,963
1963-64 .. .. .	732	491	789	2,012	1,069	3,081
1964-65 .. .. .	751	414	879	2,044	910	2,954
1965-66 .. .. .	872	434	806	2,112	955	3,067
1966-67 .. .. .	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770
1967-68 .. .. .	932	267	820	2,019	966	2,985
1968-69 .. .. .	1,060	285	880	2,225	1,001	3,226
1969-70 .. .. .	1,045	892	364	2,301	1,060	3,361
<b>NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED</b>						
1960-61 .. .. .	679	262	807	1,748	1,047	2,795
1961-62 .. .. .	698	284	722	1,704	1,161	2,865
1962-63 .. .. .	775	249	805	1,829	1,130	2,959
1963-64 .. .. .	943	262	835	2,040	1,027	3,067
1964-65 .. .. .	886	272	922	2,080	890	2,970
1965-66 .. .. .	1,059	320	721	2,100	950	3,050
1966-67 .. .. .	1,018	273	689	1,980	795	2,775
1967-68 .. .. .	1,023	286	708	2,017	961	2,978
1968-69 .. .. .	1,184	282	757	2,223	995	3,218
1969-70 .. .. .	1,250	696	362	2,308	1,057	3,365

<sup>1</sup> See page 299 for change in classification.

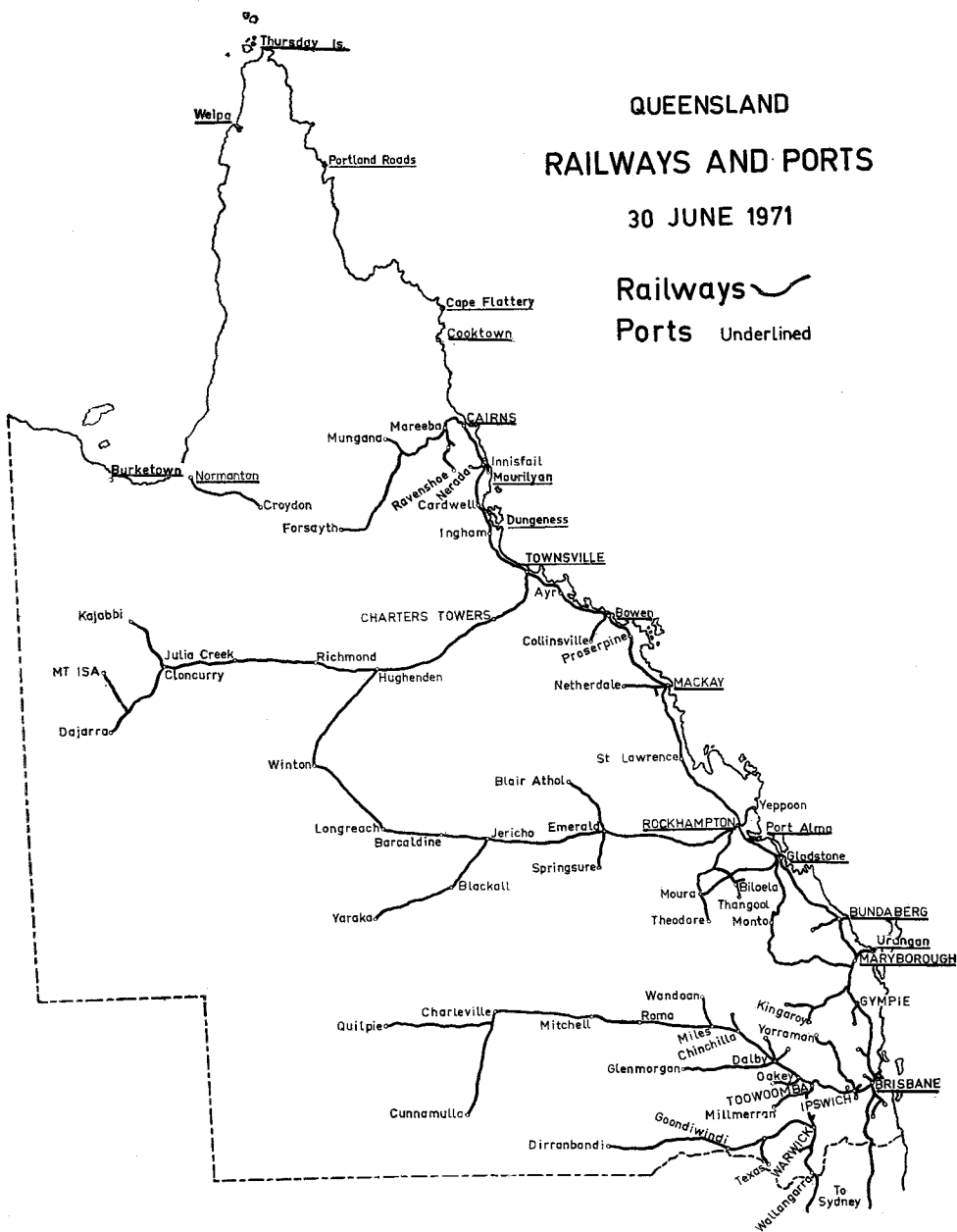
## 3 RAILWAYS

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast.

The broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

The mileages of the railways shown on the map on page 301 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,043; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 621; to Cunnamulla, 604; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 416; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 427; to Yaraka, 475; to Winton, 537; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 603; to Kajabbi, 540.





For an account of the early history of the Queensland railways, the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. The mileage being operated at 30 June 1971 was 5,797, made up of 5,698 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge, 69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge, and 30 miles of 2 ft gauge.

Increased mineral production, particularly coal, has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas, to build new lines. The rebuilding of the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to a higher standard was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$53m. A section of 202 miles between Blackwater and Gladstone has also been upgraded at a cost of \$10m. A new railway line of 112 miles connecting Gladstone and Moura was opened in 1968 at a cost of \$27.5m.

New lines opened during 1970-71 were the 124 mile Goonyella-Hay Point line at a cost of \$36.5m, and a 26 mile branch line connecting the Central Railway, east of Blackwater, with the South Blackwater Coal Mine. The first 11 miles section of the latter is a public railway for which the State Government provided \$1.5m.

At 30 June 1971 work was proceeding on two new lines. These were a 30 mile branch line from Coppabella, on the Goonyella line, to the Peak Downs Coal Mine, and a 12 mile extension of the Townsville-Mount Isa line to the new Hilton workings.

During 1970-71, 19 diesel-electric and 7 diesel-hydraulic locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 345 diesel-electric, 70 diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1971 a further 20 diesel-electric locomotives were on order.

By 30 June 1969, all passenger services throughout the State, both suburban and country, and the majority of freight services were being operated by diesel-electric traction resulting in an improvement in reliability and punctuality of services. Complete dieselisation of the locomotive services was achieved by late December 1969.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives					Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Diesel			Steam	Total				
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical						
1967 ..	213	..	11	500	724	1,058	148	140	23,773
1968 ..	262	1	11	386	660	1,055	144 <sub>r</sub>	133	23,137 <sub>r</sub>
1969 ..	303	37	11	178	529	1,044	137 <sub>r</sub>	120	22,502 <sub>r</sub>
1970 ..	326	63	11	15	415	1,039	134	122	22,547
1971 ..	345	70	11	..	426	1,018	87	127	22,139

<sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1970-71, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways.

## RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Lines open .. .. . miles	5,730	5,825	5,824	5,814	5,797
Traffic train-mileage .. .. '000 miles	16,875	16,831	17,109	18,263	17,368
Train-mileage per mile open .. .. miles	2,945	2,889	2,938	3,141	2,996
Total earnings .. .. . \$'000	87,864	94,019	102,451	108,831	110,165
Earnings per train-mile .. .. . \$	5.21	5.59	5.99	5.96	6.34
Total working expenses <sup>1</sup> .. .. . \$'000	84,561	87,717	91,720	96,831	105,494
Expenses per train-mile .. .. . \$	5.01	5.21	5.36	5.30	6.07
Net revenue .. .. . \$'000	3,303	6,302	10,731	12,000	4,671
Working expenses as % of earnings .. .. %	96.2	93.3	89.5	89.0	95.8
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
Train-mileage .. .. . '000 miles	5,828	5,695	5,620	5,587	5,152
Country .. .. . '000 miles	3,964	3,810	3,711	3,608	3,158
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . '000 miles	1,864	1,885	1,909	1,979	1,994
Passengers carried <sup>3</sup> .. .. . '000	26,371	26,591	28,165	28,515	29,536
Country .. .. . '000	2,668	2,526	2,394	2,198	1,915
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . '000	23,703	24,065	25,771	26,317	27,621
Earnings collected .. .. . \$'000	9,785	9,780	9,606	9,782	9,658
Passengers .. .. . \$'000	6,632	6,720	6,568	6,653	6,783
Country .. .. . \$'000	4,388	4,260	3,879	3,885	3,870
Suburban <sup>2</sup> .. .. . \$'000	2,244	2,460	2,689	2,768	2,913
Parcels, mails, etc. .. .. . \$'000	3,153	3,060	3,038	3,129	2,875
<i>Goods traffic<sup>4</sup></i>					
Train-mileage .. .. . '000 miles	11,047	11,136	11,489	12,676	12,217
Tonnage <sup>5</sup> .. .. . '000 tons	10,185	11,133	12,976	14,439	15,418
Minerals (including coal) .. .. . '000 tons	4,132	4,810	6,426	8,443	9,400
Agricultural produce .. .. . '000 tons	3,469	3,610	3,561	2,814	2,904
Other goods .. .. . '000 tons	2,014	2,139	2,265	2,447	2,576
Livestock .. .. . '000 tons	570	574	724	735	538
Earnings collected .. .. . \$'000	75,461	81,313	89,916	96,055	97,558
Minerals (including coal) .. .. . \$'000	19,139	22,073	26,697	33,977	38,388
Agricultural produce .. .. . \$'000	17,782	19,193	20,738	17,985	16,412
Other goods .. .. . \$'000	31,414	32,524	33,443	35,107	36,004
Livestock .. .. . \$'000	7,126	7,523	9,038	8,986	6,754
Average length of haul <sup>6</sup> .. .. . miles	212	213	216	229	229
Average gross load of goods trains <sup>5</sup> .. .. tons	496	529	583	616	649
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. .. .. \$'000	2,618	2,925	2,929	2,994	2,949

<sup>1</sup> Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. <sup>2</sup> Metropolitan District only. <sup>3</sup> Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. <sup>4</sup> Excluding departmental traffic. <sup>5</sup> Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The following details of traffic exclude the operations of the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

*Coaching Traffic*—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 9 per cent of the total earnings in 1970-71, compared with 11 per cent in 1966-67. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 6 per cent in 1970-71 compared with 7 per cent in 1966-67. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1970-71

were \$1.46, compared with \$1.20 in 1966-67. Similar figures for country services were \$1.14 in 1970-71 and \$1.03 in 1966-67. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 58 per cent of metropolitan and 50 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1970-71.

After World War II country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but since then have decreased, and in 1970-71 comprised only 26 per cent of the 1952-53 figure. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, but by 1965-66 had fallen to 78 per cent of that level. Since 1965-66, however, suburban journeys have increased by 19 per cent while country journeys have continued to fall.

*Goods Traffic*—Goods traffic provided 89 per cent of total earnings in 1970-71, compared with 86 per cent in 1966-67. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 3.8c to 2.9c while earnings per ton of goods fell from \$7.79 to \$6.59. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 649 tons in 1970-71 (diesel-electric 662 tons and diesel-hydraulic 204 tons).

In 1970-71 earnings from livestock traffic decreased by \$387,412, with the carriage of 48,360 fewer cattle and 32,734 fewer sheep than in 1966-67, when greater movement resulted from drought.

The tonnages of coal and coke carried in the last three years were as follows: 1968-69, 5,284,000; 1969-70, 7,068,000; and 1970-71, 7,930,000 tons. In recent years, new power stations have been built adjacent to coal-fields to minimise the need for coal railage. Wool tonnages carried in the years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 were 47,647, 36,079, and 27,717 tons, respectively.

The Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, the Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table.

#### QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division <sup>1</sup>	South Brisbane -Border <sup>2</sup>	Total
1969-70					
Lines open .. .. . miles	2,257	1,742	1,746	69	5,814
Traffic train-mileage .. '000 miles	8,415	5,441	4,038	369	18,263
Train-mileage per mile open .. miles	3,728	3,123	2,313	5,351	3,141
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> .. .. \$'000	35,508	37,581	32,915	2,827	108,831
Coaching <sup>3</sup> .. .. . \$'000	7,147	2,915	2,158	556	12,776
Goods and livestock .. .. \$'000	28,361	34,666	30,757	2,271	96,055
Earnings per train-mile .. .. \$	4.22	6.91	8.15	7.66	5.96
Total working expenses .. .. \$'000	43,498	26,840	22,933	3,560 <sup>4</sup>	96,831 <sup>4</sup>
Expenses per train-mile .. .. \$	5.17	4.93	5.68	9.65	5.30
Net revenue .. .. . \$'000	-7,990	10,741	9,982	-733	12,000
Working expenses as % of earnings %	122.5	71.4	69.7	125.9	89.0
<i>Coaching traffic<sup>5</sup></i>					
Passengers carried <sup>6</sup> .. .. '000	27,568	229	514	204	28,515
Earnings collected .. .. \$'000	6,828	1,026	1,417	511	9,782
Passengers .. .. . \$'000	4,754	557	970	372	6,653
Parcels, mails, etc. .. .. \$'000	2,074	469	447	139	3,129

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division <sup>1</sup>	South Brisbane-Border <sup>2</sup>	Total
1969-70— <i>continued</i>					
<i>Goods traffic</i> <sup>3</sup>					
<i>Tonnage</i> <sup>4</sup> .. .. . '000 tons	2,966	7,622	2,843	1,008	14,439
Minerals (including coal) '000 tons	725	6,524	1,168	26	8,443
Agricultural produce .. '000 tons	1,005	605	1,128	76	2,814
Other goods .. .. . '000 tons	968	266	308	905	2,447
Livestock .. .. . '000 tons	268	227	239	1	735
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. \$'000	39,997	24,843	28,944	2,271	96,055
Minerals (including coal) .. \$'000	4,100	15,884	13,925	68	33,977
Agricultural produce .. .. \$'000	10,892	2,476	4,218	399	17,985
Other goods .. .. . \$'000	22,008	3,944	7,355	1,800	35,107
Livestock .. .. . \$'000	2,997	2,539	3,446	4	8,986
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. \$'000	1,840	605	504	45	2,994
1970-71					
Lines open .. .. . miles	2,255	1,727	1,746	69	5,797
Traffic train-mileage .. '000 miles	7,828	5,370	3,797	373	17,368
Train-mileage per mile open .. miles	3,471	3,110	2,175	5,400	2,996
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> .. .. \$'000	32,844	41,067	33,176	3,078	110,165
Coaching <sup>3</sup> .. .. . \$'000	7,075	2,826	2,090	616	12,607
Goods and livestock .. .. \$'000	25,769	38,241	31,086	2,462	97,558
Earnings per train-mile .. .. \$	4.20	7.65	8.74	8.26	6.34
Total working expenses .. .. \$'000	49,456	28,194	23,874	3,970 <sup>4</sup>	105,494 <sup>4</sup>
Expenses per train-mile .. .. \$	6.32	5.25	6.29	10.65	6.07
Net revenue .. .. . \$'000	-16,612	12,873	9,302	-891	4,671
Working expenses as % of earnings %	150.6	68.7	72.0	129.0	95.8
<i>Coaching traffic</i> <sup>5</sup>					
Passengers carried <sup>4</sup> .. .. '000	28,820	188	311	217	29,536
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. \$'000	6,732	1,025	1,351	550	9,658
Passengers .. .. . \$'000	4,879	571	932	401	6,783
Parcels, mails, etc. .. .. \$'000	1,853	454	419	149	2,875
<i>Goods traffic</i> <sup>6</sup>					
<i>Tonnage</i> <sup>4</sup> .. .. . '000 tons	2,733	8,661	2,926	1,098	15,418
Minerals (including coal) '000 tons	569	7,557	1,230	44	9,400
Agricultural produce .. .. '000 tons	1,000	675	1,169	60	2,904
Other goods .. .. . '000 tons	993	272	322	989	2,576
Livestock .. .. . '000 tons	171	157	205	5	538
<i>Earnings collected</i> .. .. \$'000	37,347	28,713	29,035	2,462	97,558
Minerals (including coal) .. \$'000	3,909	19,867	14,514	97	38,387
Agricultural produce .. .. \$'000	8,841	2,896	4,298	377	16,412
Other goods .. .. . \$'000	22,382	4,104	7,546	1,972	36,004
Livestock .. .. . \$'000	2,215	1,846	2,677	17	6,754
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. \$'000	1,807	596	480	66	2,949

<sup>1</sup> Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).

<sup>2</sup> Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways.

<sup>3</sup> Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. <sup>4</sup> Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

<sup>5</sup> Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

<sup>6</sup> See note <sup>3</sup> to preceding table.

During 1970-71 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$12,835,102. Of this, \$6,815,682 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the

remainder \$2,273,893, or 37.8 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$2,934,684 (48.7 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$810,843 (13.5 per cent) in the Northern Division.

*Local Authority and Private Railways*—At 30 June 1971, there were 50 route miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 50 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 4 miles were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

*All Australian Railways*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The next table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system. No change in Commonwealth ownership of railways occurred following the linking of Sydney and Perth by standard gauge track in 1969.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1971

Government	Route mileage open by gauge				Rolling stock				Staff <sup>1</sup>
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives		Coaching	Goods and service	
					Diesel-electric	Other			
	miles	miles	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ..	..	6,061	..	6,061	395	185	3,279	20,853	43,505
Victoria ..	3,955 <sup>2</sup>	202	..	4,166 <sup>3</sup>	246	154	2,398	21,348	26,180
Queensland ..	..	69	5,698	5,797 <sup>4</sup>	345	81	1,227	22,144	22,568
South Australia	1,570	246	597	2,413	146	5	422	7,909	8,944
W. Australia ..	..	451	3,386 <sup>5</sup>	3,837	178	66	458	12,991	10,303
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	38	40	126	2,311	2,153
Commonwealth	..	1,330	918	2,248	99	1	74	2,818	3,799
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>25,022</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>8,183<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>90,420<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>117,452</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria. <sup>2</sup> Excluding 202 miles of 5 ft 3 in gauge line which almost parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. <sup>3</sup> Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line. <sup>4</sup> Including 30 miles of 2 ft gauge line. <sup>5</sup> Excluding 248 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge line which parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line; and 74 miles of 4 ft 8½ in/3 ft 6 in dual gauge line. <sup>6</sup> Including 64 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 94 vehicles jointly owned by Commonwealth, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems. <sup>7</sup> Including 1 dynamometer car jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 25 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales, and 20 vehicles jointly owned by Commonwealth, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Government	Train-miles	Passenger journeys <sup>1</sup>	Goods etc. carried <sup>1</sup>	Gross earnings <sup>2</sup>	Working expenses	Net earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	39,540	254,787	33,204	251,899	242,842	9,057
Victoria .. ..	20,831	142,211	12,490	108,646	129,054	-20,408
Queensland .. ..	17,368	29,536	15,418	110,165	105,155 <sup>3</sup>	5,010
South Australia ..	6,344	13,946	5,990	34,399	42,714 <sup>4</sup>	-8,315
Western Australia ..	7,944	10,919	13,244	60,671	59,652 <sup>4</sup>	1,019
Tasmania .. ..	1,096	871	1,201	5,805	9,891 <sup>4</sup>	-4,086
Commonwealth ..	4,010	259	4,382	28,979	29,382 <sup>4</sup>	-403
Total .. ..	97,133	452,530	85,929	600,564	618,690	-18,126

<sup>1</sup> Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding government grants. <sup>3</sup> Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. <sup>4</sup> Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

## 4 URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES

*Brisbane*—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in section 3 of this chapter, the government railways.

In April 1969 the Brisbane City Council completed the replacement of the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service.

The first operation of tramways in Brisbane was undertaken by a private company in 1885 over six miles of tramway. This system was electrified in 1897. In 1922 the system was acquired by the Government and in 1925 was transferred to the Brisbane City Council. A more detailed description of the development of the former system was given in the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and at 30 June 1970 the Council operated 669 motor buses over 336 route miles, with a staff of 1,917 persons.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 115.2m passengers in 1969-70, City Council motor buses carried 61.9 per cent, private motor buses 15.2 per cent, and the railways 22.9 per cent.

*Other Cities*—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

## URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Service	Route open <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Staff <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle mileage	Passengers carried	Gross earnings <sup>2</sup>	Salaries & wages	Capital value <sup>3</sup>
	miles	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division<sup>4</sup></i> ..	1,382	959	2,297	19,701	88,855	10,529	7,429	9,776
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	336	669	1,917	14,264	71,297	8,075	6,298	8,683 <sup>5</sup>
Private ..	1,046	290	380	5,437	17,558	2,454	1,131	1,093
<i>Other cities</i> ..	1,053	245	291	4,854	11,702	1,504	700	748
Cairns <sup>6</sup> ..	67	15	18	251	702	79	30	39
Rockhampton <sup>7</sup> ..	50	34	52	505	2,052	267	148	143
Toowoomba <sup>8</sup> ..	112	46	38	650	2,103	211	62	208
Other <sup>8</sup> ..	824	150	183	3,448	6,845	947	460	358
All cities ..	2,435	1,204	2,588	24,555	100,557	12,033	8,129	10,524

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. <sup>3</sup> Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June 1970. <sup>4</sup> Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. <sup>5</sup> Including 125 buses leased by the Brisbane City Council, valued at \$2,321,000. <sup>6</sup> Private motor bus service. <sup>7</sup> Municipal motor bus service. <sup>8</sup> Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, Townsville, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

## 5 ROADS

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

## ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		

## AT 30 JUNE 1970

	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Brisbane .. ..	1,975	13	295	2,283	275	2,558
Other cities .. ..	2,125	158	420	2,703	627	3,330
Towns .. ..	157	21	33	211	30	241
Shires .. ..	15,866	18,575	39,420	73,861	39,235	113,096
Total .. ..	20,123	18,767	40,168	79,058	40,167	119,225

## AT 30 JUNE 1971

	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Brisbane .. ..	2,013	13	272	2,298	275	2,573
Other cities .. ..	2,210	174	385	2,769	581	3,350
Towns .. ..	163	22	33	218	25	243
Shires .. ..	16,798	18,155	39,769	74,722	39,188	113,910
Total .. ..	21,184	18,364	40,459	80,007	40,069	120,076

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the

control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds (see table on page 312).

Since 1923 Commonwealth funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 provided for grants in respect of each of the financial years in the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1974, and specified that portions of such grants were to be expended on particular types of roads and on planning and research.

The amount of \$34,740,000 received by Queensland during 1969-70 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant, represented 18 per cent of the total allocation to the States, and was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$31,145,638; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$3,594,362.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 316), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$4.8m collected by the Department of Transport in 1969-70, \$3.2m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.6m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads regarded as of national importance, such as roads for the transport of cattle between breeding and fattening areas, and to various railheads. Under the Commonwealth-State beef cattle roads programme for the period 1967 to 1974, a total of \$24.6m had been spent to 30 June 1971. The Quilpie-Windorah, Julia Creek-Normanton, Georgetown-Mount Surprise to the Kennedy Highway, and Mount Isa-Dajarra roads have been completed, while those under construction are Croydon-Georgetown, Windorah-Currawilla, Winton-Boulia, The Battery-Townsville, Mareeba-Laura, Collinsville-Mount Douglas, Charters Towers-The Lynd, Dingo-Mount Flora, and Cloncurry-Normanton.

A major road building programme is being implemented in Brisbane in accordance with the Brisbane Transportation Study plan, submitted to the Government in November 1965 by Wilbur Smith and Associates. Implementation of the plan is being supervised by a committee comprised of representatives of various government departments and the Brisbane City Council. The plan included the following recommendations.

- (i) The replacement of trams and trolley buses with motor buses.
- (ii) A rapid transit rail service, traversing the city in a north-south direction on 17 miles of existing line, with planned freeways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 80 miles of controlled access freeways and 16 miles of limited access expressways, and improvement to 295 miles of existing streets.
- (iv) Five new bridges across the Brisbane River.



(v) A Transportation Centre over the existing Central Railway Station to serve sightseeing tours, intercity buses, airport limousines, and perhaps future helicopter services.

(vi) Short-term and long-term car parking facilities at off-street locations in the central city area.

Estimated cost, in 1965, of the complete plan, excluding modernisation of railway facilities, was \$357m, including \$238m for roadway construction. Four five-year construction stages were recommended.

The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through funds controlled by the Commissioner of Main Roads. Finance has been provided by way of Treasury loans and allocations from Main Roads funds. Expenditure during 1969-70 was \$9.3m, bringing the total to 30 June 1970 to \$20.8m, including \$1.9m contributed by the Brisbane City Council as its half share of the construction cost of the new Victoria Bridge. The Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$57.7m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1969-70, and other government departments spent \$0.6m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$39.8m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$98.1m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$3.1m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1969-70 was \$95.0m.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under *The Main Roads Acts 1920 to 1968*. These roads are classified as State Highways, Developmental Roads, Main, and Secondary Roads. An amendment in February 1970 introduced two types of gazetted roads, Urban Arterials and Urban Sub-arterials, designed to cater specifically for major new road projects in metropolitan areas. Details are set out in the next table.

#### QUEENSLAND ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					All formed roads
	State high-ways	Develop-mental	Main	Secondary	Total	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
1962 .. .. .	8,251	230	10,110	2,057	20,648	72,131
1963 .. .. .	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465	24,120	71,665 <sup>1</sup>
1964 .. .. .	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558	24,454	73,796
1965 .. .. .	6,323	4,373	5,199	8,557	24,452	76,688
1966 .. .. .	6,331	4,377	5,176	8,554	24,438	78,212
1967 .. .. .	6,254	4,391	5,151	8,833	24,629	77,867 <sup>1</sup>
1968 .. .. .	6,242	4,377	5,150	8,893	24,662	77,599 <sup>1</sup>
1969 .. .. .	6,240	4,355	5,159	8,898	24,652	78,736
1970 .. .. .	6,349 <sup>2</sup>	4,779	5,083 <sup>3</sup>	8,602	24,813	79,058
1971 .. .. .	6,341 <sup>2</sup>	4,778	5,082 <sup>3</sup>	8,619	24,820	80,007

<sup>1</sup> Decrease due to re-surveys.

<sup>2</sup> Including 30 miles of Urban Arterial roads.

<sup>3</sup> Including 47 miles of Urban Sub-arterial roads.

The surfaces of the 24,820 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1971 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 11,671 miles; gravelled pavement, 4,739 miles; formed only, 7,450 miles; and unformed, 960 miles. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1971, including upgrading of surfaces, was 450 miles.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1969.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil .. .. .	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads and Urban Sub-arterials	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads .. ..	25 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

From 19 July 1965 the Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, has advised the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and has been responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Acts.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure during the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government loan .. ..	260,000	400,000	500,000	300,000	50,000
State Government grant .. ..	50,000	120,000	135,000 <sup>r</sup>	380,448	378,012
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act .. .. .	2,092,197	2,408,420	2,610,933	3,175,800	3,047,407
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	18,644,730	20,664,404	22,047,762	23,453,565	25,000,333
Maintenance repayments by Local Authorities .. .. .	1,191,764	1,400,269	1,471,328	1,515,270	1,116,393
Commonwealth grants					
Commonwealth aid roads ..	24,061,489	25,957,571	27,289,246	31,145,638	35,567,750
Other .. .. .	152,666	174,491	121,500 <sup>r</sup>	207,657	39,714
Plant hire, plans, survey charges	5,491,890	5,419,364	5,612,173	6,138,994	5,665,859
Other .. .. .	828,463	955,485	785,995	866,862	1,098,991
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>52,773,199</b>	<b>57,500,004</b>	<b>60,573,937</b>	<b>67,184,234</b>	<b>71,964,459</b>
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4,505,017	4,000,000	4,550,000	5,100,000	7,685,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development roads .. .. .	909,718	272,387	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority roads <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	2,988,123	2,942,754	3,443,231	3,594,362	3,992,250
Traffic engineering <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	1,500,000	1,510,000	1,685,956	1,578,386	1,641,615
Urban roads <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	305,682	372,847	360,117	388,506	294,184
	1,952,000	2,700,000	4,643,334	8,567,721	..
<b>All receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>64,933,739</b>	<b>69,297,992</b>	<b>75,256,575</b>	<b>86,413,209</b>	<b>85,577,508</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared roads: Construction <sup>5</sup> ..	29,350,599	32,426,280	30,932,142	33,406,750	42,942,473
Maintenance .. .. .	8,310,128	9,094,864	8,929,022	10,149,914	10,910,545
Other roads .. .. .	46,299	82,532	106,339	215,909	61,143
Buildings .. .. .	265,910	250,088	355,326	511,105	295,979
Interest and redemption .. .. .	697,186	1,291,711	1,210,509	1,160,962	953,534
Purchase of plant .. .. .	1,170,521	1,423,828	1,749,295	1,898,563	1,062,815
Maintenance of plant .. .. .	1,930,177	1,982,193	1,955,679	2,086,213	1,988,808
Administrative <sup>6</sup> .. .. .	8,255,279	9,673,948	10,396,178	11,924,873	13,081,497
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,026,099</b>	<b>56,225,444</b>	<b>55,634,490</b>	<b>61,354,289</b>	<b>71,296,794</b>
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads .. .. .	4,502,074	3,745,374	4,715,245	5,064,421	7,814,757
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development roads .. .. .	909,718	272,387	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. roads Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	2,988,123	2,942,754	3,383,231	3,654,362	3,992,250
Traffic engineering .. .. .	1,500,000	1,510,000	1,639,067	1,625,275	1,641,615
Urban roads <sup>5</sup> .. .. .	185,637	379,862	343,232	445,566	349,346
	732,237	3,812,292	5,679,949	8,622,235	..
<b>All expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>60,843,888</b>	<b>68,888,113</b>	<b>71,395,214</b>	<b>80,766,148</b>	<b>85,094,762</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Commonwealth grants of \$2,252,508 in 1966-67, \$4,000,000 in 1967-68, \$4,550,000 in 1968-69, \$5,100,000 in 1969-70, and \$7,685,000 in 1970-71. <sup>2</sup> That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. <sup>3</sup> See page 315. <sup>4</sup> Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. <sup>5</sup> In 1970-71, expenditure on expressways and freeways was met from Main Roads Fund and not from Urban Roads Fund as previously. <sup>6</sup> Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

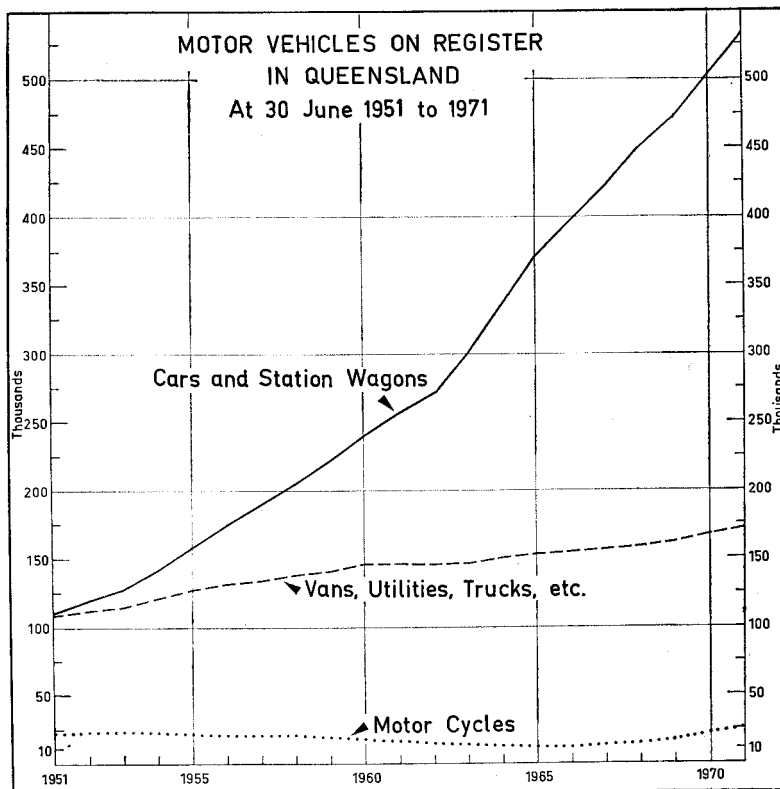
## 6 ROAD TRANSPORT

*Motor Vehicles*—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licences, etc. collected each year are shown below for the 10 years to 1971.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>

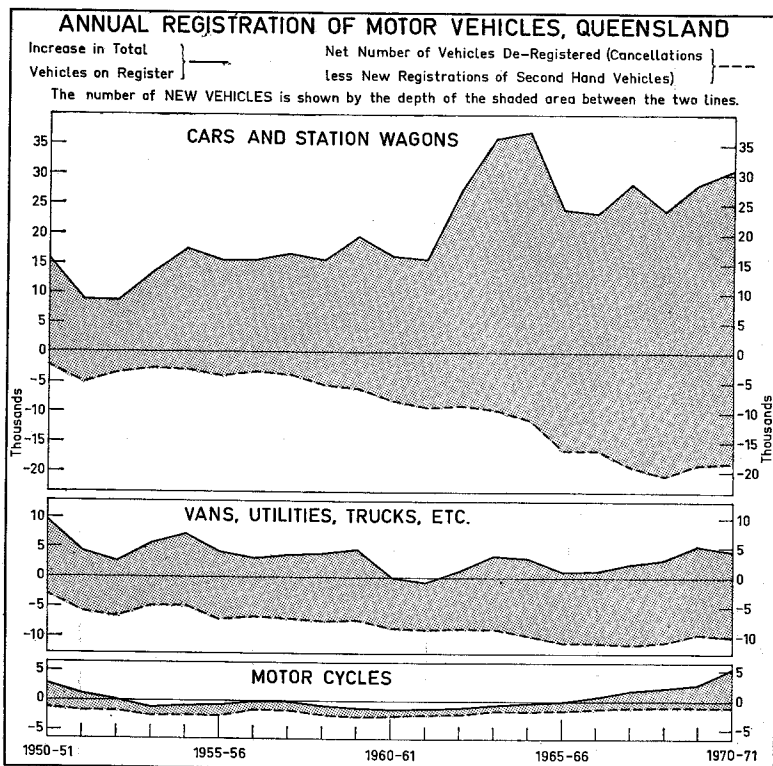
At 30 June	Cars and station wagons <sup>2</sup>	Buses	Trucks and lorries	Utilities and panel vans	Motor cycles	All motor vehicles	Revenue collected <sup>3</sup> r
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1962 ..	271,815	1,753	39,774	103,764	14,639	431,745	17,110,384
1963 ..	298,784	1,898	41,290	103,582	13,451	459,005	18,797,466
1964 ..	334,850	2,188	43,985	104,153	12,713	497,889	21,878,930
1965 ..	371,220	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,888,562
1966 ..	396,640	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,325,801
1967 ..	420,401	2,763	52,063	101,719	13,096	590,042	30,519,269
1968 ..	449,106	2,909	55,112	100,720	14,855	622,702	35,228,447
1969 ..	473,189	3,311	58,330	100,025	17,163	652,018	37,650,453
1970 ..	501,709	3,373	62,669	100,891	20,033	688,675	40,165,613
1971 ..	532,644 <sup>4</sup>	3,367	66,488	101,679	25,172	729,350	41,891,724

<sup>1</sup> Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. <sup>2</sup> Including ambulances.  
<sup>3</sup> During year ended at the date shown. <sup>4</sup> Including 2,154 licensed as taxicabs.  
 r Revised since last issue.



During 1970-71, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars and station wagons, 49,793; trucks and lorries, 6,398; utilities and panel vans, 8,087; motor cycles, 6,200; and buses, 165.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1970-71 have been as follows: 1966-67, 54,390; 1967-68, 64,240; 1968-69, 61,969; 1969-70, 66,445; and 1970-71, 70,643.



The numbers of motor vehicles on the register in the various Australian States and Territories in each of the five years to 1969-70 are shown in the next table.

**MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA**

State or Territory	Motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> registered at 30 June					Revenue 1969-70 <sup>3</sup>
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales ..	1,369,038	1,437,301	1,527,404	1,609,242	1,709,988	81,626
Victoria .. .. .	1,092,980	1,136,548	1,193,536	1,254,638	1,321,516	72,139
Queensland .. ..	564,542	590,042	622,702	652,018	688,675	39,707
South Australia ..	395,427	413,117	426,806	450,354	470,965	20,691
Western Australia ..	313,016	337,061	365,747	395,782	430,369	22,179
Tasmania .. .. .	129,223	135,126	142,866	150,899	156,909	6,689
Northern Territory ..	15,549	17,046	20,115	22,678	25,354	586
A. C. Territory .. .	36,038	40,391	45,570	50,623	57,133	911
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,915,813</b>	<b>4,106,632</b>	<b>4,344,746</b>	<b>4,586,234</b>	<b>4,860,909</b>	<b>244,528</b>

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>3</sup> Net collections.

At 30 June 1970 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: New South Wales, 374; Victoria, 384; Queensland, 383; South Australia, 404; Western Australia, 439; Tasmania, 400; Northern Territory, 355; and Australian Capital Territory, 429. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1965, the number for Queensland was 326.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Act of 1960*. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

*Fees Payable*—Annual registration fees are based on a rate per unit, the number of units being determined by the addition of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 are as follows: vehicle less than two tons, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tons or more but less than three tons, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tons or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tons or more but the load capacity is four tons or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per cwt or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2.00 per year.

From 1 January 1967 a stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

Registration number plate fees are as follows: motor vehicles \$1 and cycles \$0.80 per pair; trailers \$0.75 and tractors \$0.65 for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of \$2 per annum. Of this fee, \$1.60 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund (see page 312) for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Actual annual registration fees paid during 1970-71 on motor cars ranged from \$9.75 to \$92.15. On trucks and utilities, the fees ranged from \$14.30 to over \$38 for a truck with a capacity of one ton, and up to \$159.90 for five-ton trucks. Motor cycles were charged \$4.50, or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1970-71 were as follows: cars, \$31.09; utilities, \$29.99; trucks, \$101.71; buses, \$84.01.

*Drivers*—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1971*, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period. Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, the driver may be called upon to show cause why his licence should not be suspended or cancelled. A provisional licence is automatically cancelled if the holder accumulates four demerit points, and that person cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, he will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1971*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 January 1967 the owners of all vehicles have been required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$0.30 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

*Licensing of Road Transport*—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by licence, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle. Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable is 3c a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-mile; the maximum payable is 1c per passenger-mile or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of a line from Morven due north to the Tropic of Capricorn in South Queensland and west of a line from Jericho to Prairie to Cape Melville in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1971, 16,444 such vehicles were licensed.

*The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958*, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than four tons at the rate of  $\frac{5}{16}$ c per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1969-70 amounted to \$4,754,186, and in 1970-71 to \$4,689,022, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

## 7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

*Summary for Ten Years*—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the 10 years to 1970-71.

Accidents included in these tables are those reported to the Police under the legal requirement that all accidents occurring on a public road and causing human death or injury, or property damage valued at more than \$100, shall be so reported. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$50 until April 1969 when it was raised to \$100. Injury statistics are of persons seriously injured, i.e. requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed showed a marked increase in 1970-71 after a levelling off in 1969-70. The increase in the number of persons seriously injured was unusually high in 1970-71 compared with increases over past years. When related to vehicles registered and the State's population, the death rates have remained fairly constant during recent years, but the injury rates, although having shown a downward trend since 1965-66, increased again in 1970-71.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Per 1,000 vehicles <sup>1</sup>		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured
1961-62 ..	424,724	341	8,137	0.8	19.1	2.2	52.9
1962-63 ..	446,771	420	8,779	0.9	19.6	2.7	56.2
1963-64 ..	480,803	441	10,089	0.9	21.0	2.8	63.3
1964-65 ..	520,434	461	10,343	0.9	19.9	2.8	63.6
1965-66 ..	553,118	475	10,099	0.9	18.3	2.9	60.8
1966-67 ..	579,211	481	9,801	0.8	16.9	2.8	58.1
1967-68 ..	607,551	476	10,015	0.8	16.5	2.8	58.3
1968-69 ..	638,214	525	10,252	0.8	16.1	3.0	58.5
1969-70 ..	673,570	527	10,350	0.8	15.4	3.0	58.0
1970-71 ..	711,024	580	11,440	0.8	16.1	3.2	63.2

<sup>1</sup> Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or seriously injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Persons killed or seriously injured									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Casualty <sup>2</sup>	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others <sup>3</sup>	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152
1964-65 ..	28,073	7,205	95	930	180	3,892	22	583	16	554	148	4,384
1965-66 ..	29,885	7,037	114	898	175	3,985	19	460	17	506	150	4,250
1966-67 ..	29,961	6,909	113	865	189	3,898	18	489	18	459	143	4,090
1967-68 ..	31,397	7,125	86	946	200	3,923	14	532	16	494	160	4,120
1968-69 ..	30,507 <sup>1</sup>	7,212	82	968	220	4,029	16	655	16	472	191	4,128
1969-70 ..	28,113	7,501	121	861	218	4,290	17	705	15	440	156	4,054
1970-71 ..	31,168	8,194	102	956	240	4,580	31	897	16	452	191	4,555

<sup>1</sup> Refer to preceding text regarding requirements for reporting of accidents.  
<sup>2</sup> Accidents causing human death or serious injury. <sup>3</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

*Types of Accidents*—The next tables show total and casualty accidents reported, the number of persons killed or seriously injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.



## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons seriously injured	
	Total	Casualty <sup>1</sup>	Brisbane Stat. Divn <sup>2</sup>	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn <sup>2</sup>	Total Queensland
<b>Pedestrian and</b>						
Car .. .. .	814	740	53	87	463	688
Van or utility .. .. .	115	106	5	16	47	99
Truck etc. .. .. .	30	27	4	8	14	20
Motor cycle .. .. .	21	20	2	4	16	26
Pedal cycle .. .. .	13	9	..	..	4	9
Bus etc. .. .. .	35	26	2	2	22	25
Other .. .. .	7	7	1	3	1	4
<b>Car and</b>						
Car .. .. .	11,683	1,735	23	88	1,411	3,019
Van or utility .. .. .	2,907	447	9	37	305	744
Truck etc. .. .. .	1,402	260	13	33	164	383
Motor cycle .. .. .	521	377	3	11	225	420
Pedal cycle .. .. .	335	289	2	8	115	292
Bus etc. .. .. .	242	34	2	3	39	55
Other .. .. .	707	107	..	3	26	149
<b>Van or utility and</b>						
Van or utility .. .. .	279	43	4	7	19	67
Truck etc. .. .. .	249	56	3	8	17	64
Motor cycle .. .. .	86	65	3	3	43	75
Pedal cycle .. .. .	55	42	1	2	13	40
Bus etc. .. .. .	35	5	..	..	4	5
Other .. .. .	137	19	..	4	3	27
<b>Truck etc. and</b>						
Truck etc. .. .. .	121	19	..	3	5	27
Motor cycle .. .. .	30	24	..	2	12	23
Pedal cycle .. .. .	16	16	1	2	7	15
Bus etc. .. .. .	23	3	..	..	4	6
Other .. .. .	66	8	..	2	1	8
<b>Motor cycle and</b>						
Motor cycle .. .. .	12	10	..	..	4	17
Pedal cycle .. .. .	11	11	..	..	3	15
Bus etc. .. .. .	5	4	..	..	4	5
Other .. .. .	30	28	..	..	9	29
<b>Pedal cycle and</b>						
Pedal cycle .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	2
Bus etc. .. .. .	8	8	..	1	5	7
Other .. .. .	2	2	..	..	1	2
<b>Bus etc. and</b>						
Bus etc. .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Other vehicle and</b>						
Other .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	2
<b>Moving vehicle and obstruction<sup>3</sup></b>						
Car .. .. .	1,278	241	2	8	170	319
Van or utility .. .. .	198	38	1	2	13	45
Truck etc. .. .. .	132	17	1	1	6	17
Motor cycle .. .. .	28	22	1	1	16	23
Pedal cycle .. .. .	17	14	..	..	7	15
Bus etc. .. .. .	30	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	13	4	..	2	..	3
<b>Other types (sole vehicle etc.)</b>						
Car .. .. .	4,751	1,822	26	118	665	2,622
Van or utility .. .. .	892	366	4	29	70	484
Truck etc. .. .. .	435	130	2	14	17	135
Motor cycle .. .. .	199	184	1	3	74	207
Pedal cycle .. .. .	72	71	1	2	37	73
Bus etc. .. .. .	32	20	..	2	17	23
Other .. .. .	27	22	2	8	5	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>28,113</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>10,350</b>

<sup>1</sup> Accidents causing human death or serious injury. <sup>2</sup> Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. <sup>3</sup> Including stationary vehicle.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons seriously injured	
	Total	Casualty <sup>1</sup>	Brisbane Stat. Divn <sup>2</sup>	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn <sup>2</sup>	Total Queensland
<b>Pedestrian and</b>						
Car .. .. .	880	772	43	77	467	740
Van or utility .. .. .	109	96	10	13	53	89
Truck etc. .. .. .	56	48	2	6	34	45
Motor cycle .. .. .	57	49	..	1	35	65
Pedal cycle .. .. .	12	10	..	..	5	12
Bus etc. .. .. .	29	20	1	1	16	20
Other .. .. .	4	4	1	2	2	2
<b>Car and</b>						
Car .. .. .	12,990	1,976	27	84	1,828	3,398
Van or utility .. .. .	3,646	547	12	37	330	938
Truck etc. .. .. .	1,599	306	14	35	181	452
Motor cycle .. .. .	790	538	6	13	322	607
Pedal cycle .. .. .	369	303	4	14	110	299
Bus etc. .. .. .	305	49	1	1	51	80
Other .. .. .	698	86	..	5	11	118
<b>Van or utility and</b>						
Van or utility .. .. .	257	44	..	4	13	81
Truck etc. .. .. .	268	57	1	4	29	72
Motor cycle .. .. .	100	74	2	6	39	74
Pedal cycle .. .. .	60	54	..	1	17	54
Bus etc. .. .. .	48	3	..	..	3	3
Other .. .. .	159	21	..	4	6	23
<b>Truck etc. and</b>						
Truck etc. .. .. .	125	16	..	2	8	27
Motor cycle .. .. .	28	18	2	5	7	15
Pedal cycle .. .. .	16	14	..	..	5	14
Bus etc. .. .. .	39	6	..	1	5	22
Other .. .. .	70	14	1	3	1	15
<b>Motor cycle and</b>						
Motor cycle .. .. .	15	14	..	..	4	21
Pedal cycle .. .. .	11	8	..	..	5	9
Bus etc. .. .. .	4	2	..	..	2	2
Other .. .. .	39	33	..	1	15	34
<b>Pedal cycle and</b>						
Pedal cycle .. .. .	7	6	..	..	3	7
Bus etc. .. .. .	7	6	..	..	4	7
Other .. .. .	5	5	1	1	..	4
<b>Bus etc. and</b>						
Bus etc. .. .. .	4	1	..	..	6	6
Other .. .. .	6	1	..	..	..	4
<b>Other vehicle and</b>						
Other .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Moving vehicle and obstruction<sup>3</sup></b>						
Car .. .. .	1,275	252	3	9	186	341
Van or utility .. .. .	201	42	2	2	24	50
Truck etc. .. .. .	135	10	..	..	5	13
Motor cycle .. .. .	36	28	1	2	21	31
Pedal cycle .. .. .	18	17	..	..	12	19
Bus etc. .. .. .	11	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	5	1	..	..	1	1
<b>Other types (sole vehicle etc.)</b>						
Car .. .. .	4,879	1,854	45	175	732	2,645
Van or utility .. .. .	908	341	2	30	65	454
Truck etc. .. .. .	502	131	1	18	20	129
Motor cycle .. .. .	259	229	3	9	89	250
Pedal cycle .. .. .	58	55	..	..	28	59
Bus etc. .. .. .	45	20	3	10	40	80
Other .. .. .	23	13	1	4	2	9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,168</b>	<b>8,194</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>11,440</b>

<sup>1</sup> Accidents causing human death or serious injury. <sup>2</sup> Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. <sup>3</sup> Including stationary vehicle.

*Day and Time of Occurrence*—In 1970-71, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 117 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 107, and days before and after public holidays with 100. Public holidays averaged 86, Sundays 83, and other week days were lowest with 71.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.8 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.7 per cent between 6 and 8 p.m.

*Ages of Persons Killed or Seriously Injured*—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or seriously injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 was twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four times the rate for most other adult groups.

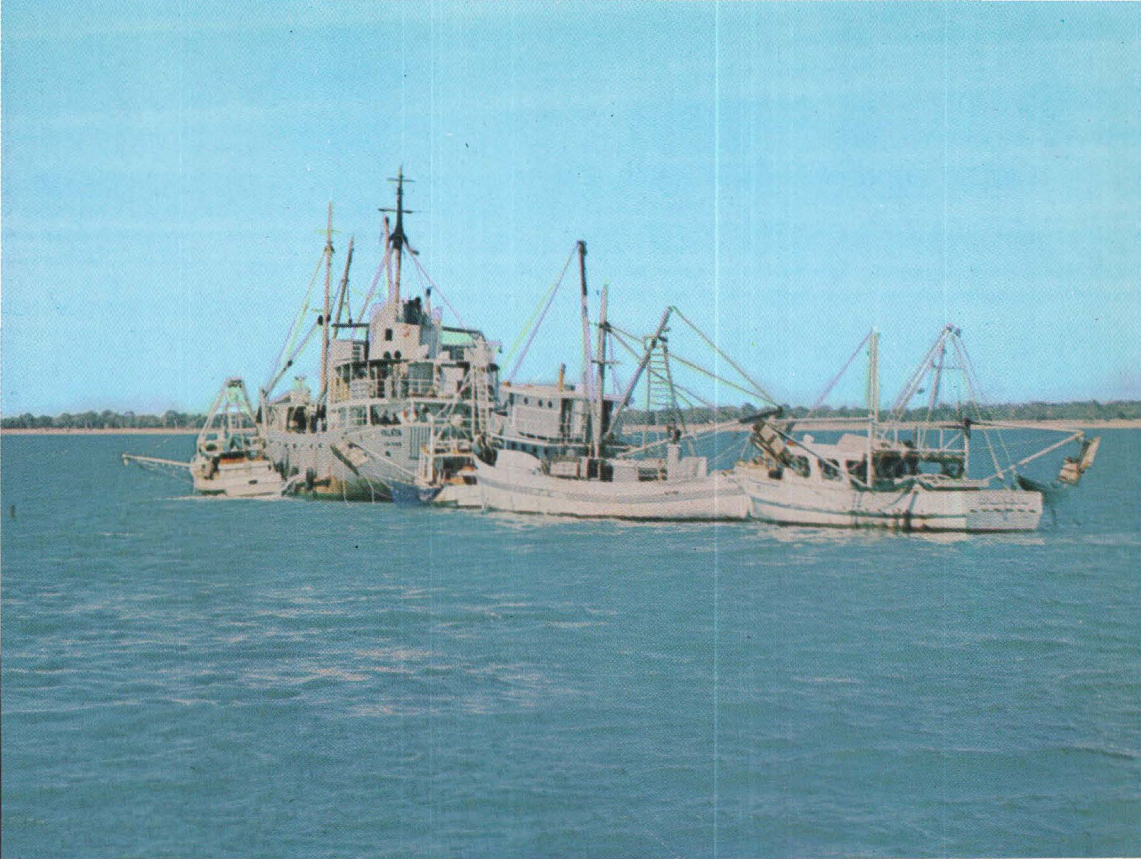
AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
1969-70								
Under 5 .. ..	72	..	..	..	245	..	317	18.2
5-6 .. ..	72	..	..	3	90	..	165	23.2
7-16 .. ..	188	25	10	322	794	2	1,341	38.3
17-20 .. ..	66	1,099	333	26	1,076	2	2,602	201.6
21-29 .. ..	85	1,324	211	10	711	..	2,341	95.8
30-39 .. ..	64	690	68	12	294	..	1,128	55.8
40-49 .. ..	95	532	46	17	331	..	1,021	49.0
50-59 .. ..	126	431	28	31	297	4	917	51.7
60 and over ..	202	334	13	30	300	..	879	38.4
Not stated ..	12	73	13	4	64	..	166	..
Total ..	982	4,508	722	455	4,202	8	10,877	60.9
1970-71								
Under 5 .. ..	87	..	..	1	257	..	345	19.6
5-6 .. ..	77	..	..	9	98	..	184	25.6
7-16 .. ..	218	24	10	332	985	5	1,574	44.3
17-20 .. ..	70	1,095	502	29	1,169	2	2,867	219.2
21-29 .. ..	97	1,441	232	9	828	..	2,607	105.3
30-39 .. ..	75	730	85	12	298	..	1,200	58.6
40-49 .. ..	103	610	35	22	365	2	1,137	53.9
50-59 .. ..	117	439	24	26	314	1	921	51.2
60 and over ..	194	342	18	23	338	1	916	39.5
Not stated ..	20	139	22	5	83	..	269	..
Total ..	1,058	4,820	928	468	4,735	11	12,020	66.5

<sup>1</sup> Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

*Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates*—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties during the five years to 1970-71.

In 1970-71 persons under 21 years of age represented 41.3 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, compared with 40.7 per cent in 1966-67 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 21.7 per cent for 1970-71, an increase of 1.2 per cent during the same period, while most higher age groups recorded decreased proportions.

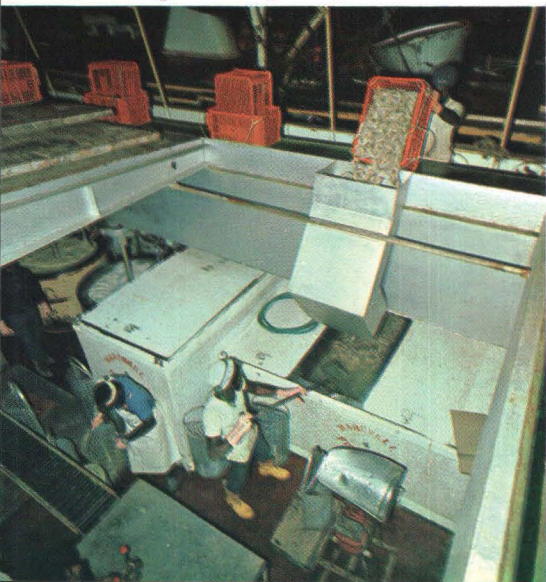


A fleet of prawn trawlers around their mother ship

### PRAWNS—Chapter 11

Photos: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

Transferring the catch to the mother ship for refrigeration



Processing of prawns as prawn cutlets





MINING  
Chapter 11

Bauxite, Weipa



Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau



TRANSPORT  
Chapter 14

Torres Strait  
Pilot

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated	
<b>PEDESTRIANS</b>											
1966-67	9.0	7.5	19.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	9.5	20.0	3.1	100.0
1967-68	7.7	7.2	21.4	8.1	7.3	5.3	8.1	13.2	20.1	1.6	100.0
1968-69	7.6	7.9	21.2	7.0	7.0	7.6	10.0	10.6	18.8	2.3	100.0
1969-70	7.3	7.3	19.2	6.7	8.7	6.5	9.7	12.8	20.6	1.2	100.0
1970-71	8.2	7.3	20.6	6.6	9.2	7.1	9.7	11.1	18.3	1.9	100.0
<b>MOTOR DRIVERS</b>											
1966-67	..	..	0.4	23.1	29.7	17.0	12.3	8.9	6.5	2.1	100.0
1967-68	..	..	0.6	24.8	29.2	15.5	13.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	100.0
1968-69	..	..	0.4	24.5	29.4	15.7	12.6	9.0	6.9	1.5	100.0
1969-70	..	..	0.5	24.4	29.4	15.3	11.8	9.6	7.4	1.6	100.0
1970-71	..	..	0.5	22.7	29.9	15.1	12.7	9.1	7.1	2.9	100.0
<b>MOTOR CYCLISTS</b>											
1966-67	..	..	1.9	52.3	21.9	9.3	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	100.0
1967-68	..	..	1.3	43.4	30.6	9.8	7.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	100.0
1968-69	..	..	1.0	50.7	25.5	7.3	7.7	4.2	2.7	0.9	100.0
1969-70	..	..	1.4	46.1	29.2	9.4	6.4	3.9	1.8	1.8	100.0
1970-71	..	..	1.1	54.1	25.0	9.1	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	100.0
<b>PEDAL CYCLISTS</b>											
1966-67	..	0.8	62.1	7.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	7.0	9.4	1.0	100.0
1967-68	..	0.6	67.3	6.1	2.9	2.9	4.3	7.1	8.2	0.6	100.0
1968-69	..	1.4	63.3	6.4	3.9	2.9	6.1	6.4	9.2	0.4	100.0
1969-70	..	0.7	70.8	5.7	2.2	2.6	3.7	6.8	6.6	0.9	100.0
1970-71	0.2	1.9	70.9	6.2	1.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	1.1	100.0
<b>OTHERS<sup>2</sup></b>											
1966-67	6.2	2.3	17.5	25.8	16.5	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.9	2.5	100.0
1967-68	6.4	2.1	18.4	25.1	17.2	6.9	8.1	6.7	7.3	1.8	100.0
1968-69	6.2	2.6	20.4	24.4	17.6	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	1.8	100.0
1969-70	5.8	2.1	18.9	25.6	16.9	7.0	7.9	7.2	7.1	1.5	100.0
1970-71	5.4	2.1	20.9	24.7	17.5	6.3	7.7	6.6	7.1	1.7	100.0
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>											
1966-67	3.4	1.7	12.2	23.4	20.5	11.2	9.7	7.6	7.9	2.4	100.0
1967-68	3.4	1.6	13.2	23.3	20.9	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.0	1.8	100.0
1968-69	3.2	1.9	13.3	23.6	21.1	10.3	9.6	7.7	7.7	1.6	100.0
1969-70	2.9	1.5	12.4	23.9	21.5	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.1	1.5	100.0
1970-71	2.9	1.5	13.1	23.8	21.7	10.0	9.5	7.7	7.6	2.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Human deaths or cases of serious injury. <sup>2</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

The proportion of casualties for motor cyclists under 21 years of age rose from 54.2 per cent in 1966-67 to 55.2 per cent in 1970-71, for pedal cyclists from 70.2 per cent to 79.2 per cent, and for passengers, etc. from

51.8 per cent to 53.1 per cent, but for pedestrians the proportion decreased from 43.5 per cent to 42.7 per cent, and for motor drivers from 23.5 per cent to 23.2 per cent.

For the year 1970-71 persons under 17 years comprised 36.1 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 18.3 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 45.0 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 79.1 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 70.9 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1970-71 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 25 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 143 of all other types of motor vehicles.

*Road Safety Council*—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

## 8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation: Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Brisbane.

In October 1957 Ansett Airlines, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Commonwealth Government. There is a network of intrastate services connecting major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular schedules of the international services of Qantas, B.O.A.C., Air New Zealand, and Air Nauru.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland. The map on page 324 shows the Queensland air routes at 30 June 1971.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1970 was 623. This total included 306 for private use. Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act of 1960*, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

Civil aviation details for Australia for the five years to 1969-70 are given in the next table. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for defence.

## CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Registered aircraft owners <sup>1</sup> .. No.	1,481	1,685	1,845	1,951	2,177
Registered aircraft <sup>1</sup> .. .. No.	2,605	2,970	3,356	3,559	3,729
Licensed pilots <sup>1</sup>					
Private .. .. . No.	6,372	7,838	9,292	10,218	11,225 <sup>2</sup>
Commercial .. .. . No.	1,897	2,298	2,734	3,357	3,599 <sup>2</sup>
Airline transport .. .. No.	1,629	1,657	1,713	1,696	1,737
Licensed ground engineers <sup>1</sup> .. No.	2,879	2,954	3,278	3,508	3,719
Aerodromes <sup>3</sup>					
Government .. .. . No.	110	107	107	108	104
Licensed <sup>4</sup> .. .. . No.	385	377	381	383	385
Flying boat bases <sup>5</sup> .. .. No.	13	13	13	13	10
Accidents					
Persons killed .. .. . No.	32	76	57	54	49
Persons injured .. .. . No.	28	27	29	22	41
<i>Internal services only</i>					
Hours flown .. .. . No.	261,535	255,510	240,801	244,606	251,582
Miles flown .. .. . '000	55,020	56,759	56,724	60,348	66,241
Paying passengers .. .. . '000	4,158	4,425	4,668	5,185	5,911
Paying passenger-miles .. .. . '000	1,831,360	1,972,469	2,125,314	2,401,783	2,802,717
Freight .. .. . short tons	76,079	82,056	85,063	89,947	100,100
Mails <sup>6</sup> .. .. . short tons	8,633	9,587	9,417	9,876	10,625

<sup>1</sup> At 30 June. <sup>2</sup> Including 15 private helicopter licences. <sup>3</sup> Including 390 senior commercial licences, 236 commercial helicopter licences, and 13 senior commercial helicopter licences. <sup>4</sup> Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. <sup>5</sup> Including alighting areas. <sup>6</sup> Gross weight of internal mails.

The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1969 and 1970 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS<sup>1</sup>

Airport	1969		1970	
	Passengers	Freight	Passengers	Freight
	No.	short tons	No.	short tons
Brisbane .. .. .	1,125,333 <sup>2</sup>	19,549	1,330,119 <sup>2</sup>	22,011
Bundaberg .. .. .	25,984	205	27,552	221
Cairns .. .. .	108,568	1,938	146,576	2,516
Charleville .. .. .	6,406	211	5,358	204
Coolangatta .. .. .	116,451	179	152,356	219
Gladstone .. .. .	19,164	181	23,070	200
Hayman Island .. .. .	12,015	26	7,801	15
Longreach .. .. .	6,648	159	5,172	158
Mackay .. .. .	93,598	1,051	105,638	1,212
Maryborough .. .. .	21,929	177	24,659	206
Mount Isa .. .. .	42,024	936	62,542	1,253
Proserpine .. .. .	20,938	81	11,267	51
Rockhampton .. .. .	77,312	1,314	87,436	1,423
Roma .. .. .	5,158	36	..	..
Thangool .. .. .	5,026	96	5,163	88
Thursday Island .. .. .	6,283	102	7,704	109
Townsville .. .. .	180,677	2,670	200,886	2,715
Weipa .. .. .	7,144	311	12,858	519

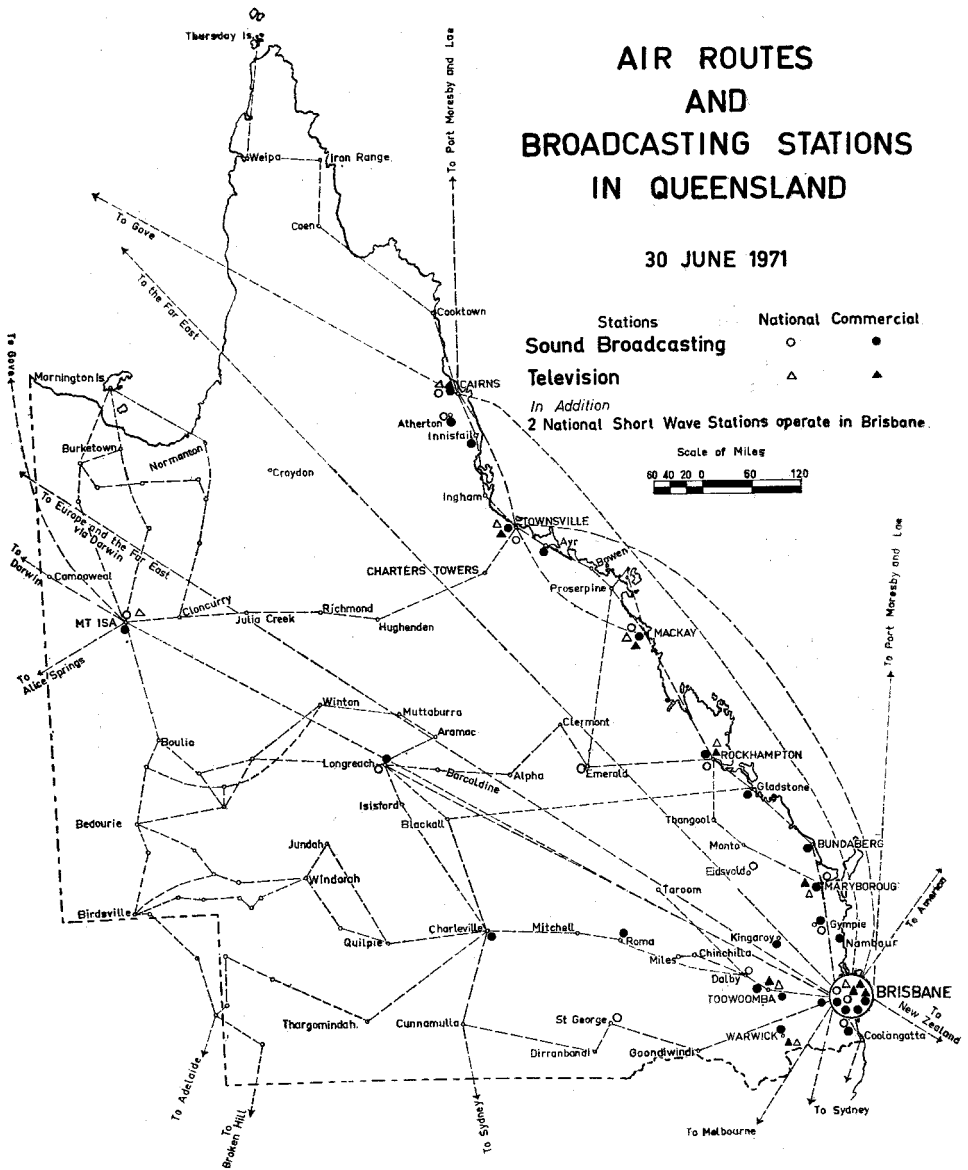
<sup>1</sup> Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. 43,240 passengers on international services in 1969 and 51,204 in 1970.

<sup>2</sup> Including



# AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1971



## 9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Forms of communication provided by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy, and radio and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August 1946 cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas

Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

The next table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department for 1970-71 for its Central Office and for each State.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State or Office	Revenue <sup>1</sup>				Total expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total <sup>2</sup>	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	75,223	7,205	203,945	296,246	304,380
Victoria .. .. .	51,138	4,846	142,270	204,754	198,447
Queensland .. .. .	22,868	2,136	65,214	94,353	108,317
South Australia <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	15,847	1,988	43,333	66,727	76,774
Western Australia .. .. .	13,577	1,944	37,631	55,970	72,356
Tasmania .. .. .	4,297	397	13,441	19,068	22,663
Central Office .. .. .	4,712	2,695	900	17,104	217,833
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>187,662</b>	<b>21,211</b>	<b>506,734</b>	<b>754,222</b>	<b>1,000,769</b>

<sup>1</sup> Collected in each State etc. <sup>2</sup> Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including other miscellaneous revenue. <sup>3</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>4</sup> Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland for selected years since 1870 is shown below. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	Letters and postcards <sup>1</sup>	Newspapers etc. <sup>2</sup>	Registered articles <sup>3</sup>	Parcels	Telegrams and cablegrams
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 .. .. .	1,438,007	767,398	.. <sup>4</sup>	n	81,483
1880 .. .. .	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. <sup>4</sup>	n	523,073
1890 .. .. .	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. <sup>4</sup>	n	1,197,620
1900 .. .. .	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. <sup>4</sup>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 .. .. .	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. <sup>4</sup>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 .. .. .	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 .. .. .	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 .. .. .	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51 .. .. .	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1960-61 .. .. .	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1968-69 .. .. .	296,008,000	33,869,000	1,498,900	2,674,500	4,638,025
1969-70 .. .. .	299,625,900	35,396,000	1,422,400	2,809,100	4,658,217
1970-71 .. .. .	306,343,200	34,942,100	1,488,200	2,927,300	4,379,553

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". <sup>2</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". <sup>3</sup> Other than registered parcels. <sup>4</sup> Included under other headings. n Not available.

Communications lodged at the 6,960 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1970-71 included 2,270,914,300 letters and postcards, 305,439,000 newspapers etc., 10,853,900 registered articles, and 23,122,300 parcels. Telegrams and cablegrams sent numbered 21,224,386.

The postal order and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1970-71 in the next table.

## POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>Postal orders</b>					
<b>Issued</b>					
Number .. ..	1,465,378	1,519,198	1,657,312	1,824,237	2,240,560
Value .. .. \$	2,044,206	2,740,608	3,442,981	3,993,345	6,422,237 <sup>1</sup>
Commission \$	68,095	79,667	95,400	107,026	160,492
<b>Paid</b>					
Number .. ..	1,757,919	1,725,865	1,892,640	2,055,579	2,305,642
Value .. .. \$	2,369,075	2,802,518	3,587,152	4,027,976	5,940,724 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Money orders</b>					
<b>Issued</b>					
Number .. ..	1,723,762	1,582,460	1,338,511	1,258,411	977,017
Value .. .. \$	60,453,852	64,225,379	29,198,598 <sup>2</sup>	24,752,765	22,371,492
Commission \$	307,179	351,475	365,813	366,683	411,895
<b>Paid</b>					
Number .. ..	1,543,090	1,429,908	1,182,605	1,125,702	887,069
Value .. .. \$	59,314,153	63,541,447	28,934,920 <sup>2</sup>	24,548,363	22,745,138

<sup>1</sup> Postal orders for \$9 and \$10 were introduced in October 1970.      <sup>2</sup> Large inter-Post Office payments by money order ceased in 1968-69.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the five years to 1970-71 is shown below. Revenue collected by the Telegraph and Telephone Branches from 1968-69 is not comparable with that for previous years due to a change in the method of classification of cash receipts. The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1970-71 was \$2,135,794, out of \$21,210,424 for all Australia. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1970-71 in Queensland was \$65,214,025, out of a total of \$506,734,122 for the operation of these services throughout Australia.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1970-71, was \$108,316,745.

## TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>Telegrams</b>					
<b>Sent within Australia</b>					
Number .. ..	4,518,231	4,510,266	4,455,882	4,464,866	4,221,825
Value .. .. \$	1,974,386 <sup>1</sup>	2,192,505 <sup>1</sup>	2,297,131	2,283,619	3,348,354
<b>Sent overseas</b>					
Number .. ..	159,061	172,014	182,143	193,351	157,728
Value .. .. \$	358,129 <sup>1</sup>	400,266 <sup>1</sup>	399,470	447,640	301,076
<b>Received from overseas</b> .. No.	160,819	n	n	n	n
<b>Telephones</b>					
New services .. .. No.	26,864	29,920	32,276	37,846	36,248
Telephone services <sup>2</sup> .. No.	275,674	290,346	307,110	328,772	347,537
Instruments connected <sup>2</sup> .. No.	377,456	397,621	422,744	451,615	474,985
Instruments per 100 population <sup>2</sup> .. .. No.	22.35	22.95	23.91	25.10	25.89
Revenue .. .. \$'000	37,372 <sup>1</sup>	42,348 <sup>1</sup>	50,203	56,032	65,214

<sup>1</sup> Not comparable with later years due to a change in the method of classification of cash receipts.      <sup>2</sup> At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.      n Not available.

## 10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licences are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The next table shows the number of licences to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1971.

RADIO LICENCES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Sound broadcasting stations					
National <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	18	18	18	18	18
Commercial .. .. .	22	25	25	25	26
Broadcast listeners' .. .. .	340,477	371,637	382,869	384,951	394,669
Coast <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	27	29	38	39	44
Amateur .. .. .	628	652	681	725	726
Other transmitting and receiving ..	13,852	15,733	17,756	20,761	23,414
Other receiving only .. .. .	88	89	142	146	137

<sup>1</sup> Broadcasting stations maintained by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. <sup>2</sup> Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Four of the 44 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1970-71. They were situated at Brisbane, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, and Townsville. These four stations are operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

*Sound and Television Broadcasting*—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, receiving its income from an annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees, which are paid into Consolidated Revenue. The Postmaster-General's Department establishes and operates the sound and television broadcasting stations, provides land lines, and performs other incidental services.

Commercial stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30 June 1971 there were 44 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 18 national stations: four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), Mount Isa, St George, Eidsvold, and Emerald.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. At 30 June 1971 there were 23 television stations, including four microwave repeater stations in Queensland. The television stations were located as follows: four in Brisbane, two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Warwick, and Mackay, and one in Mount Isa. Thirteen of these were national stations. The four microwave repeater stations were located in Cloncurry, Hughenden, Julia Creek, and Richmond.

Since 1 October 1971 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$8.00 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and \$4.25 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held by the licensee or any member of his family, at the address shown in the licence.

Licences are issued to age and other specified pensioners in these zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age, and schools. There were 394,669 licences current in Queensland at 30 June 1971. Amateur station licences cost \$6 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$19 per year. Licences are issued to pensioners at \$3 each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. At 30 June 1971, 399,947 television licences were current in Queensland.

Since 1 April 1965, combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued, the fee since 1 October 1971 being \$26.50 per year (\$4 to pensioners). There were 318,001 combined licences on issue in Queensland at 30 June 1971. (This figure is included in the separate licence numbers shown in the preceding paragraphs.)

#### SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1971

Particulars	New South Wales <sup>1</sup>	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound broadcasting</i>							
National stations							
Medium wave .. ..	21	5	16	13 <sup>2</sup>	14	4	73
Short wave .. ..	1	2	2	..	2	..	7
Commercial stations ..	38	20	26	10 <sup>2</sup>	14	8	116
Total stations .. ..	60	27	44	23 <sup>2</sup>	30	12	196
Listeners' licences ..	959,036	754,762	394,669	310,485 <sup>2</sup>	200,570	79,417	2,698,939
Licences per 1,000 population ..	202.6	215.9	216.5	246.8 <sup>2</sup>	195.3	203.6	212.0
<i>Television</i>							
National stations ..	14	8	13 <sup>3</sup>	4	7 <sup>4</sup>	2	48
Commercial stations ..	15	9	10	5	5	2	46
Total stations .. ..	29	17	23	9	12	4	94
Viewers' licences ..	1,042,724	806,077	399,947	303,252	209,882	83,286	2,845,168
Licences per 1,000 population ..	220.3	230.6	219.4	241.0	204.3	213.6	223.5

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.  
<sup>3</sup> Including four microwave repeater stations.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.  
<sup>4</sup> Including one microwave repeater station.

## • Chapter 15

# MARKETING

### 1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

*History*—Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, after various amendments, was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts, 1926 to 1966*, which are still the general enabling Acts for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts, 1920 to 1957*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, provided for the setting up of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

*Constitution*—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within 30 days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives, and, if necessary, an election is held.

The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board facilitates liaison with the Department of Primary Industries, and provides the board with advice on marketing and on the exercise of statutory powers.

*General Functions and Powers*—The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or overseas markets. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Methods of control vary to suit particular conditions and policies.

The boards do not necessarily handle the commodity, store it, or negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents, or, in some special cases, by the growers themselves acting as agents under permit for the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and accounts are audited by the

Auditor-General. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it.

The organised selling facilitates incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail etc., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

*Control and Production*—There are three commodities, sugar cane, wheat, and tobacco, where restrictions are placed on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the marketing board concerned. Details of the various arrangements are given in the appropriate sections of this chapter.

Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption has also been controlled. By means of a quota system, deliveries of peanuts for the edible market were regulated during the years 1960 to 1965 to restrain production. Details are given on page 356.

## 2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1972-73 season (see page 340). A plan to control the marketing of tobacco leaf came into operation as from 1 July 1965. For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing of the Commonwealth *Dairying Industry Act* 1952, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. Since 1962, price determinations have been in the hands of the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth

Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

In addition to the marketing of the products already mentioned, i.e. dairy produce, dried fruits, eggs, tobacco, and wheat, bodies have been set up under Commonwealth legislation to organise and assist in the overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool.

### 3 RAW SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are the Commonwealth *Sugar Agreement Act 1971*, incorporating an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, and *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1962 to 1966* which are Queensland legislation.

The Sugar Board and the Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards are the main government agencies responsible for overall control and are set up under the relevant Acts. Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association.

An important part of the industry is the research organisations dealing with cane and sugar matters. These organisations, which are supported principally by the industry itself, are the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations and the Sugar Research Institute. The emphasis on research has made an important contribution to the industry's efficiency and the acceptability of the Australian product on world markets.

*Control of Production*—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a sugar chemist, and an accountant.

The Central Board makes recommendations on mill peaks, grants assignments for cane growing, controls the transfer of assignments, controls analyses of cane for payment purposes, and acts as an arbitrator in disputes relating to the conditions of supply and payment for cane.

A Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of, and payments for, cane. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which, whether amended or not, ultimately becomes an award of the Central Board.

*Production Peaks*—There are 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland and the control of production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the annual quota of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 611,428 tons in terms of 94 net titre sugar. For the 10 years to 1971 the aggregates have been as follows:



1962 .. .. .	1,220,100 tons	1967 .. .. .	2,165,900 tons
1963 .. .. .	1,235,600 tons	1968 .. .. .	2,166,700 tons
1964 .. .. .	1,689,000 tons	1969 .. .. .	2,166,900 tons
1965 .. .. .	2,111,000 tons	1970 .. .. .	2,166,900 tons
1966 .. .. .	2,164,500 tons	1971 .. .. .	2,166,900 tons

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

*Assignments*—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land capable of producing his farm peak. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak. From 1966, the net harvestable area each season has been set at 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

Following a report by the Sugar Inquiry Committee in 1963 proposing the expansion of the sugar industry, the Board substantially increased the total assigned area and number of assignments. However in recent years this aspect of the industry has been relatively stable. At 30 June 1970 there were 7,967 assignments having an area of 745,847 acres, while at 30 June 1971 there were 7,791 assignments having an area of 744,180 acres.

*Control of Marketing*—The Sugar Board is constituted under *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Its members are appointed by the Queensland Government. The Board consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman-secretary, and two other members, one of whom is a cane grower and the other engaged in raw sugar milling. Subject to the direction and approval of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Board's functions are to make investigations, negotiations, and recommendations regarding the delivery, payment for, and the refining, treatment, preparation, manufacture, sale, and disposal of raw sugar acquired by the Queensland Government or purchased from New South Wales.

In accordance with the abovementioned Act, ownership of all sugar produced in Queensland is vested in the Queensland Government. The Government also purchases the New South Wales output, and all the sugar is pooled for marketing. Each season the quantity of sugar required to fill available markets is determined by the Sugar Board, under a Proclamation issued by the State Government. The Government contracts with the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd (C.S.R.) and Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd to act as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. C.S.R. also handles, as agent, the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic requirements and the selling, sea transport, and financing of sugar for overseas markets.

Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments covering the sugar industry have been in force since 1923. The *Sugar Agreement Act 1971* approved the 1969 Sugar Agreement which extends to 30 June 1974. The Act provided for the continuation of an embargo on sugar imports. A schedule to the Act, the 1969 Agreement between the Governments, fixed the maximum wholesale price of refined sugar in Australian capital cities, which was \$206.72 per ton from 1 July 1969. The 1969 Agreement also provided for the acquisition or purchase by the Queensland Government of sugar produced in Australia, and for the control of production.

*Sugar Pools*—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each individual mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which covers Australian

home consumption requirements ("first quota"), and the quantity within mill peaks sold on export markets ("second quota").

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. It is paid for at a price based on the world market price. "Fourth quota" sugar, which is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board, receives only a nominal price, customarily \$1 per ton.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the two years to 1970 are set out in the next table. The table does not include small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills (740 tons in the 1970 season).

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1969 AND 1970 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales <sup>1</sup>	Average price per ton <sup>2</sup>
	tons	tons	tons	\$'000	\$
1969 SEASON					
<b>No. 1 Pool</b>					
Home consumption .. ..	618,958	43,029	661,987	94,730	143.10
Surplus for export .. ..	1,339,322	54,692	1,394,014	114,867	82.40
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,958,280</b>	<b>97,721</b>	<b>2,056,001</b>	<b>209,597</b>	<b>101.94<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)</b>					
Third Quota .. ..	122,030	..	122,030	7,682	62.95
Other .. ..	89	..	89	.. <sup>3</sup>	1.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>122,119</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>122,119</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>62.90</b>
Total pooled sugar .. ..	2,080,399	97,721	2,178,120	217,279	99.76
Total for export <sup>4</sup> .. ..	1,461,441	54,692	1,516,133	122,549	80.83
1970 SEASON					
<b>No. 1 Pool</b>					
Home consumption .. ..	641,944	44,627	686,571	96,326	140.30 <sup>5</sup>
Surplus for export .. ..	1,512,042	89,773	1,601,815	142,802	89.15 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,153,986</b>	<b>134,400</b>	<b>2,288,386</b>	<b>239,128</b>	<b>104.50<sup>5</sup></b>
<b>No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)</b>					
Third Quota .. ..	183,119	12,256	195,375	15,063	77.10
Other .. ..	141	..	141	.. <sup>3</sup>	1.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>183,260</b>	<b>12,256</b>	<b>195,516</b>	<b>15,063</b>	<b>77.05</b>
Total pooled sugar .. ..	2,337,246	146,656	2,483,902	254,191	102.34
Total for export <sup>4</sup> .. ..	1,695,302	102,029	1,797,331	157,865	87.83

<sup>1</sup> Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry). <sup>2</sup> Prices for Queensland sugar only were \$101.59 per ton in 1969 and \$104.39 per ton in 1970. <sup>3</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>4</sup> Including stocks established under the International Sugar Agreement. <sup>5</sup> After deduction of approximately \$1.32 per ton 94 net titre as first repayments of the amounts lent by the Commonwealth to the Queensland Government to support the No. 1 Pool prices in the 1966 and 1967 seasons.

*Sugar Exports*—Nearly all Australian sugar exports are of raw sugar. A small amount is exported as refined sugar to islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Raw sugar is exported at two different polarisations, depending upon the requirements of particular markets; these polarisations correspond approximately to 94 net titre sugar, and 97 net titre sugar. The tonnages referred to in the next table are actual tonnages irrespective of net titre, and refer to Australia's exports of raw sugar from the commencement of the current International Sugar Agreement.

#### AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS

Year	British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota	United States Sugar Act quota	International Sugar Agreement quota and quota exempt sugar	Total exports
	tons	tons	tons	tons
1969 .. ..	335,000	164,482	935,371	1,434,853
1970 .. ..	335,000	178,932	1,109,576 <sup>1</sup>	1,623,508 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including the raw sugar equivalent of cane invert exports.

As is indicated by the above table, Australia's sugar exports fall into three categories: exports to the United Kingdom against Australia's negotiated price quota under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; exports to the United States against quota under the United States Sugar Act; and exports to the world free market against quota in effect under the International Sugar Agreement. There are also some exports of sugar for use other than human consumption as food, e.g. for animal feed. These exports are not charged against any quotas, but are included above with free market exports.

*British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement*—A short note on the history of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is given in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. Australia's negotiated price quota to the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 335,000 tons for 1971, and the negotiated price remained unchanged at £stg43.50 per ton f.o.b.

In November 1968, it was agreed that the Agreement would be of indefinite duration, with reviews every third year. The first triennial review under this arrangement took place at the end of 1971, and the negotiated price for the three years 1972 to 1974 was increased to £stg50. The duration of the Agreement became subject to the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community, and provision was made for the continuation of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement to the end of 1974. However, after that time, although assurances have been given to the developing countries by the United Kingdom under the Agreement, no similar provision has been made for Australia.

*Exports to the United States*—Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. Under the current United States Sugar Act, which was renewed in 1971 for the period 1972 to 1974, Australia has a quota expressed as a percentage of United States foreign requirements; the resulting quota attracts the full United States domestic sugar price, less a small import duty.

Adjustments in the United States domestic consumption requirements, or deficits declared by some other suppliers to the United States, can lead

to increases in the Australian quota throughout the year. The final Australian quota for 1970 was 206,270 short tons raw value (s.t.r.v.), while the initial quota for 1971 was 194,965 s.t.r.v. Increases in the United States' consumption requirements for 1971, and an adjustment to Hawaii's quota, increased the Australian 1971 quota to the 203,785 s.t.r.v. level by the end of July.

*International Sugar Agreement*—The present International Sugar Agreement (I.S.A.) entered into effect on 1 January 1969. Details of the more important features of the Agreement are given in the 1969 edition of the *Year Book*, pages 340-1.

Initial export quotas for each calendar year are set by the International Sugar Council, during the preceding November, as a percentage of the basic export tonnage (b.e.t.) set out in the Agreement for each exporting country, in accordance with estimates of the supply and demand position for the coming year and the ruling world market price. This percentage may be adjusted during the year to take account of fluctuations in the free market price, either in accordance with automatic provisions in the Agreement, or as a result of decisions by the International Sugar Council. Countries unable to meet their quotas are required to declare shortfalls which may be redistributed, depending on market conditions, to those countries with available sugar. Such reallocations increase the quotas of those countries able to accept the shortfall redistributions. For 1969, quotas were set at 90 per cent of b.e.t. and remained unchanged throughout the year. The free market price for that year averaged U.S.3.20 cents per lb, approximately 70 per cent above the average for the preceding three years.

Quotas for 1970 were also initially set at 90 per cent of b.e.t. However, after a partial reallocation of shortfalls declared by other countries, Australia's final quota for 1970 reached 1,079,466 metric tons raw value (m.t.r.v.), or 98.1 per cent of Australia's basic export tonnage of 1,100,000 m.t.r.v. For 1970 the annual price average was U.S. 3.68 cents per lb.

Quotas for 1971 were set initially at 95 per cent of b.e.t. However increases in the free market price of raw sugar to over U.S. 4.50 cents per lb in February 1971 automatically brought about an increase of quotas to 110 per cent of b.e.t., and required the automatic redistribution of any shortfalls declared. A decline in the I.S.A. price below U.S. 4.50 cents per lb during May automatically reduced individual quotas in effect by 5 per cent of basic export tonnage.

The largest market for Australia's exports against I.S.A. quota, i.e. free market outlet, is Japan. Japan has been an important market for Australian sugar since 1963-64 and has become the largest customer in terms of volume. In 1970, 556,665 tons of raw sugar were exported to Japan. The next largest free market outlet for Australia is Canada, to which 275,058 tons were exported in 1970. Other important outlets are New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, and there are also significant exports to Britain over and above the negotiated price quota.

*Bulk Handling*—Between 1957 and 1964 bulk handling facilities were progressively constructed at Mackay, Ingham (Lucinda Point), Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns. The Sugar Board maintains and operates these installations on behalf of the sugar industry. Storage capacity at the six ports is 1,300,000 tons and total expenditure on bulk handling facilities amounted to \$42m. Extensions now being constructed at Cairns and Mourilyan will add another 150,000 tons of storage capacity.

*Sterling Devaluation Compensation*—The background to sterling devaluation and its effect on Australian sugar exports is covered in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. Devaluation compensation payments to the sugar industry by the Commonwealth Government amounted to approximately \$0.5m, and \$6.0m for the 1967 and 1968 seasons' exports, respectively, on account of sales under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as well as free market sales to Britain. Amounts of approximately \$5.5m and \$5.4m have been included in the accounts of the Sugar Board for the 1969 and 1970 seasons as compensation to cover losses on exports of negotiated price quota sugar to the United Kingdom, and erosion of preference on exports to the United Kingdom and New Zealand markets.

*Sugar Statistics*—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 10. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board in the 10 years to 1970, and earlier selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion exported	"Excess" sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of exports
	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons		'000 tons	%
1923 .. .. .	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925 .. .. .	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930 .. .. .	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935 .. .. .	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940 .. .. .	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945 .. .. .	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950 .. .. .	518	403	921	44	12	3
1955 .. .. .	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1960 .. .. .	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961 .. .. .	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962 .. .. .	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44
1963 .. .. .	609	1,115	1,724	65	413	37
1964 .. .. .	629	1,321	1,950	68	232	18
1965 .. .. .	638	1,315	1,953	67	85	6
1966 .. .. .	644	1,698	2,342	72	124	7
1967 .. .. .	633	1,701	2,334	73	123	7
1968 .. .. .	648	2,076	2,724	76	443	21
1969 .. .. .	662	1,516	2,178	70	122	8
1970 .. .. .	687	1,797	2,484	72	196	11

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1970.

The total value of sugar, and prices for No. 1 Pool sugar and total pooled sugar for the 1966 season, include loans of approximately \$19m from the Commonwealth to the Queensland Government to support the No. 1 Pool price. This amount was equivalent to about \$8.56 per ton on average No. 1 Pool price and about \$8.10 per ton overall. A similar loan of \$4m was made for the 1967 season to support the No. 1 Pool price by about \$1.81 per ton and about \$1.71 per ton overall. Repayment of these loans began from 30 June 1970 and the values in the table for the 1970 season are after a repayment deduction of approximately \$3m has been made, being \$1.32 per ton on No. 1 Pool sugar and approximately \$1.22 per ton overall.

## RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar <sup>1</sup>			Average net price per ton (94 n.t.) <sup>2</sup>			
	Australia	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966 ..	78,105	116,579	194,684	121.25	57.45	85.69	83.00
1967 ..	90,355	101,067	191,422	142.80	59.37	86.00	83.38
1968 ..	92,741	130,898	223,639	143.20	62.83	89.29	81.53
1969 ..	94,730	122,549	217,279	143.10	80.77	101.59	99.32
1970 ..	96,326	157,865	254,191	140.30	87.84	104.39	102.25

<sup>1</sup> Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. <sup>2</sup> Queensland sugar only.

*Sugar Board Accounts*—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three years to 1970-71.

## SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia .. .. .	121,372	123,991	127,583
Sales overseas .. .. .	148,802	135,149	181,014
Total sales .. .. .	270,174	259,140	308,597
Stocks at end of year .. .. .	11,105	12,945	14,691
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining .. .. .	11,309	11,777	12,536
Raw sugar sea freights etc. .. .. .	5,574	5,622	6,900
Managing and financing <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4,487	4,636	4,847
Other .. .. .	1,677	1,709	1,900
Charges on overseas sales			
Freights, port handling, etc. .. .. .	14,720	10,411	17,622
Insurance, commission, etc. .. .. .	2,598	2,327	2,803
Other .. .. .	161	64	Cr. 98
Bulk handling ( <i>less</i> mills' contributions) .. .. .	3,131	2,899	3,145
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee	528	924	924
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products) .. .. .	3,923	2,441	2,208
Interest and redemption on Commonwealth loans .. .. .	..	..	3,021
Other charges ( <i>less</i> interest received) .. .. .	154	165	165
Total expenses .. .. .	48,262	42,975	55,973
Raw sugar purchases .. .. .	223,640	217,282	254,196
	%	%	%
Proportion of expenses to sales .. .. .	17.9	16.6	18.1
Proportion of expenses to purchases .. .. .	21.6	19.8	22.0

<sup>1</sup> Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

Under the Commonwealth-State Sugar Agreement, see page 332, funds are provided by the sugar industry for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of fruit products who pay not less than specified prices for fruit. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry, which had been \$10 per ton, was increased to \$15 per ton under the 1969 Agreement. As a result of this variation the annual contribution to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, which administers the fund, has been increased from \$528,000 to \$924,000 per annum for the five

years from 1 July 1969. Also, under the Sugar Agreement, the sugar industry provides funds for rebates on sugar used in approved manufactured goods exported, if the price of Australian sugar is higher than the Australian equivalent of the world parity price.

#### 4 WHEAT

*State Wheat Board*—The State Wheat Board was constituted by *The Wheat Pool Acts, 1920 to 1957*, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season, the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. In 1940, after the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop, the State Board was appointed agent for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of the Queensland wheat crop. It also conducts a compulsory hail insurance scheme which is financed from growers' levies.

The State Wheat Board owns numerous storages, including 54 concrete silos situated near railway sidings in the main wheat-growing areas. These structures have been partly financed by levies on growers and have all been constructed since 1953-54, when bulk handling commenced. At 30 June 1971, 66 silos, 89 horizontal bulk storages (bulk heads), and 52 temporary storages were available in wheat districts, with capacities of 20.1m, 15.1m, and 3.4m bushels, respectively. In addition, there were three silos under construction at that date with a total capacity for 900,000 bushels.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1971, storage capacity at Brisbane was 2.0m bushels while Gladstone had storage for 0.8m bushels with a further 390,000 bushel silo under construction at that date. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 800 tons of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tons per hour at Gladstone.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide "pools". Each pool refers to the wheat grown in a single season. The next table shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to pools in the last five seasons and net returns per bushel to growers for wheat marketed from those pools.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland wheat			Return to grower at grower's siding for Q1 milling wheat per bushel <sup>1</sup>	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		bush	bush	bush	\$	\$
1966-67 .. ..	30	27,136,657	5,747,353	32,884,010	1.30954	1.40105
1967-68 .. ..	31	22,813,895	1,553,227	24,367,122	1.33552 <sup>2</sup>	1.40387 <sup>2</sup>
1968-69 .. ..	32	35,982,757	3,157,817	39,140,574	0.98296 <sup>2</sup>	0.98296 <sup>2</sup>
1969-70 .. ..	33	11,754,708	334,021	12,088,729	1.00840 <sup>2</sup>	1.00840 <sup>2</sup>
1970-71 .. ..	34	2,691,081 <sup>2</sup>	35,142 <sup>2</sup>	2,726,223 <sup>2</sup>	1.10000 <sup>2</sup>	1.10000 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Up to 1969-70, net return is shown, after allowing for quality premium, railage deduction, hail levy, and building fund levy. For 1970-71, the gross return of the first payment is shown. Deductions from the 1970-71 return to grower include freight to port, hail levy of 2.0c per bushel, and building fund levy of 0.1c per bushel. Quality premium payments for 1970-71 are not yet available. <sup>2</sup> Incomplete. <sup>3</sup> Deliveries to 31 December only.

From the 1967-68 season, wheat receivals in Queensland, other than off-grade deliveries, have been classified as either prime hard or fair average quality (f.a.q.) wheat. Each year samples of wheat, which are representative of all the wheat of a particular classification grown in a region, are obtained. Standards for each grade are established and the bushel weight is determined by the use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. This standard is used as the basis of sales of each grade and varies from year to year. The figures for bushels delivered shown in the above table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best, on the average, in Australia and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Quality premiums paid by Queensland flour mills are made at varying rates based on wheat protein content, with a maximum of 20 cents per bushel, in respect of sales of prime hard wheat.

The next table gives particulars of selling prices at Brisbane of both bagged and bulk wheat from 1 December 1965.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period commencing	Price to mills		Price to produce trade <sup>1</sup>	
	Bulk	Bagged <sup>2</sup>	Bulk	Bagged <sup>2</sup>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 December 1965 .. .. .	1.53	1.64	1.56	1.66
1 December 1966 .. .. .	1.57	1.68	1.60	1.71
1 December 1967 .. .. .	1.66	1.76	1.69	1.79
1 December 1968 .. .. .	1.71	1.79	1.74	1.82
1 December 1969 .. .. .	1.65 <sup>3</sup>	1.73 <sup>3</sup>	1.53	1.61
1 December 1970 .. .. .	1.66 <sup>3</sup>	1.74 <sup>3</sup>	1.58	1.66

<sup>1</sup> In truck load lots. <sup>2</sup> Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. <sup>3</sup> Incorporated in the latest Wheat Stabilisation Plan, and starting with the 1969-70 season, a two-price scheme has been in operation, based on differential prices for the flour content (72 per cent) and the bran and pollard content (28 per cent) of wheat milled for flour.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Wheat Board to pay premiums of from 5.5 cents to 17.25 cents per bushel in 1968-69, and from 5.0 cents to 19.5 cents per bushel in 1969-70. From 1968-69, premiums have been paid on deliveries of prime hard wheat with a protein content in excess of 11.4 per cent.

In addition to the above premiums, special payments were made to selected growers who supplied seed wheat. In 1969-70 these payments were 25 cents (bulk) per bushel for seed and 50 cents (bulk) and 60 cents (bagged) per bushel for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1970. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the years shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.



## SALES OF WHEAT, QUEENSLAND

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports as		Total
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Break-fast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush
1966 ..	6,047	652	301	156	7,079	3,070	17,305
1967 ..	6,004	592	313	147	23,317	2,259	32,632
1968 ..	6,085	357	313	155	14,724	1,865	23,499
1969 ..	5,969	736	173	190	21,276	1,843	30,187
1970 ..	7,888	518 <sup>1</sup>	131	194	7,172	1,987	17,890 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including 81(000) bushels of imported wheat.

*Australian Wheat Board*—The Australian Wheat Board is a statutory corporation operating under the authority of Commonwealth and State legislation, and is responsible for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and wheat products for export.

The Board was constituted under National Security (Wheat Acquisition) Regulations in 1939 to purchase, store, and sell wheat. The Board, along with the Wheat Stabilisation Board, handled all wheat grown in Australia in the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49.

Under the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1948 the Board was reconstituted to administer the first five-year stabilisation plan and has been continued in existence by similar Acts in 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1968. Details for the first four plans are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The latest plan operates for five years, commencing with the 1968-69 crop and ending with the 1972-73 crop. Details of the main features of this plan are given in the 1970 edition of the *Year Book*.

A guaranteed return, on a maximum of 200m bushels of wheat from any one season's crop, is fixed annually in accordance with a cost index produced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the 1970-71 season, it was fixed at \$1.475 per bushel (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.

The home consumption base price for 1970-71 has been established at \$1.74 per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, which includes a loading of 1.5 cents per bushel to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania.

As money in the Stabilisation Fund was exhausted with the closure of the 1959-60 pool, due to low export returns, the Commonwealth has met its commitment in respect of the export guarantee. Up to the closure of the 1968-69 pool, this had involved an amount of \$185m.

Commonwealth contributions to the various pools since the 1959-60 season are as follows:

1959-60 .. ..	\$6,044,000	1964-65 .. ..	\$18,069,000
1960-61 .. ..	\$17,768,000	1965-66 .. ..	\$16,154,000
1961-62 .. ..	\$14,576,000	1966-67 .. ..	\$15,508,000
1962-63 .. ..	\$22,635,000	1967-68 .. ..	\$42,870,000
1963-64 .. ..	\$1,893,000	1968-69 .. ..	\$29,008,000

In addition, sterling devaluation compensation paid to the Australian Wheat Board amounted to \$18.1m in 1967-68 and \$10.5m in 1968-69. No payment for compensation has been made since then.

On 24 June 1970, an amendment to the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act 1968-1970* provided, in conjunction with States' legislation, for the implementation of a quota scheme for wheat deliveries. The first quota season under the amended legislation was the 1969-70 season.

Responsibility for implementing the proposals for quotas on deliveries within the States rests with the State Governments. The method of allocation of quotas to individual growers varies from State to State but, in general, is based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period.

The next table sets out the amounts of wheat quota allowed each State for the three years of the scheme to 1971-72.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT QUOTAS

Quota	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	m bush	m bush	m bush
<b>Basic quota</b>			
New South Wales .. .. .	123	99	114
Victoria .. .. .	65	52	57
Queensland .. .. .	25	25	27
South Australia .. .. .	45	36	40
Western Australia .. .. .	86	83	76
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Additional quota</b>			
New South Wales			
Prime hard .. .. .	7	12	12
Durum .. .. .	..	..	2
Queensland			
Prime hard .. .. .	6	11	11
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Australian total .. .. .</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>339</b>

## 5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

*Barley*—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 under *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts, 1926 to 1966*. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate. The Board operates a hail insurance scheme, and also a seed barley scheme under which growers are specially selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

Barley is used for malting, milling, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required and growers wishing to have their barley classified for this purpose are required to submit samples to the Board. Other high-grade barley with higher protein content is classified as milling, while all other barley is classified as feed grade.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots. The next table sets out details of the Barley Board's operations for the five years to 1970-71.

## THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per ton to grower at grower's siding			
			Seed	Malting	Milling	Feed
	tons	tons	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966-67 ..	159,107	65,723	42.08	36.84	34.60	32.36
1967-68 ..	85,998	..	46.01	40.77	38.93	36.29
1968-69 ..	141,232	29,908	39.51	36.96	32.48	30.33
1969-70 ..	73,790	12,600	43.99	39.51	37.03	32.79
1970-71 <sup>1</sup>	24,513	4,094	45.28	45.92 <sup>2</sup>	42.34 <sup>2</sup>	40.77 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete.      <sup>2</sup> Gross average return (freight not yet determined).

*Grain Sorghum*—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 when the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity of some 4,000 tons at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations in the six years to 1970.

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per ton	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tons	\$	\$	tons	tons
1965 ..	8 677	322,992	30.46 <sup>1</sup>	8,801	..
1966 ..	38,815	3,204,390	27.60 <sup>1</sup>	7,527	31,288
1967 ..	19,693	954,543	32.47 <sup>1</sup>	2,747	16,946
1968 ..	89,687	3,989,371	27.84 <sup>1</sup>	25,667 <sup>2</sup>	63,144
1969 <sup>3</sup> ..	..	..	..	..	..
1970 ..	66,982	2,927,819	38.00	6,318	60,230

<sup>1</sup> At grower's siding.      <sup>2</sup> Including 20,000 tons sold on Sydney market.  
<sup>3</sup> Growers exempted from delivery because of drought.

*Maize*—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture

before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1970-71 the Tableland produced about 20 per cent of the Queensland output of maize, compared with 30 per cent in 1969-70. The balance of the crop is grown over a wide area of the State.

In April 1969 the Board's area was divided into two zones for the purpose of maize deliveries. The Atherton Zone (Zone A) comprises the whole of the Board's area except the Shires of Hinchinbrook and Cardwell which comprise the Ingham Zone (Zone B). A private agent handles receipt and delivery of maize in the Ingham Zone on behalf of the Board.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations for the five years to 1970-71.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Net receipts of maize					
Zone A .. .. .	17,412	13,019	13,899	16,299	15,586
Zone B .. .. .			513	832	1,161
Northern sales .. .. .	10,271	12,949	13,589	15,433	12,375
Average net payments to growers per ton	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Zone A .. .. .	45.41	38.20	34.20	48.23	44.92
Zone B .. .. .			38.51	51.48	.. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pool not finalised.

The main outlets for the Board's maize are the pig, poultry, and dairy industries in North Queensland. The Board manufactures poultry mashes and stock feeds from maize and other ingredients purchased from outside sources. In addition, firms in Cairns and Innisfail manufacture stock feeds under franchise from the Board, incorporating maize purchased from the Board. Maize requirements for these activities amounted to 3,222 tons in 1969-70 and 3,620 tons in 1970-71.

## 6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

*Butter and Cheese*—Since January 1947, all Australian States have participated in a price equalisation scheme which has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the Dairy Products Stabilisation Board in each State and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese. The Committee may fix basic prices at which these products, sold either in Australia or abroad, are to be taken into account and it equalises returns to factories through an equalisation fund.

The next table shows particulars of butter and cheese marketing for the 10 years to 1970-71.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

Year	Rate per cwt			Amount of bounty paid in Queensland
	Equalisation price	Bounty	Overall return to manufacturer	

## BUTTER

	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1961-62 .. .. .	39.84	6.26	46.10	4,459
1962-63 .. .. .	41.15	6.15	47.30	4,441
1963-64 .. .. .	41.72	6.10	47.83	4,279
1964-65 .. .. .	42.25	6.08	48.33	3,972
1965-66 .. .. .	40.27	6.01	46.28	3,742
1966-67 .. .. .	39.38	5.66	45.04	3,726
1967-68 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	39.50	6.31	45.81	3,547
1968-69 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	38.91	6.02	44.93	2,286
1969-70 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	38.00	5.40	43.40	2,392
1970-71 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	37.20	9.40	46.60	3,431

## CHEESE

	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1961-62 .. .. .	24.12	2.44	26.56	390
1962-63 .. .. .	24.22	2.33	26.56	424
1963-64 .. .. .	25.51	2.36	27.87	396
1964-65 .. .. .	26.00	2.23	28.23	345
1965-66 .. .. .	25.98	2.36	28.34	342
1966-67 .. .. .	27.01	2.04	29.05	376
1967-68 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	25.04	2.38	27.42	428
1968-69 <sup>r</sup> .. .. .	24.84	2.87	27.71	414
1969-70 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	25.50	2.58	28.08	431
1970-71 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	24.75	4.24	28.99	592

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete.      <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Under the provisions of the various Dairying Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on butterfat for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. Details of the various five-year stabilisation plans since 1 July 1952 are given in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The current stabilisation plan came into operation on 1 July 1967. It incorporates the main features of the previous plan, namely a fixed bounty of \$27m for each year of the plan for butter and cheese, including products containing 40 per cent or more butterfat, on condition that those products were taken into the equalisation pool.

For 1970-71 production, the Commonwealth decided that in addition to the amount of \$27m, a grant of \$15.9m be made available for distribution as bounty. The total bounty is the estimate of the amount required to maintain producer returns for the season at 34 cents per lb commercial butter equivalent, on the basis that production of butter and cheese would be voluntarily restricted to 220,000 tons and 70,000 tons, respectively.

With respect to the exports of processed milk products, present legislation provides for a maximum bounty to be provided by the

Commonwealth Government of \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72. For the 1970-71 year also, Commonwealth bounty was extended to the export of dried milk products and casein, on which amounts of \$1.8m and \$1.6m, respectively, were paid.

Since 1955 the Australian Dairy Produce Board has been the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in London allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In 1961 the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of accumulated stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an oversupplied market. The Australian quota was fixed at 67,600 tons for 1970-71 and 66,780 tons for 1971-72. In view of the world supply position, the quotas, after being temporarily suspended during the year, were finally abandoned in respect of the 1971-72 quota year. Following sterling devaluation, compensation paid to the Board by the Commonwealth Government totalled \$44.9m at 30 June 1971. In addition, payments direct to exporters in respect of condensery products amounted to \$748,804 in 1969-70 and \$818,797 in 1970-71.

For other export markets, sales are made by manufacturers or their agents as licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

The *Butterfat Levy Act* 1965-1966 provides for a levy on butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese. This levy is the principal source of finance for the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Fund and an amount of \$909,208 was paid to the Fund from this source in 1969-70. The Board's sales promotion activities are directed mainly towards promoting Australian butter and cheese on the Australian, United Kingdom, and Japanese markets.

The Dairy Produce Research Trust Account, established by the *Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act* 1958-1965, is financed by a maximum Commonwealth Government contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of the butterfat levy and allocated to research. The amount of levy and contributions allocated to research amounted to \$764,596 in 1969-70. Research is directed towards increasing efficiency in the factory, on the farm, and in marketing, particularly with respect to diversification of products from the dairy industry.

*The Butter Marketing Board*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Butter sales in 1968-69 were worth \$15.0m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$2.3m paid through factories, giving an overall return to manufacturer of about 40 cents per lb. Preliminary figures for 1969-70 show a return of \$17.0m excluding bounty of \$2.4m, giving an overall return to manufacturer of about 39 cents per lb.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian sales		Overseas sales		Total sales	Proportion sold overseas
	Queensland <sup>1</sup>	Other	United Kingdom	Other <sup>2</sup>		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	%
1961-62 .. .. .	15,004	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63 .. .. .	15,574	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64 .. .. .	16,519	2,929	12,151	3,768	35,367	45.0
1964-65 .. .. .	15,728	2,392	10,782	3,931	32,833	44.8
1965-66 .. .. .	14,660	2,448	7,563	6,663	31,334	45.4
1966-67 .. .. .	15,934	980	9,350	6,939	33,203	49.1
1967-68 .. .. .	16,603	1,144	6,243	4,378	28,369	37.4
1968-69 .. .. .	13,169 <sup>r</sup>	204	200	5,659 <sup>r</sup>	19,232 <sup>r</sup>	30.5
1969-70 <sub>s</sub> .. .. .	15,109	386	492	6,444	22,431	30.9
1970-71 <sub>s</sub> .. .. .	14,025	280	.. <sup>3</sup>	4,173	18,478	22.6

<sup>1</sup> Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes. <sup>2</sup> Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores. <sup>3</sup> No sales made. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for 10 years to 1970-71, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e. net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London <sup>1</sup>		Brisbane <sup>2</sup>	Australian equalisation value
	Sterling	Australian currency	Australian currency	Australian currency
	d per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
1961-62 .. .. .	29.36	30.58	44.69	35.58
1962-63 .. .. .	33.40	34.79	44.69	36.75
1963-64 .. .. .	35.78	37.27	44.71	37.25
1964-65 .. .. .	36.64	38.17	46.25	37.72
1965-66 .. .. .	33.08	34.46	46.35	35.96
1966-67 .. .. .	32.14	33.47	46.50	35.16
1967-68 .. .. .	32.14	28.70	46.50	35.27
1968-69 .. .. .	32.14	28.70	48.75	34.74 <sup>r</sup>
1969-70 .. .. .	31.93	28.51	48.75	34.06 <sub>s</sub>
1970-71 .. .. .	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>	48.75	34.50 <sub>s</sub>

<sup>1</sup> The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. <sup>2</sup> Wholesale price for bulk butter. <sup>3</sup> No sales made. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue. <sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to approximately 17,300 tons in 1970-71 compared with approximately 16,900 tons in 1969-70. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1970-71 totalled 15,633 tons, compared with 15,086 tons in 1969-70. The following table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1970-71.

## BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Pat butter .. .. .	5,430	1,581	5,748	1,246	6,260 <sup>1</sup>	1,531
Canned butter .. .. .	38	466	33	507	43	594
Ghee .. .. .	105	1,023	112	1,386	104	1,670
Pure butterfat .. .. .	2,880	1,787	2,852	1,652	2,531	1,875
Butteroil blend and buttermix .. .. .	114	1,551	118	1,159	107	588
Other <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	238	91	142	131	231	99
Total sales .. .. .	8,805	6,499	9,005	6,081	9,276	6,357

<sup>1</sup> Including 551 tons patted for country factories. <sup>2</sup> Including small amounts of butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets.

*The Cheese Marketing Board*—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter) been averaged from the various markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform wholesale prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 343). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 344 for the 10 years to 1970-71.

The Cheese Marketing Board fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the five years to 1970-71 are set out in the next table. While sales to the traditional British market have fluctuated considerably during recent years, the Japanese market has been relatively stable.

## DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE

Market	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
Local .. .. .	7,647	7,634	8,154	8,352	9,311
Interstate .. .. .	3,071	1,713	1,627	478	726
Processors for Australian market .. .. .	3,468	2,697	2,760	1,983	1,680
Processors for overseas .. .. .	478	350	313	..	..
Exported to United Kingdom .. .. .	386	6,417	1,294	4,444	1,900
Exported to Japan .. .. .	3,263	2,391	1,977	3,160	2,620
Other exports .. .. .	1,769	1,748	827	1,038	951
Total .. .. .	20,083	22,950	16,952	19,456	17,187

*Milk*—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District,



excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations in 1970-71 (1969-70 figures in parentheses) included 354 (393) producers, 16 (16) wholesale vendors, 490 (489) retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,826 (1,859) retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1970-71 aggregate weekly quota of 462,000 (462,000) gallons, composite quotas of 250,250 (249,900) gallons were allotted to 13 (13) country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1970-71 included 22,305,827 (22,341,651) gallons of pasteurised milk, 55,000 (55,000) gallons of raw milk, and 160,819 (148,468) gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 34.4 (34.5) gallons of milk per head.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment. This amounted to \$126,974 in 1970-71 (\$126,681 in 1969-70). From 14 February 1966 the levy assessment has been 0.55 cents and 3 cents per gallon, respectively, on milk and cream supplied. A further levy of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per gallon, increased to  $\frac{7}{40}$ c per gallon from 1 February 1969, on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$65,121 in 1970-71 (\$64,754 in 1969-70), to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While no Milk Board has been set up outside the metropolitan area, 17 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. The most recent plants were established at Dalby on 1 July 1970, Mount Isa on 1 July 1971, and Gympie on 1 January 1972.

## 7 EGGS

*Queensland Egg Boards*—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provision of the *Primary Products Pools Act*, which was incorporated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*, 1926 to 1966. Between 1943 and 1947 the Board acted as an agent for the Commonwealth Government under war-time regulations.

On 1 July 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board, covering the area in south Queensland which it had previously controlled. The South Queensland Board handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane, but it also operates depots at Nambour and Toowoomba. In addition, five country agencies and eleven distributors, including one at Darwin, market eggs on its behalf.

Eggs handled by the South and Central Queensland Egg Marketing Boards include only those from flocks, registered under the Egg Industry Regulations, which are of 50 or more birds. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for the five years to 1970-71. The figures for receipts give an indication

of the rapid expansion which has taken place in the industry in recent years.

### QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity . . . . '000 doz	15,664	16,329	15,255	17,344	18,930
Gross return to producers \$'000	7,390	6,605	6,889 <sup>r</sup>	7,356	7,472
Average net return per doz <sup>1</sup> c	36.32	29.28	34.10	31.39	27.05
Permit sales					
Quantity . . . . '000 doz	3,874	4,099	4,485	5,002	5,009
Gross return to producers <sup>2</sup> \$'000	1,828	1,659	2,026	2,122	1,977
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity <sup>3</sup> . . . . '000 doz	937	965	1,010	1,218	1,070
Gross return to producers \$'000	486	499	515	597	461
Average net return per doz <sup>1</sup> c	40.11	33.03	36.22	32.16	31.24
Permit sales					
Quantity . . . . '000 doz	220	275	281	288	281
Gross return to producers <sup>2</sup> \$'000	114	122	132	129	121

<sup>1</sup> After hen levy. <sup>2</sup> Estimated. <sup>3</sup> Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board: 1966-67, 73(000) doz; 1967-68, 60(000) doz; 1968-69, 8(000) doz; 1969-70, 1(000) doz; and 1970-71, 135(000) doz. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The South Queensland Board determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the various grades of eggs, termed the "advance prices". To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain variable rates based on the method of supply are added to the gross advance prices. For example the Board operates a Producer Pack scheme which enables approved growers to pack eggs into Board cartons for delivery to the Board. An allowance of 2 cents per dozen for handling is given to producers who pack under the scheme. The Board also purchases from approved growers farm-packed frozen whole egg and chilled liquid whole egg. The pulp, after sampling and testing, is sold as Board pulp.

The average net price paid to growers for eggs of all grades delivered to the Board was 27.05 cents per dozen in 1970-71 and 31.39 cents per dozen in 1969-70. The fall in the net return to growers over the two years has resulted from an increase in the sale of eggs on the low priced export market.

On 1 July 1965, Commonwealth legislation which provided for a scheme to stabilise the Australian egg industry with respect to returns from local and export sales came into effect. The legislation provides for a levy on hens over 6 months old in flocks kept for commercial purposes, excluding the first 20 hens in each flock. The levy is payable by all producers and the South Queensland Board, as agent for the Commonwealth Government, collects and administers the levy for Queensland.

*Australian Egg Board*—The *Egg Export Control Act* 1947-1966 established the Australian Egg Board with the principal function of controlling the export, including the purchase and shipment, of eggs and egg products.

In 1954 the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the

latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board. Sterling devaluation compensation amounting to \$471,092 had been paid by the Commonwealth Government to the Australian Egg Board up to 30 June 1971.

Sales promotion efforts with respect to export sales have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East for eggs in shell, and on Japan for egg pulp. During 1970-71 1.9m dozen eggs in shell (2.7m in 1969-70) were shipped to countries in the Arabian Gulf, while over 29m lb of egg pulp was shipped to Japan in 1970-71 (28m lb in 1969-70).

Overseas exports of eggs in shell by the South Queensland Egg Board to all destinations were 633,690 dozen in 1970-71 and 546,510 dozen in 1969-70. Exports of egg pulp were 5,200,564 dozen equivalent in 1970-71 and 5,476,473 dozen equivalent in 1969-70.

## 8 WOOL

In 1963 the Australian Wool Board was established under the *Wool Industry Act* 1962-1970 to promote the use of wool and research into the industry under the control of a single body, to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, to maintain and administer the wool stores entrusted to the Board by the Commonwealth Government, and to undertake other activities approved by the Minister for Primary Industry for the benefit of the industry, including the operation of the Wool Statistical Service and the registration of wool classers. The Board consists of a chairman, six woolgrowers, one representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, finance, and commerce.

The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provides about 64 per cent of the total funds required for this programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contribute 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. The rate of levy to be paid by Australian woolgrowers for promotion and research during 1969-70 was fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold. From 1 August 1970 the rate of levy was reduced to 1 per cent.

As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Commonwealth Government, the latter agreed to contribute towards wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching the contributions of woolgrowers from the levy to a maximum of \$14m in any one year. These arrangements financed wool research during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70. For each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government has undertaken to increase its contributions to an average of \$27m per year.

On 1 July 1970 the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty Ltd was set up to administer a Price Averaging Plan, which was designed to eliminate lots of less than three bales of wool from the auction floor due to the poor response these small lots received from prospective buyers. The Corporation was established by the wool industry as a non-statutory body, and the operation of a Wool Statistical Service and a Wool Classer Registration Scheme were included in its operations. The Commonwealth

Government undertook to meet any losses incurred by the Corporation on wool it may have purchased at the end of a price averaging period and sold in a subsequent period and also, for the first three years, half the cost of handling the small bale lots and brokers' administrative charges in relation to the plan.

The Australian Wool Commission was set up under the *Australian Wool Commission Act 1970*, and commenced operations on 16 November 1970. The Commission replaced the Corporation in taking over the operations of the Price Averaging Plan. It consists of a chairman, two woolgrower representatives, one appointee of the Commonwealth Government, and three other members with special qualifications. The main task of the Commission is to operate a flexible reserve price scheme which it does by acting as a competitor on the auction floor, bidding on lots which fail to reach the reserve it has set. The Commission's general policy is to dispose of stocks it has acquired through the auction system. The Act, however, authorised it to use a number of different methods for the disposal of its stocks and it is therefore interested in investigating each of the methods available.

*Wool Sales*—Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the Council, rose from 20.41 cents per lb in 1946-47, to the record price of 120.16 cents per lb in 1950-51. Since then it has declined to 44.67 cents per lb in 1968-69, 37.55 cents per lb in 1969-70, and 29.34 cents per lb in 1970-71. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane and are attended by overseas buyers. In 1969-70 the total amount of wool sold was 192.5m lb which realised \$72.2m. Proceeds from the sale of wool by auction were \$38.8m below those for 1968-69 due to the smaller quantity sold and lower prices. In 1970-71 realisations declined still further by \$27.9m to total \$44.3m from a smaller offering of 160.6m lb of wool. Some New South Wales wool is sold in Brisbane and some Queensland wool is sold in Sydney and Newcastle. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 225, while details of wool exports to overseas countries are given on page 224.

The next table shows the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane for five years to 1969-70.

GREASY WOOL: SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS, BRISBANE SALES  
(Percentages of Total Numbers of Bales)

Spinning quality group	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer .. ..	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.8
64/70's .. ..	13.5	9.4	6.4	2.7	2.7
64's .. ..	22.7	20.2	17.9	13.8	14.3
64/60's .. ..	10.7	12.6	13.2	13.6	13.1
60/64's .. ..	31.2	36.0	36.7	37.2	37.2
60's .. ..	14.6	16.7	19.9	26.3	26.3
58's and below .. ..	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3
Oddments .. ..	3.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 9 COTTON

*Cotton Marketing Board*—This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, etc., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Rockhampton and Cecil Plains, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1970 its oil mill treated 7,560 short tons of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the 10 years to 1971.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Raw cotton produced		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Commonwealth bounty <sup>1</sup> paid	Total payments to growers
	'000 lb	bales	c per lb	\$	\$
1962 .. .. .	4,711	9,782	33.7	622,772	1,585,040
1963 .. .. .	3,211	6,556	33.5	519,602	1,076,450
1964 .. .. .	2,239	4,564	30.3	292,568	678,954
1965 .. .. .	3,625	7,421	35.4	477,560	1,281,405
1966 .. .. .	4,211	8,765	30.5	364,618	1,284,108
1967 .. .. .	6,571	13,677	30.7	642,396	2,014,128
1968 .. .. .	8,307	16,727	24.5	450,179	2,052,521
1969 .. .. .	10,037	20,237	25.2	547,522	2,531,836
1970 .. .. .	9,632	19,694	25.4	464,030	2,448,897
1971 .. .. .	6,854	13,315	23.2 <sup>2</sup>	313,326 <sup>2</sup>	1,590,302 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bounty paid on seed cotton until 1963 season and on raw cotton produced from the 1964 season. <sup>2</sup> Incomplete.

Until the 1962 season cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. However, in recent years there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the Namoi River Area and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales and on the Ord River in Western Australia. Approximately three-quarters of the Queensland crop is now irrigated. During the 1970 and 1971 seasons Queensland produced slightly more than 10 per cent of the Australian total.

The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales and Western Australia the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The Queensland crop is harvested between February and July and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend over the year.

Earlier Commonwealth legislation was replaced by the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963-1969 which guaranteed a return on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia at the rate of 13.4375c per lb for middling 1" white, with premiums and discounts on grades and staples above and below. The maximum bounty was fixed at \$4m in any one year for the five years from 1 January 1964. In 1968 the bounty was extended to all Australian production of a grade higher than "strict good ordinary",





SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—Chapter 12

Photos: Ampol Petroleum Pty Ltd

An oil refinery at the mouth  
of the Brisbane River

*Above:* By day  
*Below:* At night





## TRANSPORT

### *Chapter 14*

Laser beam lighthouse,  
Point Danger, the first  
in the world



Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau



## PUBLIC FINANCE

### *Chapter 18*

State Government Insurance  
Office building, with  
part of Roma Street  
Gardens in the foreground

provided staple length is  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater, but no bounty was payable for lower grades. Maximum bounty assistance was \$4m in 1969, \$3m in 1970, and \$2m in 1971, after which it ceased.

## 10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

*Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing*—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts 1923 to 1964*, to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits.

The principal functions of the C.O.D. are as follows:

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to markets in southern States, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in markets in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gympie, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the three years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
Apples .. .. .	7,031	265,939	2,569	66,633	3,810	145,580
Apricots .. .. .	84	6,879	3	283	132	12,697
Citrus .. .. .	4,806	328,507	3,638	248,451	4,817	369,976
Figs .. .. .	33	5,245	20	3,168	..	..
Papaws .. .. .	2,242	209,658	2,716	257,809	2,597	268,222
Passion fruit .. .. .	28	5,827	39	8,689	3	721
Peaches .. .. .	355	23,009	22	1,592	215	16,485
Pears .. .. .	576	51,980	411	41,669	620	73,453
Pie melons .. .. .	163	3,476	81	1,651	41	837
Pineapples .. .. .	88,279	5,427,277	99,289	6,331,488	103,949	6,994,164
Plums .. .. .	356	23,519	102	7,435	629	52,922
Strawberries .. .. .	108	57,637	169	88,657	122	56,884
Tomatoes .. .. .	985	57,704	1,395	70,842	888	47,746
Total .. .. .	105,046	6,466,657	110,454	7,128,367	117,823	8,039,687

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and of pineapples to



Perth, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The next table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in 1969-70 and 1970-71. In addition 300 tons of strawberries were consigned by air in 1969-70, and 645 tons in 1970-71.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1969-70	1970-71	Item	1969-70	1970-71
	tons	tons		tons	tons
Apples .. ..	..	17	Beans .. ..	6,513	5,570
Avocados .. ..	258	301	Beetroot .. ..	204	195
Bananas .. ..	15,195	21,605	Cabbage .. ..	237	342
Citrus .. ..	6,272	3,657	Capsicums .. ..	1,371	1,642
Custard apples .. ..	86	101	Carrots .. ..	292	167
Grapes .. ..	454	313	Chokos .. ..	252	63
Mangoes .. ..	1,426	1,804	Cucumbers .. ..	4,377	4,741
Papaws .. ..	1,955	1,503	Egg fruit .. ..	684	1,005
Passion fruit .. ..	942	1,620	Lettuce .. ..	76	51
Pineapples .. ..	6,153	5,103	Marrows .. ..	1,366	1,588
Rockmelons .. ..	1,127	1,143	Onions .. ..	81	53
Strawberries .. ..	85	88	Potatoes .. ..	529	381
Tomatoes .. ..	14,338	16,911	Pumpkins .. ..	807	695
Watermelons .. ..	3,037	4,541	Sweet potatoes .. ..	290	232
Other fruit <sup>1</sup> .. ..	209	131	Other vegetables .. ..	198	228
			Total .. ..	68,814	75,791

<sup>1</sup> Including canned.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1970-71.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wholesale department turnover					
Brisbane .. ..	6,463	6,716	6,970	7,601	7,803
Other Queensland .. ..	2,645	3,120	3,184	3,331	3,823
New South Wales .. ..	5,435	5,551	5,773	5,847	6,392
Victoria .. ..	1,570	1,586	1,974	1,924	2,211
Total wholesale turnover .. ..	16,113	16,973	17,901	18,703	20,228
Factory fruit sales .. ..	5,803	5,238	6,467	7,128	8,040
Freight transactions .. ..	2,236	2,232	2,612	2,451	2,952
Merchandise .. ..	1,297	1,186	1,388	1,170	1,292
Other activities <sup>1</sup> .. ..	2,343	2,630	2,813	2,926	3,343
Total turnover .. ..	27,792	28,259	31,181	32,378	35,855

<sup>1</sup> Including retail and Stanthorpe District trading and packing house activities.

*The Cannery Board*—In 1964, under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act, 1923 to 1964*, the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery was transferred from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven. The cannery specialises in processing pineapples and tropical fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Due to an oversupply of pineapples in the 1968 cannery year, a rationalisation plan was introduced to take effect from 1 December 1968. Under the plan, growers supply pineapples for processing to the C.O.D. in accordance with quotas set on the number of \$100 face value debenture certificates held by the growers in the Cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and have been set at 3.2 tons in 1969, 3.4 tons in 1970, and 3.6 tons in 1971 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per ton.

The next table sets out the main details of the rationalisation plan for 1969 and 1970, the first two years of its operation. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE RATIONALISATION PLAN OPERATIONS

Grade	1969			1970		
	Deliveries	Rate per ton	Value	Deliveries	Rate per ton	Value
	ton	\$	\$	ton	\$	\$
Bulk grade						
No. 1 Pool .. ..	69,840	88.66	6,192,045	79,986	92.88	7,429,132
No. 2 Pool .. ..	8,875	62.51	554,772	25,024	50.47	1,262,943
Juice grade .. ..	1,361	25.00	34,017	584	25.00	14,603
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>80 076</b>	<b>82.92</b>	<b>6,640,402<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>105,594</b>	<b>82.45</b>	<b>8,706,678</b>

<sup>1</sup> After deduction from bulk grade deliveries of \$140,432 (not shown in individual pools) as penalty for deliveries in July and August.

*Australian Canned Fruits Board*—Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

*Brisbane Market Trust*—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market was built on a 125-acre site at Rocklea in 1964. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. Since the market commenced operations, annual surpluses have been sufficient to create reserves for deferred maintenance and works. Consequently, wholesalers' rentals were reduced from 1 July 1967. A further reduction was made from 1 July 1969.

*Navy Beans*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946. Production is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs. In 1970 the intake totalled 2,882 tons gross, from which an estimated 2,489 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 743 tons gross and 546 tons of merchantable beans in 1969. The selling price for canning grade beans in 1970 was \$6.33 per bushel compared with \$5.52 per bushel in 1969. The average net return to growers for beans delivered to the Board was estimated at \$4.80 per bushel in 1970, compared with \$4.47 in 1969 and \$4.91 in 1968.

*Ginger*—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The Co-operative operates a factory at Buderim to process the ginger rhizome which is harvested in two stages. Early harvest ginger produces a tender non-fibrous rhizome which is sliced and used for ginger in syrup and crystallised ginger. Late harvest ginger is a larger fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for confectionery, spices, and essences.

The outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952, 1955, and 1964 have assisted the industry to withstand competition from overseas producers. The Association received 3,628 tons from the 1970 harvest, compared with 1,285 tons in 1969.

## 11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

*Peanuts*—The Peanut Marketing Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, and smaller quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area.

The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy and Atherton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The next table shows Board operations for the five seasons to 1970.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received <sup>1</sup>	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tons	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
1966 .. .. .	21,326	9.84	7.86	1.98
1967 .. .. .	36,192	8.99	7.39	1.60
1968 .. .. .	24,136	10.52	8.47	2.01
1969 .. .. .	12,020	11.40	9.14	2.26
1970 .. .. .	35,010	9.66	7.88	1.78

<sup>1</sup> Nuts in shell.

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

Sales by the Board during 1970-71 totalled 30,761 tons, comprising 17,342 tons as edible kernels, 12,783 tons for oil milling, and 636 tons as

edible nuts in shell. In 1969-70, total sales were 13,524 tons, including 8,579 tons as edible nuts in shell. All these tonnages are on a nut-in-shell basis.

The market for edible peanuts in Australia is generally satisfied by local production with the exception of about 1,600 tons of peanut kernels imported annually from Papua New Guinea. However, due to the severe drought in the 1969 growing season, extra imports were required in 1969-70 and a further 6,030 tons of kernels were imported, mainly from South Africa (2,256 tons) and India (2,155 tons). With the return of normal seasonal conditions, imports of peanut kernels declined to 1,615 tons in 1970-71, all of which came from Papua New Guinea.

*Tobacco*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70	1970-71
Quantities sold					
Queensland leaf '000 lb	14,261	15,171	19,655	17,462	18,155
New South Wales leaf '000 lb	2,111	2,070	2,484	3,062	2,778
Total .. '000 lb	16,372	17,241	22,139	20,524	20,933
Total realisations \$ '000	17,835	20,039	24,724	23,598	25,599
Average price per lb .. c	108.9	116.2	111.7	115.0	122.3

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to the administration levy, which was reduced from 1.0c to 0.9c per lb from 1969, there is a research levy of 0.5c per lb.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Commonwealth Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 was 50 per cent.

To provide for the orderly marketing of Australian tobacco leaf, a stabilisation plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry was introduced during 1966 under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965-1966. Initially, the plan provided for an annual Australian marketing quota of 26m lb (green weight) of leaf which would be sold under an agreed grade and price schedule designed to yield a basic average minimum price of \$1.04 per lb. The quota was increased to 32m lb for the 1969-70 season and to 35m lb for the 1970-71 season. Queensland's share of the overall quota for the 1970-71 season was 18.8m lb. Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Act* 1955-1965. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed in 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The Tobacco Marketing Act also established the Australian Tobacco Board comprising representatives of the Commonwealth, the Governments of the tobacco-growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Commonwealth and tobacco-growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

The State Board may act as agent for the Australian Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Australian Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco except with the approval of the Australian Board.

During 1968-69 the Tobacco Leaf Finance Agency was established and commenced operations. The Agency was established jointly by the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Boards of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria to help offset problems which manufacturers had encountered in financing purchase of the Australian crop and in holding maturation stocks. The Agency pays the relevant Board for leaf sold within three days of the sale. Costs and interest charges on borrowings are met by manufacturers.

*Broom Millet*—The Broom Millet Marketing Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1969-70, 32 tons were sold for \$14,131, compared with 30 tons for \$15,008 in 1968-69 and 46 tons for \$23,453 in 1967-68.

## 12 MEAT AND FISH

*Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements*—The Australian Meat Board, as reconstituted in 1964, operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1969, and controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is commonly by issue of licences to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders. The Board may also act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

*Meat Exports*—The next table shows total Australian exports of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat Board, for the five years to 1970-71.

The major markets for Australian meat are the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, the Soviet Union, and European countries, while significant quantities are also shipped to countries of South-East Asia, the Middle East, and the Pacific Islands.

Japan is an increasingly important market. Mutton has unrestricted entry but beef is subject to quotas. In 1970-71 Japan took 70,747 tons of chilled and frozen meat, compared with 61,012 tons in 1969-70 and 42,069 tons in 1968-69.

MEAT EXPORTS<sup>1</sup>, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons

## BEEF AND VEAL

New South Wales ..	31,962	33,503	31,618	50,389	50,478
Victoria .. .. .	55,336	54,979	47,347	76,511	87,795
Queensland .. ..	127,174	132,544	147,574	157,918	154,257
South Australia ..	5,827	4,410	4,595	7,185	6,909
Western Australia ..	15,917	16,705	19,491	25,216	18,384
Tasmania .. .. .	5,213	4,998	5,754	7,197	6,335
Northern Territory ..	4,132	5,868	5,771	5,618	4,507
Australia .. .. .	245,561	253,007	262,150	330,034	328,665

## MUTTON AND LAMB

New South Wales ..	6,944	13,799	18,475	26,916	29,477
Victoria .. .. .	63,000	65,935	52,736	87,402	85,581
Queensland .. ..	4,687	5,970	7,808	10,250	9,365
South Australia ..	6,552	11,518	3,857	17,591	21,797
Western Australia ..	8,917	12,628	21,897	29,528	25,180
Tasmania .. .. .	3,857	3,002	3,960	4,624	4,785
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	8
Australia .. .. .	93,957	112,852	108,733	176,311	176,193

<sup>1</sup> All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal.

Since the 1962-63 lamb export season, the Australian Meat Board has guaranteed minimum prices on all lamb, 36 lb and under, shipped to the United Kingdom during the period September to February. Under this scheme no payment accrued to exporters during 1970-71, as average United Kingdom prices were higher than the guaranteed minimum. In May 1971, the Board liberalised the scheme for 1971-72 to apply over the twelve months from 1 August 1971 to 31 July 1972.

In August 1964, the United States passed legislation controlling its meat imports from all sources for each year from 1965. Quotas are imposed on imports of beef and veal, mutton, and goat meat, if imports of these items reach 110 per cent of a base quantity. The base figure changes from year to year with variations in domestic commercial production of the meats concerned. Canned, cooked, and processed meats, as well as lamb, are not covered by the legislation.

Since November 1968 the Board has operated a diversification scheme which is designed to assist the Board and the industry to regulate exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the United States to ensure that the Australian entitlement is not exceeded. Each exporter is required to ship beef, veal, and mutton to markets other than the United States to earn the right to ship those meats to the United States. Credits are transferable between exporters.

*Meat Research*—The *Meat Research Act* 1960-1968 established the Meat Research Trust Account which is financed partly from a prescribed proportion of the levies on the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and lambs, and partly by Commonwealth Government contribution. The relevant receipts

from these two sources were \$1,783,502 and \$1,490,498, respectively, in 1970-71 and \$1,705,247 and \$1,425,776 in 1969-70.

Research supported by the Australian Meat Research Committee is conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the State Departments of Agriculture, the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Northern Territory Administration, and certain Universities. The Australian Meat Board owns two properties in Queensland on which research directed towards improvements in beef cattle production is carried out. Staffing and management is supplied by the C.S.I.R.O. and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

*The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board*—From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir.

The next table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for the five years to 1970-71.

#### BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS</b>					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. .. .	109,885	100,323	108,793	104,913	93,154
Calves .. .. .	67,366	68,117	62,722	57,324	61,450
Sheep .. .. .	507,759	621,185	665,960	765,694	794,743
Lambs .. .. .	165,827	229,199	247,724	322,801	450,076
Pigs .. .. .	103,435	113,883	94,622	91,723	72,436
<b>LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR</b>					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. .. .	152,884	133,361	118,976	117,703	131,542
Calves .. .. .	66,282	61,923	74,482	57,720	84,974
Sheep .. .. .	404,289	458,495	475,428	538,225	510,027
Lambs .. .. .	250,777	324,100	415,942	379,971	456,166
Pigs .. .. .	144,237	143,082	144,112	129,110	121,156
<b>FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET</b>					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef .. .. .	16,627	15,010	12,774	12,074	13,165
Veal .. .. .	1,885	1,849	2,022	1,434	1,357
Mutton .. .. .	5,842	6,118	6,293	6,436	6,102
Lamb .. .. .	3,713	4,783	6,013	5,584	6,547
Pork .. .. .	1,536	1,826	2,289	2,206	2,116
<b>MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES<sup>1</sup></b>					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef .. .. .	12,901	10,836	9,834	10,551	12,592
Veal .. .. .	214	215	663	672	1,198
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,731	2,768	2,944	3,557	3,445
Pork .. .. .	5,265	5,076	4,192	3,418	3,605

<sup>1</sup> For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades, but *The Abattoirs Acts, 1930 to 1958* allow private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

*Queensland Meat Industry Authority*—The *Meat Industry Act 1965-1969* provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of a chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators at public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for an appointed term not to exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Authority may carry out investigations into the provision of centralised killing facilities anywhere in the State and may subsequently recommend the declaration of district or public abattoir areas, the constitution of appropriate abattoir boards, and the method by which district or public abattoirs are to be provided. District abattoir areas and district abattoir boards constituted under earlier legislation were preserved. The Act also provided that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

*District Abattoir Boards*—Outside the Metropolitan Area, district abattoir boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Mackay and Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local board.

*Pigs*—The only pig marketing organisation in Queensland is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. It was established in 1923 and, until 1969, controlled the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

Under *Exemption Regulations* which came into force in May 1969 the Board has operated a permit system which allows sales of pigs and pigmeat, coming within the Board's jurisdiction, to be made directly between producers, butchers, and the bacon factory. The scheme allows for a permit fee of 40c per pig to be paid to the Board, whose function is an administrative one only, and whose main concern is the determination of minimum prices for the various grades.

*Fish*—The Fish Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market at Colmslie and activities incidental to cold storage. The Board also controls the receipt and marketing of fish etc. through markets extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Yeppoon. In 1970-71 these numbered 17. Net profits of \$128,625 and \$80,489 resulted from operations during 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1971 was \$238,735.

The next table sets out the operations of the Fish Board for the five years to 1970-71.



## FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Quantity of fish received .. .. '000 lb	7,141	7,309	5,854	6,183	7,770
Quantity of prawns received .. .. '000 lb	3,162	3,353	3,064	2,699	4,546
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	2,555	2,466	2,535	2,771	3,166
Value of fish marketed .. .. \$'000	1,228	1,104	1,135	1,291	1,394
Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000	1,570	1,597	1,651	1,734	2,096
Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins .. .. \$'000	244	235	251	254	324
Quantity of seafood processed <sup>1</sup> .. .. '000 lb	2,205	1,862	1,458	1,841	2,304
Sales of processed seafood .. .. \$'000	1,078	1,034	1,040	1,157	1,131

<sup>1</sup> Excluding crabs.

During 1969-70 the Fish Board exported 285,490 lb of Queensland prawns. Total Queensland exports, which include those by private firms, were 2,504,552 lb. The major markets were: Japan, 1,067,700 lb; the United States, 693,100 lb; South Africa, 473,286 lb; and Okinawa, 156,470 lb. In 1970-71 the Board exported 206,580 lb of Queensland prawns while total Queensland exports amounted to 4,944,952 lb. The major markets were: Japan, 2,931,334 lb; the United States, 1,099,614 lb; South Africa, 399,420 lb; and Singapore, 255,900 lb. A section is provided at the Brisbane Fish Market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops and the processing of fish fillets.

In 1966 a separate North Queensland Fish Board was established to control the supply and marketing of fish from its five agencies throughout that part of the State lying north of latitude 22°S (Broadsound). The Fish Board retains control in the southern part of the State.

Details of operations of the North Queensland Fish Board for 1969-70 and 1970-71 included the following: quantity of fish and other seafoods received, 1,362,093 lb of fish and 115,285 lb of prawns in 1969-70, and 1,495,648 lb of fish and 272,790 lb of prawns in 1970-71; proceeds of sales of fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$786,218 in 1969-70 and \$844,408 in 1970-71; and charges to suppliers, \$75,959 in 1969-70 and \$91,364 in 1970-71.

## 13 COAL

*Central Coal Board*—The principles of control were extended to the coal mining industry under *The Coal Production Regulation Acts, 1933 to 1938*. A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

*Queensland Coal Board*—In 1949 a Queensland Coal Board was set up and it now operates under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. All existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$30,000 in 1970-71. The balance of the Board's income is from

contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1970-71 these contributions amounted to \$180,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by obtaining samples of coal which are submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. The National Coal Research Advisory Committee, on which the Board is represented, is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Mechanisation of mines has enabled the pit head price of coal to be kept at a competitive level with alternative sources of fuel. The installation of coal-washing plants has enabled the industry to meet exacting buyer requirements for a high standard product. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

The industry is continuing to expand, due largely to increasing demand for coal from overseas for iron and steel making and from domestic users for electricity generation. The following data supplied by the Queensland Coal Board shows details of sales for four years to 1970.

## SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

Market	1967	1968	1969	1970
	tons	tons	tons	tons
<b>Local</b>				
Electricity authorities (public)	2,016,711	2,119,152	2,294,777	2,540,100
Railways	140,534	68,227	26,890	1
Gas works	130,845	69,025	51,231	7,316
Metalliferous mining projects	193,280	221,875	244,765	257,477
Cement works	171,386	178,450	191,812	198,044
Alumina works	87,957	175,001	330,286	337,196
Other	251,190	250,854	249,443	247,344 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total local sales</b>	<b>2,991,903</b>	<b>3,082,584</b>	<b>3,389,204</b>	<b>3,587,477</b>
Interstate		939	4,973	131,813
Overseas	1,746,635	3,357,473	5,008,664	6,222,849
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>4,738,538</b>	<b>6,440,996</b>	<b>8,402,841</b>	<b>9,942,139</b>

<sup>1</sup> Negligible amount, included in "other". <sup>2</sup> Including coke works, 58,208 tons, and paper and board manufacturing, 63,651 tons.

In the local market declining use of coal by the Railway Department and by gas works, due to dieselisation and the increasing use of natural and petroleum gases, has been more than compensated for by increased demand by electricity generating authorities and by companies concerned with mineral mining and processing. The increase in overseas exports in recent years from the Central Queensland coalfields, is largely due to the Japanese demand for coking coal.

## • Chapter 16

# PRICES

### 1 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at different places and times.

The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and household drapery prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy rather than to include additional items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price.

The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption, as outlined below.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" Series was discontinued. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated retrospectively to 1948-49.

*Interim Retail Price Index*—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

*Consumer Price Index*—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and also for Canberra, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that

the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia.

The complete index is composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and drapery, Housing, Household supplies and equipment, and Miscellaneous. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and drapery includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household supplies and equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as fares on public transport, private motoring, services by dentists, doctors, and hospitals, and health insurance funds, smoking, beer, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

Retail price collections are made by qualified field officers who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index.

To date the periods and significant changes have been: September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); March 1960 to December 1963 (introduction of television); December 1963 to December 1968 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting); and from December 1968 (introduction of poultry, health service charges, and rents of flats, with a general review of weighting). During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new com-

modities and services: (i) home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) flat rents; (iv) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (v) private motoring; (vi) services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds; (vii) beer and sundry additional items.

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

*Consumer Price Index, Brisbane*—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for each year since 1948-49 and for each quarter of 1971, appear in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year or quarter	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
1948-49 .. .. .	36.8	47.8	41.3	58.9	44.4	43.1
1949-50 .. .. .	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3	45.2	46.6
1950-51 .. .. .	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951-52 .. .. .	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952-53 .. .. .	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953-54 .. .. .	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954-55 .. .. .	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955-56 .. .. .	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956-57 .. .. .	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957-58 .. .. .	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958-59 .. .. .	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959-60 .. .. .	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960-61 .. .. .	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961-62 .. .. .	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962-63 .. .. .	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963-64 .. .. .	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964-65 .. .. .	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965-66 .. .. .	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966-67 .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 .. .. .	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
1968-69 .. .. .	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3	106.0	105.5
1969-70 .. .. .	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5	109.2	108.4
1970-71 .. .. .	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5	117.3	114.2
<i>Quarter ended</i>						
March 1971 .. ..	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June 1971 .. ..	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
September 1971 ..	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December 1971 ..	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3

<sup>1</sup> Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The earlier years shown in the table fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose

by an average of 16 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing and drapery by 14 per cent per annum, the cost of housing by 11 per cent per annum, and the prices for the items in both the household supplies and equipment and miscellaneous groups by 10 per cent per annum. For all groups the rise averaged 13 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for housing, 3 per cent for the food and miscellaneous groups, and about 1½ per cent for clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment. For all groups, the average rise was less than 3 per cent per annum.

In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices were very much more stable. The housing and miscellaneous groups showed rises of less than 2 per cent per annum and prices in the food and clothing and drapery groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the household supplies and equipment group was negligible. However, since 1963-64, prices have risen much more steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 5 per cent for the housing and miscellaneous groups, 4 per cent for the food group, 3 per cent for the clothing and drapery group, and 2 per cent for the household supplies and equipment group.

*Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities*—For the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for fares, for fuel and light, and for combining the four sections of the housing group according to mode of occupancy of houses and flats in each city; for the proportionate weighting of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in Brisbane and Hobart; and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

The period from 1948-49 to 1952-53 was the end of a longer period of steeply rising prices, and in these four years the percentage increase in prices varied only between 61 per cent for Brisbane and 65 per cent for Sydney.

The year 1952-53 marked a turning point in the trend of prices and for the period 1952-53 to 1960-61 the weighted average increase in prices for the six State capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (27 per cent) was recorded in Hobart. The increase in Brisbane was 25 per cent.

In the period 1960-61 to 1968-69, Brisbane prices rose by 21.1 per cent, compared with 18.8 per cent for the six State capitals. During 1969-70 Brisbane prices rose by 2.7 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent for the six State capitals. In 1970-71 the rise in Brisbane was 5.4 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent for the six capitals.

Consumer Price Index numbers for each State capital city for each year from 1948-49 are shown in the next table.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year or quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
1948-49 ..	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	44.0	43.0	43.9
1949-50 ..	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	48.0	45.8	47.6
1950-51 ..	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	53.8
1951-52 ..	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	65.9
1952-53 ..	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	72.1
1953-54 ..	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.5
1954-55 ..	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	74.0
1955-56 ..	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	77.0
1956-57 ..	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	81.5
1957-58 ..	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	82.3
1958-59 ..	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	83.6
1959-60 ..	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	85.7
1960-61 ..	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	89.2
1961-62 ..	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	89.6
1962-63 ..	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	89.8
1963-64 ..	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	90.6
1964-65 ..	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	94.0
1965-66 ..	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	97.4
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.3
1968-69 ..	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	106.0
1969-70 ..	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	109.4
1970-71 ..	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	114.6
<i>Quarter ended</i>							
March 1971	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2	115.2
June 1971 ..	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6	117.2
Sept. 1971 ..	122.9	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	115.9	119.2
Dec. 1971 ..	125.6	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	119.7	122.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

*Long-term Price Movements*—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

Retail prices in the six State capitals were over seven times as great in 1971 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

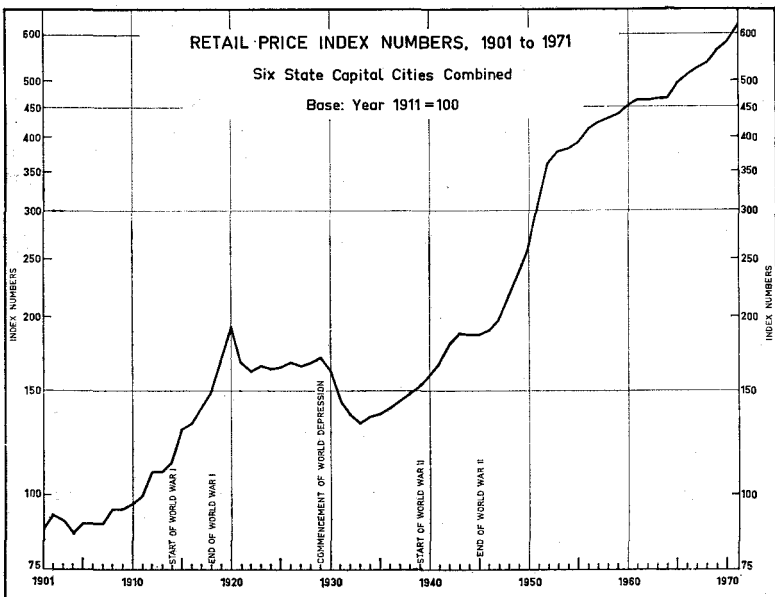


**RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES**  
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>	Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>	Year	Six State Capital Cities <sup>1</sup>
1901	88	1925	165	1949	240
1902	93	1926	168	1950	262
1903	91	1927	166	1951	313
1904	86	1928	167	1952	367
1905	90	1929	171	1953	383
1906	90	1930	162	1954	386
1907	90	1931	145	1955	394
1908	95	1932	138	1956	419
1909	95	1933	133	1957	429
1910	97	1934	136	1958	435
1911	100	1935	138	1959	443
1912	110	1936	141	1960	459
1913	110	1937	145	1961	471
1914 <sup>2</sup>	114	1938	149	1962	469
1915 <sup>2</sup>	130	1939	153	1963	472
1916 <sup>2</sup>	132	1940	159	1964	483
1917 <sup>2</sup>	141	1941	167	1965	502
1918 <sup>2</sup>	150	1942	181	1966	517
1919 <sup>2</sup>	170	1943	188	1967	534
1920 <sup>2</sup>	193	1944	187	1968	548
1921 <sup>2</sup>	168	1945	187	1969	564
1922 <sup>2</sup>	162	1946	190	1970	586
1923	166	1947	198	1971	621
1924	164	1948	218		

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average.    <sup>2</sup> Month of November only.

The movements in the long-term retail price index are shown graphically below, with historical landmarks noted to facilitate illustration of the effects of those events. The diagram has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



## 2 RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The next table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1971 of certain food items as recorded for retail price index purposes.

AVERAGE<sup>1</sup> RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread, ordinary, white <sup>2</sup>	2 lb	16.7	18.1	19.0	19.1	20.0
Flour .. .. .	2 lb	13.5	14.3	15.4	16.0	16.5
Flour, self-raising ..	2 lb	16.2	17.1	18.4	18.9	19.4
Tea .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30.9	30.8	29.8	29.2	30.9
Coffee, pure .. .. .	8 oz	50.7	50.9	52.7	54.8	58.6
Sugar <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	4 lb	40.4	42.7	42.2	42.4	41.9
Biscuits, milk arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	17.0	17.6	18.3	18.5	19.4
Rice <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	1 lb	13.4	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.1
Jam, apricot .. .. .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30.2	31.4	32.6	34.9	36.4
Honey .. .. .	16 oz	27.4	26.7	27.1	27.6	29.8
Cornflakes .. .. .	16 oz	34.8	35.3	36.9	38.7	39.6
Oats, rolled .. .. .	2 lb	38.3	41.4	41.7	41.8	43.9
Sultanas <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	1 lb	34.9	36.0	37.0	39.6	41.6
Baked beans, canned ..	16 oz	16.8	16.0	16.6	17.6	18.2
Peas, green, canned ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	22.3	20.7	20.5	19.5	19.8
Soup, tomato, canned ..	16 oz	18.5	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.6
Peaches, canned .. ..	29 oz	30.6	31.1	32.0	34.1	35.6
Pears, canned .. .. .	29 oz	30.8	31.4	32.1	34.1	35.2
Peanut paste .. .. .	4 oz	18.3	18.6	42.9 <sup>4</sup>	45.9 <sup>4</sup>	48.0 <sup>4</sup>
Margarine, table .. ..	1 lb	37.9	38.8	39.8	41.0	42.7
Potatoes .. .. .	7 lb	44.4	51.7	35.3	43.9	48.1
Onions, brown .. .. .	1 lb	8.5	11.1	8.8	10.0	11.9
<i>Dairy produce</i>						
Butter, factory .. .. .	1 lb	51.0	50.6	53.1	53.7	54.6
Cheese, cheddar <sup>5</sup> .. ..	8 oz	25.1	24.3	25.3	25.6	26.2
Eggs, large <sup>6</sup> .. .. .	1 dozen	61.1	58.4	63.7	58.5	56.7
Bacon, rashers <sup>6</sup> .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	51.0	51.1	49.5	49.3	53.2
Milk, fresh, bottled <sup>7</sup> ..	1 quart	18.0	18.0	19.2	20.0	23.0
Milk, powdered .. .. .	12 oz	38.4	39.2	39.9	40.9	41.9
Milk, evaporated .. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.2
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Rib (bone out) .. .. .	1 lb	50.4	51.6	53.9	56.1	60.9
Steak, rump .. .. .	1 lb	77.1	78.3	81.2	89.3	100.7
Steak, blade .. .. .	1 lb	57.5	58.1	60.7	65.6	74.6
Steak, chuck .. .. .	1 lb	47.9	48.4	50.3	54.9	61.1
Sausages .. .. .	1 lb	26.6	26.6	27.5	30.6	33.8
<i>Beef, corned</i>						
Silverside .. .. .	1 lb	53.6	55.3	57.0	60.0	65.6
Brisket .. .. .	1 lb	40.7	41.2	42.4	44.9	48.7
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg .. .. .	1 lb	34.6	34.2	34.2	35.8	37.5
Chops, leg .. .. .	1 lb	34.7	34.2	33.7	35.0	37.2
Chops, loin .. .. .	1 lb	34.3	33.1	32.1	34.5	37.0
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg .. .. .	1 lb	50.6	49.3	49.9	51.6	53.0
Chops, leg .. .. .	1 lb	52.5	52.6	52.0	53.6	54.7
Chops, loin .. .. .	1 lb	53.0	52.7	51.9	53.8	54.6
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg .. .. .	1 lb	61.0	61.7	60.2	63.0	68.7
Loin .. .. .	1 lb	60.8	60.7	59.1	62.3	69.7
Chops .. .. .	1 lb	61.2	61.0	59.3	62.7	69.5

<sup>1</sup> In some cases, the averages shown are price relatives. <sup>2</sup> Delivered. <sup>3</sup> Packet prices. <sup>4</sup> 12 oz. <sup>5</sup> 24 oz. <sup>6</sup> Pre-pack. <sup>7</sup> Two 1-pint bottles, delivered.

## 3 WHOLESALE PRICES

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they affect his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of certain commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly. A wholesale price index for Australia has been available for many years, but it has been replaced as more appropriate and current series are developed for various sectors of industry (see page 373).

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane for the main items of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF FAT STOCK, BRISBANE

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks .. .. .	141.68	149.65	152.58	156.05	163.57
Cows .. .. .	90.75	94.95	89.61	100.00	99.57
Steers .. .. .	119.72	122.73	117.81	117.78	119.43
Heifers .. .. .	85.53	89.37	81.26	87.84	83.11
Vealers and yearlings .. .. .	75.18	73.58	72.42	72.66	63.18
Calves .. .. .	17.14	17.46	17.58	21.12	21.41
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers .. .. .	7.28	5.90	5.45	5.18	4.05
Ewes .. .. .	5.15	4.20	4.16	3.73	2.91
Hoggets .. .. .	7.51	5.80	5.11	5.26	3.67
Lambs, crossbred .. .. .	8.68	7.74	6.44	7.25	6.34
Lambs, other .. .. .	8.41	7.20	6.01	6.23	4.89
Rams .. .. .	8.12	6.72	6.22	5.52	4.00
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers .. .. .	36.54	39.27	35.14	32.00	37.30
Porkers .. .. .	23.24	24.02	18.07	21.10	24.47

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table, for the five years to 1970-71.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
Ox beef .. .. .	25.7	26.5	26.7	27.8	30.2
Veal .. .. .	29.5	30.2	28.6	33.8	34.6
Mutton (wethers) .. .. .	15.4	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.5
Lamb .. .. .	24.0	23.8	19.7	22.3	22.1
Pork .. .. .	35.2	35.6	29.6	32.8	35.0

The next table shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce in the Brisbane markets during each of the five years to 1970-71. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

## AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE, BRISBANE

Commodity	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural produce</i>						
Chaff, lucerne .. ..	cwt	2.75	2.90	3.92	3.09	3.74
Hay, lucerne .. ..	cwt	1.57	1.46	2.27	1.98	1.79
Maize .. ..	bushel	1.44	1.43	1.62	1.67	1.39
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green .. ..	lb	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13
Cabbages .. ..	dozen	1.34	2.08	1.76	1.88	2.38
Cauliflowers .. ..	dozen	2.20	3.04	2.17	2.42	2.37
Cucumbers, green .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	1.06	1.03	1.41	1.31	1.79
Lettuce .. ..	bushel	1.09	1.26	1.17	1.41	1.50
Onions .. ..	cwt	4.73	7.12	4.33	4.73	4.07
Peas, green .. ..	lb	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.13
Potatoes .. ..	cwt	3.27	4.21	4.17	2.10	4.77
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt	1.67	3.12	3.57	2.28	4.27
Sweet potatoes .. ..	cwt	4.49	5.41	6.23	5.19	7.52
Tomatoes .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	2.05	2.36	2.32	2.48	2.90
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples .. ..	bushel	3.45	3.45	3.12	3.83	3.02
Bananas <sup>1</sup> .. ..	bushel	4.13	2.79	4.40	3.35	3.40
Grapes .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	2.89	2.66	3.11	3.67	3.72
Lemons .. ..	bushel	3.63	3.44	5.21	3.81	4.21
Mandarins .. ..	bushel	3.64	3.22	3.62	3.64	4.01
Mangoes .. ..	bushel	4.56	4.18	4.57	6.02	4.94
Oranges .. ..	bushel	2.54	2.55	2.50	3.08	2.57
Papaws .. ..	bushel	1.82	2.06	2.34	2.32	2.42
Passion fruit .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	3.26	3.58	4.18	3.48	2.57
Peaches .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	1.82	1.97	1.76	2.68	1.79
Pears .. ..	bushel	2.78	2.87	3.40	3.22	2.88
Pineapples, smoothleaf .. ..	dozen	2.14	1.85	2.10	1.96	1.97
Plums .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	2.48	3.17	2.69	4.56	2.36
Strawberries .. ..	doz punnets	2.73	2.94	3.24	3.12	3.03
<i>Mill produce</i>						
Bran <sup>2</sup> .. ..	short ton	42.67	40.00	40.50	33.46	32.92
Flour <sup>3</sup> .. ..	short ton	85.03	90.33	94.48	97.10	102.60
Pollard <sup>2</sup> .. ..	short ton	44.67	42.00	42.50	35.46	34.92
<i>Dairy produce</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb	0.69	0.74	0.68	0.70	0.75
Butter .. ..	lb	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.51
Cheese .. ..	lb	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36
Eggs, large <sup>4</sup> .. ..	dozen	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.48
Ham .. ..	lb	0.88	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.99
Honey .. ..	lb	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Milk, bottled <sup>5</sup> .. ..	gallon	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.62	0.65
<i>Live poultry</i>						
Chickens .. ..	lb	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
Ducks, drakes .. ..	lb	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24

<sup>1</sup> Ripe Cavendish, singles.      <sup>2</sup> In lots of over two short tons, ex-mill.  
<sup>3</sup> Delivered, bakehouse.      <sup>4</sup> In cartons of one dozen.      <sup>5</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors for pint bottles.

## 4 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

From 1928, the Commonwealth Statistician compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)

Index. Index numbers for each group of commodities contained in this index for the years up to 1969-70 may be found in the 1970 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. This series was discontinued in December 1970 because the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the index became increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structure. New indexes of wholesale prices relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas or sectors of the economy are being developed. The first two of these indexes, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building and the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, have been issued. Further measures are being developed which, taken together with the two already published, will, to a considerable extent, constitute a currently representative replacement for the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

*Building Materials*—Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general, those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. In each case the index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Prices are collected monthly, generally on a "delivered on site" basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for four years to 1970-71.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:  
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	100.8	100.6	105.0	113.1
Cement products .. .. .	100.9	103.8	107.0	114.5
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	104.2	107.5	113.9	121.3
Timber, board and joinery .. .. .	105.7	109.5	114.0	123.8
Steel products .. .. .	102.2	103.5	107.7	112.4
Other metal products .. .. .	103.5	102.9	102.9	98.6
Plumbing fixtures, etc. .. .. .	101.3	101.7	109.4	114.5
Electrical installation materials ..	102.8	106.0	115.8	115.7
Installed appliances .. .. .	98.3	97.0	100.7	100.3
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	101.0	101.6	103.6	106.8
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	103.7	104.9	105.2	106.6
All groups .. .. .	103.4	105.6	109.4	115.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:  
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
1967-68	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

For the wholesale price index for materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats, the items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in construction in or about 1966-67. Types of buildings represented include "high-rise" flats, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, shops, etc. A single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia and is applied (with minor exceptions) to local prices in calculating indexes for each State capital city. An exception to the use of local prices is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series. The Electrical Installation Materials group is a separately constructed series, details of which are shown on page 376. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for four years to 1970-71.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN  
HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE**

(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	100.5	100.5	105.3	112.7
Cement products .. ..	101.4	107.0	116.1	120.8
Bricks, stone, etc. .. ..	103.7	107.8	114.9	123.4
Timber, board, and joinery .. ..	103.8	107.5	112.0	121.2
Steel and iron products .. ..	102.3	106.2	110.4	118.3
Aluminium products .. ..	101.7	101.6	104.1	107.1
Other metal products .. ..	106.0	103.4	118.9	113.2
Plumbing fixtures .. ..	102.7	103.5	112.7	119.5
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	102.6	103.6	105.2	108.5
Electrical installation materials <sup>2</sup> ..	100.9	102.1	112.2	110.9
Mechanical services components ..	101.5	107.6	111.7	118.9
All groups .. ..	102.2	105.1	110.3	116.4

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases prices are obtained on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for representative jobs. Problems also arise in pricing materials normally installed on a "supply and fix" basis, and in cases where special discounts are allowed. Appropriate measures are adopted in these cases in order to measure, as accurately as possible, actual price movements of the materials concerned. The index includes 72 separate items combined in eleven groups, in addition to an all groups index.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES**  
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities <sup>2</sup>
1967-68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5

<sup>1</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. <sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

*Electrical Installation Materials*—The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for the ten years to 1970-71.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS<sup>1</sup>**

(Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)<sup>2</sup>

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1961-62	98.7	102.8	99.8	100.1
1962-63	96.8	103.6	100.5	99.8
1963-64	93.2	103.7	100.8	98.5
1964-65	110.6	104.6	105.2	107.2
1965-66	105.8	104.2	106.6	105.7
1966-67	120.2	105.8	109.2	112.8
1967-68	119.9	106.0	112.5	113.8
1968-69	119.5	107.3	115.3	115.0
1969-70	142.1	109.6	120.1	126.2
1970-71	128.4	112.8	129.2	124.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. <sup>2</sup> Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

## 5 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of World War II, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control in 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

From 1948 the prices of most goods and services were released from control, the principal items remaining being flour, bread, milk and cream, and petrol. In 1961 power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see page 347) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

In 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no item is now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961*, was discontinued after 31 December 1970. In recent years it had operated only over dwelling houses which were let or leased at any time during the three years ended 1 December 1957. Dwellings owned by the Queensland Housing Commission and the Commonwealth, State, or Local Governments were excluded from control.

Under the earlier legislation, *The Fair Rents Acts, 1920 to 1938*, control was much wider. Rents were pegged during World War II under the Commonwealth *National Security Act 1939*.

Under the *Gas Act 1965-1971*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Act, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission Acts, 1937 to 1965*, the State Electricity Commission is empowered to control tariffs to ensure that they are fair and reasonable and to review them at its discretion. An electric supply authority may appeal to the Industrial Court, against a Commission tariff determination.

*Consumer Affairs*—Under the Queensland *Consumer Affairs Act 1970*, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecu-



tions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau and Council considerable powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

*Restrictive Trade*—The Commonwealth *Trade Practices Act 1965-1971* is intended to preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest. The Act is directed at, firstly, defined anti-competitive restrictions accepted by agreement between businesses that are or would, but for agreement, be competitors, and, secondly, defined anti-competitive practices by businesses exercising economic power. In some circumstances collusive tendering and collusive bidding are prohibited and constitute offences against the Act, liable to prosecution in the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The Commissioner of Trade Practices is required to keep a Register of Trade Agreements and to consider whether agreements and practices are examinable under the Act. The role of the Trade Practices Tribunal is to undertake a case by case examination of agreements and practices brought before it by the Commissioner to determine whether they are contrary to the public interest. The Act was amended in 1971 to include a new Part making resale price maintenance unlawful. Resale price maintenance is the insistence by a manufacturer, wholesaler, or other supplier of goods for resale that his goods be resold at, or not below, a price he fixes, instead of allowing the reseller to fix the price. In September 1971, the High Court ruled that there were constitutional defects in the Trade Practices Act. Interim legislation was passed by Parliament in December 1971 aimed at remedying these defects pending the introduction of strengthening legislation.

## • Chapter 17

# EMPLOYMENT

### 1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court and Conciliation and Arbitration Commission follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions and surveys of earnings and hours. The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, local trades committees, employment facilities, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

### 2 WORKING POPULATION

*Industries and Occupations*—The working population may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by *industry* and by *occupation*. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (labour force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is therefore possible to make some comparisons of industrial classification for all Commonwealth Censuses. However, the word "occupation" was used to designate what is now described as industry. Unless recognised, this is a source of confusion.

*Industry*—The next table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female working population of Queensland at the Censuses of 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1966, and the increases in the groups during the intercensal period of five years.

The numerically largest industry group at the 1966 Census was manufacturing, which absorbed 128,603 persons (104,303 males and 24,300 females) and represented 19.3 per cent of the total labour force (19.1 per cent in 1961). This was followed by commerce, 17.0 per cent of the labour force (16.5 per cent in 1961); primary production, 14.7 per cent (17.4 per cent in 1961); community and business services (including professional), 10.9 per cent (9.5 per cent in 1961); building and construction, 10.3 per cent (9.7 per cent in 1961); and transport and storage, 6.4 per cent (7.0 per cent in 1961).

Compared with an overall increase of 13.7 per cent in the total labour force, there were significant increases since 1961 in the numbers of persons engaged in community and business services (including professional) (30.4 per cent), finance and property (29.7 per cent), public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services (23.1 per cent), building and construction (20.8 per cent), commerce (17.2 per cent), amusement, hotels, cafes, personal services, etc. (15.8 per cent), and manufacturing (15.0 per cent). The number of persons engaged in primary production showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent, following a drop of 6.1 per cent between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961.

#### INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
Primary production ..	92,553	9,114	101,667	81,482	16,004	97,486	-4,181
Mining and quarrying ..	10,179	350	10,529	10,981	534	11,515	986
Manufacturing ..	93,202	18,673	111,875	104,303	24,300	128,603	16,728
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services <sup>2</sup> ..	9,180	555	9,735	10,393	745	11,138	1,403
Building and construction ..	55,561	905	56,466	66,092	2,109	68,201	11,735
Transport and storage ..	38,268	2,557	40,825	38,941	3,518	42,459	1,634
Communication ..	10,370	2,809	13,179	11,095	3,342	14,437	1,258
Finance and property ..	11,235	6,329	17,564	14,075	8,709	22,784	5,220
Commerce ..	63,470	32,942	96,412	70,062	42,897	112,959	16,547
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services ..	18,992	4,465	23,457	22,598	6,269	28,867	5,410
Community, business ser- vices (incl. professional) <sup>3</sup> ..	25,570	29,931	55,501	31,849	40,500	72,349	16,848
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ..	14,718	21,200	35,918	15,771	25,832	41,603	5,685
Other industries and industries inadequately described or not stated	7,780	4,088	11,868	5,589	6,879	12,468	600
Total in labour force	451,078	133,918	584,996	483,231	181,638	664,869	79,873
Persons not in labour force ..	323,501	610,331	933,832	360,666	638,150	998,816	64,984
Grand total ..	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	144,857

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines.

<sup>2</sup> Production, supply, and maintenance.

<sup>3</sup> Including police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

The next table shows, in detail, the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person in the labour force belonged at the time of the 1966 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Primary production</b>			
<i>Fishing</i> .. .. .	1,446	58	1,504
<i>Hunting and trapping</i> .. .. .	277	6	283
<b>Rural industries</b>	76,729	15,896	92,625
<i>Sugar growing</i> .. .. .	16,139	1,255	17,394
<i>Grazing</i> .. .. .	20,955	4,219	25,174
<i>Dairying</i> .. .. .	16,194	5,562	21,756
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	23,441	4,860	28,301
<i>Forestry</i> .. .. .	3,030	44	3,074
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>			
<i>Mining (including opencut mining)</i> .. .. .	10,394	517	10,911
<i>Silver, lead, and zinc mining</i> .. .. .	584	35	619
<i>Coal mining</i> .. .. .	2,577	47	2,624
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	7,233	435	7,668
<i>Quarrying</i> .. .. .	587	17	604
<b>Manufacturing</b>			
<i>Cement, bricks, glass, and stone</i> .. .. .	4,801	301	5,102
<i>Concrete and cement products</i> .. .. .	1,386	100	1,486
<i>Bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products</i> .. .. .	1,237	56	1,293
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	2,178	145	2,323
<i>Products of petroleum and coal (excl. chemical and gasworks)</i> .. .. .	668	55	723
<i>Petrol and other petroleum products</i> .. .. .	556	40	596
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	112	15	127
<i>Founding, engineering, and metal working</i> .. .. .	24,363	3,314	27,677
<i>Iron and steel founding</i> .. .. .	1,154	47	1,201
<i>Builders' hardware</i> .. .. .	876	208	1,084
<i>Agricultural and earthmoving machines (including tractors)</i> .. .. .	2,267	247	2,514
<i>Refrigerators, air conditioning and space heating equipment</i> .. .. .	1,218	158	1,376
<i>General engineering</i> .. .. .	3,084	265	3,349
<i>Radio, TV, and electronic apparatus (including valves, excluding cabinets)</i> .. .. .	828	177	1,005
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	14,936	2,212	17,148
<i>Manufacture, assembly, and repair of ships, vehicles, parts, and accessories</i> .. .. .	17,872	958	18,830
<i>Railway locomotives, rolling stock, and tram cars (including railway workshops)</i> .. .. .	6,845	38	6,883
<i>Motor engineering</i> .. .. .	3,366	300	3,666
<i>Motor bodies, caravans, and trailers</i> .. .. .	2,807	204	3,011
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	4,854	416	5,270
<i>Yarns, textiles, and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)</i> .. .. .	1,282	1,285	2,567
<i>Wool, cotton, silk, and synthetic fibre</i> .. .. .	746	892	1,638
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	536	393	929
<i>Clothing and knitted goods (including needle working)</i> .. .. .	902	5,257	6,159
<i>Clothing (undefined)</i> .. .. .	90	771	861
<i>Outer clothing, waterproof and oilskin clothing</i> .. .. .	548	2,985	3,533
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	264	1,501	1,765
<i>Boots, shoes, and accessories (other than rubber or plastic)</i> .. .. .	762	554	1,316
<i>Food, drink, and tobacco</i> .. .. .	27,720	6,371	34,091
<i>Slaughtering and carcass butchering</i> .. .. .	2,699	216	2,915
<i>Meat freezing, preserving, and canning</i> .. .. .	4,313	802	5,115
<i>Bread, cakes, and pastry</i> .. .. .	2,696	1,169	3,865
<i>Sugar milling and refining</i> .. .. .	8,014	311	8,325
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	9,998	3,873	13,871
<i>Sawmilling &amp; manufacture of wood products (other than furniture)</i> .. .. .	8,492	773	9,265
<i>Sawmilling</i> .. .. .	5,834	403	6,237
<i>Joinery, sashes, and doors</i> .. .. .	1,202	98	1,300
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	1,456	272	1,728

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Manufacturing—continued</b>			
<i>Furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding, and furnishing</i>			
<i>drapery</i> .. .. .	3,249	600	3,849
Cabinets and furniture (other than metal) .. .. .	2,453	264	2,717
Other .. .. .	796	336	1,132
<i>Paper and paper products, printing, packaging, bookbinding, and</i>			
<i>photography</i> .. .. .	6,833	2,813	9,646
Newspapers and periodicals .. .. .	2,748	753	3,501
Job and general printing .. .. .	1,984	851	2,835
Other .. .. .	2,101	1,209	3,310
<i>Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, and non-mineral oils</i> .. .. .	2,512	646	3,158
<i>Jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating, and minting</i> .. .. .	588	97	685
<i>Preparation of skins and leather; goods of leather and leather</i>			
<i>substitutes (other than clothing and footwear)</i> .. .. .	900	198	1,098
<i>Rubber goods</i> .. .. .	1,859	537	2,396
Rubber goods (other than clothing) .. .. .	1,280	482	1,762
Vulcanising and tyre retreading .. .. .	579	55	634
<i>Musical, surgical, and scientific instruments and apparatus</i> .. .. .	400	90	490
<i>Plastic products (n.e.i.)</i> .. .. .	473	166	639
<i>Other manufacturing</i> .. .. .	503	206	709
<i>Manufacturing undefined</i> .. .. .	124	79	203
<b>Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services (production, supply, and maintenance)</b>			
<i>Gas and electricity</i> .. .. .	7,560	701	8,261
<i>Water supply, sewerage, etc.</i> .. .. .	2,833	44	2,877
<b>Building and construction</b>			
<i>Construction and repair of buildings</i> .. .. .	39,059	1,728	40,787
<i>Construction works (other than buildings)</i> .. .. .	27,033	381	27,414
Roads and bridges (including maintenance) .. .. .	10,061	120	10,181
Railway & tramway permanent way (including maintenance)	5,576	12	5,588
Other .. .. .	11,396	249	11,645
<b>Transport and storage</b>			
<i>Road transport</i> .. .. .	17,025	1,688	18,713
Taxi and hire-car services .. .. .	2,562	229	2,791
Carrying and cartage services (including mail contracting) .. .. .	10,220	1,093	11,313
Other .. .. .	4,243	366	4,609
<i>Shipping</i> .. .. .	2,773	293	3,066
Coastal and overseas shipping .. .. .	2,152	241	2,393
Other .. .. .	621	52	673
<i>Loading and discharging vessels</i> .. .. .	3,855	61	3,916
<i>Rail and air transport</i> .. .. .	14,835	1,428	16,263
Rail services .. .. .	12,657	944	13,601
Air transport (including maintenance of vehicles and aircraft)	2,178	484	2,662
<i>Other transport and storage</i> .. .. .	453	48	501
<b>Communication</b>			
<i>Post, telegraph, and telephone services (including construction and</i>			
<i>maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines)</i> .. .. .	11,047	3,339	14,386
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	48	3	51
<b>Finance and property</b>			
<i>Banking</i> .. .. .	6,362	3,317	9,679
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	4,087	2,752	6,839

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Finance and property—<i>continued</i></b>			
<i>Other finance and property</i> .. .. .	3,626	2,640	6,266
Real estate, valuing, and auctioneering .. .. .	2,604	1,455	4,059
Building and investment companies .. .. .	78	81	159
Moneylending and hire purchase .. .. .	641	788	1,429
Stock and share broking .. .. .	120	168	288
Trustee companies .. .. .	144	123	267
Other .. .. .	39	25	64
<b>Commerce</b>			
<i>Wholesale trade</i> .. .. .	24,924	8,450	33,374
Food dealing .. .. .	5,126	1,783	6,909
Timber and other building materials dealing .. .. .	2,064	502	2,566
Petroleum products dealing .. .. .	2,681	484	3,165
Motor vehicles and accessories distributors .. .. .	1,631	497	2,128
Other .. .. .	13,422	5,184	18,606
<i>Livestock and primary produce dealing etc.</i> .. .. .	3,826	1,135	4,961
<i>Retail trade</i> .. .. .	41,312	33,312	74,624
Department and general stores .. .. .	2,272	4,350	6,622
Drapery, clothing, and footwear dealing .. .. .	2,308	4,733	7,041
Crockery, hardware, and electrical appliances dealing .. .. .	3,678	1,577	5,255
Food dealing .. .. .	12,835	9,282	22,117
Drugs and chemicals (including cosmetics) dealing .. .. .	1,231	2,377	3,608
Motor vehicles and accessories dealing (including petrol selling, garages, and service stations) .. .. .	12,530	2,800	15,330
Other .. .. .	6,458	8,193	14,651
<b>Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services</b>			
<i>Public authority activities (n.e.i.)</i> .. .. .	14,528	5,745	20,273
Commonwealth, State, & semi-governmental activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	12,252	4,697	16,949
Local Government activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	2,267	1,024	3,291
Other .. .. .	9	24	33
<i>Defence: enlisted personnel</i> .. .. .	7,161	291	7,452
Army .. .. .	4,426	133	4,559
Navy .. .. .	545	48	593
Air Force .. .. .	2,130	107	2,237
Other .. .. .	60	3	63
<i>Defence: civilian employees</i> .. .. .	909	233	1,142
<b>Community and business services (including professional)</b>			
<i>Law, order, and public safety</i> .. .. .	5,862	1,829	7,691
Police .. .. .	3,150	137	3,287
Legal profession (private practice) .. .. .	1,168	1,631	2,799
Fire brigades .. .. .	950	13	963
Other .. .. .	594	48	642
<i>Religion and social welfare</i> .. .. .	2,765	2,665	5,430
Religion .. .. .	1,929	737	2,666
Benevolent institutions (other than hospitals) excl. inmates .. .. .	376	1,287	1,663
Other .. .. .	460	641	1,101
<i>Health, hospitals, etc.</i> .. .. .	7,793	19,334	27,127
Hospitals (other than mental) .. .. .	3,666	13,505	17,171
Mental hospitals .. .. .	997	654	1,651
Medicine (private practice) .. .. .	1,088	1,904	2,992
Dentistry (private practice) .. .. .	664	771	1,435
Other .. .. .	1,378	2,500	3,878
<i>Education</i> .. .. .	10,546	13,256	23,802
Kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, and teachers' colleges .. .. .	6,798	9,518	16,316
Universities .. .. .	1,612	1,117	2,729
Other .. .. .	2,136	2,621	4,757

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Community and business services (incl. professional)—continued</i>			
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	4,883	3,416	8,299
Accountancy and auditing .. .. .	1,618	1,433	3,051
Other .. .. .	3,265	1,983	5,248
<i>Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc.</i>			
<i>Amusement, sport, and recreation</i> .. .. .	5,051	2,851	7,902
Motion picture production and picture theatres .. .. .	564	492	1,056
Radio and TV broadcasting (including technical service) .. .. .	1,027	506	1,533
Racing and other professional sport .. .. .	1,368	931	2,299
Other .. .. .	2,092	922	3,014
<i>Private domestic service</i> .. .. .	601	4,426	5,027
<i>Hotels, boarding houses, and other accommodation, and restaurants</i>			
Licensed hotels .. .. .	3,144	6,966	10,110
Motels .. .. .	383	1,120	1,503
Boarding and lodging houses .. .. .	509	1,418	1,927
Restaurants and tea rooms .. .. .	1,598	3,784	5,382
Other .. .. .	1,003	900	1,903
<i>Other personal services</i>			
Laundries, job dyeing, and dry cleaning .. .. .	864	1,267	2,131
Hairdressing, manicure, and beauty parlours .. .. .	1,106	2,263	3,369
Other .. .. .	1,512	837	2,349
<i>Other</i>			
<i>Other industries</i> .. .. .	15	6	21
<i>Industry inadequately described or not stated</i> .. .. .	5,574	6,873	12,447
Total in labour force .. .. .	483,231	181,638	664,869

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines.

*Occupations*—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 379, of the working population of Queensland at the 1966 Census. Occupations were not tabulated for the 1954 Census, largely because of the difficulties previously experienced in preparing a satisfactory classification of occupations. The classification used for the 1961 Census followed the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Basically the same system was adopted for the 1966 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i>			
Architects, engineers, and surveyors .. .. .	3,113	11	3,124
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists .. .. .	920	74	994
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists .. .. .	827	63	890
Medical practitioners and dentists .. .. .	2,143	188	2,331
Nurses, including probationers and trainees .. .. .	713	10,382	11,095
Professional medical workers, n.e.c. .. .. .	1,280	694	1,974
Teachers .. .. .	7,761	9,078	16,839
Clergy and related members of religious orders .. .. .	1,858	511	2,369
Law professionals .. .. .	909	19	928
Artists, entertainers, writers, and related workers .. .. .	1,837	1,130	2,967
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c. .. .. .	6,639	1,103	7,742
Other professional, technical, and related workers .. .. .	3,023	620	3,643



SECONDARY  
INDUSTRIES

Chapter 12

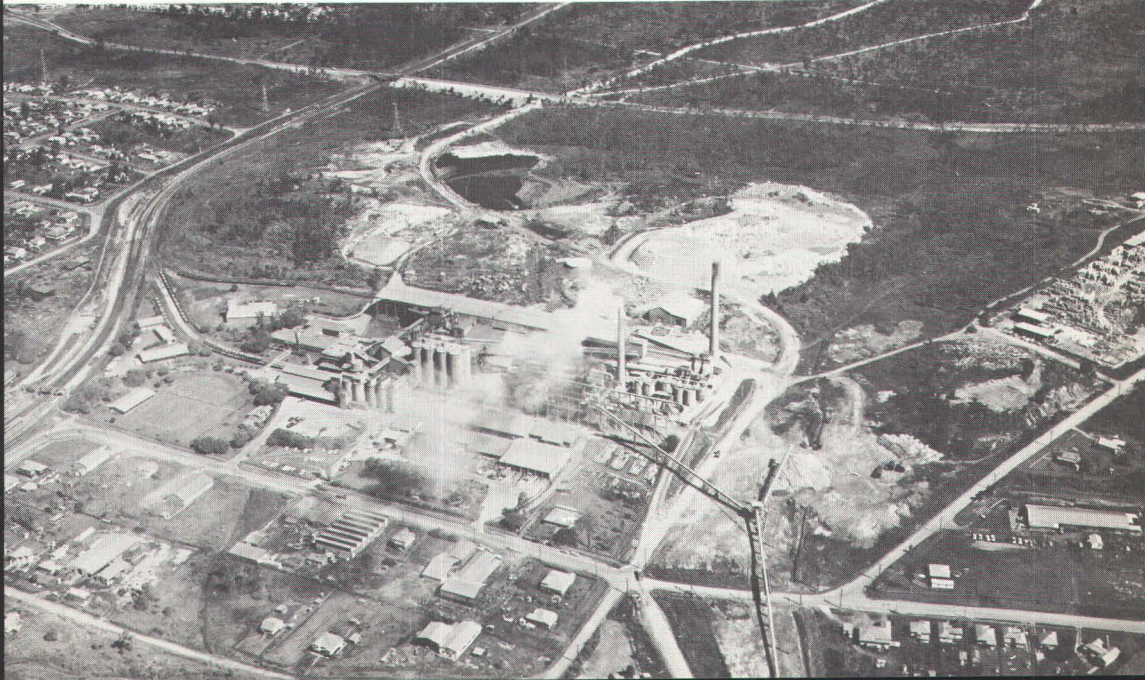
Copper refinery,  
Townsville



Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Cement works, Darra

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau







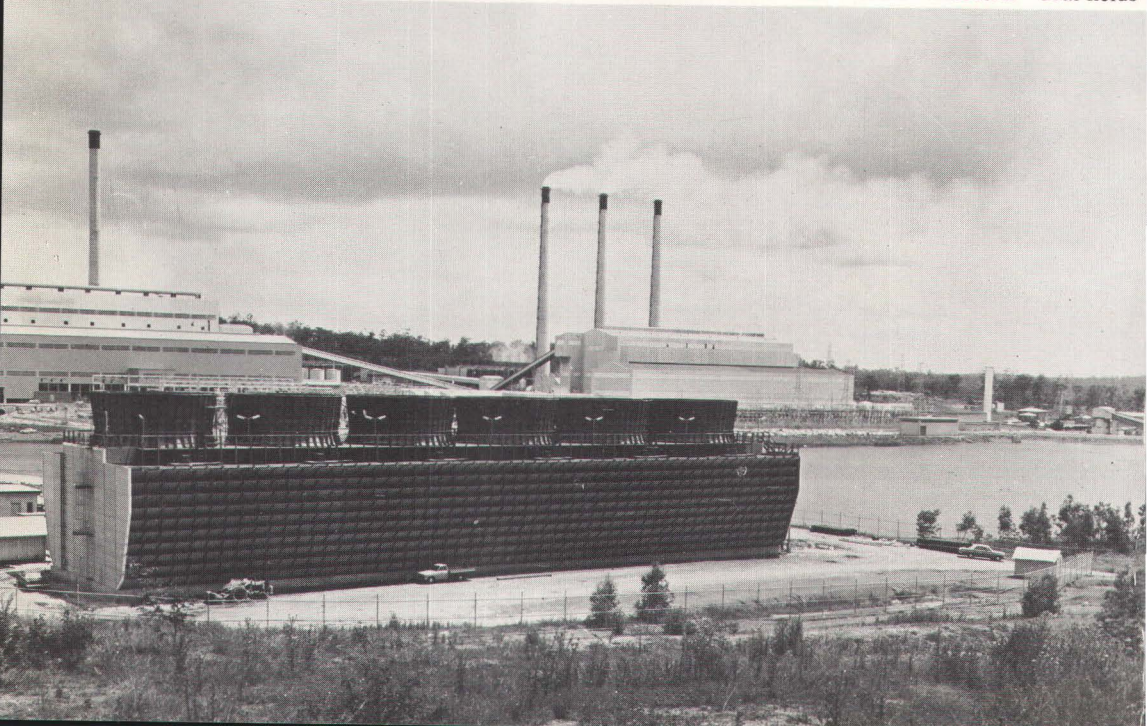
Lakes Creek meat works, Rockhampton

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

## SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—Chapter 12

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Swanbank power stations on  
the West Moreton coal-fields



OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—  
*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i> .. ..	35,054	4,913	39,967
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c. ..	1,803	21	1,824
Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c. .. .. .	33,251	4,892	38,143
<i>Clerical workers</i> .. .. .	37,140	53,859	90,999
Book-keepers and cashiers .. .. .	4,117	3,645	7,762
Stenographers and typists .. .. .	..	14,817	14,817
Other clerical workers .. .. .	33,023	35,397	68,420
<i>Sales workers</i> .. .. .	27,836	24,790	52,626
Insurance, real estate salesmen, saleswomen, auctioneers and valuers .. .. .	3,038	183	3,221
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents .. ..	6,295	200	6,495
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade salesmen, saleswomen, shop assistants, and related workers .. .. .	18,503	24,407	42,910
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i> ..	82,680	14,949	97,629
Farmers and farm managers .. .. .	46,656	6,775	53,431
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c. .. ..	31,379	8,128	39,507
Wool classers .. .. .	320	..	320
Hunters and trappers .. .. .	324	..	324
Fishermen and related workers .. .. .	1,214	39	1,253
Timbergetters and other forestry workers .. .. .	2,787	7	2,794
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i> .. .. .	6,142	10	6,152
Miners and quarrymen .. .. .	5,052	10	5,062
Well drillers and related workers .. .. .	611	..	611
Mineral treaters .. .. .	479	..	479
<i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i> .. ..	40,278	4,350	44,628
Deck officers, engineer officers, and pilots, ship .. ..	710	3	713
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen .. .. .	1,289	4	1,293
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers .. ..	366	5	371
Drivers and firemen, railway .. .. .	3,459	..	3,459
Drivers, road transport .. .. .	23,781	319	24,100
Guards and conductors, railway .. .. .	929	..	929
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport .. .. .	4,218	259	4,477
Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators .. .. .	448	3,108	3,556
Postmasters, postmistresses, postmen, and messengers ..	3,758	624	4,382
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	1,320	28	1,348
<i>Craftsmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.</i> ..	193,812	16,584	210,396
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers ..	583	855	1,438
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers .. .. .	1,657	6,009	7,666
Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers .. .. .	1,031	570	1,601
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers .. .. .	1,778	..	1,778
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers .. .. .	1,813	61	1,874
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers, and related workers .. .. .	42,317	94	42,411
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers ..	14,375	46	14,421
Metal makers, metal workers, and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. .. .. .	6,629	837	7,466
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, and related workers ..	21,996	359	22,355
Painters and decorators .. .. .	7,009	68	7,077
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c. ..	10,542	17	10,559

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—  
*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Craftsmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.</i> <i>—continued</i>			
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers .. .. .	3,304	783	4,087
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers	765	42	807
Millers, bakers, brewmasters, and related food and beverage workers .. .. .	15,979	2,808	18,787
Chemical and related process workers .. .. .	1,453	149	1,602
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers .. .. .	55	19	74
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c. .. .. .	2,841	1,113	3,954
Packers, labellers, and related workers .. .. .	1,088	2,202	3,290
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators, and related workers .. .. .	10,444	27	10,471
Freight handlers, including waterside workers .. .. .	13,836	318	14,154
Labourers, n.e.c. .. .. .	34,317	207	34,524
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i> .. .. .	17,991	31,862	49,853
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, protective service, and related workers .. .. .	5,331	58	5,389
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers .. .. .	2,183	15,886	18,069
Waiters, waitresses, bartenders .. .. .	1,140	5,336	6,476
Building caretakers, cleaners .. .. .	2,998	3,584	6,582
Barbers hairdressers, beauticians, and related workers .. .. .	1,097	2,330	3,427
Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers .. .. .	761	1,835	2,596
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers .. .. .	588	50	638
Photographers and related camera operators .. .. .	373	138	511
Embalmers and undertakers .. .. .	120	5	125
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c. .. .. .	3,400	2,640	6,040
<i>Members of armed services</i> .. .. .	7,161	291	7,452
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i> .. .. .	4,114	6,157	10,271
Total persons in the labour force .. .. .	483,231	181,638	664,869
Persons not in the labour force .. .. .	360,666	638,150	998,816
Grand total .. .. .	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines.

*Occupational Status*—The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1966, 79.5 per cent were employees (75.0 per cent in 1961); 9.1 per cent self-employed (11.6 per cent in 1961); 8.2 per cent employers (7.4 per cent in 1961); 1.2 per cent unpaid helpers (0.8 per cent in 1961); and 1.9 per cent were unemployed (5.1 per cent in 1961).

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1966 (60.0 per cent) than in 1961 (61.5 per cent). The increase since 1961 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 7.0 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 13.7 per cent, but this comparison is affected by the change made for the 1966 Census in the basis of collection of the figures, as described in the first footnote to the table. The proportion of children attending school or full-time students to total population was greater in 1966 than in 1961 (21.7 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively).



OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
<b>In labour force</b>							
<b>Employed</b>							
Employer .. ..	36,214	7,255	43,469	44,111	10,517	54,628	11,159
Self employed ..	57,994	9,812	67,806	49,463	11,306	60,769	-7,037
Employee .. ..	330,569	108,378	438,947	379,207	149,378	528,585	89,638*
Helper, unpaid ..	3,201	1,632	4,833	2,486	5,483	7,969	3,136
<b>Total employed</b> ..	<b>427,978</b>	<b>127,077</b>	<b>555,055</b>	<b>475,267</b>	<b>176,684</b>	<b>651,951</b>	<b>96,896*</b>
<b>Unemployed</b>							
Unable to secure employment ..	14,331	4,481	18,812	} 7,964	4,954	12,918	-17,023
Temporarily laid off	2,396	484	2,880				
Sickness or accident	3,762	989	4,751				
Changing jobs ..	1,865	659	2,524				
Other and not stated	746	228	974				
<b>Total unemployed</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>29,941</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>-17,023</b>
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>451,078</b>	<b>133,918</b>	<b>584,996</b>	<b>483,231</b>	<b>181,638</b>	<b>664,869</b>	<b>79,873</b>
<b>Not in labour force</b>							
Child not at school ..	92,715	87,801	180,516	94,825	90,204	185,029	4,513
Child attending school or full-time student	167,552	154,858	322,410	187,472	173,526	360,998	38,588
Of independent means	9,804	8,592	18,396	8,948	7,951	16,899	-1,497
Home duties .. ..	..	286,888	286,888	..	278,733	278,733	-8,155*
Mainly dependent on pension or super- annuation .. ..	44,232	64,921	109,153	50,551	72,683	123,234	14,081
Inmate of institution	5,579	4,039	9,618	5,682	5,707	11,389	1,771
Other not in labour force .. ..	3,619	3,232	6,851	13,188	9,346	22,534*	15,683
<b>Total not in labour force</b> .. ..	<b>323,501</b>	<b>610,331</b>	<b>933,832</b>	<b>360,666</b>	<b>638,150</b>	<b>998,816</b>	<b>64,984*</b>
<b>Grand total</b> .. ..	<b>774,579</b>	<b>744,249</b>	<b>1,518,828</b>	<b>843,897</b>	<b>819,788</b>	<b>1,663,685</b>	<b>144,857</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full-blood Aborigines. <sup>2</sup> Additional questions asked at the 1966 Census had the net effect of adding 12,900 persons to the labour force. These were mainly females working part-time (a few hours a week), some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as "engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service". <sup>3</sup> Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. <sup>4</sup> Including young persons seeking work not previously employed, who, in 1961, were included with unemployed.

*Distribution of Labour Force*—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1966 Census.

For males, the figures show that in south-eastern Queensland (i.e. the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the labour force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. While in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of total population regarded as being in the labour force to be higher in the sparsely settled western divisions than in the coastal divisions, which include the major cities, the tendency was most marked at the 15 to 19 and 65 and over age groups. At most adult ages, over 95 per cent of the male population was in the labour force and little variation was shown until

the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 89.5 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 75.8 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages, the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical division	Age group					Proportion in each division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and over	Total	State male labour force	State male population 15 & over
Brisbane .. .. A	25,358	158,516	27,849	5,676	217,399	45.0	45.9
	B 66.4	95.2	84.6	18.5	56.8		
Moreton .. .. A	4,173	27,097	5,415	1,731	38,416	8.0	8.4
	B 69.9	95.3	75.4	22.3	54.8		
Maryborough .. A	4,539	26,207	5,224	1,316	37,286	7.7	7.8
	B 78.8	96.7	82.0	21.3	55.8		
Downs .. .. A	4,866	29,587	5,475	1,676	41,604	8.6	8.4
	B 71.1	96.3	85.3	31.2	56.0		
Roma .. .. A	759	4,800	744	311	6,614	1.4	1.2
	B 82.4	97.7	89.4	50.3	59.9		
South-Western .. A	505	3,426	518	164	4,613	1.0	0.9
	B 85.3	97.5	90.1	41.8	62.1		
Rockhampton .. A	3,606	23,696	3,893	933	32,128	6.6	6.4
	B 76.7	97.5	87.5	23.3	58.6		
Central-Western .. A	893	6,181	922	322	8,318	1.7	1.6
	B 85.7	97.7	90.6	38.5	61.7		
Far-Western .. A	257	1,496	241	90	2,084	0.4	0.4
	B 95.5	98.0	94.9	54.5	66.7		
Mackay .. .. A	2,011	12,595	2,010	538	17,154	3.6	3.3
	B 81.9	97.3	86.4	27.9	59.1		
Townsville .. A	3,178	21,814	3,594	918	29,504	6.1	6.1
	B 68.8	95.1	85.0	22.8	57.3		
Cairns .. .. A	3,415	24,225	3,966	1,178	32,784	6.8	6.7
	B 73.2	96.5	82.6	26.8	58.6		
Peninsula .. A	229	1,700	171	34	2,134	0.4	0.5
	B 63.4	88.7	63.6	19.2	51.0		
North-Western .. A	1,184	9,350	903	238	11,675	2.4	2.1
	B 86.0	98.2	92.0	41.2	65.8		
Migratory .. A	138	1,168	184	28	1,518	0.3	0.3
	B 95.8	96.8	93.9	36.8	92.7		
Queensland .. A	55,111	351,858	61,109	15,153	483,231	100.0	100.0
	B 70.7	95.9	83.9	22.5	57.3		

A Number in labour force. B Labour force as percentage of total population in age group.

For females, the availability of work, as well as the concentration of students and aged people, seems to be the determining factor in the percentage employed. The Brisbane Statistical Division, with only 50 per cent of the female population, had 53 per cent of the female labour force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the labour force.

In considering the percentage of females in the labour force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the labour

force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were around 95 per cent for both groups, were 52.8 and 29.6 per cent respectively for females. The withdrawal of females from the labour force following marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last-mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 29.6 per cent with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 25.1 per cent from 50 to 59, and 7.4 per cent for 60 years and over. In contrast with males, of whom 22.5 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 7.4 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 4.8 per cent at 65 and over.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical division	Age group					Proportion in each division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and over	Total	State female labour force	State female popn 15 & over
Brisbane .. .. A	43,411	37,524	10,796	4,073	95,804	52.7	49.9
	B 64.2	32.0	26.1	6.8	24.3		
Moreton .. .. A	5,561	6,082	1,936	920	14,499	8.0	8.3
	B 58.3	31.8	25.1	8.0	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,659	4,635	1,478	576	12,348	6.8	7.8
	B 58.2	24.9	21.5	6.1	18.9		
Downs .. .. A	6,488	5,847	1,832	880	15,047	8.3	8.5
	B 56.7	27.7	25.5	9.7	20.8		
Roma .. .. A	789	788	240	101	1,918	1.1	1.1
	B 51.2	26.8	32.3	11.9	19.7		
South-Western .. A	576	625	208	79	1,488	0.8	0.7
	B 55.7	31.9	37.4	17.0	23.4		
Rockhampton .. A	4,236	3,522	1,059	444	9,261	5.1	5.8
	B 54.9	24.2	21.8	7.1	18.7		
Central-Western .. A	993	1,066	274	123	2,456	1.4	1.3
	B 56.0	30.0	31.4	12.5	21.8		
Far-Western .. A	175	276	81	43	575	0.3	0.2
	B 53.0	39.4	47.9	31.9	26.3		
Mackay .. .. A	2,454	1,988	489	228	5,159	2.8	3.0
	B 54.8	25.3	20.7	8.2	19.6		
Townsville .. .. A	4,288	3,778	994	386	9,446	5.2	5.7
	B 57.0	26.1	21.9	6.5	19.8		
Cairns .. .. A	4,271	4,220	1,085	502	10,078	5.5	5.8
	B 53.7	27.6	23.2	8.9	20.3		
Peninsula .. .. A	216	269	34	15	534	0.3	0.4
	B 33.8	22.6	14.0	7.5	14.2		
North-Western .. A	1,143	1,352	297	93	2,885	1.6	1.4
	B 50.7	31.8	36.4	16.1	22.5		
Migratory .. .. A	55	48	25	12	140	0.1	0.1
	B 71.4	38.4	32.1	10.6	33.2		
Queensland .. A	80,315	72,020	20,828	8,475	181,638	100.0	100.0
	B 60.1	29.6	25.1	7.4	22.2		

A Number in labour force.  
age group.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in age group.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, the sex distribution of the labour force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1966

State or Territory	Total labour force		Proportion of labour force		Labour force as proportion of total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,271.4	542.8	70.1	29.9	59.8	25.7
Victoria .. .. .	950.2	426.8	69.0	31.0	58.9	26.6
Queensland .. ..	483.2	181.6	72.7	27.3	57.3	22.2
South Australia ..	319.6	130.8	71.0	29.0	58.3	24.1
Western Australia ..	246.2	93.4	72.5	27.5	57.7	22.8
Tasmania .. .. .	106.6	40.8	72.3	27.7	56.9	22.1
Northern Territory ..	14.4	4.7	75.2	24.8	67.0	29.8
A.C. Territory .. ..	30.2	13.7	68.9	31.1	60.5	29.7
Australia .. .. .	3,421.8	1,434.6	70.5	29.5	58.5	25.0

## 3 PERSONS AT WORK

*Persons in Full-time Work in Industries*—The next table shows the numbers of persons, including defence forces etc., in full-time employment at Census dates from 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be at work.

The comparability of the figures is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of some categories of part-time workers previously excluded. In all cases, those in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966
Primary (excluding mining) ..	106,900	102,700	107,300	97,200	96,800
Mining .. .. .	7,400	7,800	9,200	10,200	11,500
Manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	49,900	91,800	113,700	114,200	136,800
Building and construction <sup>2</sup> ..	18,000	41,000	51,600	55,500	70,800
Transport and communication <sup>2</sup> ..	33,500	46,800	51,200	53,100	57,100
Finance and property .. .. .	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500	22,900
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	58,000	79,300	94,300	113,100
Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment .. ..	31,800	55,900	68,000	85,000	109,500
Personal and domestic .. .. .	29,900	28,800	26,700	28,100	33,500
Total .. .. .	326,900	442,800	519,800	555,100	652,000

<sup>1</sup> Including electricity and gas. <sup>2</sup> In 1933 railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with transport and communication; in later Censuses they were included with building and construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers.

*Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*—Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary

earners, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates which are published monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g. hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the numbers of employees outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers, at 30 June in each of the five years to 1971.

During the four years to 30 June 1971 the total number of persons employed increased by 80,700 or 16 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 19 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 11 per cent. Private employment increased by 39,200 males and 27,200 females. On the other hand, in government employment there was an increase of 7,800 females compared with an increase of 6,500 males.

At 30 June 1971, females comprised 32 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 30 per cent at 30 June 1967.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**  
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service<sup>1</sup>)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1967 .. .. .	236.1	121.2	357.3	109.0	26.1	135.1
1968 .. .. .	244.1	126.0	370.1	110.5	28.0	138.5
1969 .. .. .	253.8	130.7	384.5	112.8	30.0	142.8
1970 .. .. .	263.1	139.5	402.6	114.4	31.9	146.3
1971 .. .. .	275.3	148.4	423.7	115.5	33.9	149.4

<sup>1</sup> At the 1966 Census: agriculture, 30,158 males and 5,513 females; private domestic service, 409 males and 3,980 females.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, classified by the main industry groups for each of the five years to 1971.

For males, during the years 1967 to 1971, increases were recorded for all industry groups. Of the 45,700 increase in male wage and salary earners during this period, 20,300 or 44 per cent, were absorbed by the manufacturing, building and construction, and finance and other commerce groups. At 30 June 1971 these three groups accounted for just over half the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females increased in all industry groups during the period 1967 to 1971.

Detailed figures are published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.



**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**  
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)

Industry group	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971
<b>MALES ('000)</b>					
Forestry, fishing, and trapping .. .. .	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	10.7	11.2	12.3	13.5	14.7
Manufacturing etc. .. .. .	97.9	100.6	101.6	102.7	105.7
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services .. .. .	10.4	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.3
Building and construction .. .. .	55.9	56.7	59.6	60.5	63.9
Transport and storage .. .. .	30.1	30.3	30.5	31.8	32.1
Communication .. .. .	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.7	13.0
Retail trade .. .. .	28.5	29.2	29.6	31.1	32.2
Finance and other commerce .. .. .	40.9	41.8	43.7	44.7	45.4
Public authority, n.e.i. .. .. .	16.3	17.1	18.0	18.7	19.5
Health, hospitals, etc. .. .. .	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0
Education .. .. .	11.0	11.7	12.8	13.6	14.3
Other industries .. .. .	22.1	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.9
Total .. .. .	345.1	354.6	366.6	377.5	390.8
<b>FEMALES ('000)</b>					
Manufacturing etc. .. .. .	23.6	24.4	25.3	26.3	27.2
Transport and storage .. .. .	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Communication .. .. .	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Retail trade .. .. .	28.0	29.0	29.4	31.8	33.4
Finance and other commerce .. .. .	18.7	19.9	20.5	21.5	22.4
Public authority, n.e.i. .. .. .	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.4
Health, hospitals, etc. .. .. .	19.9	20.5	21.7	23.0	24.6
Education .. .. .	13.8	15.2	16.4	17.6	18.9
Other industries <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	30.6	32.0	33.9	37.0	40.9
Total .. .. .	147.3	154.0	160.7	171.4	182.3
<b>PERSONS ('000)</b>					
Forestry, fishing, and trapping .. .. .	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	11.4	11.9	13.1	14.4	15.8
Manufacturing etc. .. .. .	121.5	125.0	126.9	129.0	132.9
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services .. .. .	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.2
Building and construction .. .. .	57.5	58.5	61.5	62.8	66.4
Transport and storage .. .. .	33.2	33.4	33.8	35.3	35.8
Communication .. .. .	15.0	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.8
Retail trade .. .. .	56.5	58.2	59.0	62.9	65.6
Finance and other commerce .. .. .	59.6	61.7	64.2	66.2	67.8
Public authority, n.e.i. .. .. .	22.4	23.5	24.6	25.7	26.9
Health, hospitals, etc. .. .. .	26.3	27.1	28.4	29.8	31.6
Education .. .. .	24.8	26.9	29.2	31.2	33.2
Other industries .. .. .	49.6	51.8	55.3	59.2	64.2
Total .. .. .	492.4	508.6	527.3	548.9	573.1

<sup>1</sup> Including small numbers of females from the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures for persons.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA  
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)

State	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971
MALES ('000)					
New South Wales .. .. .	1,002.7	1,025.4	1,052.2	1,083.1	1,108.3
Victoria .. .. .	747.7	763.5	782.2	801.0	812.7
Queensland .. .. .	345.1	354.6	366.6	377.5	390.8
South Australia .. .. .	245.7	254.0	261.6	266.6	271.7
Western Australia .. .. .	184.2	197.0	206.4	216.5	229.1
Tasmania .. .. .	83.2	84.7	86.5	88.5	89.1
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	2,650.6	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9
FEMALES ('000)					
New South Wales .. .. .	480.4	497.2	518.4	550.0	572.0
Victoria .. .. .	376.5	388.2	405.8	426.1	440.0
Queensland .. .. .	147.3	154.0	160.7	171.4	182.3
South Australia .. .. .	109.8	116.2	121.4	129.9	136.3
Western Australia .. .. .	82.3	89.3	97.3	107.5	114.8
Tasmania .. .. .	35.5	37.1	38.1	39.3	40.5
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,251.7	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9
PERSONS ('000)					
New South Wales .. .. .	1,483.1	1,522.6	1,570.6	1,633.1	1,680.3
Victoria .. .. .	1,124.2	1,151.7	1,188.0	1,227.1	1,252.7
Queensland .. .. .	492.4	508.6	527.3	548.9	573.1
South Australia .. .. .	355.5	370.2	383.0	396.5	408.0
Western Australia .. .. .	266.5	286.3	303.7	324.0	343.9
Tasmania .. .. .	118.7	121.8	124.6	127.8	129.6
Australia <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

#### 4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States.

A survey of awards etc. in May 1968 covered approximately 393,000 Queensland employees, compared with 333,000 in a similar survey five years earlier. In 1968, 23.4 per cent worked under Commonwealth awards and 65.9 per cent under State awards, while 10.7 per cent were not under any award. The respective percentages in 1963 were 18.0, 72.8, and 9.2. Employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the surveys.

Of all employees, excluding workers in rural industry and private domestic service, at work in Queensland in May 1968, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 males and 32,000 females worked under Commonwealth awards etc., 227,000 males and 109,000 females worked under State awards etc., and 41,000 males and 13,000 females were not covered by any awards etc.

*State Industrial Authorities*—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over about two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961*, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1971*, the Commission is empowered to fix the percentage proportions of a tradesman's wages for ordinary time worked in any calling as the wages payable to an apprentice according to the year at apprenticeship for ordinary time worked by him.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the 10 years to 1971 are as follows.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Applications for										
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations ..	295	845	589	605	506	672	907	682	862	882
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes ..	56	67	95	70	106	79	64	81	89	70
Exemptions from long service leave provisions ..	9	7	12	7	2	1	10	4	1	..
Injunctions and restraint orders	7	17	22	9	27	7	1	1	8	1
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, etc. ..	12	17	115	53	13	60	31	17	9	8
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of ..										
Industrial Commission <sup>1</sup> ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Industrial Magistrates <sup>2</sup> ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of										
Industrial Commission ..	2	5	9	5	10	15	14	6	2	2
Industrial Registrar ..	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts ..	9	8	8	9	2	4	..	4	6	3
Other acts <sup>2</sup> ..	15	25	11	12	5	5	20	4	7	5
Total ..	409	993	863	772	672	845	1,048	801	984	974

<sup>1</sup> Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member.

<sup>2</sup> Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

*Commonwealth Industrial Authorities*—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1970* provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

*Unions Registered in Queensland*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*.

Particulars of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for the five years to 1970.

## EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Amalgamated Engineering .. .. .	11,587	11,546	11,775	11,578	11,709
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners .. .. .	9,800	9,000	9,000	9,120	9,100
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,269	1,371	1,418	1,454	1,496
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.) .. ..	9,012	8,617	8,243	9,077	8,976
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.) .. ..	5,929	5,601	5,536	5,347	5,200
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,415	2,124	2,085	2,299	2,115
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.) .. .. .	2,318	2,120	2,120	1,955	1,937
Australian Railways (Q.) .. .. .	7,832	7,554	7,303	6,981	6,900
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane) .. .. .	1,573	1,542	1,401	1,260	1,200
Australian Workers' .. .. .	67,293	63,904	60,137	58,290	56,226
Bacon Factories .. .. .	1,088	1,116	1,108	1,066	1,149
Boilermakers' (Q.) .. .. .	3,800	3,300	3,967	4,187	5,108
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.) .. ..	2,904	2,962	3,055	2,839	2,607
Electrical Trades (Q.) .. .. .	7,218	6,900	6,948	7,447	7,803
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.) .. ..	24,199	22,485	19,274	18,517	17,395
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.) .. .. .	4,655	4,160	4,165	3,710	3,214
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	7,279	6,736	6,848	6,358	6,841
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.) .. ..	1,507	1,694	1,400	1,400	1,215
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) .. .. .	4,461	3,743	3,975	4,013	4,551
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,655	3,138	3,317	3,400	3,803
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	10,512	9,668	9,136	9,145	8,363
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	6,565	6,436	5,478	5,256	5,134
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries .. ..	7,903	6,718	5,674	5,797	5,585
Hospital Employees' .. .. .	1,607	1,647	1,671	2,210	2,371
Municipal Officers' (Q.) .. .. .	4,148	4,178	4,380	4,490	4,628
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	4,242	4,161	4,052	4,160	3,764
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) .. ..	2,565	2,533	2,558	1,732	1,752
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	4,090	4,130	4,284	4,367	4,381
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	970	1,037	1,085	1,179	1,253
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,395	1,302	1,533	1,277	1,429
Queensland Colliery .. .. .	2,275	2,310	2,310	1,200	1,500
Queensland Police .. .. .	2,976	2,932	3,050	2,931	3,264
Queensland Professional Officers' .. ..	4,407	4,488	4,829	5,288	5,581
Queensland Railway Maintenance .. ..	3,081	3,072	2,924	2,071	2,072
Queensland Railway Station Masters .. ..	1,001	1,028	985	1,008	1,025
Queensland Railway Traffic .. .. .	1,469	1,379	1,317	1,256	1,700
Queensland Shop Assistants' .. .. .	17,418	17,015	16,156	15,317	14,554
Queensland State Service .. .. .	8,961	9,530	10,048	10,693	11,526
Queensland Teachers' .. .. .	9,459	9,773	10,153	11,825	11,589
Railway Salaried Officers' .. .. .	1,024	1,026	1,031	1,108	1,104
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	4,094	5,662	5,059	5,829	5,918
Sheet Metal Working (Q.) .. .. .	3,612	3,328	3,954	3,731	3,587
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.) .. ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,314	1,300
Transport Workers' (Q.) .. .. .	10,514	10,754	11,329	11,639	12,006
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.) .. ..	3,003	3,106	3,043	2,971	2,951
Other unions .. .. .	10,061	9,803	9,372	8,872	8,351
<b>Total<sup>1</sup> .. .. .</b>	<b>308,146</b>	<b>298,629</b>	<b>290,486</b>	<b>286,964</b>	<b>285,233</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unions numbered 79 in 1966, 78 in 1967, 75 in 1968, and 76 in 1969 and 1970.

Most unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for five years to 1970.

## EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Australian Sugar Producers' Association..	5,890	5,758	5,712	5,542	5,441
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	1,077	1,092	1,128	997	1,049
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	1,581	1,640	1,457	1,619	1,570
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,750	1,763	1,772	1,766	1,690
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce .. .. .	1,590	1,807	1,776	1,657	1,753
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association .. .. .	1,700	1,754	1,810	1,908	1,985
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	8,028	7,881	7,739	7,600	7,364
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,328	1,358	1,368	1,440	1,396
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,745	2,570	2,525	2,474	2,542
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,169	1,064	1,112	1,024	957
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,906	5,966	5,779	5,788	5,701
Other unions .. .. .	8,456	7,832	7,648	8,587	8,955
Total <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	41,220	40,485	39,826	40,402	40,403

<sup>1</sup> Employers' unions numbered 35 in 1966, 1967, and 1968, 36 in 1969, and 37 in 1970.

The next table shows, for five years to 1970, the membership of all trade unions in Queensland, grouped industrially. The number of separate unions operating in Queensland at December 1970 was 139, compared with 135 at the end of 1969. Membership figures shown in the table include members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards. The figures are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 396 as registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964.*

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND<sup>1</sup>

Industry group	Membership <sup>2</sup> at 31 December				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7	34.5
Food, drink, tobacco, etc. .. .. .	33.9	32.6	24.2	25.8	25.4
Other manufacturing .. .. .	22.8 <sub>r</sub>	21.9 <sub>r</sub>	21.5	21.2 <sub>r</sub>	20.8
Building and construction .. .. .	22.5	22.0	20.5	20.3	20.2
Railway and tramway services .. .. .	23.4	21.8	20.5	20.2 <sub>r</sub>	19.4
Road and air transport .. .. .	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.7	13.3
Shipping and stevedoring .. .. .	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8
Banking, insurance, and clerical .. ..	40.7	38.8	35.8	34.8	33.2
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	26.4	25.9	25.3	23.6	20.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	59.5	61.0	62.1	68.1	66.2
Other industries .. .. .	75.1	73.1	76.1	73.4 <sub>r</sub>	72.6
Total .. .. .	351.6	344.0	334.1	336.4	330.2

<sup>1</sup> Australian trade union membership at December 1970 was 2,314,600. The number of separate unions operating was 305.

<sup>2</sup> Comparability between years of membership figures for an industry group may be affected by an amalgamation of trade unions classified to different industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Including communication industries, local authority administration, etc.

<sub>r</sub> Revised since last issue.

*Industrial Disputes*—The next three tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. The workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND**

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1961 .. .. .	123	73.4	4.8	78.2	169.0	1,829.2
1962 .. .. .	175	33.4	8.3	41.8	76.0	598.8
1963 .. .. .	160	37.0	7.3	44.3	54.9	468.0
1964 .. .. .	198	85.0	7.7	92.7	157.6	1,453.4
1965 .. .. .	186	48.3	5.2	53.6	190.0	2,221.2
1966 .. .. .	171	67.1	1.6	68.7	80.7	860.8
1967 .. .. .	159	45.6	0.6	46.3	88.2	886.7
1968 .. .. .	193	116.7	3.5	120.2	158.6	1,701.2
1969 .. .. .	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
1970 .. .. .	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1970.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1970**

Industry group	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	In-directly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining .. .. .	35	13.9	..	13.9	27.5	401.8
Other mining and quarrying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	63	18.3	0.2	18.6	26.5	332.4
Food, drink, and tobacco .. .. .	88	28.2	4.9	33.2	33.9	403.6
Other manufacturing .. .. .	22	13.8	..	13.8	10.1	130.6
Building and construction .. .. .	67	40.7	..	40.8	49.5	776.2
Railway etc. services .. .. .	16	8.5	..	8.5	6.8	81.1
Other transport .. .. .	15	1.9	..	1.9	1.7	19.9
Stevedoring .. .. .	47	13.9	..	13.9	14.3	169.9
Other industries <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	25	14.5	..	14.5	8.8	97.5
Total .. .. .	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1

<sup>1</sup> Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

The total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes in Queensland during 1970 was markedly lower than for 1969. The industry groups of engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; building and construction; and food, drink, and tobacco, among them, accounted for 61 per cent of all working days lost during 1970.

A comparison of industrial disputes in the various States during 1970 is shown in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1970

State	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
Victoria .. ..	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
Queensland ..	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
South Australia ..	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
Western Australia ..	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
Tasmania .. ..	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## 5 WAGES

*Commonwealth Basic Wage*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment in which Mr Justice Higgins fixed \$4.20 per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. This standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and from 1913 the Court varied the rates in proportion to annual variations in the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series).

A more detailed account of the development of the Commonwealth basic wage is given in the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in proportion to variations in retail price index numbers was introduced in 1921 and continued until September 1953. At a Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage.

In 1961 the Commission introduced new procedures. A review of the economy generally was to be undertaken at intervals of three or four years. Each year the Commission would make the assumption that the effects of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those opposing the change. In the 1964 Basic Wage Judgment, the Commission indicated that the only departure from the 1961 procedure was that it was now considered "preferable for the future to leave it to the parties to apply as they were advised either for money or real changes in the basic wage".

Following the 1965 basic wage hearing, the Commission indicated in a majority judgment that it considered an increase in wages could be sustained but that this should be by way of an addition to margins rather than to the basic wage. However, following the 1966 hearing an increase of \$2 per week in the basic wage for adult males was granted.

A judgment of the Commission on 5 June 1967 adopted the concept of a "total" wage and the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished from that date.

The next table shows changes in the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane from 1 November 1949 to its abolition on 5 June 1967. Further details are given in the Appendix.



## COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of operation <sup>1</sup>	Male rate <sup>2</sup>	Date of operation <sup>1</sup>	Male rate <sup>2</sup>
	\$		\$
1 November 1949 .. ..	12.50	1 August 1952 .. ..	21.30
1 February 1950 .. ..	12.70	1 November 1952 .. ..	21.60
1 May 1950 .. ..	12.90	1 February 1953 .. ..	21.50
1 August 1950 .. ..	13.20	1 May 1953 .. ..	21.70
1 November 1950 .. ..	13.50	1 August 1953 .. ..	21.80
1 December 1950 .. ..	15.40 <sup>3</sup>	1 June 1956 .. ..	22.80 <sup>3</sup>
1 February 1951 .. ..	15.90	15 May 1957 .. ..	23.80 <sup>3</sup>
1 May 1951 .. ..	16.60	21 May 1958 .. ..	24.30 <sup>3</sup>
1 August 1951 .. ..	17.50	11 June 1959 .. ..	25.80 <sup>3</sup>
1 November 1951 .. ..	18.50	7 July 1961 .. ..	27.00 <sup>3</sup>
1 February 1952 .. ..	19.90	19 June 1964 .. ..	29.00 <sup>3</sup>
1 May 1952 .. ..	20.70	11 July 1966 (to 5 June 1967) ..	31.00 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.  
<sup>2</sup> The female rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October 1950 judgment fixed it at 75 per cent of the male rate for all awards, to operate from December 1950.  
<sup>3</sup> Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

*Commonwealth Total Wage*—The decision in June 1967 to abolish the basic wage resulted in a "total" wage concept for each award, in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage. Initially the increases were fixed amounts (\$1.00 per week from 1 July 1967 and \$1.35 per week from 25 October 1968), but, departing from previous practice, the Commission awarded increases of 3 per cent from 19 December 1969, and 6 per cent from 1 January 1971, and then reverted to a fixed amount of \$2.00 per week from 19 May 1972.

*Commonwealth Minimum Wage Rates*—The Commission, in a decision of 8 July 1966, announced its intention to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

Subsequent adjustments in 1967 and 1968 followed those for the "total" wage as described above. In 1969 the increase was \$3.50 compared with 3 per cent for the "total" wage, in 1971 the increase was \$4 while the increase for the "total" wage was 6 per cent, and in 1972 the increases were \$4.70 and \$2.00 per week, respectively.

## COMMONWEALTH MINIMUM WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of operation <sup>1</sup>	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
11 July 1966 .. ..	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
1 July 1967 .. ..	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
25 October 1968 .. ..	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50
19 December 1969 .. ..	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00
1 January 1971 .. ..	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00
19 May 1972 .. ..	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70

<sup>1</sup> Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

*State Basic Wage*—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function

of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned".

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but \$7.70 was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. From 1921 the basic wage was fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by \$0.70, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of \$2.00 a week, the State basic wage was raised by \$1.50 per week for both sexes in December 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than \$0.50 a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December 1950, \$0.50 a week above the rates shown on page 402.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments since then, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has taken account of changes shown by the latter index.

In a judgment given on 1 April 1965, the Commission stated that it did not propose in future to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such change warranted an alteration of \$0.40 or more in the basic wage. A general award increase for adults of \$1 a week from 3 July 1967 was retrospectively declared to have been a basic wage adjustment.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at five yearly intervals from 30 June 1921 to 30 June 1961 and each basic wage declaration from 23 May 1966, are shown in the next table. For details of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration on 1 March 1921 see page 415 of the 1970 *Year Book*. Particulars of the basic wages for each State capital city are shown on page 403.

## STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921 .. .. .	8.50	4.30	23 May 1966 .. ..	32.70	24.55
1926 <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	8.50	4.30	10 April 1967 .. ..	33.20	24.90
1931 .. .. .	7.70	3.95	3 July 1967 <sup>2</sup> .. ..	34.20	25.90
1936 .. .. .	7.40	3.90	28 October 1968 .. ..	35.55	27.25
1941 .. .. .	8.90	4.80	22 December 1969 .. ..	36.65	28.05
1946 .. .. .	9.70	5.45	4 January 1971 .. ..	38.85	29.75
1951 .. .. .	16.60	11.00	20 December 1971 .. ..	39.80	30.50
1956 .. .. .	23.30	15.70	20 March 1972 .. ..	40.60	31.10
1961 .. .. .	28.40	21.30	29 May 1972 .. ..	41.00	31.85

<sup>1</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act. <sup>2</sup> A fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award wages for adult males and females was operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the above table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map below, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: South-Western District, from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western, \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.



*Basic Wages in Australian States*—The next table shows the State basic wage ruling in each capital city for the ten years from 1961, and for the eight quarters to June 1972.

## STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At end of month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1961 June .. ..	29.90	27.50	28.40	27.10	29.92	28.20
1962 .. ..	30.00	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1963 .. ..	30.20	28.70	28.60	28.30	30.02	29.40
1964 .. ..	31.50	30.70	28.60	30.30	30.42	31.40
1965 .. ..	31.50	30.70	30.90	30.30	31.47	31.40
1966 .. ..	31.50	30.70	32.70	30.30	32.65	31.40
1967 .. ..	33.50	32.70	33.20	32.30	33.50	33.40
1968 .. ..	34.50 <sup>1</sup>	.. <sup>1</sup>	34.20 <sup>1</sup>	33.30	34.10 <sup>1</sup>	34.40
1969 .. ..	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45 <sup>1</sup>	35.75
1970 .. ..	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	36.45	36.80
1970: September ..	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	36.45	36.80
December ..	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	38.45 <sup>2</sup>	36.80
1971: March .. ..	39.10 <sup>3</sup>	..	38.85 <sup>4</sup>	37.85 <sup>4</sup>	38.45	39.00 <sup>3</sup>
June .. ..	39.10	..	38.85	37.85	38.45	39.00
September .. ..	39.10	..	38.85	37.85	38.45	39.00
December .. ..	39.10	..	39.80 <sup>5</sup>	37.85	39.45 <sup>6</sup>	39.00
1972: March .. ..	39.10	..	40.60 <sup>7</sup>	37.85	39.45	39.00
June .. ..	41.10 <sup>8</sup>	..	41.00 <sup>9</sup>	39.85 <sup>8</sup>	40.45 <sup>10</sup>	41.00 <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See text below. <sup>2</sup> Payable from 26 October 1970. <sup>3</sup> Payable from 1 January 1971. <sup>4</sup> Payable from 4 January 1971. <sup>5</sup> Payable from 20 December 1971. <sup>6</sup> Payable from 26 October 1971. <sup>7</sup> Payable from 20 March 1972. <sup>8</sup> Payable from 19 May 1972. <sup>9</sup> Payable from 29 May 1972. <sup>10</sup> Payable from 26 June 1972.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 which applied the concept of a "total" wage and granted an increase of \$1 a week to adult males and adult females under Commonwealth awards, increases were also granted to employees under awards of the various State industrial authorities.

In New South Wales, award rates for adult males and females were increased by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 a week, described as the "July 1967 economic loading", to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently, legislation fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$34.50 per week, and for adult females at \$26.10 per week, to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the July 1967 loading which was then omitted from awards and agreements.

In Victoria, wage rates for adult males and females in most Wages Boards determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967. Basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations and wage rates were expressed as total wages. Since then all variations in total wages have been the same as for Commonwealth total wage movements (see page 400).

In Queensland a fixed loading of \$1 a week was added to award rates for adults from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968, when it was retrospectively declared by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to have been part of the basic wage. In South Australia and Tasmania the increase was applied by way of variations to the "living" and basic wages respectively.

In Western Australia a special loading of 60 cents a week was added to award rates for adults from 1 July 1967. The loading was increased to

\$1.95 from 28 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

*State Minimum Wage Rates*—Awards of the industrial tribunals of several States now include provisions which prescribe minimum rates for adult males similar to the Commonwealth award provisions mentioned on page 400. On 13 May 1970 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared that, on and from 8 May 1970, no adult male working under a State award was to be paid less than the "Guaranteed Minimum Wage" for the district set out in the Commission's schedule, but that the wage was not to be taken into account in the calculation of rates of pay for females and juniors. Variations in minimum rates since they were first introduced in the relevant States are shown below.

STATE MINIMUM WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Operative month	Victoria	Queens-land <sup>1</sup>	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966: September .. .. .	..	..	36.05	..	..
1967: April .. .. .	..	..	36.05	36.55	..
July .. .. .	..	..	37.05	37.55	38.15
1968: October .. .. .	..	..	38.40	38.90	40.45
1969: December .. .. .	42.30	..	41.90	42.40	43.00
1970: May .. .. .	42.30	42.80	41.90	42.40	43.00
October .. .. .	42.30	42.80	41.90	49.00	43.00
1971: January .. .. .	46.30	46.80	45.90	49.00	47.00
October .. .. .	46.30	46.80	45.90	51.50	47.00
1972: May .. .. .	51.00	51.50	50.60	51.50	51.70

<sup>1</sup> Applies to the Eastern District of the Southern Division only; other Districts are higher.

*Average Wage Rates*—The next table shows weighted average minimum wage rates as prescribed in awards etc. for a full week's work.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES<sup>1</sup>

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 1961 ..	36.69	35.05	35.73	34.23	36.24	35.21	35.79
30 June 1962 ..	37.28	36.34	35.98	35.52	36.39	36.28	36.59
30 June 1963 ..	38.02	36.90	36.62	36.27	36.94	36.94	37.25
30 June 1964 ..	40.00	38.88	37.45	38.48	38.08	39.45	39.06
30 June 1965 ..	40.45	39.66	40.88	38.83	39.29	39.86	40.04
30 June 1966 ..	41.14	40.50	42.84	39.59	42.06	41.10	41.11
30 June 1967 ..	44.14	43.58	44.38	42.60	44.03	44.12	43.87
30 June 1968 <sup>r</sup> ..	46.85	46.95	46.41	45.36	45.47	46.84	46.31
30 June 1969 ..	50.24	49.48	49.64	48.64	48.53	49.45	49.66
30 June 1970 ..	52.86	52.26	52.76	51.16	51.09	52.64	52.40
30 Sept. 1970 ..	53.31	53.20	54.04	51.69	51.68	53.35	53.12
31 Dec. 1970 ..	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
31 Mar. 1971 ..	58.35	57.65	58.76	55.71	57.85	58.58	57.95
30 June 1971 ..	58.83	58.20	59.34	56.73	58.07	58.81	58.49
30 Sept. 1971 ..	60.87	61.18	60.44	58.41	59.93	59.62	60.29
31 Dec. 1971 ..	61.48	61.28	62.79	59.24	62.04	60.63	61.41
31 Mar. 1972 ..	61.98	61.87	63.73	59.72	62.40	61.07	61.98

<sup>1</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime). <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

In the preceding table, wage rates are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations. Direct comparisons between States should be made with qualification, since the averages are affected by the relative size of industrial groups in each State and the differing wage rates between groups. A longer series, for Queensland only, is given in the Appendix.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) within specific groups of industries.

The rates are based on the occupation structure within each industry and the weighting is in accordance with the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, determinations, and agreements in the various industries.

#### WEEKLY WAGE RATES<sup>1</sup>, INDUSTRY GROUPS<sup>2</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971

#### ADULT MALES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	55.19	57.87	60.33	62.20	67.58
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	44.08	46.88	49.85	52.68	58.46
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	43.68	45.74	48.71	51.23	57.81
Building and construction .. .. .	43.54	45.14	47.78	50.24	57.47
Railway services .. .. .	44.36	46.54	49.42	54.50	58.83
Road and air transport .. .. .	41.09	42.96	45.81	48.76	56.15
Shipping and stevedoring .. .. .	42.51	43.94	52.37	59.10	63.59
Communication .. .. .	51.25	55.44	58.65	66.66	75.50
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	44.08	45.90	49.79	51.99	59.49
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .. .	44.34	46.28	50.55	54.11	61.42
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	40.60	42.18	44.23	47.21	53.33
All industry groups <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	44.38	46.41	49.64	52.76	59.34

#### ADULT FEMALES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .. .	30.04	31.04	32.57	35.20	39.68
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	30.49	31.67	33.50	36.18	40.93
Transport and communication .. .. .	34.04	35.47	38.34	44.18	50.58
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	32.31	33.71	36.42	38.92	45.30
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. .. .. .	31.75	33.72	36.59	39.80	46.14
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	29.37	31.52	33.13	35.83	41.58
All industry groups <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	31.40	32.90	35.22	38.18	43.94

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding rural.

*Wage Rates and Average Earnings*—In the next table, the State basic wage, average minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of

adult males in Queensland are shown for the 10 years to 1970-71 and for each quarter of 1971.

The first column of the table shows the State basic wage, Brisbane, in operation at 30 June for the 10 years to 1970-71, and also at the end of each quarter of 1971. The weighted average minimum weekly wage rates referred to on page 404, are shown at the same points of time in the third column.

The fifth column shows average weekly earnings which include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

The basic wage, average minimum wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males) <sup>1</sup>		Average minimum weekly adult male wage rate <sup>1</sup>		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit <sup>2</sup>	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1961-62 .. ..	28.40	100.0	35.98	100.0	43.20	100.0
1962-63 .. ..	28.60	100.7	36.62	101.8	44.40	102.8
1963-64 .. ..	28.60	100.7	37.45	104.1	46.90	108.6
1964-65 .. ..	30.90	108.8	40.88	113.6	50.40	116.7
1965-66 .. ..	32.70	115.1	42.84	119.1	52.50	121.5
1966-67 .. ..	33.20	116.9	44.38	123.3	57.10 <sup>3</sup>	132.2 <sup>3</sup>
1967-68 .. ..	34.20	120.4	46.41	129.0	60.20	139.4
1968-69 .. ..	35.55	125.2	49.64	138.0	64.30	148.8
1969-70 .. ..	36.65	129.0	52.76	146.6	69.20	160.2
1970-71 .. ..	38.85	136.8	59.34	164.9	77.80	180.1
Quarters						
1970-71: March ..	38.85	136.8	58.76	163.3	75.90	175.7
June ..	38.85	136.8	59.34	164.9	82.70	191.4
1971-72: Sept. ..	38.85	136.8	60.44	168.0	83.40	193.1
Dec. ..	39.80	140.1	62.79	174.5	89.60	207.4

<sup>1</sup> At the end of the financial year or quarter shown.

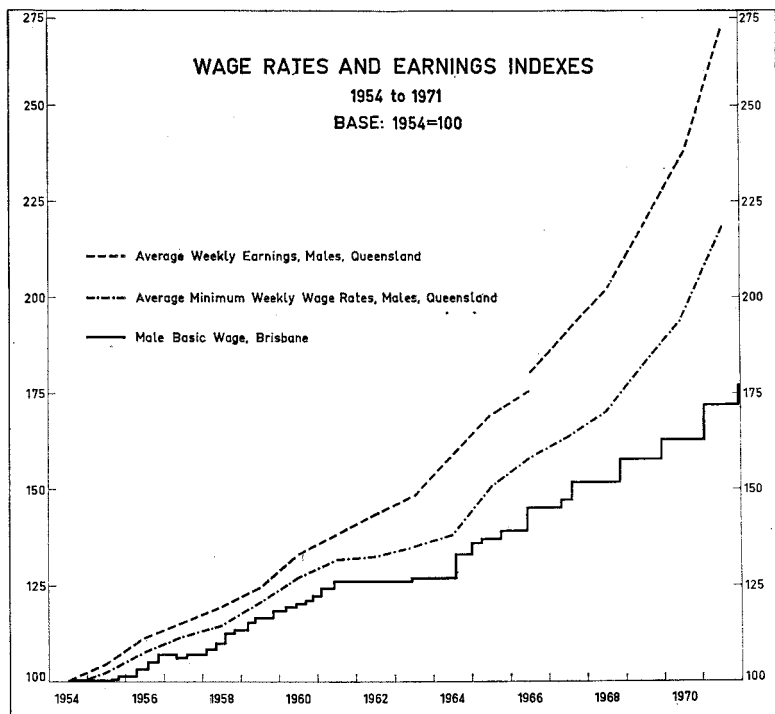
<sup>2</sup> Average for year or quarter shown.

<sup>3</sup> Series revised from September 1966.

On the next page movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated below are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage

is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.



Note: The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

*Award Wage Rates*—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland.

The wage rates should not be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.

The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, etc. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.



SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN  
QUEENSLAND  
1 JANUARY 1972

		<i>Males</i>	
		\$	\$
<i>Pastoral industry</i>			
Station hands (general) .. ..	41.95 <sup>1</sup>		
Shearing shed hands .. ..	59.68 <sup>1</sup>		
<i>Sugar industry</i>			
Field workers .. ..	57.59		
Sugar mill workers .. ..	1.49892		
	per hour		
Fugalmen .. ..	1.58267		
	per hour		
<i>Sawmilling</i>			
Machinist, first class .. ..	64.51		
Ordermen .. ..	57.52		
Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench .. ..	64.51		
Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench .. ..	57.52		
Labourers .. ..	52.32		
<i>Electrical engineering</i>			
Installation electricians .. ..	73.42		
Electrical fitters .. ..	72.82		
Power-house labourers .. ..	61.51		
Electrical labourers .. ..	53.67		
Radio mechanics .. ..	72.41		
<i>Employees of electrical contractors</i>			
Electrical fitter .. ..	78.88		
Electrical mechanic .. ..	78.47		
Electrical labourer .. ..	56.67		
Tradesmen's assistant .. ..	59.01		
<i>Mechanical engineering</i>			
Boilermakers .. ..	72.41		
Fitters or turners .. ..	72.41		
Moulders .. ..	72.41		
Patternmakers .. ..	77.81		
Toolmakers .. ..	77.81		
Engineering labourers .. ..	53.79		
Motor mechanics .. ..	72.41		
<i>Butter and cheese factories</i>			
Butter makers .. ..	59.26		
Graders (cream) .. ..	57.77		
Testers .. ..	56.08		
Pasteurisers .. ..	56.08		
Cheese makers .. ..	59.26		
Other .. ..	51.31		
<i>Baking</i>			
Doughmakers .. ..	63.75 <sup>2</sup>		
Ovensmen .. ..	63.75 <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Joinery works</i>			
Joiners, glaziers .. ..	72.91		
<i>Furniture making</i>			
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc. .. ..	72.94		
Mattress makers .. ..	61.84		
Storemen and labourers .. ..	52.46		
Glass bevellers and silverers .. ..	73.84		
<i>Building</i>			
Tradesmen .. ..	74.93		
Labourers .. ..	59.40		
<i>Engine drivers</i>			
Locomotive .. ..	64.35		
Tractor drivers .. ..	58.95		
	to 67.26		
Fork lift drivers .. ..	61.02		
	to 62.44		
<i>Road construction</i>			
Tool sharpeners .. ..	52.19		
Concrete pavers .. ..	51.41		
Labourers .. ..	48.50		
<i>Carriers and carters</i>			
Motor vehicle to 25 cwt .. ..	58.45		
Motor vehicle 25 cwt to 3 tons .. ..	60.25		
Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tons <sup>3</sup> .. ..	62.25		
<i>Waterside workers</i>			
Casual .. ..	1.908		
	per hour <sup>4</sup>		
Permanent .. ..	15.84		
	per day <sup>4</sup>		
<i>Distribution</i>			
Shop assistants .. ..	57.58		
Storemen and packers .. ..	53.96		
<i>Clerical and professional</i>			
Clerks .. ..	62.87		
Draftsmen, 4th year .. ..	78.65		
Authorised surveyors, 5th year .. ..	110.18		
Practising architects, 5th year .. ..	110.94		
Journalists <sup>5</sup> .. ..	78.20 <sup>4</sup>		
	to 178.00 <sup>4</sup>		
Pharmaceutical chemists .. ..	68.15		
	to 90.95		
<i>Hotels</i>			
Chief cooks .. ..	57.14		
	to 61.27		
Cooks .. ..	51.31		
Bar attendants .. ..	53.20 <sup>4</sup>		
Yardmen .. ..	46.96		
<i>Boarding houses</i>			
Chief cooks .. ..	58.09		
Other cooks .. ..	51.31		
<i>Females</i>			
<i>Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>			
Cutters .. ..	36.19		
Machinists .. ..	33.24		
	to 36.19		
Minimum wage .. ..	31.28		
<i>Nursing<sup>6</sup></i>			
Sisters, grade I .. ..	74.63		
	to 81.52		
<i>Nursing—continued</i>			
Sisters, grade II .. ..	67.86		
	to 70.45		
<i>Public hospital employees (other than nurses)</i>			
Laundresses, kitchenmaids, and housemaids .. ..	41.40		
	to 42.75		
Cooks .. ..	58.77		

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN  
QUEENSLAND—*continued*  
1 JANUARY 1972

*Females—continued*

	\$		\$
<i>Amusement</i>		<i>Hotels</i>	
Theatre ushers .. .. .	41.95	Cooks .. .. .	41.90
<i>Distribution</i>		Bar attendants <sup>7</sup> .. .. .	53.20 <sup>4</sup>
Shop assistants .. .. .	45.38	Waitresses .. .. .	38.72
<i>Clerical and professional</i>		Generals .. .. .	39.25
Clerks .. .. .	50.72	<i>Boarding houses<sup>8</sup></i>	
Steno-typists .. .. .	52.84	Chief cooks .. .. .	52.45
Dental attendants .. .. .	49.75	Other cooks .. .. .	41.90
<i>Cafes and restaurants</i>		Laundresses .. .. .	38.72
Cooks .. .. .	41.95	Waitresses, housemaids .. .. .	37.66
Others .. .. .	37.61	<i>Personal services</i>	
		Hairdressers .. .. .	47.14

<sup>1</sup> Board and lodging provided free. <sup>2</sup> Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. <sup>3</sup> Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. <sup>4</sup> Commonwealth award. <sup>5</sup> Metropolitan dailies. <sup>6</sup> Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates. <sup>7</sup> Male rate.

## 6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act 1969-1970* and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

*Hours*—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Regular calculations are made of averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. These averages show

a steady decline for Australia as a whole from 47.1 hours in 1920 to 43.0 hours in September 1947, followed by a drop to 40.0 hours in March 1948 consequent on award variations. This level has been generally maintained since then.

In earlier years there were differences between States. For instance, in 1920 the Queensland average was 1.9 hours below that for New South Wales. However, since 1948 all States have shown the same average of approximately 40.0 hours per week for adult males and slightly less for adult females.

*Leave*—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

From 30 November 1963 *annual leave* included in both State and Commonwealth awards was increased by one week. Shiftworkers working continuous shifts then became entitled to a minimum of four weeks per year in lieu of three, and other workers to a minimum of three weeks in lieu of two.

*Long service leave*, as prescribed by amended State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a calculated period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. The period is calculated as 75 per cent of the service before 11 May 1964 plus all service after that date. The necessary period was therefore 20 years at 11 May 1964, but will reduce to 15 years' actual service by 1979. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after ten years' service.

*Sick leave* entitlements vary, the minimum being one week per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

## 7 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) are conducted as at the last pay period in October. Results of the 1970 survey and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are

shown in the next tables. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. The surveys cover full-time employees, other than managerial etc., in private employment.

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because of the wide fluctuations within the short survey period.

## WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1970, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	67.40	65.20	60.80	64.50	63.60	72.30	65.90
Other manufacturing . . . . .	67.10	65.70	58.80	61.80	64.00	62.60	65.00
Total manufacturing . . . . .	67.30	65.50	59.50	63.60	63.80	65.60	65.40
Non-manufacturing . . . . .	70.80	69.90	72.00	63.90	70.20	67.80	70.00
All industry groups . . . . .	68.90	67.20	66.40	63.70	67.80	66.60	67.50
Junior males . . . . .	36.60	36.50	33.60	33.00	33.90	35.50	35.50
Adult females . . . . .	46.60	44.00	43.30	41.60	45.50	42.20	45.00
Junior females . . . . .	31.20	32.20	28.40	27.50	29.30	28.10	30.40
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	15.10	13.90	11.90	12.00	20.40	10.20	14.20
Other manufacturing . . . . .	13.00	12.50	11.90	11.10	12.20	7.40	12.30
Total manufacturing . . . . .	14.10	13.10	11.90	11.70	15.60	8.30	13.20
Non-manufacturing . . . . .	12.00	10.10	10.30	8.70	18.50	8.40	11.50
All industry groups . . . . .	13.20	12.00	11.00	10.50	17.40	8.30	12.50
Junior males . . . . .	3.40	3.20	2.70	3.40	4.00	2.40	3.20
Adult females . . . . .	2.60	2.50	1.70	2.00	1.90	1.40	2.40
Junior females . . . . .	1.10	0.90	0.70	1.10	0.70	0.60	0.90
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	82.50	79.20	72.70	76.50	84.00	82.50	80.10
Other manufacturing . . . . .	80.10	78.20	70.70	72.80	76.20	70.00	77.30
Total manufacturing . . . . .	81.40	78.60	71.40	75.20	79.40	73.80	78.70
Non-manufacturing . . . . .	82.80	80.00	82.30	72.60	88.70	75.20	81.60
All industry groups . . . . .	82.00	79.10	77.40	74.20	85.20	74.90	80.00
Junior males . . . . .	40.00	39.60	36.20	36.40	37.90	37.90	38.70
Adult females . . . . .	49.30	46.40	44.90	43.60	47.40	43.60	47.30
Junior females . . . . .	32.30	33.10	29.10	28.60	30.00	28.70	31.30
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	44.8	44.2	43.5	43.3	46.8	43.0	44.4
Other manufacturing . . . . .	43.5	44.0	42.9	43.9	44.1	41.7	43.6
Total manufacturing . . . . .	44.2	44.1	43.1	43.5	45.2	42.1	44.0
Non-manufacturing . . . . .	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.8	45.5	41.8	43.0
All industry groups . . . . .	43.6	43.5	42.9	43.2	45.4	42.0	43.5
Junior males . . . . .	40.6	40.8	40.4	41.3	41.9	40.6	40.8
Adult females . . . . .	39.3	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.4
Junior females . . . . .	39.0	38.8	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.0

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1970, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>							
<b>Adult males</b>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.8	8.0	4.0	5.7
Other manufacturing .. .. .	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.0	5.0
Total manufacturing .. .. .	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.8	6.2	3.3	5.4
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	7.0	3.2	4.4
All industry groups .. .. .	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.3	6.7	3.2	4.9
<b>Junior males</b> .. .. .							
Adult females .. .. .	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.2
Junior females .. .. .	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4
Junior females .. .. .	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>							
<b>Adult males</b>							
Manufacturing .. .. .	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.79
Non-manufacturing .. .. .	1.93	1.88	1.93	1.70	1.95	1.82	1.90
All industry groups .. .. .	1.88	1.82	1.81	1.72	1.88	1.78	1.84
<b>Junior males</b> .. .. .							
Adult females .. .. .	0.98	0.97	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.95
Junior females .. .. .	1.25	1.18	1.14	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.20
Junior females .. .. .	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.80

Comparisons with earlier surveys are made in the next table. Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "Managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "All other full-time employees". The interpretation of trends in the annual figures therefore, should be governed by these limitations.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of full-time employee	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1969	October 1970
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Managerial etc. staff (males)</b>					
Manufacturing groups .. .. .	88.00	90.50	98.70	104.40	110.90
Non-manufacturing groups .. .. .	88.30	94.80	98.50	106.70	119.20
All groups .. .. .	88.20	93.20	98.60	105.90	116.60
<b>Other employees</b>					
Adult males .. .. .	59.50	62.10	64.70	70.90	77.40
Junior males .. .. .	28.70	31.50	33.50	34.40	36.20
Adult females .. .. .	33.90	36.10	37.30	41.60	44.90
Junior females .. .. .	21.70	23.20	23.20	26.10	29.10

## 8 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1971* provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the group committees, and a representative of the Minister. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

For each trade or group of trades there is a group apprenticeship committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally.

At present there are 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 15 advisory committees in country centres.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices			Indentures completed		Number indentured at 30 June	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1970	1971
<i>Building trades</i> .. ..	929	1,443	1,252	1,390	821	3,469	3,685
Carpentry and joinery ..	444	734	589	726	389	1,699	1,797
Painting .. .. .	141	150	142	151	94	406	417
Plumbing .. .. .	197	325	266	279	203	796	828
Other building trades ..	147	234	255	234	135	568	643
<i>Electrical trades</i> .. ..	372	843	712	632	439	1,857	2,024
<i>Engineering</i> .. .. .	1,183	2,025	1,778	1,809	1,085	4,666	5,116
Boilermaking .. .. .	279	447	421	397	251	1,092	1,215
Fitting and turning ..	363	713	580	653	400	1,534	1,645
Motor mechanics .. ..	414	633	575	568	340	1,550	1,706
Other engineering .. ..	127	232	202	191	94	490	550
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i> ..	14	24	17	20	14	60	61
<i>Women's</i> .. .. .	317	449	426	311	233	1,094	1,147
<i>Other trades</i> .. .. .	654	1,083	1,051	940	620	2,638	2,849
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>3,469</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>14,882</b>

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

In 1972 a Block Training Pilot Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under the scheme every apprentice in the industry, whether from the country or city, undertakes a continuous course of

instruction at a technical college or school for seven weeks in each of the first three years of his apprenticeship, instead of attending college one day a week or fortnight throughout the year.

There is also a system of apprenticeship training known as the Short Term Scheme under which boys who have the necessary qualifications are required to undertake twenty weeks' technical training during the first year of apprenticeship. They are allowed credits of six to twelve months off the normal four-year term, depending on educational qualifications at time of entry and a satisfactory vocational guidance report on their suitability to undertake this type of training.

During the year ended 31 December 1970 there were 6,147 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 2,940 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,612 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31 December 1969 the numbers were 5,644, 2,583, and 3,469 respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 91 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 77 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1970 examinations.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Commonwealth awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1970-71, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 234. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the 10 years to 1970-71.

#### APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year <sup>1</sup>
1961-62 .. .. .	2,558	2,028	557	11,063
1962-63 .. .. .	2,613	1,919	575	11,182
1963-64 .. .. .	3,861	1,885	564	12,594
1964-65 .. .. .	5,098	2,286	806	14,600
1965-66 .. .. .	4,930	2,795	973	15,762
1966-67 .. .. .	3,059	2,076	811	15,934
1967-68 .. .. .	4,541	3,021	940	16,514
1968-69 .. .. .	3,469	5,228	709	14,046
1969-70 .. .. .	5,867	5,102	869	13,784
1970-71 .. .. .	5,236	3,212	926	14,882

<sup>1</sup> Excluding apprentices on probation (2,262 at end of 1970-71).

#### 9 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946-1966*, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Labour and National Service and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the

skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who satisfy the Local Committees of their eligibility for trade recognition.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth, in addition to the Certificate, he is required to hold a licence under the law of the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing, boilermaking, electrical, engineering, and sheet metal trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Labour and National Service.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1971.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total
1967 .. ..	399	57	64	520	262	35	31	328
1968 .. ..	593	55	95	743	364	41	55	460
1969 .. ..	728	41	112	881	425	21	58	504
1970 .. ..	673	51	143	867	389	27	63	479
1971 .. ..	640	90	173	903	347	62	75	484

## 10 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 26 District Employment Offices throughout the State. In the towns where there is no full-time office, Clerks of the Court or Officers-in-Charge of Police are agents of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Every District Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Short-term and Country Apprenticeship Schemes), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their abilities and select occupations in which they can perform efficiently.

The Employment Service administers the Employment Training Scheme for Aborigines which provides subsidies to employers, and allowances and fares to those Aborigines selected.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for migrants, professional and executive personnel, recently discharged members of armed services, married women, older workers, discharged prisoners, and other types of workers requiring additional assistance. Where necessary vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

All District Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Services in matters



relating to Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the District Employment Office is able to provide advice and assistance about other social service benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to government departments, employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth Employment Service in 1946, employment facilities in Queensland were provided by the State Employment Exchanges. These ceased to operate on 29 September 1952.

### 11 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland, workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

An employer, by obtaining a policy with that Office, issued under *The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966*, indemnifies himself against all sums for which, in respect of injury to any worker employed by him, he may become legally liable by way of compensation or damages in relation to that injury.

Compensation is payable to all employees for personal injury. The term "injury" means personal injury arising out of, or in the course of employment, and includes a disease which is contracted in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor; and the aggravation or acceleration of any disease where the employment was a contributing factor to such aggravation or acceleration.

The next table gives details of operations for five years to 1970-71.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Ordinary and domestic department<sup>1</sup></i>					
Intimated claims .. .. No.	60,022	59,139	61,336	62,495	63,588
Compensation paid .. .. \$	9,456,830	9,850,425	10,614,091	11,538,834	12,156,061
Premium income <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$	17,315,425	17,902,040	19,330,424	20,965,260	21,619,338
<i>Miners' phthisis department<sup>3</sup></i>					
Claims admitted .. .. No.	8	10	9	4	8
Recipients <sup>4</sup>					
Incapacitated .. .. No.	162	142	141	137	123
Dependent .. .. No.	253	200	208	207	232
Compensation paid .. .. \$	174,717	162,303	160,828	149,535	159,706
Premium income <sup>2</sup> .. .. \$	303,674 <sup>r</sup>	347,810	410,997	463,412	493,084

<sup>1</sup> Including industrial diseases. <sup>2</sup> Before distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$6,727,745 for both departments in 1970-71. <sup>3</sup> Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. <sup>4</sup> Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in





COMMUNICATION—Chapter 14  
Rockhampton Post Office

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

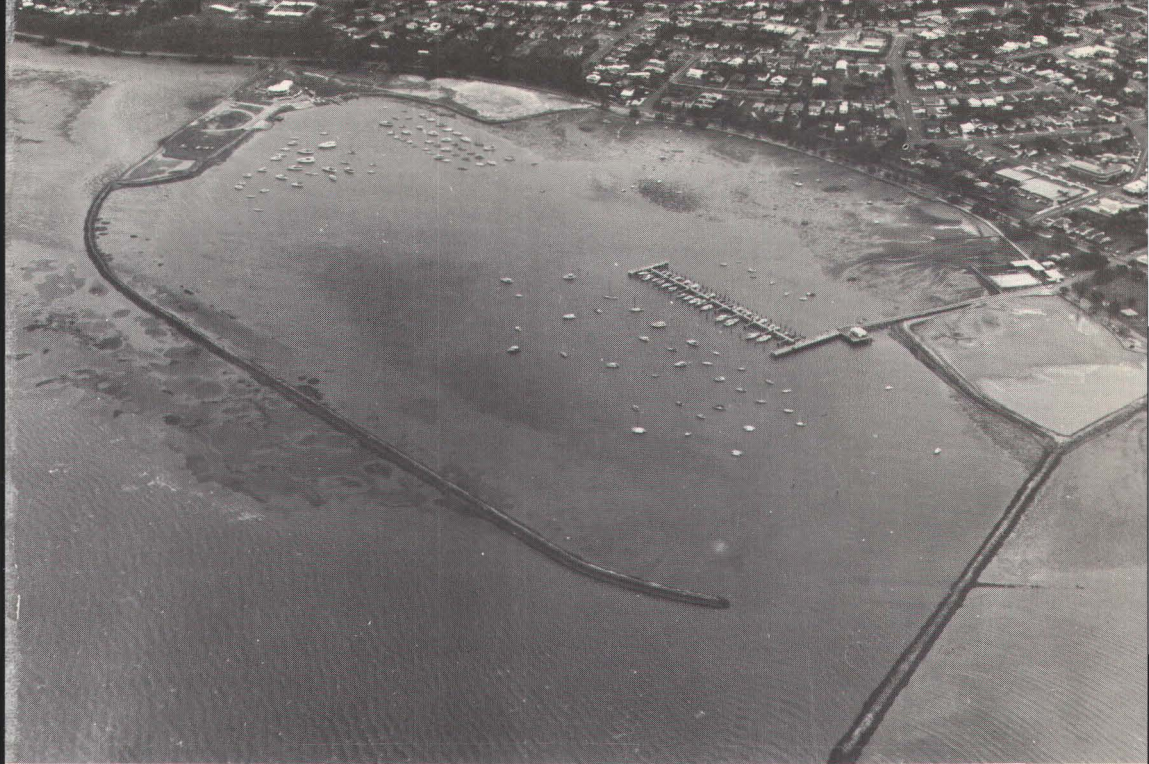
LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 18

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Maryborough Town Hall







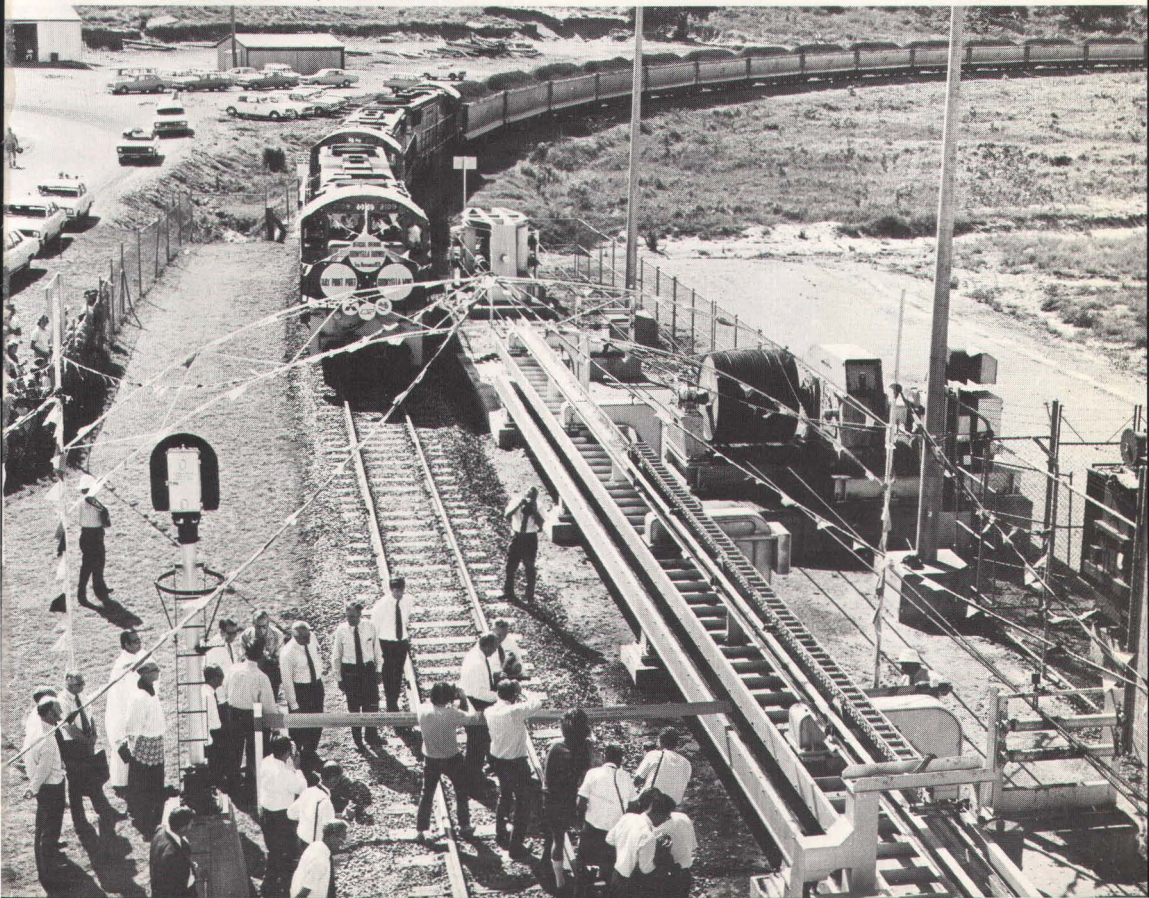
Small boat harbour, Manly

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

## TRANSPORT—Chapter 14

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

The Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, partly cutting the ribbon which was severed by the ceremonial coal train (in the background) at the opening of the Goonyella-Hay Point line





his house. Members of the Police Force and the Commonwealth Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. The following rates were payable from 1 March 1971.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$12,000 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments can be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below \$2,000), plus \$320 for each dependent child under 16 years, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is \$1,700.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$12,000. Since 23 May 1966, the weekly rate of compensation paid to an adult male worker without dependants during the period of incapacity is equivalent to 80 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of his average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. For females, the payment is 100 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. A married man receives in addition 23½ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and 7½ per cent for each dependent child, provided the total does not exceed his average weekly earnings.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives \$10 a week, plus \$3.75 a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of \$17. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$10 a week, plus \$3.75 for each child, and \$7 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$17. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

## 12 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. In 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit.

The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to persons over 16 and under 65 years (under 60 for females) who have been living in Australia for the preceding 12 months, or who are likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is ineligible to receive a benefit.

An unemployed person, in order to obtain benefit, must register with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office. He must be willing and able to undertake suitable work and must have taken reasonable steps to have obtained such work. A direct participant in a strike is ineligible for benefit.

In order to qualify for sickness benefit a person must be unfit for work through sickness or accident, as a result of which he has suffered loss of salary, wages, or other income. A married woman is ineligible for sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for unemployment benefit in her own right.

A special benefit is available to persons ineligible for unemployment or sickness benefits, but a person already in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is excluded. Those eligible for special benefit include persons caring for invalid parents and persons ineligible for age, invalid, or widows' pensions because of lack of residential qualifications. Newly arrived migrants in Commonwealth centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Weekly rates payable were amended from 25 February 1972 as follows: for unmarried persons, \$7.50 a week at 16 and 17 years of age, \$11 at ages 18 to 20, and \$17 in all other cases; for married persons, \$17 and an additional \$8 for a dependent wife or husband, and \$4.50 for each child under 16 years. An unmarried person under 21 years of age who has neither parent residing in Australia is paid benefit at the adult rate.

In September 1971, amending legislation provided for a higher rate of sickness benefit to be payable after the normal rate of sickness benefit had been paid for six weeks. The higher weekly rate of \$17.25 for an adult and \$11.25 where the under age rate of benefit normally applies, was further increased from 24 April 1972 to \$18.25 and \$12.00, respectively. The rate can be further increased by payment of a supplementary allowance of up to \$2 per week where the sickness beneficiary pays rent and is entirely or substantially dependent on his benefit. Payments made for board and lodging are treated as rent. These increased rates are not payable to a person who is an inmate of a hospital unless he has dependants.

Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$3 per week for unmarried persons under 21, and \$6 in all other cases. Income does not include child endowment or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance, or amounts paid in reimbursement of medical, dental, or similar expenses. Sick pay from approved friendly societies also is not taken into account in assessing income. In calculating benefit for a married person the income of a wife or husband is considered. No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The next table shows each class of benefit paid under the scheme in Queensland for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

## UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Class of benefit	Claims admitted			Amount of benefit paid	Receiving benefit at 30 June		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1969-70							
Unemployment .. ..	No. 24,161	No. 9,012	No. 33,173	\$ 2,814,188	No. 2,140	No. 953	No. 3,093
Sickness .. ..	9,139	1,890	11,029	1,063,513	1,000	205	1,205
Special <sup>1</sup> .. ..	294	1,545	1,839	303,429	70	563	633
Total .. ..	33,594	12,447	46,041	4,181,130	3,210	1,721	4,931

1970-71

	No.	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment .. ..	24,376	9,168	33,544	2,883,005	2,319	1,216	3,535
Sickness .. ..	9,654	2,153	11,807	1,444,876	1,101	301	1,402
Special <sup>1</sup> .. ..	281	1,957	2,238	342,793	49	610	659
Total .. ..	34,311	13,278	47,589	4,670,674	3,469	2,127	5,596

<sup>1</sup> Excluding special benefit to migrants in reception and training centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the scheme during the five years to 30 June 1971. The high but decreasing incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA  
(Monthly Averages)

Year	New South Wales <sup>1</sup>	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia <sup>2</sup>	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH							
1966-67 ..	4,256	1,948	3,640	1,929	548	264	12,585
1967-68 ..	4,067	2,721	3,680	1,841	557	312	13,178
1968-69 ..	3,145	2,264	3,283	1,529	543	332	11,096
1969-70 ..	2,553	1,670	2,764	1,279	530	319	9,115
1970-71 ..	3,140	2,439	2,795	1,697	1,060	366	11,497
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
1966-67 ..	7,508	3,541	5,429	3,158	711	433	20,780
1967-68 ..	7,076	4,604	5,130	3,286	592	499	21,187
1968-69 ..	5,224	4,173	4,487	2,539	512	563	17,498
1969-70 ..	3,878	2,658	3,688	1,644	484	534	12,886
1970-71 ..	4,487	3,435	3,841	2,050	918	506	15,237
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
1966-67 ..	\$ 330,531	\$ 156,870	\$ 255,694	\$ 138,910	\$ 31,171	\$ 18,993	\$ 932,169
1967-68 ..	306,603	202,046	242,784	138,070	25,370	21,975	936,848
1968-69 ..	219,728	187,176	206,205	108,754	25,721	24,712	772,296
1969-70 ..	205,133	149,591	234,515	85,770	33,944	30,012	738,965
1970-71 ..	247,092	195,429	240,251	117,254	69,039	30,529	899,594

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

## • Chapter 18

# PUBLIC FINANCE

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

## 2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution.

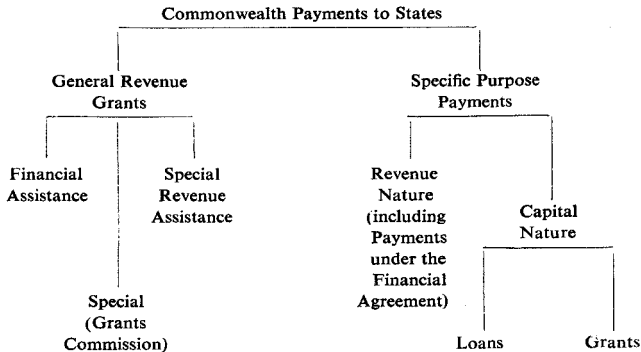
But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants were made, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania) in 1967-68, but from 1968-69 Western Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants. South Australia received a special grant for 1970-71. Queensland made an application for 1971-72 (see page 536). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes. Details are given in the table on page 422.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of World War II and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government continued to collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth makes a single assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 426).

*Commonwealth Payments to States*—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth may be classified under two major headings, General Revenue Grants and Specific Purpose Payments.

General Revenue Grants may in turn be divided into Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Specific Purpose Payments are of two types, those to meet revenue expenditure and those for capital expenditure. Of the latter, some of the payments are in the form of repayable advances, i.e. loans which the States must repay at some future time.



Not all payments to the States are of direct assistance to State finances. Financial Assistance Grants, formerly called "tax reimbursement grants" and which are discussed further on page 426 under the heading "Reimbursements of Taxation", do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation.

In making Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

Special Revenue Assistance Grants represent *ad hoc* payments to certain States to supplement the amounts yielded by the formula operating for the Financial Assistance Grants. These are made to help those States whose budgeting problems arise from unusual circumstances, e.g. the effect of drought on normal revenues.

Specific Purpose Payments, as the name implies, are made with the intention that the States spend the money on the functions specified by the Commonwealth. Payments may be made for revenue or capital purposes and some of the capital purpose payments are in the form of repayable advances, i.e. loans.

Payments under the Financial Agreement are types of Specific Purpose Payments, and the assistance to States which they provide is shown in the table on page 422.

Other Specific Purpose Payments cover many functions reflecting increases in the range and variety of governmental activity and greater participation by the Commonwealth in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States.



The next tables show payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth from Consolidated Revenue Fund to or for the States in 1969-70 and 1970-71. It should be noted that some of these payments are repayable advances.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

1969-70

*General Revenue Grants*

Financial assistance grants	373,908	280,008	176,522	125,706	138,835	46,340	1,141,319
Special grants .. .. .	4,775	..	..	..	..	21,900	21,900
Special revenue assistance	..	13,635	2,182	1,690	1,545	2,174	26,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>378,683</b>	<b>293,643</b>	<b>178,704</b>	<b>127,396</b>	<b>140,380</b>	<b>70,414</b>	<b>1,189,219</b>

*Specific Purpose Payments: Revenue Nature*

Payments under financial agreement							
Interest on State debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking fund on State debts .. .. .	7,723	5,600	3,039	3,053	2,258	1,598	23,271
Universities .. .. .	20,218	13,960	6,508	4,964	3,281	1,504	50,435
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	834	4,837	1,300	1,361	1,929	397	10,658
Research grants .. .. .	1,161	864	365	551	323	182	3,446
Independent schools .. ..	4,488	3,952	1,830	759	862	286	12,177
Tuberculosis hospitals ..	3,952	3,176	1,754	551	789	333	10,555
Blood transfusion services	166	225	154	83	76	21	725
Home care services .. .. .	..	..	31	..	..	..	31
Assistance for deserted wives	726	101	426	210	342	77	1,882
Aboriginal advancement ..	468	121	597	47	55	11	1,299
Road safety practices .. ..	29	23	21	15	19	9	116
Natural disaster payments	21	277	8,940	..	42	..	9,280
Agricultural extension services .. .. .	1,427	1,027	966	460	493	226	4,599
Minor agricultural research	38	13	32	15	..	..	98
Cattle tick control .. .. .	382	..	..	..	..	..	382
Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication ..	32	37	..	36	64	34	203
Coal mining industry, long service leave .. .. .	850	..	259	..	47	4	1,160
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>48,349</b>	<b>38,467</b>	<b>28,414</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>11,528</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>145,487</b>

*Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Grants*

Universities .. .. .	6,512	4,495	1,916	1,506	2,048	757	17,234
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	2,937	2,891	890	1,041	1,050	677	9,486
Teachers colleges .. .. .	6,037	3,250	1,401	2,021	201	250	13,160
Pre-school teachers colleges	26	2	..	..	161	120	309
Science laboratories .. ..	4,663	4,037	1,818	1,203	921	256	12,898
Technical training .. .. .	3,282	3,000	1,456	807	957	376	9,878
School libraries .. .. .	2,136	2,225	1,816	627	596	140	7,540
Mental health institutions	2,305	947	602	1,299	241	108	5,501
Tuberculosis hospitals .. ..	191	327	6	69	..	..	593
Senior citizens' centres ..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16
Dwellings for aged pensioners .. .. .	465	200	..	160	..	100	925
Aboriginal advancement .. ..	711	226	1,458	488	1,200	28	4,111
Disposal of ships' garbage ..	..	120	308	..	..	57	485
Natural disaster payments ..	..	..	..	..	130	..	130
Ord River irrigation project	..	..	..	..	5,850	..	5,850

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

1969-70—*continued**Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Grants—continued*

Water resources investigations/measurements	394	163	522	142	312	68	1,601
Salinity reduction .. ..	..	170	..	..	..	..	170
Fairbairn Dam .. ..	..	..	3,122	..	..	..	3,122
Copeton Dam .. ..	3,618	..	..	..	..	..	3,618
King River Dam .. ..	..	1,385	..	..	..	..	1,385
Tailem Bend pipeline .. ..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500
Commonwealth aid roads	57,060	38,160	34,740	21,000	32,940	9,100	193,000
Beef cattle roads .. ..	..	..	5,100	..	1,168	..	6,268
Eyre and Barkly Highways	..	..	14	25	25	..	64
Railway projects .. ..	..	..	..	8,582	3,253	..	11,835
Exmouth Township .. ..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
Migrant centres .. ..	5	..	..	..	60	..	65
Total .. ..	90,342	61,598	55,169	40,486	51,172	12,037	310,803

*Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Loans*

Aboriginal advancement, Bamaga .. ..	..	..	350	..	..	..	350
Natural disaster payments	..	93	4,953	..	..	73	5,120
Softwood forestry .. ..	1,800	480	925	350	859	400	4,814
Brigalow Lands Development Scheme .. ..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	1,100
Comprehensive water supply	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000
Railway projects .. ..	..	..	..	3,630	4,647	..	8,277
Hydro-electric scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,700	9,700
Total .. ..	1,800	573	7,328	3,980	7,506	10,173	31,360
Total payments .. ..	519,174	394,281	269,615	185,375	210,586	97,840	1,676,869

1970-71

*General Revenue Grants*

Financial assistance grants	470,835	351,024	216,672	151,602	163,313	65,071	1,418,518
Special grants .. ..	..	..	..	5,000	..	13,680	18,680
Special revenue assistance	14,140	10,560	6,603	4,650	5,030	2,017	43,000
Total .. ..	484,975	361,584	223,275	161,252	168,343	80,768	1,480,198

*Specific Purpose Payments: Revenue Nature*

Payments under financial agreement							
Interest on State debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking fund on State debts .. ..	8,124	5,926	3,195	3,226	2,384	1,694	24,550
Debt charges assistance ..	3,800	2,783	1,525	1,496	1,106	795	11,504
Universities .. ..	23,594	16,238	7,517	5,811	3,900	1,818	58,878
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	3,478	6,191	1,567	1,420	2,333	754	15,743
Research grants .. ..	1,565	954	395	759	296	202	4,170
Independent schools .. ..	9,017	7,832	3,640	1,526	1,682	556	24,253
Tuberculosis hospitals ..	4,166	3,039	1,730	545	770	347	10,597
Blood transfusion services	197	251	170	124	79	24	845
Home care services .. ..	234	..	80	..	4	..	318

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

1970-71—*continued**Specific Purpose Payments: Revenue Nature—continued*

Senior citizens' centres ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Asstce for deserted wives ..	909	1,112	645	294	544	188	3,691
Aboriginal advancement ..	185	81	215	161	140	19	801
Road safety practices ..	37	30	28	19	25	11	150
Natural disaster payments ..	980	43	8,979	..	..	..	10,003
Agricult. extension services	1,188	1,194	1,153	538	598	314	4,985
Minor agricultural research	21	2	30	15	..	..	68
Cattle tick control ..	388	..	..	..	..	..	388
Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication ..	450	577	80	113	119	82	1,421
Coal mining industry, long service leave ..	953	..	403	..	53	7	1,416
Total .. .. .	65,119	50,507	33,544	17,458	14,981	7,345	188,953

*Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Grants*

Universities .. .. .	4,050	5,990	3,124	2,369	384	429	16,346
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	4,068	4,902	1,097	2,353	1,903	514	14,837
Teachers colleges .. .. .	546	1,250	431	140	3	100	2,470
Pre-school teachers colleges	25	1	350	480	..	..	856
Science laboratories .. .. .	4,663	3,546	2,167	1,202	921	563	13,062
Technical training .. .. .	4,846	3,912	1,457	1,191	804	325	12,535
School libraries .. .. .	5,990	3,199	1,466	1,343	779	480	13,257
Mental health institutions	1,409	798	464	909	395	224	4,199
Tuberculosis hospitals .. .. .	143	151	55	108	12	..	469
Senior citizens' centres .. .. .	34	..	17	32	..	..	84
Nursing homes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	337	..	337
Dwellings for aged pensioners .. .. .	1,774	1,929	109	311	700	158	4,981
Aboriginal advancement .. .. .	1,516	286	2,323	499	1,540	35	6,199
Disposal of ships' garbage .. .. .	..	4	28	..	..	14	46
Natural disaster payments	4,098	..	694	..	31	268	5,091
Bundaberg irrigation works	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	1,900
Cressy-Longford irrigation works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Ord River project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,707	..	5,707
Water resources investigations/measurements	863	420	516	187	572	64	2,622
Flood mitigation .. .. .	1,098	..	..	..	..	..	1,098
Salinity reduction .. .. .	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	..	4,785	..	..	..	4,785
Copeton Dam .. .. .	5,750	..	..	..	..	..	5,750
King River Dam .. .. .	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
Tailem Bend pipeline .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500
Commonwealth aid roads	64,980	43,460	39,560	23,500	36,270	10,230	218,000
Beef cattle roads .. .. .	..	..	7,685	300	1,000	..	8,985
Eyre and Barkly Highways	..	..	14	25	25	..	64
Railway projects .. .. .	..	..	..	1,694	2,156	..	3,850
Exmouth Township .. .. .	..	..	..	..	315	..	315
Migrant centres .. .. .	2	..	..	75	65	..	142
Total .. .. .	105,856	71,873	68,242	38,218	53,919	13,604	351,713

*Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Loans*

Natural disaster payments	122	..	4,692	..	..	16	4,829
Softwood forestry .. .. .	1,401	815	1,144	300	424	700	4,784

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>1970-71—continued</i>							
<i>Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Loans—continued</i>							
Brigalow Lands Development Scheme .. .. .	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
Comprehensive water supply Ord River project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,792	..	1,792
Railway projects .. .. .	..	..	..	676	3,080	..	3,756
Hydro-electric scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,211	3,211
Natural gas .. .. .	..	..	..	2,250	..	..	2,250
Exmouth Township .. .. .	..	..	..	..	269	..	269
Total .. .. .	1,523	815	6,136	3,226	5,705	3,927	21,331
Total payments .. .. .	657,473	484,779	331,197	220,154	242,948	105,644	2,042,195

The next table shows Commonwealth payments to or for the States for the five years to 1970-71.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

State	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS</b>					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	276,794	302,827	333,393	373,908	470,835
Victoria .. .. .	208,790	228,254	250,563	280,008	351,024
Queensland .. .. .	125,514	139,601	155,963	176,522	216,672
South Australia .. .. .	94,346	102,738	112,768	125,706	151,602
Western Australia .. .. .	86,396	96,152	123,796	138,835	163,313
Tasmania .. .. .	34,773	37,968	41,710	46,340	65,071
Total .. .. .	826,613	907,539	1,018,193	1,141,319	1,418,518
<b>OTHER PAYMENTS</b>					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	120,292	127,018	127,394	145,266	186,638
Victoria .. .. .	66,838	92,408	94,253	114,273	133,755
Queensland .. .. .	61,882	64,358	69,758	93,093	114,525
South Australia .. .. .	37,487	44,387	61,495	59,669	68,552
Western Australia .. .. .	78,898	82,060	63,975	71,751	79,635
Tasmania .. .. .	37,698	47,639	38,414	51,500	40,573
Total .. .. .	403,095	457,870	455,290	535,550	623,677
<b>TOTAL</b>					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	397,086	429,845	460,787	519,174	657,473
Victoria .. .. .	275,628	320,662	344,816	394,281	484,779
Queensland .. .. .	187,396	203,959	225,721	269,615	331,197
South Australia .. .. .	131,833	147,125	174,263	185,375	220,154
Western Australia .. .. .	165,294	178,212	187,771	210,586	242,948
Tasmania .. .. .	72,471	85,607	80,124	97,840	105,644
Total .. .. .	1,229,708	1,365,408	1,473,483	1,676,869	2,042,195

The foregoing tables include only payments made from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments made direct to State Governments from other funds and payments made direct to residents of the States are not included.

Under "Receipts" in the table on page 432, however, amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund are included.

The total payments to all States of \$7,787,663,000 during the five years to 1970-71 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$184,628,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$5,312,182,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$891,000,000 under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$1,399,853,000 for various other purposes. The terms of the roads grants are now arranged at special Premiers' Conferences every five years. The next table sets out the amounts payable to the States over the five-year period commencing 1 July 1969.

**GRANTS<sup>1</sup> PAYABLE TO THE STATES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH AID ROADS ACT**

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	57,060	64,980	74,500	85,590	98,270	380,400
Victoria .. .. .	38,160	43,460	49,820	57,240	65,720	254,400
Queensland .. .. .	34,740	39,560	45,360	52,110	59,830	231,600
South Australia .. .. .	21,000	23,500	25,500	28,000	31,000	129,000
Western Australia .. .. .	32,940	36,270	39,250	43,910	48,030	200,400
Tasmania .. .. .	9,100	10,230	10,820	12,150	13,950	56,250
Total .. .. .	193,000	218,000	245,250	279,000	316,800	1,252,050

<sup>1</sup> Including supplementary grants totalling \$52,050,000 for the five-year period in respect of: South Australia, \$9,000,000; Western Australia, \$40,800,000; and Tasmania, \$2,250,000.

*Reimbursements of Taxation*—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war.

The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law. The matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, etc. of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the Commonwealth *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942 and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

At a Premiers' Conference in January 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had

prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946 implemented this arrangement as from 1 July 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at \$80 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it was increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution was partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population took into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent of the total reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population and 90 per cent in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions were 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent, until in 1957-58 and 1958-59 the whole reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the basic amount of \$80 million for distribution was increased to \$90 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was \$349,125,508. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with that for the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, was shown in the 1965 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

After the Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act* 1959 was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946-1948, and specified the amount payable to each State for 1959-60. It also determined that in subsequent years the amounts payable to each State would be calculated by varying the previous year's grant in proportion to the change in population of the relevant State during the preceding financial year, and the amount so calculated would be increased according to the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole, adjusted by a betterment factor of 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages.

In June 1965 a revision to the arrangement was approved by the Premiers' Conference, and incorporated in the *States Grants Act* 1965, which set the pattern of assistance to the States for the years 1965-66 and 1969-70. Under this arrangement the grant for each State was determined by taking the previous year's grant, with the addition of \$2m each year up to 1969-70 for Queensland, and increasing it by the percentage change in population of the relevant State during the year ended 31 December of the year of payment; this amount was then increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole; and the result was further increased by a fixed betterment factor of 1.2 per cent. Victoria's grant for 1965-66 was increased by \$1.2m.

Initially, the increase in average wages related to the previous financial year but at the Premiers' Conference in February 1967 it was agreed to

change the period to the twelve months ended 31 March in the year of payment.

At the conference of June 1967 it was also agreed that the special assistance payment of \$5m shared by the States in 1966-67 be treated as part of the formula grant for that year in determining the formula grant for 1967-68 and subsequent years.

At the conference of June 1968 it was agreed that from 1968-69 Western Australia should withdraw as a claimant State for Special Grants and receive in lieu \$15.5m in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70. For the purpose of the 1970 review, that State's financial assistance grant for 1969-70 was comprised of the sum of its formula grant for 1969-70 and the amount of \$15.5m.

Prior to the Premiers' Conference in February 1970 the States put forward joint proposals for a new basis, claiming that the existing formula produced an insufficient rate of growth in Commonwealth general revenue assistance to the States when considered in relation to their increasing expenditure commitments, particularly in the areas of debt charges and social services expenditure.

At the conference, while the Commonwealth did not accept a proposal to allow the States to re-enter the income taxation field, it did agree that there was a need for a significant increase in Commonwealth revenue assistance to the States. Proposals to this end were outlined in general terms for consideration by Commonwealth and State Treasury officers, and the Commonwealth also indicated that it was willing to join with the States in examining any proposals made by them for an alternative field of growth taxation. Precise details of the new forms of assistance were to be settled at the usual Premiers' Conference in June 1970.

The Commonwealth also agreed to legislate for the collection of certain types of receipts duty on behalf of the States following a High Court decision invalidating the application of State duty to specific types of receipts. Legislation was subsequently introduced, and, although it was rejected by the Senate, it was validated up to 30 September 1970 in order to avoid administrative problems associated with the repayment of duty already collected. The Commonwealth then undertook to compensate the States for loss of receipts duty by way of additional grants which would be added into the base for financial assistance grants from 1970-71. State receipts taxation in any form was then abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

At the June 1970 conference the Prime Minister gave details of four ways in which the Commonwealth was prepared to increase the revenue assistance to the States. These arrangements would apply to the five years, 1970-71 to 1974-75.

- (i) An interest-free capital grant would be made starting at \$200m in 1970-71 and increasing in future years in proportion to the increase in the total Loan Council works and housing programme. This would relieve the States of debt charges they would otherwise have to pay and would free State funds for other purposes.
- (ii) Grants would be made to meet the debt charges on \$200m of existing State debt in 1970-71 and an additional \$200m in each of the four subsequent years so that, as from the commencement of 1974-75, the Commonwealth would have taken over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of State

debt, with this amount of debt being formally transferred to the Commonwealth in June 1975.

- (iii) An addition of \$40m would be made to the 1970-71 grants determined under the existing formula and this amount would be incorporated in the 1970-71 base for purposes of determining the formula grants for 1971-72 and later years. The amount of \$40m would be distributed between the States in the same proportion as their 1970-71 formula grants.
- (iv) There would be an increase in the betterment factor from 1.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent to apply from 1971-72.

It was also agreed that there would be a continuation of the \$2m addition that had been made to the base on which Queensland's grant was calculated in each of the five years of the previous arrangement. Also, in addition to its formula financial assistance grant, and in lieu of the amount of \$15.5m paid in both 1968-69 and 1969-70, Western Australia would receive amounts starting at \$12.5m in 1970-71 and reducing by \$3m per annum in each of the four subsequent years. Grants of \$2 per capita would also be paid to New South Wales and Victoria in each of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75. This would be additional to the formula grants and would not be included in the base used to determine those grants. In the event that any of the four less populous States considered that the additional per capita grants would adversely affect their ability to provide services of a standard comparable to those in New South Wales and Victoria, it would be open to them to make an application to the Grants Commission for a grant in addition to their share of the financial assistance grants. Under previous arrangements the Commonwealth had indicated that it expected each of the other four States to remain non-claimant for the period of the arrangements.

As under previous arrangements, the proposals were made on the basis that there would be no significant changes in the existing division of financial responsibilities between the Commonwealth and the States, and on the understanding that the distribution of taxation resources would remain unchanged and that the States and their authorities would continue to pay pay-roll tax.

Following the conference, and at the request of Tasmania, the special grant payable to that State in 1970-71 was reduced by \$10m and the same amount added to its financial assistance grant. This transfer formed part of the base for purposes of calculating Tasmania's financial assistance grants for 1971-72 and subsequent years.

At the Premiers' Conference in June 1971, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and States on the transfer of pay-roll tax to the States as a growth tax under their own control, with the resulting loss to the Commonwealth budget and gain to the States being offset by reductions in the financial assistance grants.

After the conference the Premiers decided to increase the rate of tax from 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent from the date of transfer.

The Commonwealth also agreed to bear the cost of the States' pay-roll tax administration expense and of exempting the non-business undertakings of Local Government from the tax. The Commonwealth would also continue to operate the export incentive scheme to give exporters the same benefit based on a pay-roll tax rate of 2½ per cent as they enjoyed previously.

The financial assistance grants paid to the various States during the five years of the 1965 Act, and estimates for the year 1971-72 are as follows:



	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. ..	276,794	302,827	333,393	373,908	470,835	452,600
Victoria .. ..	208,790	228,254	250,563	280,008	351,024	339,200
Queensland .. ..	125,514	139,601	155,963	176,522	216,672	228,100
South Australia .. ..	94,346	102,738	112,768	125,706	151,602	156,100
Western Australia .. ..	86,396	96,152	123,796 <sup>1</sup>	138,835 <sup>1</sup>	163,313 <sup>1</sup>	168,500 <sup>1</sup>
Tasmania .. ..	34,773	37,968	41,710	46,340	65,071	68,000
Total .. ..	826,613	907,539	1,018,193	1,141,319	1,418,518	1,412,500

<sup>1</sup> Including \$15.5m in lieu of a special grant in 1968-69 and 1969-70, \$12.5m in 1970-71, and \$9.5m in 1971-72.

*The Financial Agreement*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1 July 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of \$15,169,824 towards interest thereon, and, in addition, annual sinking fund contributions of (a) \$0.125 per \$100 on State debts as at 30 June 1927 for 58 years, and (b) \$0.25 per \$100 on State debts incurred for 53 years thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and \$0.25 per \$100 to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Another provision required special contributions by the States of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

From 1 July 1929 the Commonwealth also assumed liability for so much of the public debt of the States maturing in London at 5 per cent as was equivalent to the value of certain properties transferred to the Commonwealth at the time of Federation. As the Commonwealth had previously paid the States interest at 3½ per cent on the value of the properties, the States benefited annually to the extent of \$328,000.

The next table shows payments to the States under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1969-70 and 1970-71.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT: COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS TO  
SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBTS

State	1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1967-68	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	6,428	7,041	7,221	9,408	12,660	13,557	13,958
Victoria .. ..	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	9,139	9,854	10,180
Queensland .. ..	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,811	5,231	5,387
South Australia ..	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	4,081	4,461	4,634
Western Australia ..	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,934	3,206	3,332
Tasmania .. ..	591	610	652	1,188	1,932	2,132	2,228
Total .. ..	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	35,557	38,441	39,720

*The Australian Loan Council*—The Financial Agreement of 1927 also provided for a Loan Council, which consists of the Prime Minister, or his nominee, as chairman, and the State Premiers, or their nominees. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is

estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Reserve Bank advises the Council and underwrites the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Since 1958-59, in addition to the system of periodical flotations, Special Bonds have been open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "S", "T", and "V") in 1969-70 were \$31,397,000. In addition, \$156,749,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion and redemption of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1970, Special Loans were raised in June of each year, when necessary, to fulfil an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans were not open to public subscription and were subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. Special Loans of \$112,000,000 and \$355,000,000 were raised in 1968-69 and 1969-70, respectively.

The next table gives some details of Commonwealth loan raisings for the five years to 1969-70. Proceeds from the Special Bond Series mentioned above are included with Australian cash and conversion raisings, and the Special Loans are shown separately.

#### AUSTRALIAN LOAN TRANSACTIONS

Year	New money					Conversion	
	Australian currency			Overseas currencies		Australian currency	Overseas currencies
	Cash	Special	Movements in miscellaneous and short-term securities	Cash	Defence		
\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	
1965-66 ..	489,725	169,000	55,014	67,733	..	761,000	..
1966-67 ..	583,696	90,000	9,727	85,179	90,553	618,268	..
1967-68 ..	516,665	193,000	260,663	141,575	132,138	641,766	32,000
1968-69 ..	540,288	112,000	-119	183,132	91,212	422,484	..
1969-70 ..	580,127	355,000	199,649	59,286	51,134	647,064	..

During 1969-70 the following public loans were raised overseas: DM150m and SwFr60m. Drawings from defence loans totalled \$US57.1m, and drawings on private loans to Australian airlines amounted to \$US3.6m by Qantas Airways Ltd, and \$US6.7m by the Australian National Airlines Commission.

The public loans raised by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g. a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30 June 1970 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$808,088,394.

## 3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The growth in the use of Trust and Special Funds for the handling of the transactions of the State Government has progressed until their combined size now approximates that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. To give a complete statement of State finances, information in this section relates mainly to the combined operations of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1969-70

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxation<sup>1</sup></b>			
Income (States Grants Act) .. .. .	176,522,074	..	176,522,074
Probate and succession .. .. .	15,408,332	..	15,408,332
Motor .. .. .	8,244,346	28,654,104	36,898,450
Other .. .. .	44,676,750	7,800,465	52,477,215
<b>Business undertakings</b>			
Railways .. .. .	105,903,432	7,172,679	113,076,111
State Insurance .. .. .	..	82,371,442	82,371,442
Other .. .. .	..	6,451,530	6,451,530
Land revenue .. .. .	16,222,281	5,628,270	21,850,551
Interest on loans and public balances .. .. .	11,295,506	13,616,852	24,912,358
Commonwealth payments .. .. .	23,629,081	80,562,317	104,191,398
Other .. .. .	27,338,262	138,148,288	165,486,550
Net total receipts <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	429,240,064	370,405,947	799,646,011
Gross total receipts <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	441,074,095	445,277,760	886,351,855
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Legislative and general administration</b>			
Law, order, and public safety .. .. .	17,209,938	12,694,025	29,903,963
Regulation of trade and industry .. .. .	29,335,796	6,638,603	35,974,399
Education, science, and art .. .. .	2,736,528	9,396,737	12,133,265
Public health and recreation	103,861,724	15,807,238	119,668,962
Hospitals .. .. .	11,175,791	56,324,650	67,500,441
Other .. .. .	5,762,084	3,768,818	9,530,902
Social amelioration .. .. .	11,937,908	4,237,804	16,175,712
<b>Business undertakings</b>			
Railways .. .. .	94,651,667	11,742,753	106,394,420
State Insurance .. .. .	..	47,402,521	47,402,521
Other .. .. .	165,000	5,938,952	6,103,952
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	..	38,788,359	38,788,359
Subsidies to local bodies	3,000,171	..	3,000,171
Irrigation .. .. .	1,767,976	12,034,711	13,802,687
Land settlement .. .. .	3,695,855	17,607,512	21,303,367
Agriculture .. .. .	16,066,090	16,228,694	32,294,784
Forestry .. .. .	2,153,948	8,963,433	11,117,381
Roads and bridges .. .. .	694,261	83,197,376	83,891,637
Shipping and harbours .. .. .	1,383,713	8,667,093	10,050,806
Housing .. .. .	..	25,888,634	25,888,634
Other development .. .. .	4,019,892	5,796,006	9,815,898
Debt charges .. .. .	79,390,258	15,850,840	95,241,098
Net total expenditure <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	389,008,600	406,974,759	795,983,359
Gross total expenditure <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	444,618,034	438,071,169	882,689,203

<sup>1</sup> For details see page 446.

<sup>2</sup> Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Since substantial amounts may be transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year would overstate the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables, duplication of amounts under individual headings has been eliminated.

Gross totals of all funds shown at the end of the tables indicate the extent of transfers between funds. Items of receipts have been shown under "Consolidated Revenue" or "Trust" Funds according to the fund into which the moneys were first paid and, in the case of expenditure, the fund from which they were finally expended.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the 10 years to 1969-70 with transfers eliminated on the same basis as in the previous table.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net receipts			Net expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1960-61 .. .. .	212,822	147,368	360,190	214,470	146,936	361,406
1961-62 .. .. .	228,860	165,338	394,198	229,536	161,578	391,114
1962-63 .. .. .	238,890	199,996	438,886	221,674	211,466	433,140
1963-64 .. .. .	253,646	216,690	470,336	233,120	230,698	463,818
1964-65 .. .. .	260,259	229,369	489,628	244,332	251,523	495,855
1965-66 .. .. .	286,146	249,391	535,537	264,882	273,249	538,131
1966-67 .. .. .	314,121	274,797	588,918	286,166	296,630	582,797
1967-68 .. .. .	366,042	301,889	667,931	333,421	326,862	660,283
1968-69 .. .. .	376,387	322,110	698,496	343,785	350,229	694,014
1969-70 .. .. .	429,240	370,406	799,646	389,009	406,975	795,983

*Receipts*—Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$281.3m, or 35.1 per cent, of the net total income of \$799.6m in 1969-70. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$176.5m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important undertaking of this type followed by the State Government Insurance Office and the Tourist Bureau.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries. Special assistance over and above the Financial Assistance Grant has been provided from time to time, however, for general revenue purposes. In 1969-70 an amount of \$26m was provided, of which Queensland's share was \$2.2m.

The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1969-70 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxation</b>					
Income tax <sup>1</sup> .. ..	113,356,516	125,514,206	139,600,944	155,963,220	176,522,074
Probate, succession duties	10,327,606	12,008,197	16,987,347	16,600,416	15,408,332
Land tax .. ..	4,147,715	4,690,859	4,741,788	4,745,998	5,037,024
Motor taxes .. ..	25,312,969	29,474,579	32,420,597	34,661,787	36,898,450
Stamp duties on lotteries ..	710,000	731,000	787,000	842,000	872,000
Racing taxes .. ..	4,005,364	4,459,524	5,562,607	6,095,867	7,392,240
Other stamp duties .. ..	13,732,578	16,561,394	20,600,058	22,158,945	25,951,251
Liquor taxes .. ..	4,048,382	4,462,165	4,735,963	5,185,911	5,661,290
Other .. ..	6,018,859	6,800,532	7,248,687	7,088,529	7,563,410
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>181,659,989</b>	<b>204,702,456</b>	<b>232,684,991</b>	<b>253,342,673</b>	<b>281,306,071</b>
<b>Business undertakings</b>					
Railways .. ..	81,716,720	85,383,993	91,171,330	98,684,849	113,076,111
State Insurance .. ..	51,075,939	51,545,586	56,061,599	68,946,469	82,371,442
Tourist Bureau .. ..	5,016,187	5,162,804	4,919,758	5,102,168	5,472,763
Other .. ..	4,410,659	4,555,296	2,970,314	941,418	978,767
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>142,219,505</b>	<b>146,647,679</b>	<b>155,123,001</b>	<b>173,674,904</b>	<b>201,899,083</b>
<b>Land revenue</b>					
Rents .. ..	6,884,243	8,450,238	8,018,617	8,813,700	8,878,151
Forestry .. ..	4,868,927	4,663,202	5,144,483	5,740,039	5,277,697
Other .. ..	4,471,058	5,894,928	6,420,620	6,182,481	7,694,703
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>16,224,228</b>	<b>19,008,368</b>	<b>19,583,720</b>	<b>20,736,220</b>	<b>21,850,551</b>
<b>Interest on loans</b> .. ..	<b>17,132,922</b>	<b>18,295,371</b>	<b>20,549,061</b>	<b>22,958,150</b>	<b>24,912,358</b>
<b>Commonwealth payments<sup>2</sup></b>					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional financial assistance .. ..		3,375,000	2,995,784	1,866,528	2,161,143
Roads .. ..	29,552,393	29,820,322	33,440,642	35,769,840	34,938,119
Hospital benefits .. ..	5,057,627	5,455,091	6,252,139	6,424,955	8,393,803
Pharmaceutical benefits ..	1,489,176	1,865,336	2,023,257	2,506,129	2,959,234
Tuberculosis .. ..	2,083,720	2,208,188	2,407,610	2,358,038	1,762,524
Other .. ..	20,287,092	25,121,297	26,989,435	30,828,585	51,784,105
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>60,662,478</b>	<b>70,037,704</b>	<b>76,301,337</b>	<b>81,946,545</b>	<b>104,191,398</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Fees for services .. ..	10,458,619	11,647,617	12,649,384	13,379,357	14,682,797
Golden Casket profit .. ..	3,001,441	3,042,859	3,199,281	3,351,041	3,465,558
Government Printer .. ..	2,131,207	2,214,736	2,345,412	2,612,084	2,644,442
Harbours and Marine .. ..	5,579,816	6,306,344	7,411,972	8,472,483	10,670,039
Repayable advances .. ..	21,879,436	22,306,928	39,567,894 <sup>3</sup>	19,111,759	25,756,834
Repayments of principal ..	11,611,335	14,524,436	17,544,390	19,151,247	19,406,861
Transfer from loan fund ..	30,114,791	32,998,598	40,448,563	37,080,107	39,214,743
Other .. ..	32,861,237	37,185,261	40,522,010	42,679,823	49,645,276
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>117,637,882</b>	<b>130,226,779</b>	<b>163,688,906<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>145,837,901</b>	<b>165,486,550</b>
<b>Net total receipts<sup>4</sup> ..</b>	<b>535,537,004</b>	<b>588,918,357</b>	<b>667,931,016</b>	<b>698,496,393</b>	<b>799,646,011</b>
<b>Gross total receipts<sup>4</sup> ..</b>	<b>584,129,216</b>	<b>644,836,039</b>	<b>732,106,934</b>	<b>766,790,417</b>	<b>886,351,855</b>

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. <sup>3</sup> Including an advance of \$19,768,397 from the Commonwealth Government to the Sugar Board. <sup>4</sup> Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

*Expenditure*—The next table shows for five years the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$796.0m in 1969-70, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$106.4m out of the total expenditure of \$159.9m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$250.0m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, shipping and harbours, loans and subsidies to local bodies, land settlement, irrigation, forestry, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required \$119.7m, Public Health and Recreation, \$77.0m, and Other Social Services, \$16.2m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$78.0m, while Public Debt Charges required \$95.2m.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

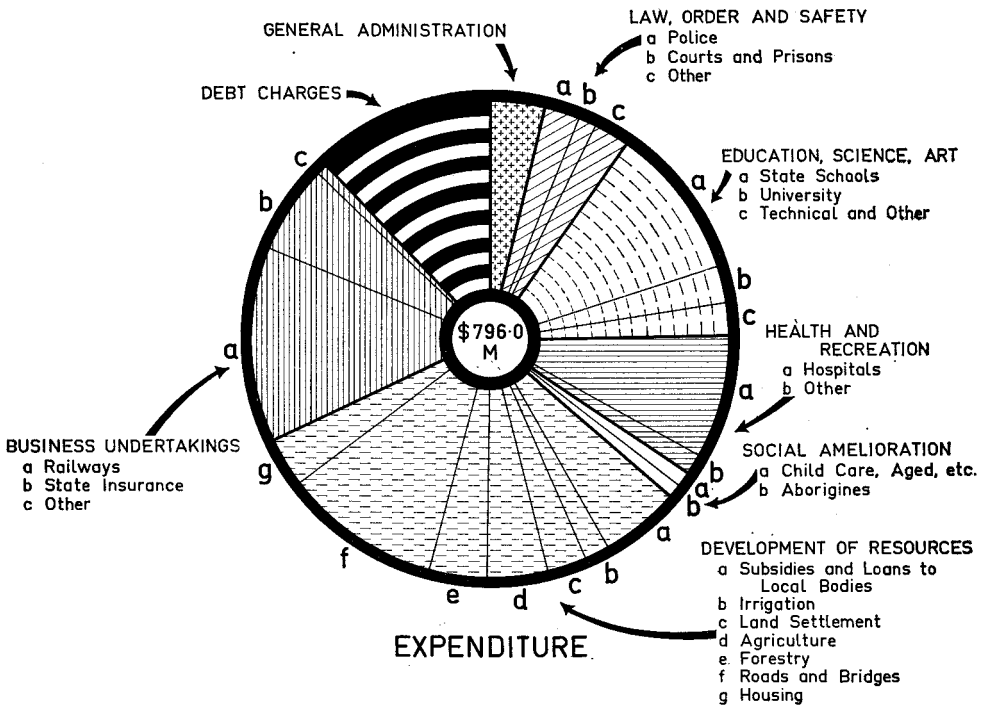
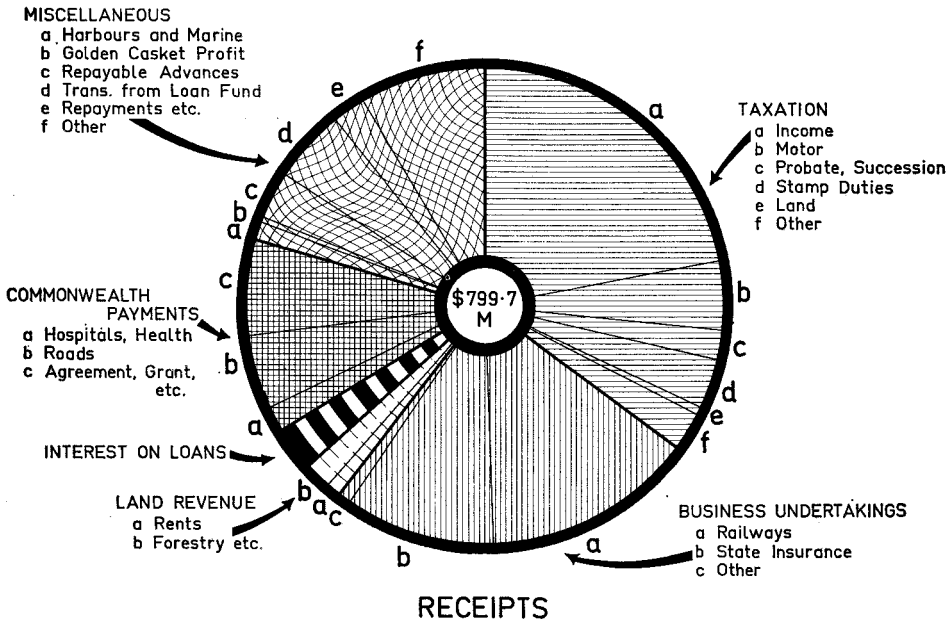
Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Legislative and general administration</b>					
Parliament, incl. Governor ..	1,106,555	1,206,276	1,289,215	1,357,389	1,479,643
Electoral .. .. .	311,430	142,569	133,190	385,808	187,093
Pensions and superannuation	4,153,533	4,787,851	5,122,827	6,011,321	10,032,010
Government Printer ..	2,020,377	2,153,151	2,074,392	2,342,569	2,600,667
Other .. .. .	10,748,191	13,763,004 <sup>1</sup>	16,792,270 <sup>1</sup>	13,709,622	15,604,550
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,340,086</b>	<b>22,052,851<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25,411,894<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23,806,709</b>	<b>29,903,963</b>
<b>Law, order, and public safety</b>					
Police .. .. .	12,544,073	13,989,619	15,383,861	16,473,764	18,671,055
Prisons .. .. .	1,668,830	1,971,754	2,192,002	2,514,658	2,907,358
Justice administration ..	3,944,507	4,845,995	5,293,687	5,679,222	6,086,487
Other .. .. .	4,869,856	5,565,925	6,266,001	7,082,191	8,309,499
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,027,266</b>	<b>26,373,293</b>	<b>29,135,551</b>	<b>31,749,835</b>	<b>35,974,399</b>
<b>Regulation of trade and industry</b>					
Factories, shops, and labour legislation .. .. .	896,587	1,047,731	1,111,570	1,232,374	1,331,079
Transport control .. .. .	754,721	796,296	868,170	920,803	1,008,593
Electricity .. .. .	604,873	839,381	1,012,328	786,757	898,645
Petroleum products subsidy	3,267,544	5,402,499	5,796,281	6,600,163	8,010,281
Other .. .. .	712,737	713,990	786,567	818,721	884,667
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,236,462</b>	<b>8,799,897</b>	<b>9,574,916</b>	<b>10,358,818</b>	<b>12,133,265</b>
<b>Education</b>					
Schools .. .. .	46,408,528	50,490,542	59,484,465	69,702,398	81,977,020
Technical colleges .. .. .	6,024,218	7,184,065	7,758,528	10,392,891	10,406,296
University .. .. .	13,869,638	15,153,319	14,419,933	15,661,475	19,492,920
Agricultural .. .. .	736,951	1,380,505	1,530,404	1,664,829	1,814,494
Other .. .. .	551,083	807,575	1,499,791	2,757,850	4,399,810
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>67,590,418</b>	<b>75,016,006</b>	<b>84,693,121</b>	<b>100,179,443</b>	<b>118,090,540</b>
<b>Science, art, and research ..</b>	<b>776,775</b>	<b>889,614</b>	<b>996,760</b>	<b>1,171,152</b>	<b>1,578,422</b>

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,  
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Public health and recreation</b>					
Hospitals generally .. .. .	41,465,345	45,081,815	48,761,558	52,179,296	59,062,893
Mental hospitals .. .. .	6,018,646	6,566,808	7,083,294	7,616,346	8,437,548
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare</b>					
Centres .. .. .	1,020,398	1,126,948	1,175,607	1,258,551	1,416,440
Ambulance Brigades .. .. .	790,297	816,727	956,490	1,010,990	1,103,947
Other .. .. .	4,809,401	5,300,574	5,725,875	6,281,302	7,010,515
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>54,104,087</b>	<b>58,892,872</b>	<b>63,702,824</b>	<b>68,346,485</b>	<b>77,031,343</b>
<b>Social amelioration</b>					
<b>Provision for aged etc.</b>					
Homes .. .. .	2,206,246	2,342,599	2,492,365	2,679,485	3,077,019
Other .. .. .	259,429	282,777	324,341	368,664	291,570
<b>Child welfare</b>					
Homes .. .. .	735,781	987,869	1,112,273	1,563,971	1,567,820
Other .. .. .	1,645,118	2,019,041	2,156,975	2,588,867	3,181,379
<b>Aboriginal welfare .. .. .</b>	<b>2,831,882</b>	<b>2,896,600</b>	<b>3,913,888</b>	<b>5,415,354</b>	<b>7,618,808</b>
Other .. .. .	186,617	555,507	1,791,086	331,023	439,116
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,865,073</b>	<b>9,084,393</b>	<b>11,790,928</b>	<b>12,947,364</b>	<b>16,175,712</b>
<b>Development of State resources</b>					
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	28,291,205	24,298,864	42,252,788 <sup>2</sup>	31,858,125	38,788,359
Subsidies to local bodies .. .. .	1,922,301	2,923,835	2,965,005	3,964,000	3,000,171
Irrigation .. .. .	7,616,636	8,192,860	9,976,303	12,378,984	13,802,687
Land settlement .. .. .	15,444,399	18,229,387	19,942,693	21,178,342	21,303,367
Mining .. .. .	2,781,110	1,446,534	1,985,442	1,753,788	1,962,651
Electricity .. .. .	2,565,344	3,801,474	4,097,754	4,363,142	2,834,631
<b>Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying .. .. .</b>	<b>15,781,203</b>	<b>16,563,487</b>	<b>17,082,768</b>	<b>19,688,517</b>	<b>32,294,784</b>
Forestry .. .. .	3,883,057	4,116,768	9,896,422	11,042,588	11,117,381
Roads and bridges .. .. .	56,973,386	63,863,072	72,214,823	75,113,439	83,891,637
Shipping and harbours .. .. .	11,616,907	8,083,452	8,075,074	7,440,439	10,050,806
Tourist activities .. .. .	714,837	793,988	884,444	901,963	1,009,478
Housing .. .. .	20,822,919	21,788,154	24,132,447	24,854,685	25,888,634
Other .. .. .	1,372,004	1,560,641	2,503,463	3,946,605	4,009,138
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>169,785,308</b>	<b>175,662,516</b>	<b>216,009,426<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>218,484,617</b>	<b>249,953,724</b>
<b>Business undertakings</b>					
Railways .. .. .	88,781,249	94,919,600	94,919,265	93,575,105	106,394,420
State Insurance .. .. .	27,014,753	31,924,083	39,796,242	41,816,967	47,402,521
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	4,673,511	4,869,266	4,555,841	4,847,560	5,088,590
Other .. .. .	4,022,212	4,471,431	3,154,668	767,349	1,015,362
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>124,491,725</b>	<b>136,184,380</b>	<b>142,426,016</b>	<b>141,006,981</b>	<b>159,900,893</b>
<b>Public debt charges</b>					
Interest, sinking fund, etc. .. .. .	61,846,045	65,630,483	70,492,960	78,106,014	86,908,286
Redemption to loan fund .. .. .	4,067,875	4,210,385	6,048,738	7,856,577	8,332,812
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>65,913,920</b>	<b>69,840,868</b>	<b>76,541,698</b>	<b>85,962,591</b>	<b>95,241,098</b>
<b>Net total expenditure<sup>3</sup> .. .. .</b>	<b>538,131,120</b>	<b>582,796,690</b>	<b>660,283,134</b>	<b>694,013,995</b>	<b>795,983,359</b>
<b>Gross total expenditure<sup>3</sup> .. .. .</b>	<b>586,723,233</b>	<b>638,714,372</b>	<b>724,459,052</b>	<b>762,308,019</b>	<b>882,689,203</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including amounts applied in reduction of accumulated deficit, 1966-67 \$2.5m, and 1967-68 \$4.3m. <sup>2</sup> Including a loan of \$19,768,397 to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Commonwealth Government. <sup>3</sup> Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

# CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1969-70





*Trust Funds*—The next table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balances of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1970
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare .. .. .	1,449,531	1,285,963	424,852
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	21,673,389	21,182,421	-10,304,931
Beef Cattle Roads Construction .. .. .	5,100,000	5,064,421	129,977
Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project .. .. .	5,876,000	4,416,620	1,459,380
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads .. .. .	3,594,362	3,654,362	..
Commonwealth Education .. .. .	10,995,061	9,203,086	2,889,095
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies .. .. .	8,279,766	8,010,281	321,140
Commonwealth—State Housing .. .. .	27,062,897	25,205,433	4,182,658
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction .. .. .	765,443	849,930	353,655
Education Special Standing .. .. .	2,238,448	2,323,074	136,135
Electricity Development .. .. .	2,902,747	2,834,519	91,815
Fire Brigades Precept .. .. .	4,863,542	4,863,542	..
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development .. .. .	1,937,110	1,819,498	937,092
Forestry and Lumbering .. .. .	5,277,696	5,206,638	71,059
Harbour Dues .. .. .	9,520,832	9,167,983	2,427,375
Home Builders' Account .. .. .	6,022,614	6,147,433	679,745
Hospital Administration .. .. .	56,045,948	56,397,039	415,558
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare .. .. .	3,465,558	3,465,558	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction .. .. .	7,714,644	7,697,856	27,242
Liquor Acts .. .. .	146,000	145,254	600,992
Main Roads .. .. .	69,567,442	72,162,410	354,878
Main Roads Special Standing .. .. .	1,237,502	1,268,049	-461,804
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant .. .. .	458,119	183,885	3,275,105
Moura Railway Project .. .. .	20,519	438,823	209,999
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation .. .. .	221,854	105,696	1,493,115
Police Superannuation .. .. .	3,191,609	2,301,788	13,254,680
Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	8,121,277	3,054,202	46,871,598
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits .. .. .	8,235,022	3,778,395	34,696,566
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	8,668,249	8,169,954	503,130
Roads Maintenance .. .. .	4,754,186	4,801,075	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits .. .. .	153,527	89,904	1,570,574
State Insurance .. .. .	75,492,593	51,411,415	203,573,367
Stock .. .. .	2,845,167	2,944,561	429
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction .. .. .	978,213	1,001,213	34,160
Sugar Cane Prices .. .. .	368,785	405,584	481,534
Supreme Court .. .. .	641,668	582,373	472,836
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	5,472,763	5,467,549	324,265
University Capital Works .. .. .	3,956,190	4,680,008	736,699
Water Resources Investigation .. .. .	1,180,022	1,150,896	31,571
Other .. .. .	56,193,522	56,438,334	12,280,550
Total .. .. .	436,689,817 <sup>1</sup>	399,377,025 <sup>2</sup>	324,546,092 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding advances repaid by Local Authorities etc., \$8,587,943. <sup>2</sup> Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$38,694,144. <sup>3</sup> Cash deficit, \$15,014,525, and securities, \$339,560,617.

## 4 STATE LOAN FUND

*Loan Expenditure*—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1969-70 and the aggregate net expenditure to date.

Net loan expenditure is gross expenditure less repayments and represents the increase in loan indebtedness during the year. In categories where repayments have exceeded advances, there has been a contribution to the Loan Fund. At the foot of the table it is shown how the public debt was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during 1969-70		Aggregate net expenditure to date
	Gross	Net	
	\$	\$	\$
Railways .. .. .	15,601,718	13,543,705	299,980,193
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,906,838 <sup>1</sup>
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-638,479	14,461,820
Moura Railway .. .. .	..	-2,241,766	23,177,481
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway .. .. .	2,966,000	2,770,628	5,108,628
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	259,595	140,696	12,766,237
Public Buildings .. .. .	33,888,329	32,773,125	302,285,821
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	-1,250,247 <sup>2</sup>	-1,611,147	6,606,524
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	1,369,682	1,363,630	14,487,223
Mining .. .. .	813,682	737,522	5,374,378
Forestry .. .. .	5,600,000	5,275,683	75,105,254
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526,142
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-4,480	978,152
Land Resumption .. .. .	90,614	90,614	9,239,399
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	275,530	275,530	3,876,197
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	8,575,207	7,619,593	106,366,837
Electricity .. .. .	2,800,000	2,602,929	29,163,830
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	8,400,000	7,017,207	48,991,206
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	111,567
Wire-netting .. .. .	60,000	36,516	909,627
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	1,405,000	-402,261	50,367,193
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-12,529	93,055
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-93,886	6,091,014
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	3,804,446	459,520	91,126,731
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. .. .	14,298,299	14,269,800	175,873,392
Deficits Funded etc. .. .. .	..	..	17,366,842
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,000,000	-24,560	24,026,571
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>100,957,855</b>	<b>83,947,590<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,383,416,928</b>
Add discounts and flotation expenses .. .. .	..	..	20,715,462
Credit balance loan account .. .. .	..	..	106,239
Less redemptions from revenue and sinking funds .. .. .	..	..	181,531,453
<b>Gross public debt .. .. .</b>	..	..	<b>1,222,707,176<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093,162. <sup>2</sup> Excluding \$1,968,620 loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies". <sup>3</sup> Excluding \$2,000,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns. <sup>4</sup> Based on "mint" par rate of exchange for conversion of overseas loans. At current rates of exchange the gross public debt would amount to \$1,235,962,280.

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1969-70 and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the next table.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Gross expenditure	Net expenditure <sup>1</sup>	Aggregate net expenditure to date	Gross public debt
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1965-66 .. .. .	79,094,944	66,465,873	1,067,818,193	936,525,133
1966-67 .. .. .	82,599,904	71,021,130	1,140,339,323	1,011,661,944
1967-68 .. .. .	89,002,875	75,090,015	1,216,929,338	1,077,655,597
1968-69 .. .. .	93,949,606	79,040,000	1,297,469,338	1,148,819,719
1969-70 .. .. .	100,957,855	83,947,590	1,383,416,928	1,222,707,176

<sup>1</sup> Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1.5m for the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 and \$2.0m for 1969-70, included in other columns.

The main purposes for which loans have been spent during the five years to 1969-70 are shown in the next table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND: PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to settlers etc. <sup>1</sup>	Loans and subsidies to local bodies	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1965-66 .. .. .	20,479	6,502	14,487	37,627	79,095
1966-67 .. .. .	23,703	2,500	15,089	41,308	82,600
1967-68 .. .. .	24,716	5,114	13,715	45,458	89,003
1968-69 .. .. .	16,873	7,714	16,196	53,167	93,950
1969-70 .. .. .	18,568	9,865	18,103	54,422	100,958
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1970 ..	395,635	106,564	267,000	614,218	1,383,417

<sup>1</sup> Advances to settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

*State Government Debt*—In the next table Queensland's public debt at 30 June 1970 and 1971 has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, with the annual interest charge shown opposite each amount.

## QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGE

Rate of interest per cent	Public debt at 30 June		Annual interest charge	
	1970	1971	1969-70	1970-71
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,252,366	2,117,442	22,523	21,174
2.500	3,946,400	3,946,400	98,660	98,660
3.000	23,081,357	21,473,314	692,441	644,199
3.100	1,125,399	955,204	34,887	29,611
3.250	20,554,910	20,359,620	668,035	661,688
3.500	8,464,619	8,386,604	296,262	293,531
3.750	6,743,966	6,686,249	252,899	250,734
4.000	32,313,641	32,076,175	1,292,546	1,283,047
4.250	51,605,967	51,486,813	2,193,254	2,188,190
4.500	66,304,270	43,750,100	2,983,693	1,968,754
4.600	4,743,284	..	218,191	..
4.625	5,300,000	5,300,000	245,125	245,125
4.750	51,891,903	37,565,870	2,464,865	1,784,379
4.800	42,453,933	8,850,633	2,037,788	424,831
4.900	12,850,000	..	629,650	..
5.000	280,423,559	283,229,293	14,021,177	14,161,464
5.125	69,443,763	87,205,857	3,558,993	4,469,300
5.200	21,053,345	18,900,945	1,094,774	982,849
5.250	242,521,289	229,997,527	12,732,370	12,074,873
5.300	5,800,800	5,800,800	307,443	307,443
5.375	31,034,547	31,034,547	1,668,106	1,668,106
5.400	82,873,266	57,119,966	4,475,157	3,084,479
5.500	28,370,100	27,362,830	1,560,356	1,504,956
5.600	19,845,000	19,845,000	1,111,320	1,111,320
5.750	13,261,693	13,133,058	762,548	755,152
5.800	17,289,200	17,289,200	1,002,774	1,002,774
5.900	6,443,000	6,443,000	380,137	380,137
6.000	33,238,600	33,188,600	1,994,316	1,991,316
6.400	3,101,679	70,034,792	198,507	4,482,227
6.500	21,379,320	46,452,300	1,389,635	3,019,380
6.600	..	13,901,541	..	917,502
6.800	3,880,000	29,916,000	263,840	2,034,288
7.000	9,116,000	43,389,000	638,120	3,037,230
Gross public debt .. ..	1,222,707,176	1,277,198,680	61,290,392	66,878,719
Less sinking fund .. ..	1,651,699	1,725,616	Average rate per \$100	
Net public debt .. ..	1,221,055,477	1,275,473,064	\$5.01	\$5.24

At 30 June 1971 the State Government owed the Commonwealth \$174,603,922 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$27,550,236 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$11,858,561 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$6,270,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, \$112,167 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, \$3,179,788 under the Weipa Development Agreement, \$3,705,000 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$21,472,940 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$14,083,277 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, and \$350,000 under the Bamaga Irrigation Project Agreement. These amounts are excluded from the above table and are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$1,277,198,680, as appearing in the preceding table, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927. However, if current rates of exchange are used to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 444), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,289,507,125 at 30 June 1971.

Details of the domestic and overseas borrowings are set out below.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND

Currency in which payable	Amount <sup>1</sup>	Interest <sup>1</sup>		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
AT 30 JUNE 1970				
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian .. .. .	1,188,036,792	59,563,266	5.01	96.1
Sterling .. .. .	24,757,232	1,193,337	4.82	2.0
United States .. .. .	19,685,714	1,064,531	5.41	1.6
Canadian .. .. .	1,338,829	76,983	5.75	0.1
Swiss .. .. .	1,304,872	58,719	4.50	0.1
Netherlands .. .. .	838,842	41,942	5.00	0.1
Total .. .. .	1,235,962,280	61,998,778	5.02	100.0
AT 30 JUNE 1971				
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian .. .. .	1,244,180,551	65,240,160	5.24	96.6
Sterling .. .. .	23,933,829	1,147,770	4.80	1.7
United States .. .. .	17,938,393	973,642	5.43	1.4
Canadian .. .. .	1,275,874	73,363	5.75	0.1
Swiss .. .. .	1,397,612	62,893	4.50	0.1
Netherlands .. .. .	780,867	39,043	5.00	0.1
Total .. .. .	1,289,507,125	67,536,871	5.24	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange then current.

#### 5 COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

The Commonwealth Government bases its accounts upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund, and the Loan Fund.

*Consolidated Revenue Fund*—The Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the largest single item of which is income tax, which amounted to \$4,055,522,000 in 1969-70.

Since July 1968 the Postmaster-General's Department has made payments of interest and superannuation contributions to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the Post Office Trust Account has received both current and capital transfers from Consolidated Revenue Fund, as well as direct receipts formerly paid to Consolidated Revenue.

Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for five years to 1969-70 are shown in the next table.

## COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of revenue	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax					
Individuals .. .. .	1,731,344	1,922,580	2,177,405	2,379,466	2,858,136
Companies .. .. .	801,105	784,544	836,664	1,006,543	1,151,364
Dividend (withholding) .. .. .	17,247	22,708	21,716	28,303	38,003
Interest (withholding) .. .. .	..	..	910	4,456	8,019
Customs duties .. .. .	271,010	275,095	312,258	346,281	414,487
Excise duties .. .. .	751,936	806,423	855,255	902,428	939,712
Sales tax .. .. .	370,044	380,695	416,726	494,114	567,359
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	161,943	172,232	184,416	205,568	230,469
Estate duty .. .. .	36,124	41,534	54,717	60,726	71,332
Gift duty .. .. .	6,195	7,659	8,543	9,376	8,553
Other .. .. .	732,254	814,251	891,870	648,505	691,313
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>4,879,201</b>	<b>5,227,721</b>	<b>5,760,480</b>	<b>6,085,765</b>	<b>6,978,750</b>

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function are shown in the next table, figures previously shown for some items having been revised because of more details becoming available. Special payments made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

## COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Health and welfare					
Cash benefits to persons .. .. .	930,075	1,020,884	1,063,618	1,161,558	1,339,266
Other .. .. .	51,829	59,819	64,545	72,257	89,004
Defence <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	655,961	656,342	639,824	1,057,274	1,036,038
Repatriation					
Cash benefits to persons .. .. .	200,512	192,752	198,173	218,970	225,557
Other .. .. .	69,620	76,338	81,856	87,446	95,706
Housing					
Advances .. .. .	82,410	73,419	60,336	65,181	79,768
Other .. .. .	33,660	31,260	39,747	45,200	42,360
Other functions and not allocated					
Expenses of business undertakings	57,096	65,454	71,936	77,863	85,356
Other current expenditure on goods and services .. .. .	365,154	422,253	478,392	550,793	629,782
Capital expenditure on goods and services					
Business undertakings .. .. .	19,567	19,724	23,356	20,746	17,484
Other .. .. .	81,606	99,338	115,060	134,238	152,026
Subsidies .. .. .	149,462	171,428	181,925	264,994	251,449
Cash benefits to persons .. .. .	27,777	35,690	36,372	42,310	43,737
Grants					
To the States					
General revenue purposes .. .. .	832,052	900,805	978,503	1,086,373	1,225,401
Specific purposes: Current .. .. .	44,185	64,116	78,623	68,657	92,913
Capital .. .. .	194,167	212,890	249,387	254,618	299,634

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other functions and not allocated— <i>continued</i>					
Grants— <i>continued</i>					
To overseas governments and organisations .. .. .	100,304	112,268	127,097	139,808	153,444
Other .. .. .	19,491	16,308	28,978	1,583	1,934
Advances					
To the States .. .. .	34,230	27,870	58,264	33,862	23,628
To Snowy Mountains Hydro- electric Authority .. .. .	26,520	44,096	40,882	32,180	35,608
To overseas governments and organisations .. .. .	46,281	39,007	68,729	14,609	11,615
Post Office .. .. .	470,405	526,218	596,260	218,815	248,354
Other .. .. .	6,905	1,625	859	9,659	-12,093
Debt charges					
Interest .. .. .	77,392	74,306	85,447	86,355	92,989
Payment to national debt sink- ing fund .. .. .	64,849	21,589	25,421	32,832	26,351
Loan consolidation and invest- ment reserve .. .. .	210,464	227,655	312,761	226,765	578,425
Redemption of International Bank loans .. .. .	..	2,286	2,406	2,566	2,712
Redemption, other overseas loans Other .. .. .	27,228	31,979	37,618	41,644	29,032
Total expenditure .. .. .	4,879,201	5,227,721	5,760,480	6,085,765	6,978,750

<sup>1</sup> In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund: 1965-66, \$89,545(000); 1966-67, \$198,426(000); 1967-68, \$329,263(000); 1968-69 and 1969-70, nil.

*Trust Fund*—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g. National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g. Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund (— nil in 1969-70)), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g. Canadian Loan Fund).

The next table shows receipts, expenditure, and balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for 1969-70.

## COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1969-70

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1970
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aboriginal advancement .. .. .	7,160	7,572	930
Canadian loan .. .. .	230	339	15,880
Coinage .. .. .	35,150	32,909	5,372
Defence forces retirement benefits .. .. .	38,723	28,755	118,450
Loan consolidation and investment reserve .. .. .	635,237	18,710	1,961,522
National debt sinking fund .. .. .	222,101	296,363	90,774
National welfare .. .. .	1,346,214	1,341,799	444,218
Parliamentary retiring allowances .. .. .	748	612	1,920
Post Office .. .. .	889,939	889,599	467
Superannuation .. .. .	100,036	54,081	413,743
War Service Homes insurance .. .. .	1,189	1,170	1,146
Wheat Prices Stabilisation .. .. .	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	314,159	334,966	84,488
Total .. .. .	3,590,886	3,006,875	3,138,910

*Loan Fund*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. In contrast to State financial practice, most Commonwealth capital works are financed from Consolidated Revenue Fund. The main items of Loan Fund expenditure in recent years have been Advances to the States for Housing, Defence Loans, and Loans to Australian Airlines.

In 1969-70 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$132.2m, Defence services loan expenditure amounted to \$46.9m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of Qantas Airways Ltd (\$3.2m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$8.1m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1970 totalled \$7,956m, including \$5,205m on War, Defence, and Repatriation Services.

## 6 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS

*Government Debt*—The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1970 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that \$1,580,247,000, or 12.0 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 441. Details of securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1970.

The figures in the next table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1970-71 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

### GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1970

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total <sup>1</sup>	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales .. .. .	3,078,698	674.12	156,060	34.17
Victoria .. .. .	2,254,361	654.61	116,193	33.74
Queensland .. .. .	1,235,964	686.95	61,999	34.46
South Australia .. .. .	1,211,267	1,039.98	61,621	52.91
Western Australia .. .. .	895,961	914.25	45,056	45.98
Tasmania .. .. .	643,811	1,640.28	32,939	83.92
Maturing overseas .. .. .	513,966	41.63 <sup>2</sup>	24,554	1.99 <sup>2</sup>
Maturing in Australia .. .. .	8,806,095	713.21 <sup>2</sup>	449,313	36.39 <sup>2</sup>
Total States .. .. .	9,320,061	754.83 <sup>2</sup>	473,868	38.38 <sup>2</sup>
On account of Commonwealth				
Maturing overseas .. .. .	1,066,281	84.95 <sup>3</sup>	59,114	4.71 <sup>3</sup>
Maturing in Australia .. .. .	2,818,633	224.56 <sup>3</sup>	101,472	8.08 <sup>3</sup>
Total Commonwealth .. .. .	3,884,914	309.51 <sup>3</sup>	160,587	12.79 <sup>3</sup>
Total Commonwealth and States	13,204,976	1,052.05 <sup>3</sup>	634,455	50.55 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. <sup>2</sup> Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. <sup>3</sup> Calculated on population of the Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1969-70 and the aggregate to 30 June 1970 for Commonwealth and State Governments.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

Government	During 1969-70			Aggregate to 1969-70
	Public works	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	188,162	394	188,556	3,524,814
Victoria .. .. .	154,777	3,145	157,922	2,812,713 <sup>2</sup>
Queensland .. .. .	83,948	3,535	87,483	1,404,133
South Australia .. .. .	81,871	393	82,264	1,379,819
Western Australia .. .. .	59,504	-157	59,347	1,050,197
Tasmania .. .. .	45,069	-99	44,970	719,211
Total States .. .. .	613,331	7,211	620,542	10,890,888
Commonwealth .. .. .	143,538	49,838	193,376	7,955,962
Total Australia .. .. .	756,869	57,049	813,918	18,846,850

<sup>1</sup>The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances etc., and funding of deficits. <sup>2</sup>Gross expenditure.

## 7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 426). Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Commonwealth, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States (see page 451).

*Taxation Paid in Queensland*—The next table shows details of absolute amounts and amounts per head of State and Commonwealth taxation collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.



## TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Tax	Total amount			Amount per head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	176,522	208,108	384,630	98.85	116.54	215.39
Probate, succession, and estate .. .. .	15,408	7,375	22,783	8.63	4.13	12.76
Land .. .. .	5,037	..	5,037	2.82	..	2.82
Motor vehicle operators' fees .. .. .	1,264	..	1,264	0.71	..	0.71
Transport licence and permit fees .. ..	6,981	..	6,981	3.91	..	3.91
Lottery .. .. .	872	..	872	0.49	..	0.49
Racing .. .. .	6,957	..	6,957	3.90	..	3.90
Other stamp duty ..	25,951	941	26,892	14.53	0.53	15.06
Liquor .. .. .	5,555	..	5,555	3.11	..	3.11
Customs .. .. .	..	27,434	27,434	..	15.36	15.36
Excise .. .. .	..	121,555	121,555	..	68.07	68.07
Sales .. .. .	..	59,723	59,723	..	33.45	33.45
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	24,178	24,178	..	13.54	13.54
Wool .. .. .	..	1,451	1,451	..	0.81	0.81
Stevedoring industry ..	..	1,681	1,681	..	0.94	0.94
Broadcast listeners' and television licences ..	..	6,694	6,694	..	3.75	3.75
Other .. .. .	304	1,134	1,438	0.17	0.64	0.81
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor vehicle registrn	23,372	..	23,372	13.09	..	13.09
Roads maintenance ..	4,754	..	4,754	2.66	..	2.66
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant ..	256	..	256	0.14	..	0.14
Motor vehicle operators' fees .. .. .	272	..	272	0.15	..	0.15
Racing .. .. .	435	..	435	0.24	..	0.24
Liquor .. .. .	106	..	106	0.06	..	0.06
Diseases in stock ..	822	..	822	0.46	..	0.46
Stock routes and pests destruction .. ..	735	..	735	0.41	..	0.41
Sugar cane prices ..	367	..	367	0.21	..	0.21
Fire brigade precept ..	3,817	..	3,817	2.14	..	2.14
Other .. .. .	1,519	..	1,519	0.85	..	0.85
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>281,306</b>	<b>460,274</b>	<b>741,580</b>	<b>157.53</b>	<b>257.76</b>	<b>415.29</b>

<sup>1</sup> State Grants Act formula grant of \$176,522(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as a State collection.

*Income Tax*—For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before World War II whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only but receiving separate assessments for Federal and State income tax. On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia. With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "pay as you earn" system of taxation which advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a

financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made when the assessment was issued.

Under the "pay as you earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

*Income Tax Rates*—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contributions were merged into a single levy. The general rates of tax payable on 1970-71 incomes are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to an additional levy of 2½ per cent. For the 1971-72 income year the levy was increased to 5 per cent from 1 July 1971 but was subsequently reduced to 2½ per cent from 1 April 1972.

#### RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1970-71

Part of taxable income	Rate per cent	Part of taxable income	Rate per cent	Part of taxable income	Rate per cent
Up to \$200	0.3	\$1,601 to \$1,800	15.8	\$6,401 to \$7,200	39.4
\$201 to \$300	1.2	\$1,801 to \$2,000	17.3	\$7,201 to \$8,000	41.7
\$301 to \$400	2.7	\$2,001 to \$2,400	19.5	\$8,001 to \$8,800	43.9
\$401 to \$500	4.1	\$2,401 to \$2,800	22.1	\$8,801 to \$10,000	46.5
\$501 to \$600	5.5	\$2,801 to \$3,200	24.4	\$10,001 to \$12,000	50.6
\$601 to \$800	7.4	\$3,201 to \$3,600	26.7	\$12,001 to \$16,000	56.4
\$801 to \$1,000	9.7	\$3,601 to \$4,000	28.8	\$16,001 to \$20,000	62.4
\$1,001 to \$1,200	11.3	\$4,001 to \$4,800	31.9	Over \$20,000	66.7
\$1,201 to \$1,400	12.8	\$4,801 to \$5,600	34.5		
\$1,401 to \$1,600	14.3	\$5,601 to \$6,400	37.0		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds \$416. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

*Income Tax Assessments*—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1968-69 on the 1967-68 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,228 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,455,292, and from other sources \$4,616,062. They were assessed \$1,821,661 as income tax.

#### INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1968-69 (INCOME YEAR 1967-68)

Grade of actual income	Taxpayers	Taxable income			Tax payable
		Wages and salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417 to 599 .. ..	17,603	6,936	1,689	8,625	174
600 to 999 .. ..	51,106	30,144	7,104	37,248	1,423
1,000 to 1,999 .. ..	167,397	178,394	39,871	218,265	16,678
2,000 to 3,999 .. ..	312,755	557,793	118,000	675,793	82,306
4,000 to 5,999 .. ..	74,583	180,352	80,847	261,198	45,934
6,000 to 9,999 .. ..	26,066	68,195	81,070	149,265	36,319
10,000 and over .. ..	9,358	23,104	97,088	120,191	46,993
Total .. ..	658,868	1,044,918	425,669	1,470,586	229,827

*Concessional Deductions (Income Tax)*—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1970-71 was as follows: dependent wife or husband, \$312; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$312; children under 16 years, \$208 for one child, \$156 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$312; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$208; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$208; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc., \$1,200; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, \$300. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, approved research institutes, etc., subscriptions up to \$42 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining and afforestation shares were also allowed as deductions from income. Provision was also made for the allowance of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration and mining companies.

*Company Tax*—For 1970-71, rates of income tax payable on each \$1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows: Resident Public Companies: 42½ per cent up to \$10,000, 47½ per cent on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 37½ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, 42½ per cent on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below \$10,000, 47½ per cent on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 37½ per cent up to \$10,000, 47½ per cent on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary: 37½ per cent. Life Insurance Companies: Mutual income, 32½ per cent up to \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder. Other income of non-resident insurance companies, 37½ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to the amount by which mutual income was below \$10,000. All other income of life insurance companies, 42½ per cent up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below \$10,000, 47½ per cent on remainder. Private Companies: 32½ per cent up to \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance.

For the financial year 1971-72 the rates of tax applicable, where a differential rate applied to income up to \$10,000, were varied by amounts of 5 per cent. The most noteworthy effect has been to make a flat rate of 47½ per cent apply to incomes of Resident Public Companies.

*Land Tax (State)*—Under the *Land Tax Act 1915-1969*, the rates are per \$ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The amount payable is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied, and on taxable values up to \$399,999, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

## STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1970-71

Part of taxable value		Tax payable at beginning of class	Part of taxable value		Tax payable at beginning of class
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$
Under 4,000	0.3	..	80,000 to 119,999	1.9	1,160
4,000 to 5,999	0.6	12	120,000 to 199,999	2.1	1,920
6,000 to 9,999	0.9	24	200,000 to 299,999	2.3	3,600
10,000 to 19,999	1.2	60	300,000 to 399,999	2.5	5,900
20,000 to 39,999	1.5	180	400,000 and over	2.1	8,400
40,000 to 79,999	1.7	480			

Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is \$12,000 or more, and from absentees and companies, where the value is \$2,000 or more. Valuations are determined by the Valuer-General (see page 458). Blocks not exceeding two and a half acres, used for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland are exempt irrespective of valuation. In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual, \$10,000 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$30,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies.

The next tables show State land tax collections in Queensland during 1969-70 and 1970-71, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1969 and 1970. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1970-71 was \$5,104,258. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$5,092,718, an increase of \$55,694 on the 1969-70 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$7.05 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$6.58 ten years earlier.

## STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Type of taxpayer	Taxable value					Total
	\$1-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$119,999	\$120,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$399,999	\$400,000 and over	

## TAXPAYERS (NO.)

Individuals ..	4,109	2,182	13	5	1	6,310
Companies ..	2,192	2,950	154	108	84	5,488
Total .. ..	6,301	5,132	167	113	85	11,798

## TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	20,622	49,283	2,047	1,306	438	73,697
Companies ..	11,497	99,015	23,643	30,960	99,201	264,317
Total .. ..	32,120	148,299	25,690	32,266	99,639	338,014

TAX PAYABLE<sup>1</sup> (\$)

Individuals ..	87,121	512,121	35,190	25,134	9,198	668,764
Companies ..	49,494	1,202,840	404,104	608,112	2,083,224	4,347,774
Total .. ..	136,615	1,714,961	439,294	633,246	2,092,422	5,016,538

<sup>1</sup> The concessional rate of tax previously paid by mutual life insurance companies was eliminated in 1969-70.

## STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Type of taxpayer	Taxable value					Total
	\$1-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$119,999	\$120,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$399,999	\$400,000 and over	
<b>TAXPAYERS (NO.)</b>						
Individuals ..	4,134	2,184	11	4	1	6,334
Companies ..	2,436	3,081	150	110	82	5,859
Total ..	6,570	5,265	161	114	83	12,193
<b>TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)</b>						
Individuals ..	20,742	49,488	1,700	965	438	73,333
Companies ..	12,741	102,435	23,163	30,996	101,366	270,701
Total ..	33,483	151,922	24,864	31,961	101,804	344,034
<b>TAX PAYABLE (\$)</b>						
Individuals ..	87,525	515,010	29,110	18,187	9,198	659,030
Companies ..	54,793	1,240,222	396,424	606,383	2,128,694	4,426,516
Total ..	142,318	1,755,232	425,534	624,570	2,137,892	5,085,546

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth)*—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1970*, duty is assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children or grand-children, \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$10,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$10,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State)*—Under the *Succession and Probate Duties Act 1892-1971*, where the net value of an estate amount's to \$600 or more, a duty is payable of \$2 for every \$200 or part thereof. Certain exemptions are allowed, however, where the total value of an estate does not exceed \$1,000 and where the successor is a wife, husband, or child.

*Succession Duty (State)*—Under the *Succession and Probate Duties Act 1892-1971*, a duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$1,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

Certain exemptions and rebates for wife or husband and children apply also to succession duty.

RATES<sup>1</sup> OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net value of estate		Husband, wife, and lineal issue	Wife and lineal issue	Husband	Other relatives		Strangers in blood	
					A	B	A	B
\$	\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1,000 to 2,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	5
Over	2,000 to 3,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	5,000 to 8,000 ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
	8,000 to 10,000 ..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	10,000 to 12,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
	12,000 to 14,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
	14,000 to 16,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
	16,000 to 18,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{2}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
	18,000 to 20,000 ..	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	20,000 to 25,000 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
	25,000 to 30,000 ..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
	30,000 to 35,000 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
	35,000 to 40,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
	40,000 to 45,000 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
	45,000 to 50,000 ..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
	50,000 to 55,000 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
	55,000 to 60,000 ..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
	Maximum rates <sup>2</sup> ..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

<sup>1</sup> Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.  
<sup>2</sup> For estates valued above \$60,000, rates rise up to the maximum payable when the value exceeds \$240,000.

*Gift Duty (State)*—Under the *Gift Duty Act 1926-1969*, this tax which came into operation on 1 July 1926 imposes a duty on gifts amounting to \$2,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts not exceeding \$4,000 or of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth)*—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$1,000. From 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to \$4,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$4,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see above).

*Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth and State)*—The pay-roll tax was introduced by the Commonwealth in July 1941 to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax remained unchanged at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent until 1 September 1971 when authority to collect the tax was transferred to the States. All States increased the rate to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The tax is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption (\$20,800 per annum from 1 September 1957). To encourage exports, rebates of pay-roll tax are allowed to certain employers whose export sales of prescribed goods are increased above the average annual export sales in a base period. The pay-roll tax export rebate scheme which is due to expire at 30 June 1973, is replaced during 1971-72 and 1972-73 by a system of direct grants calculated by reference to increases in exports.

*Sales Tax (Commonwealth)*—This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930. From 19 August 1970 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 27½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth)*—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the wool contributory charge on 1 July 1952. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and conduct research into wool production and wool textiles. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, and, since 1 August 1970, at 1 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)*—Under the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947-1971*, this charge was introduced with a rate fixed at 3.75c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. From 27 November 1967, different rates have applied to the three classes of waterside workers. The rates from 31 May 1971 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, 65c per man-hour; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, \$1.20 per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, 82c per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

*Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)*—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 0.5c per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1c per lb.

*Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)*—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959-1966*, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. Since 10 December 1971 the rate has been \$1 per ton.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)*—This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act 1954-1971*, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, racecourse and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators, except ex-Queensland investments, which attract ½ per cent tax. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$1,106,684 in 1970-71.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$20,700. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$237,141. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$2,218,966 on a total turnover of \$147,931,119. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$3,650.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1971 there were 292 T.A.B. branches and agencies (95 in the Brisbane area and 197 in other parts of the State).

## TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Clubs with totalisator licences <sup>1</sup> No.	125	117	127	159	165
Meetings held with totalisators No.	659	668	767	794	788
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	257	261	266	280	292
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	511	522	587	666	731
Total totalisator turnover ..	\$ 47,424,592	55,442,362	61,009,527	81,769,525	94,534,250
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B.	\$ 4,528,311	5,169,896	5,669,345	7,619,187	8,389,914
Totalisator tax .. ..	\$ 1,919,409	2,752,425	3,021,336	4,041,470	4,799,002 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Number which operated during the year. <sup>2</sup> Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund. The total tax payable was \$4,868,502.

*Lottery Tax (State)*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1970-71 was \$928,000.

*Liquor Taxation*—Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The rate was increased from 4 to 6 per cent on 1 January 1962. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of \$400 and 6 per cent on sales of liquor to persons other than those licensed to sell liquor.

*Stamp Duty (State)*—This is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894-1971*, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—6c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.25 for each \$100 or part thereof; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the purchase price exceeds \$200, \$2.00, plus 50c for each additional \$50 or part thereof; less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 or part thereof, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—on every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle; other—any transaction, in the nature of a loan, credit arrangement, or discounting transaction where interest at more than 10 per cent per annum simple is charged, attracts 1 per cent duty less a rebate of duty paid on the relevant documents. Receipts duty was abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

*Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)*—See Chapter 14.

## 8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three kinds, namely, Cities, Towns, and Shires. These Authorities may be divided into divisions for specific purposes,



such as for electoral purposes. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under the City of Brisbane Act, all other Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act* 1936-1971. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 2.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1971, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 Town Councils other urban areas. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 111 Shire Councils. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three groups of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 456 and 457, and populations in Chapter 3, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to Part E of *Statistics of Queensland*.

*Functions of Local Government*—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 311.

In the field of public health, their most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, control of premises where food is prepared, boarding houses, etc., mosquito eradication, and other general preservation of public health.

Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, swimming pools, public halls, libraries, etc. They also have general control over places of public amusement and in some cases conduct picture theatres.

Business undertakings include mainly the supply of water and electricity, and, by three Authorities, the provision of transport services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, etc. have been provided. Of recent years, metered and off-street car parking facilities have been provided in the major urban centres.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and

animals (in conjunction with the State Government), and of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, etc.

A brief summary of local government statistics for the five years to 1968-69 is contained in the next table.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>General</i>					
Properties rated .. .. .	582,381	594,863	611,482	629,720	648,373
Premises supplied with water .. .. .	370,633	385,348	399,610	416,503	436,809
Premises sewered .. .. .	175,296	191,145	213,044	226,636	253,315
Premises with septic installations .. .. .	85,473	93,504	102,011	107,677	110,484
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rateable value of property .. .. .	987,085	1,110,145	1,209,436	1,266,600	1,724,433
<i>Receipts, all funds</i>					
Rates .. .. .	42,619	48,372	52,399	59,535	65,388
Sales and charges .. .. .	50,491	54,380	58,510	65,182	71,774
Government grants and subsidies .. .. .	15,664	17,487	19,518	20,633	22,447
Loan receipts .. .. .	34,526	34,223	40,386	44,548	55,653
Reimbursement for work done .. .. .	11,965	13,262	13,712	15,791	16,955
Other receipts .. .. .	13,828	14,087	15,460	14,438	18,027
Total receipts .. .. .	169,093	181,811	199,985	220,127	250,244
<i>Expenditure, all funds</i>					
Administration .. .. .	9,203	10,311	10,866	13,020	14,873
Debt service .. .. .	29,682	31,029	34,021	35,881	40,016
Roads .. .. .	27,673	30,831	32,718	36,278	37,578
Other works and services .. .. .	88,524	96,134	101,881	111,587	121,007
Work done for reimbursement .. .. .	12,024	12,995	13,406	15,293	16,287
Other expenditure .. .. .	4,382	4,931	5,324	5,849	11,964
Total expenditure .. .. .	171,488	186,231	198,216	218,608	241,725

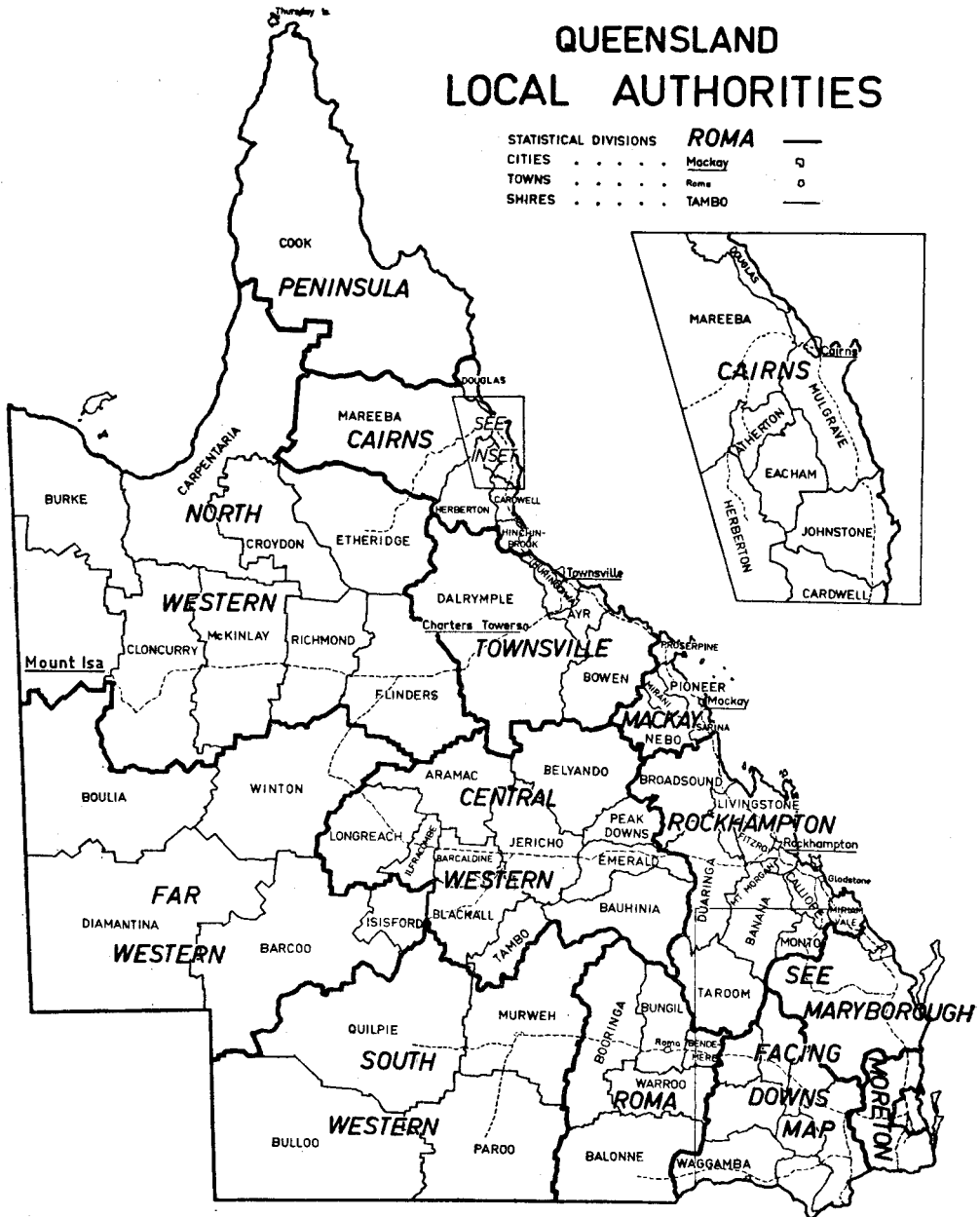
The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities as at 30 June 1969.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1969

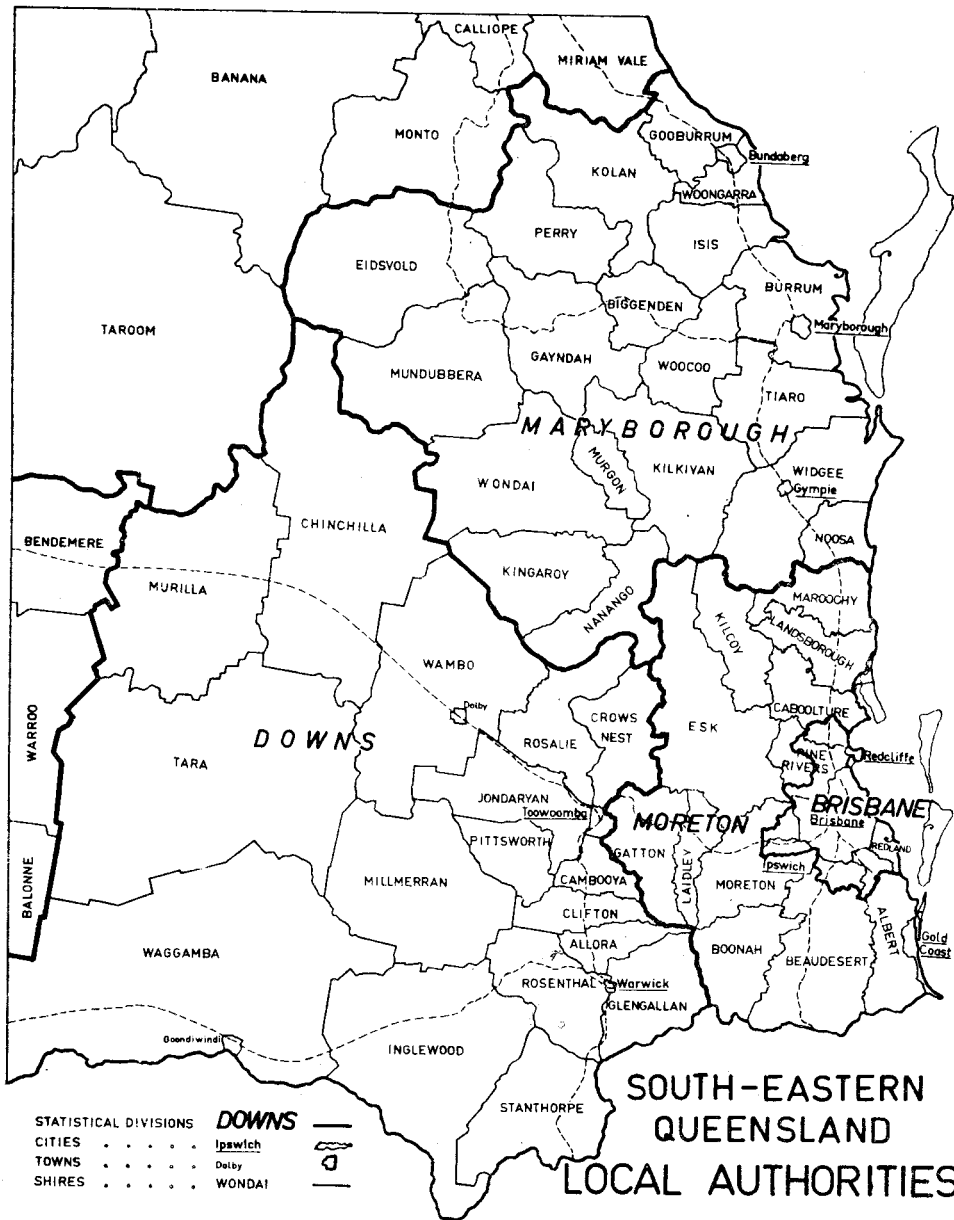
Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities .. .. . No.	1	14	5	111	131
Estimated population .. .. . No.	693,050	466,350	35,050	567,090	1,761,540 <sup>1</sup>
Properties rated .. .. . No.	199,117	158,857	10,260	280,139	648,373
Dwellings .. .. . No.	198,957	142,467	8,397	163,991	513,812 <sup>2</sup>
Premises supplied with water .. .. . No.	186,038	142,757	8,975	99,039	436,809
Premises sewered .. .. . No.	122,690	97,897	5,533	27,195	253,315
Premises with septic installations .. .. . No.	37,870	27,486	881	44,247	110,484
Rateable value of property .. .. . \$'000	824,408	290,154	17,055	592,816	1,724,433
Urban .. .. . \$'000	816,173	287,093	16,840	125,124	1,245,230
Other .. .. . \$'000	8,235	3,061	215	467,692	479,203
Streets and roads .. .. . miles	2,542	3,253	237	112,859	118,891
Formed .. .. . miles	2,266	2,624	208	73,638	78,736
Unformed .. .. . miles	276	629	29	39,221	40,155

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 1,913 migratory population and 4,560 residents of unincorporated areas.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding 799 in unincorporated areas.



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Local Authorities in each, will be found on pages 64 to 69.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1971.

*Local Government Finance*—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years. By June 1965, every Local Authority in the State had been valued at least once by the Valuer-General. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act of 1962* provided that the rateable value on which rates are to be assessed in Local Authorities revalued during the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. The derived valuations for the Authorities affected by this Act remain in force until after the next complete revaluation of their areas.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1968-69 amounted to \$65.4m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$71.8m during 1968-69.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. Commonwealth grants for aerodrome construction and flood damage relief have also assumed importance. Total Commonwealth grants amounted to \$3.6m during 1968-69. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$5.2m, and paid \$13.6m in loan subsidies during 1968-69, on the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

For general works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) a flat rate of 15 per cent applied; for the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum of 33½ per cent; for the establishment of small electricity authorities in isolated areas, 50 per cent; for improvement works at existing western electricity authorities, and transmission lines and reticulation works for townships not previously supplied, 33½ per cent; for street lighting, 20 per cent; for water supply works, 50 per cent; for new complete water supply schemes, 33½ per cent; for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and other water supply works, 20 per cent; for water conservation and irrigation at headworks, a minimum of 50 per cent, and local weirs and reticulation a minimum of 25 per cent; and for all sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house

connections to existing schemes, 40 per cent. Other subsidised works were: for hostels for students and waiting mothers, library facilities, and flood contour maps, 50 per cent; for grammar school buildings and recreational facilities, 40 per cent; for flood mitigation works and public conveniences, 33½ per cent; for soil erosion prevention and swimming pools, 25 per cent; for community and tourist facilities, town planning, aerodromes, show-grounds, and sea and river erosion prevention, 20 per cent; and for flood damage, 15 per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$55.6m for capital works during 1968-69, \$5.9m was raised from the State Government, \$20.4m from banks, \$10.4m from insurance companies, and \$18.9m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$17.0m in 1968-69, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments, persons, and organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1968-69. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking and Other Business Undertakings, thereby providing an indication of the overall operations of Local Government in the State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY ALL FUNDS, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates .. .. .	27,748	13,686	745	23,209	65,388
Sales and charges .. .. .	50,239	9,811	2,863	8,861	71,774
State Government grants (revenue)	1,714	652	53	2,794	5,213
State Government loan subsidies ..	2,785	4,900	344	5,593	13,622
Commonwealth Government grants	186	539	52	2,833	3,610
Council properties .. .. .	831	709	68	1,100	2,708
Reimbursement for work done ..	3,585	3,113	407	9,850	16,955
Other revenue items .. .. .	8,679	810	187	5,645	15,321
Loans from State Government .. ..	142	1,151	49	4,581	5,923
Loans from other sources .. .. .	20,201	14,128	2,011	13,390	49,730
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>116,110</b>	<b>49,499</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>77,856</b>	<b>250,244</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration .. .. .	7,155	2,693	403	4,622	14,873
Debt service .. .. .	17,225	8,807	1,553	12,431	40,016
Roads					
Revenue fund .. .. .	4,186	3,497	239	13,876	21,798
Loan and subsidy fund .. .. .	6,175	2,887	239	6,489	15,790
Other works and services					
Revenue fund .. .. .	53,274	10,182	1,950	10,500	75,906
Loan and subsidy fund .. .. .	12,804	14,910	1,577	15,800	45,091
Work done for reimbursement .. ..	3,474	3,087	397	9,329	16,287
Other .. .. .	9,275	573	89	2,027	11,964
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>113,569</b>	<b>46,636</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>75,073</b>	<b>241,725</b>

Of the total expenditure of \$241.7m from all sources, \$158.6m, or 65.6 per cent, was spent on works (\$121.0m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$37.6m on roads),

\$16.3m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$40.0m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$14.9m for general administration, and \$11.9m on other items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated in the table above.

*General Services*—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i> .. ..	31,232	21,665	1,750	49,084	103,731
Rates .. .. .	21,010	11,579	625	22,860	56,074
Licences .. .. .	408	188	14	176	786
State Government grants .. ..	1,550	577	48	2,746	4,921
Commonwealth Govt grants ..	186	539	53	2,832	3,610
Sanitary, sewerage, and cleansing charges .. .. .	2,642	3,830	426	2,653	9,551
Council properties .. .. .	832	708	68	1,100	2,708
Sales of assets .. .. .	1,895	414	100	1,002	3,411
Reimbursement for work done					
State Government <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	491	984	149	5,920	7,544
Other bodies and individuals ..	1,710	1,788	137	3,736	7,371
Other .. .. .	508	1,057	130	6,059	7,754
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. ..	13,531	13,674	1,167	18,334	46,706
Loans .. .. .	11,206	10,256	925	14,629	37,016
State Government loan subsidies	2,325	3,418	242	3,705	9,690
<b>All receipts</b> .. .. .	<b>44,763</b>	<b>35,339</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>67,418</b>	<b>150,437</b>
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i> .. ..	29,699	21,069	1,988	47,251	100,007
Administration .. .. .	3,816	1,935	192	4,342	10,285
Debt service <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	6,559	6,284	668	10,287	23,798
New works					
Roads .. .. .	824	1,411	63	5,775	8,073
Health, sewerage, cleansing ..	2,840	194	..	65	3,099
Council properties .. .. .	477	973	97	2,331	3,878
Other .. .. .	4	16	..	9	29
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	38	59	4	1,229	1,330
Other .. .. .	2,665	1,684	171	6,855	11,375
Health, sewerage, cleansing ..	5,207	3,009	275	2,538	11,029
Council properties .. .. .	2,343	1,587	117	2,109	6,156
Street lighting .. .. .	559	437	23	394	1,413
Other .. .. .	85	199	7	163	454
Grants .. .. .	1,099	338	37	1,441	2,915
Work done for reimbursement					
State Government <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	394	965	159	5,615	7,133
Other bodies and individuals ..	1,706	1,776	132	3,538	7,152
Other .. .. .	1,083	201	43	559	1,886
<i>Expenditure from loans &amp; subsidies</i>	11,516	12,140	1,091	16,556	41,303
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	119	221	11	1,392	1,743
Other .. .. .	6,056	2,666	228	5,086	14,036
Sewerage .. .. .	4,897	6,157	646	5,391	17,091
Council properties (incl. plant) ..	444	2,213	172	4,337	7,166
Other .. .. .	..	883	34	350	1,267
<b>All expenditure</b> .. .. .	<b>41,215</b>	<b>33,209</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>63,807</b>	<b>141,310</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Main Roads Department.

<sup>2</sup> Including interest on overdraft.

Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary works, while expenditure includes road, sewerage, and other general works, interest and redemption on loans, work done for reimbursement, general administration, and grants to fire brigades and other local organisations. (Transactions of business undertakings appear in the following tables.)

*Waterworks*—Waterworks supplied 276 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1968-69. Each of the 15 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 256 waterworks were controlled by 105 Shire Councils. A further 14 waterworks were under construction in 13 shires.

Comparison with the situation 20 years earlier shows a rapid increase in the number of reticulated water supplies provided by Shire Councils to country towns. In 1948-49, only 95 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 72 waterworks, or less than one-third of the number in 1968-69, were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i> .. ..	10,214	5,774	691	3,880	20,559
Rates <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	6,739	2,107	120	309	9,275
Sales of water <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	2,501	3,186	498	3,279	9,464
Government grants .. .. .	9	42	1	36	88
Reimbursement for work done .. .. .	859	312	45	167	1,383
Other .. .. .	106	127	27	89	349
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. ..	4,106	5,838	342	4,740	15,026
Loans .. .. .	3,646	4,357	329	2,994	11,326
Subsidies .. .. .	460	1,481	13	1,746	3,700
All receipts .. .. .	14,320	11,612	1,033	8,620	35,585
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i> .. ..	9,338	5,811	725	4,182	20,056
Administration .. .. .	634	564	42	206	1,446
Debt service .. .. .	2,809	2,307	373	1,846	7,335
New works .. .. .	1,649	484	30	201	2,364
Operating costs .. .. .	3,297	2,115	233	1,752	7,397
Work done for reimbursement .. .. .	911	315	38	161	1,425
Other .. .. .	38	25	9	15	87
<i>Expenditure from loans &amp; subsidies</i>	3,088	5,070	188	5,276	13,622
All expenditure .. .. .	12,426	10,881	913	9,458	33,678

<sup>1</sup> Water charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. All other charges (as on floor space, quantity consumed, etc.) are classed as sales.

*Sewerage*—At 30 June 1969, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 15 Cities and 4 Towns, and in 48 centres in 42 Shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1949, there were only 15 sewerage systems in operation in Queensland, and only 4 of these were located outside incorporated cities or towns.

Local Authorities are authorised to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.



At 30 June 1969, 253,315 premises in Queensland, including public and commercial buildings, were seweraged and 110,484 premises were served by septic installations. In Brisbane, 122,690 premises were connected to the sewerage system and there were 37,870 premises with septic installations. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 693,050 at 30 June 1969, 453,953 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 140,119 were served by septic installations.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 460).

*Electricity*—During 1968-69 electricity was distributed by 13 Local Authorities, 7 of which generated their own power. (Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts, electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see Chapter 12.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i> .. .. .	39,838	1,100	1,920	885	43,744
Rates <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	..	..	..	18	18
Sales of electricity <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	35,938	1,032	1,818	819	39,607
Government grants .. .. .	..	1	4	9	14
Reimbursement for work done .. .. .	496	30	76	26	628
Other .. .. .	3,404	37	22	13	3,477
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. .. .	3,827	323	865	324	5,338
Loans .. .. .	3,827	322	776	217	5,142
Subsidies .. .. .	..	1	89	107	197
<b>All receipts</b> .. .. .	<b>43,665</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>49,082</b>
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i> .. .. .	39,843	1,094	1,902	874	43,713
Administration .. .. .	2,098	105	168	53	2,424
Debt service <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	6,417	155	504	219	7,295
New works .. .. .	2,252	13	48	63	2,376
Operating costs .. .. .	26,791	791	1,114	515	29,211
Work done for reimbursement .. .. .	463	30	68	15	576
Other .. .. .	1,822	..	..	9	1,831
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i> .. .. .	2,718	340	500	321	3,879
<b>All expenditure</b> .. .. .	<b>42,561</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>47,592</b>

<sup>1</sup> Electricity charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. Charges for quantities consumed are classed as sales. <sup>2</sup> Including interest on overdrafts.

*Transport*—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1968-69. Aramac Shire Council operated a light railway to link up with various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport plant appears on page 308. Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities are shown in the next table.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	City of Rock- hampton	Aramac Shire	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i> .. .. .	10,583	195	68	10,846
Traffic .. .. .	7,163	194	63	7,420
Other .. .. .	3,420 <sup>1</sup>	1	5	3,426 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. .. .	1,664	25	..	1,689
Loans .. .. .	1,664	25	..	1,689
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	..
All receipts .. .. .	12,247	220	68	12,535
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i> .. .. .	12,259	259	61	12,579
Administration .. .. .	512	13	8	533
Debt service .. .. .	1,435	25	12	1,472
New works .. .. .	37	11	..	48
Maintenance .. .. .	1,777	77	16	1,870
Operating costs .. .. .	5,751	133	25	5,909
Other .. .. .	2,747 <sup>2</sup>	..	..	2,747 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i> ..	1,657	23	35	1,715
All expenditure .. .. .	13,916	282	96	14,294

<sup>1</sup> Including sale of buses, \$2,502,453.   <sup>2</sup> Including purchase of buses, \$2,597,448.

*Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings*—During 1968-69 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Mount Isa, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville. Other business undertakings run by Local Authorities included hotels, hostels, a bakery, milk supplies, picture theatres, and saleyards.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY CAR PARKING AND OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i> .. .. .	1,115	586	15	372	2,088
Rates .. .. .	..	..	..	22	22
Parking meter fees, fines .. .. .	766	536	15	19	1,336
Charges and sales .. .. .	166	7	..	328	501
Other .. .. .	183	43	..	3	229
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. .. .	..	349	..	166	515
Loans .. .. .	..	349	..	131	480
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	35	35
All receipts .. .. .	1,115	935	15	538	2,603
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i> .. .. .	3,450	606	16	417	4,489
Administration .. .. .	96	76	1	12	185
Debt service .. .. .	5	36	8	67	116
New works .. .. .	659	343	1	35	1,038
Operating costs and maintenance	205	141	6	301	653
Other .. .. .	2,485 <sup>1</sup>	10	..	2	2,497 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Expenditure from loans &amp; subsidies</i>	..	250	10	100	360
All expenditure .. .. .	3,450	856	26	518	4,849

<sup>1</sup> Including \$2,480,248 for purchase of a car park lease.

*Local Authorities' Loans etc.*—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1969 was \$420.8m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from \$2.1m to \$1.6m during the year. The total loan liability of \$420.8m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$41.2m, and from other sources, \$379.6m. Of the latter, \$184.5m was owed by the Brisbane City Council. Municipal indebtedness per head of the population concerned was as follows for the various types of authorities: Brisbane, \$278; other Cities, \$202; Towns, \$459; and Shires, \$208.

Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1969

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Source of loan					
Government .. ..	7,896	7,121	793	25,344	41,154
Banks .. .. .	31,804	30,838	3,661	43,635	109,938
Insurance <sup>1</sup> .. ..	37,432	31,123	3,620	31,246	103,421
Other .. .. .	115,240	25,204	8,008	17,877	166,329
Total .. .. .	192,371	94,286	16,082	118,102	420,842
Purpose of loan					
General fund <sup>2</sup> ..	80,033	61,533	5,238	87,141	233,945
Waterworks .. ..	35,660	30,612	5,247	28,140	99,660
Electricity .. ..	63,896	1,684	5,526	1,896	73,002
Transport .. ..	12,726	81	..	134	12,941
Other undertakings ..	56	376	71	791	1,294
Total .. .. .	192,371	94,286	16,082	118,102	420,842

<sup>1</sup> Including State Government Insurance Office.

<sup>2</sup> Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, etc.

## 9 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of particular primary products, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to particular requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for hospitals to Chapter 5, for harbours to Chapter 14, etc.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are

now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on page 432.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 17 bore water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Back Creek Water Board, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 12 river improvement trusts, 4 aerodrome boards, 7 harbour boards, 6 regional electricity boards and the Northern Electric Authority, 84 fire brigades, 2 universities, 139 hospitals under 58 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 41 marketing and industry improvement boards.

## SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS, 1968-69

Type of body	Revenue receipts			
	Grants from public funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water supply .. .. .	294,119	181,663	14,646	490,428
Irrigation and drainage .. .. .	267,598	21,020	11,521	300,139
Aerodromes <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	95,942	9,869	878	106,689
Harbours .. .. .	25,310	4,778,778	3,513,672	8,317,760
Electricity .. .. .	291,610	42,680,728	328,203	43,300,541
Fire brigades .. .. .	5,461,350 <sup>2</sup>	129,059	115,156	5,705,565
Universities .. .. .	15,915,830	3,642,747	2,759,206	22,317,783
Hospitals and ambulances .. .. .	36,941,259	10,906,199	2,467,580	50,315,038
Marketing <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	43,760	68,951,052	2,334,682	71,329,494
Industry improvement .. .. .	88,627	67,683	1,308,322	1,464,632
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>59,425,405</b>	<b>131,368,798</b>	<b>12,853,866</b>	<b>203,648,069</b>

<sup>1</sup> Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. <sup>2</sup> Including insurance companies' contributions of \$4,096,018 paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. <sup>3</sup> Operations of season ended during 1968-69.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

## SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Type of body	Expenditure from revenue				Revenue surplus or deficit	Loan expenditure
	Debt charges	Working expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water supply ..	166,737	128,680	2,440	297,857	192,571	271,738
Irrigation, drainage	116,935	22,642	36,464	176,041	124,098	259,789
Aerodromes ..	21,283	14,408	5,628	41,319	65,370	109,052
Harbours .. ..	3,274,708	2,239,994	2,262,111	7,776,813	540,947	3,119,652
Electricity ..	14,170,124	26,985,904	379,965	41,535,993	1,764,548	20,416,619
Fire brigades ..	579,628	4,900,384	278,796	5,758,808	-53,243	661,097
Universities ..	..	19,623,067	2,457,264	22,080,331	237,452	..
Hospitals and ambulances ..	5,121,267	44,589,700	541,001	50,251,968	63,070	5,030,899
Marketing <sup>1</sup> ..	1,416,816	58,963,144	9,786,664	70,166,624	1,162,870	2,003,838
Industry improvement .. .. .	61,995	1,297,109	73,081	1,432,185	32,447	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,929,493</b>	<b>158,765,032</b>	<b>15,823,414</b>	<b>199,517,939</b>	<b>4,130,130</b>	<b>31,872,684</b>

<sup>1</sup> Operations of season ended during 1968-69.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$319,439,386 at 30 June 1969. Of this amount, \$2,072,176 was for water supply authorities, \$1,225,525 for

irrigation and drainage, \$162,269 for aerodromes, \$38,622,605 for harbours, \$181,103,677 for electricity, \$4,645,772 for fire brigades, \$50,145,142 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$41,462,220 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

## 10 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Authorities, and Semi-governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to fire brigades etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

### STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, 1968-69

Public Authority	Revenue <sup>1</sup>				Gross loan expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or deficit	
	Taxation <sup>2</sup>	Total			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	219,206	387,866	388,777	-911	..
Trust Funds .. .. .	34,136	378,924	373,531	5,393	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	92,450
Local Authorities					
Brisbane .. .. .	28,157	95,767	97,374	-1,607	16,194
Other Cities .. .. .	13,874	34,220	33,739	481	12,897
Towns .. .. .	759	4,719	4,975	-256	1,472
Shires .. .. .	23,385	59,885	58,378	1,507	16,696
Semi-governmental Bodies .. .. .	1,124	203,648	199,518	4,130	31,873
Gross total .. .. .	320,641	1,165,029	1,156,292	8,737	171,582
Net total <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	320,491	982,744	998,801	-16,057	129,660

<sup>1</sup> Including loan subsidies.      <sup>2</sup> Including rates, licences, and permits.      <sup>3</sup> Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

## 11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

*Agricultural Bank*—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity

boards within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made.

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

*The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959*, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The *Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Act 1938-1969*, formerly the principal Act, has not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under it.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$20,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate and is calculated on the daily balance. The ruling rate was varied from 5½ per cent per annum to 6½ per cent on 3 November 1969, to 7½ per cent on 1 July 1970, and to 6½ per cent again on 1 February 1972.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1967* to those ex-servicemen who acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, were administered by the Agricultural Bank. This legislation was repealed and replaced by *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Act of 1967*, from 7 April 1967, which provided for advances for similar purposes. Under the *Farmers' Assistance Act 1967-1971*, the administration of the Act was transferred to a Rural Reconstruction Board.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961* and the limits, terms, and conditions of the assistance vary with the particular emergency. Special features include low interest rates and an extended repayment period. Interest varying between 2 and 3½ per cent has been charged on loans under the various schemes instituted, and further relief has been extended to recipients by the granting of an initial interest

free period, or by the capitalisation of interest during the initial period of the repayment term. Details of advances made in respect of relief schemes are as follows:

Drought relief scheme <sup>e</sup>	Amount advanced	Principal and interest owing at 30 June 1971
	\$	\$
1940 .. .. .	54,409	..
1946 .. .. .	755,413	..
1951 .. .. .	523,355	187
1957 .. .. .	736,025	8,897
1960 .. .. .	169,696	2,801
1964 .. .. .	85,601	6,398
1965 .. .. .	5,674,855 <sup>r</sup>	2,373,952
1967 .. .. .	199,650	44,931
1969 .. .. .	12,380,323 <sup>r</sup>	11,952,930

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965*, provide for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Agricultural Bank is the lending authority and the Acts are administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department.

*The Soil Conservation Act of 1965* is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			Total advances paid since inception	As at 30 June 1971	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	14,201,662	14,875,023	12,089,308	189,899,264	81,309,434	7,420
War Service Land Settlement Act .. .. .	135,212	94,298	81,731	10,847,190	1,097,974	125
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	2,111,180	3,148	2
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts .. .. .	1,497,054	5,916,715	5,172,042	20,579,227	14,390,096	3,259
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts .. .. .	777,574	1,003,703	881,918	8,011,205	5,188,703	1,167
Soil Conservation Act .. .. .	11,856	6,942	7,272	56,679	47,828	31

*Queensland Housing Commission*—The Queensland Housing Commission was established in 1945 and took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation which had been established to make advances to

home builders under *The State Advances Acts, 1916 to 1934*. State housing in Queensland originally began in 1910 under the Workers' Dwelling Board. In addition, the Commission was empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for rental, and also multiple dwellings (flats) for rental.

The Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds, namely, the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The Workers' Homes Fund was closed on 29 March 1961, and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, details of which are given in the next table.

## QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans from State Treasury .. .. .	2,000	400	1,300	1,405	920
Redemption paid to Treasury .. .. .	1,385	1,472	1,542	1,626	1,401
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June .. .. .	42,771	41,699	41,457	41,236	40,755
Advances to borrowers and purchasers					
Workers' dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,212	2,404	2,029	1,477	1,842
Contract of sale and land tenure .. .. .	1,082	1,396	814	752	1,249
Total .. .. .	3,294	3,800	2,843	2,229	3,091
Payments received					
Workers' dwellings and other mortgage loans	1,968	2,362	2,070	2,169	2,086
Contract of sale and land tenure .. .. .	602	796	765	731	762
Total .. .. .	2,570	3,158	2,835	2,900	2,848
Principal outstanding at end of year					
Workers' dwellings and other mortgage loans	33,898	33,940	33,899	33,207	32,963
Contract of sale and land tenure .. .. .	9,373	9,973	10,022	10,043	10,530
Total .. .. .	43,271	43,913	43,921	43,250	43,493
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Borrowers at end of year					
Mortgages .. .. .	8,173	8,190	8,150	7,992	7,862
Contract of sale .. .. .	2,327	2,409	2,399	2,367	2,392
Homes and freehold land title .. .. .	330	300	275	248	227
Total .. .. .	10,830	10,899	10,824	10,607	10,481
Dwelling units					
Completed during year .. .. .	434	477	338	247	327
Completed since 1945 .. .. .	13,178	13,655	13,993	14,240	14,567
Under construction at end of year .. .. .	141	112	58	91	101

The operations of the Commission include advances to borrowers and sale of houses under contract of sale conditions under the *State Housing Act 1945-1971*, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. A large-scale home building programme was made possible under the Agreements, the houses so built are mostly available for sale in the first place and, if not sold, are rented. The 1966 Agreement expired on



30 June 1971. It was replaced by the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* under which the Commonwealth provides assistance to the States by way of grants in lieu of the interest concession under the Housing Agreements.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under the Housing Act, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Commission for the erection of a Worker's Dwelling. From September 1971, the maximum advance allowable was raised to \$10,500 for dwellings of all types. Loans are limited generally to \$10,000, but borrowers who agree to transfer their accounts to the Commonwealth Bank (see below) may be considered for a loan of \$10,500. Interest is chargeable on advances, at 5½ per cent since 1 October 1971, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

Under the 1945 Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement certain restrictions applied to the sale of houses, but the 1961 Agreement lifted these restrictions and empowered the Commission to sell houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deemed fit, subject only to the original deposit arrangements, viz 5 per cent on the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent on the balance with a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. The rate of interest on such sales from 1 October 1971 was 5½ per cent. Repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of \$500 with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years, at 5½ per cent. This scheme also applies for the erection of houses from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund.

A tenant currently in occupation of a State rental house who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of not less than \$50 and an additional \$2 per week on his rent, until the minimum deposit required above is met and a contract of sale is entered into.

In November 1970 a simplified scheme of home finance was instituted to assist young couples who had saved for a home but were unable immediately to meet the full deposit required to purchase new Commission houses. The scheme provides for an initial cash deposit of not less than \$500, the balance of the required deposit to be accumulated by weekly payments additional to the weekly rental of the house over a period not exceeding three years. The applicant is installed as a tenant when the house is completed and signs a contract of sale when the full deposit has been accumulated.

With all these home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay over not more than 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding \$2,600 per annum, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission, with a maximum benefit of \$4,500 payable.

Under *The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Agreement Act of 1966*, Commission borrowers and purchasers, on completion of

construction of their houses, are encouraged to transfer their indebtedness to the Bank, subject to individual acceptance by the Bank and conformity with Bank requirements.

The Commission undertakes the necessary land development and provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities in its major projects.

Rentals of houses erected under the 1945 and later agreements may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1970-71 such rebates totalling \$293,428 were granted in 1,874 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

A holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land. A house erected on Crown land may also be purchased on freeholding lease tenure, the purchase price of the land as determined by the Housing Commission being added to the purchase price of the house.

During 1970-71, the Commission completed a total of 1,730 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 41,716. Of this number, 24,481 houses, or 58.7 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 17,235, or 41.3 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen from 56.0 per cent in 1960-61 to 58.7 per cent in 1970-71. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 25,588, or 61.3 per cent, have been in the metropolitan area.

Workers' Dwellings constitute the major housing scheme financed from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. Since operations in respect of this scheme commenced in 1910, a total of \$72,631,172 had been advanced to 30 June 1971. Of this sum, \$72,070,111 was for 31,042 completed dwellings, \$510,911 for 85 dwellings under construction and final payments held in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1971, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission.

Advances during 1970-71 totalled \$1,836,122 and an amount of \$32,646,430 was owed by 7,805 borrowers at 30 June 1971. Up to 30 June 1971, \$107,901 had been advanced to borrowers for Housing for Employees.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale totalled 12,697 to 30 June 1971. Of these, 2,487 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 10,210 still current. In addition, 470 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 10,680 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,392 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 8,288 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 59 Workers' Homes accounts still in existence.

During the operation of the Workers' Homes scheme from 1919 to 1961, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,291 had been paid off, leaving 59 still on the books and 22 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission.

The Commission has constructed multiple dwellings for rental of two types: (a) multi-unit dwellings where the attached land is proportioned between the units so that each household has its own area for garden etc., and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is

maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 371 dwellings have been provided in 165 structures, and, in the second category, 349 flats have been provided (253 in Brisbane and 96 in Townsville).

With the assistance of a special Commonwealth grant in addition to other funds, a programme was commenced in 1970-71 to provide housing in Brisbane and country centres for single aged pensioners and aged pensioner couples.

Details for five years of operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are given in the next table.

## COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans from Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	11,022	9,909	9,371	11,026	8,648
Less redemption paid to Commonwealth ..	942	1,032	1,119	1,204	1,281
Less sales of dwellings for cash .. .. .	41	28	56	53	114
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	107,257	116,106	124,303	134,071	141,324
Advances to purchasers .. .. .	4,218	3,616	3,202	4,895	5,469
Less repayments received .. .. .	1,297	1,844	2,104	2,131	2,656
Purchase money outstanding at 30 June on sales to tenants and purchasers .. .. .	39,463	41,235	42,333	45,097	47,910
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Purchasers at 30 June .. .. .	6,921	7,290	7,516	7,922	8,288
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Value of renting properties and building sites <sup>2</sup> ..	83,717	92,233	102,603	111,316	119,871
Net rents received .. .. .	6,093	6,707	7,486	8,418	9,301
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average weekly economic rental at 30 June ..	9.00	9.60	10.15	10.64	11.26
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling units					
Completed during year .. .. .	1,209	1,239	1,340	1,456	1,403
Completed since 1945 .. .. .	21,711	22,950	24,290	25,746	27,149
Under construction at end of year .. .. .	404	491	624	627	621
Units sold during year .. .. .	602	504	428	677	640

<sup>1</sup> Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1966-67, \$4,680(000); 1967-68, \$3,567(000); 1968-69, \$2,896(000); 1969-70, \$4,109(000); and 1970-71, \$1,298(000). <sup>2</sup> Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection.

Under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements a total amount of \$156,522,619 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the Agreements for building societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1971 had been reduced to \$141,324,246 by annual redemption payments totalling \$13,200,495, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,779,610, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1970-71, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$10,429,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$6,780,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. At 30 June 1971 total advances of \$62,078,993 had been made, and the principal outstanding was \$47,910,259.

The 1966 Agreement provided that 30 per cent of the money allocated to each State was to be advanced to building or co-operative housing societies, and for up to 5 per cent of the balance to be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The 1971 Act continues the proportion allocated to building societies and approved

bodies. In addition the Commonwealth is to provide loan funds for housing of serving defence personnel.

From 1956-57 to 1970-71, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$4,496,135 from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$23,157,719 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 2,812 houses were completed (317 of them in 1970-71).

Commonwealth advances for building societies and other approved institutions are paid into the Home Builders' Account at the Treasury. From 1956-57 to 1970-71, 6,463 houses were financed by allocations made from the Home Builders' Account, advances in respect of these houses totalling \$41,611,426. Details of transactions for five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

## HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth .. .. .	2,718	2,718	2,775	2,970 <sup>1</sup>	3,150
Borrowers' repayments					
Interest .. .. .	960	1,012	1,198	1,273	1,477
Redemption .. .. .	1,196	1,367	1,563	1,779	1,818
Total .. .. .	4,873	5,097	5,536	6,023	6,445
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to building societies .. .. .	3,693	3,979	3,964	4,721	4,501
Repayments to Commonwealth					
Interest .. .. .	827	939	1,083	1,167	1,317
Redemption .. .. .	138	158	178	200	219
Administration expenses .. .. .	37	45	54	60	63
Total .. .. .	4,695	5,120	5,279	6,147	6,100
<i>Balance of account</i>					
At end of year .. .. .	571	548	805	680	1,025

<sup>1</sup> Including interest rebate of \$6,135.

Advances to the State made during 1970-71 attracted interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Loans by the State to building societies are repayable within 32 years, or in special circumstances, 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1970-71 was 6.375 per cent. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society and the period for repayment of loans is 31 years. During 1970-71, 509 houses were completed with this assistance.

*Public Curator*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 223,492 at 30 June 1971. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and agencies at Toowoomba and Mackay. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$2,663,679 were held at 30 June 1971. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$123,409. The Public Curator held \$646,027 in premises and fittings and \$1,617,225 in cash, bank, and short term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Amounts held at end of year					
For insolvent estates and company liquidations .. .. \$	44,902	46,477	61,774	68,133	57,710
For intestate estates .. .. \$	2,593,730	2,655,221	2,877,540	2,862,297	3,368,325
For wills and trusts .. .. \$	9,762,393	10,356,051	11,310,875	11,998,543	13,250,902
For mentally ill persons .. .. \$	1,245,620	1,322,184	1,419,000	1,454,726	1,614,140
For other purposes .. .. \$	1,057,579	1,943,451	2,497,602	2,266,834	2,571,793
Total .. .. .. \$	14,704,224	16,323,384	18,166,791	18,650,533	20,862,869
Investments at end of year					
Government securities .. .. \$	17,086,807	17,841,102	19,172,986	21,717,623	23,051,807
Mortgages .. .. .. \$	137,512	106,592	70,163	143,110	195,849
Wills of new clients deposited during year .. .. No.	11,018	11,766	12,366	13,222	13,442

*Assistance to Industries*—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, and this legislation was introduced to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts, 1946 to 1963*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed and financial assistance to industries is now being provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963-1970*.

The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1971 was \$22,679,789.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$7,717,013 at 30 June 1971. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$5,260,000; tin dredging, \$800,000; engineering, \$511,186; malting, \$500,000; tourist industries, \$448,418; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$59,577; stock feed manufacturing, \$46,681; and various other purposes, \$91,151.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1957*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

*Golden Casket Art Union*—Details of the operations of this lottery, inaugurated in 1916 to assist patriotic funds, are shown in the next table.

Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds of the lottery have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health Trust Account (Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Fund), from which they are

distributed. In 1970-71, \$3,380,373 was distributed to hospitals and \$170,000 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1971 distributions of profits have aggregated \$81,834,730 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$5,106,951 to other charitable and health activities.

## GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket sales .. .. .	\$ 14,620,000	15,900,000	16,680,000	17,600,000	18,560,000
Other .. .. .	\$ 11,928	12,202	12,440	14,758	12,684
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>\$ 14,631,928</b>	<b>15,912,202</b>	<b>16,692,440</b>	<b>17,614,758</b>	<b>18,572,684</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize money .. .. .	\$ 9,332,400	10,151,400	10,650,700	11,236,550	11,850,700
Commission .. .. .	\$ 1,237,213	1,334,495	1,404,566	1,483,080	1,641,657
Salaries, office expenses, etc.	\$ 352,034	420,266	477,616	536,755	588,824
State stamp duty .. .. .	\$ 731,000	795,000	834,000	880,000	928,000
Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account) .. .	\$ 2,979,281	3,211,041	3,325,558	3,478,373	3,563,503
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>\$ 14,631,928</b>	<b>15,912,202</b>	<b>16,692,440</b>	<b>17,614,758</b>	<b>18,572,684</b>
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>					
Prize money .. .. .	% 63.78	63.79	63.81	63.79	63.81
Administration .. .. .	% 10.86	11.03	11.27	11.47	12.01
State stamp duty .. .. .	% 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit .. .. .	% 20.36	20.18	19.92	19.74	19.18

*Public Service Superannuation*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department and hospitals boards, and police.

Under the State *Public Service Superannuation Act* 1958-1969, the scheme requires an officer to contribute for units in accordance with a graduated scale, the number of units being determined in relation to the salary payable. In addition, an officer may contribute for up to a maximum of 12 reserve units of each benefit. Payments of benefits (except sick leave without pay and reserve units) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of \$3.71 for every \$2 by the Fund. In addition, payments are made by the Government to the credit of the Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits Fund to create a reserve with the object of meeting future liabilities of the Government.

Contribution for each unit provides the following benefits: annuity and incapacity benefit, \$100 per annum, including government subsidy of \$65; and male contributor's insurance benefit (widow's pension) \$62.50 per annum, including government subsidy of \$40.62. Child's allowance is payable in respect of each child of a deceased officer who contributed for assurance benefit, at the rate of \$156 per annum (including government subsidy of \$101.40) for each child to the age of 16 years, or 21 years in the case of a student child; \$312 per annum is payable for each orphan child (including government subsidy of \$202.80).

The State Public Service Superannuation Scheme is based on retirement at age 65 years, but provision exists whereby a contributor who voluntarily resigns from his employment after he has attained the age of 60 years may elect, on resignation, to receive a reduced annuity benefit in

respect of each unit for which he was contributing on the date of such resignation, at a rate per annum calculated by the actuary and approved by the Public Service Superannuation Board. Reductions also apply to other benefits for which he has contributed.

All annual rates of benefit increase by 3 per cent simple interest twelve months after benefit payments commence and by a similar amount annually thereafter. In lieu of an annuity an officer may elect, on attainment of age 65, to commute all or any of his units of annuity for a lump sum payment.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional benefits		
1969-70				
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions .. .. .	\$ 5,886,379	..	720,009	6,606,388
Interest .. .. .	\$ 2,275,977	1,861,220	699,502	4,836,699
Government subsidy .. .. .	\$ ..	6,372,691	1,759,000 <sup>1</sup>	8,131,691
Total .. .. .	\$ 8,162,356	8,233,911	3,178,511	19,574,778
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits .. .. .	\$ 2,297,186	3,778,395	1,316,813	7,392,394
Refunds etc. .. .. .	\$ 897,659	..	984,975	1,882,634
Total .. .. .	\$ 3,194,845	3,778,395	2,301,788	9,275,028
Funds at end of year .. .. .	\$ 46,871,598	34,696,566	13,254,680	94,822,844
Contributors at end of year				
Males .. .. .	No. 19,096	..	3,060	22,156
Females .. .. .	No. 8,689	..	27	8,716
Persons .. .. .	No. 27,785	..	3,087	30,872
1970-71				
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions .. .. .	\$ 7,507,182	..	1,193,150	8,700,332
Interest .. .. .	\$ 2,725,180	1,989,126	770,394	5,484,700
Government subsidy .. .. .	\$ ..	8,002,902	4,762,000 <sup>1</sup>	12,764,902
Total .. .. .	\$ 10,232,362	9,992,028	6,725,544	26,949,934
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits .. .. .	\$ 2,127,105	3,689,780	1,388,724	7,205,609
Refunds etc. .. .. .	\$ 846,500	..	3,648,379 <sup>2</sup>	4,494,879
Total .. .. .	\$ 2,973,605	3,689,780	5,037,103	11,700,488
Funds at end of year .. .. .	\$ 54,121,220	40,998,814	14,943,121	110,063,155
Contributors at end of year				
Males .. .. .	No. 19,935	..	3,025	22,960
Females .. .. .	No. 9,876	..	30	9,906
Persons .. .. .	No. 29,811	..	3,055	32,866

<sup>1</sup> Including \$9,000 from Police Reward Fund in 1969-70 and \$12,000 in 1970-71.

<sup>2</sup> Including \$3,475,703 paid in respect of commutations of superannuation allowances and annuity benefits following amendments to the scheme which became effective on 4 January 1971.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons. Members are required to contribute in respect of units of annuity, incapacity, and, for male members only, units of assurance benefits. Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses.

Superannuation allowances paid during 1970-71 amounted to \$1,388,724 and the accumulated balance of the fund at 30 June 1971 was \$14,943,121.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$1,958 in 1970-71) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 42, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1970-71, members' and government contributions totalled \$75,244 and \$139,739 respectively, while \$97,645 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$105,308, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,718,485 at 30 June 1971.



## • Chapter 19

# PRIVATE FINANCE

## 1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Commonwealth Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Commonwealth Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Until 13 February 1966 Australian currency was based on the British Unit, which was the pound divided into 20 shillings each of 12 pence. A decimal currency system was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966 based on a major unit—the dollar—equal to ten shillings in the old currency. The minor unit—the cent—is one-hundredth part of the major unit and is equal to 1.2 pence in the old currency.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. A separate bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, was established in 1928 to take over the savings bank operations of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed gradually over the years prior to and during World War II. A Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government in November 1935 to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia recommended in its report of July 1937 that the Commonwealth Bank should have greater powers of control over trading banks.

In 1945 the Commonwealth Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to the central banking functions already being exercised by the Commonwealth Bank, and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation,

both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation established by the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1968* is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank with each having a separate entity. The Commonwealth Development Bank was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. Details of the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation were given on page 482 of the 1969 *Year Book*.

Under the *Reserve Bank Act 1959-1966* the central banking functions and the existing Note Issue Department were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstructed, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia, to administer the provisions of the *Banking Act 1959-1967*. The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board, constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board, under the management of a Governor. For further information on the history of the Commonwealth Bank prior to the 1959 legislation see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

In the event of a disagreement between the Government and the Board, as to whether the monetary and banking policy of the Board is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, may determine the policy to be adopted by the Bank.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings:

- (i) Regulation of trading bank liquidity.
- (ii) Supervision of savings bank investment policy.
- (iii) Controls over bank lending (advances policy).
- (iv) Bank interest rate policy.
- (v) Open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, foreign exchange, and reserves, and provides special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department. It also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and to some of the State governments.

*Trading Banks*—At 30 June 1971, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, and the Banque Nationale de Paris. From 1 October 1970, the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited took over the banking businesses of the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Limited.

## SELECTED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted		Deposits	
			Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing
JUNE 1970 <sup>1</sup>				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd <sup>2</sup>	68,351	59,838	53,706	113,544
Bank of Adelaide .. .. .	1,165	1,218	2,342	3,561
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	151,396	112,239	97,837	210,076
Bank of Queensland Ltd .. .. .	11,540	..	10,423	10,423
Banque Nationale de Paris .. .. .	737	725	448	1,172
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	54,850	44,631	34,161	78,792
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	26,037	24,013	17,574	41,587
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia .. .. .	108,963	85,604	114,978	200,582
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	28,626	25,011	18,107	43,117
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	128,675	108,898	105,505	214,402
All banks .. .. .	580,339	462,176	455,078	917,254
JUNE 1971 <sup>1</sup>				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	96,023	87,290	80,765	168,056
Bank of Adelaide .. .. .	1,102	1,799	3,223	5,023
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	158,893	116,780	98,381	215,160
Bank of Queensland Ltd .. .. .	12,156	..	12,145	12,145
Banque Nationale de Paris .. .. .	1,157	1,651	416	2,067
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	56,658	47,618	35,451	83,069
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	25,979	25,952	17,641	43,594
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia .. .. .	123,214	92,920	135,486	228,407
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	140,258	111,214	110,398	221,612
All banks .. .. .	615,440	485,225	493,908	979,133

<sup>1</sup> Average of Wednesdays in June.<sup>2</sup> See preceding paragraph.

*Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts*—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

Bank debits are a more complete measure of business activity than bank clearings, which do not include cheques drawn on and paid into accounts within the same bank.

TRADING BANK<sup>1</sup> DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average weekly debits <sup>1</sup>	Year	Average weekly debits <sup>1</sup>
	\$'000		\$'000
1961-62 .. .. .	164,362	1966-67 .. .. .	256,850
1962-63 .. .. .	185,138	1967-68 .. .. .	289,184
1963-64 .. .. .	213,200	1968-69 .. .. .	325,320
1964-65 .. .. .	232,886	1969-70 .. .. .	364,692
1965-66 .. .. .	232,458	1970-71 .. .. .	404,983

<sup>1</sup> Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

*Savings Banks*—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1971 deposits were \$545.5m, and the Savings Bank had 154 branches and 1,460 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1971 deposits were \$397.8m, and there were 601 branches and 1,040 agencies in the State.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks for the 10 years to 1970-71.

## SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Deposits during year <sup>2</sup>	Withdrawals during year <sup>2</sup>	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1961-62 .. .. .	1,250	473,906	449,136	411,704	265.45
1962-63 .. .. .	1,345	548,684	504,174	470,352	298.10
1963-64 .. .. .	1,448	647,710	589,808	542,352	336.72
1964-65 .. .. .	1,541	731,558	698,296	593,026	360.60
1965-66 .. .. .	1,626 <sup>r</sup>	769,191	744,509	637,652	380.84
1966-67 .. .. .	1,715	851,942	811,206	700,029	411.97 <sup>r</sup>
1967-68 .. .. .	1,808	959,718	926,514	757,031 <sup>r</sup>	438.22 <sup>r</sup>
1968-69 .. .. .	1,907	1,072,776	1,037,889	818,999	465.11 <sup>r</sup>
1969-70 .. .. .	2,011	1,247,146	1,220,150	875,578	489.21
1970-71 .. .. .	2,115	1,455,631	1,419,824	943,333	517.36

<sup>1</sup> Excluding school bank accounts.  
of the banks. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

<sup>2</sup> Including transfers between branches of

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1971. All States had government savings banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State savings bank, the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, has operated since 1956.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Separate operative accounts <sup>1</sup>	Depositors' balances			
		Commonwealth Bank	State or trustee banks	Private banks	Total
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales .. .. .	5,492	1,474,792	..	1,079,369	2,554,161
Victoria .. .. .	4,924	583,663	1,235,368	756,321	2,575,352
Queensland .. .. .	2,115	545,544	..	397,788	943,332
South Australia .. .. .	1,782	180,239	438,793	168,870	787,902
Western Australia .. .. .	1,153	218,644	82,582	163,385	464,611
Tasmania <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	486	63,430	110,885	43,349	217,664
Northern Territory .. .. .	71	45,219	..	46,271	91,490
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	155				
Australia .. .. .	16,178	3,111,531	1,867,628	2,655,353	7,634,512

<sup>1</sup> Excluding school bank accounts.  
Launceston.

<sup>2</sup> Including trustee banks in Hobart and

Details of housing loans by savings banks in Queensland are given in the next table.

SAVINGS BANKS: HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000
Loans approved to individuals for		
Dwellings not previously occupied <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	27,699	33,296
Dwellings previously occupied <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	23,950	31,299
Alterations and additions .. .. .	970	891
Total .. .. .	52,619	65,486
Undrawn commitments at end of period .. .. .	9,975	12,274
Balances outstanding on housing loans at end of period to		
Individuals <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	196,498	226,709
Building societies .. .. .	19,470	18,758

<sup>1</sup> Including second mortgage finance to complete original purchase or construction.

<sup>2</sup> Including interest debited to loan accounts.

*Development Banks*—Under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1968*, the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia was established and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. It is authorised to provide assistance for the development of approved enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms. All major trading banks are agents of the Commonwealth Development Bank for the receipt and transmission of loan applications.

Loans approved during 1970-71 numbered 2,150 for an amount of \$39.8m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1971 totalled \$227.5m, made up of \$191.8m in rural loans and \$35.6m in loans to industrial undertakings.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited commenced operations on 29 March 1968 with the general objective of providing, within Australia, a consolidated source of finance to augment the capacity of Australian enterprises to undertake, or participate to a greater degree in the development of Australia's natural resources, especially in large-scale projects involving mineral ores, oil, and natural gas. The Resources Bank is required to comply with the Reserve Bank's official monetary policy.

Ownership of the Resources Bank is shared in nearly equal parts by the major Australian trading banks. It is supported by the Reserve Bank and the State trading banks of New South Wales and Western Australia. The funds of the Resources Bank, apart from subscribed capital, have been obtained from long term loans, term deposits, issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposit (T.C.D.s) in the local capital market, and overseas borrowings.

To 31 July 1971, the Resources Bank had made eight public issues of T.C.D.s with maturities within the range of five to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 31 July 1971 totalled \$279m, of which \$70m was derived from overseas borrowings of Euro-dollars, Asian dollars, and Swiss francs. Total

loans approved to this date stood at \$400m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$275m.

A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation was established on 18 August 1970 under the Commonwealth *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership e.g. by non-equity loans etc. Under the Act, the Corporation has a capital of \$100m of which \$25m was paid up by the Commonwealth initially, with a further \$12.5m in 1971-72. The balance will be available, subject to certain conditions, to meet its obligations to lenders. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times its capital and reserves.

*Short-term Money Market*—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a “buy back” arrangement. The government securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies, each with capital paid up in cash of not less than \$400,000. The “lender of last resort” arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1971 the total value of dealers’ Commonwealth Government securities was \$682m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Commonwealth Year Book*.

The main functions of the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (ii) To engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

The various loans to dealer companies constitute the major liabilities of the market, with each dealer’s loans limited to a specified multiple of shareholder’s funds. The weekly average volume of loans accepted by dealers is of the order of \$300m; such loans thus turn over very frequently.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

## 2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the

Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The legislation provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966-1970 during the five years to 1970-71.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

#### BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70	1970-71
<b>Sequestrations</b>					
Debtors' petitions .. .. No.	87	109	124	117	145
Creditors' petitions .. .. No.	151	179	137	128	115
Total .. .. No.	238	288	261	245	260
Liabilities .. .. \$	2,973,241	2,541,909	2,806,681	2,073,526	4,118,371
Assets .. .. \$	1,232,048	1,063,281	1,602,711	1,173,222	1,704,176
<b>Administration of deceased debtors' estates</b>					
.. .. No.	4	2 <sup>1</sup>	5	4 <sup>1</sup>	4
Liabilities .. .. \$	32,988	24,629	157,944	7,199	57,800
Assets .. .. \$	21,243	15,907	291,271	7,760	502
<b>Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions</b>					
.. .. No.	20	19	19 <sup>2</sup>	26	36
Liabilities .. .. \$	470,382	585,660	454,911	814,868	821,937
Assets .. .. \$	229,508	380,927	580,199	404,751	709,031

<sup>1</sup> Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

<sup>2</sup> Including two for which values of liabilities and assets are not available. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

### 3 INSURANCE

*Life Insurance*—The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1965, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1969, 39 life insurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The next table shows the business transacted by them.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

## LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Particulars	Ordinary business	Super-annuation business	Industrial business	Total
<b>Discontinuances</b>				
By death and maturity				
Policies .. .. . No.	13,355	1,464	11,287	26,106
Sum insured .. .. \$'000	13,738	2,512	1,934	18,182
By forfeiture and surrender				
Policies .. .. . No.	23,183	6,891	12,103	42,177
Proportion of policies in force at beginning of year .. .. %				
	2.9	7.7	3.6	3.5
Sum insured .. .. \$'000	84,669	29,107	9,443	123,218
Proportion of sum insured for all policies at beginning of year .. %				
	3.6	7.8	7.1	4.3
<b>New business</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	64,456	8,966	21,386	94,808
Sum insured .. .. \$'000	370,752	89,624	21,453	481,829
<b>Business at end of year</b>				
Policies .. .. . No.	800,475	77,063	336,471	1,214,009
Sum insured .. .. \$'000	2,519,968	407,451	143,783	3,071,203
Annual premiums .. .. \$'000	59,323	12,936	6,039	78,298

*Insurance Other Than Life*—Under *The Insurance Acts 1960 to 1968*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than 20 members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Acts and any corporation with its head office outside Queensland must appoint as its agent some person, resident in Queensland, under power of attorney.

The statistics shown below have been compiled from particulars supplied by companies or other corporate bodies, 154 in 1969-70 and 162 in 1970-71, which were licensed and actually operated in the years shown.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70<sup>1</sup>

Class of business	Premiums	Claims paid	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses	Claims paid as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire .. .. .	19,046	10,708	2,181	6,116	56.2
Loss of profits .. .. .	1,574	649			
Householders' comprehensive etc. <sup>2</sup> ..	5,347	2,342	226	773	43.8
Marine .. .. .	3,928	1,987			
Motor vehicles <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	26,843	20,305	2,866	7,478	75.6
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles) .. .. .	16,542	11,819			
Employers' liability and workers' compensation .. .. .	14,593	12,621	13	1,707	86.5
Other .. .. .	12,875	5,553	1,279	3,222	43.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>100,747</b>	<b>65,983</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>19,297</b>	<b>61.9<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1969-70. <sup>2</sup> Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance. <sup>3</sup> Including motor cycles. <sup>4</sup> Excluding employers' liability and workers' compensation.



GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71<sup>1</sup>

Class of business	Premiums	Claims paid	Com- mission and agents' charges	Manage- ment expenses	Claims paid as pro- portion of pre- miums
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire .. .. .	20,795	9,959	2,533	7,161	47.9
Loss of profits .. .. .	2,020	755			
Householders' comprehensive etc. <sup>2</sup> ..	6,597	2,664	271	938	40.4
Marine .. .. .	4,385	2,767			
Motor vehicles <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	29,565	22,375	2,864	8,206	63.1
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles) .. .. .	17,622	12,765			
Employers' liability and workers' compensation .. .. .	15,959	14,315	14	2,053	75.7
Other .. .. .	14,501	7,891	1,577	3,483	72.4
Total .. .. .	111,442	73,490	7,257	21,840	89.7
					54.4
					70.0 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1970-71.

<sup>2</sup> Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance.

<sup>3</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding employers' liability and workers' compensation.

In the tables all details refer to policies issued in Queensland, irrespective of where the risk is situated. Employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance in respect of Queensland workers is conducted entirely by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found on page 416.

In addition to the premium income shown in the tables, insurers received \$6,375,000 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) in 1970-71, an increase of \$220,000 on the 1969-70 figure. Insurers paid out \$4,910,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1970-71, an increase of \$670,000 on the 1969-70 figure.

## 4 FIRE BRIGADES

Two bodies are responsible for the control of fire fighting services in Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1964-1971, and the Rural Fires Board administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade, as do some major organisations, such as the Forestry Department and private companies with activities involving fire hazards.

The Act provides for the constitution of districts with an incorporated fire brigade board in each. Each fire brigade board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies which are liable to make an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the Local Authorities within the district of the board.

On 1 July 1965 a State Fire Services Council was set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of boards throughout the State. Its seven members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), fire brigade boards (two), contributing insurance companies (two), and Local Authorities (one).

At 30 June 1971 there were 81 fire brigade boards in Queensland controlling 186 fire stations. The five boards in the Brisbane Statistical Division maintained 36 fire stations, of which 26 were within the Division,

including 18 controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The remaining 76 boards maintained a total of 150 fire stations. Equipment included 295 motor fire engines, of which 54 were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. There were 2,236 fire alarms installed throughout the State at 30 June 1971.

Of the 12,730 calls recorded during 1970-71, 4,405 were false alarms, of which 3,473 were received by the brigades within the Brisbane Statistical Division and which represented 47.5 per cent of the 7,319 calls made in that area.

The operating expenses of fire brigades in Queensland are financed by insurance companies, the State Government, and the Local Authorities which, for 1970-71, contributed three-quarters, one-eighth, and one-eighth of the total respectively. Details of financial transactions are on page 465.

#### FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure <sup>2</sup>
		Permanent	Other <sup>1</sup>		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1961-62 .. .. .	80	863	1,181	5,315	2,782,340
1962-63 .. .. .	82	865	1,201	6,321	2,996,560
1963-64 .. .. .	83	916	1,318	6,927	3,243,140
1964-65 .. .. .	84	968	1,331	8,706	3,728,936
1965-66 .. .. .	84	984	1,311	7,562	4,056,339
1966-67 .. .. .	84	994	1,307	7,175	4,428,391
1967-68 .. .. .	84	1,071	1,324	9,297	4,988,924
1968-69 .. .. .	84	1,145	1,359	11,906 <sup>r</sup>	5,758,808
1969-70 .. .. .	81	1,181	1,258	9,334	6,534,476
1970-71 .. .. .	81	1,195	1,385	12,730	7,443,031

<sup>1</sup> Including volunteers. <sup>2</sup> Excluding loan expenditure (\$429,984 in 1969-70 and \$758,928 in 1970-71). <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

At 30 June 1971 there were 180 rural fire districts maintained under the authority of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1970. Honorary fire wardens, numbering 1,656, were responsible for maintaining control of burning-off, the inspection and reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection. Paralleling them were 1,041 registered bush fire brigades voluntarily manned and financed by the efforts of local landholders, their expenditure on equipment being subsidised by the Government on a \$ for \$ basis. They are, however, directed and co-ordinated by a Government Rural Fires Board at a cost, in 1970-71, of \$91,233. In 1970-71, 106 fires (excluding those dealt with by the Forestry Department) were reported. The Board has six inspectors who supervise the whole State by personal inspections.

#### 5 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1971. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act, and any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies, unless they meet the requirements for incorporation as proprietary companies. In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their

capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges, in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources. At 30 June 1950 proprietary, then termed "private", companies accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total number of Queensland incorporated companies on the register, whereas this ratio at 30 June 1971 was 96.7 per cent.

The Act also provides for no-liability companies in which the liability of a shareholder is limited to the amount already paid on his shares. In the case of unlimited companies, the liability of its members is not limited. The unlimited companies at present registered in Queensland are all public companies.

In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

The category, "other", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The collection of details of capital and of industry was discontinued from 1 July 1970.

#### NUMBER OF COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Commonwealth countries	Other	
AT 30 JUNE 1970					
Proprietary .. ..	19,365	3,726	51	3	23,145
Public .. .. .	460	860	155	174	1,649
No-liability .. ..	29	83	1	..	113
Unlimited .. .. .	1	3	1	..	5
Other .. .. .	215	101	9	3	328
Total .. .. .	20,070	4,773	217	180	25,240
AT 30 JUNE 1971					
Proprietary .. .. .	22,251	4,255	51	3	26,560
Public .. .. .	481	949	159	201	1,790
No-liability .. ..	53	115	1	..	169
Unlimited .. .. .	1	3	1	..	5
Other .. .. .	234	108	11	3	356
Total .. .. .	23,020	5,430	223	207	28,880

#### 6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1970 the number of societies was 17, with 395 branches, excluding

district councils. Medical, hospital, sickness, and funeral benefits are provided, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness or funeral benefits only, or for medical or hospital benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and the relevant fees charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1 July 1953 the Commonwealth Government has subsidised most of the medical benefits provided by approved friendly societies. On 1 July 1970, the Commonwealth revised the Health Benefits Scheme so that the subsidy was based for each State, on the "most common fee" charged by doctors in that State. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and society payments under it are given in the Social Welfare Chapter on page 128.

The numbers of members contributing only for benefits under the Commonwealth Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes are not included in the figures given in the next table, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years to 1969-70. The membership was 63,112, or 3.5 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1970 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefitting is much higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Branches .. .. . No.	422	415	411	400	395
Members <sup>1</sup>					
Males .. .. . No.	44,472	44,591	44,253	43,858	43,263
Females .. .. . No.	16,988	18,050	18,805	19,503	19,849
Persons .. .. . No.	61,460	62,641	63,058	63,361	63,112
Deaths of members					
Males .. .. . No.	865	916	936	948	867
Females .. .. . No.	313	323	306	382	304
Persons .. .. . No.	1,178	1,239	1,242	1,330	1,171
Sickness					
Males: Cases .. .. . No.	6,457	5,814	5,609	5,632	5,094
Duration .. .. . weeks	110,725	104,535	99,942	98,465	92,054
Females: Cases .. .. . No.	402	375	378	358	363
Duration .. .. . weeks	6,813	6,902	7,262	6,816	6,528
Receipts					
Members' dues .. .. . \$	2,578,681	2,763,585 <sup>r</sup>	2,870,394	3,300,092	3,701,957
Investments .. .. . \$	440,266	560,208	631,716	756,257	1,462,628
Total .. .. . \$	3,018,947	3,323,793 <sup>r</sup>	3,502,110	4,056,349	5,164,585
Expenditure					
Sick pay .. .. . \$	143,886	132,861	128,317	131,612	122,729
Funeral benefits .. .. . \$	175,217	201,113	190,984	207,199	353,449
Medical and hospital benefits	\$ 1,770,289	1,882,963	2,138,485	2,651,456	3,587,772
Management .. .. . \$	684,917	685,204	708,422	785,124	803,055
Total .. .. . \$	2,774,309	2,902,141	3,166,208	3,775,391	4,867,005
Investment of funds					
Mortgages .. .. . \$'000	3,630	3,629	3,831	3,929	4,381
Government loans .. .. \$'000	1,621	1,636	1,684	1,698	1,801
Property .. .. . \$'000	2,614	3,085	3,328	3,457	3,330
Banks etc. .. .. . \$'000	1,233	1,007	878	925	756
Total .. .. . \$'000	9,097	9,356	9,721	10,009	10,267
Uninvested funds .. .. . \$'000	360	475	445	438	478
Total funds .. .. . \$'000	9,457	9,831	10,166	10,447	10,744

<sup>1</sup> Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

While there is considerable variation between individual societies, the majority allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate has a normal range of \$2.10 to \$8.40 per week, depending on the period for which benefits are payable. The societies have jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act 1913-1970*, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are shown in the next table.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Society	Branches <sup>1</sup>	Members <sup>2</sup>	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total <sup>3</sup>	
1968-69							
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A.N.A. . . . .	9	1,127	20,794	6,851	2,113	15,601	183,778
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	334	4,571	3,459	241	4,703	61,367
A.O.F. in Queensland . . . .	26	2,656	117,827	18,653	66,208	117,766	426,620
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	20	2,371	84,408	15,958	32,783	70,169	476,488
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	44	11,394	950,927	57,838	704,143	928,097	1,980,418
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	795	12,209	7,646	639	11,802	147,199
I.O.O.F. . . . .	20	1,294	20,329	8,386	4,497	20,099	207,220
I.O.R. . . . .	53	4,178	126,744	40,423	38,664	112,710	1,008,250
M.U.I.O.O.F. . . . .	134	24,816	2,250,807	81,232	1,553,995	2,042,897	3,997,268
P.A.F.S.O.A. . . . .	61	8,948	407,057	56,802	243,921	391,054	1,450,888
U.A.O.D. . . . .	16	2,530	34,416	25,688	1,877	36,064	438,454
Other . . . . .	6	2,918	26,260	15,875	2,375	24,429	68,871
Total . . . . .	400	63,361	4,056,349	338,811	2,651,456	3,775,391	10,446,821
1969-70							
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A.N.A. . . . .	9	1,128	18,931	7,499	1,766	14,546	188,163
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	328	4,869	2,447	221	3,680	62,555
A.O.F. in Queensland . . . .	24	2,600	137,665	18,322	80,373	136,404	427,881
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	20	2,387	85,499	16,974	35,188	74,769	487,218
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	44	11,532	1,719,592	212,844	1,362,537	1,718,288	1,981,722
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	791	11,991	4,660	517	8,178	151,012
I.O.O.F. . . . .	20	1,267	20,368	6,709	4,183	18,827	208,761
I.O.R. . . . .	52	4,118	131,815	34,066	36,921	105,791	1,034,274
M.U.I.O.O.F. . . . .	133	24,596	2,502,899	76,762	1,803,722	2,306,126	4,194,041
P.A.F.S.O.A. . . . .	61	8,934	476,039	58,171	260,377	427,069	1,499,858
U.A.O.D. . . . .	15	2,463	33,370	23,600	1,846	33,364	438,460
Other . . . . .	6	2,968	21,547	14,124	121	19,963	70,455
Total . . . . .	395	63,112	5,164,585	476,178	3,587,772	4,867,005	10,744,401

<sup>1</sup> Excluding district and central bodies. <sup>2</sup> Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. <sup>3</sup> Including management fees.

## 7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1971*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the

object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 67 societies registered under the Act at 30 June 1970, but only 61 operated during the year.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1971*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 583 societies registered at 30 June 1970, 560 operated during the year.

For statistical purposes a society is included only after it has operated long enough to have at least one balancing date; however, as the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, the statistics shown in the next table relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies operating .. .. .	361	434	512	564	621
Shareholders <sup>2</sup> : Non-borrowing ..	15,681	18,141	25,671	34,939	51,802
Borrowing .. .. .	24,390	25,540	27,124	30,378	34,236
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i> .. .. .	27,394	31,623	50,514	75,958	103,315
Members' repayment of advances	6,720	7,917	10,223	12,454	14,566
Members' subscriptions .. ..	6,755	9,223	20,855	36,775	60,640
Loans to societies <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	9,118	9,397	9,334	9,517	10,401
Interest received .. .. .	3,949	4,006	5,707	7,258	8,788
Other .. .. .	852	1,080	4,394	9,953	8,920
<i>Disbursements</i> .. .. .	27,064	30,977	49,760	73,602	101,018
Advances to members .. .. .	18,560	20,641	29,369	38,044	49,276
Withdrawals of subscriptions ..	1,564	3,136	6,397	14,727	28,920
Administration .. .. .	540	632	799	1,013	1,386
Loan repayments by societies <sup>3</sup> ..	2,505	2,849	3,642	3,828	4,852
Interest paid .. .. .	3,758	3,482	4,954	6,710	7,523
Other .. .. .	137	237	4,599	9,280	9,059
<i>Assets</i> .. .. .	83,859	96,414	118,596	147,794	187,672
Advances to members on mortgage	80,525	92,634	111,825	137,425	172,136
Cash in hand and bank current account .. .. .	1,100	1,245	1,761	2,640	3,609
Other .. .. .	2,234	2,536	5,010	7,729	11,927
<i>Liabilities</i> .. .. .	83,859	96,414	118,596	147,794	187,672
Paid-up capital and subscriptions	35,733	41,455	56,992	79,070	111,019
Reserve funds .. .. .	1,687	1,886	2,274	2,808	3,029
Fixed deposits .. .. .	1,182	1,105	1,190	1,104	1,344
Loans outstanding: To government To other lenders <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	18,635	21,299	23,460	26,574	30,030
Other .. .. .	25,576	29,505	32,720	34,905	36,990
Other .. .. .	1,046	1,164	1,960	3,333	5,260

<sup>1</sup> Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. <sup>2</sup> At end of year. <sup>3</sup> Including bank overdraft.  
<sup>4</sup> In the case of co-operative housing societies, most of these loans are guaranteed by the State Government.

Other home building in Queensland is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Queensland Housing Commission. Details of schemes administered by the Housing Commission are given on pages 468 to 473.

## 8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1965*, and *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*.

The next table gives details for the year ended 30 June 1970 of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations, and three of the types of co-operative societies registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

## CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1969-70

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Co-operative societies			Total
		Trading societies	Community advancement societies	Mutual buying groups	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies .. .. .	104	56	20	413	593
Branches <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	99	32	..	26	157
Members .. .. .	93,630	56,400	3,684	2,519	156,233
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i> .. .. .	157,250	38,265	493	153	196,161
Sales .. .. .	146,085	37,402	85	144	183,715
Fees .. .. .	7,038	418	98	2	7,556
Interest received .. .. .	1,133	46	225	.. <sup>2</sup>	1,403
Other receipts .. .. .	2,995	400	85	8	3,487
<i>Disbursements</i> .. .. .	149,116	36,683	475	153	186,426
Purchases .. .. .	108,719	28,076	44	142	136,982
Working expenses .. .. .	32,498	6,813	189	10	39,510
Dividends on share capital .. .. .	552	47	..	..	599
Rebates and bonuses .. .. .	2,385	878	10	.. <sup>2</sup>	3,273
Interest paid .. .. .	1,959	440	194	.. <sup>2</sup>	2,593
Other expenditure .. .. .	3,002	430	37	.. <sup>2</sup>	3,470
<i>Assets</i> .. .. .	122,693	29,331	4,116	26	156,167
Fixed assets <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	63,266	12,195	1,277	1	76,739
Stock .. .. .	7,458	6,508	1	.. <sup>2</sup>	13,968
Sundry debtors .. .. .	43,328	9,191	2,399	2	54,919
Cash in hand and on deposit .. .. .	3,519	389	188	8	4,104
Profit and loss account .. .. .	201	511	2	7	720
Other assets .. .. .	4,920	538	250	8	5,716
<i>Liabilities</i> .. .. .	122,693	29,331	4,116	26	156,167
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	19,947	8,035	838	7	28,827
Loan capital .. .. .	15,462	3,735	2,871	11	22,079
Bank overdraft .. .. .	18,252	1,894	93	.. <sup>2</sup>	20,239
Accumulated profits .. .. .	4,902	2,604	77	1	7,585
Reserve funds .. .. .	28,506	3,049	16	1	31,571
Sundry creditors .. .. .	22,390	6,208	16	4	28,618
Other liabilities .. .. .	13,235	3,807	205	2	17,249

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the main establishment.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>3</sup> Including land, buildings, plant, machinery, and fittings.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1969-70, returns were furnished by 104 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*, which came into force on 1 January 1968, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment society or community settlement society operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

CREDIT UNIONS<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70
	No.	No.
Societies .. .. .	40	60
Members .. .. .	20,330	29,189
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i> .. .. .	8,059	14,812
Advances received .. .. .	120	303
Subscriptions on shares .. .. .	57	92
Savings deposits: On call .. .. .	4,617	8,857
Fixed term .. .. .	393	632
Repayment of loans: Repayment of principal .. .. .	2,376	3,995
Interest payment .. .. .	446	820
Interest received from other sources .. .. .	15	19
Other receipts .. .. .	36	94
<i>Disbursements</i> .. .. .	8,093	14,681
Loans paid to members .. .. .	4,481	7,969
Administration .. .. .	235	395
Withdrawal of share subscriptions .. .. .	3	8
Withdrawal of savings: Deposits on call .. .. .	2,822	5,070
Fixed term deposits .. .. .	155	383
Repayment of advances .. .. .	43	125
Interest paid on savings deposits .. .. .	229	404
Interest paid on advances .. .. .	5	14
Other payments .. .. .	121	313
<i>Assets</i> .. .. .	5,676	10,130
Loans to members .. .. .	5,264	9,238
Office premises and equipment .. .. .	95	367
Investments .. .. .	165	285
Cash in hand and on deposit .. .. .	110	172
Sundry debtors .. .. .	5	19
Accumulated losses .. .. .	27	46
Other assets .. .. .	10	4
<i>Liabilities</i> .. .. .	5,676	10,130
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	223	308
Savings deposits: On call .. .. .	4,214	8,000
Fixed term .. .. .	941	1,189
Advances outstanding .. .. .	208	385
Accumulated profits .. .. .	29	27
Reserve funds .. .. .	9	46
Sundry creditors .. .. .	20	97
Other liabilities .. .. .	32	78

<sup>1</sup> Including the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd.



## 9 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Terms charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1969*. Details for the five years to 1970-71 are given in the next table.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70	1970-71
<b>HIRE PURCHASE</b>					
Number of new agreements	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	52.6	42.9	35.5	29.0	35.1
Plant and machinery .. ..	7.6	6.6	5.5	4.7	4.5
Household and personal goods ..	163.5	166.0	155.9	151.9	153.8
Total .. .. .	223.7	215.5	196.9	185.6	193.4
Value of goods	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	86.7	73.3	60.6	54.9	70.0
Plant and machinery .. ..	18.3	19.7	18.1	17.2	20.4
Household and personal goods ..	33.0	34.0	31.7	32.2	31.7
Total .. .. .	138.1	127.0	110.4	104.3	122.1
Amount financed					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	55.4	45.6	40.4	37.6	48.0
Plant and machinery .. ..	12.1	13.2	12.1	11.6	14.1
Household and personal goods ..	27.0	27.2	25.3	25.7	26.2
Total .. .. .	94.5	85.9	77.8	74.9	88.4
Balances outstanding at end of year	157.5	147.8	137.1	131.0	140.7
<b>OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT</b>					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	33.6	61.1	67.9	77.5	81.9
Plant and machinery .. ..	0.6	5.2	8.5	9.2	5.5
Household and personal goods ..	23.4	24.6	24.4	27.0	30.0
Total .. .. .	57.6	90.9	100.8	113.7	117.3
Balances outstanding at end of year	76.6	105.0	128.8	152.4	167.3
<b>TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT</b>					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	89.0	106.7	108.3	115.1	129.9
Plant and machinery .. ..	13.8	18.4	20.6	20.8	19.6
Household and personal goods ..	50.4	51.8	49.7	52.7	56.2
Total .. .. .	153.2	176.9	178.6	188.6	205.6
Cash collections .. .. .	186.4	200.0	207.9	218.1	226.1
Balances outstanding at end of year	234.1	252.8	266.0	283.3	308.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

The figures cover details of all types of goods sold under hire purchase or other instalment credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. The statistics are revised from time to time as further information relating to coverage, reporting, and classification becomes available.

The item "value of goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and the "amount financed". They are, however, included with "cash collections" and "balances outstanding". "Cash collections" represent actual cash received, no account being taken of bad debts written off and rebates allowed.

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year, for the five years to 1970-71.

**BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,  
AUSTRALIA**

State	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	562.4	609.7	672.3	741.0	815.6
Victoria .. .. .	341.4	373.7	418.4	474.3	512.8
Queensland .. .. .	234.1	252.8	266.0	283.3	308.1
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	132.8	138.1	153.5	173.9	190.4
Western Australia .. .. .	126.7	152.6	170.9	187.4	204.4
Tasmania .. .. .	45.8	49.5	52.2	54.7	58.4
Australia .. .. .	1,443.2	1,576.4	1,733.2	1,914.7	2,089.7

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

**10 FINANCE COMPANIES**

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1970-71 are given in the next table.

**FINANCE COMPANIES<sup>1</sup>: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Amount financed during year</i> .. .. .	293.4	361.5	362.2	406.3	455.5
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	105.5	125.1	129.9	141.3	155.3
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	123.0	155.7	149.7	162.4	170.4
Personal loans .. .. .	11.1	15.5	14.0	12.0	12.1
Other consumer and commercial loans <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	53.7	65.2	68.6	90.6	117.8
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year<sup>5</sup></i> .. .. .	300.6	346.8	380.8	430.0	507.6
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	173.6	188.6	203.6	224.2	246.9
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	17.2	21.4	22.0	26.5	29.7
Other consumer and commercial loans <sup>4</sup> * .. .. .	109.8	136.7	155.3	179.3	231.0
<i>Collections and liquidations during year<sup>6</sup></i> .. .. .	324.4	380.0	396.9	437.5	483.8
Instalment credit for retail sales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	132.5	148.3	156.5	169.2	186.5
Wholesale finance <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	122.2	152.5	150.4	160.5	171.6
Other consumer and commercial loans <sup>4</sup> * .. .. .	69.6	79.2	90.1	107.8	125.7

<sup>1</sup> Excluding banks, insurance companies, etc., and companies providing credit to related companies. <sup>2</sup> Also included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 494. <sup>3</sup> Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. <sup>4</sup> Including factoring and mortgage loans. <sup>5</sup> Including hiring charges and insurance. <sup>6</sup> Including personal loans.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets.

Finance company activities have shown substantial growth in recent years. In the five years to 1970-71, balances outstanding in Queensland rose by \$207.0m, or 68.9 per cent. During the same period, the amount financed, excluding hiring charges, interest, and insurance, increased by \$162.1m, or 55.2 per cent.

### 11 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 9, section 2) in Queensland is held under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title in the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

To be valid, all transactions (transfers of title, mortgages, and releases of mortgage) involving real property registered under the Act, must be recorded by the Registrar.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

During the five years to 1970-71 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$6,351 to \$8,514 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$5,375 to \$7,628.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1970-71 are given in the next table.

#### REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in transfers	Mortgages registered		Mortgages released	
	No.		\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.
1966-67 ..	54,134	343,825	38,493	206,897	26,296	115,991
1967-68 ..	56,793	390,989	41,608	250,598	28,333	149,378
1968-69 ..	60,709	452,530	44,796	297,811	31,343	162,675
1969-70 ..	65,799	546,236	46,987	318,769	32,967	177,913
1970-71 ..	67,841	577,615	46,469	354,479	33,814	195,279

### 12 STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks etc., which may take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery, or

other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court during the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

## BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
<b>Bills of sale etc.<sup>1</sup></b>						
1966-67 .. ..	10,596	25,117	1,861	1,491	6,772	994
1967-68 .. ..	12,827	33,273	2,062	1,359	6,983	974
1968-69 .. ..	14,436	40,468	2,093	1,068	7,949	941
1969-70 .. ..	18,071	47,307	1,952	1,007	6,537	826
1970-71 .. ..	22,927	62,333	1,901	882	7,411	916
<b>Liens on sugar<sup>2</sup></b>						
1966-67 .. ..	1,038	9,129	1,478	..	..	..
1967-68 .. ..	776	10,992	1,416	..	..	..
1968-69 .. ..	732	11,626	1,128	..	..	..
1969-70 .. ..	736	11,737	1,317	..	..	..
1970-71 .. ..	705	14,082	1,007	..	..	..
<b>State securities<sup>3</sup></b>						
1966-67 .. ..	2,603	8,741	..	1,115	2,386	..
1967-68 .. ..	1,788	11,084	..	1,125	2,817	..
1968-69 .. ..	1,615	11,703	..	1,231	3,386	..
1969-70 .. ..	2,085	9,602	..	1,328	3,209	..
1970-71 .. ..	1,807	6,995	..	1,185	3,443	..

<sup>1</sup> Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

<sup>2</sup> Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.

<sup>3</sup> Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc.

## 13 STOCK MARKET

*Stock Exchange Activity*—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the 10 years ended 1970-71 in the next table. Total turnover for 1970-71 was 20 per cent lower than the previous year's record level. The decrease was due largely to a fall in the turnover of mining and oil shares, which was 27 per cent lower than in 1969-70.

## TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial ordinary shares	Preference shares	Mining and oil shares	Debentures	Commonwealth loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1961-62 .. ..	27,194	164	9,879	694	6,719	44,649
1962-63 .. ..	25,907	142	8,656	425	6,446	41,576
1963-64 .. ..	51,272	228	11,464	676	6,794	70,433
1964-65 .. ..	41,066	407	15,713	704	6,624	64,513
1965-66 .. ..	27,768	283	7,084	1,014	4,208	40,358
1966-67 .. ..	31,314	299	14,829	936	6,193	53,571
1967-68 .. ..	78,339	1,020	66,944	2,028	5,536	153,866
1968-69 .. ..	70,378	251	101,198	2,144	8,132	182,103
1969-70 .. ..	50,939	373	142,944	522	5,256	200,033
1970-71 .. ..	46,431	200	104,210	712	7,438	158,992

## • Chapter 20

# MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections arranged as follows: Building, Internal Trade, Value of Production, National Income, and Balance of Payments.

### 1 BUILDING

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations in 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until building controls were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August 1952 with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations, except for a few Shires accounting for a very low proportion of all building operations, and governmental authorities which let contracts and/or authorise day-labour projects. It relates only to approvals for buildings as distinct from the construction of roads, railways, bridges, earthworks, water storages, etc. Values shown represent the estimated cost when completed, excluding cost of land, of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Since 1968 alterations and/or additions of \$10,000 and over have been included with new buildings.

The table of building approvals on the next page shows particulars of all building work, including all governmental operations, approved each year during the 10 years to 1970. Small jobs of very low value, mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage and collection etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

It may be noted, however, that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

During the period from 1951 to 1970 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1951, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 71.4 per cent of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions etc.) was for new houses and 12.9 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1970 these proportions had changed to 42.4 and 53.1 per cent respectively.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New dwellings			New buildings other than dwellings	Alterations and additions	Total approvals	New dwelling units <sup>1</sup>
	Houses		Flats, hotels, etc.				
	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
<b>BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION<sup>2</sup></b>							
1961	4,649	30,573	5,304	23,992	9,042	68,912	5,308
1962	5,070	34,631	4,316	19,672	9,748	68,365	5,516
1963	5,173	37,200	6,430	38,658	9,282	91,570	5,824
1964	5,181	41,029	9,828	40,004	8,512	99,372	6,342
1965	5,035	41,699	10,916	51,175	9,668	113,458	6,847
1966	6,120	50,544	11,715	38,163	10,059	110,482	7,723
1967	6,887	59,488	8,608	63,391	7,551	139,039	8,163
1968	7,418	68,549	12,695	67,163	7,048	155,455	8,635
1969	8,121	76,381	19,291	64,363	7,341	167,375	9,429
1970	8,223	80,613	19,214	94,884	7,637	202,349	9,842
<b>OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS<sup>3</sup></b>							
1961	2,708	16,624	5,786	9,936	4,014	36,360	2,999
1962	2,474	15,456	1,976	15,326	4,716	37,474	2,722
1963	2,709	17,666	4,198	18,024	4,340	44,228	3,089
1964	2,969	21,134	7,642	22,866	4,428	56,070	3,770
1965	3,421	25,902	11,667	27,271	7,551	69,546	4,903
1966	3,455	27,934	15,740	32,802	4,341	80,817	5,379
1967	3,426	30,070	14,624	25,800	3,862	74,356	5,040
1968	3,724	33,767	10,284	26,378	3,574	74,004	4,772
1969	3,654	35,444	8,939	28,996	3,551	76,930	4,481
1970	3,483	36,467	16,209	36,095	3,998	92,767	4,794
<b>ALL SHIRES</b>							
1961	2,192	11,564	958	7,490	3,494	23,506	2,319
1962	2,221	12,590	2,170	10,738	3,946	29,444	2,408
1963	2,667	16,392	2,662	16,058	3,418	38,530	2,900
1964	3,107	20,380	2,536	16,308	3,950	43,174	3,410
1965	3,449	23,725	4,315	17,621	4,178	49,839	3,845
1966	2,682	19,972	4,818	14,314	4,120	43,224	3,123
1967	2,845	22,992	5,493	13,023	3,561	45,068	3,404
1968	3,020	25,629	5,070	15,757	3,866	50,323	3,593
1969	3,390	31,555	4,356	21,869	4,097	61,877	3,736
1970	3,678	36,154	7,974	17,595	4,667	66,390	4,275
<b>TOTAL QUEENSLAND</b>							
1961	9,549	58,763	12,047	41,417	16,550	128,778	10,626
1962	9,765	62,677	8,462	45,736	18,410	135,285	10,646
1963	10,549	71,257	13,290	72,741	17,040	174,328	11,813
1964	11,257	82,541	20,005	79,178	16,890	198,616	13,522
1965	11,905	91,326	26,898	96,067	18,552	232,843	15,595
1966	12,257	98,450	32,273	85,280	18,520	234,523	16,225
1967	13,158	112,550	28,725	102,213	14,974	258,462	16,607
1968	14,162	127,945	28,050	109,298	14,488	279,781	17,000
1969	15,165	143,380	32,585	115,228	14,989	306,182	17,646
1970	15,384	153,233	43,397	148,574	16,302	361,506	18,911

<sup>1</sup> New houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings.

<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of this table, the Brisbane Division, which was originally only the City of Brisbane, has been expanded by the following additions: From January 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire; from July 1965, City of Ipswich; from January 1966, parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

<sup>3</sup> Seventeen provincial Cities and Towns until June 1965; 16 until June 1968; and 17 thereafter.

In the immediate post-war period, the proportion of approvals for asbestos-cement walled houses was high, amounting to about one-third of the total houses approved in 1946.

A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick etc. at the expense of both timber and asbestos-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1965 and 1970, respectively, were as follows: brick etc., 29.8 and 51.6 per cent; timber, 48.3 and 33.5 per cent; and asbestos-cement, 21.9 and 14.9 per cent.

Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1970 the number approved was 15,384, the highest ever recorded and 1.4 per cent above the total for 1969.

Details of the number of dwelling units and the value of approvals, including governmental and semi-governmental, for certain types of work in each city and town during 1970 are shown below.

#### BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Local Authority Area	New buildings					Alterations etc. <sup>2</sup>	Total	New dwelling units <sup>3</sup>
	Houses		Flats		Other <sup>1</sup>			
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division<sup>4</sup></i> ..	8,223	80,613	1,609	11,321	102,777	7,637	202,349	9,842
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	3,257	34,186	1,253	8,858	40,466	3,704	87,209	4,527
Bundaberg ..	132	1,328	6	38	1,370	258	2,993	143
Cairns ..	198	2,149	135	735	1,929	259	5,072	333
Charters Towers	24	264	2	10	175	61	511	26
Gold Coast ..	1,016	10,804	708	5,660	6,586	946	23,996	1,729
Gympie ..	46	466	10	41	881	69	1,456	57
Mackay ..	85	814	41	233	1,890	130	3,066	126
Maryborough ..	55	556	..	..	361	121	1,037	55
Mount Isa ..	463	5,458	160	1,031	9,245	467	16,200	627
Rockhampton ..	288	2,739	34	199	3,093	299	6,331	322
Toowoomba ..	433	4,454	53	273	1,747	561	7,034	488
Townsville ..	496	4,935	96	586	13,010	455	18,985	592
Warwick ..	21	219	8	52	179	78	528	29
<i>Towns</i> ..	226	2,280	41	188	2,795	294	5,558	267
Dalby ..	36	331	..	..	447	90	868	36
Gladstone ..	152	1,546	23	126	1,625	135	3,432	175
Goondiwindi ..	18	175	10	27	199	41	442	28
Roma ..	19	203	8	35	401	28	668	27
Thursday Island	1	25	..	..	123	..	148	1
<i>Shires</i> ..	3,678	36,153	561	3,857	21,712	4,667	66,390	4,275
Queensland ..	15,384	153,233	3,464	24,222	167,748	16,302	361,506	18,911

<sup>1</sup> New hotels etc. and other new buildings. <sup>2</sup> Alterations and additions to existing buildings of less than \$10,000. <sup>3</sup> Alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over are included with new buildings. <sup>4</sup> New houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. <sup>5</sup> Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 502), and this has provided details of actual work commenced,

completed, and under construction. In 1970 commencements of new dwelling units were 17,080, while 18,911 new dwelling units were approved.

The definitions of terms used in this section are:

*Private or government ownership*—A building is classified as private or government according to ownership at date of commencement. Government includes buildings erected for Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. Houses erected for particular persons under government-sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance are classified as private.

*Owner-built*—An owner-built house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

*Commenced*—A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun.

*Completed*—A building is regarded as having been completed when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed, and occupied.

*Under construction*—A building is regarded as being under construction at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

*Values*—All values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

*Type of building*—Classification is according to the function a building is intended to serve.

A summary of building operations for the five years to 1970 is shown below.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New dwelling units				Value of new building work completed (excluding land)			
	Approved	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at end of period	Houses	Flats	Other new buildings	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1966 ..	16,225	15,773	16,109	4,112	97,977	23,515	108,045	229,537
1967 ..	16,607	16,225	15,947	4,390	108,658	20,618	103,743	233,019
1968 ..	17,000	16,963	17,014	4,339	126,857	19,426	117,408	263,692
1969 ..	17,646	16,994	17,298	4,035	141,329	18,385	125,346	285,060
1970 ..	18,911	17,080	16,933	4,179	142,882	19,626	179,167	341,675

The next table shows the numbers of houses, flats, and other dwelling units commenced and completed, together with a dissection of government and private ownership and type of builder for the five years to 1970. The figures are compiled from returns from private building contractors, governmental constructing authorities, and owner-builders. All individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, flats, or dwellings attached to other new buildings. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing buildings and additions to flats are not included.



NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS<sup>1</sup>, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type of dwelling unit			Constructed for				Total
				Government ownership <sup>2</sup>		Private ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other	Private contractors	Govt authorities <sup>3</sup>	Private contractors	Owner-builders	

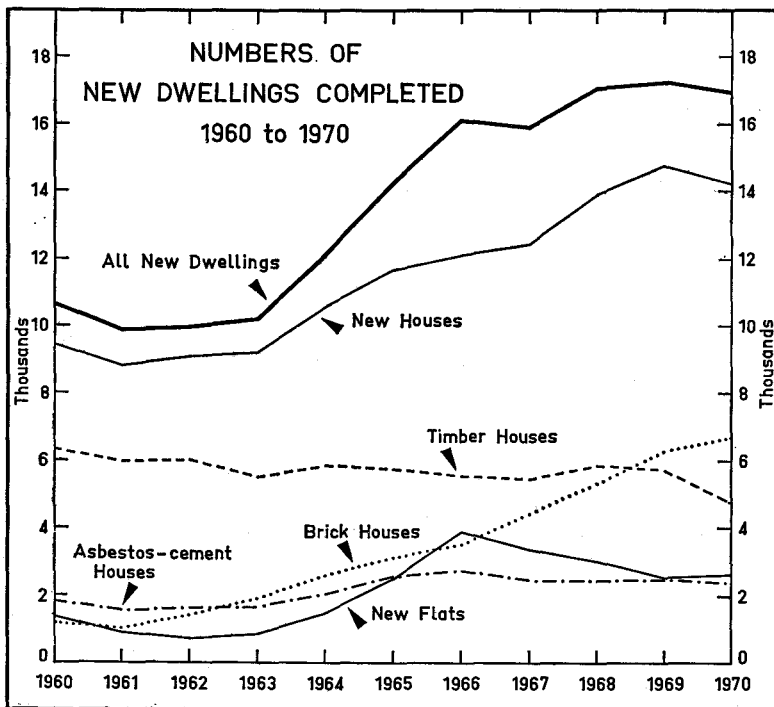
## COMMENCED

1966	.. ..	12,109	3,579	85	1,425	111	12,728	1,509	15,773
1967	.. ..	12,861	3,314	50	1,624	110	13,090	1,401	16,225
1968	.. ..	13,931	2,974	58	1,618	83	13,888	1,374	16,963
1969	.. ..	14,687	2,256	51	1,963	80	13,774	1,177	16,994
1970	.. ..	14,234	2,808	38	1,668	79	14,397	936	17,080

## COMPLETED

1966	.. ..	12,139	3,896	74	1,610	119	12,860	1,520	16,109
1967	.. ..	12,489	3,404	54	1,411	108	13,016	1,412	15,947
1968	.. ..	13,905	3,048	61	1,555	102	13,797	1,560	17,014
1969	.. ..	14,741	2,510	47	1,978	76	13,945	1,299	17,298
1970	.. ..	14,225	2,664	44	1,732	72	14,118	1,011	16,933

<sup>1</sup> New houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. <sup>2</sup> Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. <sup>3</sup> Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.



In the next table, details are given of the numbers and proportions of the main types of houses completed in Queensland in the 10 years to 1970.

## NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY TYPE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type of house								
	Brick <sup>1</sup>		Concrete		Timber		Asbestos-cement		Total <sup>2</sup>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1961 ..	697	7.9	499	5.6	5,999	67.7	1,567	17.7	8,862
1962 ..	901	9.8	570	6.2	6,004	65.4	1,621	17.7	9,179
1963 ..	1,437	15.5	546	5.9	5,533	59.6	1,688	18.2	9,288
1964 ..	2,070	19.5	550	5.2	5,855	55.2	2,034	19.2	10,612
1965 ..	2,661	22.8	474	4.1	5,778	49.4	2,594	22.2	11,692
1966 ..	2,960	24.4	624	5.1	5,572	45.9	2,785	22.9	12,139
1967 ..	3,835	30.7	607	4.9	5,447	43.6	2,423	19.4	12,489
1968 ..	4,752	34.2	624	4.5	5,873	42.2	2,429	17.5	13,905
1969 ..	5,644	38.3	630	4.3	5,786	39.3	2,462	16.7	14,741
1970 ..	6,022	42.3	668	4.7	4,795	33.7	2,399	16.9	14,225

<sup>1</sup> Including brick-veneer.

<sup>2</sup> Including houses with other types of outer walls.

*Cost of Building*—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the 10 years to 1969-70.

## WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All dwellings <sup>1</sup> completed during year								
	Completed at cost of							Total completed	Average cost
	Under \$5,601	\$5,601- \$6,400	\$6,401- \$7,200	\$7,201- \$8,000	\$8,001- \$8,800	\$8,801- \$9,600	\$9,601 and over		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	
1960-61	173	269	90	41	8	9	3	593	6,086
1961-62	81	390	143	38	15	5	10	682	6,248
1962-63	72	361	140	35	12	9	3	632	6,290
1963-64	18	107	179	83	25	9	1	422	6,846
1964-65	3	27	190	141	41	12	8	422	7,276
1965-66	1	13	139	121	43	14	8	339	7,467
1966-67	1	6	93	110	49	19	16	294	7,748
1967-68	2	..	24	102	83	43	33	287	8,360
1968-69	..	1	14	82	112	41	45	295	8,602
1969-70	..	..	4	47	51	33	32	167	8,506

<sup>1</sup> The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

In the next table, details are given of the number and average cost per square (100 square feet) of the main types of house construction in various floor-area ranges. The figures relate only to houses completed by private contractors for private ownership; houses constructed by owner-builders and those for government ownership are excluded. The details are obtained from builders' returns of houses completed and provide the most accurate figures available of actual costs of building houses. Figures shown in certain floor-area size groups may not, however, be representative

of actual average costs per square due to the small numbers of houses in those groups.

HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP:  
TYPE OF HOUSE AND AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE, QUEENSLAND, 1970

Floor area (square feet)	Type of house						Total
	Full brick	Brick- veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos- cement	Other	
NUMBER							
Under 700 .. .. .	2	2	11	57	58	11	141
700-799 .. .. .	3	8	10	76	82	7	186
800-899 .. .. .	8	46	12	327	96	104	593
900-999 .. .. .	11	173	10	669	214	11	1,088
1,000-1,099 .. .. .	35	508	24	1,073	368	12	2,020
1,100-1,199 .. .. .	27	667	17	615	283	66	1,675
1,200-1,299 .. .. .	45	738	34	456	203	13	1,489
1,300-1,399 .. .. .	31	570	21	189	111	11	933
1,400-1,499 .. .. .	28	477	30	116	68	5	724
1,500-1,599 .. .. .	28	370	12	60	59	4	533
1,600-1,699 .. .. .	39	291	17	43	38	2	430
1,700-1,799 .. .. .	16	189	15	20	16	1	257
1,800-1,899 .. .. .	19	179	11	26	23	2	260
1,900-1,999 .. .. .	7	111	7	16	10	1	152
2,000-2,099 .. .. .	14	163	12	16	10	1	216
2,100-2,199 .. .. .	7	66	5	8	6	1	93
2,200 and over .. .. .	60	467	36	36	21	3	623
Total .. .. .	380	5,025	284	3,803	1,666	255	11,413
AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE (EXCLUDING LAND)							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Under 700 .. .. .	874	888	623	815	732	1,023	784
700-799 .. .. .	946	872	801	811	771	1,002	805
800-899 .. .. .	776	969	798	818	781	1,146	882
900-999 .. .. .	955	950	827	821	823	867	844
1,000-1,099 .. .. .	1,078	943	776	822	827	723	857
1,100-1,199 .. .. .	921	898	826	783	788	889	837
1,200-1,299 .. .. .	870	907	830	770	801	926	848
1,300-1,399 .. .. .	855	864	737	728	765	796	820
1,400-1,499 .. .. .	892	823	758	706	732	813	796
1,500-1,599 .. .. .	785	801	816	702	884	1,028	800
1,600-1,699 .. .. .	952	797	739	669	722	950	790
1,700-1,799 .. .. .	747	788	816	674	624	872	768
1,800-1,899 .. .. .	785	807	713	716	626	902	777
1,900-1,999 .. .. .	706	759	585	627	725	1,045	735
2,000-2,099 .. .. .	770	721	667	707	691	959	720
2,100-2,199 .. .. .	669	724	747	636	590	1,677	715
2,200 and over .. .. .	901	714	754	762	624	1,245	740
Total .. .. .	875	824	759	785	783	995	794

The most frequent size ranges for the main types of houses were: brick-veneer, 1,200 to 1,299 square feet; and timber and asbestos-cement, both 1,000 to 1,099 square feet.

Finance for private house construction in Queensland is available to prospective home owners from a variety of sources including the Queensland Housing Commission, savings and trading banks, permanent and terminating building societies, finance companies, life insurance companies, and the War Service Homes Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Housing.

## 2 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of the value of sales made by the wholesale trade.

*Retail Trade*—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of retail sales of goods by these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for 1947-48 by a census of all retail establishments. Further censuses were taken at intervals over the ensuing years. For a more detailed description of these censuses, reference should be made to the 1970 edition of the *Year Book*.

The most recent census was taken for 1968-69 when the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services and the first full Census of Wholesale Trade were conducted on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics and to form a new basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*, and details of the results have been published in a series of bulletins.

The definition of retail trade adopted for the 1968-69 Retail Census is basically the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption, but has been freed of some minor restrictions which previously inhibited the collection of all retail sales. Because of the changes in the definitions of census units, the scope of the census, and items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 census and those obtained from previous retail censuses and from retail surveys.

In the economic censuses the fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity is the value added. In earlier retail censuses the data collected was insufficient to enable this measure to be derived. In the integrated 1968-69 censuses (including the retail census) value added is calculated as turnover (which is the sum of sales of goods, goods withdrawn from stock for own use and all other operating revenue) less purchases (including transfers in) and selected expenses, plus increase in stocks (or less decrease in stocks). Transfers in is the value of goods transferred from another non-retail establishment of the same business (enterprise) either for further processing or for sale. Selected expenses include the purchase of materials for manufacturing by the establishment, the purchase of materials for wrapping and packaging, charges for commission and sub-contract work performed on the establishment's materials, and outward freight and cartage, but do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise.

Figures in the next tables were obtained from the 1968-69 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments, and are preliminary only and subject to revision.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry group	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- ployed <sup>1</sup>	Wages and sal- aries	Sales and other revenue	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, trans- fers in, etc.	Value added
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores .. ..	148	12,464	24.5	170.1	25.3	27.8	128.4	44.2
Food stores .. ..	7,666	28,862	31.6	444.5	24.6	26.7	363.2	83.4
Bread and milk vendors ..	1,296	2,591	0.5	30.5	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	24.4	6.1
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores ..	2,380	10,416	15.5	147.7	31.9	34.2	108.8	41.2
Household appliance and hardware stores ..	1,208	5,971	12.3	92.9	15.3	15.8	65.9	27.5
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers ..	4,188	25,108	50.6	609.9	51.0	55.4	484.0	130.3
Other retailers .. ..	2,589	10,570	13.6	127.4	19.6	21.9	89.3	40.4
<b>Total retail establishments</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>95,982</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>1,623.0</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>1,264.0</b>	<b>373.1</b>
Motion picture theatres ..	253	1,607	2.1	8.9	0.1	0.1	3.6	5.3
Restaurants and licensed hotels .. ..	1,773	16,477	26.3	176.8	4.6	5.3	111.5	66.0
Licensed clubs .. ..	528	2,365	4.0	19.8	0.7	0.8	11.2	8.7
Laundries and dry cleaners	275	1,878	2.9	7.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.8
Hairdressing and beauty salons .. ..	1,432	3,547	3.1	11.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	8.5
<b>Total selected service establishments ..</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>25,874</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>23,736</b>	<b>121,856</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>1,847.0</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>1,394.8</b>	<b>467.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. <sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1968-69.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- ployed <sup>1</sup>	Wages and salaries	Sales and other revenue	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, trans- fers in, etc.	Value added
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N. S. Wales <sup>2</sup> ..	60,711	356,599	622.4	5,332.4	457.7	493.0	3,878.9	1,488.8
Victoria .. ..	45,722	263,706	409.9	3,875.9	325.3	360.3	2,881.7	1,029.2
Queensland .. ..	23,736	121,856	187.0	1,847.0	173.7	188.5	1,394.8	467.0
South Aust. ..	15,196	86,104	129.3	1,168.0	111.2	121.0	874.9	302.9
Westn Aust. ..	12,050	69,758	108.2	1,117.9	93.4	100.7	853.2	272.0
Tasmania .. ..	5,017	27,227	41.2	390.2	39.2	42.6	293.3	100.3
N.T. <sup>3</sup> .. ..	581	3,549	7.5	70.5	6.3	7.8	53.2	18.8
A.C.T. <sup>3 4</sup> ..	1,053	8,327	17.1	150.1	13.3	14.1	112.4	38.5
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>164,078</b>	<b>937,319</b>	<b>1,522.9</b>	<b>13,953.6</b>	<b>1,220.1</b>	<b>1,328.1</b>	<b>10,343.0</b>	<b>3,718.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. <sup>2</sup> Including figures for laundries and dry cleaners for the A.C.T. <sup>3</sup> Excluding figures for motion picture theatres which are included in the Australian total. <sup>4</sup> Excluding figures for laundries and dry cleaners which are included in N.S.W.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms, annual turnover exceeding \$500,000, are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

*Retail Sales in Queensland*—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales for the years 1961-62, 1969-70, and 1970-71. The figures relate to establishments with total annual retail sales of \$1,000 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant, being less than 0.1 per cent of the total.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population <sup>3</sup>		
	1961-62 <sup>1</sup>	1969-70 <sup>2</sup>	1970-71 <sup>2</sup>	1961-62 <sup>1</sup>	1969-70 <sup>2</sup>	1970-71 <sup>2</sup>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries .. .. .	124.8	192.6	206.8	81.8	108.4	114.3
Butchers' meat .. .. .	57.4	93.5	96.9	37.6	52.6	53.6
Other food <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	96.4	144.7	156.1	63.2	81.4	86.3
Total food and groceries ..	278.6	430.8	459.8	182.6	242.4	254.2
Beer, wine, and spirits .. ..	74.6	129.1	141.1	48.8	72.6	78.0
Clothing and drapery .. .. .	113.2	175.5	182.7	74.2	98.7	101.0
Footwear .. .. .	18.3	28.7	31.3	12.0	16.2	17.3
Hardware, china, and glassware <sup>5</sup>	21.8	30.9	30.9	14.2	17.4	17.1
Electrical goods and radios <sup>5</sup> ..	48.2	70.9	73.1	31.6	39.9	40.4
Furniture and floor coverings ..	26.3	51.1	49.7	17.2	28.8	27.5
Chemists' goods .. .. .	37.0	73.1	79.7	24.2	41.1	44.1
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .. .	21.5	37.7	42.9	14.0	21.2	23.7
Other goods <sup>7</sup> .. .. .	62.1	114.2	122.6	40.6	64.3	67.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) .. .. .	701.6	1,142.0	1,213.8	459.4	642.5	671.0
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. <sup>8</sup>	218.0	463.8	486.9	142.8	260.9	269.2
Total .. .. .	919.6	1,605.8	1,700.7	602.2	903.5	940.1

<sup>1</sup> Census figures. <sup>2</sup> Survey figures. <sup>3</sup> Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. <sup>4</sup> Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding some delivered milk and bread. <sup>5</sup> Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). <sup>6</sup> Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. <sup>7</sup> Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting requisites, etc. <sup>8</sup> Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

Total retail sales increased by 5.9 per cent from 1969-70 to 1970-71. The highest rates of increase were for newspapers, books, and stationery (13.8 per cent); beer, wine, and spirits (9.3 per cent); footwear (9.1 per cent); and chemists' goods (9.0 per cent).

*Seasonality of Sales*—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures which are generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in the next table.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Groceries .. .. .	1969-70	46.2	51.0	47.9	47.5	192.6
	1970-71	49.0	54.0	50.5	53.3	206.8
Butchers' meat .. .. .	1969-70	22.9	23.6	23.2	23.8	93.5
	1970-71	23.9	24.5	23.5	25.0	96.9
Other food <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1969-70	34.2	37.4	36.8	36.3	144.7
	1970-71	36.8	39.6	39.2	40.5	156.1
Beer, wine, and spirits .. .. .	1969-70	30.3	35.4	32.2	31.2	129.1
	1970-71	33.0	38.0	34.5	35.6	141.1
Clothing and drapery .. .. .	1969-70	42.0	49.9	37.8	45.8	175.5
	1970-71	43.8	50.8	39.3	48.8	182.7
Footwear .. .. .	1969-70	6.8	7.8	6.4	7.7	28.7
	1970-71	7.2	7.9	7.1	9.1	31.3
Hardware, china, and glassware <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1969-70	7.1	9.3	7.0	7.5	30.9
	1970-71	7.0	9.7	6.9	7.3	30.9
Electrical goods and radios <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	1969-70	16.6	21.1	16.3	16.9	70.9
	1970-71	17.4	21.3	17.1	17.3	73.1
Furniture and floor coverings .. .. .	1969-70	12.8	14.5	11.3	12.5	51.1
	1970-71	13.0	13.9	11.2	11.6	49.7
Chemists' goods .. .. .	1969-70	17.5	19.5	17.0	19.1	73.1
	1970-71	19.8	21.1	18.8	20.0	79.7
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .. .	1969-70	8.3	9.8	10.6	9.0	37.7
	1970-71	9.4	11.6	11.9	10.0	42.9
Other goods <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	1969-70	26.6	34.4	26.1	27.1	114.2
	1970-71	28.6	36.5	27.9	29.6	122.6
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) .. .. .	1969-70	271.3	313.7	272.6	284.4	1,142.0
	1970-71	288.9	328.9	287.9	308.1	1,213.8
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. <sup>5</sup> .. .. .	1969-70	117.0	120.5	111.8	114.5	463.8
	1970-71	118.6	127.1	116.5	124.7	486.9
Total .. .. .	1969-70	388.3	434.2	384.4	398.9	1,605.8
	1970-71	407.5	456.0	404.4	432.8	1,700.7

<sup>1</sup> to <sup>5</sup> See notes <sup>4</sup> to <sup>8</sup> to table on page 507.

*Wholesale Trade*—The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional, (including government) professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the census is identified in terms of a particular location, and all sales, employment, etc. are recorded for the location, regardless of the sales territory covered. Thus all sales of wholesale establishments located in Queensland are credited to Queensland even though the sales territories may extend over other States.

In the next tables, wholesale establishments have been classified by type of operation according to the nature of the functions performed.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69**

Broad type of operation	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- ployed <sup>1</sup>	Wages and salaries	Sales on own account, trans- fers out, etc.	Pur- chases, trans- fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Primary produce dealers or agents ..	588	6,592	18	444	403	39
Wholesale merchants						
Import and/or export .. .. .	238	2,424	7	137	118	24
Other .. .. .	2,624	29,531	74	1,031	859	183
Manufacturers' sales branches holding stocks .. .. .	367	4,550	14	203	155	50
Commission agents or brokers ..	462	1,835	4	28	17	10
Petroleum distributors .. .. .	507	3,191	10	220	179	40
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment .. .. .	226	969	2	10	5	6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>49,092</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>352</b>

<sup>1</sup> At the end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

The next table shows a summary of operations of wholesale establishments by States for 1968-69.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

State or Territory	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- ployed <sup>1</sup>	Wages and salaries	Sales on own account, trans- fers out, etc.	Pur- chases, trans- fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales .. .. .	12,098	126,737	386	5,466	4,517	1,019
Victoria .. .. .	9,566	98,280	296	4,633	3,862	814
Queensland .. .. .	5,012	49,092	129	2,072	1,737	352
South Australia .. .. .	3,163	32,132	86	1,196	979	226
Western Australia .. .. .	3,142	30,918	82	1,226	1,015	230
Tasmania .. .. .	920	8,435	23	288	236	54
Northern Territory .. .. .	107	745	2	29	23	7
Australian Capital Territory ..	236	1,591	5	54	43	12
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>34,244</b>	<b>347,930</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>14,964</b>	<b>12,411</b>	<b>2,714</b>

<sup>1</sup> At end of June 1969; including working proprietors.



## 3 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

*Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production (excluding Mining)*—  
The next table gives gross values of primary production, excluding mining, i.e. of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production. Estimates of these costs, and of the resulting net values of production when they are deducted from the gross values, are shown in the table on the next page for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),  
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural</b>					
Grain crops .. .. .	87,998	70,213	84,271 <sub>r</sub>	53,892	54,966
Hay .. .. .	9,738	9,130	9,547	14,319	12,882
Other fodder <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	12,650	14,290	16,697	19,624	14,868
Sugar crops .. .. .	130,202 <sup>2</sup>	131,600 <sup>2</sup>	151,656	144,627	167,166
Fruit .. .. .	23,179	21,330	26,135	27,013	32,655
Tobacco .. .. .	15,627	17,660	21,806	20,160	23,274
All other .. .. .	39,559	44,699	46,799 <sub>r</sub>	46,056	58,457
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>318,954</b>	<b>308,922</b>	<b>356,912<sub>r</sub></b>	<b>325,692</b>	<b>364,269</b>
<b>Pastoral</b>					
Wool (less fellmongered etc.) ..	86,016	88,059	101,690	64,366	40,352
Sheep killed in factories .. ..	10,111	10,418	10,589	11,901	9,494
Sheep killed elsewhere <sup>3</sup> .. ..	4,388	3,743	3,370	3,285	2,674
Net exports of live sheep .. ..	1,862	-3,272	8,051	5,407	-2,692
<i>Total sheep-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>102,378</i>	<i>98,947</i>	<i>123,700</i>	<i>84,959</i>	<i>49,828</i>
Cattle killed in factories .. ..	135,140	141,522	165,965	160,907	156,137
Cattle killed elsewhere <sup>3</sup> .. ..	21,312	20,343	19,481	19,903	18,941
Net exports of live cattle .. ..	17,309	12,271	30,528	35,362	4,309
<i>Total cattle-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>173,761</i>	<i>174,136</i>	<i>215,974</i>	<i>216,172</i>	<i>179,387</i>
Horses .. .. .	264	355	348	446	446
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>276,402</b>	<b>273,438</b>	<b>340,021</b>	<b>301,577</b>	<b>229,660</b>
<b>Dairying and pig-raising</b>					
Cream for butter factories <sup>4</sup> ..	25,450	22,559	15,122	17,032	15,430
Milk for factories <sup>5</sup> .. .. .	8,392	7,766	6,357	6,733	6,083
Milk other than for factories ..	20,287	21,450	22,306	25,195	26,548
Farmers' butter and cheese .. ..	84	68	84	49	43
<i>Total dairying</i> .. .. .	<i>54,213</i>	<i>51,843</i>	<i>43,868</i>	<i>49,009</i>	<i>48,105</i>
Pigs killed in factories .. .. .	17,511	20,350	17,405	18,641	19,396
Pigs killed elsewhere <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	1,786	1,943	1,599	2,038	2,364
Net exports of live pigs .. .. .	1,057	1,861	1,395	1,271	188
<i>Total pig-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>20,355</i>	<i>24,153</i>	<i>20,399</i>	<i>21,949</i>	<i>21,948</i>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>74,568</b>	<b>75,996</b>	<b>64,267</b>	<b>70,959</b>	<b>70,053</b>
<b>Poultry</b>					
Poultry slaughtered etc. .. ..	8,709	9,066	10,460	11,315	12,463
Eggs produced .. .. .	10,382	11,389	13,169	13,727	14,754
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,091</b>	<b>20,455</b>	<b>23,629</b>	<b>25,042</b>	<b>27,217</b>
<b>Beekeeping</b>					
Honey and wax .. .. .	369	409	193	333	429
<b>Total rural production .. ..</b>	<b>689,383</b>	<b>679,221</b>	<b>785,022<sub>r</sub></b>	<b>723,603</b>	<b>691,628</b>

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),  
QUEENSLAND—continued

Industry	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Forestry</b>					
Logs for milling and export ..	14,230	14,784	15,522	14,994	14,741
Firewood, railway timber, etc. ..	2,969	2,899	2,890	3,168	4,849
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,199</b>	<b>17,683</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>18,162</b>	<b>19,590</b>
<b>Fisheries</b>					
Edible fish .. .. .	4,610	5,956	6,244	6,339	9,696
Other fisheries .. .. .	2,349	1,352	1,845	1,695	1,289
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>7,308</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>10,985</b>
<b>Hunting</b>					
Furred skins etc. .. .. .	1,647	1,132	1,542	2,229	1,854
<b>Total primary (excluding mining)</b>	<b>715,189</b>	<b>705,344</b>	<b>813,064<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>752,027</b>	<b>724,057</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including vegetables for stock fodder. <sup>2</sup> Including payments from loan moneys made available by the Commonwealth Government. <sup>3</sup> In slaughterhouses and on holdings. <sup>4</sup> Including bounty: 1966-67, \$3,726(000); 1967-68, \$3,547(000); 1968-69, \$2,286(000); 1969-70, \$2,392(000); and 1970-71, \$3,431(000). <sup>5</sup> Including bounty: 1966-67, \$376(000); 1967-68, \$428(000); 1968-69, \$414(000); 1969-70, \$431(000); and 1970-71, \$592(000). <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Net Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining)*—Details of the net values of primary production, excluding mining, in 1969-70 and 1970-71 are shown in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing, production, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,  
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Total
1969-70						
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross production valued at principal markets .. ..	325,692	301,577	96,334	723,603	28,424	752,027
Costs of marketing .. ..	38,681	24,449	9,338	72,469	5,505	77,974
Gross production valued at place of production .. ..	287,010	277,128	86,996	651,134	22,919	674,054
Costs of production						
Seeds and fodder .. ..	8,497	40,287	25,946	74,730	.. <sup>1</sup>	74,730 <sup>3</sup>
Other materials etc. .. ..	52,531	6,715	2,181	61,427	.. <sup>1</sup>	61,427
Net value of production .. ..	225,982	230,126	58,869	514,977	22,919 <sup>3</sup>	537,897 <sup>3</sup>
1970-71						
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross production valued at principal markets .. ..	364,269	229,660	97,699	691,628	31,699	723,327
Costs of marketing .. ..	41,791	22,257	9,287	73,335	6,057	79,393
Gross production valued at place of production .. ..	322,478	207,404	88,411	618,293	25,642	643,934
Costs of production						
Seeds and fodder .. ..	7,465	29,870	24,497	61,832	.. <sup>1</sup>	61,832 <sup>3</sup>
Other materials etc. .. ..	53,031	7,133	1,586	61,750	.. <sup>1</sup>	61,750
Net value of production .. ..	261,982	170,401	62,328	494,711	25,642 <sup>3</sup>	520,353 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not available, but probably small. <sup>2</sup> Incomplete. <sup>3</sup> Including "local" value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and hunting.

*Changes in Value of Production*—The next table shows for primary industries the estimated gross values of production and for manufacturing the net value of production at the factory door up to 1967-68. From 1968-69 the basis for mining and manufacturing is "value added", which is not comparable with the former basis, see pages 237 and 252.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing (net) <sup>1</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1911 ..	6,372	19,894	5,018	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	23,674	5,502	37,728	3,430	8,562	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	27,962	6,384	46,828	3,342	7,818	15,544
1914 ..	11,360	32,580	6,998	50,938	3,652	6,060	16,142
1915 ..	10,046	34,388	6,716	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1916 ..	12,040	31,852	7,708	51,600	3,062	8,118	15,620
1917 ..	14,616	36,000	10,064	60,680	2,978	8,090	17,964
1918 ..	12,024	37,180	9,708	58,912	3,642	7,572	17,272
1919 ..	12,594	33,734	9,830	56,158	4,918	5,032	20,910
1920 ..	20,772	32,908	15,376	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1921 ..	21,030	30,646	17,412	69,088	4,882	3,098	23,594
1922 ..	20,330	33,358	13,990	67,678	5,596	3,850	25,830
1923 ..	20,212	39,000	12,000	71,212	6,800	4,630	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	49,684	11,932	89,600	5,442	4,752	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	38,976	13,228	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	30,336	11,588	66,288	5,126	3,496	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	37,224	14,454	80,686	5,342	3,600	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	30,680	16,364	72,462	5,012	3,194	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	28,072	15,686	71,366	5,128	3,764	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	28,092	15,000	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	22,180	13,466	60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	23,742	11,760	58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	29,202	12,904	66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	25,784	15,194	64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	26,574	15,570	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	32,290	13,928	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	36,124	19,546	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	34,836	24,472	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	40,816	24,344	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	40,748	21,728	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	42,234	19,444	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	51,362	27,624	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	51,302	31,048	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	46,686	30,756	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	44,248	34,390	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	60,938	27,120	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	91,644	37,138	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	102,318	43,126	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	144,908 <sup>a</sup>	48,074	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	234,432	51,946	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424	165,714 <sup>a</sup>	48,334	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	198,208 <sup>a</sup>	77,114	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	198,628 <sup>a</sup>	73,276	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing (net) <sup>1</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954-55 ..	155,862	191,342 <sup>2</sup>	73,822	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496	197,900	76,196	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028	253,176	70,890	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530	194,204	64,414	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310	214,178	73,074	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354	233,996	81,354	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	256,027	87,877	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954	276,402	94,028	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922	273,438	96,860	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69 ..	356,912 <sup>r</sup>	340,021	88,089	785,022	28,041	.. <sup>3</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>
1969-70 ..	325,692	301,577	96,334	723,603	28,424	n	n
1970-71 ..	364,269	229,660	97,699	691,628	32,429	320,016	..

<sup>1</sup> Including heat, light, and power. <sup>2</sup> Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. <sup>3</sup> See page 237. <sup>4</sup> See page 252 (Manufacturing) and page 259 (Electricity and gas). n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## 4 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure in this section are from the *Australian National Accounts* and are subject to revision. Definitions of the principal items are given below.

*Gross National Product* is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of capital equipment. Thus gross national product, as here defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. *Gross National Product at Factor Cost* is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross national product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

*Net National Product* is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of capital equipment. It is equivalent to gross national product at factor cost less allowance for depreciation.

*National Income* is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) in Australia or overseas. It is equivalent to net national product plus income receivable from overseas less income payable overseas.

*National Turnover of Goods and Services* is the total flow, within a given period, of final goods and services (i.e. excluding any goods and

services used up during the period in the process of production), entering the Australian economy from production and imports. This value is equivalent to gross national product plus imports of goods and services, or to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

*Gross National Expenditure* is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought for use in the Australian economy. It is equivalent to gross national product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

*Personal Income* is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received in return for productive activity (such as wages and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). Personal income also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income and retained investment income of life insurance etc. funds.

The relationship of the main aggregates of the national accounts as defined above is shown in the next table.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES, AUSTRALIA

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net current expenditure on goods and services .. .. .	16,715	18,279	19,700	21,527	23,762
Gross fixed capital expenditure .. ..	5,969	6,503	7,207	7,892	8,699
Value of physical changes in stocks ..	360	131	674	500	423
Statistical discrepancy <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	-62	-46	9	155	245
Gross national expenditure .. .. .	22,982	24,867	27,590	30,074	33,129
<i>Plus exports of goods and services</i> ..	3,478	3,559	3,892	4,748	5,054
National turnover of goods and services	26,460	28,426	31,482	34,822	38,183
<i>Less imports of goods and services</i> ..	3,703	4,147	4,267	4,751	5,096
Gross national product .. .. .	22,757	24,279	27,215	30,071	33,087
<i>Less indirect taxes less subsidies</i> ..	2,281	2,492	2,748	3,024	3,333
Gross national product at factor cost ..	20,476	21,787	24,467	27,047	29,754
<i>Less depreciation allowances of trading enterprises</i> .. .. .	1,988	2,182	2,364	2,570	2,772
Net national product .. .. .	18,488	19,605	22,103	24,477	26,982
<i>Less net income payable overseas</i> ..	342	474	565	648	672
National income .. .. .	18,146	19,131	21,538	23,829	26,310
<i>Plus net income payable overseas</i> ..	342	474	565	648	672
Net national product .. .. .	18,488	19,605	22,103	24,477	26,982
<i>Less net operating surplus of companies and public enterprises</i> .. .. .	2,721	3,091	3,516	4,009	3,991
<i>Less interest etc. paid by unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons</i> .. .. .	610	700	797	916	1,042
<i>Plus Interest received by persons</i> ..	578	631	706	783	863
Dividends received by persons ..	434	486	506	564	585
Cash benefits to persons .. .. .	1,271	1,323	1,444	1,640	1,818
Transfers from overseas .. .. .	136	156	165	182	177
Personal income .. .. .	17,576	18,410	20,611	22,721	25,392

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 to table on page 515.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the national production account. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, is the largest single component of gross national product, being 51 per cent in 1966-67 and 55 per cent in 1970-71. This item has increased by \$6,387m, or 55 per cent, since 1966-67.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$2,901m, or 33 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,551m), unincorporated enterprises (\$388m), dwellings owned by persons (\$658m), and public enterprises (\$304m).

## NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	11,674	12,696	14,046	15,763	18,061
Gross operating surplus of trading enterprises					
Companies .. .. .	3,164	3,588	4,027	4,580	4,715
Unincorporated enterprises .. ..	3,884	3,549	4,191	4,226	4,262
Dwellings owned by persons .. ..	1,034	1,147	1,276	1,454	1,692
Public enterprises .. .. .	720	807	927	1,024	1,024
Gross national product at factor cost	20,476	21,787	24,467	27,047	29,754
Indirect taxes less subsidies .. ..	2,281	2,492	2,748	3,024	3,333
Gross national product .. .. .	22,757	24,279	27,215	30,071	33,087
Net current expenditure on goods and services					
Personal consumption .. .. .	13,676	14,867	15,959	17,430	19,062
Financial enterprises .. .. .	307	328	374	414	467
General government .. .. .	2,732	3,084	3,367	3,683	4,233
Gross fixed capital expenditure					
Private .. .. .	3,829	4,156	4,688	5,161	5,787
Public enterprises .. .. .	1,175	1,313	1,382	1,503	1,543
General government .. .. .	965	1,034	1,137	1,228	1,369
Value of physical change in stocks ..	360	131	674	500	423
Statistical discrepancy <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	-62	-46	9	155	245
Gross national expenditure .. .. .	22,982	24,867	27,590	30,074	33,129
Exports of goods and services .. ..	3,478	3,559	3,892	4,748	5,054
National turnover of goods and services .. .. .	26,460	28,426	31,482	34,822	38,183
Less imports of goods and services ..	3,703	4,147	4,267	4,751	5,096
Gross national product .. .. .	22,757	24,279	27,215	30,071	33,087

<sup>1</sup> Difference between the totals of the items in the two parts of the table, which conceptually should be the same.

The table above also shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is equivalent to national turnover less exports of goods and services overseas. It has three main components:

(a) *Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services*: (i) *Personal Consumption*. Net expenditure on goods and services for purposes of consumption by persons and private non-profit making bodies serving persons. This item excludes purchase of dwellings and capital expenditure by non-profit making bodies (included in item (b) (i)), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as expenses of private enterprises) but includes

personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. (ii) *Financial Enterprises*. The current expenditure of banks, instalment credit companies, short-term money market companies, and building societies after deduction of bank charges to customers. Charges by instalment credit companies are treated as interest receipts and therefore not offset against expenditure. This item includes wages, salaries and supplements, indirect taxes, and other payments for goods and services. Public financial enterprises are government businesses (mainly banks, including the Reserve Bank) which operate in a manner analogous to other financial enterprises, in that their current expenditure is largely financed by the net receipt of interest. The interest received by government housing authorities is treated as a receipt by government financial enterprises but their other receipts, including net profit on sale of houses, and all their expenditure, are included in those of government trading enterprises. (iii) *General Government*. Expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings, or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, and on goods and services other than fixed assets and increases in values of stocks. Charges for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

(b) *Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. It includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets, as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. Dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public Enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *General Government*. Expenditure on new fixed assets other than for defence purposes. This item includes expenditure on buildings and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.

(c) *Value of Physical Changes in Stocks*. The value of physical changes in stocks held by trading enterprises and general government. The value of physical changes in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment, i.e. by the difference between the increase in *book* value of stocks and the corresponding value of physical changes in stocks at average current prices in each period.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is personal consumption which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on pages 517 to 520. Consumption expenditure

by general government and financial enterprises together is less than one-quarter of personal consumption.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks usually account for about 2 per cent of gross national expenditure.

The next table deals with the personal current account, covering the income and outlay of persons, as distinct from companies or public authorities. The figures show that about a sixth of all personal income is spent on food while income tax takes almost 12 per cent. Expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks (7 per cent of personal income) is about the same as expenditure on clothing, footwear, and drapery, or the expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

## PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	11,674	12,696	14,046	15,763	18,061
Interest etc. received .. .. .	578	631	706	783	863
Dividends .. .. .	434	486	506	564	585
Unincorporated enterprises income					
Farm .. .. .	1,361	816	1,229	1,031	874
Other .. .. .	1,570	1,691	1,841	1,986	2,099
Income from dwelling rent .. ..	552	611	674	772	915
Transfers from overseas .. .. .	136	156	165	182	177
Cash benefits from general government ..	1,271	1,323	1,444	1,640	1,818
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>17,576</b>	<b>18,410</b>	<b>20,611</b>	<b>22,721</b>	<b>25,392</b>
Consumption expenditure					
Food .. .. .	3,060	3,235	3,360	3,575	3,815
Cigarettes and tobacco .. .. .	443	472	492	503	547
Alcoholic drinks .. .. .	905	997	1,076	1,182	1,307
Clothing, footwear, drapery .. ..	1,389	1,479	1,551	1,651	1,773
Dwelling rent .. .. .	1,630	1,793	1,981	2,226	2,544
Household durables .. .. .	1,006	1,105	1,197	1,305	1,416
Chemists' goods .. .. .	392	423	460	508	560
Gas, electricity, fuel .. .. .	363	387	428	452	485
Newspapers, books, etc. .. .. .	239	257	277	302	325
All other goods .. .. .	398	426	459	491	529
Purchase of motor vehicles .. ..	680	798	842	955	1,025
Operation of motor vehicles .. ..	651	711	799	866	993
Other travel and communication ..	593	641	692	768	858
Hospital, medical, and funeral expenses	518	577	634	722	810
All other services .. .. .	1,407	1,566	1,713	1,923	2,074
<b>Total consumption .. .. .</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>14,867</b>	<b>15,959</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>19,062</b>
Interest paid .. .. .	186	200	226	251	280
Direct taxes payable on income .. ..	1,886	2,032	2,368	2,721	2,981
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	285	322	366	391	404
Transfers overseas .. .. .	79	84	90	111	132
Saving .. .. .	1,464	905	1,602	1,817	2,533
<b>Total outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>17,576</b>	<b>18,410</b>	<b>20,611</b>	<b>22,721</b>	<b>25,392</b>

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71 is shown in the next table. Personal income is defined on page 514. In 1970-71, personal income in Queensland increased by 11.2 per cent, compared with a rise of 11.8 per cent for Australia as a



whole. In 1969-70 personal income increased by 7.6 per cent in Queensland and 10.2 per cent for Australia.

#### ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	4,709	5,101	5,683	6,362	7,334
Victoria .. .. .	3,396	3,679	4,023	4,499	5,093
Queensland .. .. .	1,429	1,543	1,699	1,894	2,181
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,034	1,138	1,258	1,421	1,606
Western Australia .. .. .	771	873	994	1,153	1,360
Tasmania .. .. .	335	362	389	434	487
Australia .. .. .	11,674	12,696	14,046	15,763	18,061
<i>Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,583	1,499	1,758	1,887	1,940
Victoria .. .. .	1,469	1,394	1,568	1,694	1,758
Queensland .. .. .	681	663	770	752	760
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	426	349	452	456	445
Western Australia .. .. .	353	377	448	397	475
Tasmania .. .. .	119	110	125	132	135
Australia .. .. .	4,631	4,391	5,121	5,318	5,513
<i>Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	488	507	553	630	696
Victoria .. .. .	334	344	373	423	463
Queensland .. .. .	195	205	224	253	282
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	118	125	137	157	176
Western Australia .. .. .	95	99	109	123	142
Tasmania .. .. .	41	43	47	53	59
Australia .. .. .	1,271	1,323	1,444	1,640	1,818
<i>Total Personal Income (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	6,780	7,107	7,994	8,879	9,970
Victoria .. .. .	5,199	5,417	5,964	6,616	7,314
Queensland .. .. .	2,305	2,411	2,693	2,899	3,223
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,578	1,612	1,847	2,034	2,227
Western Australia .. .. .	1,219	1,349	1,551	1,673	1,977
Tasmania .. .. .	495	515	561	619	681
Australia .. .. .	17,576	18,410	20,611	22,721	25,392
<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)</i>					
New South Wales <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	1,553	1,603	1,771	1,927	2,122
Victoria .. .. .	1,600	1,644	1,778	1,937	2,104
Queensland .. .. .	1,366	1,407	1,542	1,631	1,782
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	1,358	1,366	1,538	1,661	1,783
Western Australia .. .. .	1,413	1,506	1,661	1,719	1,956
Tasmania .. .. .	1,327	1,366	1,469	1,604	1,751
Australia .. .. .	1,502	1,547	1,699	1,835	2,010

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

Personal consumption expenditure by States for 1970-71 is set out in the next table.

## PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1970-71

Item	N.S.W. <sup>1</sup>	Vic.	Qld	S.A. <sup>2</sup>	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food .. .. .	1,431	1,093	507	348	330	107	3,815
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	208	154	73	50	46	17	547
Alcoholic drinks .. .. .	535	333	166	113	124	37	1,307
Clothing etc. .. .. .	712	500	214	161	132	54	1,773
Rent .. .. .	1,108	740	298	157	188	54	2,544
Household durables .. ..	553	400	172	139	115	37	1,416
Chemists' goods .. .. .	231	147	80	47	41	14	560
Gas, electricity, fuel .. ..	183	162	51	42	30	17	485
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	133	93	43	25	22	10	325
All other goods .. .. .	202	153	68	49	42	15	529
Travel and communication <sup>3</sup>	1,148	777	382	265	224	80	2,876
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses .. .. .	353	218	88	75	56	21	810
All other services .. .. .	879	581	252	162	149	52	2,074
Total .. .. .	7,674	5,351	2,393	1,634	1,497	514	19,062

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>3</sup> Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

The next table shows personal consumption expenditure per capita by States for 1970-71.

## PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA BY STATES, 1970-71

Item	N.S.W. <sup>1</sup>	Vic.	Qld	S.A. <sup>2</sup>	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food .. .. .	305	314	280	279	327	275	302
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	44	44	40	40	46	44	43
Alcoholic drinks .. .. .	114	96	92	90	123	95	103
Clothing etc. .. .. .	152	144	118	129	131	139	140
Rent .. .. .	236	213	165	126	186	139	201
Household durables .. ..	118	115	95	111	114	95	112
Chemists' goods .. .. .	49	42	44	38	41	36	44
Gas, electricity, fuel .. ..	39	47	28	34	30	44	38
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	28	27	24	20	22	26	26
All other goods .. .. .	43	44	38	39	42	39	42
Travel and communication <sup>3</sup>	244	224	211	212	222	206	228
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses .. .. .	75	63	49	60	55	54	64
All other services .. .. .	187	167	139	130	147	136	164
Total .. .. .	1,633	1,540	1,323	1,308	1,481	1,320	1,509

<sup>1</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>3</sup> Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figures from State to State may reflect differences in actual quantities or qualities of the goods, or differences in price levels, or interstate differences between the location of the consumer and the point of retail sale.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all general government authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Public enterprises income includes incomes of public trading and financial enterprises. For trading enterprises income is

equal to gross operating surplus less depreciation allowances; for financial enterprises it is the net income, after depreciation allowances, of interest etc. received after deduction of interest paid and the net current expenditure by government banks on goods and services. Net current expenditure on goods and services relates to all expenditure by general government (not public enterprises) as defined on page 516.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect taxes .. .. .	2,450	2,685	2,971	3,287	3,593
Direct taxes paid on income .. .. .	2,725	3,031	3,411	4,046	4,606
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	285	322	366	391	404
Interest etc. received .. .. .	115	100	117	142	183
Public enterprises income .. .. .	573	652	740	816	827
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>8,682</b>	<b>9,613</b>
Net current expenditure on goods and services .. .. .	2,732	3,084	3,367	3,683	4,233
Subsidies .. .. .	169	193	223	264	260
Interest etc. paid .. .. .	574	632	676	736	783
Transfers overseas .. .. .	151	154	159	180	185
Cash benefits to persons .. .. .	1,271	1,323	1,444	1,640	1,818
Grants for private capital purposes .. .. .	56	76	46	51	53
Surplus on current account .. .. .	1,195	1,328	1,690	2,128	2,281
<b>Total outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>8,682</b>	<b>9,613</b>

#### 5 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. Such records are essential for the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. These estimates have always assumed particular importance in Australia since the economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, variations in the level of foreign investment, and the demand for imports.

Current account transactions may be defined as those involving changes in the ownership of goods, or the rendering of services, between residents of one country and the rest of the world. It includes such items as exports, imports, shipping freight, dividends, profits and interest, travel, government expenditure, and the value of transfers in the form of gifts in cash or kind made or received by residents of the country, both private and government, to or from the rest of the world.

The net result of these types of transactions by Australia for five years is shown in the "Balance on Current Account" item on the previous page. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table.

Capital account transactions may be defined as those involving claims to money and titles of investment between residents of one country and the rest of the world, and include government loan-raising operations overseas, investment by overseas residents in local companies, the investment of local residents in companies overseas, and transactions involving changes in the overseas assets and liabilities of certain local marketing authorities.

By definition, the balances of payments on current account and capital account during a given period must exactly offset one another. Errors

and omissions, however, occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items in both the current and capital accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between these two accounts. Although the "balancing item" is included in the capital account it does not include only errors and omissions related to capital transactions, but includes discrepancies in the current account.

The next table shows balance of payments details for five years to 1970-71. Balance of payments estimates are continually revised in order to take account of more reliable basic data and more up-to-date information. Estimates shown in the next table are therefore subject to revision.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Nature of item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>					
Exports f.o.b. . . . .	2,926	2,942	3,217	3,967	4,213
Imports f.o.b. . . . .	2,837	3,159	3,203	3,553	3,790
Balance of trade . . . . .	89	-218	14	414	423
Invisible credits					
Transportation . . . . .	320	362	392	445	480
Travel . . . . .	70	88	108	124	144
Property income . . . . .	123	129	150	156	153
Government . . . . .	83	76	80	87	81
Other . . . . .	215	247	260	308	313
Invisible debits					
Transportation . . . . .	554	655	699	754	826
Travel . . . . .	133	140	150	176	187
Property income . . . . .	465	603	715	804	825
Government . . . . .	81	95	111	124	127
Other . . . . .	328	336	353	436	483
Balance on current account . . . . .	-661	-1,144	-1,024	-760	-854
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)</b>					
Government (non-monetary)					
Government securities . . . . .	23	148	136	-115	-44
International non-monetary institutions . . . . .	-10	-11	-10	-7	-7
Other government transactions . . . . .	-42	-50	-57	-53	-8
Private (non-monetary)					
Overseas investment in Australian companies . . . . .	509	962	1,021	1,025	1,493
Australian investment overseas . . . . .	-27	-36	-50	-149	-60
Other private investment . . . . .	2	5	11	11	12
Marketing authorities . . . . .	-75	33	27	-47	-43
Monetary					
Official monetary institutions					
Changes in liabilities . . . . .	4	3	6	5	7
Changes in official reserve assets . . . . .	132	-73	-143	-118	-742
Other transactions . . . . .	-30	..	14	8	3
Allocation of special drawing rights . . . . .	..	..	..	75	64
Other monetary institutions . . . . .	24	34	-32	24	90
Balancing item . . . . .	153	135	110	113	100
Balance on capital account . . . . .	661	1,144	1,024	760	854

## • Chapter 21

# METRIC CONVERSION

### 1 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN AUSTRALIA

Australia inherited from the United Kingdom the "Imperial" system of weights and measures. The Commonwealth Parliament was given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws governing weights and measures. This power was not exercised until the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1948* was passed. This Act provided ". . . for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, and uniform standards of measurement, of physical quantities . . .".

The Act transferred to the Commonwealth the power to specify particular units for particular purposes. In 1960, because the Commonwealth considered that the States should be able to exercise certain of these powers, the 1948 Act was repealed and replaced by an Act which allowed the States to legislate in certain areas without conflict with the Commonwealth legislation.

### 2 THE NATIONAL STANDARDS COMMISSION

The need for a more extensive and accurate system of weights and measures had been seen as far back as 1940 when the Commonwealth established the National Standards Laboratory under the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. In the demands of wartime and the increasing technological complexity of the post-war era this Laboratory has played a vital role in the development and control of measurement standards.

The weights and measures legislation later introduced by the Commonwealth validated many of the diverse standards maintained in the Laboratory. This includes the current *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1960-1966*. Units prescribed in the Regulations under this Act have a much wider application than those covered by previous State legislation.

Significantly, this legislation includes a full range of metric units as well as the imperial units in common use. It defines the imperial units used in Australia directly in terms of metric units which are identical with the internationally defined metric units. Thus, Australian weights and measures are already closely related to the metric system by definition.

### 3 COMMONWEALTH LEGAL UNITS

The Commonwealth legislation is intended to define those units which are legal for measurement. Section 7 of the above Act states that the regulations may prescribe units of measurement of any physical quantities and those units shall be the sole legal unit of measurement of those quantities.

The use of such units for the purposes of trade is, in general, controlled by State legislation. Until 1972 the States had only permitted the use of the imperial units; consequently, goods sold in the shops in Australia had to be marked with their contents in imperial units. However, from September 1972 many goods may be sold in packages marked solely in metric units.

#### 4 THE DECISION TO CHANGE

In April 1967 a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator K. A. Laught, heard evidence in all capital cities from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations.

The Committee reported unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date. The Committee's findings were as follows:

- (i) Evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties.
- (ii) About 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing.
- (iii) About 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms. Some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures. This proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and South-East Asian countries grows.
- (iv) A metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors, and save time.
- (v) A metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary varieties in sizes and components.
- (vi) Introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

#### 5 THE METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The *Metric Conversion Act* 1970 stated as its object, in Section 5, to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities. It provided the Minister with powers on behalf of the Commonwealth, to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements as he thought conducive to the attainment of this objective, and established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all the Territories of the Commonwealth except Papua New Guinea.

In most other countries that are presently converting to the metric system a Board has been appointed to give guidance regarding the change. Thus in the United Kingdom the Metrication Board was appointed in 1969, in South Africa there was a Metrication Advisory Board formed in

1967, and in New Zealand there was a Metric Advisory Board formed in 1970.

On 1 July 1970, the Metric Conversion Board of 13 members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.S.A.S.M. (Met.), and held its first meeting on 4 July 1970. The Board comprises members who are experienced in many of the sectors for which conversion will be important. They are drawn from all States of the Commonwealth and include representatives of industry and commerce, and State and Commonwealth administrations.

## 6 COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Commonwealth has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly a voluntary one, planned and implemented by those who will themselves be affected by it. Accordingly the Board's first major task has been to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. To do this, all the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion have been identified and grouped so that each activity will have a committee responsible for its metrication.

Sector committees, comprising nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and government departments, have been established to cover relatively coherent groups of activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a panel may be appointed to report to one or more Sector Committees.

Sector Committees, in their turn, report, usually through their chairmen, to Advisory Committees, of which there are 11, each concerned with a broad area of activity, such as primary industry, education, or engineering.

The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board member and have the task of co-ordinating programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting these to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans.

By June 1971 all 11 Advisory Committees had been active for some time and some 80 Sector Committees had been established. In all more than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, had been appointed to Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

The next table shows the present structure of the Board and its Committees. It is expected that as the conversion proceeds these committees will be dissolved, starting with the Sector Committees. For many of these, their work is already nearing completion.

### METRIC CONVERSION—ORGANISATION

#### MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

#### METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEES

#### SECTOR COMMITTEES

## ADVISORY AND SECTOR COMMITTEES

Advisory Committees	Sector Committees		
Education and industrial training	Primary education Secondary education Tertiary education (university)	Tertiary education (non-university) Technical education	Industrial training Adult education
Primary industry	Grains and seeds Wool Beef, mutton, and lamb Pigs Poultry and eggs Tropical fruits Vegetables	Tobacco Pome, stone, berry fruits Cotton Sugar Fishing Game, furskin, and miscellaneous	Agricultura machinery Dairy products (with consumer goods and service industries)
Consumer goods and service industries	Packaging materials Packaged goods Bread and pastry Beverages and licensed premises Textiles	Clothing Meat products Household utensils and equipment Financial and commercial activity Personal services	Wholesaling and retailing (large) Wholesaling and retailing (other) Dairy products (with primary industry)
Engineering industry	Mining and metallurgy Iron and steel Non-ferrous metals Fabricated metal products	Automotive engineering Ship-building Locomotive and rolling stock Aeronautical engineering	Electronics and electrical engineering Machine and machine tools Chemical engineering
Building and construction	Government construction	Civil engineering and architecture	Building Building supply
Industrial materials	Timber Forestry Paper, pulp, and printing	Non-metallic industrial materials Plastic, chemicals,	and petroleum derivatives Rubber and allied products
Science and technology	Research and technology Instruments	Meteorological services Flowmeters	Weights and measures Units
Transport and communications	Road transport Railway transport Water transport	Air transport Storage Communications	Automotive services
Land, fuel, power, and public services	Electricity generation and distribution Gas production	Petroleum products Water and sewerage	Land and surveying Public administration
Health and recreation	Medical Pharmaceutical Recreation	Professional sport Amateur sport	Safety Youth activities
Public relations	..	..	..



## 7 THE SI SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia is adopting the *Système International* (SI) system of units. This is the system adopted by the International General Conference on Weights and Measures. It is based on the metre, kilogram, and second.

Many people are familiar with the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system which has long been in use in physical science. While the SI system closely resembles the CGS system, it is not identical. Similarly, many people living in Europe are familiar with many of the SI units but they also use units which are not part of the SI system or do not use the full range of SI units. For example, such units as the dyne and the erg do not appear in the SI system.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of the SI system over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the units have special names (e.g. the joule, the watt), while for others, the names are derived from the units comprising them (e.g. the metre per second).

In addition to the SI unit for any physical quantity there is a range of other units available which are decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit. The names of each of these is obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit, the same prefix being always used for a particular decimal multiple. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

Prefix	Symbol	Value
tera	T	$10^{12}$
giga	G	$10^9$
mega	M	$10^6$
kilo	k	$10^3$
hecto	h	$10^2$
deka	da	10
deci	d	$10^{-1}$
centi	c	$10^{-2}$
milli	m	$10^{-3}$
micro	u	$10^{-6}$
nano	n	$10^{-9}$
pico	p	$10^{-12}$
femto	f	$10^{-15}$
atto	a	$10^{-18}$

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of  $10^3$  be used and, except in special cases, the use of prefixes hecto, deka, deci, and centi should be avoided.

Some units are not decimally related to basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour of time interval and the degree, minute, and second of angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements so their use must be continued for particular applications. There are other non-SI units for which it would seem to be in the public interest to make provision, such as the kilometre per hour for car speeds, where the SI unit would be the metre per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre, the tonne (1,000 kilo-

grams), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure, for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The next table lists the most important everyday units in both the imperial and SI systems. The table also shows the conversion ratios between the two systems.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS

Quantity and imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Imperial to metric units	Metric to imperial units
Length			
inch	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
foot	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
yard	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
furlong	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
mile	kilometre (km)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
Navigation	international nautical mile (n mile)	1 n mile = 1852 m	
Mass			
ounce	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
pound	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
stone	kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
Area			
square inch	square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> )	1 in <sup>2</sup> = 6.45 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.155 in <sup>2</sup>
square foot	square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> ) or square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 ft <sup>2</sup> = 929 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 10.8 ft <sup>2</sup>
square yard	square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 yd <sup>2</sup> = 0.836 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 1.20 yd <sup>2</sup>
perch	square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 p = 25.3 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 0.0395 p
rood	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
acre	hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
square mile	square kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 square mile = 2.59 km <sup>2</sup>	1 km <sup>2</sup> = 0.386 square mile
Volume			
cubic inch	cubic centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	1 in <sup>3</sup> = 16.4 cm <sup>3</sup>	1 cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0610 in <sup>3</sup>
cubic foot	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.0283 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 35.3 ft <sup>3</sup>
cubic yard	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 yd <sup>3</sup> = 0.765 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.31 yd <sup>3</sup>
bushel	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 bus = 0.0364 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 27.5 bus
Volume (fluids)			
fluid ounce	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.352 fl oz
pint	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
gallon	litre (l) or cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 220 gal
acre-foot	cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> ) or megalitre (MI)	1 acre-foot = 1230 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.23 MI	1 MI = 0.811 acre-foot
Force			
pound-force	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
ton-force	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
Speed			
mile per hour	kilometre per hour (km h <sup>-1</sup> )	1 mph = 1.61 km h <sup>-1</sup>	1 km h <sup>-1</sup> = 0.621 mph
Navigation	knot (kn)	1 kn = 1.85 km h <sup>-1</sup>	

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS—*continued*

Quantity and imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Imperial to metric units	Metric to imperial units
Pressure pound-force per sq in atmosphere ton-force per sq in	kilopascal (kPa)	1 lbf/in <sup>2</sup> = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/in <sup>2</sup>
	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	megapascal (MPa)	1 tonf/in <sup>2</sup> = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/in <sup>2</sup>
Meteorology inch of mercury	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb 1 mb = 100 Pa	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
Temperature degree Fahrenheit	degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
Density pound per cubic in ton per cubic yard	gram per cubic centimetre (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1 lb/in <sup>3</sup> = 27.7 g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1 g cm <sup>-3</sup> = 0.0361 lb/in <sup>3</sup>
	= tonne per cubic metre (t m <sup>-3</sup> )	1 lb/in <sup>3</sup> = 27.7 t m <sup>-3</sup>	1 t m <sup>-3</sup> = 0.0361 lb/in <sup>3</sup>
	tonne per cubic metre (t m <sup>-3</sup> )	1 ton/yd <sup>3</sup> = 1.33 t m <sup>-3</sup>	1 t m <sup>-3</sup> = 0.752 ton/yd <sup>3</sup>
Energy British thermal unit therm Electrical energy	kilojoule (kJ) megajoule (MJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ 1 therm = 106 MJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu 1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 <sup>-8</sup> therm
	kilowatt hour (kWh)	1 kWh = 3.60 MJ	
Power horsepower	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
Time interval	second (s) minute (min) hour (h)	1 min = 60 s 1 h = 3600 s	
Frequency cycle per second	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
Angular velocity revolution per minute	radian per second (rad s <sup>-1</sup> ) revolution per minute (rpm)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad s <sup>-1</sup>	1 rad s <sup>-1</sup> = 9.55 rpm

## 8 PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion is expected to proceed simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there will be no single starting or finishing date for the change; in fact for some activities such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made.

Each sector is expected to develop a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account must be taken of

related activities in other sectors. The structure of Sector and Advisory Committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Commonwealth in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:

Planning and co-ordination .. .. .	1970-1971
Increasing public awareness .. .. .	1972
Major implementation .. .. .	1973-1975
70 to 80 per cent of nation's activity to be converted .. .. .	1976

Progress in the first stages is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in limited areas.

### 9 DETAILED PROGRAMMES FOR METRIC CONVERSION

The following is a list of tentative and confirmed dates for conversion revised to May 1972. Further revision may be necessary to allow for incompatibilities between programmes and other contingencies.

Aluminium fabrication .. .. .	January 1974
Automotive industry .. .. .	1972-1977
Baby foods .. .. .	1972
Bread .. .. .	Commence 1973
Building and construction	
Design .. .. .	Mid-1972 onward
Construction .. .. .	1974-1976
Clothing .. .. .	Commence 1974
Clay bricks .. .. .	Available now
Concrete blocks .. .. .	1973-1974
Dairy products .. .. .	1972-1974
Education	
Adult .. .. .	1972 onward
Primary .. .. .	1972 complete 1973
Secondary .. .. .	1973 complete 1974
Tertiary (non-university) .. .. .	1972 onward
Tertiary (university) .. .. .	1972 onward
Technical .. .. .	1972 onward
Electronic and electrical engineering .. .. .	1973-1976
Fasteners .. .. .	1972-1974
Farm milk tanks (new installation) .. .. .	1972
Furniture and bedding .. .. .	Dual 1972 Metric 1973
Gas industry .. .. .	1973-1975
Household utensils .. .. .	1973-1975
Iron and steel industry .. .. .	1973 onward
Locomotive and rolling stock .. .. .	75 per cent by 1978
Meat (wholesale) .. .. .	Progressively in 1972
Meat (retail) .. .. .	Commencing 1973
Meteorology	
Temperature, pressure .. .. .	1 September 1972
Distance, wind speed, weather system movement .. .. .	1 April 1973
Rainfall, snow depth, river height .. .. .	1 January 1974
New land titles (most States) .. .. .	Mid-1972
Oil industry (petrol pumps etc.) .. .. .	1974-1976
Packaged goods	
Permissible sole metric .. .. .	1972
Progressive size rationalisation .. .. .	1972-1977
Sole imperial markings withdrawn .. .. .	January 1976
Paint industry .. .. .	March 1974
Paper .. .. .	July 1973
Pharmaceutical packaging .. .. .	Early 1973
Printing .. .. .	1973-1974

Plastics and chemicals .. .. .	1973
Racing classics .. .. .	1 September 1972
Ready-mixed concrete .. .. .	July 1973
Road signs and road maps .. .. .	July 1974
Rubber industry .. .. .	1972-1973
Shipbuilding .. .. .	1974-1975
Sporting bodies .. .. .	Progressively converting— complete 1973
Steel (beams, plates, etc.) .. .. .	1974
Storage .. .. .	July 1973
Surveys .. .. .	Commence July 1972
Tariffs (solely metric) .. .. .	July 1972
Textiles .. .. .	Commence late 1973
Tide tables and harbour navigation .. .. .	Converted January 1972
Timber industry .. .. .	1974
Transport (freight rates, passengers, etc.) .. .. .	July 1973
Vegetables, tobacco, sugar .. .. .	1973
Water and sewerage (metric water meters) .. .. .	July 1972
Water and sewerage (customer billing) .. .. .	July 1973
Weighing machines .. .. .	Progressively now to 1974
Wheat, barley, rice, and other coarse grain .. .. .	1972-1973
Wine industry (bulk) .. .. .	July 1972-July 1973
Wool sales .. .. .	Conversion completed July 1971

### References

- Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System,  
Parliamentary Paper No. 19 of 1968
- Metric Conversion for Australia*, Metric Conversion Board 1971.
- First Annual Report of the Metric Conversion Board for the year  
1970-71, Parliamentary Paper No. 260

## APPENDIX

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form in the next pages. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on page 572.

### Chapter 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

*Meteorology*—The next table shows data for six stations representing the coastal and inland areas of south, central, and north Queensland.

#### METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS, 1971

Particulars	Brisbane	Rock- hampton	Cairns	Charl- eville	Long- reach	Clon- curry
<b>Mean maximum temperature (deg)</b>						
January .. .. .	84.7	89.7	90.6	97.2	102.2	104.6
February .. .. .	82.6	84.7	88.5	92.8	98.1	98.3
March .. .. .	80.2	83.4	84.0	85.5	91.3	87.7
April .. .. .	78.2	81.4	81.3	79.6	83.5	80.7
May .. .. .	75.3	79.4	81.7	73.4	79.4	80.3
June .. .. .	70.6	73.1	78.2	68.3	73.9	74.0
July .. .. .	69.0	72.2	77.2	65.3	72.1	74.8
August .. .. .	71.2	77.8	81.9	70.6	78.8	84.3
September .. .. .	75.4	81.1	84.0	72.8	86.6	90.5
October .. .. .	81.5	91.0	87.6	86.9	95.9	98.5
November .. .. .	81.9	91.4	90.0	87.9	94.1	98.2
December .. .. .	82.4	87.9	91.8	93.0	98.6	102.5
<b>Mean minimum temperature (deg)</b>						
January .. .. .	70.7	72.3	73.8	70.8	73.1	77.5
February .. .. .	70.7	72.5	74.4	72.2	73.9	77.3
March .. .. .	66.6	68.8	72.6	66.9	69.0	73.0
April .. .. .	61.3	62.6	69.5	56.0	59.6	63.9
May .. .. .	55.5	52.9	63.9	44.8	49.2	53.8
June .. .. .	50.9	46.9	62.4	37.3	43.2	49.7
July .. .. .	48.8	48.3	61.2	38.4	43.2	48.9
August .. .. .	53.0	57.4	65.0	45.3	51.6	55.7
September .. .. .	57.3	57.3	66.0	51.8	55.8	60.4
October .. .. .	63.7	66.4	69.7	59.8	64.0	66.6
November .. .. .	65.0	67.3	73.9	61.1	61.9	68.8
December .. .. .	68.5	70.1	74.5	68.9	69.7	73.5
<b>Rainfall (inches)</b>						
January .. .. .	17.05	8.42	4.51	2.65	1.35	0.92
February .. .. .	13.31	17.57	21.63	2.88	1.76	3.89
March .. .. .	3.53	2.25	27.52	2.69	1.86	12.68
April .. .. .	1.09	0.94	12.96	0.45	2.02	7.83
May .. .. .	0.60	0.86	0.79	0.10	0.05	0.10
June .. .. .	0.08	1.34	1.31	0.09	0.10	0.63
July .. .. .	1.45	0.75	0.33	1.29	1.05	0.14
August .. .. .	1.95	3.12	0.34	1.61	1.92	0.03
September .. .. .	1.10	0.08	0.45	2.49	0.89	0.04
October .. .. .	3.73	0.65	0.55	0.77	1.31	1.79
November .. .. .	5.72	3.50	1.40	1.89	1.59	0.70
December .. .. .	4.46	3.25	3.45	7.70	4.61	0.28

### Chapter 2 GOVERNMENT

The following are the results of the State General Election held on 27 May 1972, which was the first election held following the distribution of districts pursuant to the *Electoral Districts Act 1971* (see page 38).

## THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square miles	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 1</i>			
Albert .. ..	341	Anglers Paradise ..	D'Arcy, W. T. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Archerfield .. ..	23	Inala .. ..	Hooper, K. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Ashgrove .. ..	9.4	Ashgrove .. ..	Tooth, Hon. S. D. (Liberal) .. ..
Aspley .. ..	12.7	Chermside West .. ..	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (Liberal) .. ..
Baroona .. ..	2.8	Kelvin Grove .. ..	Hanlon, P. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Belmont .. ..	9.2	Holland Park East ..	Newton, H. F. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Brisbane .. ..	5.3	Spring Hill .. ..	Davis, B. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Bulimba .. ..	3.3	Bulimba .. ..	Houston, J. W. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Chatsworth .. ..	3.2	Carina .. ..	Hewitt, W. D. (Liberal) .. ..
Clayfield .. ..	2.8	Clayfield .. ..	Murray, J., M.B.E. (Liberal) .. ..
Cooroora .. ..	865	Nambour .. ..	Low, D. A. (Country) .. ..
Everton .. ..	4.2	Oxford Park .. ..	Jones, N. F. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Fassifern .. ..	2,250	Boonah .. ..	Müller, S. J. (Country) .. ..
Greenslopes .. ..	3	Weller's Hill .. ..	Hooper, Hon. K. W. (Liberal) .. ..
Ipswich .. ..	7	Ipswich .. ..	Edwards, L. R. (Liberal) .. ..
Ipswich West .. ..	15	Ipswich .. ..	Jordan, Mrs E. V. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Ithaca .. ..	3.8	Rainworth .. ..	Miller, C. J. (Liberal) .. ..
Kurilpa .. ..	3.3	Yeronga West .. ..	Hughes, C. M. (Liberal) .. ..
Landsborough .. ..	540	Landsborough .. ..	Ahern, M. J. (Country) .. ..
Lockyer .. ..	620	Gatton .. ..	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (Liberal) .. ..
Lytton .. ..	18.9	Morningside .. ..	Burns, T. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Mansfield .. ..	38	Upper Mount Gravatt	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (Liberal) .. ..
Merthyr .. ..	3.4	New Farm .. ..	Lane, D. F. (Liberal) .. ..
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	82.5	Indooroopilly .. ..	Lickiss, W. D. (Liberal) .. ..
Mount Gravatt .. ..	8.5	Holland Park West ..	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (Liberal) .. ..
Murrumba .. ..	660	Caboolture .. ..	Frawley, D. J. (Country) .. ..
Nudgee .. ..	28	Nudgee .. ..	Melloy, J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Nundah .. ..	9.1	Nundah .. ..	Knox, Hon. W. E. (Liberal) .. ..
Pine Rivers .. ..	86	Lawnton .. ..	Leese, K. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Redcliffe .. ..	70	Redcliffe .. ..	Houghton, J. E. H. (Country) .. ..
Redlands .. ..	231	Cleveland .. ..	Baldwin, E. A. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Salisbury .. ..	28	Salisbury .. ..	Sherrington, D. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Sandgate .. ..	5.1	Brighton .. ..	Dean, H. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Sherwood .. ..	11.9	Sherwood .. ..	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (Liberal) .. ..
Somerset .. ..	3,910	Nanango .. ..	Gunn, W. A. M. (Country) .. ..
South Brisbane .. ..	3.1	Coorparoo .. ..	Bromley, F. P. (A.L.P.) .. ..
South Coast .. ..	236	Coolangatta .. ..	Hinze, R. J. (Country) .. ..
Stafford .. ..	3.9	Kedron .. ..	Karvey, W. C. R. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Surfers Paradise .. ..	18	Surfers Paradise ..	Small, A. B. (Country) .. ..
Toowong .. ..	5.5	Taringa .. ..	Porter, C. R. (Liberal) .. ..
Toowoomba North .. ..	14	Toowoomba .. ..	Bousen, W. R. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Toowoomba South .. ..	19	Toowoomba .. ..	Wood, P. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Wavell .. ..	3.4	Wavell Heights .. ..	Crawford, A. P. (Liberal) .. ..
Windor .. ..	3.2	Wilston .. ..	Moore, R. E. (Liberal) .. ..
Wolston .. ..	43	Redbank .. ..	Marginson, E. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Wynnum .. ..	5	Wynnum .. ..	Harris, E. D. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Yeronga .. ..	4.5	Moorooka .. ..	Lee, N. E. (Liberal) .. ..
Total .. ..	10,273		
<i>Zone 2</i>			
Barron River .. ..	1,810	Mareeba .. ..	Wood, B. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Bundaberg .. ..	9	Bundaberg .. ..	Jensen, E. D. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Cairns .. ..	185	Cairns .. ..	Jones, R., B.E.M. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Isis .. ..	2,325	Childers .. ..	Blake, J. R. H. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Mackay .. ..	24	Mackay .. ..	Casey, E. D. (Independent) .. ..
Maryborough .. ..	10	Maryborough .. ..	Alison, G. (Liberal) .. ..
Mount Isa .. ..	51,820	Mount Isa .. ..	Inch, A. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Port Curtis .. ..	3,050	Gladstone .. ..	Hanson, M. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Rockhampton .. ..	110	Rockhampton .. ..	Wright, K. W. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Rockhampton North .. ..	37	North Rockhampton ..	Yewdale, L. J. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Townsville .. ..	1,660	Townsville .. ..	Scott-Young, N. R. (Liberal) .. ..
Townsville South .. ..	36	South Townsville .. ..	Aikens, T. (Nth Qld Labor) .. ..
Townsville West .. ..	6	Townsville .. ..	Tucker, P. J. R. (A.L.P.) .. ..
Total .. ..	61,082		

GENERAL ELECTION, 27 MAY 1972

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Relative majority <sup>1</sup>	In-valid votes recorded
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
15,335	13,758	3,876	2,183	6,781	357	242	..	123	319
12,522	11,541	..	2,179	8,075	993	..	..	4,903	294
12,643	11,769	..	3,525	4,597	1,019	2,507	..	1,108 <sup>1</sup>	121
12,882	12,137	..	6,169	4,841	1,003	..	..	325	124
12,918	11,685	..	3,184	7,110	1,073	..	..	2,853	318
12,360	11,672	..	3,229	7,350	924	..	..	3,197	169
11,284	10,178	..	2,785	5,414	1,088	549	..	992	342
12,534	11,790	..	3,098	7,446	1,081	..	..	3,267	165
12,523	11,756	..	5,658	5,095	845	..	..	1,184 <sup>1</sup>	158
12,258	11,251	..	5,215	4,459	1,378	..	..	1,821 <sup>1</sup>	199
12,947	11,938	7,126	..	3,785	878	..	..	2,463 <sup>1</sup>	149
11,795	11,100	1,341	2,553	5,835	787	366	..	788	218
13,500	12,509	6,867	..	3,983	1,508	..	..	1,376	151
12,428	11,576	..	5,566	4,824	871	..	137	1,462 <sup>1</sup>	178
13,213	12,307	..	4,674	5,446	578	1,338	..	282 <sup>1</sup>	271
12,933	11,881	..	2,806	6,781	887	1,233	..	1,855	174
12,381	11,461	..	5,429	4,888	964	..	..	1,261 <sup>1</sup>	180
12,601	11,527	..	5,134	5,233	811	..	93	347 <sup>1</sup>	256
14,149	13,114	7,016	2,106	3,802	..	..	..	1,108	190
12,568	11,801	..	7,217	4,380	..	..	..	2,837	204
13,312	12,474	..	3,163	8,376	735	..	..	4,478	200
14,972	14,083	..	6,193	6,358	1,094	..	187	564 <sup>1</sup>	251
11,353	10,504	..	5,369	4,058	849	..	..	462	228
13,492	12,307	..	6,880	3,893	1,371	..	..	1,616	163
13,471	12,861	..	5,885	5,922	901	..	..	634 <sup>1</sup>	153
14,541	13,503	4,444	2,020	6,138	652	..	..	270 <sup>1</sup>	249
13,265	12,517	..	3,288	7,908	1,100	..	..	3,520	221
12,160	11,409	..	5,341	5,100	853	..	..	890 <sup>1</sup>	115
16,758	15,741	3,587	2,771	8,259	872	..	..	1,029	252
13,671	12,698	4,179	2,415	5,218	709	..	..	1,343 <sup>1</sup>	177
14,957	13,661	3,271	2,746	6,929	486	..	..	426	229
14,307	13,195	..	3,226	8,447	1,328	..	..	3,893	194
12,875	11,846	..	2,684	7,184	1,770	..	..	2,730	208
13,851	12,941	..	6,817	4,947	960	..	..	910	217
13,253	12,388	6,925	..	3,874	1,263	198	..	1,590	128
12,816	11,734	..	2,885	5,609	591	2,227	47	2,507 <sup>1</sup>	375
14,966	13,216	5,072	2,256	4,410	493	694	..	3,025 <sup>1</sup>	291
13,165	12,414	..	4,834	5,872	1,163	..	..	369 <sup>1</sup>	545
16,439	14,439	4,122	4,202	4,223	536	958	..	2,695 <sup>1</sup>	398
12,358	11,381	..	6,248	3,987	996	..	..	1,265	150
12,793	11,978	2,072	1,599	7,336	872	..	..	2,793	99
12,462	11,709	2,446	2,151	6,148	831	..	..	720	133
12,840	12,139	..	5,351	5,661	1,024	..	..	522 <sup>1</sup>	103
12,597	11,787	..	5,060	5,090	1,480	..	..	1,186 <sup>1</sup>	157
13,590	12,526	..	2,595	7,973	971	653	..	3,754	334
12,593	11,781	..	3,427	7,352	835	..	..	3,090	167
12,336	11,628	..	5,546	5,156	770	..	..	996 <sup>1</sup>	156
620,967	575,611	62,344	177,662	271,553	42,550	10,965	464	..	10,073

(Provincial Cities Zone)

13,845	12,635	5,066	443	6,507	428	..	..	570	191
11,034	10,253	..	..	6,940	3,128	..	..	3,812	185
13,828	12,488	2,230	1,003	8,160	887	..	..	4,040	208
13,705	12,895	3,441	1,777	7,062	..	491	..	1,353	124
15,825	14,653	3,717	1,480	4,027	..	5,239	..	3,871 <sup>1</sup>	190
11,911	11,378	..	5,908	5,184	186	..	..	538	100
13,789	11,516	2,964	..	7,263	957	..	..	3,342	332
14,459	13,237	..	..	10,652	2,307	..	..	8,345	278
12,700	12,006	1,741	3,163	6,319	658	..	..	757	125
13,412	12,981	..	3,156	5,639	1,042	2,969	..	274 <sup>1</sup>	175
12,651	10,857	2,341	3,913	3,672	783	..	..	2,467 <sup>1</sup>	148
11,641	10,925	..	..	4,391	890	..	5,500	219	144
12,419	11,385	1,477	3,091	5,526	1,146	..	..	26 <sup>1</sup>	145
171,219	157,209	22,977	23,934	81,342	12,412	8,699	5,500	..	2,345



## THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square miles	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 3</i>			
Balonne .. ..	31,490	St George .. ..	Neal, D. McC. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Belyando .. ..	36,750	Clermont .. ..	O'Donnell, E. C. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..
Cook .. ..	120,720	Dimbulah .. ..	Wallis-Smith, E. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..
Flinders .. ..	65,060	Charters Towers	Loneragan, Hon. W. H. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Gregory .. ..	190,100	Longreach .. ..	Rae, Hon. W. A. R. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Roma .. ..	23,415	Roma .. ..	Tomkins, K. B. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Warrego .. ..	43,120	Charleville .. ..	Aiken, J. A. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..
Total .. ..	510,655		
<i>Zone 4</i>			
Auburn .. ..	16,990	Monto .. ..	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Barambah .. ..	3,070	Kingaroy .. ..	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Burdekin .. ..	5,340	Ayr .. ..	Bird, V. J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Burnett .. ..	6,430	Gin Gin .. ..	Wharton, C. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Callide .. ..	8,545	Biloela .. ..	Hartwig, L. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Carnarvon .. ..	3,930	Stanthorpe .. ..	McKechnie, Hon. H. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Condamine .. ..	5,570	Chinchilla .. ..	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Cunningham .. ..	4,205	Pittsworth .. ..	Fletcher, Hon. Sir Alan ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Gympie .. ..	1,575	Gympie .. ..	Hodges, Hon. A. M. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Hinchinbrook .. ..	4,895	Ingham .. ..	Row, E. C. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Mirani .. ..	12,960	Sarina .. ..	Newbery, T. G. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Mourilyan .. ..	4,500	Innisfail .. ..	Moore, F. P. ( <i>A.L.P.</i> ) .. ..
Mulgrave .. ..	1,190	Gordonvale .. ..	Armstrong, R. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Warwick .. ..	1,710	Warwick .. ..	Cory, D. W. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Whitsunday .. ..	4,080	Proserpine .. ..	Camn, Hon. R. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..
Total .. ..	84,990		
Total State .. ..	667,000		

<sup>1</sup> After allocation of preferences.

## Chapter 3 POPULATION

The next table gives the final results of the Census of 30 June 1971. It shows the population of the States and Territories of Australia with comparative data for the Census taken in 1966.

## POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 30 June 1966			Census 30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales .. ..	2,126,652	2,111,249	4,237,901	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180
Victoria .. ..	1,614,240	1,605,977	3,220,217	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351
Queensland .. ..	849,390	824,934	1,674,324	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
South Australia .. ..	550,196	544,788	1,094,984	586,051	587,656	1,173,707
Western Australia .. ..	432,569	415,531	848,100	529,066	501,403	1,030,469
Tasmania .. ..	187,391	184,045	371,436	196,442	193,971	390,413
N. Territory .. ..	31,159	25,345	56,504	48,627	37,763	86,390
A. C. Territory .. ..	49,991	46,041	96,032	73,589	70,474	144,063
Australia .. ..	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638

## GENERAL ELECTION, 27 MAY 1972—continued

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Relative majority <sup>1</sup>	Invalid votes recorded
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(Western and Far-Northern Zone)</i>									
6,870	6,167	3,132	..	1,768	814	395	..	155	58
9,285	8,332	4,003	..	4,213	..	..	..	210	116
7,375	6,235	1,749	..	3,071	1,221	..	..	101	194
7,778	6,787	4,010	..	2,703	..	..	..	1,307	74
6,723	5,797	3,019	..	2,725	..	..	..	294	53
8,083	7,338	3,854	..	2,309	1,102	..	..	443	73
8,374	7,554	2,729	..	4,728	..	..	..	1,999	97
54,488	48,210	22,496	..	21,517	3,137	395	..	..	665
<i>(Country Zone)</i>									
9,489	8,838	4,890	..	3,071	782	..	..	1,037	95
9,787	9,369	6,249	..	2,210	541	..	272	3,226	97
9,785	9,069	4,883	..	3,568	518	..	..	797	100
10,710	9,822	6,383	..	2,772	535	..	..	3,076	132
10,058	9,446	4,682	..	3,511	1,118	..	..	53	135
9,235	8,594	4,180	..	3,652	655	..	..	1,003 <sup>1</sup>	107
11,349	10,549	4,561	..	1,759	1,154	2,991	..	387 <sup>1</sup>	84
11,220	10,663	6,195	..	2,232	2,166	..	..	1,797	70
10,872	10,156	5,407	..	3,830	572	260	..	745	87
10,246	9,523	3,777	..	4,162	1,399	..	..	470 <sup>1</sup>	185
9,162	8,471	5,197	..	3,172	..	..	..	2,025	102
10,063	9,202	2,949	..	5,039	1,054	..	..	1,036	160
9,336	8,643	4,952	..	3,530	..	..	..	1,422	161
9,194	8,729	4,258	..	3,053	679	641	..	347 <sup>1</sup>	98
10,309	9,659	5,024	..	4,029	485	..	..	510	121
150,815	140,733	73,587	..	49,590	11,658	3,892	272	..	1,734
997,489	921,763	181,404	201,596	424,002	69,757	23,951	6,236	..	14,817

The components of intercensal population changes are shown below. The rate of total increase shown is compound and the rates of natural increase and net migration are average annual rates based on a mean population representing the theoretical level that the population would have reached at the mid-point, if the rate of total growth had applied smoothly and uniformly throughout.

## ELEMENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1971

State	Persons			Annual rate of growth		
	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase	Natural increase	Net immigration	Total increase
New South Wales ..	216,467	146,812	363,279	%	%	%
Victoria .. .. .	203,364	78,770	282,134	1.21	0.47	1.69
Queensland .. ..	101,276	51,465	152,741	1.16	0.59	1.76
South Australia ..	59,901	18,822	78,723	1.06	0.33	1.39
Western Australia ..	64,507	117,862	182,369	1.38	2.52	3.97
Tasmania .. .. .	24,177	-5,200	18,977	1.27	-0.27	0.96
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	690,446	465,694	1,156,140	1.14	0.77	1.92

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## Chapter 6 SOCIAL WELFARE

In April and May 1972, and in the 1972-73 Commonwealth budget various benefits payable to persons were increased. Set out below are the major items that have been affected.

### (a) *Social Service Benefits (Weekly Rates)*

Age and Invalid Pensions and Allowances and Sheltered Employment Allowances: single rate \$20.00; married rate (both eligible and living together) \$17.25. Widows Pension: Class A \$20.00; Class B \$17.25; Class C \$17.25. Long Term Sickness Benefits (Chapter 17): adult or married minor \$20.00; persons 16-21 years \$13.00.

### (b) *Health Services (Weekly Rates)*

Tuberculosis Allowance: eligible person without dependants \$23.25; with dependent child \$28.00; with dependent spouse \$37.75.

Domiciliary Care Benefit: from 1 March 1973, \$14.00 payable to persons who arrange for the provision of nursing care for elderly relatives at home. Certain criteria will determine eligibility.

Nursing Home Benefits (Pensioners): from 1 January 1973 a new benefit of \$10.50 will be payable to nursing homes in Queensland on behalf of "Pensioner Medical Service" pensioners where the existing benefits plus the "patient participation" of \$18.00 and this new benefit total not less than the fees charged.

### (c) *Housing Benefits*

The maximum grant available increased to \$750 and the maximum value of an eligible home to \$22,500.

### (d) *Repatriation Benefits (Weekly Rates)*

(1) Payable without Means Test. War Pensions: special rate, \$48.00; intermediate rate, \$34.00; general rate, \$14.00 maximum. Increased allowances for certain disabilities. War Widows \$20.00. Sustainance Allowances, War Orphans Pensions, and attendants allowances increased.

(2) Payable subject to Means Test (maximum rates). Service Pensions: single \$20.00; married \$17.25; pension for wife \$17.25.

## Chapter 18 PUBLIC FINANCE

### 2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

In September 1971, the Queensland Government made application to the Commonwealth for a special grant of financial assistance under section 96 of the Commonwealth Constitution, thus becoming a claimant State for the first time. Following this application an initial grant of \$9m was received by the Queensland Government in 1971-72. The Commonwealth Grants Commission has recommended an advance payment of a \$10m Special Grant for 1972-73.

### 3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The main features of the State budget announced on 28 September 1972 were:

- (i) An 18.9 per cent increase in Consolidated Revenue expenditure compared with 1971-72.

- (ii) A budgeted deficit of \$4.6m to be offset by a carryover of \$2.7m from 1971-72 and the Special Grant recommended by the Grants Commission.
- (iii) No general increase in taxes; other charges to remain unchanged or to be reduced.
- (iv) Legislation to be introduced to reduce succession and probate duties.
- (v) A 25.7 per cent increase in expenditure on education which is the largest item of expenditure in the budget and which absorbs 33 per cent of Consolidated Revenue resources.
- (vi) A new Public Service Superannuation scheme to be instituted.
- (vii) From 1 October 1972 an increase in the long service leave entitlement rate from 1 week per year to 1.3 weeks per year, with leave available after 10 years of service.
- (viii) A new scheme of special assistance to the dairy industry over a three year period (\$2.7m for a marginal dairy arrangement supplementary scheme and \$2.8m to assist dairy farmers to convert to bulk milk supply).
- (ix) Police strength to be increased by 200 in 1972-73.
- (x) Increases in financial assistance to deserted wives, unmarried mothers, foster mothers, and Aborigines employed in State and church communities.

#### 4 STATE LOAN FUND

At 30 June 1972, the Australian Loan Council total borrowings and grants for the governmental loan works programme for 1972-73 was set at \$982m. Queensland's share was \$124.2m. Including a Commonwealth interest-free grant of \$1.7m for capital expenditure on State primary and secondary schools, the total of new capital funds for 1972-73 will be \$125.9m (\$92.8m as loan and \$33.1m as interest-free grants).

#### 5 COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Some significant features of the Commonwealth budget announced on 15 August 1972 were:

- (i) An increase of 11.6 per cent in expenditure to \$10,078m, of which the largest single item was payments to the States, \$3,449m.
- (ii) An increase in standard rates of pensions (age and invalid, effective from 5 October 1972, and repatriation service, effective from 28 September 1972), and an increase in the home savings grant. For particulars of these increases see page 536.
- (iii) A proposal to abolish the means test over a three year period. Initially, limits of "free means" were increased to the new single or married weekly pension rates, i.e. \$20.00 or \$34.50, respectively.
- (iv) Increases in exemptions from estate and gift duty (applicable 16 August 1972).
- (v) Reduction in personal income tax and increases in dependants allowances (applicable 1 September 1972).

## 7 TAXATION

*Income Tax*—From 1 September 1972 the following changes were made in relation to personal income tax:

- (i) Minimum taxable income raised from \$417 to \$1,041 per annum.
- (ii) Dependants allowances increased by \$52 per dependant.
- (iii) Income tax rate scale reduced by an average of 10 per cent, e.g. reduction on a taxable income of \$2,000 was 14.2 per cent; on \$4,000, 12.4 per cent; on \$6,000, 9.4 per cent; on \$10,000, 8.0 per cent; and on \$40,000, the new maximum marginal tax rate point, 6.5 per cent.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State)*—Legislation will be introduced in 1972-73 to reduce these duties. The basic exemption on an estate passing to a spouse or a child under 21 years will be raised from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and rebates in respect of successions to these beneficiaries will operate on a sliding scale up to an estate value of \$100,000 in lieu of the present \$19,000. Also succession and probate exemptions in respect of superannuation benefits will be increased for both tax and rating purposes from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per annum in the case of the surviving spouse, and by 33½ per cent in respect of other dependants.

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth)*—All former statutory exemptions (\$20,000 where an estate passes to close relatives, \$10,000 where it passes wholly to others, as well as similar limits for primary producers, \$24,000, and \$12,000, respectively) were doubled in respect of estates of persons where death occurred after 15 August 1972.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth)*—On 16 August 1972 an increase in the exemption level for gift duty was effected. The exemption was raised from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

## 11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

*Public Service Superannuation (State)*—During 1972-73 a new Public Service Superannuation Scheme will be introduced. The principles of the new scheme are:

- (i) Basic contributions for new and existing male members will be 2 per cent of salary up to age 20, 5½ per cent between the ages 20 and 25, 6 per cent between the ages 25 and 35, and 6½ per cent for ages 35 and over.
- (ii) The maximum retirement benefit for 45 years service after age 20 will increase to 45/60 of average salary over the last three years' service.
- (iii) There will be reduced benefits for retirement between ages 60 and 65.

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December <sup>1</sup>			Mean population year ended <sup>2</sup>		Net immigration <sup>3</sup>	Natural increase
	Males	Females	Persons				
				June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516	..	23,881
1962	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188	..	22,508
1963	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863	..	22,599
1964	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968	..	20,449
1965	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800	..	19,437
1966	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	..	17,982
1967 <sup>a</sup>	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	..	19,956
1968 <sup>a</sup>	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	..	19,112
1969 <sup>a</sup>	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	..	20,790
1970 <sup>a</sup>	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	..	20,475
1971 <sup>b</sup>	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500	..	23,631

<sup>1</sup> Population figures have been revised from 1967 in accordance with results of the 1971 Census.<sup>2</sup> Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to

## VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 3 and 4)

Births	Birth rate <sup>3</sup>	Marriages	Marriage rate <sup>3</sup>	Deaths	Death rate <sup>3</sup>	Infant deaths		Infant death rate <sup>4</sup>		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	<i>n</i>	114.1	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	<i>n</i>	164.2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.1	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	22.9	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963
34,972	21.8	11,752	7.3	14,523	9.1	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964
33,551	20.5	12,967	7.9	14,114	8.6	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,843	19.7	13,325	8.0	14,861	8.9	581	398	17.7	12.1	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967 <sup>a</sup>
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.3	14.8	1968 <sup>a</sup>
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969 <sup>a</sup>
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970 <sup>a</sup>
39,970	21.8	16,538	9.0	16,339	8.9	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971 <sup>a</sup>

the whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.  
<sup>3</sup> Rate per 1,000 mean population. <sup>4</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births. <sup>5</sup> Including full-blood Aborigines. *n* Not available.



## SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Staff	Patients treated		Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
			General	Maternity					
1860	6	n	421	.. <sup>10</sup>	7	..	..	..	..
1865	7	n	1,811	.. <sup>10</sup>	20	68	89	..	..
1870	13	n	2,074	.. <sup>10</sup>	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	n	4,080	.. <sup>10</sup>	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	n	4,537	.. <sup>10</sup>	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	n	10,417	.. <sup>10</sup>	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	n	13,763	.. <sup>10</sup>	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	n	14,675	.. <sup>10</sup>	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	n	18,766	.. <sup>10</sup>	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	n	20,123	.. <sup>10</sup>	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	26,069	.. <sup>10</sup>	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	37,426	.. <sup>10</sup>	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	48,503	.. <sup>10</sup>	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1921	108	1,943	46,418	.. <sup>10</sup>	992	495	2,822	13,478	5,152
1922	111	2,066	49,396	.. <sup>10</sup>	1,067	567	2,915	13,812	5,359
1923	112	2,147	52,739	.. <sup>10</sup>	1,110	558	2,951	14,717	5,882
1924-25	117	2,381	56,544	.. <sup>10</sup>	1,194	536	3,060	15,120	6,223
1925-26	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1926-27	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357
1927-28	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843
1928-29	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553
1929-30	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166
1930-31	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 <sup>3</sup>	8,677 <sup>3</sup>
1940-41	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	133,114	23,565	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	132,839	24,745	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	136,942	26,291	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	140,799	27,613	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	145,516	29,648	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	153,724	30,465	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	157,187	30,870	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	160,177	32,334	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	166,755	33,614	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	173,517	33,718	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	181,598	34,975	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	187,626	35,194	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	188,830	35,773	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	184,918	36,886	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	195,501	37,850	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	196,965	37,974	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	206,136	37,883	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	214,871	36,351	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	217,990	36,875	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	221,249	38,639	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,555	228,101	39,530	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	232,040	40,894	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	122,547	23,984
1970-71	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	128,817	21,772

<sup>1</sup> Excluding loan expenditure. <sup>2</sup> Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. <sup>3</sup> Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. <sup>4</sup> Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. <sup>5</sup> From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. <sup>6</sup> From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. <sup>7</sup> From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the

## AND PUBLIC JUSTICE STATISTICS (Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8)

Schools	Pupils at schools <sup>3</sup>	Uni- versity students <sup>4</sup>	Govern- ment expendi- ture on schools <sup>5</sup>	Police force at end of year <sup>6</sup>	Prisoners in goal at end of year <sup>7</sup>		Supreme court criminal con- victions	Di- vorses <sup>8</sup>	Liquor licences in force at end of year <sup>9</sup>	Year
					Males	Fe- males				
			\$'000							
41	1,890	..	7	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	1860
101	9,091	..	27	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	1865
173	16,425	..	54	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	1870
283	34,591	..	126	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	1875
415	44,104	..	170	626	301	48	171	2	971	1880
551	59,301	..	230	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	326	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	362	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	500	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	564	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	668	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	956	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	2,120	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,800	154,370	316	2,168	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1921
1,809	156,709	405	2,120	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1922
1,838	162,092	387	2,192	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1923
1,874	166,959	347	2,316	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1924-25
1,888	167,247	457	2,414	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,885	171,536	481	2,488	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1926-27
1,897	172,593	532	2,548	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1927-28
1,905	175,245	588	2,620	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1928-29
1,907	174,626	666	2,688	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1929-30
1,897	175,344	778	2,780	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,889	176,025	799	2,496	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1931-32
1,890	173,419	826	2,446	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1932-33
1,903	173,919	875	2,510	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1933-34
1,918	174,979	1,029	2,686	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	2,770	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	2,928	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	3,060	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	3,214	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1938-39
1,920	163,091 <sup>8</sup>	1,655	3,228	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	3,232	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	3,242	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	3,102	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	3,304	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	3,744	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	4,366	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	4,858	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	5,518	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	6,458	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	7,720	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	9,258	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	11,402	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	12,670	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	14,452	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	16,654	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	19,716	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	21,542	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	23,932	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	29,823	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	32,379	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	36,599	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	38,991	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	44,088	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	50,556 <sup>r</sup>	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	51,260 <sup>r</sup>	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,384	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	58,663 <sup>r</sup>	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,382	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	62,895 <sup>r</sup>	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,381	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	71,750 <sup>r</sup>	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,371	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	89,985 <sup>r</sup>	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,379	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	106,803	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,429	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	<i>n</i>	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,500	1970-71

financial year shown. <sup>8</sup> Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

<sup>9</sup> The licences include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; and restaurants from 1961-62. <sup>10</sup> Included with general patients. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year <sup>1</sup>				
	Alienated	Leased	Beef cattle <sup>2</sup>	Dairy cattle <sup>2</sup>	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 acres	'000 acres	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	n	n	432,890	3,449,350	7,147
1865	534	n	n	n	848,346	6,594,966	14,888
1870	935	n	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992
1875	1,745	n	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447
1880	4,560	n	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248
1885	11,101	n	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843
1890	12,317	n	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
1895	14,212	n	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747
1900	15,910	281,232	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1905	17,660	240,153	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087
1910	23,432	294,866	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212
1915	27,224	332,825	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787
1920	25,682	325,854	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370
1921	25,433	317,021	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083
1922	25,078	302,967	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617
1923	24,702	307,658	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243
1924	24,570	309,658	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252	156,163
1925	24,563	304,333	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598
1926	24,571	306,011	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662
1927	24,359	317,283	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947
1928	24,480	315,392	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764
1929	24,397	317,763	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037
1930	25,392	315,389	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528
1931	26,714	326,193	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686
1932	27,933	323,012	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249
1933	27,968	324,582	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448
1934	28,023	332,048	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
1935	27,991	332,949	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
1936	27,933	333,539	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
1937	27,905	337,307	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941
1938	27,872	339,393	4,602,905	1,494,484	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326
1939	27,853	342,063	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931	391,333
1940	27,833	342,912	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099	435,946
1941	27,826	342,803	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360
1942	27,820	345,930	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348
1943	27,815	345,956	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391
1944	27,808	350,768	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088
1945	27,803	355,149	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411
1946	27,784	354,777	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340	340,150
1947	27,773	354,433	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,472,629	378,102
1948	27,770	354,989	4,634,979	1,356,818	5,991,797	16,498,957	407,322
1949	27,762	356,735	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152	391,836
1950	27,754	359,421	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578	374,991
1951	27,750	359,644	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518	316,529
1952	27,750	361,213	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623	335,809
1953	27,749	362,131	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988	384,453
1954	27,749	362,211	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826	406,879
1955	27,755	364,434	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746	372,871
1956	27,754	363,685	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201	394,518
1957	27,753	364,069	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711	422,713
1958	27,767	365,339	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653	399,875
1959	27,823	364,257	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278	429,034
1960	27,970	368,412	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935	448,279
1961	28,116	368,617	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298	432,609
1962	28,379	367,251	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720	402,498
1963	29,041	366,333	6,282,558	1,120,053	7,402,311	23,337,240	388,144
1964	30,185	369,310	6,334,340	1,058,164	7,392,504	24,016,452	406,028
1965	31,597	367,817	5,929,998	957,945	6,887,943	18,384,484	417,235
1966	34,375	365,437	6,019,870	899,288	6,919,158	19,305,316	467,572
1967	37,672	361,456	6,525,944	835,082	7,361,026	19,947,744	520,141
1968	46,413	355,780	6,910,094	757,844	7,667,938	20,323,542	535,456
1969	52,940	349,553	6,808,354	706,563	7,514,917	16,445,833	479,586
1970	57,551	345,571	7,277,638	666,571	7,944,209	14,773,782	491,328

<sup>1</sup> From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. <sup>2</sup> Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. <sup>3</sup> Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. <sup>4</sup> From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 9 and 10)

Horses <sup>a</sup>	Wool production <sup>4</sup> (greasy equivalent)		Butter production <sup>5</sup>		Cheese production <sup>5</sup>		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No.	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	
23,504	5,007	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51,091	12,252	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83,358	38,604	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121,497	32,167	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
179,152	35,239	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
260,207	53,359	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
365,812	67,350	5,049	2,000 <sup>6</sup>	n	170 <sup>5</sup>	n	1890
468,743	109,287	5,974	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
456,788	64,688	4,394	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
430,565	70,169	5,300	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
593,813	139,251	11,816	31,258	2,668	4,147	186	1910
686,871	130,783	12,534	25,457	3,488	4,383	338	1915
742,217	114,810	14,352	40,751	8,400	11,512	1,066	1920
747,543	132,580	15,568	60,923	10,256	15,201	1,588	1921
714,055	134,971	21,652	53,786	8,370	10,560	832	1922
661,593	121,913	24,382	40,660	6,748	7,221	688	1923
660,093	140,863	31,108	70,406	9,726	12,644	934	1924
638,372	146,986	21,986	63,001	9,844	12,581	1,180	1925
571,622	119,848	17,878	51,403	8,352	9,260	810	1926
548,333	126,430	20,156	72,039	11,306	14,128	1,274	1927
522,490	138,989	18,162	77,045	12,724	14,392	1,282	1928
500,104	161,088	13,774	78,796	12,006	12,381	1,102	1929
481,615	182,061	14,080	95,719	11,958	13,648	770	1930
469,474	184,716	11,914	98,013	10,737	11,022	677	1931
452,486	185,834	14,681	103,032	9,320	13,084	643	1932
450,024	169,990	20,455	127,343	11,225	13,887	670	1933
448,604	174,088	15,175	133,625	12,073	12,192	691	1934
441,913	142,793	16,576	115,920	12,005	9,149	540	1935
441,536	153,766	18,311	87,475	9,920	7,790	501	1936
446,777	174,751	20,781	118,244	14,697	11,963	763	1937
445,296	179,459	16,391	157,626	19,211	15,769	1,011	1938
445,810	195,770	20,066	142,846	18,172	13,849	922	1939
442,757	214,704	23,546	119,940	15,296	11,733	798	1940
432,469 <sup>3</sup>	204,119	23,270	97,623	12,542	16,360	1,216	1941
392,639	213,966	27,215	113,211	16,746	28,541	2,456	1942
387,018	194,355	25,311	103,032	18,234	24,051	2,402	1943
380,670	178,719	23,934	96,334	17,112	22,635	2,320	1944
367,357	173,249	21,728	102,567	18,678	26,936	2,805	1945
343,172	144,820	31,583	75,359	13,990	17,292	1,854	1946
335,581	153,564	56,114	105,382	23,888	21,607	2,760	1947
324,707	156,655	65,246	107,029	25,388	21,041	2,745	1948
317,261	162,256	93,756	109,278	28,560	20,276	2,959	1949
307,224	154,667	177,636	107,321	31,379	19,440	3,104	1950
288,606	138,767	94,380	63,195	24,307	10,529	2,143	1951
282,159	163,149	119,806	110,712	47,467	21,143	4,778	1952
273,180	174,414	122,250	94,426	41,127	15,112	3,430	1953
266,878	176,548	104,218	103,539	44,185	17,744	3,697	1954
261,092	194,014	106,268	108,731	43,214	16,978	3,727	1955
254,767	227,664	155,044	92,785	36,419	15,987	3,348	1956
243,294	204,375	107,672	73,012	30,129	11,593	2,488	1957
239,475	219,148	90,150	92,589	35,563	18,412	4,075	1958
234,354	236,196	109,146	87,908	38,247	19,023	5,004	1959
224,006	235,590	101,718	70,059	30,880	16,177	3,865	1960
217,343	230,333	101,274	80,210	32,588	20,101	4,483	1961
212,018	233,638	115,462	82,000	32,791	22,851	5,090	1962
206,565	255,386	141,458	79,523	33,965	21,263	5,340	1963
201,429	251,426	117,218	73,824	32,255	19,095	5,153	1964
189,540	192,773	90,961	70,189	29,208	17,773	4,667	1965
182,483	203,664	93,190	74,375	30,278	23,071	5,860 <sup>r</sup>	1966
181,028	226,822	94,874	63,546	25,385	22,181	5,669	1967
175,525	247,005	108,060	43,083	17,211	17,867	4,370	1968
172,768	196,352	69,783	50,229	19,524	20,492	5,006	1969
165,471	168,772	44,916	41,388	17,520 <sup>s</sup>	16,940	4,464 <sup>s</sup>	1970

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

<sup>3</sup> From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

<sup>s</sup> Subject to revision.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize <sup>2</sup>		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills <sup>1</sup>	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	acres	'000 tons	No.	'000 tons	acres	'000 bushels	acres	'000 bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 <sup>1</sup>	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	n 848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,558	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,606	22,274
1964-65	450,956	14,286	31	1,855	168,300	4,887	1,025,521	22,830
1965-66	487,375	13,546	31	1,883	153,081	3,209	953,756	17,429
1966-67	534,998	15,513	31	2,203	151,010	4,948	1,227,377	35,730
1967-68	530,828	15,718	31	2,214	147,732	4,778	1,476,589	27,417
1968-69	546,306	17,415	31	2,604	108,679	2,713	1,788,583	42,000
1969-70	505,978	14,700	31	2,081	114,129	3,459	1,504,049	14,898
1970-71	522,655	16,206	31	2,338	127,815	4,076	825,076	4,401

<sup>1</sup> Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. <sup>2</sup> Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Hay and green forage	Cotton <sup>2</sup>		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced <sup>3</sup>	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
acres	acres	'000 lb	acres	'000 bushels	acres	'000 dozen	acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	146	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	1,631	339	..	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	314	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	126	410	36	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	15	1,034	83	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	5	3,890	1,100	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	86	3,916	743	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	36	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	48	5,198	561	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	4	8,166	606	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	15	8,981	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	317	9,873	872	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	1,256	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	3,737	11,668	977	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	4,740	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,662	5,727	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	2,899	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	2,311	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	4,110	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	2,518	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	5,599	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	4,891	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	1,990	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	5,561	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	8,770	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	7,062	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	6,654	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	4,114	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	4,774	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	6,183	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	4,128	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	5,631	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	4,925	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	3,346	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	2,946	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	651	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	1,139	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	762	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	713	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	255	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	402	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	549	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	755	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	2,068	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	1,365	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	2,053	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	1,411	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	1,329	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	1,489	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	3,544	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	5,453	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	3,729	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	4,449	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	2,817	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	2,238	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952,418	1964-65
1,291,327	13,455	3,621	5,407	751	12,753	4,588	4,079,108	1965-66
1,300,827	11,167	4,214	5,524	809	14,790	5,643	4,569,484	1966-67
1,448,083	11,629	6,685	5,887	883	15,354	6,344	4,875,778	1967-68
1,511,194	13,329	10,037	5,782	993	15,534	5,928	5,404,487	1968-69
1,796,319	13,358	9,593	5,644	1,084	15,703	5,911	5,674,410	1969-70
1,423,076	12,882	6,854	6,083	1,282	15,695	6,903	4,698,245	1970-71

table are: maize, 120,200 acres, 3,670(000) bushels; and cotton, 12,140 acres, 8,344(000) lb.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production <sup>1</sup>							Coal '000 tons	Mineral sands con- centrates tons
	Approximate metal content								
	Gold oz	Silver oz	Lead tons	Copper tons	Tin tons	Zinc tons			
1860	2,738	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	
1865	17,473	..	..	721	..	..	33	..	
1870	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..	23	..	
1875	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..	32	..	
1880	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..	58	..	
1885	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..	210	..	
1890	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..	338	..	
1895	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..	323	..	
1900	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..	497	..	
1905	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..	529	..	
1910	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..	871	..	
1915	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..	1,024	..	
1920	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..	1,100	..	
1921	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..	955	..	
1922	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..	959	..	
1923	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..	1,061	..	
1924	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128	1,123	..	
1925	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171	1,177	..	
1926	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200	1,221	..	
1927	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..	1,099	..	
1928	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..	1,076	..	
1929	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..	1,369	..	
1930	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..	1,095	..	
1931	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..	841	..	
1932	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..	842	..	
1933	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..	876	..	
1934	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..	957	..	
1935	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411	1,052	..	
1936	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443	1,047	..	
1937	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598	1,120	..	
1938	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735	1,113	..	
1939	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092	1,317	..	
1940	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584	1,285	..	
1941	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437	1,454	1,000	
1942	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035	1,637	3,634	
1943	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077	1,700	7,969	
1944	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..	1,660	14,162	
1945	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..	1,635	13,414	
1946	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361	1,568	9,500	
1947	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216	1,883	10,254	
1948	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592	1,742	13,420	
1949	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241	1,970	11,061	
1950	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800	2,321	14,710	
1951	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743	2,474	19,703	
1952	85,756 <sup>1</sup>	3,223,462 <sup>1</sup>	40,793 <sup>1</sup>	6,966 <sup>1</sup>	330 <sup>1</sup>	23,683 <sup>1</sup>	2,742 <sup>1</sup>	24,104 <sup>1</sup>	
1953	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961	2,517	27,803	
1954	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615	2,761	35,982	
1955	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138	2,747	42,159	
1956	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231	2,735	53,308	
1957	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536	2,702	72,486	
1958	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484	2,580	60,352	
1959	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983	2,594	70,527	
1960	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394	2,650	73,315	
1961	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199	2,782	68,594	
1962	67,729	5,600,520	62,669	79,130	1,077	44,704	2,799	77,009	
1963	68,586	6,202,059	66,711	83,221	1,196	37,344	3,244	100,347	
1964	100,937	5,571,630	61,927	74,732	1,493	37,577	3,780	94,807	
1965	76,964	4,635,773	49,673	60,406	1,176	30,975	4,154	104,645	
1966	139,202	6,191,667	65,541	72,643	1,692	43,588	4,664	131,072	
1967	95,601	6,832,247	76,439	51,457	1,649	51,034	4,679	159,447	
1968-69	77,031	10,692,148	135,867	81,014	1,129	96,777	7,395	190,268	
1969-70	77,942	12,584,450	150,339	93,833	1,255	109,429	9,390	309,379	
1970-71	86,013	11,799,708	146,161	120,653	997	106,742	10,899	284,222	

<sup>1</sup> State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. <sup>2</sup> For 1924 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. <sup>3</sup> Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. <sup>4</sup> Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 11)

Total value	Timber production <sup>2</sup>					Fisheries production <sup>2</sup>		Year
	Sawn timber <sup>2</sup>				Plywood and veneer	Edible fish etc.	Other <sup>4</sup>	
	Pine		Other					
\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
42	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1860
304	n	n	n	n	..	n	1	1865
968	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1870
3,143	n	n	n	n	..	n	14	1875
2,270	n	n	n	n	..	n	125	1880
2,770	n	n	n	n	..	n	213	1885
5,284	31,330	422	20,097	293	..	n	194	1890
4,871	19,643	206	17,238	214	..	n	155	1895
6,360	60,191	568	39,653	454	..	n	267	1900
7,453	47,969	475	25,961	302	..	n	149	1905
7,420	71,879	1,008	44,559	709	..	133	244	1910
6,650	89,726	1,538	55,224	1,086	..	208	124	1915
7,236	85,313	2,944	50,691	1,725	..	240	347	1920
2,992	73,554	2,554	39,433	1,456	..	237	169	1921
3,718	76,598	2,610	49,490	1,758	..	260	398	1922
4,431	78,958	2,752	62,714	2,195	..	282	302	1923
4,611	83,674	3,019	59,949	2,459	..	306	544	1924
4,025	70,623	2,566	61,040	2,495	..	364	484	1925
3,217	66,451	2,417	55,860	2,106	212	332	482	1926
3,290	52,790	1,869	49,402	1,843	329	362	500	1927
2,772	59,384	2,047	47,478	1,884	415	359	494	1928
3,414	48,055	1,664	44,193	1,613	297	373	561	1929
2,482	28,892	962	29,923	1,024	176	353	336	1930
2,550	26,502	806	25,903	828	231	320	286	1931
3,637	37,539	1,090	29,520	953	457	323	258	1932
4,747	42,765	1,248	32,728	1,001	574	322	269	1933
5,426	65,116	1,878	51,702	1,662	861	338	302	1934
5,775	70,660	2,061	54,609	1,684	1,067	336	355	1935
7,227	88,444	2,536	71,372	2,148	1,224	354	386	1936
8,785	95,854	2,779	92,194	2,716	1,659	364	322	1937
7,932	93,728	2,783	83,230	2,504	1,434	388	273	1938
9,114	105,270	3,162	83,452	2,582	1,666	363	308	1939
10,211	105,563	3,154	84,623	2,624	1,868	410	373	1940
10,600	96,405	2,905	102,121	3,182	1,755	451	..	1941
10,047	79,937	2,613	102,124	3,348	1,365	604	..	1942
8,429	78,708	2,607	103,249	3,650	1,507	685	..	1943
8,954	78,897	2,720	94,016	3,490	1,461	668	36	1944
8,710	72,819	2,766	90,959	3,504	1,726	952	161	1945
9,523	72,096	2,552	123,449	5,024	2,219	1,013	373	1946
17,098	68,334	2,820	134,956	6,302	3,235	967	475	1947
18,407	62,577	2,740	161,709	8,454	3,633	993	836	1948
23,716	59,910	2,966	164,974	9,452	4,045	1,032	949	1949
32,698	59,465	3,954	167,143	11,768	4,815	1,084	1,041	1950
40,401	70,072	5,762	193,835	16,312	6,087	1,218	973	1951
34,858 <sup>1</sup>	71,410	6,186	194,768	18,002	5,360	1,415	793	1952
34,568	76,795	7,046	187,898	18,544	7,934	1,307	1,134	1953
43,205	66,080	6,614	177,604	18,552	9,088	1,569	1,303	1954
53,785	58,369	6,082	180,617	20,072	9,870	1,744	1,554	1955
60,408	66,488	7,632	189,522	21,758	9,663	2,126	1,418	1956
51,153	68,619	8,082	174,566	20,570	11,255	2,437	1,057	1957
55,264	63,854	7,924	171,507	20,574	12,479	2,358	692	1958
66,658	67,287	8,188	183,235	22,514	12,221	2,505	815	1959
75,216	62,451	7,784	177,481	23,986	10,897	2,071	1,105	1960
64,441	53,141	6,564	147,785	17,812	10,531	2,778	890	1961
74,232	59,080	7,136	146,917	17,992	10,497	3,247	984	1962
84,084	62,751	7,620	160,809	19,508	11,367	3,471	1,255	1963
97,287	65,482	8,024	157,422	20,914	11,941	3,861	1,876	1964
98,964	57,966	7,733	154,101	24,007	10,174	4,214	1,872	1965
138,483	56,672	7,731	139,715	22,920	10,154	4,610	2,349	1966
140,577 <sup>r</sup>	58,544	8,090	135,044	21,062	12,745	5,956	1,352	1967
209,501	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	6,244	1,845	1968-69
278,695	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	6,339	1,695	1969-70
294,044	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	.. <sup>b</sup>	9,696	1,289	1970-71

and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mercure, and whales. <sup>5</sup> Not yet available: see page 253. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.



## SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing <sup>1</sup>						
	Establishments	Workers <sup>2</sup>			Salaries and wages paid <sup>3</sup>	Capital values <sup>4</sup>	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 <sup>8</sup>	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	13,923	17,386	12,206
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	14,371	18,628	12,640
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	14,971	19,665	13,953
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	17,800	22,062	14,841
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 <sup>9</sup>							

<sup>1</sup> Not including "heat, light, and power".<sup>2</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year.<sup>3</sup> Excluding drawings of working proprietors.<sup>4</sup> Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.<sup>5</sup> Output, less

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

		Heat, light, and power <sup>a</sup>						Year
Output	Pro- duction <sup>5</sup>	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas <sup>7</sup>	
		Establish- ments	Workers <sup>2</sup>	Salaries and wages paid <sup>6</sup>	Machinery and plant <sup>4</sup>	Land and buildings <sup>4</sup>		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 <sup>8</sup>	.. <sup>8</sup>	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
78,685	28,175	30	1,063	513	3,121	541	1,983	1921
73,921	30,163	32	1,085	525	3,569	590	1,727	1922
75,560	30,370	32	1,204	559	4,977	615	2,176	1923
95,803	33,350	42	1,337	658	5,943	906	2,482	1924-25
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
873,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
								1968-69 <sup>9</sup>

value of goods consumed in process of production.

<sup>7</sup> Valued at prices paid by consumers.<sup>8</sup> Value of land

and machinery

and plant.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity and gas works.<sup>4</sup> Value of land

and buildings included with

machinery and plant.

<sup>5</sup> Not available: see page 253.<sup>7</sup> Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports <sup>1</sup>			Exports <sup>1</sup>			Visible balance of trade <sup>1</sup>
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1,467		1,044	1,045	-422
1865	1,444	3,478	4,922	491	1,816	2,307	-2,615
1870	875	2,267	3,142	1,336	3,731	5,067	1,925
1875	2,781	3,727	6,508	2,040	5,656	7,696	1,188
1880	2,052	4,113	6,164	1,836	5,055	6,891	1,727
1885	6,152	5,976	12,128	3,470	6,975	10,446	-1,682
1890	5,189	4,312	9,501	4,929	12,144	17,073	7,572
1895	5,496	4,000	9,496	7,266	10,674	17,939	8,443
1900	8,199	5,446	13,645	8,264	10,825	19,089	5,444
1905	6,313	6,195	12,508	6,697	17,006	23,703	11,195
1910	10,856	"	"	16,258	"	"	"
1915-16	14,002	"	"	16,212	"	"	"
1920-21	23,681	"	"	30,341	"	"	"
1921-22	17,279	"	"	35,146	"	"	"
1922-23	21,567	"	"	31,564	"	"	"
1923-24	23,211	"	"	29,257	"	"	"
1924-25	25,667	"	"	46,626	"	"	"
1925-26	27,546	"	"	47,170	"	"	"
1926-27	26,996	"	"	28,038	"	"	"
1927-28	23,520	"	"	39,430	"	"	"
1928-29	23,189	"	"	40,250	"	"	"
1929-30	23,080	"	"	33,182	"	"	"
1930-31	11,342	"	"	32,478	"	"	"
1931-32	8,682	31,742	40,424	33,704	24,968	58,672	18,248
1932-33	10,304	31,724	42,028	29,386	24,246	53,632	11,604
1933-34	10,598	33,802	44,400	40,263	27,952	68,216	23,816
1934-35	14,358	36,674	51,032	37,649	26,886	64,534	13,502
1935-36	15,726	40,588	56,314	39,104	28,714	67,818	11,504
1936-37	15,742	45,008	60,750	47,762	31,996	79,758	19,008
1937-38	18,782	47,540	66,322	53,112	32,372	85,484	19,162
1938-39	18,139	47,182	65,322	57,301	32,952	91,144	25,822
1939-40	19,964	52,254	72,218	64,390	40,020	104,410	32,192
1940-41	14,453	53,810	68,262	50,490	44,138	94,628	26,366
1941-42	16,098	52,178	68,276	42,593	47,462	90,054	21,778
1942-43	17,211	55,552	72,762	37,247	49,068	86,316	13,554
1943-44	29,082	59,836	88,918	35,778	40,972	76,750	-12,168
1944-45	29,539	63,510	93,050	36,567	41,750	78,316	-14,734
1945-46	24,493	66,697	91,190	54,169	48,470	102,638	11,448
1946-47	27,316	84,787	112,103	86,368	52,884	139,252	27,150
1947-48	45,121	96,420	141,541	96,624	60,504	157,128	15,586
1948-49	64,969	113,322	178,291	198,194	66,548	264,742	86,452
1949-50	97,800	137,732	235,532	197,380	72,576	269,956	34,424
1950-51	134,799	174,747	309,546	320,564	91,888	412,452	102,906
1951-52	172,853	198,026	370,879	191,814	105,428	297,242	-73,638
1952-53	86,443	197,486	283,929	290,190	113,230	403,420	119,490
1953-54	111,254	287,345	398,598	330,205	150,764	480,970	82,371
1954-55	137,766	307,621	445,387	308,960	156,089	465,049	19,662
1955-56	123,460	322,891	446,351	304,276	181,178	485,453	39,102
1956-57	97,768	360,704	458,472	380,754	206,323	587,077	128,605
1957-58	98,994	403,526	502,520	312,966	192,177	505,143	2,624
1958-59	95,474	407,565	503,039	339,927	207,390	547,317	44,278
1959-60	101,717	470,255	571,972	362,585	231,521	594,106	22,134
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,555	240,025	567,580	-10,185
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,885	235,664	580,549	39,522
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	404,980	269,785	674,765	-12,073
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	544,977	300,486	845,463	17,810
1964-65	199,516	723,530	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	-110,418
1965-66	201,349 <sup>a</sup>	700,526	901,875	462,596	382,732	845,328	-56,547
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,967	385,436	885,404	-18,358
1967-68	227,020 <sup>a</sup>	774,269	1,001,289	562,928	405,750	968,678	-32,611
1968-69	288,599	859,021	1,147,620	677,456	495,501	1,172,957	25,337
1969-70	294,102	935,694	1,229,796	773,519	547,784	1,321,303	91,507
1970-71	267,838 <sup>a</sup>	998,732	1,266,570	789,180	530,924	1,320,104	53,534

<sup>1</sup> Excluding specie.  
 exported after scouring or  
<sup>3</sup> Chiefly refined sugar.

<sup>2</sup> Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool  
 carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.  
<sup>4</sup> Excluding import of a naval vessel cleared through a Queensland

## STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Overseas exports							Year
Wool <sup>2</sup>		Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 lb	\$'000	cwt	\$'000	\$'000	tons	\$'000	
2,508	396	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	1,569	..	..	23	..	..	1870
17,244	1,361	..	..	5	309 <sup>5</sup>	18	1875
41,252	2,739	7	..	46	158 <sup>5</sup>	8	1880
47,850	3,644	43	..	85	1,509 <sup>5</sup>	56	1885
57,226	3,117	320	..	278	2,016 <sup>5</sup>	74	1890
37,749	2,571	9,237	2	1,922	7,589 <sup>5</sup>	229	1895
35,323	2,655	63,125	78	2,697	4,976 <sup>5</sup>	137	1900
102,405	8,357	153,689	581	1,320	218	5	1905
85,158	7,844	21,018	1,503	3,288	27	1	1910
101,175	12,434	232,745	272	5,533	5	..	1915-16
			5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
191,157	21,723	363,606	4,764	4,095	1	..	1921-22
134,649	20,857	188,041	3,176	3,754	3	..	1922-23
104,252	20,318	148,778	2,263	2,690	5,993	300	1923-24
111,538	23,986	393,995	5,617	8,368	80,228	1,925	1924-25
175,862	25,888	326,855	4,809	6,914	195,476	4,413	1925-26
111,177	16,987	203,799	3,006	3,053	62,986	1,882	1926-27
119,862	19,640	404,798	6,043	4,752	152,417	3,696	1927-28
140,907	19,602	401,862	6,361	5,843	199,160	4,126	1928-29
145,666	13,830	417,697	5,733	5,292	178,801	4,134	1929-30
169,726	13,350	603,419	7,063	5,288	207,214	3,869	1930-31
180,304	12,327	645,600	7,072	4,505	288,190	6,256	1931-32
179,970	12,830	683,436	5,566	3,868	186,195	3,585	1932-33
169,101	19,947	875,754	6,520	4,444	307,406	5,675	1933-34
175,591	14,741	911,909	7,353	5,672	310,657	5,432	1934-35
140,899	15,741	680,628	7,623	5,367	299,786	5,480	1935-36
153,068	20,341	481,116	6,183	6,541	405,587	7,385	1936-37
167,656	18,784	670,192	9,070	9,118	426,165	8,016	1937-38
187,113	17,043	1,138,804	15,047	9,771	441,788	8,312	1938-39
180,193	20,208	953,694	13,054	11,798	522,343	12,292	1939-40
122,056	15,361	671,190	9,163	11,081	372,525	9,668	1940-41
136,446	16,916	383,968	5,373	8,648	195,866	5,150	1941-42
161,507	22,502	401,196	5,595	3,036	60,332	1,749	1942-43
120,218	18,205	358,705	5,245	2,939	82,967	2,489	1943-44
132,622	19,224	287,830	5,738	3,414	104,843	3,141	1944-45
162,879	24,261	549,575	10,945	8,487	137,684	5,300	1945-46
291,883	48,887	329,360	6,809	13,989	109,081	4,885	1946-47
156,340	40,719	657,471	16,414	16,973	94,647	5,706	1947-48
235,656	94,307	753,009	21,726	23,250	405,046	25,934	1948-49
193,456	93,277	649,047	20,468	24,924	426,911	27,802	1949-50
185,000	206,123	495,879	16,983	26,560	381,819	28,967	1950-51
148,318	107,505	39,486	1,768	23,906	160,526	13,043	1951-52
150,341	112,280	526,722	21,481	50,502	453,412	42,529	1952-53
191,756	142,716	374,501	15,395	57,197	699,206	62,336	1953-54
178,733	114,040	426,755	17,696	60,007	730,782	61,547	1954-55
174,598	96,834	550,721	19,148	59,325	585,313	48,598	1955-56
243,070	170,827	372,610	11,154	54,140	668,374	56,552	1956-57
221,324	133,535	226,336	6,327	45,672	703,258	69,314	1957-58
207,304	91,687	452,046	13,678	87,625	798,189	63,771	1958-59
253,645	126,237	417,487	15,132	78,841	695,024	52,793	1959-60
235,885	108,345	219,789	6,737	59,581	787,347	69,322	1960-61
243,720	116,037	286,440	7,670	78,663	833,350	66,965	1961-62
234,451	119,548	257,613	6,924	93,312	1,134,838	89,823	1962-63
251,271	146,880	314,632	8,880	104,061	1,106,963	154,616	1963-64
245,022	127,479	272,142	9,214	118,206	1,259,407	111,632	1964-65
214,262	106,703	194,157	6,360	116,073	1,238,836	92,819	1965-66
186,278	93,153	239,139	7,158	118,533	1,619,759	98,113	1966-67
216,363	98,828	170,040	5,245	117,850	1,576,334	95,616	1967-68
228,563	109,197	38,814	1,199	131,589	2,014,777	116,253	1968-69
200,849	85,309	42,036	1,189	160,988	1,331,111	110,993	1969-70
145,904	47,339	35,721	1,079	168,122	1,517,063	145,216	1970-71

port. <sup>5</sup> Excluding import of military aircraft which were cleared through a Queensland port.  
 port. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries <sup>1</sup>	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys <sup>2</sup>	* Goods and live-stock carried <sup>3</sup>	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account <sup>4</sup>
	'000 tons	miles	'000	'000 tons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	207	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	266	138	51	322	184	5,859
1880	634	637	194	138	615	332	9,991
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <sup>3</sup>	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	10,309	9,621	89,506
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <sup>2</sup>	4,209	10,841	9,429	94,277
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	11,428	9,981	99,422
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	14,218	10,850	103,824
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	11,989	8,870	72,352 <sup>4</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	6,077	26,082	8,736	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	5,954	25,903	9,796	84,260	78,468	233,252
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,758	223,911
1965-66	8,513	5,785	25,979	10,050	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	5,730	26,371	10,185	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	5,825	26,591	11,133	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	5,824	28,165	12,976	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70	13,126	5,814	28,515	14,439	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71	n	5,797	29,536	15,418	110,165	105,494	301,957

<sup>1</sup> Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. <sup>2</sup> Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. <sup>3</sup> Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. <sup>4</sup> From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. <sup>5</sup> From 1966-67, figures are for

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Metropolitan <sup>a</sup> transport (passengers)				Motor vehicles			Post office revenue <sup>7</sup>	Broadcast listeners' licences <sup>8</sup>	Year
Rail	Trams <sup>a</sup>	Municipal buses	Private buses	Constructed roads at end of year	On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	miles	No.	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 <sup>9</sup>	..	1890-91
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	463 <sup>9</sup>	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 <sup>9</sup>	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	98	2,707	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	136	2,863	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	223	2,807	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	302	2,894	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 <sup>6</sup>	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 <sup>6</sup>	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 <sup>6</sup>	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 <sup>6</sup>	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 <sup>6</sup>	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 <sup>6</sup>	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 <sup>6</sup>	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 <sup>6</sup>	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 <sup>6</sup>	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 <sup>6</sup>	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 <sup>6</sup>	111,765	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	128,757	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	2,497	8,660	230,228	1947-48
25,903	125,877	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	3,427	10,538 <sup>10</sup>	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,324	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	344,357	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	363,907	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,598	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	381,860	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,348	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	404,027	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	418,579	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	431,745	17,110 <sup>10</sup>	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665 <sup>10</sup>	459,005	18,797 <sup>10</sup>	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889	21,879 <sup>10</sup>	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,889 <sup>10</sup>	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	78,212	564,542	25,326 <sup>10</sup>	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	77,867 <sup>10</sup>	590,042	30,519 <sup>10</sup>	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	77,599 <sup>10</sup>	622,702	35,228 <sup>10</sup>	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 <sup>11</sup>	42,307	17,024	78,736	652,018	37,650 <sup>10</sup>	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	79,058	688,675	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	80,007	729,350	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71

the Brisbane Statistical Division. <sup>6</sup> Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. <sup>7</sup> Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952.

<sup>9</sup> Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. <sup>10</sup> Decrease due to re-survey.

<sup>11</sup> Ceased operations April 1969. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per ton <sup>1</sup>			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer <sup>2</sup> per cwt	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	..	..	..	..	..
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..
1895-96	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1
1900-01	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	12
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	35
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	55
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	56
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	14
1921-22	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	43
1922-23	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	76
1923-24	54.00	n	54.00	6	n	52
1924-25	54.00	42.00	52.00	18	n	24
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	58
1926-27	53.50	29.88	49.08	19	n	48
1927-28	53.00	24.25	44.03	31	n	65
1928-29	53.35	21.00	41.79	36	n	61
1929-30	53.60	19.70	40.58	38	15.92	63
1930-31	54.00	16.50	39.01	39	13.58	74
1931-32	53.90	18.70	35.98	50	12.06	76
1932-33	50.22	16.58	37.62	37	9.58	76
1933-34	47.85	16.05	32.35	48	8.92	80
1934-35	48.00	15.12	31.05	51	10.14	78
1935-36	48.00	15.88	32.37	48	11.78	70
1936-37	48.20	15.90	30.47	54	12.52	62
1937-38	48.00	16.60	30.64	55	13.76	69
1938-39	48.00	16.42	30.22	56	13.65	78
1939-40	47.25	20.74	31.52	59	14.23	75
1940-41	46.10	22.55	34.27	50	14.32	66
1941-42	45.30	21.84	36.02	41	14.68	50
1942-43	45.45	21.62	38.05	32	16.45	40
1943-44	45.05	26.25	42.12	17	19.06	41
1944-45	44.20	30.05	39.61	32	19.88	45
1945-46	43.80	33.78	40.61	32	20.43	58
1946-47	43.80	42.99	43.68	16	21.91	56
1947-48	48.00	59.24	49.88	18	24.52	70
1948-49	46.10	56.19	50.99	47	26.65	70
1949-50	48.60	58.75	53.48	47	29.32	66
1950-51	49.10	65.65	56.53	44	32.74	49
1951-52	67.40	73.54	68.75	21	42.91	15
1952-53	88.30	82.20	85.22	50	48.31	56
1953-54	95.85	77.38	84.79	58	49.02	43
1954-55	94.10	74.80	82.46	59	47.48	52
1955-56	93.80	77.15	84.64	53	46.59	60
1956-57	107.15	82.64	93.05	56	45.82	45
1957-58	108.30	91.67	98.49	57	45.24	44
1958-59	109.50	78.82	90.62	61	47.78	54
1959-60	112.85	80.62	94.83	55	48.10	58
1960-61	125.05	79.87	97.78	60	46.86	38
1961-62	124.95	75.34	95.99	58	46.10	51
1962-63	125.10	81.98	95.52	68	47.30	46
1963-64	122.00	131.49	128.22	65	47.83	45
1964-65	120.75	83.83	95.53	68	48.33	45
1965-66	121.95	67.23	84.58	67	46.28	45
1966-67	121.25	57.45	83.00	72	45.04	49
1967-68	142.80	59.37	83.38	73	45.81 <sub>r</sub>	37
1968-69	143.20	62.83	81.53	76	44.93 <sub>r</sub>	30 <sub>r</sub>
1969-70	143.10	80.77	99.32	70	43.40	31
1970-71	140.30	87.84	102.25	72	46.60	23

<sup>1</sup> Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. <sup>2</sup> Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. <sup>3</sup> On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 225 and 350. <sup>4</sup> Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia <sup>6</sup>	Year
	Livestock slaughtered <sup>4</sup>			Average price of bullocks <sup>5</sup>		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
Average price per lb (greasy) <sup>3</sup>						
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
n	18	57	2	n	..	1860
n	61	178	5	n	..	1865
n	67	529	7	n	..	1870
n	89	342	10	n	..	1875-76
n	128	454	13	n	..	1880-81
n	195	711	20	n	..	1885-86
n	216	951	29	n	..	1890-91
n	510	2,110	87	n	..	1895-96
5.07	503	861	129	n	..	1900-01
8.24	219	598	187	n	..	1905-06
8.47	379	1,751	169	n	..	1910-11
9.79	653	1,316	216	n	..	1915-16
10.10	449	461	158	n	..	1920-21
12.81	500	769	187	n	..	1921-22
16.82	504	763	236	n	..	1922-23
20.78	566	618	263	n	..	1923-24
22.16	893	446	270	n	..	1924-25
13.91	778	635	310	n	..	1925-26
14.91	568	679	280	n	..	1926-27
15.94	740	670	310	n	..	1927-28
13.07	685	805	381	n	31	1928-29
8.55	634	1,090	367	n	25	1929-30
7.73	648	1,671	408	n	19	1930-31
6.45	541	1,762	408	n	19	1931-32
7.90	597	1,564	377	n	19	1932-33
12.92	719	1,299	406	n	24	1933-34
8.65	851	1,276	488	13.89	20	1934-35
11.61	866	972	558	15.78	25	1935-36
13.76	1,041	1,025	529	16.74	30	1936-37
9.98	1,266	1,121	513	18.48	27	1937-38
8.80	1,284	1,121	562	18.71	22	1938-39
11.12	1,257	1,232	684	21.03	26	1939-40
11.05	1,137	1,275	708	22.14	28	1940-41
11.22	1,106	1,499	639	22.70	28	1941-42
12.92	1,090	2,155	566	23.57	30	1942-43
13.24	972	2,207	536	29.16	31	1943-44
13.37	957	1,907	509	29.08	34	1944-45
13.23	799	1,434	457	30.03	39	1945-46
22.07	1,113	1,239	429	30.68	54	1946-47
37.79	1,147	1,048	402	34.94	75	1947-48
42.74	1,094	989	498	42.35	88	1948-49
57.06	1,113	1,003	511	50.77	101	1949-50
118.11	1,187	772	463	61.52	173	1950-51
70.01	1,057	803	370	81.28	125	1951-52
74.04	1,267	1,063	400	75.25	128	1952-53
72.09	1,379	1,083	462	81.87	125	1953-54
60.71	1,442	1,011	497	80.45	114	1954-55
55.69	1,515	1,188	460	72.92	105	1955-56
70.08	1,655	1,272	440	73.08	117	1956-57
54.23	1,555	1,383	463	81.38	102	1957-58
41.97	1,899	1,639	522	95.88	90	1958-59
47.69	1,538	2,124	531	114.22	100 <sup>a</sup>	1959-60
44.51	1,479	2,943	555	118.24	95	1960-61
45.35	1,594	2,426	598	95.22	96	1961-62
50.43	1,817	2,134	605	98.39	101	1962-63
56.28	1,868	2,421	608	111.62	114	1963-64
47.82	1,973	2,955	625	116.07	105	1964-65
48.50	1,900	2,786	642	133.11	107	1965-66
46.93	1,684	2,160	668	141.68	105	1966-67
43.50	1,671	2,496	737	149.65	100	1967-68
45.23	1,832	2,733	802	152.58	102	1968-69
37.50	1,687	2,948	759	156.05	103	1969-70
27.60	1,597	2,924	743	163.57	101	1970-71

See also page 218. <sup>5</sup> Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 372. <sup>6</sup> Base: Year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 288. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.



## SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Australia <sup>1</sup> (basic materials and foodstuffs)			Retail price index numbers,			
	Goods principally imported	Goods principally home produced	Total all groups	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing <sup>3</sup>	Household supplies and equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	24	18	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	31	33	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	26	30	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	25	26	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	27	28	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	26	27	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	27	27	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	27	26	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	26	25	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	26	25	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	25	25	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	22	23	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	21	22	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	20	21	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	20	21	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	20	20	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	22	20	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	23	21	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	23	21	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	24	22	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	24	23	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	25	27	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	26	32	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	27	36	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	27	38	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	27	38	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	27	38	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	28	40	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	31	43	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	36.8 <sup>2</sup>	47.8 <sup>2</sup>	41.3	58.9
1949-50	223	196	204	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	256	240	244	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	288	300	297	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	292	331	319	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	271	339	319	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	277	340	322	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	292	352	334	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	311	357	344	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	301	355	339	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	283	358	336	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	281	375	348	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	278	394	360	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	270	363	336	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	272	368	340	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	275	376	346	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	277	388	355	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	280	409	371	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	283	425	383	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	287	431	388	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	n	n	389	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	n	n	394	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	..	..	..	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5

<sup>1</sup> Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. This series was discontinued in December 1970. See page 374. <sup>2</sup> Base for each column: 1966-67 = 100.0. "C" Series Index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price Index and are applicable to the "C" Series Index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 369. <sup>3</sup> Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of

## STATISTICS (Chapters 16 and 17)

Brisbane <sup>a</sup>		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate <sup>4</sup>			Average weekly wage rate <sup>5</sup> for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority <sup>4</sup>	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
32	31	..	8.50	4.30	9.67	1921-22
31	29	..	8.00	4.10	9.38	1922-23
32	31	7.60	8.00	4.10	9.42	1923-24
32	30	7.50	8.00	4.10	9.58	1924-25
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 <sup>6</sup>	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 <sup>a</sup>	43.1 <sup>a</sup>	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 <sup>a</sup>	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71

privately owned houses. The Consumer Price Index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents. <sup>4</sup>Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. <sup>5</sup>Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations. <sup>6</sup>The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Common- wealth <sup>1</sup>	Total consoli- dated revenue fund	Total trust funds	All receipts	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
1921-22	7,044	1,902	24,623	8,115	32,738	25,000	8,477	33,477
1922-23	6,882	2,002	25,199	9,996	35,195	25,569	10,935	36,504
1923-24	7,530	2,058	26,856	12,638	39,494	26,831	13,285	40,115
1924-25	8,216	2,280	29,795	12,640	42,435	29,761	12,826	42,587
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1926-27	9,580	2,636	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1927-28	10,786	2,918	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1928-29	10,350	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1929-30	9,692	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 <sup>4</sup>	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 <sup>4</sup>	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 <sup>4</sup>	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 <sup>4</sup>	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 <sup>4</sup>	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 <sup>4</sup>	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,986 <sup>5</sup>	355,120	732,107 <sup>5</sup>	376,017 <sup>5</sup>	348,442	724,459 <sup>5</sup>
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,867	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	318,834	140,473	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671

<sup>1</sup> Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. <sup>2</sup> Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 18)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue <sup>2</sup>	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
6,583	53,574	117,808	171,382	4.00	788	4,444	1921-22
7,460	60,758	115,252	176,010	4.30	1,378	4,992	1922-23
9,337	64,350	117,908	182,257	4.28	1,880	6,472	1923-24
10,912	68,098	125,906	194,003	4.74	2,215	5,508	1924-25
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,078	1926-27
20,068 <sup>a</sup>	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,355	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	947,520	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	2,638	194,591 <sup>r</sup>	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,632	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	n	1970-71

<sup>3</sup> Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. <sup>4</sup> Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. <sup>5</sup> Including Commonwealth Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 19)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums <sup>2</sup>	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances <sup>1</sup>	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Weekly transactions <sup>2</sup>				Transfers	Mortgages registered <sup>4</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1859-60	840	365	n	15 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 <sup>3</sup>	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1921-22	47,435	64,003	6,060	38,788	2,472	300	n	6,266
1922-23	55,133	71,598	6,648	40,967	n	326	n	9,372
1923-24	59,928	71,324	7,497	40,821	2,850	340	n	10,079
1924-25	62,789	82,339	8,162	42,680	3,134	337	n	9,900
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 <sup>2</sup>	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 <sup>2</sup>	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	87,700	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	n	n	577,615	354,479

<sup>1</sup> To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks. <sup>2</sup> To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, for the average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts. <sup>3</sup> Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. <sup>4</sup> Financial years 1924-25 onwards. Up to 1923-24, calendar years ended six months earlier. n Not available.

## INDEX

NOTE. Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page		Page
<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
Abattoirs .. .. .	360	Baby clinics .. .. .	89
Aboriginal study grants .. .. .	150	Bacon and ham production .. .. .	258
Aborigines		Balance of payments, Australia .. .. .	520
Constitution alteration .. .. .	133	Balance of trade	
Population .. .. .	133	Australia .. .. .	284
Schools .. .. .	135	Queensland .. .. .	287, 552
Voting rights .. .. .	39	Bananas .. .. .	196, 547
Welfare .. .. .	134	Banking .. .. .	478
Accidents		Bankruptcy .. .. .	483
Electrical .. .. .	265	Banks	
Mining .. .. .	231	Commonwealth .. .. .	478
Road traffic .. .. .	316	Debits to customers' accounts .. .. .	480, 562
Acoustic laboratories .. .. .	88	Development .. .. .	482
Administration (or probate) duty .. .. .	450, 538	Savings .. .. .	481, 562
Adoption of children .. .. .	126	Trading .. .. .	479, 562
Advanced education colleges .. .. .	144	Barley	
Age pensions .. .. .	120, 536, 542	Marketing .. .. .	341
Aged, homes for .. .. .	124	Production .. .. .	196
Ages		Basic Wage	
At death .. .. .	109	Commonwealth .. .. .	399, 559
At marriage .. .. .	85	Districts .. .. .	49
Of hospital patients .. .. .	102	State .. .. .	400, 559
Of mothers .. .. .	78	Batteries, State .. .. .	231
Of population .. .. .	57	Bauxite .. .. .	232
Of scholars .. .. .	139	Beekeeping .. .. .	229
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	466	Beef cattle	
Agricultural College .. .. .	143	Breeds .. .. .	213
Agriculture		Number .. .. .	212, 544
Production .. .. .	194, 546	Owners .. .. .	189
Production, value .. .. .	198	Roads .. .. .	309
Times of planting and harvesting of crops .. .. .	28	Sizes of herds .. .. .	189
Air		Benefits schemes: medical, hospital .. .. .	128
Pollution control .. .. .	88	Betting tax .. .. .	452
Routes .. .. .	324	Bills of sale etc. .. .. .	496
Transport .. .. .	322	Birthplaces of population .. .. .	58
Airports, passengers and freight .. .. .	323	Births	
Alienated land .. .. .	173, 544	Ages of mothers .. .. .	78
Alumina .. .. .	232	Ex-nuptial .. .. .	80
Ambulances .. .. .	114	Masculinity .. .. .	79
Ante-natal clinics .. .. .	89	Months of registration .. .. .	77
Apiaries .. .. .	229	Multiple .. .. .	80
Apprenticeship .. .. .	412	Queensland .. .. .	77, 541
Arbitration, industrial .. .. .	393	Rates .. .. .	78, 541
Area		Reproduction rates .. .. .	78
Brisbane Statistical Division .. .. .	70	Statistical Divisions .. .. .	77
Local Authorities .. .. .	64	Still-births .. .. .	80
Metropolitan .. .. .	50	Blood transfusion service .. .. .	116
Queensland .. .. .	1, 171	Boards, marketing .. .. .	329
States and Territories .. .. .	1	Boat facilities .. .. .	295
Within tropics, all States .. .. .	1	Bookmakers' licences .. .. .	452
Arrowroot .. .. .	210	Bores, artesian .. .. .	185
Art Gallery .. .. .	153	Borrowing, Australian .. .. .	430
Artesian water .. .. .	185	Brigalow lands development .. .. .	175
Artificial fertilisers used .. .. .	211	Brisbane	
Assistance to families .. .. .	132	Metropolitan Area .. .. .	50
Australian Industry Development Corporation .. .. .	483	Statistical Areas .. .. .	49
Aviation, civil .. .. .	322	Statistical Division .. .. .	70
Awards, industrial		Transportation Study .. .. .	309
Employees under .. .. .	393	Urban Area .. .. .	49
Wage rates .. .. .	407	Brisbane Milk Board .. .. .	347
		Broadcasting	
		Licences .. .. .	327, 555

	Page		Page
Broadcasting— <i>continued</i>		Coal	
Stations		Board .. .. .	362
Locations .. .. .	324	Marketing .. .. .	362
Number .. .. .	327	Production .. .. .	232, 548
Broom millet marketing .. .. .	358	Sales .. .. .	363
Building		Coastline, length of .. .. .	1
Approvals .. .. .	498	C.O.D. (fruit, vegetables) .. .. .	353
Costs .. .. .	503	Colleges	
Operations .. .. .	501	Advanced education .. .. .	144
Societies .. .. .	490	Queensland Agricultural .. .. .	144
Building materials, price indexes .. .. .	374	Teachers' .. .. .	144
Buses		Technical .. .. .	145
Brisbane .. .. .	307, 555	Commonwealth	
Other cities .. .. .	307	Bank .. .. .	478
Butter		Constitution alteration (Aborigines) .. .. .	133
Exports		Government .. .. .	42
Quantity .. .. .	274, 553	Housing agreements .. .. .	469
Value .. .. .	270, 553	Payments to States	
Marketing .. .. .	343	Arrangements .. .. .	421, 536
Prices .. .. .	346, 556	Financial agreement .. .. .	430
Production .. .. .	225, 545	Itemised amounts .. .. .	422
Returns and bounty .. .. .	344, 556	Pensions and social services .. .. .	119
Sales .. .. .	346	Revenue and expenditure .. .. .	441
		Savings Bank .. .. .	481
		Companies	
<b>C</b>		Finance .. .. .	495
Canary seed .. .. .	210	Legislation .. .. .	487
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)		Number registered .. .. .	488
Death rate .. .. .	112	Tax .. .. .	448
Deaths .. .. .	110	Compensation, Workers' .. .. .	416
Patients in hospitals .. .. .	100	Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	144
Radium Institute .. .. .	88	Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	432, 537, 560
Canned Fruits Board .. .. .	355	Construction materials .. .. .	234
Cannery Board .. .. .	354	Consumer Affairs Bureau .. .. .	377
Canning fruit charge .. .. .	452	Consumer price index .. .. .	365, 558
Capital movements, Australia .. .. .	521	Co-operative societies	
Cargo discharged and shipped .. .. .	297	Housing .. .. .	490
Cattle		Other .. .. .	492
Breeds .. .. .	213	Copper production .. .. .	232, 548
Number .. .. .	212, 544	Cost of Parliament .. .. .	46
Prices .. .. .	372, 557	Cotton	
Slaughtered .. .. .	218, 557	Marketing .. .. .	352
Census		Production .. .. .	209, 547
Aborigines .. .. .	133	Counties and Parishes .. .. .	48
Economic .. .. .	249	Court, Industrial .. .. .	393
Manufacturing .. .. .	249	Courts, law .. .. .	154
Population .. .. .	51, 534	Creches and kindergartens .. .. .	127
Retail establishments .. .. .	505	Credit unions .. .. .	493
Wholesale establishments .. .. .	509	Crime .. .. .	158
Cereals .. .. .	196	Criminal courts .. .. .	154
Cheese		Crops	
Disposals, five years .. .. .	347	Area .. .. .	199, 547
Exports .. .. .	274	Fertilised .. .. .	211
Marketing .. .. .	347	Growers .. .. .	190
Production .. .. .	225, 545	Irrigated .. .. .	186
Returns and bounty .. .. .	344	Planting and harvesting times .. .. .	28
Child		Principal .. .. .	196
Adoption .. .. .	126	Cultural facilities, public .. .. .	151
Endowment .. .. .	131	Curator, Public .. .. .	473
Welfare .. .. .	89		
Children in care .. .. .	127	<b>D</b>	
Children's		Dairy	
Courts .. .. .	155	Cattle	
Homes .. .. .	127	Number .. .. .	212, 544
Services Department .. .. .	126	Owners .. .. .	189
Civilian employment .. .. .	390	Sizes of herds .. .. .	189
Climate .. .. .	16	Factories (see also factories) .. .. .	227
Clubs, registered .. .. .	169		

	Page		Page
<i>Dairy—continued</i>		<i>Employment—continued</i>	
Production .. .. .	225	Average earnings and hours worked	410
Products, marketing .. .. .	343	Civilian .. .. .	390
Death duties .. .. .	450	Distribution of work force .. .. .	387
Deaths		Facilities .. .. .	415
Ages .. .. .	109	Factory .. .. .	253, 550
Causes .. .. .	109	Fluctuations .. .. .	390
Crude death rate .. .. .	81, 541	Full-time .. .. .	390
Foetal .. .. .	82	Hours and working conditions .. .. .	409
Infant mortality .. .. .	82, 541	Industries .. .. .	379
Maternal mortality .. .. .	84	Local trades committees .. .. .	414
Months of registration .. .. .	81	Mining .. .. .	236
Perinatal .. .. .	83	Occupational status .. .. .	386
Queensland .. .. .	81, 541	Occupations .. .. .	384
Rates, principal causes .. .. .	112	Rural industries .. .. .	193
Road traffic .. .. .	317	Transport .. .. .	291
Debits (bank) to customers' accounts .. .. .	480, 562	Workers under awards .. .. .	393
Debt		Estate duty rates .. .. .	450, 538
Financial agreement .. .. .	430	Examinations, school .. .. .	141
Government, Australia .. .. .	444	Ex-nuptial births .. .. .	80
Government, Queensland .. .. .	440, 561	Expectation of life .. .. .	84
Degrees conferred .. .. .	148	Expenditure	
Diseases		All governmental and semi-governmental .. .. .	466
Causing death .. .. .	109	Consolidated Revenue	
Notifiable .. .. .	89	Commonwealth .. .. .	442
Treated in hospital .. .. .	99	Queensland .. .. .	432, 560
Disputes, industrial .. .. .	398	Education .. .. .	136, 543
Divisions of Queensland .. .. .	48	Loan, Queensland .. .. .	438, 561
Divorce .. .. .	166, 543	Exports	
Drought relief .. .. .	467	Balance of .. .. .	287
Droughts .. .. .	25	Destinations .. .. .	268
Drunkenness .. .. .	160	Index at constant prices .. .. .	289
Durations of marriages		Interstate .. .. .	275, 552
Births, ages of mothers .. .. .	78	Overseas	
Persons divorced .. .. .	168	Quantities, main items .. .. .	274
Dwellings		Value .. .. .	270, 552
Constructed .. .. .	501	Ports of shipment .. .. .	282
Number .. .. .	455	Price index .. .. .	288, 557
<b>E</b>		Quantities, certain commodities .. .. .	285
Earnings		Value .. .. .	270, 552
Average weekly .. .. .	405	Value, ten years .. .. .	282
Survey of .. .. .	410	External trade	
Economic censuses .. .. .	249	Australia .. .. .	284
Economy, basic .. .. .	32	Queensland .. .. .	282, 552
Education		<b>F</b>	
Advanced .. .. .	144	Factories	
Migrant .. .. .	142	Manufacturing Census, 1968-69	
Primary .. .. .	140, 543	Electricity and gas .. .. .	259
Secondary .. .. .	141, 543	Employment .. .. .	253
Sub-tertiary technical .. .. .	143	Establishments .. .. .	253
Eggs		Value added .. .. .	253
Marketing .. .. .	348	Wages and salaries .. .. .	253
Production .. .. .	228	Manufacturing industry prior to 1968-69	
Elections		Brisbane and Queensland .. .. .	256
Commonwealth .. .. .	43	Capital equipment .. .. .	255, 550
Method of voting .. .. .	38	Cities .. .. .	255
State .. .. .	38, 532	Electricity .. .. .	260, 551
Electoral districts, general .. .. .	48	Employment .. .. .	255, 550
Electrical accidents .. .. .	265	Establishments .. .. .	255, 550
Electrical materials, price index .. .. .	376	Gas .. .. .	265, 551
Electricity		Output and costs .. .. .	257, 551
Commission, State .. .. .	261	Production .. .. .	255, 551
Production .. .. .	260	Salaries and wages .. .. .	255, 550
Employers' associations .. .. .	397	Statistical Divisions .. .. .	255
Employment		Principal products .. .. .	257
Apprentices .. .. .	412		



	Page
Fat stock prices .. .. .	372, 557
Fauna .. .. .	13
Fertilisers used .. .. .	211
<b>Finance</b>	
Commonwealth .. .. .	441
Companies .. .. .	495
Constitutional arrangements	420, 536
Local government .. .. .	458, 561
Private .. .. .	478, 562
Public .. .. .	420, 560
Semi-governmental bodies	464
State .. .. .	432, 537, 560
State financial institutions	466
Financial agreement .. .. .	430
Fire brigades .. .. .	486
Fire insurance .. .. .	485
Fish .. .. .	14
Fish Board .. .. .	361
Fisheries .. .. .	246, 549
Flora .. .. .	9
Flying doctor service .. .. .	91
Foetal deaths .. .. .	82
Food prices .. .. .	371
Forestry	
Department .. .. .	240
Production .. .. .	244
Fowls .. .. .	228
Freehold land .. .. .	173
Friendly societies .. .. .	488, 562
Fruit	
Crops .. .. .	206, 547
Marketing .. .. .	353
Planting and harvesting times	28

**G**

Gas, natural .. .. .	233
Gasworks .. .. .	259
Geography .. .. .	1
Geology .. .. .	3
Gift duty .. .. .	451, 538
Ginger	
Marketing .. .. .	356
Production .. .. .	210
Gold production .. .. .	232, 548
Golden Casket .. .. .	474
Government assistance to students	149
<b>Governments</b>	
Commonwealth .. .. .	42
Queensland .. .. .	36
States .. .. .	45
Governors .. .. .	36
Grain sorghum .. .. .	207
Grammar schools .. .. .	141
Grazing selections .. .. .	175
Green forage .. .. .	196, 547
Gross national product .. .. .	513
Gross reproduction rates .. .. .	78
Growers of crops .. .. .	190

**H**

Ham and bacon production .. .. .	258
Handicapped children's benefit	129
Harbours .. .. .	291
Harvesting times, crops .. .. .	28
Hatcheries .. .. .	228
Hay .. .. .	196, 547

Health Education Council .. .. .	116
<b>Health facilities</b>	
Residential .. .. .	92
Non-residential .. .. .	113
<b>Health services, public</b>	
Commonwealth .. .. .	87
Local Authority .. .. .	90
State .. .. .	88
<b>Heart diseases</b>	
Death rate .. .. .	112
Deaths .. .. .	110
Patients in hospitals	100
Heat, light, and power .. .. .	259, 551
Hire purchase .. .. .	494
Home savings grants .. .. .	130, 536
Honey production .. .. .	229
Horses .. .. .	212, 545
<b>Hospitals</b>	
Benefits schemes .. .. .	128
Expenditure .. .. .	96, 542
Mental .. .. .	109, 542
Patients treated .. .. .	99
Public .. .. .	92, 542
System .. .. .	92
<b>Hours worked</b>	
Average .. .. .	410
Under awards .. .. .	409
<b>Housing</b>	
Commonwealth-State agreements	469
Construction .. .. .	498
Co-operative societies .. .. .	490
Queensland Commission .. .. .	468
Housing finance, savings banks	482
Hunting and trapping .. .. .	248

**I**

Immunisation .. .. .	90
<b>Imports</b>	
Countries of origin .. .. .	275
Index at constant prices .. .. .	290
Interstate .. .. .	282, 552
Overseas .. .. .	275, 552
Ports of discharge .. .. .	282
Quantities, certain commodities	285
Total	
Value .. .. .	276
Value, ten years .. .. .	287
<b>Income</b>	
National .. .. .	513
Personal .. .. .	514
Tax rates .. .. .	447, 538
Taxation collected .. .. .	445
<b>Index numbers</b>	
Export prices .. .. .	288, 557
Overseas trade .. .. .	289
Retail prices	
" C " series .. .. .	365, 558
Consumer index .. .. .	365, 558
Interim index .. .. .	365
Wholesale prices .. .. .	373, 558
<b>Industrial</b>	
Authorities	
Commonwealth .. .. .	395
State .. .. .	394
Award wage rates .. .. .	407
Disputes .. .. .	398
Workers under awards .. .. .	393



	Page		Page
Marketing control .. ..	329		
Marriages		<b>N</b>	
Ages of parties .. ..	85	National Fitness Council .. ..	117
Marital status of parties .. ..	85	National health benefits .. ..	128
Queensland .. ..	85, 541	National income and expenditure .. ..	513
Rates .. ..	86, 541	National parks .. ..	243
Religious denominations .. ..	85	Natural gas .. ..	233
Masculinity, births .. ..	79	Natural increase .. ..	53, 540
Maternal		Navy beans, marketing .. ..	355
Mortality .. ..	84	Net reproduction rates .. ..	78
Welfare .. ..	89	Net value of production .. ..	511
Maternity allowances .. ..	130	Notifiable diseases .. ..	89
Meat		Nurses registered .. ..	91
Abattoirs .. ..	360	Nursing home benefits .. ..	129, 536
Exports .. ..	219, 553	Nursing homes .. ..	92
Industry authority .. ..	361		
Marketing .. ..	358	<b>O</b>	
Meatworks (see also factories) .. ..	219	Occupational status of population .. ..	386
Medical benefits schemes .. ..	128	Occupations, Census 1966 .. ..	384
Medical practitioners registered .. ..	90	Oil, mineral .. ..	233
Medical Research Institute .. ..	88	Onions .. ..	200
Members of Parliament .. ..	38, 532	Overseas trade	
Mental institutions .. ..	109	Commodities, principal .. ..	270
Mental sickness .. ..	93	Each port .. ..	282
Meteorology .. ..	16, 531	Exports .. ..	268, 552
Metric conversion .. ..	522	Imports .. ..	275, 552
Metropolitan		Indexes .. ..	288
Area .. ..	50	Total Australia .. ..	284
Population .. ..	70	Total Queensland .. ..	282, 552
Migrant education .. ..	142	Owners of livestock .. ..	189
Migration .. ..	53, 540		
Milk		<b>P</b>	
Production .. ..	226	Parking revenue (Local Authorities) 463	
Supply in urban areas .. ..	347	Parliament	
Millet (broom) marketing .. ..	358	Commonwealth .. ..	42
Mineral exploration .. ..	237	Members' pensions .. ..	42
Mineral production		Members' salaries .. ..	42
Queensland .. ..	232, 548	Queensland .. ..	38, 532
States .. ..	234	Parliamentary Government, cost .. ..	46
Mineral sands concentrates .. ..	233, 548	Passenger movement, sea .. ..	295
Miners engaged .. ..	237	Pastoral leases .. ..	174
Mines .. ..	235, 548	Patients in hospitals .. ..	99, 542
Mining		Payments, balance of, Australia .. ..	520
Accidents .. ..	231	Pay-roll tax .. ..	451
Census .. ..	235	Peanuts	
Leases .. ..	177	Marketing .. ..	356
Operations .. ..	235	Production .. ..	209
Royalties .. ..	230	Pearl, Australian culture .. ..	247
Mining industry .. ..	230	Pensioner medical service .. ..	129, 536
Ministry		Pensions	
Commonwealth .. ..	43	Age and invalid .. ..	120, 536, 542
Queensland .. ..	37	Blind persons .. ..	120
Money .. ..	478	Means test .. ..	120
Money market, short-term .. ..	483	Parliamentary, State .. ..	42
Money orders .. ..	326	Service .. ..	123, 536
Mortality		War .. ..	122, 536
Districts .. ..	81	Widows' .. ..	122, 536
Infant .. ..	82	Perinatal deaths .. ..	83
Maternal .. ..	84	Petroleum	
Mortgages .. ..	496, 562	Exploration .. ..	237
Motor vehicles		Leases .. ..	178
Drivers' licences .. ..	315	Pharmaceutical benefits .. ..	130
Fees payable .. ..	315	Physical features .. ..	2
Insurance .. ..	485	Physically handicapped, homes for .. ..	93
Registrations .. ..	313, 555		
Revenue collected .. ..	313, 555		
Multiple births .. ..	80		
Municipalities .. ..	46		
Museum .. ..	152		
Music, Conservatorium of .. ..	144		

INDEX

569

	Page
Pigs	
Breeds .. .. .	213
Marketing board .. .. .	361
Number .. .. .	212, 544
Owners .. .. .	189
Prices .. .. .	372
Slaughtered .. .. .	219, 557
Pineapple production .. .. .	196, 547
Planting times for crops .. .. .	28
Plywood .. .. .	246, 549
Police .. .. .	155, 543
Pools, marketing .. .. .	329
Population	
Aborigines .. .. .	133
Ages .. .. .	57
Australian-born .. .. .	58
Australian States	
Censuses .. .. .	51, 534
Estimated and mean .. .. .	53
Birthplaces .. .. .	58
Brisbane Statistical Areas .. .. .	63
Brisbane urban .. .. .	70
British-born .. .. .	58
Increases, Australian States .. .. .	53, 535
Local Authorities .. .. .	63
Marital status .. .. .	60
Metropolitan Area .. .. .	70
Occupational status .. .. .	386
Occupations .. .. .	384
Period of residence .. .. .	61
Queensland .. .. .	51, 534, 540
Religions .. .. .	60
Statistical Divisions .. .. .	63
Towns (urban centres) .. .. .	71
Ports	
General .. .. .	291
Overseas trade .. .. .	282
Post Office revenue .. .. .	325, 555
Postal orders .. .. .	326
Posts and telegraphs .. .. .	324
Potatoes, production .. .. .	196
Poultry farming .. .. .	228
Premiers	
Queensland .. .. .	37
States .. .. .	45
Prevention of disease .. .. .	87
Price control .. .. .	377
Price indexes	
" C " series .. .. .	365, 558
Consumer .. .. .	365, 558
Export .. .. .	288, 557
Interim retail .. .. .	365
Retail .. .. .	364, 558
Wholesale .. .. .	373, 558
Prices	
Export .. .. .	288
Fat stock .. .. .	372
Food .. .. .	371
Produce .. .. .	373
Retail .. .. .	364
Prisoners .. .. .	157, 543
Prisons .. .. .	157
Private schools .. .. .	141
Probate and succession duties	
Amounts paid .. .. .	446
Rates .. .. .	450, 538
Produce prices .. .. .	373
Production, value of	
Agriculture .. .. .	198
Factory .. .. .	255
Queensland .. .. .	510

	Page
Psychiatric services .. .. .	93
Public Curator .. .. .	473
Public debt	
Australia .. .. .	444
Queensland .. .. .	440, 561
Public health services .. .. .	87
Public hospitals	
Patients	
Average stay .. .. .	107
Number treated .. .. .	99, 542
States .. .. .	92
System .. .. .	92
Public service superannuation .. .. .	475, 538
Publications, official .. .. .	572
Pumpkins, production .. .. .	196

Q

Queensland Agricultural College .. .. .	144
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	468
Queensland Theatre Company .. .. .	152

R

Racing tax .. .. .	452
Radio stations and licences .. .. .	327, 555
Radium Institute, Queensland .. .. .	88
Railways	
Finances .. .. .	303, 554
Goods traffic .. .. .	304, 554
Government-owned, Australia .. .. .	306
History .. .. .	300
Operations	
Divisions .. .. .	304
Five years .. .. .	303
Metropolitan .. .. .	303, 555
Passenger traffic .. .. .	303, 554
Rolling stock .. .. .	302
Rainfall	
Average annual .. .. .	20
Brisbane .. .. .	20, 531
Country localities .. .. .	24, 531
Rural industry .. .. .	25
Real property transfers .. .. .	496, 562
Reforestation .. .. .	241
Regimen, retail price index numbers .. .. .	364
Registration	
Medical practitioners etc. .. .. .	90
Motor vehicles .. .. .	313, 555
Rehabilitation service .. .. .	132
Religions of population .. .. .	60
Rent control .. .. .	377
Reproduction rates	
Australia .. .. .	78
Queensland .. .. .	78
Residential health facilities .. .. .	92
Residential welfare establishments .. .. .	124
Resources Development Bank .. .. .	482
Restaurant liquor licences .. .. .	169
Restrictive trade practices .. .. .	378
Retail	
Establishments .. .. .	505
Price indexes .. .. .	364, 558
Prices .. .. .	371
Sales .. .. .	507
Stocks .. .. .	506



	Page		Page
Technical colleges .. .. .	143		
Technology, institutes of .. .. .	144		
Telegrams .. .. .	326		
Telephones .. .. .	326		
Television stations and licences .. .. .	327		
Temperatures .. .. .	16, 531		
Tenures, land .. .. .	171		
Timber			
Logs processed .. .. .	244		
Plywood mills .. .. .	246, 549		
Sawmills .. .. .	246, 549		
Tin production .. .. .	233, 548		
Tobacco			
Charge .. .. .	452		
Marketing .. .. .	357		
Production .. .. .	209		
Torres Strait Islanders .. .. .	133		
Totalisators .. .. .	452		
Tourist industry .. .. .	33		
Trade			
Balance of			
Australia .. .. .	284		
Queensland .. .. .	287, 552		
Brief survey .. .. .	32		
Exports .. .. .	268, 552		
General .. .. .	266		
Imports .. .. .	275, 552		
Retail .. .. .	505		
Total external .. .. .	282, 552		
Wholesale .. .. .	509		
Trade practices, restrictive .. .. .	378		
Trade unions .. .. .	393		
Trading banks .. .. .	479, 562		
Traffic			
Accidents .. .. .	316		
Offences .. .. .	159		
Transfers, real property .. .. .	496, 562		
Transport			
Air .. .. .	322		
Licensing fees .. .. .	315		
Local Authority services .. .. .	307		
Rail .. .. .	300		
Road .. .. .	313		
Sea .. .. .	291		
Sea, passenger movement .. .. .	295		
Trapping and hunting .. .. .	248		
Trust funds .. .. .	438, 560		
Tuberculosis allowances .. .. .	130, 536		
<b>U</b>			
Unemployment benefits .. .. .	417		
Unions			
Employees' .. .. .	396		
Employers' .. .. .	397		
Universities			
Degrees conferred .. .. .	148		
Enrolments .. .. .	147, 543		
Establishment .. .. .	146		
Faculties .. .. .	146		
James Cook, North Queensland .. .. .	147		
Queensland .. .. .	146		
Residential colleges .. .. .	147		
Staff .. .. .	147		
Uranium .. .. .	233		
Urban centres .. .. .	71		
		<b>V</b>	
Value of production .. .. .	510		
Vegetables			
Marketing .. .. .	353		
Production .. .. .	200		
Vegetation .. .. .	9		
Veneer production .. .. .	246, 549		
Voting at elections .. .. .	38		
		<b>W</b>	
Wage			
Average rates .. .. .	404, 559		
Award rates .. .. .	407		
Basic .. .. .	399, 559		
Earners .. .. .	390		
Minimum			
Commonwealth .. .. .	400		
State .. .. .	404		
Total .. .. .	400		
War pensions .. .. .	122, 536		
Water conservation .. .. .	180		
Waterworks .. .. .	461		
Weather .. .. .	16		
Welfare establishments, residential .. .. .	124		
Welfare services, non-residential .. .. .	125		
Wheat			
Australian Wheat Board .. .. .	340		
Marketing .. .. .	338		
Production .. .. .	196, 546		
State Wheat Board .. .. .	338		
Wholesale price indexes			
Basic materials and foodstuffs .. .. .	373, 558		
Building materials .. .. .	374		
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	376		
Wholesale prices of livestock and produce .. .. .	372		
Wholesale trade .. .. .	509		
Widows' pensions .. .. .	122, 536		
Widows' training scheme .. .. .	132		
Winter rainfall .. .. .	23		
Wireless licences .. .. .	327, 555		
Wool			
Exported overseas .. .. .	223, 553		
Fleece weight .. .. .	221		
Marketing .. .. .	350, 557		
Production .. .. .	221, 545		
Sales			
Average price .. .. .	225, 557		
Quantity .. .. .	225		
Spinning quality groups .. .. .	351		
Tax .. .. .	452		
Workers'			
Compensation .. .. .	416		
Dwellings			
Advances .. .. .	468		
Cost of building .. .. .	503		
Working			
Conditions .. .. .	409		
Population .. .. .	379		
		<b>Z</b>	
Zinc production .. .. .	233, 548		

## PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE FROM THE DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN,  
320-330 ADELAIDE STREET, BRISBANE

### *Printed Publications*

	Price	Price incl Postage*
	\$	\$
Queensland Year Book .. .. .	2.00	2.49
Queensland Pocket Year Book .. .. .	0.30	0.42
<b>Statistics of the State of Queensland</b>		
<i>Annual Parts</i>		
A—Population and Vital .. .. .	0.90	1.08
B—Rural Production .. .. .	0.50	0.68
C—Trade, Transport, and Communication .. .. .	0.30	0.42
D—Finance .. .. .	0.20	0.27
E—Local Government .. .. .	0.80	0.98
F—Law, Crime, etc. .. .. .	0.30	0.37
G—Social .. .. .	0.40	0.52

\* Please forward this amount when ordering by post.

### *Mimeographed Publications*

(Containing Latest Statistics; Issued Free on Application)

#### Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics

#### Summary of Statistics of Districts (Local Authority Areas)

##### Bulletins:

##### *Annual*

Agricultural Production	Insurance, Fire, Marine, and
Artificial Fertilisers Used on Rural Holdings	General
Building and Co-operative Housing Societies	Irrigation on Rural Holdings
Causes of Death	Livestock
Credit Unions	Local Government
Farm Machinery on Rural Holdings	Magistrates' Courts
Fisheries Statistics	Mineral Production
Health and Welfare Establishments	Perinatal Deaths
Hospitals, Patients Treated	Population and Vital Statistics
Industrial Accidents	Primary Production, Value of
	Road Passenger Services: City and Suburban
	Roads Open to Traffic
	Sugar Production
	Wine and Brandy Statistics
	Wool Production

##### *Quarterly*

Building Operations	Sawmills
Road Traffic Accidents	Trade, External

##### *Monthly*

Building Approvals	Meat Production
Indicators of Business Activity	Motor Vehicle Registrations

Other statistical statements are issued periodically and inquiry is invited for statistics that may be available in addition to those listed above.

NOT FOR SALE COPY

(Copies may be bought. For prices see page 572)