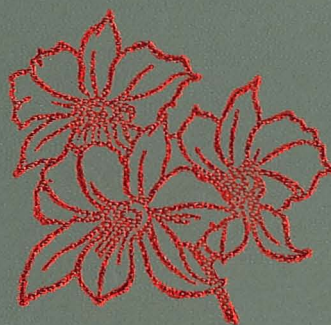


QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1973

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THE NORTHERN COMMAND BAND WITH THE MAN-MADE WATERFALL IN ROMA STREET GARDENS, BRISBANE, IN THE BACKGROUND

The Northern Command Band has a reputation second to none in the Army. Formed in 1950, the Band had an initial strength of 14 and was classed as a brass band. In 1967, reed instruments joined the brass and percussion to make the Band a full military band. The present membership is 50. Captain Taylor, the Northern Command bandmaster, has described his Band as a very flexible group which is able to play everything from military tattoos to pop concerts. Next to the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, the Band is the largest full-time musical group in the State.

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1973

No. 33

F. W. SAYER

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician of Queensland

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

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

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

The statistical tables in this issue of the Year Book relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1971 or 30 June 1972, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 December 1972 generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. In addition, some information on later developments, which came to hand after the relevant chapters were sent to press, has been included in the Appendix. The chapter on Metric Conversion has been continued in a condensed form in this edition.

More detailed statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the Queensland Office publications listed on pages 592 and 593. A *List of Publications*, containing a brief synopsis of these publications, is available free on request. The facilities of the Bureau are also available to those who require advice and assistance in using official statistics.

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

The preparation of this Year Book has been directed by Mr 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 June 1973

NOTE

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

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CALENDAR, 1973

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Mon.	* 8 15 22 *	... 5 12 19 26	... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 * 30
Tues.	2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27	... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 * ...
Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28	... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 * ...
Thur.	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 ...	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...
Fri.	5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 ...	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 * 27 ...
Sat.	6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24 ...	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 * 28 ...
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SUN.	... 6 13 20 27	... 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26
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Fri.	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ...	3 10 17 24 31
Sat.	5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ...	4 11 18 25 ...
	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUN.	30 2 9 16 23	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23
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Thur.	... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 27
Fri.	... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30	... 7 14 21 28
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CALENDAR, 1974

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

* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1973 and 1974 being 15 and 14 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 80 per cent of the whole territory. About 15 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 360,642 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

(Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., M.Aus. M.M.,
Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Queensland)

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

The Eastern Highlands constitute a narrow belt extending west from the eastern coastal plains for 50 miles (80 km) in the far north to 300 miles (480 km) inland from Rockhampton. The only high mountains in this belt are in the north, Mount Bartle Frere, 5,438 feet (1,622 m), and south, Mount Barney, 4,449 feet (1,362 m), but not all the highlands are mountainous; much plain and plateau country is included. The dominant trend of the mountain ranges is north-north-west and south-south-east, the same as that of the folded layers of Palaeozoic rocks. The main divide between east- and west-flowing streams diverges somewhat from the general trend, closely approaching the coast north of Cairns and also near the southern State border. In much of central Queensland the divide is in plateau country. Steep, east-facing escarpments are developed close to the main divide north of Cairns, and in the Carnarvon and Main Ranges of the southern part of the State. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

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

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

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

About two-thirds of Queensland is in the region known as the Western Plains, underlain by Mesozoic sandstones and shales of the Great Artesian

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Great Barrier Reef has been formed by the growth of corals, algae, and other marine organisms on a continental shelf which ranges from 12 miles (19 km) wide near Cooktown to over 150 miles (240 km) wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,200 miles (1,900 km).

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

South of Cairns, the outer zone of reefs is replaced by broad platform reefs at successively greater distances from the mainland, but these are still some distance west of the edge of the continental shelf. Closer to the mainland there are high, rocky, continental islands, e.g. Hayman Island, bordered in places by fringing reefs. At the southern end of the Reef, low islands of the Capricorn and Bunker Groups include Heron Island, a sand cay, sited on the leeward side of an extensive reef.

3 GEOLOGY

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

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 1,200 million years.
- (ii) A large tract extending for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland with a complex history of marine and continental deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through most of 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, an 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 200 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas. Exploratory wells have revealed that Palaeozoic rocks underlie a considerable part of the Great Artesian Basin.

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 Palmer 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 long 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 well 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, West Moreland, and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa-Gunpowder-Duchess 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; some 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, sedimentation, at first marine and later continental, continued into Lower Palaeozoic times. By Devonian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, including a section probably representing Miocene marine sedimentation, 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 discovery of important 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 period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years through the close of the Palaeozoic Era into Triassic times. The western margin of this Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from the east coast at latitude 12°S to the headwaters of the Burdekin River and the area between Charters Towers and Ingham. Its course further south is obscured by later sediments but probably runs south-south-westerly. Late Palaeozoic sediments, probably marginal to the geosyncline, lie beneath the Great Artesian Basin in south-western Queensland. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments (including reef coral), 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 uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degrees, 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 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) sedimentation in the western part of this geosynclinal area had become wholly continental (Galilee Basin), while 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. Over much of these 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 Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, 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-Nebo-Gooniyella-Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts which include important deposits of low-ash coking coals; 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 some of the important and varied mineral wealth which has been exploited to greater or lesser extent in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata; gas has been discovered in this area and also in the southern part of the Bowen Basin beneath Mesozoic cover in the Roma-Tara district.

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 and Ravenswood and tin deposits at Herberton, 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, with supporting evidence from age-dating data. 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, the vast eastern area was uplifted and stabilised in Permian to Triassic times. The dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end though igneous activity continued. The uplift was irregular, leaving several basins in which continental sedimentation continued in the Jurassic period (180 million to 135 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Ipswich and Moreton Basins 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 Jurassic sedimentation extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Moreton Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, 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 have been exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period (135 million to 70 million years ago), 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 times. Volcanism persisted until Cretaceous times in the Maryborough and Proserpine regions. Granitic intrusive activity also continued. Recent radioactive age-dating suggests an easterly retreat of this activity between late Palaeozoic and Jurassic times in the Maryborough region and its persistence into the Cretaceous in the Bowen-Proserpine region.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is well established that igneous activity of this era was responsible for a number of metalliferous deposits. The Cracow gold and Kilkivan mercury deposits are related to Triassic volcanics. As a result of recent age-dating it appears that Mount Perry gold-copper and Stanthorpe tin and a variety of minor deposits in south-east Queensland are associated with granites of Triassic age, while a few gold-copper deposits in the Mackay-Proserpine hinterland are related to Cretaceous intrusives.

(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 thick section in two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone, has indicated an extensive Tertiary basin, without, as yet, any indication of petroleum. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 2 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg. 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 and probably initiated as long ago as 20 million years (Miocene time). The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands dunes dating back to Pleistocene times whose crests are up to 700 feet above present sea level. 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 deposits of eastern Queensland include 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 and North Stradbroke Island; 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. Recent prospecting has revealed nickel deposits of commercial value in the zone of lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale (head of Burdekin River). Near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, nickel deposits of potential value and high-quality chryso-prase occur in a similar geological environment. 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 sands 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. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Jurassic and Cretaceous times and was dominantly continental, 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 Boullia region, where siliceous spring sinters were deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluvial 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 the eastern edge 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. The productive Moonie and Alton oilfields and the gas fields of the Roma area lie in the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in older sediments beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale and Innamincka, and future prospects are encouraging for both gas and oil. 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. Cretaceous low-grade oil shales in the Julia Creek area are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites at depth 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. Further advances can be anticipated as this work gathers pace. For the most 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. Valuable shorter references are *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland and *Geology and Landscape of Queensland* by N. C. Stevens, published by The Jacaranda Press.

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

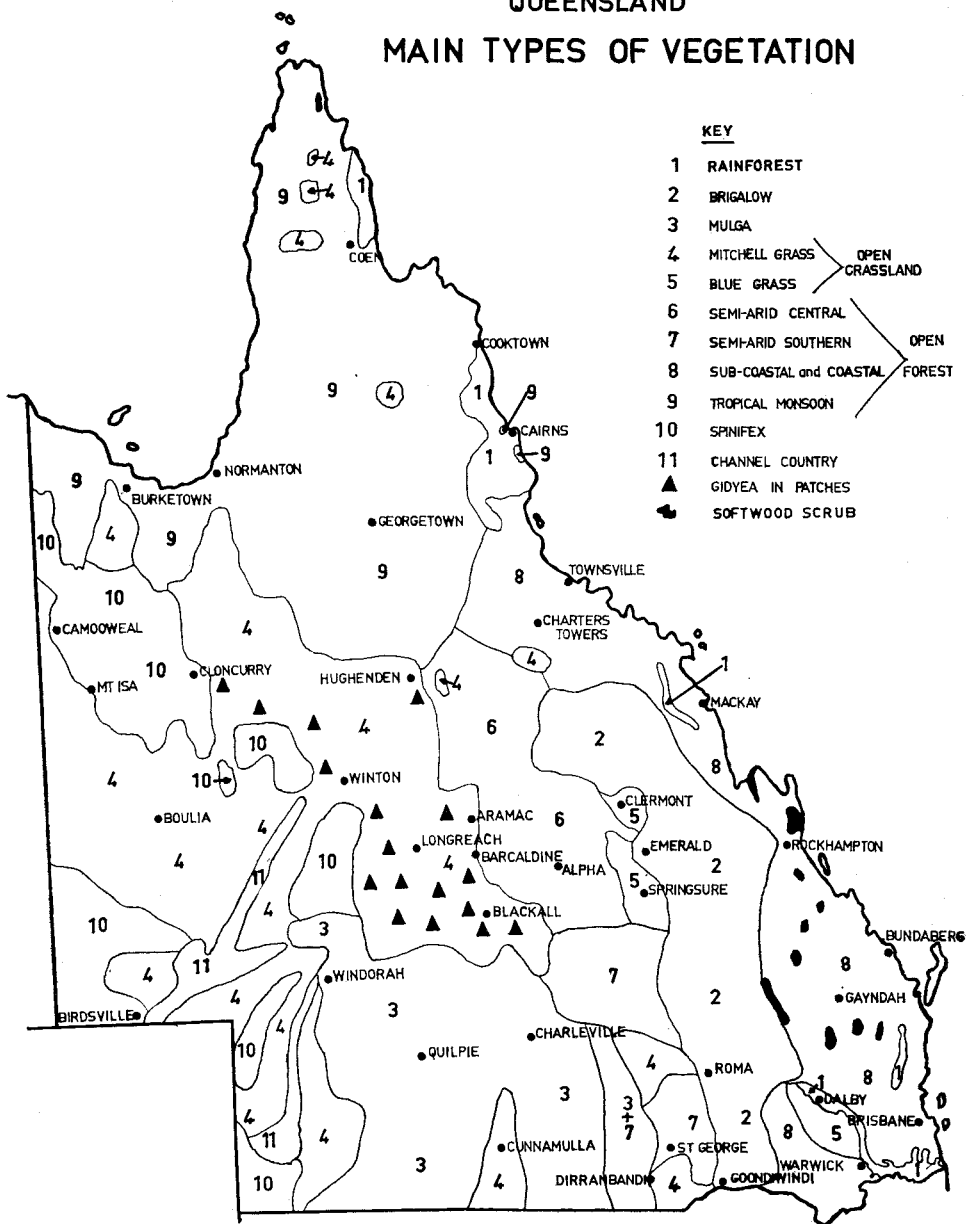
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map on page 11.

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.

Gidyean 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. Gidyean scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidyean does not normally sucker from the roots and is easier to handle than brigalow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 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 31 December 1972 more than 2,566,000 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 38°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. 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 29°C	Over 32°C	Over 35°C	Over 38°C
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 29°C to 35°C 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 mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.2; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.0; 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 4°C 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

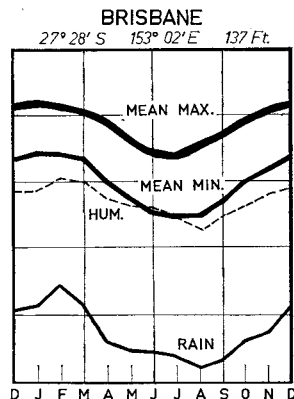
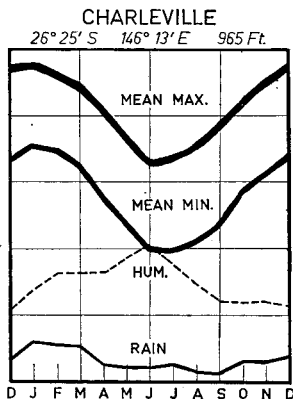
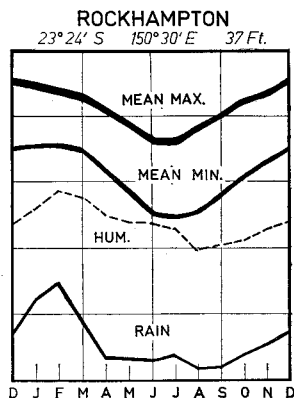
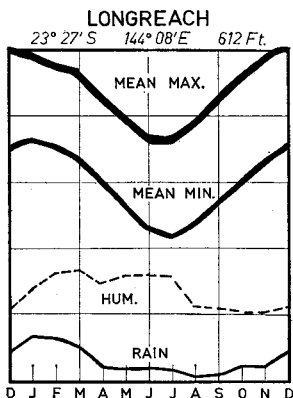
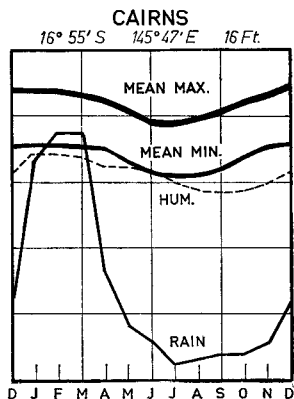
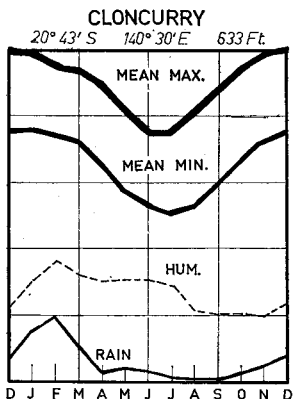
TEMP. RAIN HUM.

Deg.

C.

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 latest available 30-year period.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg F)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg F)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	104.6	99.3	77.5	76.3	15	30	0.92	3.95
February	98.3	95.9	77.3	74.9	30	36	3.89	4.96
March	87.7	94.5	73.0	72.6	48	33	12.68	2.64
April	80.7	89.7	63.9	65.8	46	29	7.83	0.65
May	80.3	82.8	53.8	58.9	28	30	0.10	0.99
June	74.0	76.9	49.7	52.2	29	30	0.63	0.72
July	74.8	76.7	48.9	50.6	27	28	0.14	0.34
August	84.3	81.3	55.7	53.0	24	21	0.03	0.14
September	90.5	88.2	60.4	59.8	15	20	0.04	0.23
October	98.5	95.3	66.6	67.5	17	20	1.79	0.63
November	98.2	99.2	68.8	72.5	18	19	0.70	1.22
December	102.5	101.0	73.5	75.5	18	23	0.28	2.09
Year	89.5	90.1	64.1	65.0	26	26	29.03	18.56
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	102.2	99.5	73.1	73.4	22	28	1.35	3.26
February	98.1	96.3	73.9	71.7	34	32	1.76	3.15
March	91.3	94.2	69.0	68.9	35	33	1.86	2.49
April	83.5	87.9	59.6	60.4	33	29	2.02	1.15
May	79.4	80.6	49.2	52.8	27	32	0.05	1.04
June	73.9	74.3	43.2	46.6	24	33	0.10	0.99
July	72.1	73.7	43.2	44.8	25	32	1.05	0.94
August	78.8	78.4	51.6	47.0	27	23	1.92	0.28
September	86.6	85.3	55.8	54.1	20	22	0.89	0.42
October	95.9	92.8	64.0	61.8	15	21	1.31	1.20
November	94.1	97.2	61.9	67.3	14	21	1.59	1.26
December	98.6	100.2	69.7	71.2	17	22	4.61	2.20
Year	87.9	88.4	59.5	60.0	24	27	18.51	18.38
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	97.2	96.4	70.8	71.1	20	27	2.65	2.96
February	92.8	93.2	72.2	69.9	32	33	2.88	2.71
March	85.5	90.2	66.9	65.8	36	33	2.69	2.67
April	79.6	82.3	56.0	55.9	31	33	0.45	1.31
May	73.4	74.2	44.8	47.3	31	37	0.10	1.09
June	68.3	67.6	37.3	41.7	31	41	0.09	1.04
July	65.3	67.0	38.4	39.9	34	36	1.29	1.19
August	70.6	71.4	45.3	42.3	31	29	1.61	0.77
September	77.8	78.7	51.8	48.7	27	24	2.49	0.68
October	86.9	86.0	59.8	57.3	17	23	0.77	1.59
November	87.9	91.5	61.1	63.8	18	23	1.89	1.52
December	93.0	95.7	68.9	68.2	20	22	7.70	1.86
Year	81.5	82.9	56.1	56.0	27	30	24.61	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 F)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg F)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹	1971	Average ¹
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	90.6	88.2	73.8	74.2	63	68	4.51	16.86
February	88.5	88.3	74.4	74.3	72	68	21.63	18.48
March	84.0	86.9	72.6	73.0	79	67	27.52	18.47
April	81.3	84.4	69.5	70.4	74	65	12.96	8.09
May	81.7	81.2	63.9	66.9	60	64	0.79	4.24
June	78.2	78.1	62.4	63.7	60	63	1.31	2.83
July	77.2	77.7	61.2	62.5	60	61	0.33	1.35
August	81.9	79.0	65.0	62.1	58	58	0.34	1.54
September	84.0	81.6	66.0	64.6	54	56	0.45	1.67
October	87.6	84.6	69.7	68.0	60	57	0.55	1.61
November	90.0	86.7	73.9	71.2	61	59	1.40	3.86
December	91.8	88.5	74.5	73.3	57	63	3.45	6.50
Year	84.7	83.8	68.9	68.7	63	63	75.24	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	89.7	89.6	72.3	71.5	52	52	8.42	6.08
February	84.7	88.1	72.5	71.5	43	57	17.57	7.36
March	83.4	86.6	68.8	69.3	58	55	2.25	4.64
April	81.4	83.9	62.6	63.3	51	49	0.94	1.73
May	79.4	78.6	52.9	57.2	35	48	0.86	1.73
June	73.1	73.7	46.9	51.5	39	48	1.34	1.61
July	72.2	73.2	48.3	49.4	35	46	0.75	1.98
August	77.8	76.5	57.4	50.5	45	39	3.12	0.75
September	81.1	80.7	57.3	56.2	39	41	0.08	0.78
October	91.0	85.4	66.4	62.2	31	42	0.65	1.98
November	91.4	87.9	67.3	66.5	32	46	3.50	2.67
December	87.9	90.1	70.1	69.6	51	48	3.25	3.66
Year	82.8	82.9	61.9	61.6	43	47	42.73	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	84.7	84.6	70.7	69.2	58	58	17.05	5.61
February	82.6	83.7	70.7	69.3	66	61	13.31	7.19
March	80.2	81.9	66.6	67.1	56	60	3.53	5.80
April	78.2	78.6	61.3	61.6	47	55	1.09	3.05
May	75.3	73.6	55.5	55.9	41	53	0.60	2.23
June	70.6	69.3	50.9	51.6	44	52	0.08	2.22
July	69.0	68.6	48.8	49.4	39	49	1.45	1.93
August	71.2	71.0	53.0	50.5	44	45	1.95	1.19
September	75.4	74.4	57.3	54.8	44	49	1.10	1.77
October	81.5	78.3	63.7	60.4	44	53	3.73	3.03
November	81.9	81.2	65.0	64.6	49	56	5.72	3.61
December	82.4	83.5	68.5	67.6	54	57	4.46	5.37
Year	77.7	77.4	61.0	60.1	49	54	54.07	43.00

¹ Averages shown are for a 30-year period.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1971

Month	Mean corrected barometer 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days ¹	Average for 30 years ²
	in	deg F	deg F	deg F	deg F	deg F	in	No.	in
January	29.84	77.7	96.6	64.6	84.7	70.7	17.05	18	5.61
February	29.85	76.7	87.6	66.0	82.6	70.7	13.31	22	7.19
March	30.04	73.4	84.5	64.0	80.2	66.6	3.53	23	5.80
April	30.08	69.7	85.2	53.7	78.2	61.3	1.09	9	3.05
May	30.01	65.4	84.0	49.6	75.3	55.5	0.60	4	2.23
June	30.13	60.7	74.8	42.3	70.6	50.9	0.08	4	2.22
July	30.15	58.9	74.2	40.1	69.0	48.8	1.45	8	1.93
August	30.09	62.1	80.3	44.4	71.2	53.0	1.95	6	1.19
September	30.08	66.3	89.6	50.5	75.4	57.3	1.10	5	1.77
October	29.97	72.6	97.8	52.0	81.5	63.7	3.73	7	3.03
November	29.85	73.4	92.9	57.1	81.9	65.0	5.72	8	3.61
December	29.88	75.5	94.8	62.3	82.4	68.5	4.46	10	5.37
Year	29.99	69.4	97.8	40.1	77.7	61.0	54.07	124	43.00

¹ Days on which one point or more of rain fell. ² 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.

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.

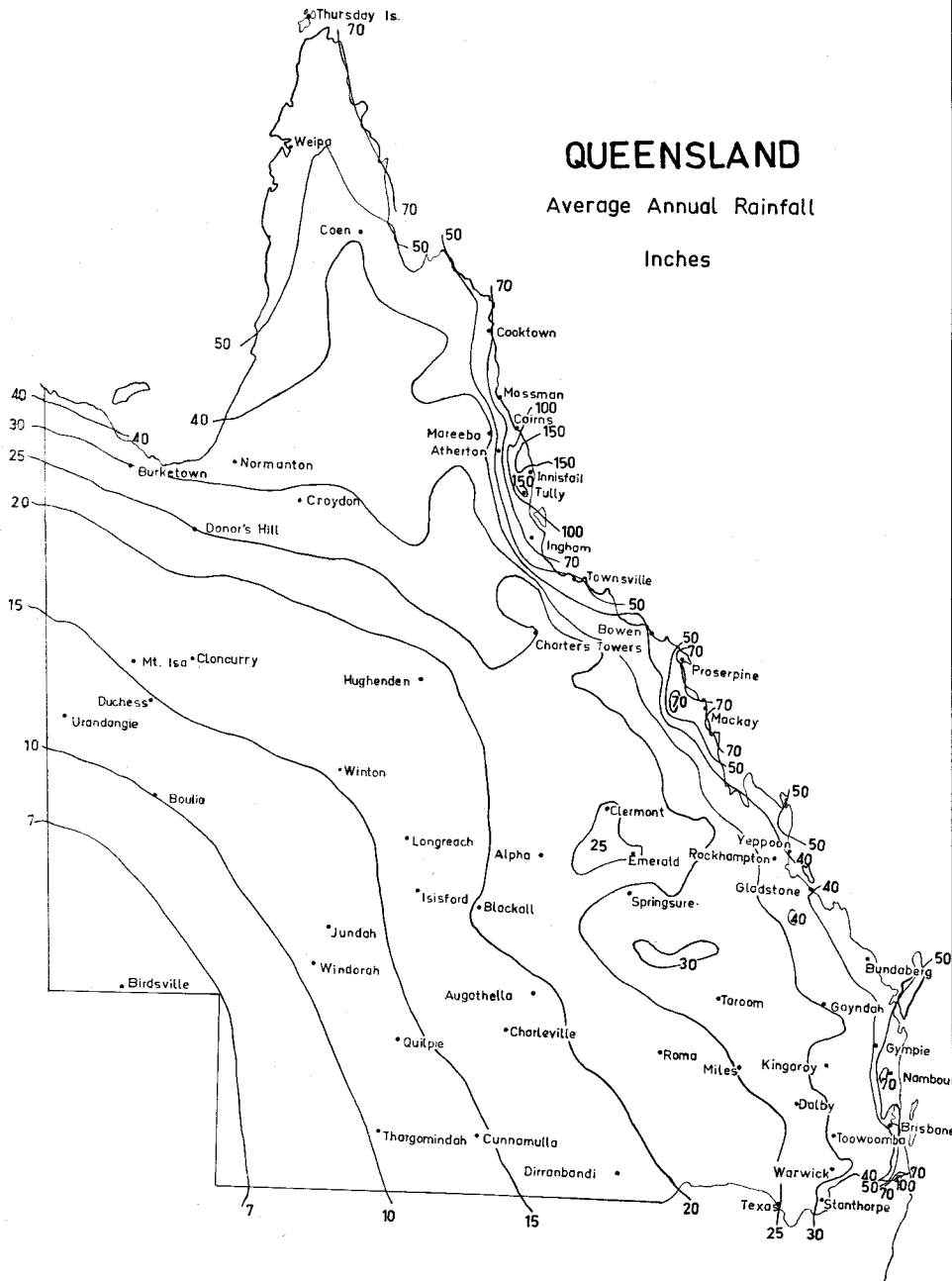
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

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 22 to 24 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 25 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last 10 years to 1971, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of 30 years.

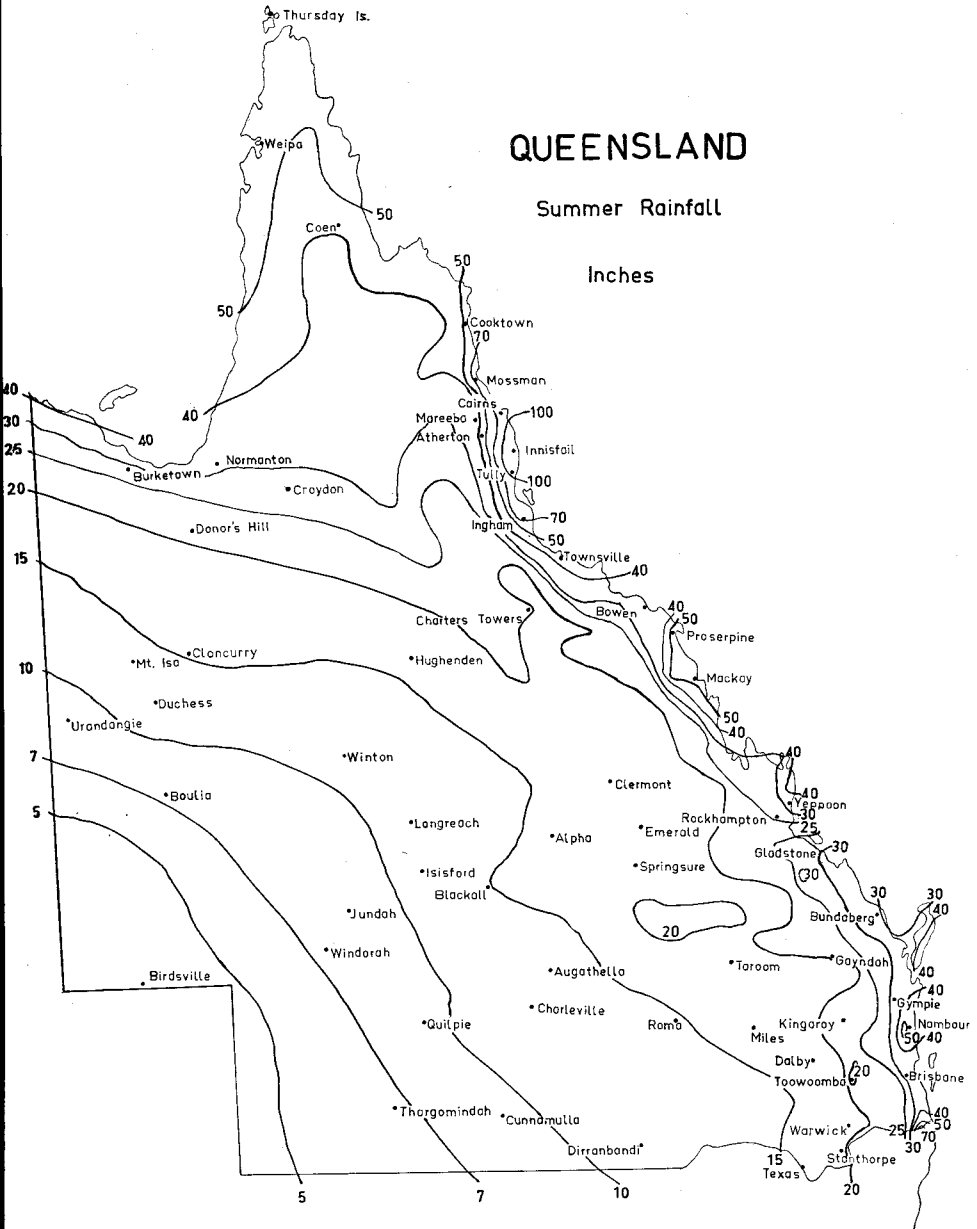


The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on records for a 30-year period.

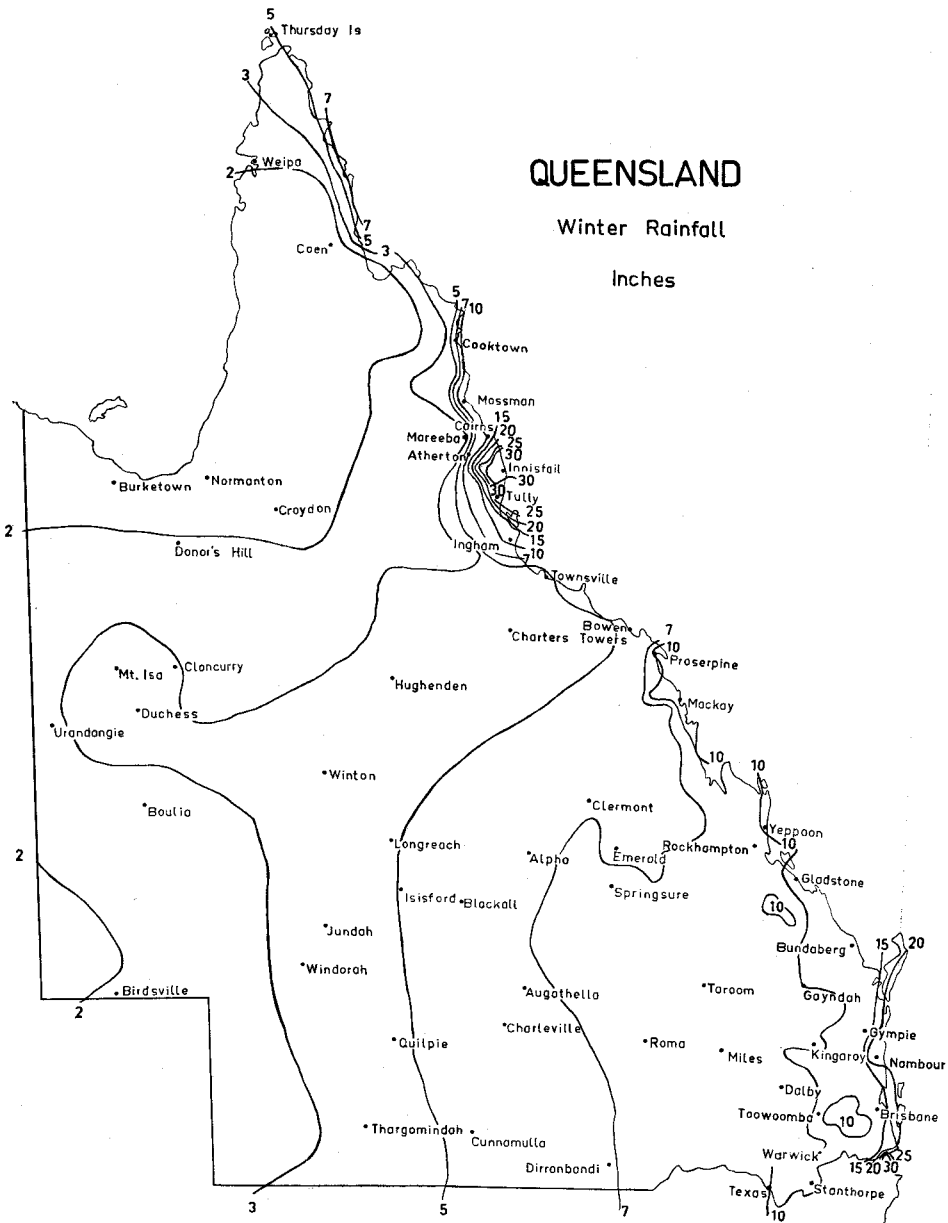
QUEENSLAND

Summer Rainfall

Inches



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1962 TO 1971

Locality	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Average ¹
	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	70.8	33.5	41.1	56.7	54.1	43.0
Bundaberg ..	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	67.6	50.8	29.4	54.7	69.6	46.7
Gladstone ..	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	30.3	41.0	33.1	33.0	68.1	39.5
Rockhampton	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	28.5	44.4	25.1	24.2	42.7	35.0
Mackay ..	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	65.4	83.5	44.4	66.9	61.3	66.5
Townsville ..	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	30.2	58.4	18.3	28.4	43.5	45.5
Innisfail ..	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	140.9	97.2	135.1	152.8	130.9	143.0
Cairns ..	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	92.1	75.3	76.3	82.3	75.2	85.5
Thursday Island	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	62.2	60.7	87.5	82.4	75.7	66.8
Burketown ..	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.7	41.5	15.9	31.8	36.3	30.5
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	29.9	29.6	22.8	31.6	26.1	27.6
Toowoomba ..	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	41.4	40.0	35.1	32.1	38.3	39.6
Kingaroy ..	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.4	29.5	26.5	40.7	36.3	30.9
Gayndah ..	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.3	36.3	17.1	32.7	34.1	32.0
Emerald ..	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	22.6	24.5	20.9	22.3	22.8	25.1
Charters Towers	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	20.5	32.0	13.5	31.9	31.0	25.5
Atherton ..	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	74.5	50.0	47.8	47.6	52.3	60.5
Coen ..	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	43.3	52.9	42.8	44.3	56.0	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	13.1	12.8	13.6	16.8	14.9	14.3
Charleville ..	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	15.4	16.0	13.9	14.1	24.6	19.4
Blackall ..	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	14.3	13.9	12.5	18.6	18.0	21.2
Longreach ..	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	18.2	9.9	12.6	18.5	18.4
Boulia ..	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	11.2	7.0	4.3	12.7	10.3
Winton ..	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	8.7	14.3	6.2	11.8	20.9	16.6
Hughenden ..	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	16.6	19.5	11.9	14.3	30.3	18.8
Cloncurry ..	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	13.5	13.1	7.3	8.6	29.0	18.6
Croydon ..	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	28.9	18.7	25.1	24.3	21.5	29.0

¹ For a 30-year period.

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 23 and 24.

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 November to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast. Cyclones which pass inland 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 TROPICAL CYCLONES

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

Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical

areas of the world. They are known under various names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. "Baguio" is used in the Philippines.

A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 39 m.p.h. or 62 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone "Ada", January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone "Henrietta", April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter. At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurring, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

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

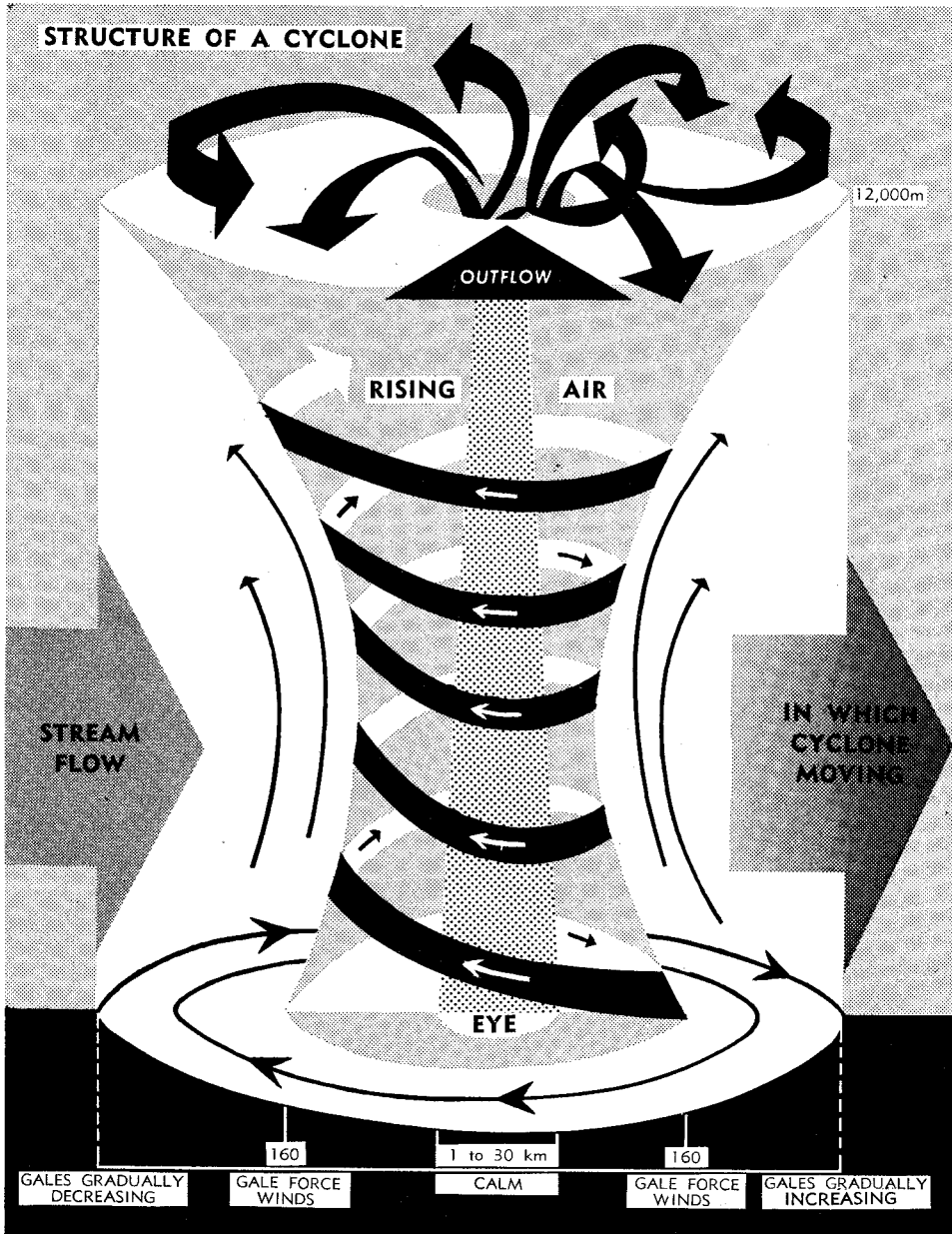
In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulonimbus to 12,000 metres in height) with heavy rain. The release of large amounts of latent heat due to condensation together with the heat from the ocean surface provides the energy for further development of the storm.

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch on page 28.

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

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

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains



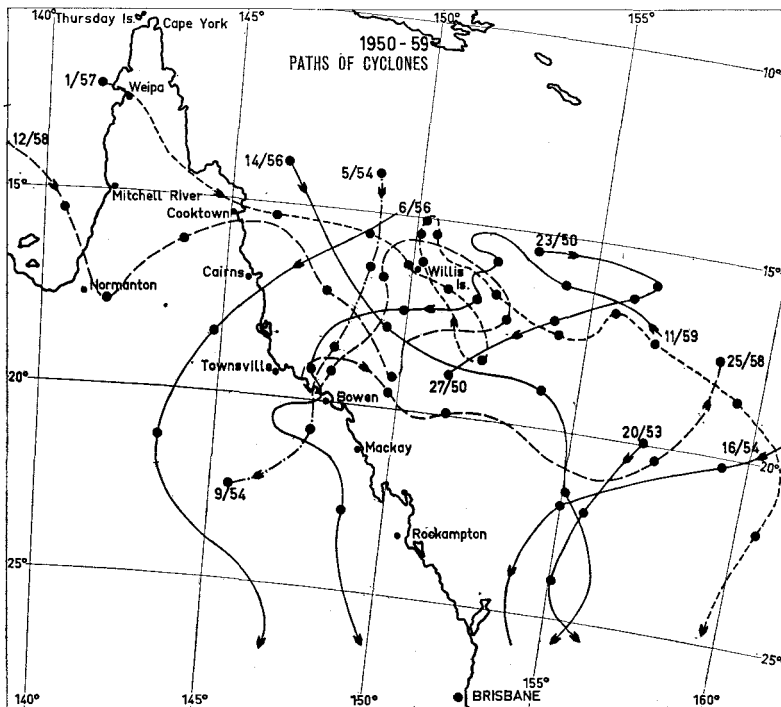
approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters in 60 years (1910-1969) was found to be distributed as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Season
Number	6	24	65	59	60	29	214
Average number per year ..	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.6

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period; May and June have each experienced four in the 60-year period. Generally the total frequency is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

Movement—Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. The diagram below shows that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others looping and crossing their earlier path, as in the 1957 cyclone cited in the next section. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.



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

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

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

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

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

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

As an example, one tropical cyclone was identified on 1 February 1957 in the Gulf of Carpentaria, very close to Weipa. It crossed Cape York and reached the sea north of Cooktown. It followed an erratic path 500-700 km off the coast, looping the loop and passing close to Willis Island three times, including once right over the island. It then proceeded further out to sea on 11 February, passing 300 km west of New Caledonia, on 15 February. It recurved and moved south south-west, roughly following the northern New South Wales coast 600 km out to sea, turned sharply through 90 degrees towards the land, crossed the coast near Newcastle and filled soon after, giving a total life of 19 days.

Rainfall—In tropical cyclones rainfall is usually widespread and heavy.

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

Many falls of over 18 inches in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

35.71 inches in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

34.20 inches in 24 hours at Mount Dangar, 20 January 1970
("Ada")

41.12 inches in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19-20 February 1954

12.0 inches in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

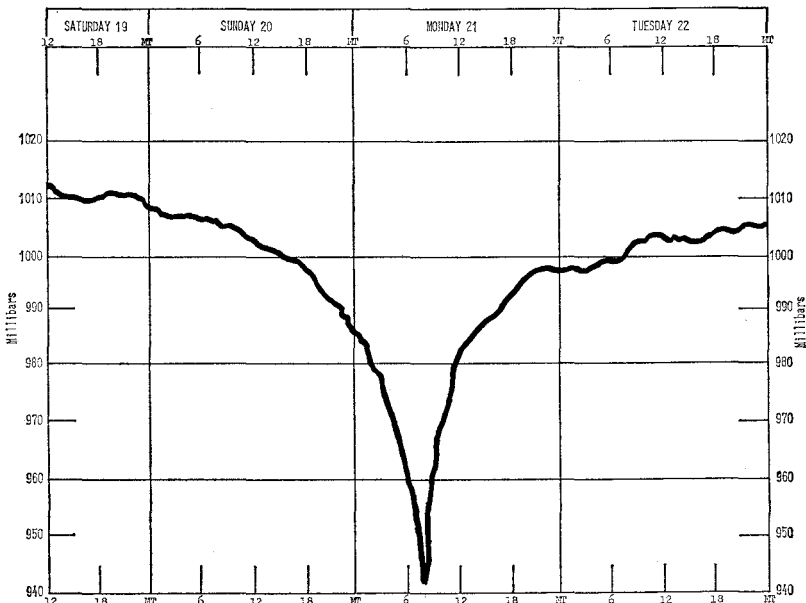
73.38 inches in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma
("Bronwyn"). (Included in this total were successive 24 hr totals of 24.76 inches and 24.99 inches.)

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

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind. The sudden fall in pressure is strikingly illustrated by the following reproduction of the barograph trace recorded at Mackay during the cyclone 20-22 January 1918 where the pressure is estimated to have fallen to 942 mb.

In very small cyclones such as “Ada” there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 30 miles away.

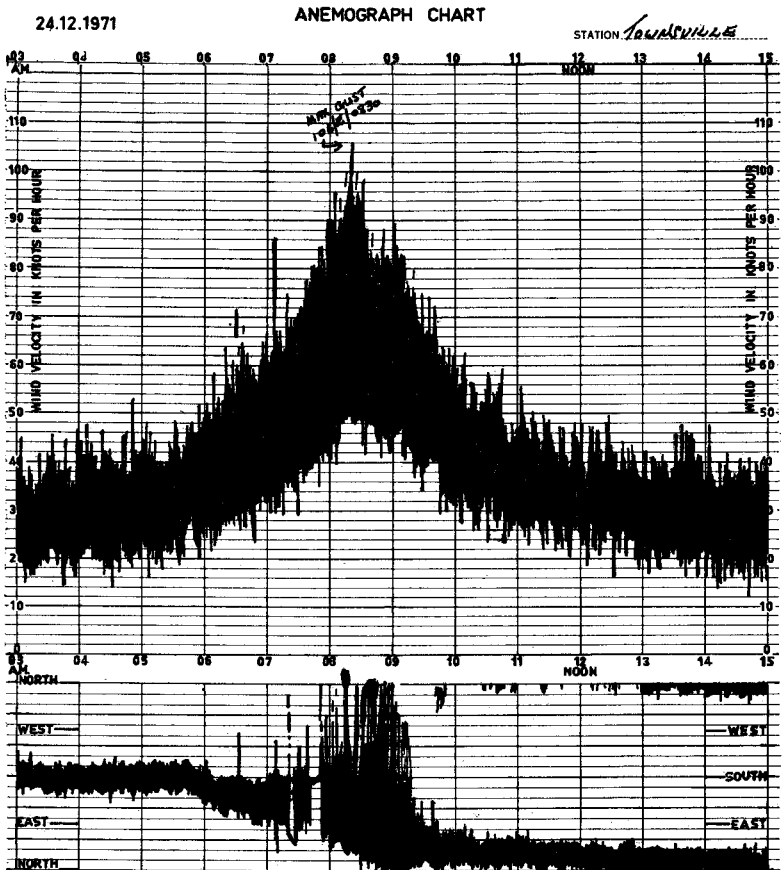
BAROGRAPH RECORD — MACKAY 19-22 JANUARY 1918



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

The Anemograph Chart on page 32 is the record of 24 December 1971 at Townsville during cyclone “Althea”. The top section gives wind speed and shows the extreme gustiness generally associated with tropical cyclones. The maximum gust for “Althea” at Townsville is seen to be 106 knots (195 km/h). The term “mean speed” or “sustained wind” is taken to refer to average speed over 10 minutes prior to the time of reading. It can be seen that the sustained or mean wind at Townsville at the time of the maximum gust was about 70 knots.

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



Storm Surge—As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a “storm surge”; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as much as 3 to 6 metres above the maximum high water level. The storm surge should not be confused with the ordinary and more visible wind driven waves and swells. The waves and swells, with a frequency normally 5 to 12 per minute may reach amplitudes greater than that of the storm surge, and may do extensive damage near the shore line. The storm surge has a wavelength of many miles and, in low lying and swampy land, it may penetrate several miles beyond the normal shore line.

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

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

Detection and Tracking—Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and

TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 1

Photos: *Queensland Tourist Bureau
and D. Jacobs*

Palmerston Highway

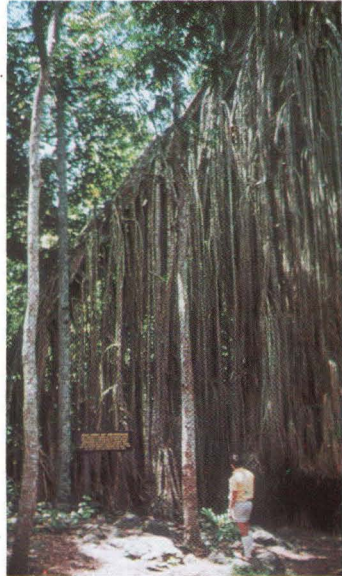
Daydream Island Resort



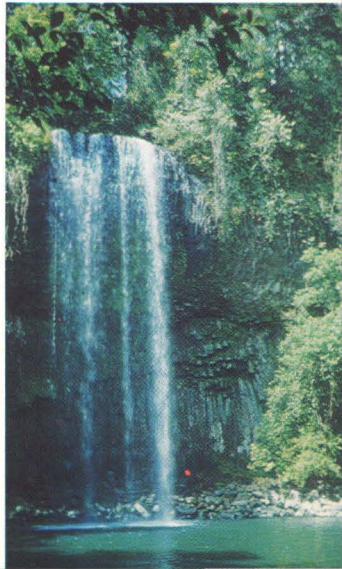
Outback scenery near Winton



Curtain Fig Tree, Atherton

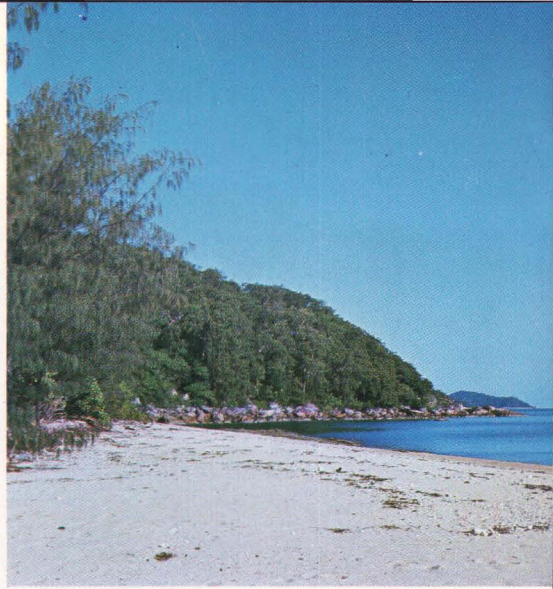


Millaa Millaa Falls



TOURIST INDUSTRY—Chapter

Photos: *Queensland Tourist Bureau
and D. Jacobs*

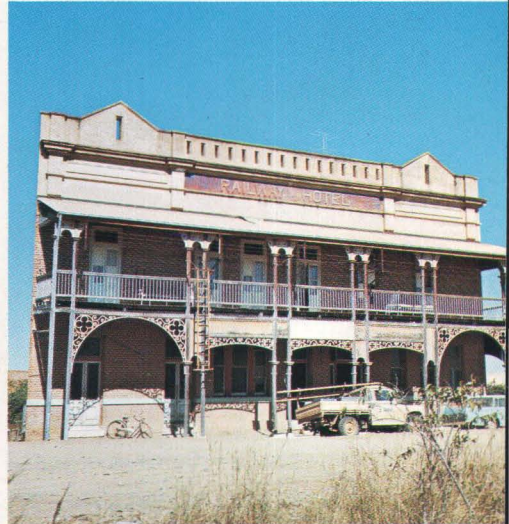


Bedarra Island

Coral formations, Great Barrier Reef



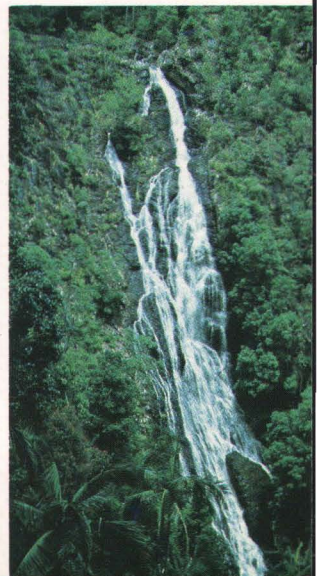
Hotel in a ghost town, Ravenswood



Bridge linking Bribie Island with the mainland



Kondalilla Falls



tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

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

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

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

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

It has been observed that tropical cyclones at sea produce trains of small earth tremors known as microseisms. The amplitude of these microseisms is very much smaller than the amplitude of tremors recorded in earthquakes, and extremely sensitive seismographs are used for their detection. From a study of microseisms, it is possible to gain some knowledge of the storm's development or decay. However, some tropical cyclones fail to produce significant microseisms because of geological faults or other causes and this limits the method.

Sferics receivers (atmospheric direction finding equipment) are used to locate sources of lightning. Such atmospheric may be detected at distances up to several thousand kilometres from the source. In Queensland, the Bureau of Meteorology sferics stations located at Brisbane, Charleville, and Townsville, enable a complete surveillance of the Coral Sea area. It has been observed that unusually active sferics fixes over a fairly wide area of the ocean in summer may precede the formation of a tropical low.

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

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

Tropical Cyclone Warnings—On the approach of a tropical cyclone, a number of types of warnings may be issued.

When it appears reasonably probable that a tropical cyclone could develop, a Tropical Advisory Warning is prepared. If the suspected tropical low is more than 800 km from the Queensland coast, no Advisory Warning is issued; if between 500 and 800 km, the Advisory Warning is sent to shipping; if closer than 500 km or the coast is likely to be affected within the next 24 hours, the general public is advised.

A Flash Cyclone Warning is issued to threatened areas whenever it can be established that a tropical cyclone has developed within 800 km of the coast, or that conditions are highly favourable for such development within the next six hours. For tropical cyclones located further than 800 km from the coast, warnings are issued for shipping and aviation only.

After the issue of a Flash Warning, Tropical Cyclone Warnings are issued every six hours while gales associated with the system remain at least 160 km from the coast, and the frequency is increased to every three hours to the threatened areas when gales are 160 km or less from the coast. Final warnings are issued when these areas are no longer threatened.

At a number of coastal stations, a red pennant is flown from the time of receipt of the first tropical cyclone warning until the locality ceases to be threatened.

Pamphlets have been prepared by the Bureau of Meteorology for general distribution to warn the public of the dangers associated with tropical cyclones. They also give advice on precautions necessary to avoid damage and loss of life.

Flood Warnings—As tropical cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, flooding of streams is a normal after-effect of systems that influence the mainland. In addition to providing warnings that flooding is expected to occur, the Bureau issues bulletins giving the extent and depth of existing flooding, and current river height and rainfall information, to assist local communities in assessing the likely impact of flooding in their own local areas. Also included are reports on the development and downstream movement of any flood peaks.

River height observers take daily readings as soon as the stream reaches a previously determined height at their station. If the river rises to a second higher level, the observer reports stream heights more frequently.

Damage—Records show that the majority of deaths attributable to tropical cyclones are due to drowning, either in the storm surge and heavy seas or in the resulting floods. There have been many cases of ships being lost, the worst being in the "Bathurst Bay Cyclone" (1899) when the Queensland pearling fleet was destroyed. In this disaster over 300 lives were lost by drowning. The Clermont flood of 1916, in which 62 lives were lost, resulted from the movement inland of a tropical cyclone.

The heavy seas caused by a tropical cyclone may erode beaches and undermine houses. Small boats may drag their anchors or break their moorings, smashing into other vessels or piers or being driven ashore.

The main areas of damage are to small boats in heavy seas, erosion of sea walls, rain, flood, and wind damage in buildings, wind-blown debris, fallen power and telephone lines, and flood damage to roads, bridges, and crops.

Precautions—Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut all services, water, power, gas, telephone, and sewerage, it is advisable when a cyclone warning is issued to collect emergency supplies of canned food, first aid and prescription medicines, candles and fuel lamps, torches and

batteries, tools, self-contained cooking gear, matches, water containers, and petrol for the car. Plans to shelter and feed pets or livestock should be made. Roofs and house stumps should be checked for soundness and strengthened where necessary. Strong catches may be fitted to outside doors, gates, and windows, and heavy adhesive tape or struts kept handy to strengthen large picture windows. Storm shutters should be available for small windows. Property should be cleared of sheet iron, dead branches and anything which could become a wind-borne missile, and all branches overhanging the house trimmed. Basic tools, boards, and tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) for emergency repairs around the house should be collected. A stout canvas cover and long mooring lines are needed for boats.

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

Notable Cyclones—Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1893:

Central South Coast: 30 January to 3 February 1893; heavy rain and subsequent floods destroyed Albert Bridge (Indooroopilly) and Victoria Bridge (Brisbane); over \$4m damage was caused in Brisbane.

North Queensland: 5 March 1899; "Bathurst Bay Cyclone", pearling fleet destroyed; over 300 lives lost; barometer 914 mb (lowest on record).

Townsville, Bowen: 9 March 1903; Cyclone "Leonta"; much damage to property and 10 lives lost.

Port Douglas, Cairns, Innisfail: 16 March 1911; severe damage at Cairns; practically all buildings at Port Douglas damaged and two lives lost.

Flat Top Island (near Mackay): 23-24 March 1911; S.S. *Yongala* wrecked.

Clermont: Night of 27-28 December 1916; Clermont flood disaster; 62 lives lost.

Mackay, Rockhampton: 20-22 January 1918; \$3m damage, Mackay; 3 metre storm surge; 30 lives lost; barometer near Mackay reported to have been 933 mb, second lowest on record for Queensland.

Torres Strait, Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria: 23 March-9 April 1923; S.S. *Douglas Mawson* sunk without trace; 7 metre storm surge, Groote Eylandt.

Mackay: 7 March 1955; lugger *Barrier Princess* lost with eight hands.

Townsville, Cairns: 6 March 1956; Cyclone "Agnes", \$5m damage in Townsville and Cairns; four lives lost in subsequent inland floods; lowest barometer reading at Townsville 961 mb.

Bowen: 1 April 1958; over \$2m damage; 1.5 metre storm surge.

Bowen, Proserpine, Ayr, Home Hill: 16 February 1959; over \$2m damage; one life lost; Bowen barometer 955 mb; central pressure estimated as 948 mb.

Southern Inland: 13-14 January 1964; Cyclone "Audrey"; extensive flooding and stock loss in South-West Queensland, extending into New South Wales; pine forest damage considerable; wind damage St George, Goondiwindi area.

Southern Gulf Country: 4 February 1964; Cyclone "Dora"; winds to 160 km/h; major flooding in Gulf rivers.

Curtis Coast: 28-29 January 1967; cyclone "Dinah"; wind damage Bundaberg-Maryborough area; central pressure 945 mb.

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

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

10 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 10 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.

11 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 January	3	December to March
	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	March to July
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
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet and panicum	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May	5-6	July to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March to June
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and May 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	February to July
Rice	June, July	5-6	November, December
	November, December ..	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to September	4-5	October to January
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Soybeans	November to January ..	3½-4½	April, May

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
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	February to May
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
Tomatoes	Coast: January to May and July, August	3-4	March to November
	North Queensland March to June ..	3-4	June to October
	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

12 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

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.

1971-72—Most agricultural and pastoral districts experienced a continuation of cold, dry weather during July. Good rains occurred late in the month, however, along the border areas of the Darling Downs, Maranoa, and Warrego districts, and the country areas adjacent to these districts.

Well above normal rainfall and temperatures recorded over most of the southern and central areas of the State and in parts of the far west in August assured good spring conditions. In contrast, the weather pattern over the far north was variable and general rain was needed to ensure a good spring.

The best spring rainfall for many years was recorded during September over the Warrego, Maranoa, Darling Downs, and adjacent areas through to the coast, and well above normal falls were experienced in the Peninsula. The far west and south coast districts received good but slightly below normal rainfall and except for parts of the central inland, where some areas received falls in excess of one inch, the remainder of the State recorded

only a few points of rain, with substantial areas of the central and tropical interior reporting no rainfall during the month.

Intermittent showers and thunderstorms in October maintained the best spring season since 1956 in some areas of the south-eastern and central districts, but hail and gusty winds associated with the thunderstorms caused extensive damage to crops in parts of the Darling Downs, on the Granite Belt, and in the Lockyer Valley. Moisture stress was showing in crops on the tropical coastal strip where well below average monthly rainfall had been experienced since April.

Except for above normal rainfall recorded in the north coast, the central coast, and in the extreme south-east corner, falls were below normal for November and heatwave conditions dried off much of the country in central, western, and northern districts. Extensive storm rains in the last week of the month brought some useful falls to widespread areas, especially in the eastern half of the State, but severe thunderstorms with hail and strong winds wrought havoc to crops and buildings in some areas.

Prospects for the best season since 1956 were maintained with heavy to flood rains which occurred during December over the eastern half of the State and moderate to major flooding in the rivers of the south-west.

The improvement in seasonal conditions recorded in December was consolidated by above normal rainfall during January, but elsewhere, especially in the central and southern inland and the far north-west, rainfall was patchy with substantial areas receiving well below normal falls. Much of the north-west was still awaiting the onset of the wet season and isolated drought pockets persisted throughout the drier areas. General rain was also needed to relieve drying conditions in parts of the central lowlands.

Useful rains continued over a substantial area of the State during February but the outstanding weather feature of the month, however, was gale force winds and heavy to flood rains associated with cyclone "Daisy" as it moved parallel to the coast. Fine, dry weather prevailed over part of the Carpentaria district, in western areas, and through the southern sections of the Warrego and Maranoa regions.

Heavy rains in March over much of the tropical inland and parts of lower western areas provided considerable benefit to wide areas of the State. Extremely dry to near drought conditions existed, however, in the southern interior, the southern part of the central interior, and the south-west.

Early in April, heavy to flood rains, associated with cyclone "Emily" were of benefit to crops and pastures in the south-eastern corner but, in general, April was a dry month, the only other substantial falls being received in the Peninsula.

Shower activity, with variable light to heavy falls continued on the east coast and the Peninsula during May. Scattered light showers also occurred on the Darling Downs and the Upper Carpentaria, and in the middle of the month light to moderate rainfall was recorded in the south-west and parts of the Central Highlands and Central Lowlands. Dry weather with above normal temperatures continued over most inland districts, particularly in the western half and a substantial part of the southern interior.

Seasonal conditions became more severe in June with the trend of below normal monthly rainfall continuing over much of the State, combined

with cold weather and heavy frosts in most central and southern inland areas.

13 BASIC ECONOMY

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

Nearly all of the beef cattle and 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 or to southern States for auction, both rail and road transport being 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; fodder crops, Downs and Roma; potatoes, Moreton; 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 over one and a half times that of exports to other Australian States. Shipments to foreign countries have 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 over 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, 20 per cent are employed in wholesale and retail trade, 17 per cent in manufacturing, 11 per cent in primary production, and 9 per cent in building and construction.

14 TOURISM

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

In mid-1972 the Queensland Government upgraded the tourism portfolio and linked it with Sport and Welfare Services in a new Ministry entitled Tourism, Sport, and Welfare Services.

Further recognition was given to tourism at government level when the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, early in 1973, announced the award of a \$4,000 scholarship for a four-year course in food service and tourism management at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and 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 from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great

deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

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

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1971-72 is estimated to have been about \$200m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1972 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 21 miles of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 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 Beach. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours. At Buderim, Australia's only ginger factory provides facilities for visitors to view the processing plant.

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 600 feet. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are about 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. From Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, the Barron Gorge, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town

of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 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. Visits to numerous outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 200 persons in six interstate branches and eight branches in Queensland, in addition to its head office which is located in extensively remodelled premises at the corner of Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the last 10 years.

Year	Publicity vote \$	Bureau's collections \$
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
1971-72	241,000	6,553,962

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

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

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

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$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 1972, 32 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 1971-72, 43 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$2.6m. In addition, 6 hotels were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 5 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension was undertaken on a further 20 hotels. In all, completed work on hotels was valued at approximately \$11.9m.

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

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected 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 67.

The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the 1972 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	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. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Archerfield	23	Inala	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	9.4	Ashgrove	Tooth, Hon. S. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	12.7	Chermside West	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Baroona	2.8	Kelvin Grove	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Belmont	9.2	Holland Park East	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Brisbane	5.3	Spring Hill	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Bulimba	3.3	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Chatsworth	3.2	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Clayfield	2.8	Clayfield	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Cooorora	865	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)
Everton	4.2	Oxford Park	Jones, N. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Fassifern	2,250	Boonah	Müller, S. J. (<i>Country</i>)
Greenslopes	3	Weller's Hill	Hooper, Hon. K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	7	Ipswich	Edwards, L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	15	Ipswich	Jordan, Mrs E. V. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ithaca	3.8	Rainworth	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	3.3	Yeronga West	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	540	Landsborough	Ahern, M. J. (<i>Country</i>)
Lockyer	620	Gatton	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Lytton	18.9	Morningside	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	38	Upper Mount Gravatt	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	3.4	New Farm	Lane, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	82.5	Indooroopilly	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	8.5	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	660	Caboolture	Frawley, D. J. (<i>Country</i>)
Nudgee	28	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	9.1	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	86	Lawnton	Leese, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Redcliffe	70	Redcliffe	Houghton, J. E. H. (<i>Country</i>)
Redlands	231	Cleveland	Baldwin, E. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Salisbury	28	Salisbury	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sandgate	5.1	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	11.9	Sherwood	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	3,910	Nanango	Gunn, W. A. M. (<i>Country</i>)

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, 27 MAY 1972

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	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 ¹	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 ¹	158
12,258	11,251	..	5,215	4,459	1,378	..	..	1,821 ¹	199
12,947	11,938	7,126	..	3,785	878	..	..	2,463	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 ¹	178
13,213	12,307	..	4,674	5,446	578	1,338	..	282 ²	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 ¹	180
12,601	11,527	..	5,134	5,233	811	..	93	347 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	153
14,541	13,503	4,444	2,020	6,138	652	..	..	270 ¹	249
13,265	12,517	..	3,288	7,908	1,100	..	..	3,520	221
12,160	11,409	..	5,341	5,100	853	..	..	890 ¹	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 ¹	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

(South-Eastern Zone)

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square miles	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 1</i>			
South Brisbane	3.1	Coorparoo	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
South Coast	236	Coolangatta	Hinze, R. J. (<i>Country</i>)
Stafford	3.9	Kedron	Harvey, W. C. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Surfers Paradise	18	Surfers Paradise	Small, A. B. (<i>Country</i>)
Toowong	5.5	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	14	Toowoomba	Bousen, W. R. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Toowoomba South	19	Toowoomba	Wood, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wavell	3.4	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	3.2	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	43	Redbank	Marginson, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	5	Wynnum	Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Yeronga	4.5	Moorooka	Lee, N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	10,273		
<i>Zone 2</i>			
Barron River	1,810	Mareeba	Wood, B. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Bundaberg	9	Bundaberg	Jensen, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	185	Cairns	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	2,325	Childers	Blake, J. R. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mackay	24	Mackay	Casey, E. D. (<i>Independent</i>)
Maryborough	10	Maryborough	Alison, G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Isa	51,820	Mount Isa	Inch, A. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Port Curtis	3,050	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton	110	Rockhampton	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North.. .. .	37	North Rockhampton	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	1,660	Townsville	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	36	South Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>Nth Old Labor</i>)
Townsville West	6	Townsville	Tucker, P. J. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Total	61,082		
<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	Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>Country</i>)
Total	84,990		
Total State	667,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences.

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						Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(South-Eastern Zone)—continued</i>									
12,816	11,734	..	2,885	5,609	591	2,227	47	2,507 ¹	375
14,966	13,216	5,072	2,256	4,410	493	694	..	3,025 ¹	291
13,165	12,414	..	4,834	5,872	1,163	..	..	369 ¹	545
16,439	14,439	4,122	4,202	4,223	536	958	..	2,695 ¹	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 ¹	103
12,597	11,787	..	5,060	5,090	1,480	..	..	1,186 ¹	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 ¹	156
620,967	575,611	62,344	177,662	271,553	42,550	10,965	464	..	10,073
<i>(Provincial Cities Zone)</i>									
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 ¹	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 ¹	175
12,651	10,857	2,341	3,913	3,672	783	..	..	2,467 ¹	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 ¹	145
171,219	157,209	22,977	23,934	81,342	12,412	8,699	5,500	..	2,345
<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 ¹	107
11,349	10,549	4,561	..	1,759	1,154	2,991	..	387 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 representation of the various parties following the general election on 27 May 1972 was: Country, 26; Liberal, 21; Australian Labor, 33; North Queensland Labor, 1; and Independent, 1.

Offices in the first (1972) Session of the Fortieth Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. William Horace Lonergan

Chairman of Committees—W. D. Lickiss

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, W. D. Hewitt, Mrs. E. V. Jordan, D. A. Low, and C. A. Wharton

Leader of Opposition—J. W. Houston

Whips: Government—M. J. Ahern; *Opposition*—D. J. Sherrington

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1972 the basic salary was increased from \$9,690 to \$10,600, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$11,540; the Deputy Premier, \$8,380; other Ministers, \$6,810; the Speaker, \$3,950; Chairman of Committees, \$1,270; Leader of the Opposition, \$4,430; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$960; and each Whip, \$640. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,750 to \$4,000, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

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

The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service and 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 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 19 December 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C.
(N.S.W.)

Defence, Navy, Army, Air, and Supply—Hon. L. H. Barnard (T.)

Overseas Trade and Secondary Industry—Hon. J. F. Cairns (V.)

Social Security—Hon. W. G. Hayden (Q.)

Treasurer—Hon. F. Crean (V.)

Attorney-General, and Customs and Excise—Senator Hon. L. K. Murphy,
Q.C. (N.S.W.)

*Special Minister of State, Vice-President of the Executive Council, assisting
the Prime Minister, and assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs*—
Senator Hon. D. R. Willesee (W.A.)

The Media—Senator Hon. D. McClelland (N.S.W.)

Northern Development—Hon. R. A. Patterson (Q.)

Repatriation and assisting the Minister for Defence—Senator Hon. R.
Bishop (S.A.)

Services and Property—Hon. F. M. Daly (N.S.W.)

Labour—Hon. C. R. Cameron (S.A.)

Urban and Regional Development—Hon. T. Uren (N.S.W.)

Transport and Civil Aviation—Hon. C. K. Jones (N.S.W.)

Education—Hon. K. E. Beazley (W.A.)

Tourism and Recreation—Hon. F. E. Stewart (N.S.W.)

Works—Senator Hon. J. L. Cavanagh (S.A.)

Primary Industry—Senator Hon. K. S. Wriedt (T.)

Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. G. M. Bryant (V.)

Minerals and Energy—Hon. R. F. X. Connor (N.S.W.)

Immigration—Hon. A. J. Grassby (N.S.W.)

Housing—Hon. L. R. Johnson (N.S.W.)

The Capital Territory and the Northern Territory—Hon. K. E. Enderby
(A.C.T.)

Postmaster-General—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. D. N. Everingham (Q.)

Environment and Conservation—Hon. M. H. Cass (V.)

Science and External Territories—Hon. W. L. Morrison (N.S.W.)

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the general election on 2 December 1972 are listed in the next table which also shows details of the voting.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square miles	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
Bowman	332	Wynnum Central ..	Keogh, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Brisbane	15	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Capricornia	10,400	Rockhampton	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Darling Downs	4,670	Toowoomba	McVeigh, D. T. (<i>Country</i>)
Dawson	26,200	Mackay	Patterson, Hon. R. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Fisher	7,035	Gympie	Adermann, A. E. (<i>Country</i>)
Griffith	18	South Brisbane	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Herbert	7,600	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kennedy	247,500	Charters Towers	Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>Country</i>)
Leichhardt	157,000	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Lilley	47	Albion, Brisbane	Doyle, F. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
McPherson	2,770	Southport	Robinson, E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Maranoa	194,565	Dalby	Corbett, J. (<i>Country</i>)
Moreton	27	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	209	Ipswich	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Petrie	84	Kedron, Brisbane	Cooke, N. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ryan	118	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N., C.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wide Bay	8,410	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Total for State	667,000		

¹ Communist. ² After allocation of preferences. ³ National Socialist.

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last elections for the Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives (Election of 2 Dec. 1972)	Senate (Election of 21 Nov. 1970)	Senate (Election of 2 Dec. 1972) ¹
Australia	15,741		
Australian Labor	449,695	350,034	390,963
Australian Democratic Labor	53,318	136,850	50,689
Communist	372	..	..
Country	186,980	..	430,756
Liberal	242,752	..	..
Liberal-Country .. ..	..	311,905	..
National Socialist	203	12,957	..
Pensioner .. ..	..	16,438	6,192
Non-party	3,837	6,624	58,255
Total valid votes	952,898	834,828	936,855
Invalid	19,443	64,652	35,486
Total votes recorded	972,341	899,480	972,341

¹ Election to fill one casual vacancy.

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.

Bonner, N. T. (*Liberal*)¹

Byrne, C. B. (*Australian Democratic Labor*)

Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*)

Maunsell, C. R. (*Country*)

Milliner, B. R. (*Australian Labor*)

¹ Elected 2 December 1972.

QUEENSLAND, 2 DECEMBER, 1972

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	In-valid votes recorded
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Australia Party	Other including Independent		
67,965	64,625	..	24,964	35,113	3,508	..	..	6,641	1,040
57,260	53,617	6,208	15,213	25,467	4,333	..	372 ¹	541 ²	2,024
50,435	48,399	11,176	7,163	26,632	2,743	..	..	5,550	685
54,804	52,892	16,783	11,695	18,866	3,341	..	1,312	11,753 ³	895
51,780	49,541	17,998	..	28,104	2,618	..	..	7,488	821
59,747	57,543	28,356	5,494	20,183	2,569	..	..	110	941
56,286	53,445	..	22,649	24,523	3,526	1,544	..	362 ²	1,203
54,542	51,401	..	22,601	21,873	4,719	1,311	..	3,838 ²	897
45,581	42,224	23,844	..	16,336	1,365	..	..	6,143	679
51,029	47,346	15,135	..	26,697	2,404	1,902	..	7,256	1,208
57,543	54,799	..	23,555	25,236	2,970	1,520	234	35 ²	1,284
72,091	68,463	16,949	17,571	27,180	1,978	2,009	873	6,270 ²	1,903
43,458	41,122	22,863	..	14,615	2,327	..	595	5,326	722
55,105	52,452	..	24,706	22,071	3,262	1,507	..	4,602 ²	906
62,050	59,508	..	17,655	38,372	2,248	..	..	18,469	1,233
65,814	63,003	6,332	22,092	27,942	3,285	2,137	..	1,630 ²	1,215
63,141	60,382	..	27,394	23,913	3,371	3,811	823	2,004 ²	1,070
53,391	51,579	21,336	..	26,572	2,751	..	203 ²	2,282	717
1,022,022	972,341	186,980	242,752	449,695	53,318	15,741	4,412	..	19,443

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 1973 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>)	May 1973
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	May 1972
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	March 1973
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, 1970-71

Particulars	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹								
Upper House .. No.	60	60	36	..	20	30	19	225
Lower House .. No.	125	96	73	78	47	51	35	505
Annual salary ¹								
Upper House .. \$	9,500 ²	4,000 ³	9,300 ⁴	..	9,250 ⁵	10,000 ⁶	7,200 ⁷	..
Lower House .. \$	9,500 ²	11,500 ³	9,300 ⁴	9,690 ⁸	9,250 ⁵	10,000 ⁶	7,200 ⁷	..
Total cost								
Executive .. \$'000	1,234	623	384	335	362	340	393	3,671
Parliament .. \$'000	16,830	3,676	3,499	1,747	1,994	1,965	856	30,568
Total .. \$'000	18,064	4,299	3,883	2,082	2,356	2,305	1,249	34,239
Cost per head								
Executive .. \$	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.31	0.34	1.01	0.29
Parliament .. \$	1.33	0.81	1.01	0.97	1.71	1.94	2.20	2.42
Total .. \$	1.43	0.94	1.12	1.15	2.02	2.28	3.21	2.71

¹ At 1 January 1972. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,750; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. ³ Plus allowance of \$2,000 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$20 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$2,750 to \$4,100 according to the location of electorate in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$2,400 to \$3,725 according to location of electorate. ⁵ Plus allowances of from \$1,500 to \$3,200 according to location of electorate. ⁶ Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$2,000 for a metropolitan member to \$4,100 for a north province member. ⁷ 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. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,600 to \$3,810.

6 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios (see page 49) and the particular departments and sub-departments which the relevant cabinet minister controls:

PREMIER

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

TREASURER

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

MINISTER FOR MINES AND MAIN ROADS

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office	Inspectors of Mines Offices Irvinebank State Treatment Works
Chief Office, Department of Mines	Mines Rescue Stations
Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal	Mining Wardens' Offices
Department of Main Roads	Queensland Coal Board
Drilling Section, Department of Mines	Queensland Government Mining Journal
Geological Survey of Queensland	State Batteries
Government Assay Office, Cloncurry	State Coke Works, Bowen

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Chief Office, Department of Justice	Public Curator Office
Court Reporting Bureau	Public Defenders Office
Friendly Societies Office	Registrar-General's Office
Law Reform Commission	Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor
Licensing Commission	Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, Sheriff Office (but only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts)
Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs	Titles Office
Office of the Commissioner of Prices	
Principal Electoral Office	
Probation Office	

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

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

MINISTER FOR TOURISM, SPORT, AND WELFARE SERVICES

Chief Office, Department of Tourism, Sport, and Welfare Services	National Fitness Council Prisons Department
Department of Children's Services incl. Wilson Youth Hospital, Westbrook	Queensland Government Tourist Bureau Ration Relief Assistance Branch
Training Centre, Birralea (Rockhampton), Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Woolloowin)	Sub-department of Sport

MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Apprenticeship Office	Department of Industrial Affairs
Department of Commercial and Industrial Development	District Offices (Factories and Shops, Workers' Accommodation, Industrial)

MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS—continued

Factories and Shops Branch	Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and
Fire Brigades	Measures, Occupational Safety
Industrial Inspectors	Branches
Industrial Registrar's Office	Publication of Industrial Gazette
Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation	State Migration Office

MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Administrative Division	Division of Marketing
Agricultural Bank	Division of Plant Industry
Division of Animal Industry	Fish Board
Division of Dairying	Fisheries Research Institute
Division of Development Planning and Soil Conservation	

MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING

Board of Architects	Civil Defence Organisation
Board of Professional Engineers	Government Printing Office
Builders' Registration Board	Police Department
Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works	Public Buildings, Services
	Queensland Housing Commission

MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION, MARINE, AND ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

Beach Protection Authority	Harbours and Marine Department
Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs	Irrigation and Water Supply Commission
	Marine Board

MINISTER FOR LANDS AND FORESTRY

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rabbit Control Authority
District Land Offices	Rural Fires Board
Forestry Department	Rural Reconstruction Board
Queensland Place Names Board	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
Queensland Place Names Committee	Survey Office

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Department of Transport	Railway Department
Queensland Road Safety Council	

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTRICITY

Electrical Workers and Contractors Board	State Electricity Commission
Local Government Department	Valuer General's Department

7 CO-ORDINATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

This Section is the first of a new series in which it is proposed to include in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority.

History and Development—The State Development and Public Works Organisation Act of 1938 which came into operation on 1 January 1939, provided for a Co-ordinator-General and was designed to relieve the consequences of the economic depression of the 1930s. Based on the recommendations and principles of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1937 which promoted the importance of planning of works to reduce fluctuations in industrial conditions, the legislation was intended to operate for seven years with provision for extension, the main objectives being the co-ordination of the preparation of a balanced programme of works and the creation of an organisation capable of major constructional works.

To enable a comprehensive programme of works to be co-ordinated, regulated, and controlled, the Act specified factors requiring consideration

in framing the programme of works, namely employment, finance, productivity of works, and spreading of the works in equitable proportions to balance economic and financial fluctuations.

In the early 1940s, the presence of an established organisation for works planning promoted rapid organisation of constructional forces to carry out Commonwealth defence works. The carrying out of a large volume of public works in the late 1940s was restricted by shortages of labour and materials.

The engineering office was set up in 1947 with the transfer to the Co-ordinator-General's Department of personnel from the Story Bridge and Somerset Dam construction projects. With the broadening in scope of work undertaken by the Department, especially in civil engineering responsibilities, the character of the Department became one of a special projects organisation; the Department acted as a constructing authority of such projects as Somerset Dam, Story Bridge, University of Queensland, Burdekin River Bridge, Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, Rocklea Markets, Bribie Island Bridge, Queensland Agricultural College (Lawes), and the new Victoria Bridge.

The initial legislation was given permanent operation by Parliament in 1964 and, with subsequent provisions and amendments, many of the Co-ordinator-General's constructional responsibilities were increasingly delegated to other authorities and departments as their capacity to undertake major constructional projects grew. In contrast, overall co-ordination of governmental activities and works programming became increasingly complex, requiring competent multi-disciplinary advice on a variety of matters.

In 1968, a combined review was made which confirmed the need for many of the provisions of the Act, but proposed a more powerful and effective use of the powers, within a formal regional framework. Also suggested was the need for a means of co-ordinating environmental matters.

Consequently, in the 1969-70 period, considerable internal re-organisation of the Co-ordinator-General's Department helped to clarify the position of the Department as an administrative unit co-ordinating aims and facilitating co-operative efforts of State Government Departments. Important administrative changes included:

Assemblage of a multi-disciplinary team qualified in fields of engineering, architecture, physical planning, geography, and economics, to collect, correlate, and disseminate data related to regional planning and assess planning priorities;

Transfer of the design and construction section of the Department to the Main Roads Department;

Delegation of authority to construct the Gardens Point Bridge and Riverside Expressway to the Commissioner of Main Roads;

Transfer of control of the Beach Protection Authority and the administration of *The Beach Protection Act of 1968* to the Harbours and Marine Department;

Delegation of authority to the University of Queensland and the James Cook University of North Queensland to undertake their own construction work;

Commissioning of a regional study of the Mackay area to provide estimates of future population and economy, predictions of needs and priorities for public works, and preliminary cost estimates of development;

- Instigation of a study of the Moreton Region to determine a strategic outline for growth and economic development of the region based on social, environmental, and economic considerations;
- Undertaking of a report on the need for expanded infrastructure in the Gladstone area to meet industrial expansion;
- Engagement in a study of future requirements for airport facilities in the Brisbane area;
- Establishment of a State Disaster Relief Organisation in the State with the Co-ordinator-General as Controller;
- Provision of an Environmental Control Council under the *State Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation and Environmental Control Act 1938-1970*, with the Co-ordinator-General as Chairman. This followed the request to the Co-ordinator-General to investigate and advance suggestions for the methodology of co-ordination and supervision of all government activities in environmental control matters. The objectives of the Environmental Control Council are to review the environment of Queensland and co-ordinate all endeavours directed towards improvement and maintenance of environmental quality; and
- Re-writing of the Act to discard obsolete material, to re-order essential provisions in logical manner, to state essential machinery for proper fulfilment of responsibilities, and to include provision for introduction of a new section on regional co-ordination and planned development.

Provision of New Legislation—The *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation and Environmental Control Act 1971*, formally established the new role of the Co-ordinator-General's Department as a State and regional planning organisation with effective provision for comprehensive co-ordination of planning procedure and environmental matters throughout Queensland. The Act is in several parts.

Administration, establishes the many powers of the Co-ordinator-General. He is constituted as a corporation sole and represents the Crown for purposes of the Act. He is empowered to undertake and commission any investigations and surveys, to hold an inquiry, and to employ staff, assistants, and consultants. Every public authority must co-operate with the Co-ordinator-General.

Programme of Works, outlines the creation of a programme of capital works. The Co-ordinator-General has the responsibility of preparing the co-ordinated programme of works, which, after approval by the Governor in Council, can be implemented.

Environmental Co-ordination, establishes the Environmental Control Council, an interdepartmental advisory committee of 20 members, representing all Ministers and 20 Government Departments, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General. The essential functions of the Council are to co-ordinate the work of various government organisations in the State on environmental matters, to review the state of the environment, and to disseminate information on environmental control. The Council also functions through a system of technical Advisory Committees and State Pollution Control Councils.

Regional Co-ordination, deals with the declaration of regions. An area in the State can be declared a region, for purposes of the Act, by the Governor in Council; Regional Co-ordinators may then be appointed and Regional Co-ordination Councils constituted. Council membership is

specified as the Co-ordinator-General, or his delegate, and four or more other members. The functions of the Councils are to promote co-ordination of objectives of government organisations in their own region, to review the state of development in the region and submissions made to it, to prepare strategic plans for the region's development, to make recommendations on regional development and policy matters to the Co-ordinator-General, and to collect and disseminate information on regional development.

Planned Development, outlines a number of provisions relating to planned development:

- (i) Declaration of State development areas. Any area of the State can be declared a State development area by the Governor in Council, to deal with natural disaster conditions, to effect redevelopment, or to assist development planning in an area experiencing rapid growth. A development plan for the State development area must be prepared by the Co-ordinator-General;
- (ii) Undertaking of works by or on behalf of local bodies. The Co-ordinator-General may recommend the undertaking of certain works by local bodies. If the local body defaults, the work may be undertaken by the Co-ordinator-General at the local body's expense;
- (iii) Establishment of project boards. These may be established to carry out works; and
- (iv) Provision of special power incidental to planned development. In accordance with the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967-1969* the Co-ordinator-General is empowered to take land. He is also able to operate as a construction authority.

Current Main Functions—The Co-ordinator-General's Department is divided into five main sections:

(i) The works programme is handled by the Administration Section. Each year the Co-ordinator-General has the responsibility of preparation and part-administration of the Co-ordinated Plan of Capital Works for all State Government Departments, Local Authorities, Local Bodies, and Boards. This activity involves the control of expenditure, a most important instrument for planned development.

Estimates of capital requirements for the next financial year for all Government Departments and Local Bodies are processed and prepared as a submission to the Loan Council Co-ordinator requesting governmental and debenture loan funds. A programme of borrowing for these two categories is approved by the Loan Council and the Co-ordinator-General reapportions funds in the light of this approval. He submits the Governmental Loans Works Programme to the State Development and Public Works Council and submits a recommended programme of debenture loan borrowings and subsidies for works by semi-governmental authorities to the Treasurer. As well, he recommends apportionment of funds for capital works by Government Departments from governmental sources other than loan funds.

These programmes for capital works are then combined to form the Co-ordinated Plan of Capital Works which is presented to the Governor in Council through the Premier. The programme is then authorised to be implemented.

Total expenditure on capital works and development for each year between 1943-44 and 1971-72 is shown on the next page, as well as a measure of the results of works planning and co-ordination which are shown as man-years spent on capital works.

(ii) The Department is acting as agent for construction of North Pine River Dam, estimated to cost \$18m, and this work is under the control of the Special Projects Section.

(iii) Regional Co-ordination. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into Southern, Central, and Northern Queensland. The Regional Co-ordination Section liaises with and co-ordinates the activities and intentions of all departments and local bodies in their respective areas. The first Regional Co-ordination Councils will probably be established in the near future.

(iv) The Planning and Development Section is currently engaged in the collection of data for the Moreton Regional Study, with preliminary investigations of problems related to development in the Region. The Section also acts in an advisory capacity in any planning and development problems and decisions referred to the Department.

(v) The Environmental Control Section has a technical, co-ordinating, and processing and distribution of information role. It provides assistance to the Environmental Control Council and its Technical Advisory Committees set up to advise in the fields of waste disposal on land, noise control, and land use. The Council also seeks advice from other technical authorities established by statute, such as Air Pollution Control Council, Soil Conservation Authority, Beach Protection Authority, and Clean Waters Council. The Waste Disposal on Land Committee has organised a survey of waste disposal costs and practices throughout Local Authorities; the Noise Control Committee is determining sources of noise representing significant problems and assessing noise control measures; and the Land Use Committee is considering all matters relating to the use and management of land in Queensland.

CO-ORDINATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Year	Total expenditure on capital works and development \$m	Man-years of employment on capital works
1943-44	5.1	1,888
1944-45	5.9	2,603
1945-46	8.3	4,186
1946-47	19.5	8,590
1947-48	23.7	11,221
1948-49	31.7	12,149
1949-50	40.9	13,053
1950-51	64.6	15,366
1951-52	85.5	17,335
1952-53	86.7	15,730
1953-54	90.0	15,998
1954-55	98.9	17,571
1955-56	102.5	17,700
1956-57	106.3	17,005
1957-58	110.7	16,694
1958-59	119.2	18,771
1959-60	132.8	20,791
1960-61	145.5	20,643
1961-62	161.6	21,303
1962-63	177.5	22,926
1963-64	209.7	25,153
1964-65	212.4	23,557
1965-66	227.4	23,244
1966-67	246.7	23,604
1967-68	266.8	24,179
1968-69	290.2	26,089
1969-70	307.2	27,258
1970-71	344.4	27,248
1971-72	422.0	31,430

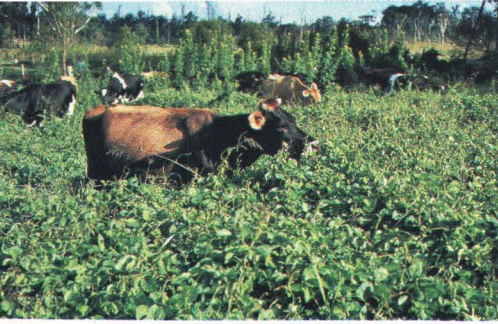


Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

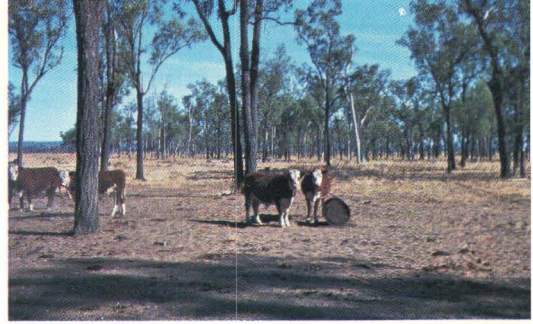


Photo: *J. Kriedemann*

LIVESTOCK—Chapter 10

Cattle feeding on lush fodder crops and from “lickers” during drought

FRUIT CROPS—Chapter 10

Photos: *Department of Primary Industries*

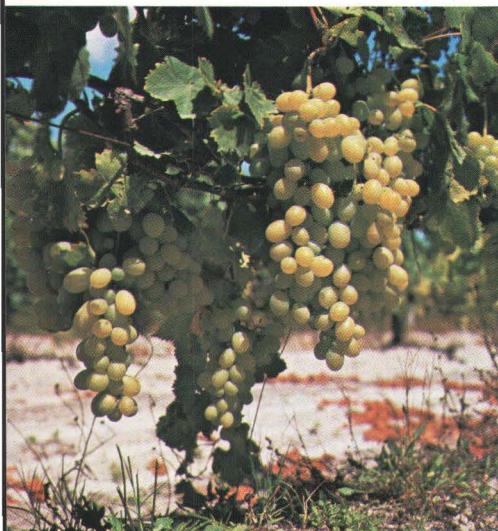
Sorting and packing pineapples



Plastic sheet-laying machine on a strawberry farm



Two varieties of table grapes, Stanthorpe



AGRICULTURE
Chapter 10



Photo: Department of Primary Industries

Mechanical wheat
harvesting, Darling
Downs

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau



Bulk sugar
terminal, Mackay

8 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. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1972* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members). Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the "Mayor") and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The 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 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1924-1971*. 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 Act where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane.

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

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from 10 October 1972 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$16,500 salary and \$12,000 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$10,600; and aldermen, \$8,500 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

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

9 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 1972 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 410.

(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 82 to 87 and the maps on pages 464 and 465 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 88.

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 88). 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 88 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 88.

• 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.

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

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 121,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813, and at 1921, 755,972. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

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

The next table shows the population of all States for the 1933 Census and for later Censuses from 1947 to 1971. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

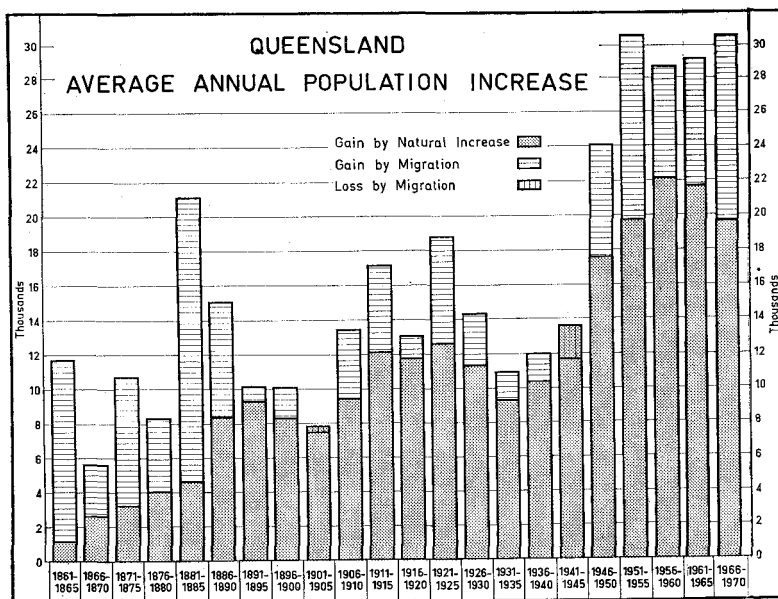
State or Territory	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
N. Territory	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
A. C. Territory ..	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

During the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of Queensland increased by 9.1 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Northern Territory, 52.9; Australian Capital Territory, 50.0; Western Australia, 21.5; Victoria, 8.8; New South Wales,

8.6; South Australia, 7.2; and Tasmania, 5.1. 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 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population, and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population has been due to net migration.



The next table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the 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 ..	868,549	847,254	1,715,803	1,687,256	1,701,047
1968 ..	883,587	864,137	1,747,724	1,715,376	1,730,614
1969 ..	898,857	880,833	1,779,690	1,747,372	1,764,206
1970 ..	914,631	898,153	1,812,784	1,779,988	1,795,394
1971 ..	933,944	918,376	1,852,320	1,812,297	1,830,463

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 taken into account. 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 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the calendar year 1971.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at			Mean population		
	30 June 1971	31 December 1971	30 June 1972	Year ended 30 June 1971	Year ended 31 December 1971	Year ended 30 June 1972
New South Wales	4,601,180	4,651,488	4,661,555	4,571,920	4,611,705	4,646,786
Victoria	3,502,351	3,536,410	3,545,070	3,481,370	3,510,006	3,534,628
Queensland ..	1,827,065	1,852,320	1,869,274	1,812,297	1,830,463	1,850,988
South Australia	1,173,707	1,185,495	1,186,464	1,168,115	1,176,483	1,183,704
Western Australia	1,030,469	1,048,897	1,053,182	1,013,455	1,031,614	1,046,627
Tasmania ..	390,413	392,824	392,175	389,739	391,242	392,399
N. Territory ..	86,390	89,569	92,947	82,996	86,643	89,878
A. C. Territory ..	144,063	151,238	158,417	137,605	144,269	151,263
Australia ..	12,755,638	12,908,241	12,959,084	12,657,497	12,782,425	12,896,273

Analysis of Increase—The next table shows population increases by natural increase and net migration for each State and Australia from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971. The years have been combined to give details for three periods each of five years.

In Queensland, the rate of growth by way of migration has increased in each of the quinquennium shown and this has been accompanied by a declining rate of growth by way of natural increase. However, the rate of natural increase has remained above the national average throughout. The net overall effect has been a slight decrease in the rate of total growth in each successive period.

Excluding the two Territories, the Queensland rate of growth was second only to that of Western Australia in the five years ended 1971.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Total persons			Annual average per 1,000 of population		
	Natural increase	Net migration ¹	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration ¹	Total increase
1 JULY 1956 TO 30 JUNE 1961 ²						
New South Wales	233,135	129,621	362,756	12.63	7.02	19.65
Victoria	188,360	148,285	336,645	13.84	10.89	24.73
Queensland	112,625	24,612	137,237	15.65	3.42	19.07
South Australia	63,539	57,244	120,783	14.17	12.76	26.93
Western Australia	56,961	5,139	62,100	16.29	1.47	17.76
Tasmania	29,476	2,394	31,870	17.75	1.44	19.19
N. Territory	3,077	4,462	7,539	27.38	39.71	67.09
A. C. Territory	5,799	17,894	23,693	27.28	84.17	111.44
Australia	692,972	389,651	1,082,623	14.07	7.91	21.99
1 JULY 1961 TO 30 JUNE 1966 ²						
New South Wales	220,201	96,608	316,809	10.89	4.78	15.66
Victoria	189,372	100,041	289,413	12.44	6.57	19.01
Queensland	105,995	38,862	144,857	13.48	4.94	18.42
South Australia	62,780	59,755	122,535	12.40	11.80	24.20
Western Australia	53,122	46,922	100,044	13.69	12.09	25.77
Tasmania	26,490	-5,395	21,095	14.73	-3.00	11.73
N. Territory	3,739	6,599	10,338	24.31	42.91	67.23
A. C. Territory	8,380	28,805	37,185	22.82	78.45	101.28
Australia	670,079	372,197	1,042,276	12.28	6.82	19.10
1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1971						
New South Wales	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.90	6.72	16.62
Victoria	203,364	78,770	282,134	12.21	4.73	16.95
Queensland	101,276	51,465	152,741	11.70	5.94	17.64
South Australia	59,896	18,827	78,723	10.65	3.35	14.00
Western Australia	64,454	117,915	182,369	14.05	25.70	39.74
Tasmania	24,177	-5,200	18,977	12.73	-2.74	9.99
N. Territory	8,197	21,689	29,886	24.28	64.24	88.51
A. C. Territory	12,302	35,729	48,031	21.78	63.27	85.05
Australia	690,133	466,007	1,156,140	11.47	7.74	19.21

¹ Net migration is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and overseas movements of population. ² Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

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 3.6m 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 1971. 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
1967 ..	82,247	135,019	22,302	30,804	112,717	104,215
1968 ..	105,102	159,270	23,814	31,675	135,456	127,595
1969 ..	125,958	183,416	24,739	33,631	158,677	149,785
1970 ..	134,428	185,325	26,756	37,294	158,569	148,031
1971 ..	103,811	155,525	29,449	41,122	126,076	114,403

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.

The next table shows the number of settlers arriving who nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence, and the number of former settlers and Queensland residents permanently departing Australia.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers	Total	New settlers	Total
1967 ..	6,176	9,309	2,014	3,261	7,295	6,048
1968 ..	7,080	10,222	1,906	2,974	8,316	7,248
1969 ..	9,080	12,188	2,038	3,190	10,150	8,998
1970 ..	8,461	11,467	2,194	3,554	9,273	7,913
1971 ..	6,769	10,397	2,381	3,756	8,016	6,641

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 1971, 1,782,785 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 3,630,466 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted arrivals	Other permanent and long-term arrivals	Total
British	1,058,565	983,646	2,042,211
Italian	67,110	299,601	366,711
Greek	69,301	138,218	207,519
Dutch	97,350	60,689	158,039
Yugoslav ..	82,980	61,088	144,068
German	92,386	35,411	127,797
Polish	65,590	19,742	85,332
United States ..	18,089	62,960	81,049
Stateless ..	29,047	22,093	51,140
Hungarian ..	24,219	5,792	30,011
Others	178,148	158,441	336,589
Total	1,782,785	1,847,681	3,630,466

Of the 1,782,785 assisted arrivals, 1,058,565 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 996,885. 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.

There was a total of 3,630,466 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1971, comprising 1,959,895 males and 1,670,571 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 1,388,680, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,241,786.

The next table shows long-term and short-term movement of persons who had resided in Queensland or who indicated their intended future residence to be Queensland.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: STATE OF RESIDENCE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Permanent and long-term movement		Short-term movement				Total		
			Australian residents		Overseas visitors				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons
ARRIVALS									
1967 ..	8,184	7,715	13,330	9,740	773	503	22,287	17,958	40,245
1968 ..	8,672	8,188	13,620	10,301	840	481	23,132	18,970	42,102
1969 ..	9,640	9,335	15,164	11,202	809	575	25,613	21,112	46,725
1970 ..	9,606	9,214	18,044	13,782	902	647	28,552	23,643	52,195
1971 ..	9,829	9,393	23,183	17,320	1,100	740	34,112	27,453	61,565
DEPARTURES									
1967 ..	5,460	5,558	13,945	9,561	480	281	19,885	15,400	35,285
1968 ..	4,679	4,764	13,836	10,622	478	302	18,993	15,688	34,681
1969 ..	5,357	5,443	15,451	11,589	545	364	21,353	17,396	38,749
1970 ..	6,202	5,986	19,221	14,677	576	414	25,999	21,077	47,076
1971 ..	6,306	6,655	21,798	16,919	651	454	28,755	24,028	52,783

The age distribution of arrivals and departures in 1971, whose State of last or intended residence was Queensland, is shown below.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN AGE GROUPINGS, 1971

Age group	Total arrivals Queensland intended residence			Total departures Queensland last residence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 15	5,327	4,861	10,188	3,706	3,471	7,177
15-24 ..	7,988	6,893	14,881	6,904	6,543	13,447
25-64 ..	19,143	13,722	32,865	16,591	12,114	28,705
65 & over	1,654	1,977	3,631	1,554	1,900	3,454
All ages	34,112	27,453	61,565	28,755	24,028	52,783

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 78 and 79). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1971 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,827,065, an increase of 720,650. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1971 totalled 165,998. This represented 23 per cent of the intercensal population increase in Queensland.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1971 who had arrived after June 1947 was 2,054,694. This represented 40 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 1971 Census, 231,493 persons, or 12.7 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 20.2 per cent in 1971.

In the ten years 1962 to 1971, 20,882 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens.

Between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1971, there were 5,669,645 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 729,300 were born to migrant parents, while a further 645,000 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 2,179,047 marriages in Australia, 571,508 involved overseas-born persons. In 337,705 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 233,803 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Slightly over half of the 1,509,480 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960 to June 1971 were dependants. Of the 723,694 workers, 4 per cent had farming or other rural occupations, 14 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 77.

In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of the State increased by 9.1 per cent, and this was reflected by increases in all age groups in the population, ranging from just over 4 per cent for the 0-4 and 5-9 groups to just under 24 per cent for the 20-29 group.

Changes in the age structure of the population reflect both the actual progression of the base population through the years and the effects of migration over the period. The main influences that currently affect Queensland's age structure can be traced to the very low birth rates of the 1930s, the high birth rate of the immediate post-war years, and declining birth rates of the 1960s.

* In this section all Census data exclude full-blood Aborigines prior to 1971.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Age group	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 ..	167,369	87,400	83,251	170,651	91,078	86,990	178,068
5-9 ..	156,687	88,546	83,892	172,438	92,125	87,811	179,936
10-14 ..	151,802	82,926	78,602	161,528	93,628	88,448	182,076
15-19 ..	122,227	77,905	74,820	152,725	82,165	79,025	161,190
20-29 ..	191,874	115,847	108,167	224,014	142,178	135,362	277,540
30-39 ..	204,271	101,489	95,315	196,804	106,499	101,220	207,719
40-49 ..	189,037	102,998	98,415	201,413	109,401	103,741	213,142
50-59 ..	146,276	87,488	83,088	170,576	92,892	92,476	185,368
60-69 ..	109,051	58,375	60,892	119,267	67,225	69,378	136,603
70-79 ..	62,019	31,824	39,510	71,334	33,738	43,693	77,431
80 & over ..	18,215	9,099	13,836	22,935	10,736	17,256	27,992
Total ..	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
Under 21 ..	619,077	349,978	333,190	683,168	374,234	357,204	731,438
21-64 ..	770,135	426,655	404,128	830,783	473,356	456,370	929,726
65 & over ..	129,596	67,264	82,470	149,734	74,075	91,826	165,901

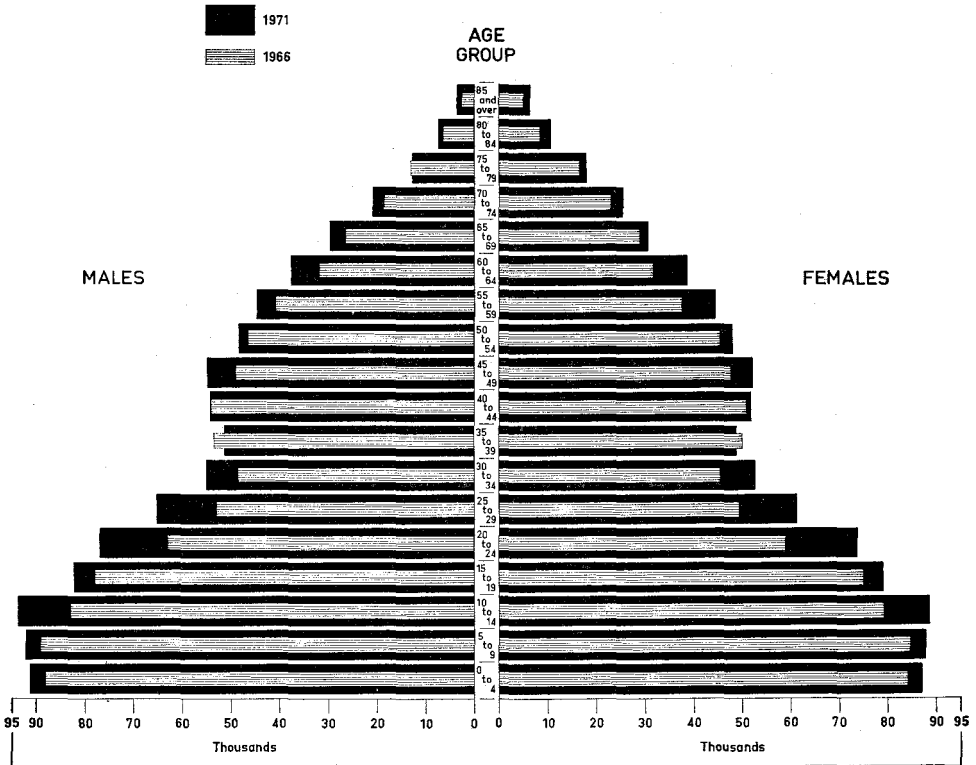
Marital Status—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married, which was 40 per cent in 1933, had declined to 28 per cent by 1954, and in 1971 was 25 per cent. The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose to 0.7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 1.3 per cent in 1971.

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Marital status	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married							
Under age 15 ..	475,858	258,872	245,745	504,617	276,831	263,249	540,080
Age 15 and over ..	282,206	187,210	129,239	316,449	193,734	133,735	327,469
Total never married	758,064	446,082	374,984	821,066	470,565	396,984	867,549
Married	656,088	361,792	361,189	722,981	409,533	411,293	820,826
Married but permanently separated ¹ ..	21,406	11,102	12,376	23,478	12,970	14,033	27,003
Divorced	9,585	5,813	6,028	11,841	7,984	8,247	16,231
Widowed	73,685	19,108	65,211	84,319	20,613	74,843	95,456
Total	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
Percentages ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never married ..	27.06	32.00	22.51	27.30	30.04	20.83	25.44
Married	62.91	61.84	62.92	62.38	63.51	64.05	63.78
Married but permanently separated ¹	2.05	1.90	2.16	2.03	2.01	2.19	2.10
Divorced	0.92	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.24	1.28	1.26
Widowed	7.06	3.27	11.36	7.27	3.20	11.66	7.42

¹ Legally or otherwise.² Excluding persons under age 15.

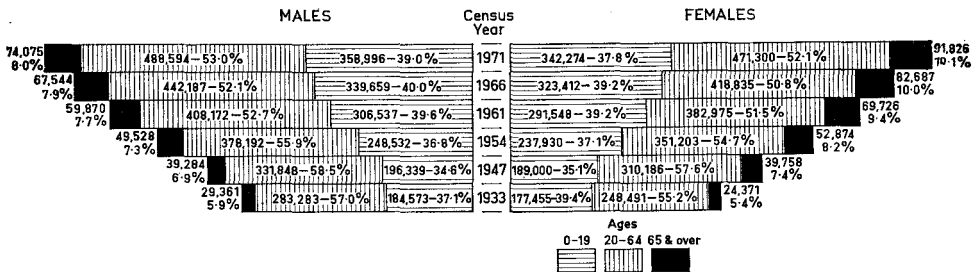
AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1971 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1966 bars for all age groups except the 35-39 group. The 35-39 age group in 1971 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.

Both diagrams include full-blood Aborigines for 1966 and 1971.



Religions—The next table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1961, 1966, and 1971. 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, 172,319 in 1966, and 126,614 in 1971.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Religion	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian							
Church of England	486,315	263,810	258,730	522,540	270,429	274,003	544,432
Catholic ¹	372,350	213,584	212,085	425,669	231,854	235,349	467,203
Presbyterian	173,316	93,169	95,323	188,492	93,414	98,665	192,079
Methodist	165,556	88,239	91,352	179,591	88,141	94,746	182,887
Lutheran	35,123	20,721	19,516	40,237	22,900	22,328	45,228
Baptist	22,254	12,425	13,607	26,032	13,460	14,869	28,329
Orthodox ²	11,777	7,432	6,464	13,896	8,118	7,436	15,554
Salvation Army ..	8,318	4,358	4,686	9,044	5,040	5,568	10,608
Churches of Christ	7,627	4,217	4,770	8,987	4,735	5,461	10,196
Congregational ..	9,166	4,751	5,198	9,949	4,524	5,103	9,627
Seventh Day							
Adventist	5,473	3,242	3,715	6,957	3,765	4,371	8,136
Brethren	3,799	1,521	1,702	3,223	2,117	2,347	4,464
Other ³	32,089	18,735	19,117	37,852	30,798	32,270	63,068
Total Christian ..	1,333,163	736,204	736,265	1,472,469	779,295	802,516	1,581,811
Non-Christian	2,694	1,891	1,391	3,282	2,401	1,665	4,066
Indefinite	3,084	2,631	2,026	4,657	2,298	1,647	3,945
No religion	4,546	7,422	3,536	10,958	68,611	42,018	110,629
No reply	175,341	95,749	76,570	172,319	69,060	57,554	126,614
Total	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, etc. ³ Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

Birthplaces—The next table shows, for the 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, the population according to birthplace.

The figures in the 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, 97.6 per cent of Queensland's population in 1971 were British subjects, compared with 97.7 per cent in 1961 and 98.3 in 1966.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 90 per cent in 1947, and were 87 per cent in 1971. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, to about 7 in 1947, around which level it has since remained. From 1966 to 1971, the Australian-born population increased by 133,743 and the overseas-born by 29,637, compared with 120,760 and 24,097 in the 1961-1966 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 14,483 (12,783 in 1961-1966), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Greece, was 2,365 (3,272 in 1961-1966).

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Birthplace	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,341,069	731,943	729,886	1,461,829	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
New Zealand	5,770	4,139	3,469	7,608	7,157	6,176	13,333
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland	93,329	55,938	50,174	106,112	62,892	57,703	120,595
Germany	8,470	4,863	4,163	9,026	4,962	4,534	9,496
Greece	3,788	2,546	1,851	4,397	2,369	1,895	4,264
Italy	20,000	11,972	8,300	20,272	11,070	8,210	19,280
Netherlands	9,556	5,593	4,275	9,868	5,632	4,303	9,935
Poland	3,778	2,394	1,401	3,795	2,355	1,457	3,812
U.S.S.R.	3,112	1,482	1,509	2,991	878	1,068	1,946
Yugoslavia	2,694	2,246	872	3,118	2,705	1,566	4,271
Other	13,523	9,451	5,275	14,726	10,698	6,856	17,554
Other countries	13,739	11,330	8,613	19,943	14,774	12,233	27,007
Total	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

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, 1966, and 1971.

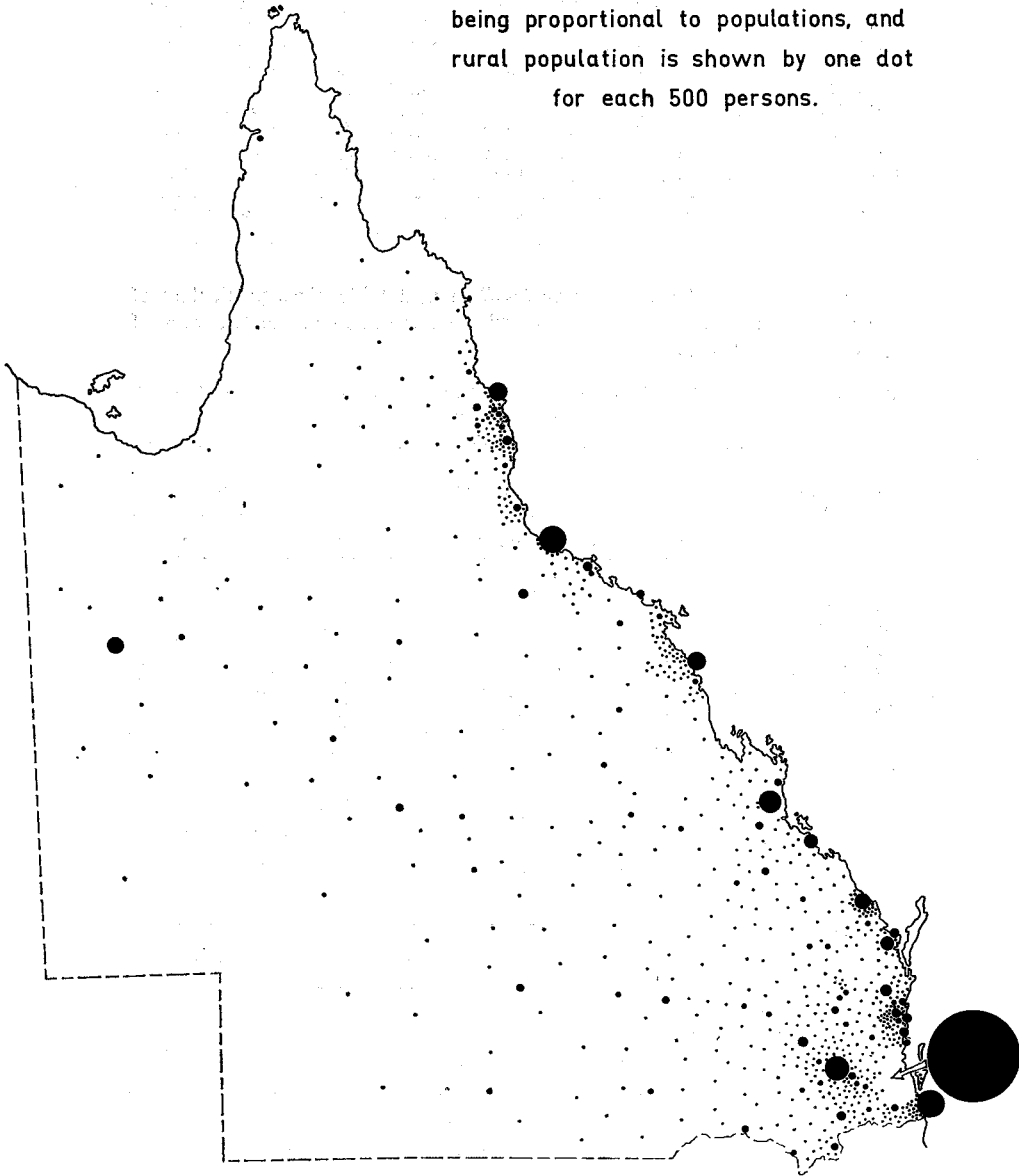
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Period of residence in Australia (years)	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Born outside Australia							
Under 1 year	9,280	7,846	6,205	14,051	9,379	7,687	17,066
1 year	6,248	5,622	4,688	10,310	6,787	6,044	12,831
2 years	6,613	4,874	3,908	8,782	5,752	5,027	10,779
3 years	6,298	3,484	2,951	6,435	4,055	3,745	7,800
4 years	6,380	2,829	2,561	5,390	3,838	3,397	7,235
5 years	6,677	3,349	2,671	6,020	3,824	3,418	7,242
6 years	6,255	3,445	2,666	6,111	3,905	3,439	7,344
7 years	125,420	77,374	61,804	139,178	3,406	3,030	6,436
8 years					2,568	2,398	4,966
9 years					2,228	2,150	4,378
10-16 years					18,880	16,102	34,982
17-23 years					25,683	19,256	44,939
24 years & over	28,524	24,745	53,269				
Not stated	4,588	3,131	2,448	5,579	6,663	5,563	12,226
Total born outside Australia	177,759	111,954	89,902	201,856	125,492	106,001	231,493
Total born in Australia	1,341,069	731,943	729,886	1,461,829	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
Total	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
% Overseas-born	11.70	13.27	10.97	12.13	13.62	11.71	12.67

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census 30 June 1971

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 80 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 Mount Isa; however, throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The population figures at the 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, for Statistical Divisions, the Capital City Statistical Areas, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the next table.

POPULATION¹ OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division or Statistical Area	Census 1954 ²	Census 1961 ²	Census 1966 ²	Census 1971
Central City Areas	71,021	62,332	59,735	54,423
North Side Inner Suburbs	75,413	77,402	76,893	74,835
North Side Outer Suburbs	106,581	136,882	157,848	173,570
Western Suburbs	46,616	66,749	80,782	90,939
South Side Inner Suburbs	34,762	37,530	38,247	35,926
South Side Outer Suburbs	111,457	147,708	169,887	186,992
Bayside	40,889	48,962	52,922	54,557
Other Brisbane City	15,581	16,103	20,298	29,378
Total City of Brisbane	502,320	593,668	656,612	700,620
Cities other than Brisbane	52,810	70,353	81,937	96,143
Shires	20,075	28,613	39,644	71,021
<i>Total Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	<i>575,205</i>	<i>692,634</i>	<i>778,193</i>	<i>867,784</i>
Moreton	100,552	117,378	137,507	164,944
Maryborough	122,921	128,652	132,806	132,805
Downs	132,069	142,397	146,811	145,301
Roma	18,627	21,188	20,897	18,997
South-Western	14,734	15,250	14,041	11,623
<i>Total South Queensland (excluding Brisbane Statistical Division)</i>	<i>388,903</i>	<i>424,865</i>	<i>452,062</i>	<i>473,670</i>
Rockhampton	88,198	94,123	104,850	114,769
Central-Western	22,425	25,247	24,919	26,270
Far-Western	5,352	6,107	5,457	4,317
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>	<i>135,226</i>	<i>145,356</i>
Mackay	42,947	46,887	55,359	59,100
Townsville	75,699	89,803	99,865	112,167
Cairns	90,787	100,184	108,559	112,177
Peninsula	6,500	7,596	9,955	11,738
North-Western	19,272	29,394	33,042	41,408
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>	<i>306,780</i>	<i>336,590</i>
Migratory	2,971	1,988	2,063	3,665
Total Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966. ² Figures for Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries.

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 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1972, 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 67 and 88). Of these, 47 are totally urban areas, 10 are partially urban and partially rural areas, 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 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION³

Central City Areas

City	1.81	12,771	11,381	5,439	4,111	9,550	9,150
North City	3.31	22,351	22,035	9,324	11,022	20,346	20,000
South City	2.75	27,210	26,319	11,819	12,708	24,527	24,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>62,332</i>	<i>59,735</i>	<i>26,582</i>	<i>27,841</i>	<i>54,423</i>	<i>53,350</i>

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,617	16,454	7,262	9,304	16,566	16,600
Fernberg	1.47	10,896	11,068	5,054	5,422	10,476	10,300
Ithaca	1.71	10,435	10,457	4,714	5,273	9,987	9,800
Meeandah	4.30	1,740	1,646	719	713	1,432	1,350
Newmarket	1.96	12,464	12,213	5,886	6,403	12,289	12,300
Normanby	1.02	11,233	11,031	5,352	5,265	10,617	10,500
Windsor	1.88	14,017	14,024	6,446	7,022	13,468	13,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>77,402</i>	<i>76,893</i>	<i>35,433</i>	<i>39,402</i>	<i>74,835</i>	<i>74,150</i>

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove	1.43	9,343	9,161	4,163	4,730	8,893	8,800
Aspley	7.77	1,511	1,932	1,360	1,462	2,822	3,050
Bald Hills	8.46	2,203	2,883	3,075	2,955	6,030	6,900
Banyo	3.13	6,707	7,640	4,214	4,152	8,366	8,500
Chermside	5.87	19,972	26,195	14,251	15,291	29,542	29,850
Enoggera	1.89	11,467	11,305	5,213	5,330	10,543	10,300
Geebung	3.76	13,358	17,857	9,881	10,053	19,934	20,300
Hendra	2.50	7,343	7,252	3,457	3,569	7,026	7,000
Kalinga	1.03	7,632	7,591	3,539	4,106	7,645	7,700
Kedron	1.69	12,999	12,962	5,799	6,326	12,125	12,000
Mitchelton	4.89	13,183	14,000	8,046	7,175	15,221	15,500
Nundah	2.70	15,615	15,610	7,463	7,964	15,427	15,450
Stafford	4.20	12,467	17,696	10,434	10,400	20,834	21,200
The Gap	7.26	3,082	5,764	4,766	4,396	9,162	9,850
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>157,848</i>	<i>85,661</i>	<i>87,909</i>	<i>173,570</i>	<i>176,400</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	11,396	12,645	6,233	6,674	12,907	13,000
Darra	4.08	3,485	4,232	2,559	2,499	5,058	5,200
Graceville	1.75	7,221	7,542	3,702	4,110	7,812	7,750
Inala	4.27	12,278	18,766	11,014	10,926	21,940	22,350
Indooroopilly	4.42	14,032	15,332	7,943	8,324	16,267	16,450
Kenmore	4.05	2,205	5,654	4,842	5,138	9,980	10,850
St. Lucia	1.34	6,385	6,955	3,867	3,539	7,406	7,500
Toowong	1.81	9,747	9,656	4,494	5,075	9,569	9,550
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>80,782</i>	<i>44,654</i>	<i>46,285</i>	<i>90,939</i>	<i>92,650</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	15,627	15,759	7,373	7,755	15,128	14,800
East Brisbane	1.19	10,958	10,788	4,800	4,811	9,611	9,200
Morningside	2.68	10,945	11,700	5,548	5,639	11,187	10,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>38,247</i>	<i>17,721</i>	<i>18,205</i>	<i>35,926</i>	<i>34,800</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	6.94	1,150	2,278	1,507	1,493	3,000	3,100
Camp Hill	1.84	12,481	12,393	5,716	6,268	11,984	11,700
Carina	4.03	5,437	6,683	4,051	4,149	8,200	8,400
Chatsworth	2.01	15,245	14,942	6,907	7,594	14,501	14,300
Cooper's Plains	8.18	11,782	16,847	10,805	10,532	21,337	22,000
Ekibin	1.57	13,019	13,241	6,107	6,453	12,560	12,300
Fruitgrove	9.80	2,458	3,396	2,535	2,462	4,997	5,500
Greenslopes	1.87	13,411	13,351	6,109	6,954	13,063	12,900
Holland Park	3.09	19,852	22,669	11,136	11,812	22,948	22,900
Moorooka	7.12	15,006	16,801	8,517	8,729	17,246	17,200
Mount Gravatt	6.42	9,006	12,638	9,095	9,278	18,373	19,600
Murarie	3.87	2,989	3,554	2,060	2,049	4,109	4,200
Tarragindi	2.31	10,492	12,541	6,936	7,101	14,037	14,150
Wynnum West	5.76	4,268	6,784	4,448	4,394	8,842	9,200
Yeronga	2.17	11,112	11,769	5,645	6,150	11,795	11,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>66.98</i>	<i>147,708</i>	<i>169,887</i>	<i>91,574</i>	<i>95,418</i>	<i>186,992</i>	<i>189,150</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	3,010	4,247	2,873	2,448	5,321	5,400
Nudgee	18.44	3,189	2,858	1,275	1,242	2,517	2,400
Sandgate	5.82	20,756	22,622	11,148	11,507	22,655	22,600
Wynnum	7.61	22,007	23,195	11,761	12,303	24,064	24,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>52,922</i>	<i>27,057</i>	<i>27,500</i>	<i>54,557</i>	<i>54,600</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	73.29	2,760	3,945	2,686	2,593	5,279	5,500
South-Western	29.22	5,587	7,138	4,961	3,993	8,954	9,800
South-Eastern	44.31	3,118	4,118	4,568	4,475	9,043	9,900
Eastern	13.25	4,638	5,097	3,107	2,995	6,102	6,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>160.07</i>	<i>16,103</i>	<i>20,298</i>	<i>15,322</i>	<i>14,056</i>	<i>29,378</i>	<i>31,400</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE ..	385.00⁴	593,668	656,612	344,004	356,616	700,620	706,500

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	47.00	48,679	54,592	30,862	30,720	61,582	63,000
REDCLIFFE	13.53	21,674	27,345	16,739	17,822	34,561	36,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.53</i>	<i>70,353</i>	<i>81,937</i>	<i>47,601</i>	<i>48,542</i>	<i>96,143</i>	<i>99,100</i>
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part)	65.46	5,342	7,355	9,682	9,513	19,195	23,750
Beaudesert (part)	93.02	1,435	2,353	1,864	1,639	3,503	3,750
Caboolture (part)	77.59	4,149	5,195	3,444	3,238	6,682	7,200
Moreton (part)	60.44	800	948	846	746	1,592	2,500
Pine Rivers (part)	137.70	7,695	12,246	12,805	12,316	25,121	29,200
Redland (part)	82.94	9,192	11,547	7,520	7,408	14,928	16,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>517.15</i>	<i>28,613</i>	<i>39,644</i>	<i>36,161</i>	<i>34,860</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>82,400</i>
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²	962.68	692,634	778,193	427,766	440,018	867,784	888,000

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47	33,716	49,485	31,987	34,710	66,697	71,400
Albert (part)	465	5,327	6,437	5,099	5,066	10,165	11,600
Beaudesert (part)	1,067	9,201	9,784	5,401	4,530	9,931	9,950
Boonah	570	5,852	5,471	2,795	2,671	5,466	5,500
Caboolture (part)	392	4,728	4,955	2,863	2,662	5,525	5,800
Esk	1,485	6,430	6,123	2,881	2,698	5,579	5,500
Gatton	610	7,594	7,815	4,390	3,709	8,099	8,150
Kilcoy	555	2,406	2,344	1,102	1,047	2,149	2,100
Laidley	268	4,793	4,849	2,282	2,211	4,493	4,400
Landsborough	425	8,319	8,802	5,687	5,627	11,314	12,000
Maroochy	445	19,071	21,465	12,764	12,758	25,522	27,250
Moreton (part)	640	7,706	7,473	3,726	3,417	7,143	7,050
Pine Rivers (part)	158	1,066	1,067	554	512	1,066	1,050
Redland (part)	109	615	1,110	849	647	1,496	1,550
Not Incorporated	82	554	327	168	131	299	350
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,317</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>137,507</i>	<i>82,548</i>	<i>82,396</i>	<i>164,944</i>	<i>173,630</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG	17	22,839	25,444	13,389	13,935	27,324	27,650
GYMPIE	7	11,094	11,286	5,366	5,730	11,096	11,150
MARYBOROUGH	10	19,126	19,670	9,272	9,985	19,257	19,150
Biggenden	510	1,882	1,723	841	798	1,639	1,630
Burrum	1,530	8,991	9,295	5,399	5,338	10,737	11,000
Eidsvold	1,849	1,242	1,706	623	599	1,222	1,200
Gayndah	1,045	3,400	3,211	1,619	1,488	3,107	3,050
Gooburrum	503	4,372	4,817	2,381	2,138	4,519	4,450
Isis	640	3,951	3,720	1,896	1,770	3,666	3,650
Kilkivan	1,255	3,636	3,352	1,595	1,377	2,972	2,900
Kingaroy	935	8,548	8,365	3,886	3,982	7,868	7,770
Kolan	1,025	2,657	2,621	1,460	1,213	2,673	3,150
Mundubbera	1,616	2,617	2,595	1,226	1,165	2,391	2,350
Murgon	270	4,530	4,946	2,416	2,350	4,766	4,730
Nanango	670	3,743	3,501	1,688	1,556	3,244	3,200

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	338	6,117	6,683	3,915	3,831	7,746	8,000
Perry	910	455	374	208	168	376	370
Tiaro	855	2,205	2,114	1,032	830	1,862	1,820
Widgee	1,135	7,948	7,503	3,803	3,156	6,959	6,850
Wondai	1,380	4,510	4,378	1,967	1,773	3,740	3,650
Woocoo	595	640	568	268	223	491	480
Woongarra ..	290	4,149	4,934	2,656	2,494	5,150	5,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,385</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>132,806</i>	<i>66,906</i>	<i>65,899</i>	<i>132,805</i>	<i>133,600</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	50,134	55,805	28,691	30,833	59,524	60,300
WARWICK	10	9,843	10,075	4,478	4,825	9,303	9,150
DALBY	19	7,600	8,863	4,306	4,573	8,879	8,850
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	3,274	3,529	1,840	1,855	3,695	3,750
Allora	270	1,961	1,890	893	826	1,719	1,680
Cambooya	245	1,732	1,617	823	735	1,558	1,550
Chinchilla	3,355	6,063	6,093	2,879	2,645	5,524	5,450
Clifton	334	2,572	2,549	1,253	1,125	2,378	2,350
Crow's Nest ..	630	3,474	3,245	1,617	1,494	3,111	3,100
Glengallan ..	670	4,388	3,907	1,807	1,603	3,410	3,300
Inglewood	2,265	4,868	4,184	1,968	1,677	3,645	3,600
Jondaryan	735	5,785	5,756	2,965	2,739	5,704	5,700
Millmerran ..	1,740	3,423	3,512	1,772	1,663	3,435	3,400
Murilla	2,334	3,599	3,496	1,710	1,529	3,239	3,200
Pittsworth	425	3,821	3,713	2,012	1,783	3,795	3,800
Rosalie	845	6,190	5,571	2,581	2,209	4,790	4,700
Rosenthal	760	1,582	1,555	798	696	1,494	1,500
Stanthorpe	1,035	8,514	8,510	4,206	3,983	8,189	8,150
Tara	4,315	3,558	3,532	1,829	1,508	3,337	3,250
Waggamba	5,340	3,123	2,954	1,600	1,313	2,913	2,900
Wambo	2,197	6,893	6,455	3,027	2,632	5,659	5,550
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,574</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>146,811</i>	<i>73,055</i>	<i>72,246</i>	<i>145,301</i>	<i>145,230</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	5,571	6,013	2,896	2,974	5,870	5,800
Balonne	12,015	6,105	5,912	2,879	2,475	5,354	5,300
Bendemere	1,510	1,518	1,454	711	598	1,309	1,280
Booringa	10,731	3,592	3,377	1,501	1,298	2,799	2,600
Bungil	5,136	2,628	2,563	1,201	1,087	2,288	2,250
Warroo	5,274	1,774	1,578	738	639	1,377	1,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,696</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>20,897</i>	<i>9,926</i>	<i>9,071</i>	<i>18,997</i>	<i>18,580</i>
<i>South-Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	772	678	346	229	575	550
Murweh	16,952	7,845	7,502	3,004	3,049	6,053	5,750
Paroo	18,385	4,099	3,767	1,803	1,507	3,310	3,200
Quilpie	26,055	2,534	2,094	954	731	1,685	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>14,041</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>5,516</i>	<i>11,623</i>	<i>11,100</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,789	424,865	452,062	238,542	235,128	473,670	482,160

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

Rockhampton Division

ROCKHAMPTON	62	44,128	46,119	24,154	25,010	49,164	49,800
GLADSTONE ..	26	7,181	12,470	8,185	6,981	15,166	15,750
Banana	6,073	10,751	12,988	7,263	6,170	13,433	13,850
Broadsound ..	7,065	1,539	1,642	942	647	1,589	1,600
Calliope	2,425	3,553	4,207	2,595	2,231	4,826	5,500
Duarina	6,623	1,858	2,490	2,781	2,129	4,910	5,800
Fitzroy	1,930	3,576	3,631	1,851	1,583	3,434	3,400
Livingstone ..	4,930	7,320	7,833	5,184	4,411	9,595	9,950
Miriam Vale ..	1,432	1,594	1,367	872	716	1,588	1,650
Monto	1,640	4,397	4,155	1,811	1,684	3,495	3,350
Mount Morgan ..	195	4,871	4,446	2,032	1,935	3,967	3,900
Taroom	7,209	3,250	3,368	1,966	1,528	3,494	3,550
Not Incorporated ..	20	105	134	63	45	108	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,630</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>104,850</i>	<i>59,699</i>	<i>55,070</i>	<i>114,769</i>	<i>118,200</i>

Central-Western Division

Aramac	8,970	1,790	1,658	631	537	1,168	1,100
Barcardine .. .	3,255	2,384	2,299	983	885	1,868	1,800
Bauhinia	9,482	1,827	2,110	1,367	952	2,319	2,350
Belyando	11,618	3,253	3,072	2,775	2,059	4,834	5,800
Blackall	6,295	3,291	3,087	1,213	1,112	2,325	2,150
Emerald	3,950	3,210	3,514	3,182	2,457	5,639	5,900
Ilfracombe .. .	2,535	653	660	205	184	389	350
Jericho	8,385	1,623	1,504	810	610	1,420	1,400
Longreach .. .	9,080	5,013	4,974	2,226	2,074	4,300	4,000
Peak Downs .. .	3,090	1,079	1,104	695	482	1,177	1,150
Tambo	3,980	1,124	937	458	373	831	750
<i>Total</i>	<i>70,640</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>24,919</i>	<i>14,545</i>	<i>11,725</i>	<i>26,270</i>	<i>26,750</i>

Far-Western Division

Barcoo	23,900	1,037	920	456	278	734	700
Boulia	23,620	833	727	465	290	755	750
Diamantina .. .	36,560	327	353	184	96	280	270
Isisford	4,065	867	751	241	212	453	430
Winton	20,780	3,043	2,706	1,129	966	2,095	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>108,925</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>5,457</i>	<i>2,475</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>4,317</i>	<i>4,150</i>
TOTAL C. QLD ..	219,195	125,477	135,226	76,719	68,637	145,356	149,100

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Mackay Division

MACKAY	8	16,809	18,646	9,419	9,729	19,148	19,250
Mirani	1,271	4,760	5,380	2,642	2,130	4,772	4,650
Nebo	3,869	575	479	493	284	777	800
Pioneer	1,073	15,741	19,940	11,779	10,782	22,561	23,500
Proserpine .. .	1,021	5,113	6,293	3,338	3,082	6,420	6,450
Sarina	510	3,886	4,621	2,996	2,426	5,422	5,600
Not Incorporated ..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,757</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>55,359</i>	<i>30,667</i>	<i>28,433</i>	<i>59,100</i>	<i>60,250</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square miles at 30 June 1971 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1972
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	16	7,633	7,755	3,951	3,567	7,518	7,500
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	51,143	59,031	36,037	35,228	71,265	73,500
Ayr	1,940	16,758	18,745	9,014	8,429	17,443	17,200
Bowen	8,141	9,491	9,381	5,404	4,827	10,231	10,400
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,206	2,053	1,415	863	2,278	2,900
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,572	2,900	1,839	1,593	3,432	4,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>99,865</i>	<i>57,660</i>	<i>54,507</i>	<i>112,167</i>	<i>116,000</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	20	25,204	26,802	15,179	15,047	30,226	31,250
Atherton	243	5,806	5,344	2,823	2,815	5,638	5,700
Cardwell	1,120	5,183	5,776	3,101	2,635	5,736	5,700
Douglas	921	3,354	4,197	2,157	1,915	4,072	4,100
Eacham	441	3,842	3,627	1,727	1,600	3,327	3,250
Herberton	3,675	3,815	3,847	1,882	1,844	3,726	3,700
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	11,890	13,751	7,161	6,222	13,383	13,350
Johnstone	630	15,784	16,635	8,364	7,514	15,878	15,750
Mareeba	20,303	10,212	11,227	6,139	5,537	11,676	11,900
Mulgrave	671	14,427	16,057	8,812	8,173	16,985	17,400
Not Incorporated ..	47	667	1,296	790	740	1,530	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,111</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>108,559</i>	<i>58,135</i>	<i>54,042</i>	<i>112,177</i>	<i>113,700</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1	2,218	2,655	1,069	1,168	2,237	2,350
Cook	48,164	1,869	4,370	3,895	2,697	6,592	7,050
Not Incorporated ..	352	3,509	2,930	1,343	1,566	2,909	2,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,517</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>9,955</i>	<i>6,307</i>	<i>5,431</i>	<i>11,738</i>	<i>12,300</i>
<i>North-Western Division</i>							
MOUNT ISA ..	15,917	13,967	17,684	14,978	11,524	26,502	29,000
Burke	16,140	361	706	444	450	894	970
Carpentaria ..	26,360	834	1,914	1,448	1,110	2,558	2,700
Cloncurry	19,293	4,869	3,623	2,050	1,573	3,623	3,650
Croydon	10,960	181	237	134	102	236	240
Etheridge	15,412	828	1,007	596	378	974	950
Flinders	16,070	3,953	3,788	1,646	1,373	3,019	3,000
McKinlay	15,725	2,134	1,777	943	639	1,582	1,550
Richmond	10,400	2,214	1,869	765	644	1,409	1,300
Not Incorporated ..	465	53	437	299	312	611	620
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,742</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>23,303</i>	<i>18,105</i>	<i>41,408</i>	<i>43,980</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,058	273,864	306,780	176,072	160,518	336,590	346,230

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁶ ..	..	1,988	2,063	2,566	1,099	3,665	3,784
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,518,828	1,674,324	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	1,869,274

¹ 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. ² Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ³ Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries. ⁴ Including 10 square miles of the Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ⁵ 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 ¹		Brisbane Statistical Division	Urban Brisbane Area
1831 ..	1,241 ²	..	..	1,241 ²	..	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 ..	716,402	13,870	47,921	778,193	235.9	46.7	43.2
1971 ..	818,423	9,030	40,331	867,784	270.5	47.5	44.8

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 963 square miles.

² Including 1,066 convicts.

Urban Brisbane Area—Estimates of the extent and population at each Census of the urban Brisbane area, as defined on page 68, 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 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, 2,807,828 (61.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,503,450 (71.5 per cent); Brisbane, 867,784 (47.5 per cent); Adelaide, 842,693 (71.8 per cent); Perth, 703,199 (68.2 per cent); and Hobart, 153,216 (39.2 per cent).

The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas at the 1971 Census. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:

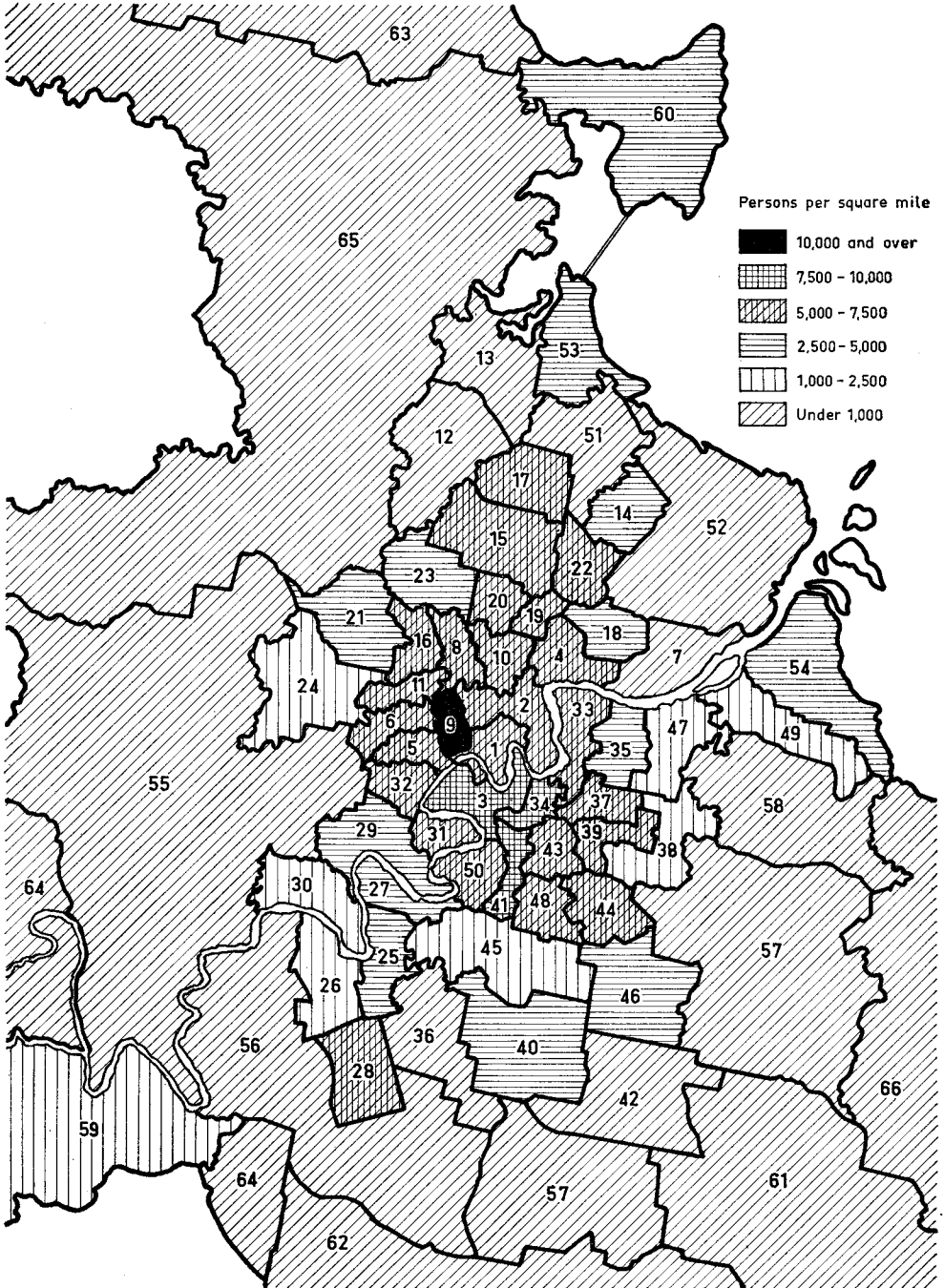
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Cherside	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	51 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	52 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	53 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	54 Wynnum
<i>North Side Inner</i>	20 Kedron	<i>South Side Outer</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>Suburbs</i>	21 Mitchelton	<i>Suburbs</i>	55 Western
4 Ascot	22 Nundah	36 Archerfield	56 South-Western
5 Fernberg	23 Stafford	37 Camp Hill	57 South-Eastern
6 Ithaca	24 The Gap	38 Carina	58 Eastern
7 Meeandah		39 Chatsworth	<i>Cities other than</i>
8 Newmarket	<i>Western Suburbs</i>	40 Cooper's Plains	<i>Brisbane</i>
9 Normanby	25 Corinda	41 Ekibin	59 Ipswich
10 Windsor	26 Darra	42 Fruitgrove	60 Redcliffe
	27 Graceville	43 Greenslopes	<i>Shires</i>
<i>North Side Outer</i>	28 Inala	44 Holland Park	61 Albert (part)
<i>Suburbs</i>	29 Indooroopilly	46 Mount Gravatt	62 Beaudesert (part)
11 Ashgrove	30 Kenmore	47 Murarrie	63 Caboolture (part)
12 Aspley	31 St Lucia	48 Tarragindi	64 Moreton (part)
13 Bald Hills	32 Toowong	49 Wynnum West	65 Pine Rivers (part)
14 Banyo		50 Yeronga	66 Redland (part)

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 Collectors' 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 84 to 87.

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1971



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.

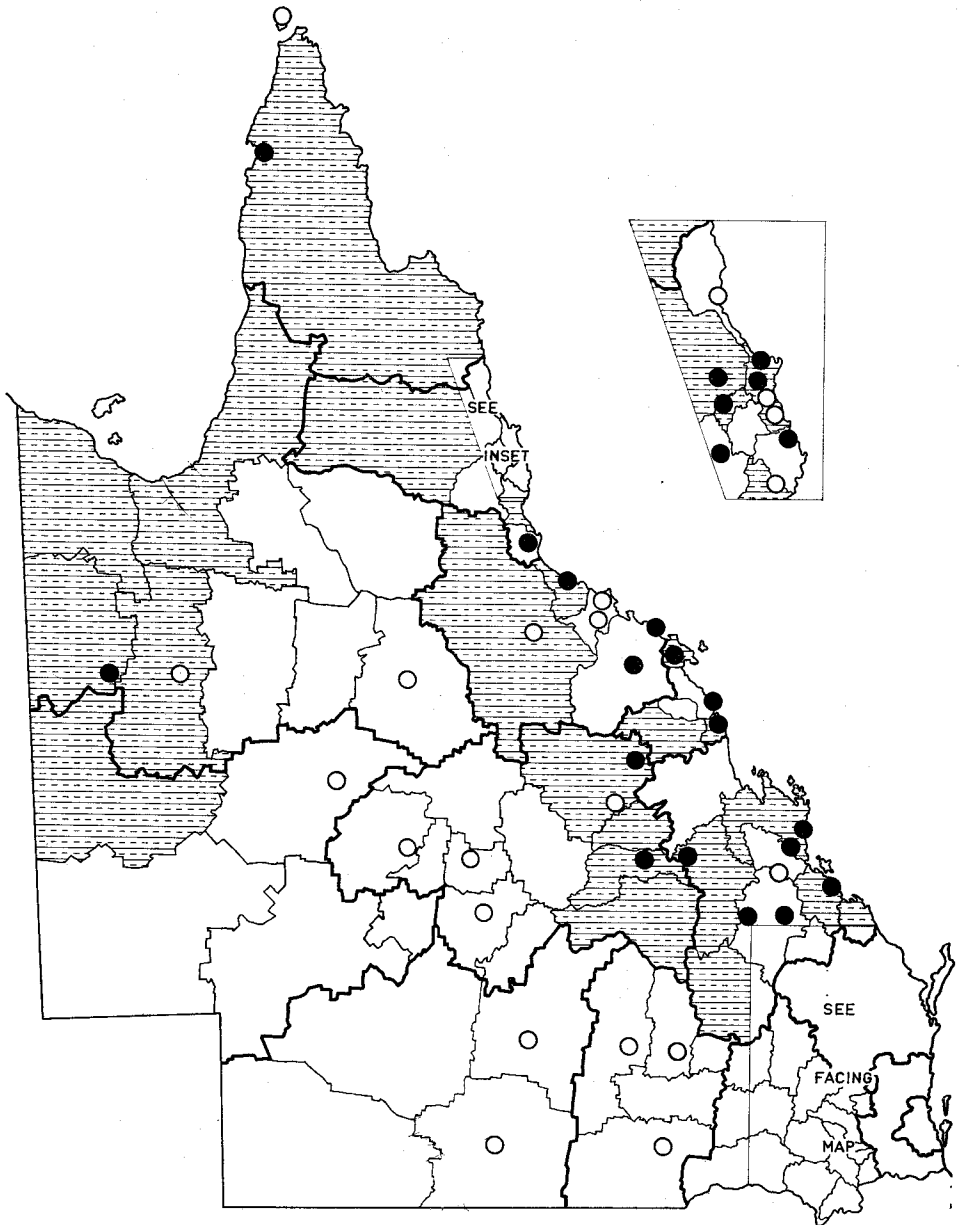
The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the urban Brisbane area shown on page 88) are set out below. The figures for 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

	1961	1966	1971		1961	1966	1971
Albany Creek ..	n	375	1,523	Innisfail ..	6,917	7,449	7,471
Atherton ..	2,930	2,882	3,089	Kilcoy ..	1,033	1,150	1,148
Ayr ..	8,010	8,712	8,270	Kingaroy ..	4,914	5,080	4,925
Babinda ..	1,736	1,595	1,560	Laidley ..	1,423	1,515	1,524
Barcaldine ..	1,738	1,796	1,464	Longreach ..	3,806	3,873	3,455
Bargara ..	455	582	883	Mackay ..	21,361	24,584	28,554
Beachmere ..	206	308	396	Mareeba ..	4,637	4,898	5,160
Beaudesert ..	2,890	3,309	3,643	Maroochydore ³ ..	3,068	4,107	6,374
Beenleigh ..	1,772	2,026	2,458	Maryborough ..	19,805	20,404	19,916
Biloela ..	2,048	3,537	4,034	Miles ..	1,457	1,485	1,438
Blackall ..	2,205	2,016	1,755	Millmerran ..	1,060	1,122	1,222
Blackwater ..	n	n	1,984	Mitchell ..	1,822	1,733	1,443
Bongaree ..	523	729	1,101	Monto ..	1,795	1,813	1,565
Boonah ..	1,957	2,041	1,913	Moranbah ..	n	n	1,050
Bowen ..	5,160	5,159	5,880	Mossman ..	1,491	1,638	1,594
Buderim ..	839	1,063	1,763	Mount Isa ..	13,358	16,952	25,497
Bundaberg ..	22,839	24,334	26,516	Mount Morgan ..	4,511	4,080	3,741
Caboolture ..	2,068	2,543	3,248	Moura ..	276	1,093	1,902
Cairns ..	27,423	28,719	32,747	Mundubbera ..	1,074	1,103	1,084
Caloundra ..	2,837	3,661	6,150	Murgon ..	2,168	2,264	2,478
Charleville ..	5,154	4,881	3,948	Nambour ..	5,506	6,220	6,807
Charters Towers	7,633	7,755	7,518	Nanango ..	1,314	1,300	1,187
Childers ..	1,359	1,341	1,392	Oakey ..	1,871	1,967	1,985
Chinchilla ..	3,072	3,336	3,013	Pittsworth ..	1,461	1,551	1,786
Clermont ..	1,737	1,676	1,672	Proserpine ..	2,523	2,952	2,968
Cloncurry ..	2,438	2,242	2,215	Ravenshoe ..	1,086	982	1,011
Collinsville ..	2,122	1,909	2,147	Rockhampton ..	42,850	45,412	48,213
Coolool Beach ..	191	204	463	Roma ..	5,571	6,013	5,870
Cooroy ..	1,025	1,043	1,131	Rosewood ..	1,754	1,676	1,569
Cunnamulla ..	2,234	1,992	1,805	St George ..	2,185	2,254	2,176
Dalby ..	7,600	8,863	8,879	Sarina ..	2,119	2,422	2,520
Deception Bay ..	741	704	976	Stanthorpe ..	3,334	3,641	3,602
Edmonton-				Tewantin-Noosa ..	2,015	2,728	4,075
Hambledon ..	1,167	1,231	1,441	Texas ..	1,266	1,230	1,096
Emerald ..	2,029	2,197	2,923	Thursday Island ..	2,218	2,655	2,237
Gatton ..	2,623	3,064	3,547	Tin Can Bay ..	306	513	615
Gayndah ..	1,805	1,754	1,802	Toowoomba ..	46,716	52,145	57,578
Gladstone ..	7,181	12,470	15,574	Townsville ..	48,794	56,930	68,591
Gold Coast ¹ ..	31,473	49,358	69,120	Tully ..	2,678	2,883	2,668
Goondiwindi ..	3,274	3,529	3,695	Victoria Point ..	808	593	825
Gordonvale ..	2,234	2,199	2,142	Warwick ..	9,843	10,075	9,303
Gympie ..	11,094	11,286	11,096	Weipa ..	110	769	2,199
Hervey Bay ..	4,091	4,574	6,170	Winton ..	1,784	1,676	1,331
Home Hill ..	3,217	3,518	3,058	Wondai ..	1,123	1,214	1,146
Hughenden ..	2,329	2,069	1,916	Woorim ..	156	248	345
Ingham ..	4,694	5,375	5,787	Yeppoon ..	2,869	3,420	4,534

¹ Excluding persons in New South Wales. ² Including Mooloolaba. n Not available.

Intercensal Population Changes—The diagrams on the next pages indicate the population changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

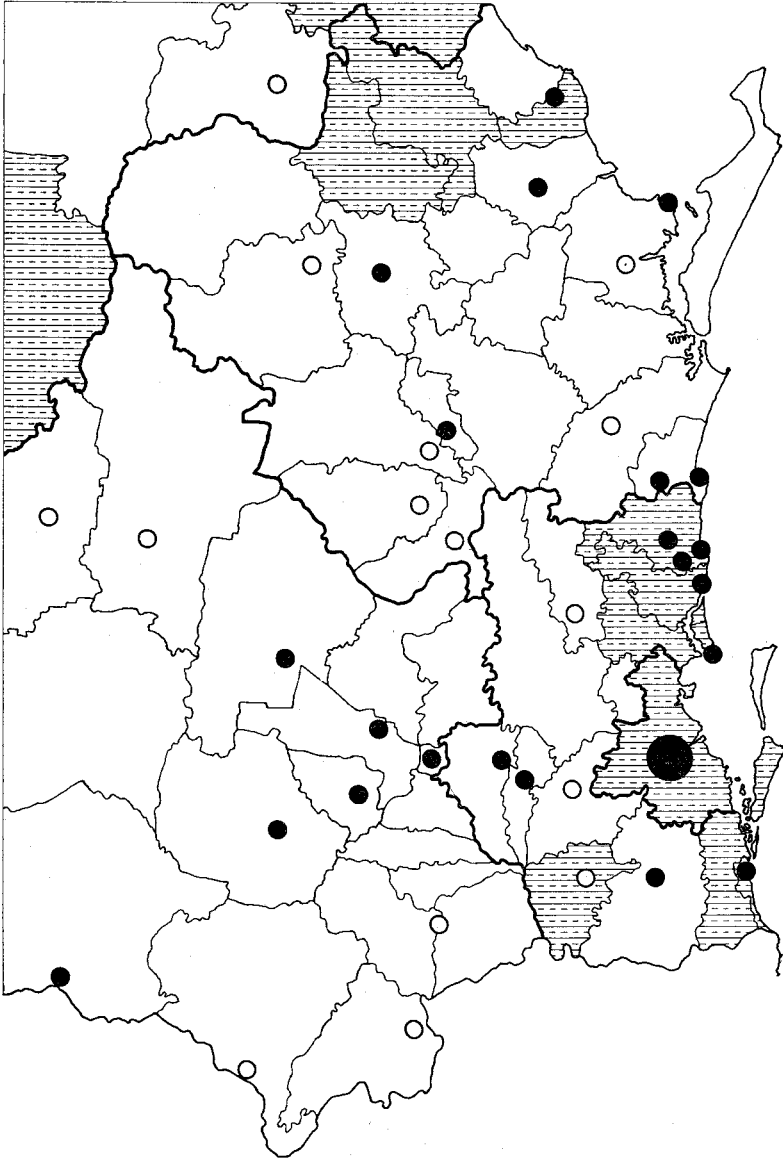
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1966 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| | LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS | | |
| Urban Centres of
1,000 or more
Population | ● | Increase | Rural Population
Only |
| | ○ | Decrease | |
| | | ▨ | Increase |
| | | □ | Decrease |

1971, 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 76 per cent of the State total to 79 per cent. While in the intercensal period the State population increased by 9.1 per cent, the population of urban centres increased by 13.6 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 5.3 per cent. The diagrams show that urban growth above the average rate of 13.6 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 Brisbane, tourist resorts, and those with 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 99).

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 1971			Crude birth rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Persons	1970	1971
Brisbane	9,468	9,037	18,505	20.2	21.3
Moreton	1,524	1,437	2,961	17.1	18.0
Maryborough	1,370	1,314	2,684	19.8	20.2
Downs	1,687	1,647	3,334	22.1	22.9
Roma	263	271	534	28.8	28.1
South-Western	145	133	278	27.9	23.9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>14,457</i>	<i>13,839</i>	<i>28,296</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Rockhampton	1,375	1,319	2,694	21.9	23.5
Central-Western	328	340	668	25.3	25.4
Far-Western	45	36	81	22.5	18.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,748</i>	<i>1,695</i>	<i>3,443</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>
Mackay	724	700	1,424	23.2	24.1
Townsville	1,225	1,255	2,480	21.5	22.1
Cairns	1,315	1,256	2,571	21.7	22.9
Peninsula	192	172	364	35.0	31.0
North-Western	704	688	1,392	29.5	33.6
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,160</i>	<i>4,071</i>	<i>8,231</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>24.5</i>
Total	20,365	19,605	39,970	20.9	21.8

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Crude Birth Rates—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for all the States for the six years to 1971 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 some recovery since 1966.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1971

Period	Crude birth rates ¹							G. R. R. ²		N. R. R. ³	
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1861-1870 ⁴ ..	41.8	41.5	43.9	41.8	34.0	32.0	41.0	n	n	n	n
1871-1880 ⁴ ..	38.9	33.9	40.6	37.5	31.8	30.6	36.3	n	n	n	n
1881-1890 ⁴ ..	37.3	31.9	38.3	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891-1900 ⁴ ..	30.7	28.6	32.7	29.0	30.0	30.6	30.1	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901-1910 ⁴ ..	27.1	25.1	26.8	25.2	30.1	28.9	26.5	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911-1920 ⁴ ..	27.5	24.2	28.3	26.8	26.6	28.7	26.6	n	1.69	n	1.40
1921-1930 ⁴ ..	23.3	21.0	23.6	21.1	22.2	24.1	22.4	n	1.52	n	1.32
1931-1940 ⁴ ..	17.4	15.9	19.0	15.4	18.8	20.3	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 ⁴ ..	21.2	20.9	23.5	22.4	23.5	24.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960 ⁴ ..	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.8	25.5	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970 ⁴ ..	19.7	21.0	21.5	20.0	21.4	22.2	20.7	1.60	1.50	1.54	1.45
1966 ⁵ ..	18.4	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1967 ⁵ ..	18.4	20.0	20.4	18.4	20.5	20.1	19.4	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.34
1968 ⁵ ..	18.7	21.1	20.3	18.9	21.3	21.9	20.0	1.48	1.41	1.43	1.36
1969 ⁵ ..	19.4	21.0	20.7	19.3	21.7	21.9	20.4	1.46	1.41	1.42	1.36
1970 ⁵ ..	19.5	21.2	20.9	19.5	21.7	21.1	20.6	1.44	1.39	1.39	1.35
1971 ..	21.4	21.5	21.8	19.6	23.5	21.3	21.6	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.40

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Gross reproduction rate. ³ Net reproduction rate. ⁴ Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. ⁵ Crude birth rates have been revised following post-censal revision of population estimates. n Not available.

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

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

The gross reproduction rate measures the number of female children born on average to women, assuming that they all survive to the end of the reproductive period and that the prevailing fertility conditions apply throughout the period. The net reproduction rate allows for mortality to the end of the child-bearing period and is, therefore, a better measure of the replacement potential of the population.

The margin between the gross and net reproduction rate has narrowed over the last century with the significant reduction in infant mortality.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES¹, GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES,
QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1971

Age group	1946- 1950 ²	1951- 1955 ²	1956- 1960 ²	1961- 1965 ²	1966- 1970 ²	1971
15-19 ³	35.75	40.25	46.74	50.68	55.39	64.27
20-24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	182.86	194.86
25-29	195.65	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.84	193.64
30-34	139.10	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.71	105.93
35-39	83.95	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.43	47.62
40-44 ³	28.43	26.56	25.23	23.02	16.52	13.83
Fertility rate ⁴	3.29	3.44	3.71	3.57	3.02	3.10
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.47	1.52
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.42	1.47

¹ Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. ² Average of annual rates. ³ The numbers of births used in calculating rates for these age groups include births to women under 15 and over 44 years respectively. ⁴ See text.

Ages of Mothers, Durations of Marriages, and Previous Issue of Current 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 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children registered in 1971.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.52 years in 1971. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.41 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.08 years. The average age of all mothers in 1971 was 26.01 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE,
QUEENSLAND, 1971

Age of mother	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	2,662	..	2,094	198	311	55	4	..	..
20-24 ..	6,621	..	1,534	618	1,980	1,487	670	233	99
25-29 ..	3,001	..	244	183	527	605	489	412	541
30-34 ..	710	..	65	60	137	94	71	48	235
35-39 ..	227	..	21	14	51	37	19	6	79
40 and over	50	..	6	6	12	6	4	3	13
Total ..	13,271	..	3,964	1,079	3,018	2,284	1,257	702	967
ALL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	5,053	1,821	2,097	202	594	280	58	1	..
20-24 ..	14,246	1,632	1,542	623	2,526	3,031	2,305	1,401	1,186
25-29 ..	11,813	720	248	186	638	1,080	1,393	1,625	5,923
30-34 ..	5,485 ²	387	66	61	157	196	248	244	4,125
35-39 ..	2,299	182	21	14	60	55	50	46	1,871
40 and over	710	79	6	6	12	15	8	11	573
Total ..	39,606	4,821	3,980	1,092	3,987	4,657	4,062	3,328	13,678

¹ Including only those that resulted in one or more live births. ² Including one where duration was not stated.

The next table shows the number of married mothers in the same age groups according to the number of previous children of the present marriage. Average issue for each age group is also shown.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Age of mother	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20 ..	3,232	3,862	1.20	2,662	532	37	1	..	..
20-24 ..	12,614	20,937	1.66	6,621	4,251	1,351	313	62	16
25-29 ..	11,093	26,331	2.37	3,001	3,710	2,649	1,139	382	212
30-34 ..	5,098	17,277	3.39	710	931	1,332	1,042	529	554
35-39 ..	2,117	9,299	4.39	227	215	357	396	362	560
40 and over	631	3,437	5.45	50	53	78	82	98	270
Total ..	34,785	81,143	2.33	13,271	9,692	5,804	2,973	1,433	1,612

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.
² 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 1971.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1971 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Duration of marriage	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 5 years	21,106	32,060	1.52	12,304	7,035	1,580	172	14	1
5-9	9,067	26,675	2.94	833	2,426	3,391	1,659	535	223
10-14	3,167	13,897	4.39	102	195	680	901	594	695
15-19	1,155	6,390	5.53	30	32	137	212	246	498
20-24	266	1,885	7.09	2	4	15	27	44	174
25 years and over	23	228	9.91	..	..	1	2	..	20
Not stated	1	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	34,785	81,143	2.33	13,271	9,692	5,804	2,973	1,433	1,612

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² 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 1971.

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. Because of the relatively small numbers of births involved, State rates vary more widely and in 1971 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 104.31; Victoria, 103.69; Queensland, 103.88; South Australia, 105.34; Western Australia, 106.45; and Tasmania, 102.16. 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 1971 was 4,859, the percentage of the total births being 12.16. 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 10.99 per cent during the five years 1967 to 1971. In 1971, 1,826 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,378 were aged 20-29, and 655 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 756 in 1971, compared with 570 in 1970.

Multiple Births—During 1971, 388 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 161 pairs of males, including 3 where both were still-born; 119 pairs of females, including 3 where both were still-born; and 108 pairs of a male and a female. In 20 of these cases one twin was still-born. There were 2 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, two of whom were still-born, and 1 set of one male and two females, all live-born.

In 1971 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 101.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,339 deaths registered in Queensland during 1971. These are analysed geographically in the next table, by selected causes on page 127, and according to age and cause on pages 128 and 129. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 124.

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, 1971

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate ¹
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,370	3,572	7,942	290	9.2
Moreton	851	608	1,459	59	8.8
Maryborough	771	518	1,289	46	9.7
Downs	731	606	1,337	55	9.2
Roma	94	64	158	8	8.3
South-Western	67	38	105	9	9.0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,884</i>	<i>5,406</i>	<i>12,290</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Rockhampton	598	411	1,009	64	8.8
Central-Western	137	48	185	12	7.0
Far-Western	24	18	42	3	9.7
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Mackay	297	195	492	33	8.3
Townsville	566	402	968	52	8.6
Cairns	592	380	972	63	8.7
Peninsula	73	46	119	23	10.1
North-Western	184	78	262	49	6.3
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,712</i>	<i>1,101</i>	<i>2,813</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Total	9,355	6,984	16,339	766	8.9

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States. From the 1890s to the 1960s, the Queensland

rate was generally lower than the national average, and compared favourably with other developed countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1971

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ³	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ³	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ³	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ³	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ³	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ³	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ³	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ³	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 ³	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1961-1970 ³	9.35	8.75	8.84 ⁴	8.39	7.82	8.33	8.82 ⁴
1966	9.57	8.90	8.90	8.54	8.13	8.50	9.01
1967 ⁴	9.22	8.66	8.66	8.17	7.71	8.60	8.70
1968 ⁴	9.58	9.00	9.29	8.83	8.16	8.64	9.11
1969 ⁴	9.15	8.55	8.95	8.19	7.69	8.59	8.68
1970 ⁴	9.62	8.79	9.50	8.75	7.59	8.18	9.02
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	8.66

¹ 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. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Averages of annual rates. ⁴ Revised following post-censal revision of population estimates.

Average ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1940 and for the three years to 1971. As the average expectation of life has increased, the numbers dying in the higher age groups have shown a relative increase and the average age has risen accordingly.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Average age at death in					
	1940	1950	1960	1969	1970	1971
Males	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.5	62.9	61.9
Females	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.1	67.8	67.2

Still-births and Infant Mortality—The incidence of deaths within the first year of life is very significant, 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. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance of births.

Congenital anomalies, 127, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 189, accounted for 41 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1971, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (36 per cent) and congenital anomalies (12 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Cause	Still-births ¹		Infant deaths					
			Under one week		Under four weeks		Under one year	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital anomalies	13	26	34	32	43	45	63	64
Certain perinatal causes								
Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy	16	7	6	11	7	11	7	11
Difficult labour	11	7	14	4	15	4	15	5
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	27 ²	33	85	63	86	64	86	65
Conditions of placenta and cord ..	64 ²	53	35	26	35	27	35	27
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified	7	9	43	35	44	37	44	38
Other conditions of foetus and newborn	21	30	49	36	51	36	52	37
Other conditions								
Infections of foetus and newborn	1	..	4	3	7	4	26	21
Other causes	2	2	6	9	15	22	96	74
All causes	162	167	276	219	303	250	424	342
Death rate ³ .. .. .	..	..	13.6	11.2	14.9	12.8	20.8	17.4

¹ Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. Including three males and one female for whom the period of gestation was not known. ² Including one of unspecified sex. ³ 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 10 years to 1971. 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 ¹		Infants under one week ²		Total		Under four weeks ³		Four weeks and under one year		Total	
	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴
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 ^r ..	407	12.2	365	11.0	772	23.2	401	12.2	186	5.7	587	17.8
1967 ^r ..	372	10.6	445	12.7	817	23.3	509	14.7	169	4.9	678	19.5
1968 ^r ..	318	9.0	467	13.2	785	22.1	520	14.8	196	5.6	716	20.3
1969 ^r ..	295	8.0	441	12.0	736	20.0	487	13.3	204	5.6	691	18.9
1970 ^r ..	312	8.2	429	11.3	741	19.6	476	12.7	196	5.2	672	17.9
1971 ..	329	8.2	495	12.3	824	20.4	553	13.8	213	5.3	766	19.2

¹ Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. Including those cases in which period of gestation was not known. ² Following birth. ³ Including neonatal deaths of infants under one week. ⁴ Rate per 1,000 births (live and still). ⁵ Rate per 1,000 live births. ^r 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, together with comparable figures for other States. Between the two world wars, the

rates were nearly halved, and in the 25 years to 1970 were again nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1971

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ³	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ³	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ³	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ³	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ³	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ³	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ³	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ³	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ³	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ³	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ³	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ³	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1961-1965 ³	20.30	17.91	19.66	19.06	20.77	18.43	19.41
1966-1970 ³	18.97	15.63	18.91	16.63	20.16	15.93	18.11
1967	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.42	17.23	18.26
1968	18.67	14.38	20.35	16.27	20.37	17.19	17.78
1969	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
1971	17.37	14.66	19.16	15.92	19.14	13.70	17.29

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

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Averages of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths ¹		Maternal mortality rate ²	
	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
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
1971	39,970	276,362	10	51	0.25	0.18

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

Expectation of Life—Figures of expectation of life for males and females, in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infant mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia ..	M.	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
	F.	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
		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
Queensland	M.	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.5	41.3	32.1	23.5	16.0	12.9
	F.	1960-62	74.1	74.5	66.0	56.3	46.7	37.3	28.4	20.0	16.1
Canada ..	M.	1965-67	68.8	69.5	61.0	51.5	42.3	33.0	24.3	16.8	13.6
	F.	1965-67	75.2	75.7	67.1	57.4	47.7	38.2	29.0	20.6	16.7
Denmark ..	M.	1967-68	70.6	71.0	62.4	52.8	43.2	33.8	24.8	16.9	13.6
	F.	1967-68	75.4	75.4	66.7	56.9	47.1	37.6	28.5	20.0	16.1
Japan ..	M.	1968	69.1	69.3	60.8	51.2	41.8	32.6	23.8	15.9	12.5
	F.	1968	74.3	74.3	65.7	55.9	46.3	36.9	27.7	19.2	15.3
New Zealand	M.	1960-62	68.4	69.2	60.7	51.2	41.8	32.5	23.7	16.0	12.8
	F.	1960-62	73.8	74.2	65.6	55.9	46.2	36.7	27.7	19.3	15.5
U.K. ¹ ..	M.	1967-69	68.7	69.1	60.5	50.9	41.3	31.8	22.9	15.2	12.0
	F.	1967-69	74.9	75.1	66.4	56.6	46.9	37.3	28.2	19.7	15.9
U.S.A. ..	M.	1968	66.6	67.3	58.7	49.2	40.2	31.1	22.8	15.7	12.8
	F.	1968	74.0	74.4	65.7	56.8	46.4	37.0	28.2	20.0	16.3
West Germany	M.	1966-68	67.6	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.0	31.8	23.0	15.3	12.0
	F.	1966-68	73.6	74.1	65.5	55.7	46.0	36.5	27.8	18.9	15.0

¹ England and Wales only. M. Male. F. Female.

4 MARRIAGES

Age and Marital Status at Marriage—The next table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1971. Of the 16,538 marriages celebrated, 3,102 bridegrooms and 8,010 brides were under 21 years, including 5 brides aged 14, and 33 aged 15, and 5 bridegrooms aged 16, and 65 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Age at marriage	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,559	5,638	..	1	..	..	1,559	5,639
20-24	9,187	7,588	3	19	23	86	9,213	7,693
25-29	2,957	1,238	9	29	169	208	3,135	1,475
30-34	699	313	15	44	193	165	907	522
35-39	282	100	31	57	135	112	448	269
40-44	146	52	50	76	122	110	318	238
45-49	80	44	60	81	107	100	247	225
50-54	51	17	83	79	102	54	236	150
55-59	34	11	66	84	53	24	153	119
60 and over ..	48	27	220	157	54	24	322	208
Total	15,043	15,028	537	627	958	883	16,538	16,538

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the ten years to 1971 are shown. Over this period the average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 15 months and for females by 9 months, while the average age at remarriage has increased by 19 months for widows and decreased by 3 months for widowers. The average age at remarriage of brides and bridegrooms who were divorcees has decreased by 21 months and 2 years respectively.

MARRIAGES: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1971	24.34	21.64	56.25	49.90	40.41	36.86	26.31	23.53

The relative ages of brides and bridegrooms in 1971 are given in the next table.

MARRIAGES: RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Age of bridegroom	Age of bride							Total bridegrooms
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Under 20	1,300	255	4	..	..	..	..	1,559
20-24	3,749	5,114	317	28	4	1	..	9,213
25-29	489	1,842	658	121	18	6	1	3,135
30-34	82	356	274	134	40	9	12	907
35-39	7	85	125	122	67	26	16	448
40-44	8	22	60	58	64	61	45	318
45 and over ..	4	19	37	59	76	135	628	958
Total brides ..	5,639	7,693	1,475	522	269	238	702	16,538

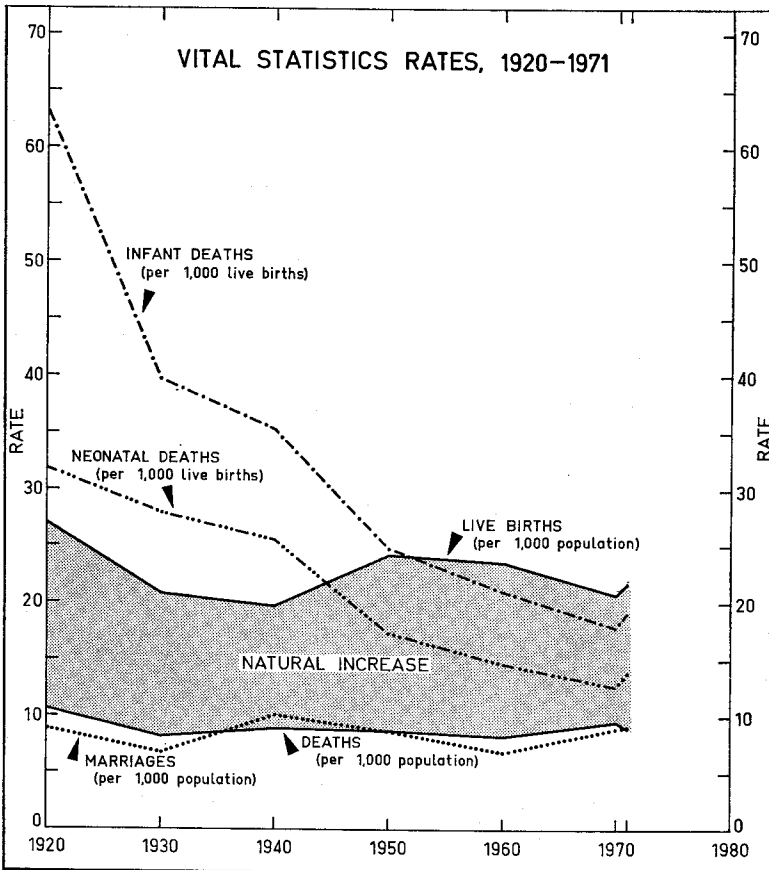
Religious Denominations—In 1971 there were 14,980 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,510; Church of England, 4,168; Methodist, 2,424; Presbyterian, 2,217; Lutheran, 450; Baptist, 322; Church of Christ, 173; Congregational, 115; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 111; Salvation Army, 90; other religious denominations, 400. In addition civil officers celebrated 1,558 marriages.

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1971 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1971

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 ³	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 ³	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 ³	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 ³	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 ³	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 ³	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 ³	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 ³	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 ³	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1961-1970 ³	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
1967	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.4 ⁴	8.6	8.5
1968	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8 ⁴
1969	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
1971	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2

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



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1971*, 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 1971.

DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
New South Wales ..	1,553	4,575 _r	4,913 _r	5,144 _r	5,630 _r	5,487
Victoria	805	2,054	2,525	2,235	2,604	3,079
Queensland	201 ¹	1,083	1,140	1,243	1,511	1,411
South Australia ..	243	941	922	970	942	1,275
Western Australia ..	244	727	812	873	890	1,068
Tasmania	80	248	303	331	426	432
Northern Territory ..	4	20	23	44	50	57
A. C. Territory ..	7	99	153	144	196	193
Australia	3,137	9,747 _r	10,791 _r	10,984 _r	12,249 _r	13,002

¹ Year ended 30 June. _r Revised since last issue.

In Queensland during 1971, 1,411 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,404 divorce decrees made absolute, and 7 decrees for nullity of marriage.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. For husbands, the age groups 25 to 39 included over 52 per cent of the cases. For wives, these age groups included 55 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES ETC.: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1971

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	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	37
25-29	83	153	13	1	..	..	..	250
30-34	18	133	112	13	1	..	..	277
35-39	4	29	94	81	7	1	1	217
40-44	2	2	26	75	69	9	2	185
45-49	1	..	7	18	57	58	9	150
50 and over	1	4	3	7	32	70	178	295
Total	140	327	255	195	166	138	190	1,411

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1971 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of marriage	Divorces, 1971			Proportion at each duration		Proportion where husband petitioned	
	Petition of		Total	1970	1971	1970	1971
	Husband	Wife					
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Under 5 years	47	53	100	10.5	7.1	50	47
5-9	144	262	406	28.8	28.8	39	36
10-14	113	202	315	19.4	22.3	37	36
15-19	73	123	196	13.3	13.9	34	37
20-24	61	108	169	12.6	12.0	44	36
25-29	40	69	109	7.4	7.7	39	37
30 years and over	49	67	116	8.0	8.2	49	42
Total	527	884	1,411	100.0	100.0	40	37

¹ Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

In 527 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (171 cases), desertion (235), separation (110), and other grounds (11). In 884 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (155), desertion (398), separation (154), and other grounds (177).

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 and 1971 when adultery again ranked second.

DIVORCES ETC.: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Single grounds					
Desertion	523	559	589	700	633
Separation	254	254	238	307	264
Adultery	186	198	248	296	326
Cruelty	54	68	85	133	135
Drunkenness	16	25	19	34	28
Other	15	11	15	13	18
Dual grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	9	10	8	9	3
Separation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	1	2	2	2	..
Desertion and					
Separation	10	4	23	6	..
Other	4	1	4	1	3
Drunkenness and Cruelty					
.. .. .	10	7	6	10	1
Other	1	1	1	..	..
Three grounds or more					
.. .. .	..	..	5	..	..
Total	1,083	1,140	1,243	1,511	1,411

• 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 136.

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 116 and 117.

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	1970	1971
Breast abscess .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	13	9
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	113	177
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	65	59
Hansen's disease .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	4
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,000	1,258
Hookworm .. .. .	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	2
Leptospirosis ² .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	50	68
Malaria .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	71	70
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. .. .	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	78
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	..	..
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	7
Q fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	106	151
Rheumatic fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	42	29
Rubella .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	72	33
Scarlet fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	75	91
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	291	261
Typhoid fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	5
Typhus fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	2	5
Venereal diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	2,116
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	43	43
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	4,467

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's Disease, Paraweil Disease, and Seven-day Fever. ³ Including Para-typhoid Fever. ⁴ 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 288 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	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Number of clinics	266	274	280	284	288
Brisbane Statistical Division	83	85	89	90	92
Rest of State	183	189	191	194	196
Number of babies seen at clinics	24,291	25,864	28,550	28,324	29,207
Number of attendances	451,324	461,286	515,214	534,994	560,952
Brisbane Statistical Division	204,116	212,129	245,219	260,930	275,314
Rest of State	247,208	249,157	269,995	274,064	285,638

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 1971-72 was \$2.0m.

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 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 limited details of Commonwealth expenditure on services covered by medical and hospital benefits are given on page 136.

Doctors, specialists, dentists, optometrists, physiotherapists, and pharmacists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that 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,
1971 AND 1972

Profession	1971		1972	
	Resident in Queensland	Resident elsewhere	Resident in Queensland	Resident elsewhere
Medical practitioners ¹				
General practitioners ²	2,340	314	2,447	368
Specialists ³				
Allergy	4	..	5	..
Anaesthetics	71	5	77	5
Bio-chemistry	4	..	4	..
Cardiology	6	..	7	..
Dermatology	14	..	15	..
Ear, nose, and throat	30	..	30	..
Gynaecology	64	2	70	4
Hygiene	7	..	7	..
Medical	130	7	144	9
Neuro-physician	6	..	7	1
Neuro-surgery	5	1	5	1
Obstetrics	62	2	68	4
Ophthalmology	52	2	54	2
Orthopaedics	42	2	43	1
Pathology	46	..	43	3
Pediatrics	38	2	40	2
Plastic surgery	4	1	5	1
Psychiatry	72	1	75	3
Radiology	45	4	49	4
Radio-therapy	17	..	15	2
Surgery	155	7	162	15
Thoracic surgery	4	..	3	1
Tropical diseases	5	..	5	..
Urology	25	..	26	..
Vascular surgery	2	..	3	..
Dental practitioners ⁴				
Dentists ⁵	754	28	746	34
Dental specialists ⁶	54	1	60	1
Optometrists ⁷	156	12	152	14
Pharmacists ⁸	1,577	85	1,641	116
Physiotherapists ⁹	278	9	296	13

¹ At 1 May. ² Numbers include specialists below. ³ A specialist may be registered under more than one specialty. ⁴ At 31 January. ⁵ At 8 February 1971 and 1 January 1972, respectively. ⁶ At 1 January.

Nurses are required to register annually and may register under one or more of four classifications. The number of nurses registered at 1 April 1972 was 7,481. Of these, 3,508 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; 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 1971-72 consultations numbered 22,871, including 3,128 by radio. In addition 364 flights were made involving a total of 190,296 miles, and 229 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1971-72 amounted to \$243,950.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Statistics in this section relate to residential health establishments registered by the State Health Department as hospitals or nursing homes and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. general hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition mental hospitals are separately defined.

General hospitals have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week.

Nursing care homes are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons. They must have more than a full-time equivalent of 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-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 a full-time equivalent of not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 in-patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or perambulation. The average stay per admission is usually over 18 months for aged persons and about 2 months for children, chiefly infants.

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 of the State Health Department 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 years; the Rockville Training Centre for intellectually handicapped adults; and an alcoholic rehabilitation clinic at Wacol.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units established within the establishments administered by District Hospital Boards 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. The Security Patients Hospital, opened in February 1971 at Wacol for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is

operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department.

In Queensland the most important element in the provision of 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, 128 administered by District Hospital Boards, and 5 establishments administered by religious organisations but subsidised by the State Government to provide free hospitalisation.

In 1970-71 the 58 District Hospital Boards administered 134 establishments, including 6 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 20 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals 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. In Queensland, hospital and nursing care homes are classified as public if: (i) their services are available on demand to all sectors of the public; and (ii) either they are controlled or operated directly by the State Government or by Statutory Hospital Boards, or they are listed by the Commonwealth Health Department as hospitals or nursing homes and have all their beds approved as public beds. Comparative details of public hospitals in the various States are shown in the next table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State	Estab- lishments	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during year	Treated per 1,000 of popn	Deaths during year	Remain- ing at end of year	Govern- ment contri- butions ¹	Total
New South Wales ..	No. 271	No. 688,814	No. 151	No. 18,655	No. 23,734	\$'000 144,594	\$'000 230,442
Victoria	158	391,938	113	12,230	14,242	97,524	160,912
Queensland	149	278,347	154	7,389	8,656	40,151	66,853
South Australia ..	68	139,842	120	3,984	3,906	35,887	53,942
Western Australia ..	101	164,426	162	3,168	5,367	48,149	70,364
Tasmania	24	49,301	127	1,422	2,224	16,700	22,633
Northern Territory ..	4	18,058	218	297	572	6,567	7,483
Aust. Capital Territory ..	2	22,381	163	317	604	4,697	6,899
Australia	777	1,753,107	139	47,462	59,305	394,269	619,528

¹ Including loan receipts, but excluding Commonwealth hospital benefits paid direct to public hospitals.

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 also tend to be higher because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Statistical Division	Estab- lishments	Ad- missions during year	In- patients at 30 June 1971	Total in- patient days in year	Average daily number resident	Cost per in-patient day
GENERAL HOSPITALS						
	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	28	154,941	4,146	1,439	3,942	18.83
Moreton	14	20,258	407	143	391	17.82
Maryborough	22	27,652	889	323	887	15.31
Downs	21	29,985	880	293	802	17.42
Roma	8	5,424	148	53	145	17.97
South-Western	5	2,869	80	29	80	19.66
Rockhampton	17	24,937	571	213	585	16.73
Central-Western	11	6,954	123	47	130	23.95
Far-Western	5	602	6	5	14	33.86
Mackay	5	11,647	308	106	290	15.77
Townsville	8	19,230	557	200	548	18.13
Cairns	17	24,529	723	253	692	16.58
Peninsula	6	2,300	83	28	76	19.33
North-Western	11	8,764	168	53	145	26.69
Total	178	340,092	9,089	3,185	8,727	20.35
NURSING CARE AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES						
	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	98	11,835	5,869	2,051	5,619	7.04
Moreton	10	349	343	127	347	5.58
Maryborough	6	356	121	59	161	6.31
Downs	14	455	739	260	710	4.72
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	2	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Central-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	2	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Townsville	4	399	197	67	183	6.83
Cairns	4	73	195	70	191	5.22
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	140	13,738	7,589	2,677	7,335	6.63

n Not available for publication.

The tables on pages 116 to 120 give comparative details of the activities of the various categories of residential health establishments.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals ¹	
	Public	Other ²
Establishments controlled by		
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	..	3
State Government	6	..
District Hospitals Boards	128	..
Religious and other non-profit organisations	5	27
Private enterprise .. .. .	..	9
Total	139	39
Number of beds	11,124	2,593
In-patients or residents at 1 July 1970	7,633	2,153
Admitted during year	262,968	77,124
Discharged during year	256,626	75,753
Died during year	6,873	1,537
In-patients or residents at 30 June 1971	7,102	1,987
Males	3,269	958
Females	3,833	1,029
In-patient-resident days during year		
In public beds	2,033,429	10,962
In intermediate or private beds	430,924	709,996
Total	2,464,353	720,958
Average daily number resident	6,752	1,975
Average number of in-patient days per admission	9	9
Staff engaged, including full-time equivalent of part-time staff		
Medical	608	59
Other professional and technical	820	102
Qualified and student nurses	5,141	1,309
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	2,178	860
Administrative and clerical	781	201
Maintenance	498	77
Domestic	2,636	777
Other	347	69
Total	13,009	3,454
Full-time equivalent staff per 100 in-patients		
Medical	8.6	3.0
Other professional and technical	11.5	5.1
Qualified and student nurses	72.4	65.9
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	30.7	43.3
Administrative and clerical	11.0	10.1
Maintenance	7.0	3.9
Domestic	37.1	39.1
Other	4.9	3.5
Total	183.2	173.8

¹ Staff figures shown include those engaged in the out-patients department of the establishment. ² Including three Commonwealth Government repatriation hospitals

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Public	Other		Government and semi-government	Other
..
..	..	9	4	..
1 ¹	..	..	2	..
9	16	..	..	18
..	78	..	..	12
10	94	9	6	30
1,898	3,558	3,919	549	2,412
1,594	2,944	3,470	465	1,964
6,152	4,267	2,924	1,713	1,606
5,676	2,836	2,812	1,693	971
516	1,037	218	23	364
1,554	3,338	3,364	462	2,235
593	807	2,097	224	737
961	2,531	1,267	238	1,498
542,054	..	..³	.. ³	.. ³
4,930	1,172,753	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
546,984	1,172,753	1,238,071	168,720	788,591
1,499	3,213	3,392	462	2,161
89	275	423	99	491
36	2	27	1	2
66	8	66	1	1
224	465	1,114	41	153
666	811	325	145	311
57	84	71	5	45
75	52	198	16	30
223	453	223	85	304
9	18	38	..	2
1,356	1,893	2,062	294	848
2.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
4.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	..
14.4	13.9	33.1	8.9	6.8
42.9	24.3	9.7	31.4	13.9
3.7	2.5	2.1	1.1	2.0
4.8	1.6	5.9	3.4	1.3
14.4	13.6	6.6	18.4	13.6
0.6	0.5	1.1	..	0.1
87.3	56.7	61.3	63.6	37.9

not regarded as public hospitals.

³ Not applicable.

Of the patients in general hospitals at 30 June 1971, 78 per cent were in the 139 public hospitals, 19 per cent in the 30 non-profit hospitals (including 3 Commonwealth Government repatriation hospitals), and 3 per cent in 9 private enterprise hospitals.

In nursing care homes 32 per cent of patients were in 10 public establishments (including one operated by a District Hospital Board), 20 per cent in 16 non-profit establishments, and 49 per cent in 78 private enterprise homes.

The relative figures for personal care homes were 17 per cent in 6 government and semi-government establishments, 62 per cent in 18 non-profit, with 21 per cent in 12 private enterprise establishments. Of the 6 government and semi-government personal care homes 2 were operated by District Hospital Boards. The 4 remaining were children's homes, 3 of which were conducted by the Children's Services Department. This Department is charged, among other functions, with infant life protection, the licensing and supervision of privately conducted children's homes (classified as domiciliary and included in the Social Welfare chapter), and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children. The Maternal and Child Welfare Division of the State Health Department operated the remaining home, to assist families with young children during maternal illness.

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals	
	Public ¹	Other
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Commonwealth Government	6,429	5,847
State Government	36,066	40
Parent body or controlling authority .. .. .	..	87
Patients' fees	7,608	9,024
Property and investment income	434	19
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	33	84
Sales of goods or services .. .. .	..	12
Total receipts	50,570	15,113
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages	34,289	9,586
Provisions	3,010	850
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	3,380	733
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	4,613	2,292
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs	233	323
Interest and redemption on loans	5,037	259
Payments into building funds or sinking funds .. .. .	..	153
Total expenditure	50,562	14,196
Operating expenditure per in-patient day	20.52	19.69 ²
Capital expenditure	3,657	1,528

¹ Excluding figures of out-patient departments. ² This figure has been adjusted on a basis of public hospital experience to equate out-patient visits to in-patient days at

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 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 120 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, 1970-71

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Public	Other		Government and semi-government	Other
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2,758	3,209	374	248	1,246
2,470	63	8,655	714	34
7	74	..	..	124
619	4,598	707	154	1,633
56	138	..	..	31
331	305	..	..	98
7	4	13	17	8
6,248	8,391	9,749	1,133	3,174
4,167	4,524	7,650	845	1,907
401	794	695	89	412
399	64	172	11	17
636	1,153	1,087	122	515
45	133	145	3	27
139	233	..	63	31
347	644	..	..	26
6,134	7,545	9,749	1,133	2,935
11.21	6.43	7.87	6.72	3.72
460	732	2,402	9	589

the ratio of 5:1.

RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, TYPE OF PATIENT AND TYPE OF
ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1971

Type or condition of in-patients	General and mental hospitals	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	1,686	56	..	1,507	235	1,742
Acute orthopaedic	379	6	..	348	37	385
Acute other surgical	1,360	78	..	1,332	106	1,438
Acute ophthalmological	163	..	..	157	6	163
Obstetric	963	..	..	963	..	963
Acute geriatric	36	2	18	56	..	56
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	512	2	..	446	68	514
Isolation (infectious diseases)	45	1	..	29	17	46
Other specialty	335	55	..	352	38	390
Not specified	2,884	..	44	2,495	433	2,928
Total	8,363	200	62	7,685	940	8,625
Condition of long-stay patients						
Chronic medical	189	144	48	363	18	381
Long-stay geriatric, senile	803	2,133	462	3,398	..	3,398
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,523	155	69	1,747	..	1,747
Physically handicapped	14	155	..	60	109	169
Intellectually handicapped	1,212	231	2	754	691	1,445
Other specialty	175	122	..	268	29	297
Not specified	55	727	167	815	134	949
Total	3,971	3,667	748	7,405	981	8,386
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	91	871	1,400	2,362	..	2,362
Physically handicapped	1	7	115	52	71	123
Intellectually handicapped	1	6	117	12	112	124
Dependent children, infants .. .. .	..	..	153	..	153	153
Other	15	20	15	50	..	50
Total	108	904	1,800	2,476	336	2,812
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care						
	11	121	87	219	..	219
All types	12,453	4,892	2,697	17,785	2,257	20,042

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.

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised almost 24 per cent of males and nearly 13 per cent of females discharged in 1971. 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 21,103, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 33,931, or approximately 10 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented one-third of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 16 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 49,944, or nearly half of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 13,154, or 30 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 4,944, representing about 5 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

The next table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. When normal maternity cases (34,409) are excluded female cases still exceeded male cases in both public and private hospitals. However, in the age group 0 to 9 years, male cases outnumbered female cases in both types of institutions, and there was a preponderance of male cases aged 50 years and over in public hospitals.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Age group	Public			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-9 years ..	26,865	19,379	46,244	7,011	4,889	11,900	20.7	20.1
10-19 years ..	14,111	18,441	32,552	2,742	3,468	6,210	16.3	15.8
20-29 years ..	12,650	41,033	53,683	2,155	11,116	13,271	14.6	21.3
30-39 years ..	9,476	19,066	28,542	2,235	6,964	9,199	19.1	26.8
40-49 years ..	12,307	13,424	25,731	2,677	5,201	7,878	17.9	27.9
50-59 years ..	13,755	11,340	25,095	3,031	4,319	7,350	18.1	27.6
60-69 years ..	13,745	9,788	23,533	2,915	2,937	5,872	17.5	23.2
70 years and over	14,028	13,614	27,642	2,557	3,732	6,289	15.4	21.5
All ages ..	116,937	146,085	263,022	25,323	42,646	67,969	17.8	22.6
Average age ..	36.28	33.77	34.89	34.44	35.98	35.41	20.5	

The numbers of days in hospital, as shown in the table on page 125 are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years. The averages shown are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to the exclusion of 154 exceedingly long-stay cases aggregating 307,905 days of stay, sufficient to reduce the overall average duration of stay by almost one day.

In 1971, the average period in hospital for all patients was 9.1 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 49.5 days for tuberculosis to 2.5 days for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 5.8 days and persons aged 70 and over 21.1 days in hospital.

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>	3,706	719	625	398	333	313
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,669	185	178	97	79	98
Tuberculosis	14	6	22	28	70	63
<i>Neoplasms</i>	252	240	255	349	782	1,435
Malignant	32	48	98	217	553	1,113
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	94	39	38	36	73	144
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	407	119	119	133	236	261
Diabetes mellitus	32	63	73	51	100	118
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	318	209	64	87	70	93
<i>Mental disorders</i>	94	380	1,010	1,128	1,597	1,082
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	2,385	771	572	589	778	923
<i>Circulatory system</i>	129	177	335	673	1,685	2,837
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	8	12	24	27	57	54
Hypertensive disease	3	6	26	70	155	212
Ischaemic heart disease	1	..	2	122	603	1,219
Other forms of heart disease	37	30	55	97	216	421
Cerebrovascular disease	4	7	13	28	117	335
<i>Respiratory system</i>	12,038	2,544	1,326	910	1,112	1,564
Acute respiratory infections	3,193	361	177	124	137	177
Influenza	50	53	56	36	39	28
Pneumonia	1,514	318	179	189	257	310
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2,353	628	224	191	351	677
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	4,222	800	307	122	26	10
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,274	2,113	1,887	1,649	2,226	2,264
Peptic ulcer	2	43	214	334	500	439
Appendicitis	403	1,281	706	286	164	116
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	946	225	358	366	659	798
Cirrhosis of liver	10	9	5	21	65	54
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	10	59	100	153	196
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,668	558	538	516	706	937
Nephritis and nephrosis	168	113	54	62	79	76
Infections of kidney	24	34	38	21	53	45
Calculus of urinary system	7	8	51	89	120	183
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	1	..	3	24	122
Diseases of breast	3	25	23	12	15	19
Other diseases of genital organs	1,292	235	231	200	190	240
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	805	698	668	468	457	484
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	368	600	730	834	868	888
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,277	360	99	62	64	53
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	860	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,182	1,560	1,363	1,217	1,470	1,521
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	4,269	5,671	5,025	2,458	2,278	1,800
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	844	134	189	240	322	331
All classes	33,876	16,853	14,805	11,711	14,984	16,786

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without

AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1971

		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	
324	281	2,807	878	672	355	294	272	233	362	6,699	5,873	12,572	
104	132	2,006	309	276	150	106	118	121	210	3,542	3,296	6,838	
94	56	3	4	25	12	23	40	29	35	353	171	524	
1,881	1,808	235	421	817	903	1,486	1,432	1,251	1,346	7,002	7,891	14,893	
1,578	1,586	29	42	117	236	678	938	931	1,090	5,225	4,061	9,286	
135	120	57	36	39	24	9	68	96	106	679	435	1,114	
254	256	365	203	333	302	386	400	385	346	1,785	2,720	4,505	
163	180	31	96	115	74	107	161	224	264	780	1,072	1,852	
119	185	167	142	84	68	117	108	118	240	1,145	1,044	2,189	
567	427	62	558	1,385	1,388	1,354	1,022	584	491	6,285	6,844	13,129	
947	911	1,808	554	594	560	750	809	800	1,166	7,876	7,041	14,917	
3,655	4,068	98	207	522	1,029	1,670	2,034	2,407	4,397	13,559	12,364	25,923	
38	8	8	16	14	20	34	58	18	8	228	176	404	
169	99	3	17	70	227	358	295	202	246	740	1,418	2,158	
1,502	1,122	..	..	1	39	247	525	806	1,154	4,571	2,772	7,343
759	1,262	37	36	47	81	178	271	482	1,205	2,877	2,337	5,214	
592	973	2	4	19	67	148	270	447	1,140	2,069	2,097	4,166	
1,896	2,194	9,065	2,852	1,732	1,058	1,035	1,195	1,078	1,461	23,584	19,476	43,060	
246	282	2,248	570	273	138	103	146	139	179	4,697	3,796	8,493	
23	40	47	76	64	36	39	53	32	48	325	395	720	
390	599	1,209	206	194	183	204	223	281	494	3,756	2,994	6,750	
883	924	1,578	585	445	325	417	461	392	407	6,231	4,610	10,841	
2	2	3,510	1,176	440	114	27	17	6	4	5,491	5,294	10,785	
2,020	1,511	1,522	2,163	2,309	1,523	1,691	1,705	1,379	1,654	15,944	13,946	29,890	
312	186	2	27	109	124	202	195	125	132	2,030	916	2,946	
70	32	340	1,327	799	307	138	86	40	25	3,058	3,062	6,120	
841	584	398	53	104	186	296	283	257	421	4,777	1,998	6,775	
45	13	4	15	5	16	24	39	24	16	222	143	365	
196	199	2	79	384	362	356	461	359	348	914	2,351	3,265	
1,192	1,263	463	1,506	4,949	4,387	4,413	2,500	1,215	844	7,378	20,277	27,655	
46	34	118	124	61	66	110	111	73	26	632	689	1,321	
37	41	49	230	311	189	202	127	116	94	293	1,318	1,611	
107	52	2	9	64	68	68	46	48	32	617	337	954	
451	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	..	1,171
13	13	11	84	279	317	505	237	107	59	123	1,599	1,722	
220	181	25	753	3,754	3,408	3,136	1,608	584	308	2,789	13,576	16,365	
..	..	..	6,672	33,022	10,250	1,180	2	..	..	..	51,126	51,126
..	..	..	2,540	10,105	3,492	578	2	..	..	..	16,717	16,717
361	313	588	513	411	313	415	405	312	374	4,254	3,331	7,585	
617	400	203	596	542	554	737	908	686	734	5,305	4,960	10,265	
30	19	775	318	159	93	83	62	30	21	1,964	1,541	3,505	
..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	861	1,721
1,409	1,776	1,723	1,857	2,019	1,332	1,407	1,289	1,088	1,727	12,498	12,442	24,940	
1,076	1,010	2,784	2,227	1,604	1,113	1,114	1,085	942	2,023	23,587	12,892	36,479	
312	163	742	242	995	802	493	431	237	160	2,535	4,102	6,637	
16,660	16,585	24,268	21,909	52,149	26,030	18,625	15,659	12,745	17,346	142,260	188,731	330,991	

current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

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>	6,057	5,152	642	721	54	43	3	9
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	3,238	2,948	304	348	19	22	1	4
Tuberculosis	340	158	13	13	5	3	2	2
<i>Neoplasms</i>	6,013	6,079	989	1,812	710	439	95	112
Malignant	4,596	3,441	629	620	625	390	82	103
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	643	400	36	35	81	45	7	8
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,555	2,196	230	524	51	52	8	9
Diabetes mellitus	650	888	130	184	32	34	8	7
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	950	844	195	200	12	24	4	8
<i>Mental disorders</i>	5,630	5,327	655	1,517	29	31	2	3
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	6,266	5,331	1,610	1,710	63	48	11	12
<i>Circulatory system</i>	11,506	9,918	2,053	2,446	1,455	1,192	201	237
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	220	168	8	8	10	5	..	..
Hypertensive disease	625	1,125	115	293	29	37	3	7
Ischaemic heart disease	3,931	2,281	640	491	557	383	73	65
Other forms of heart disease ..	2,467	1,918	410	419	302	181	58	59
Cerebrovascular disease	1,778	1,743	291	354	407	471	58	87
<i>Respiratory system</i>	18,294	14,336	5,290	5,140	409	197	49	31
Acute respiratory infections ..	4,265	3,368	432	428	16	1	2	2
Influenza	288	307	37	88	2	1	..	..
Pneumonia	3,221	2,409	535	585	204	127	22	15
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma ..	5,525	3,987	706	623	113	21	13	2
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids	2,773	2,668	2,718	2,626	..	..	..	1
<i>Digestive system</i>	12,058	9,763	3,886	4,183	141	89	38	25
Peptic ulcer	1,735	713	295	203	33	11	4	1
Appendicitis	2,298	1,989	760	1,073	3	1	..	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,432	1,462	1,345	536	26	19	7	7
Cirrhosis of liver	207	133	15	10	20	6	4	1
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	766	1,951	148	400	9	11	1	4
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	5,565	12,881	1,813	7,396	102	105	8	14
Nephritis and nephrosis	583	621	49	68	41	65	2	1
Infections of kidney	254	1,095	39	223	8	11	1	3
Calculus of urinary system	494	264	123	73	3	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate	917	..	254	..	20	..	2	..
Diseases of breast	72	792	51	807	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of genital organs ..	1,834	7,996	955	5,580	1	6	..	2
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	..	43,303	..	7,823	..	5	..	1
Complications of above .. .. .	..	14,575	..	2,142	..	5	..	1
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	3,305	2,462	949	869	3	5	..	..
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	4,148	3,508	1,157	1,452	12	13	3	4
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,547	1,172	417	369	22	30	2	..
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	786	796	74	65	14	15	..	3
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	10,081	9,343	2,417	3,099	135	138	46	44
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	21,424	11,254	2,163	1,638	267	216	10	20
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹ ..	1,752	2,420	783	1,682	..	..	..	..
All classes	116,937	146,085	25,323	42,646	3,479	2,642	480	532

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

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

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>	6,699	58,608	8.7	5,873	39,144	6.7
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	3,542	17,649	5.0	3,296	16,284	4.9
Tuberculosis	353	19,376	54.9	171	6,550	38.3
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,002	86,269	12.3	7,891	84,473	10.7
Malignant	5,225	71,666	13.7	4,061	58,722	14.5
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	679	8,796	13.0	435	5,678	13.1
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	1,785	24,825	13.9	2,720	35,231	13.0
Diabetes mellitus	780	12,453	16.0	1,072	17,653	16.5
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	1,145	9,839	8.6	1,044	9,874	9.5
<i>Mental disorders</i>	6,285	96,579	15.4	6,844	132,941	19.4
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	7,876	75,935	9.6	7,041	75,535	10.7
<i>Circulatory system</i>	13,559	181,326	13.4	12,364	192,285	15.6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	228	3,068	13.5	176	2,700	15.3
Hypertensive disease	740	8,315	11.2	1,418	16,241	11.5
Ischaemic heart disease	4,571	54,531	11.9	2,772	36,066	13.0
Other forms of heart disease	2,877	36,380	12.6	2,337	34,897	14.9
Cerebrovascular disease	2,069	39,566	19.1	2,097	54,906	26.2
<i>Respiratory system</i>	23,584	149,758	6.3	19,476	112,133	5.4
Acute respiratory infections	4,697	21,751	4.6	3,796	16,556	4.1
Influenza	325	1,324	4.1	395	1,998	5.8
Pneumonia	3,756	36,918	9.8	2,994	27,867	9.3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6,231	53,601	8.6	4,610	34,108	7.4
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	5,491	13,578	2.5	5,294	13,820	2.6
<i>Digestive system</i>	15,944	120,275	7.5	13,946	109,018	7.8
Peptic ulcer	2,030	21,862	10.8	916	19,230	11.2
Appendicitis	3,058	19,028	6.2	3,062	18,514	6.0
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4,777	33,450	7.0	1,998	16,223	8.1
Cirrhosis of liver	222	3,581	16.1	143	2,642	18.5
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	914	8,814	9.6	2,351	22,701	9.7
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	7,378	60,235	8.2	20,277	129,755	6.4
Nephritis and nephrosis	632	9,964	15.8	689	10,225	14.8
Infections of kidney	293	2,165	7.4	1,318	9,934	7.5
Calculus of urinary system	617	4,664	7.6	337	3,302	9.8
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,171	18,355	15.7	..	..	..
Diseases of breast	123	465	3.8	1,599	7,688	4.8
Other diseases of genital organs	2,789	11,542	4.1	13,576	79,206	5.8
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	51,126	337,910	6.6
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	16,717	101,579	6.1
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	4,254	30,413	7.1	3,331	26,266	7.9
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	5,305	55,149	10.4	4,960	59,394	12.0
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,964	24,032	12.2	1,541	17,681	11.5
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	860	17,794	20.7	861	19,371	22.5
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	12,498	125,043	10.0	12,442	158,161	12.7
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	23,587	184,603	7.8	12,892	128,793	10.0
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	2,535	14,387	5.7	4,102	19,891	4.8
All classes	142,260	1,315,070	9.2	188,731	1,687,856	8.9

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

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Mental 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 117.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, who were admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals, during 1970-71.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	39	40	79
Alcoholic psychosis	50	13	63
Other organic psychoses	78	43	121
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	279	187	466
Depressive psychoses	22	25	47
Other functional psychoses	22	26	48
Depressive neurosis	44	59	103
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	19	13	32
Alcoholism	324	45	369
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction	22	31	53
Other	71	49	120
Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children	7	8	15
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	17	9	26
Mental retardation	54	40	94
No psychiatric diagnosis	8	4	12
Not yet diagnosed	3	1	4
Total	1,059	593	1,652

¹ 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

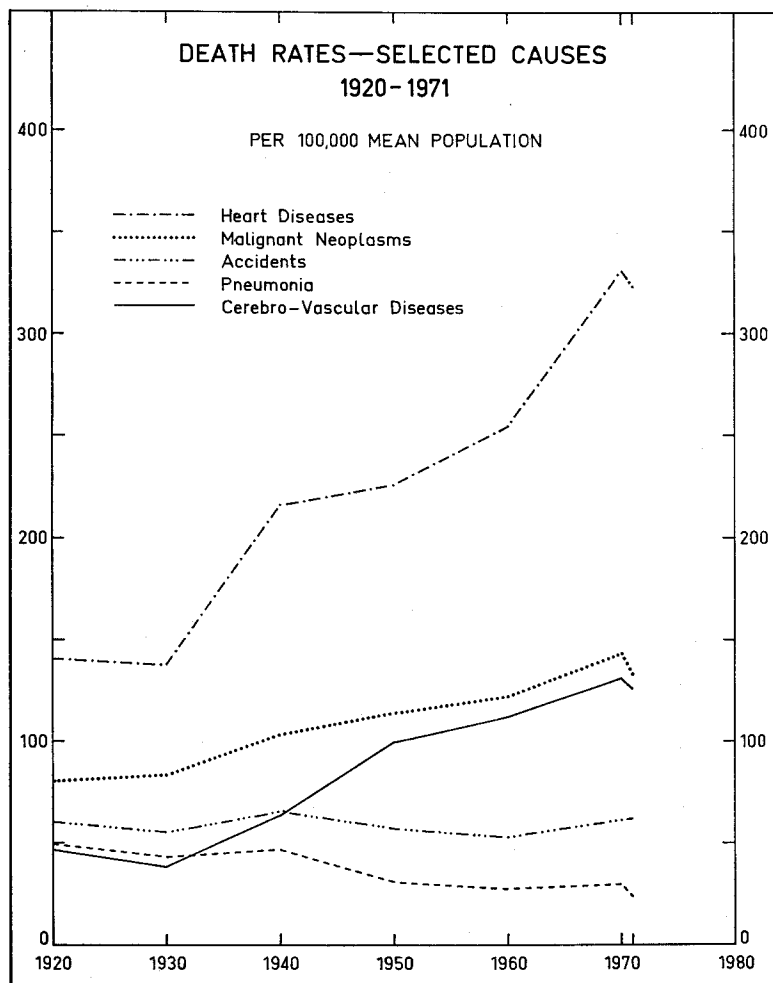
From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle 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 the next page are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

The table on pages 128 and 129 shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in 10-year age groups. Deaths from neoplasms, 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 39 years and for females aged 10 to 29 years.

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1971
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.62
Congenital malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.11
Diabetes mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Diseases of early infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.23
Heart diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	3.22
Hypertensive disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.13
Malignant neoplasms ²	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.32
Nephritis and nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.08
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.23
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.02
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	1.26
Other causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.61
All causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	8.93

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



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	19	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	4
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	..	..	..	1	2
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	1	..	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal infection	2	1	..	..	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other infective and parasitic diseases	14	1	1	4	1	3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	19	10	13	27	88	249
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	..	..	..	3	7
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	3	..	..	..	..	2
Anaemias .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	7	..	..	..	..	..
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	..	1	4	2	9	12
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	..	..	3	7	26
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	3	28	169	511
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	..	3	3	8	7	16
Cerebrovascular disease	1	..	4	4	36	110
Influenza	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	37	5	1	6	10	20
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma .. .. .	..	4	1	..	10	46
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	..	1	1	4	8
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	5	..	..	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	..	2	..	4	17	16
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	..	8	10
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital anomalies	76	4	5	1	7	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	64	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality	175	..	..	1	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	1	..	4	4	6
All other diseases	44	13	13	17	46	79
Motor vehicle accidents	22	117	132	63	42	39
All other accidents	42	32	60	37	44	45
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	..	13	28	33	35	40
All other external causes	2	3	5	1	2	4
All causes	544	214	277	246	557	1,268

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

60-69	70 and over	Females								Persons		
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	7	15	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	30	23	53
2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	13	5	18
2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9	2	11
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5
1	5	8	..	1	..	1	4	3	5	30	22	52
402	584	8	9	13	25	92	181	254	437	1,392	1,019	2,411
3	3	1	..	..	1	4	3	6	2	10	17	27
21	56	..	1	..	1	9	10	24	71	88	116	204
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	4	14
1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	13	9	20	29
1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	7	15
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	5
16	27	..	2	1	5	3	13	11	26	71	61	132
20	42	..	..	..	5	8	14	14	91	98	132	230
981	1,535	..	..	..	6	42	163	372	1,398	3,227	1,981	5,208
23	193	2	2	7	2	4	14	13	253	253	297	550
195	656	2	1	5	13	41	81	165	989	1,006	1,297	2,303
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	4	10
30	111	41	2	7	8	7	10	12	118	220	205	425
123	260	2	..	3	1	7	15	15	55	444	98	542
15	36	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	15	65	23	88
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	6
5	12	7	..	2	..	1	1	1	15	28	27	55
15	9	1	1	..	1	7	5	5	5	63	25	88
17	24	1	2	2	4	9	24	19	18	63	79	142
3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
..
..	..	..	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
3	..	81	2	1	3	4	3	3	..	99	97	196
..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	44	108
..	..	139	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	140	316
3	16	3	2	1	..	3	2	2	23	37	36	73
128	403	23	4	11	17	60	83	94	471	743	763	1,506
30	30	14	33	33	9	15	14	15	14	475	147	622
32	57	29	3	10	3	7	15	13	91	349	171	520
15	23	..	4	18	19	20	15	11	6	187	93	280
..	3	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	20	7	27
2,094	4,155	434	72	121	129	352	676	1,068	4,132	9,355	6,984	16,339

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.

Included in the following are services administered by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations which employ a full-time equivalent para-medical staff (nurses, nursing aides, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and psychologists, but not trade instructors or teachers) at least equal to 1 for every 10 daily patient attendances or visits. This definition distinguishes health services from welfare services, which are not covered by this collection, and thereby excludes such services as sheltered workshops, special schools for the retarded, meals on wheels, and baby clinics offering advisory services but no actual treatment.

Out-patient Services—These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 130 public hospitals throughout the State, or at 23 general and 8 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, 1970-71

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	22	1,377	3,773	4.88
Moreton	12	98	267	2.58
Maryborough	16	152	417	3.00
Downs	14	130	357	3.80
Roma	9	25	68	4.92
South-Western	7	22	61	3.76
Rockhampton	17	147	403	3.29
Central-Western	12	31	84	4.61
Far-Western	5	13	37	5.04
Mackay	3	53	145	4.05
Townsville	8	165	452	3.78
Cairns	20	180	494	3.58
Peninsula	5	52	142	3.01
North-Western	11	81	221	3.40
Total	161	2,526	6,921	4.48

In addition to the services above, 22 other establishments provided 80,758 treatments to 31,146 patients. In these establishments, out-patient

services were only a minor activity so costs and staff details are not separately available.

Day Centres—Day centres and day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Sheltered workshops providing occupational or industrial training with no continuing remedial treatment are excluded. Day schools providing education and welfare facilities are also excluded.

Domiciliary Nursing Services—Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide actual medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services during 1970-71 are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Particulars	Type of service		
	Day centres ¹	Domiciliary nursing services	Total
Number of establishments			
Government departments	2	..	2
District hospital boards	2	..	2
Non-profit organisations	1	25	26
Total	5	25	30
Patients on register at 1 July 1970	366	2,871	3,237
New patients during year	643	8,503	9,146
Cases finalised during year	643	8,350	8,993
Patients on register at 30 June 1971	366	3,024	3,390
Total visits during year	39,621	533,475	573,096
Average daily number of services	157	1,462	.. ²
Visits during week ended 3 July 1971			
Aged persons	240	7,335	7,575
Physically handicapped persons	291	1,341	1,632
Intellectually handicapped persons	55	145	200
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	190	78	268
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons .. .. .	..	35	35
Other patients .. .. .	..	1,287	1,287
Total	776	10,221	10,997

¹ These are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. ² Not applicable.

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 1970-71, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost ¹ per service	Total miles travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
		No.	'000	'000	'000		
Brisbane	7	20	29	177	226	6.16	1,703
Moreton	13	6	30	15	51	8.44	449
Maryborough	15	7	21	18	46	7.91	416
Downs	15	5	23	9	37	9.64	329
Roma	6	2	9	2	13	7.05	140
South-Western	3	.. ²	.. ²	1	1	26.80	28
Rockhampton	13	5	22	24	51	6.68	400
Central and Far-Western	9	1	12	4	17	8.00	177
Mackay and Townsville	8	5	33	24	62	7.11	374
Cairns and Peninsula	16	8	46	27	81	6.39	529
North-Western	6	3	5	6	14	8.86	99
Total	111	62	230	307	599	7.06	4,644

¹ Including capital cost.² Less than half the final digit shown.

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

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

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	49	..	..
Other professional	130	..	..
Qualified and student nurses	28	175	..
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc.	27	..	1,096
Administrative and clerical	66	1	189
Maintenance	2	12	11
Domestic	6	1	4
Other .. .. .	..	1	6
Total	308	190	1,306

¹ Excluding out-patient departments of public hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres.

Income and Expenditure—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure which could be specifically allocated to the out-patient departments of public hospitals amounted to \$143,000 in 1970-71 while such expenditure for other non-residential services amounted to about \$331,000 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 SERVICES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Commonwealth Government	186	215	..
State Government	10,714	196	1,246
Local Government .. .. .	..	2	..
Parent body or controlling authority ..	..	12	..
Patients' fees	340	65	463
Property and investment income	1	9	..
Public subscription, fund raising donations ..	..	126	2,573
Sales of goods or services .. .. .	..	1	..
Total	11,241	626	4,282
Operating account expenditure			
Salaries and wages	7,046	506	2,849
Food and provisions	201	5	..
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	2,551	4	31
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	761	86	765
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs ..	23	2	333
Interest and redemption on loans	639	12	6
Total	11,221	615	3,984
Cost per visit or service	\$ 4.44	\$ 1.15	\$ 6.65

¹ Excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of public hospitals.

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 Government, 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 (\$206,771 in 1970-71) 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 1972 the National Fitness Fund received \$47,341 (\$46,890 in 1970-71) from the Commonwealth and \$80,000 (\$70,000 in 1970-71) from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$293,116 (\$224,905). Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$140,684 (\$84,986 in 1970-71) and on physical education \$78,123 (\$81,869). In addition, expenditure amounting to \$62,728 (\$97,631) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with national fitness camps.

• 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 Government and private organisations. The extent and cost of these is shown in the next table. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1971-72 was \$135.87.

State Government—The State Government provides 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. A summary of State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 18. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

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 142. 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 1971-72.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL WELFARE FUND ON
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

Item	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ³
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Social services</i>							
Age and invalid pensions ..	314,736	209,872	131,442	78,788	57,374	25,543	818,517
Funeral benefits	618	418	244	150	108	42	1,583
Child endowment	76,748	60,891	32,040	21,491	18,188	7,196	216,610
Widows' pensions	38,008	28,689	15,739	11,033	7,180	3,842	104,627
Maternity allowances	3,211	2,376	1,251	793	724	260	8,617
Unemployment benefits ..	8,009	6,721	4,352	3,003	2,945	967	25,997
Sickness benefits	6,343	4,435	2,166	1,306	1,159	497	15,906
Special benefits ⁴	1,228	643	470	238	194	79	2,851
Commonwealth rehabilitation State grants (deserted wives) ..	1,485	1,299	618	563	502	130	4,601
Personal care subsidy	1,258	1,970	1,002	464	981	201	5,876
Delivered meals subsidy	451	525	359	286	144	65	1,830
Sheltered employment	119	102	29	49	29	10	338
.. ..	343	..	..	303	96	..	742
Total	452,557	317,941	189,713	118,468	89,623	38,832	1,208,094
<i>Health services</i>							
Hospital benefits	28,011	15,134	9,361	7,630	5,472	1,697	67,305
.. .. pensioners	9,367	5,495	3,807	1,971	2,333	1,093	24,065
Nursing home benefits ..	30,853	13,168	11,485	6,055	6,689	2,343	70,593
Medical benefits	54,288	34,142	13,230	15,387	11,965	3,562	132,574
.. .. pensioners	10,379	7,218	4,517	2,979	1,835	876	27,804
Pharmaceutical benefits ..	46,986	34,265	17,051	10,065	9,050	3,067	120,485
.. .. pensioners	21,530	12,577	8,368	4,749	3,324	1,457	52,005
.. .. other	470	145	74	33	44	13	778
Handicapped children's benefits	168	87	37	85	41	21	438
Milk for school children ..	3,801	3,493	1,862	1,187	997	504	11,845
Tuberculosis campaign							
Allowances	217	157	143	48	32	33	630
Maintenance and surveys ..	2,972	3,170	1,528	715	875	337	9,596
Commonwealth health laboratories	1,201	152	1,357	353	59	174	3,302
Home nursing service subsidy to States	545	557	274	89	317	52	1,835
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,298
Total	210,789	129,760	73,093	51,346	43,032	15,227	526,553
Home savings grants ⁵	4,712	6,440	2,917	1,922	1,115	442	17,397
Total expenditure ..	668,059	454,141	265,723	171,736	133,771	54,501	1,752,195

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including certain expenditure not allocable by State and amounts paid abroad.

⁴ Including payments to migrants in accommodation centres.

⁵ Including rental losses of \$151(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 in Chapter 17.

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 10 years' continuous residence.

In May 1972 the standard pension rate was increased from \$17.25 to \$18.25 per week, in October 1972 to \$20 per week, and in December 1972 further increased to \$21.50 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. The changes in the rate per week payable to each of a married pensioner couple were: May 1972, an increase from \$15.25 to \$16; October 1972, an increase to \$17.25; and in December 1972, a further increase to \$18.75.

The rates of pension payable are subject to a means test which applies to income and property. *Means* as assessed are determined by adding to the annual rate of income one-tenth of the value of assets in excess of \$400. In the case of married couples the income and assets of each are taken into account. Special conditions apply to blind persons.

For pension purposes certain types of income are exempted, e.g. income from assets, gifts or allowances from close relatives, friendly society benefits, child endowment, and health benefits (Commonwealth and other). Also, claimants can deduct up to \$6 per week for each dependent child.

Property which can be held without affecting the pension includes the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicle for private use; the surrender value up to \$1,500 for life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity, or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests. Income from superannuation may be converted, by a sliding scale depending on age, and considered as assets in the calculation of a pension.

Thus from December 1972, where the value of assets does not exceed \$400 (\$800 married), a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed \$1,040 per year (\$20 per week) for a single person or a combined \$1,794 (\$34.50 per week) for a married couple. If there is no income a full pension is payable if property does not exceed \$10,800 for a single person or \$18,740 for a married couple. No pension is payable if the value of property is \$33,160 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$57,760, or if the annual income is \$3,276 or \$5,694, respectively. These limits are increased where there are children, and depend on the number of children involved.

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 pension of up to \$18.75 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 years, 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.

Up to \$4 per week may be paid to a single pensioner or a married couple (\$2 each) if they pay rent, lodging, or board and lodging. To qualify, a single person's income must be less than \$5 per week and a married couple's less than \$10 per week, or their assets must be under \$3,000 (single person), \$6,000 (married couple). These limits are lower for a pensioner with both income and assets.

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 ¹					Total payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
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
1971-72	42,811	89,189	12,361	10,464	154,825	131,442	71.3	12.3

¹ At 30 June each year. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

² Including allowances.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
New South Wales	90,029	217,903	31,658	25,602	365,192	312,310	66.3	12.3
Victoria	65,393	156,311	18,546	14,029	254,279	209,872	62.7	9.2
Queensland .. .	42,811	89,189	12,361	10,464	154,825	131,442	71.3	12.3
South Australia ..	24,429	56,210	6,643	5,489	92,771	76,545	68.1	10.3
Western Australia	18,930	41,593	4,704	3,781	69,008	57,374	57.8	8.1
Tasmania .. .	8,057	17,611	2,592	1,906	30,166	25,543	65.4	11.5
Northern Territory	690	902	403	240	2,235	2,243	18.0	7.3
A. C. Territory ..	723	1,912	226	174	3,035	2,426	17.4	2.6
Australia .. .	251,062	581,631	77,133	61,685	971,511	818,517 ³	64.6	10.8

¹ At 30 June 1972. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes. ² Including allowances. ³ Including \$760(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

In Queensland, of all males aged 65 years and over, 57.8 per cent were age pensioners; of all females aged 60 years and over, 68.4 per cent were age pensioners. Corresponding figures for Australia were 56.2 per cent for males and 66.4 per cent for females.

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. The weekly rate payable to a widow who has dependent children under 16 or student children under 21, was increased in April 1972 from \$17.25 to \$18.25, and further increased in October 1972 to \$20, and in December 1972 to \$21.50. Added to this is 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. The tapered means test applies, but widows in this category are subject to a more liberal property test than for aged or invalid pensioners and can earn up to \$1,325 (\$26 a week). Changes in the rate payable to widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children were: April 1972, \$16; October 1972, \$17.25; and December 1972, \$21.50. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension which was increased in April 1972 to \$16, in October 1972 to \$17.25, and in December 1972 to \$21.50 per 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. From October 1972 a widow who is substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent or board may receive supplementary assistance of \$4 per week.

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 149 and 150.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Pensions current at 30 June			Average fort- nightly pension	Pensions paid during year	
	Class "A" ¹	All classes	Total per 10,000 population		Amount	Per head of population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales ..	17,711	32,961	71	46.50	37,383	8.04
Victoria	13,995	25,787	73	46.52	28,689	8.12
Queensland	7,306	13,652	74	47.38	15,739	8.50
South Australia ..	4,898	9,363	79	46.12	10,458	8.84
Western Australia ..	3,368	6,795	65	44.88	7,180	6.86
Tasmania	1,923	3,205	82	49.60	3,842	9.79
Northern Territory ..	267	448	51	53.60	575	6.49
A. C. Territory ..	343	573	38	47.26	626	4.14
Australia ..	49,811	92,784	72	46.64	104,627 ²	8.11

¹ 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.

² Including \$135(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 extent of incapacity. 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 to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 population	
	Incapacitated ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	\$
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
1971-72 ..	33,776	53,328	34,245	47.1	18,501

¹ At 30 June each year. ² 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, 1971-72

Where payable	Pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year ³
	Incapacitated ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of incapacitated ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of deceased ex-servicemen ¹	Miscellaneous ²	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales ⁴	77,497	97,596	21,798	267	197,158	77,005
Victoria	56,898	73,676	16,868	158	147,600	57,464
Queensland ..	33,776	45,244	8,084	95	87,199	34,245
South Australia ⁵	19,844	25,612	5,126	51	50,633	17,307
Western Australia	17,888	22,932	4,228	31	45,079	14,413
Tasmania	8,580	11,874	2,049	9	22,512	9,094
Abroad	1,000	1,458	796	4	3,258	1,573
Total	215,483	278,392	58,949	615	553,439	211,101

¹ Including pensions payable under the *Interim Forces Benefits Act 1947-1966* and the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1972*. ² Including pensions payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940-1972* and various Cabinet decisions. ³ Including widows' allowances. ⁴ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁵ Including Northern Territory.

Service Pensions—The *Repatriation Act 1920-1972*, 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 1971-72.

SERVICE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State of payment	Service pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year
	Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of		Act of grace	Total	
		Living service pensioners	Deceased service pensioners			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales ²	18,699	4,416	1,143	8	24,266	15,633
Victoria	14,805	3,685	687	17	19,194	12,075
Queensland .. .	10,483	3,930	622	7	15,042	9,150
South Australia ³	6,025	1,556	458	10	8,049	5,185
Western Australia	6,385	970	504	5	7,864	5,298
Tasmania .. .	2,131	1,049	116	2	3,298	1,841
Australia .. .	58,528	15,606	3,530	49	77,713	49,194 ⁴

¹ Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1972*. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$12(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 1971-72, 38 grants totalling \$2,866,828 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 619 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, 64 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 1,278 qualified residents and payments of \$359,380 were made during 1971-72.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*, administered by the Department of Housing, enables the Commonwealth to make grants, amounting to \$3,350,000 in Queensland over a period of five years from July 1969, for the construction of single self-contained accommodation at rents they can afford to pay, for single eligible pensioners in receipt of supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act 1947-1972*, or the *Repatriation Act 1920-1972*. Grants approved so far were \$136,000 in 1970-71 and \$1,286,000 in 1971-72 for 18 and 154 dwellings, respectively.

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 1971-72, 92 grants were made, totalling \$604,289.

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 1971-72, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$792,000 while capital subsidies amounted to \$215,000.

A large part of these 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 113 to 120.

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 full board and lodging and some personal custodial or parental care for the aged, handicapped persons, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only—These are establishments run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only—These provide accommodation only, excluding separate dwellings and night shelters. They are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided.

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

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	Government and semi-government	Other	Children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
Number of establishments	7	32	45	40	36
Admissions during year	1,184	611	1,556	1,712	2,631
Residents at 30 June 1971	1,860	1,548	1,331	1,381	902
Males	1,042	588	872	487	317
Females	818	960	459	894	585
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	975	862	66	516	97
Government \$'000	2,655	442	836	81	86
Other \$'000	..	263	527	253	80
Total \$'000	3,630	1,567	1,429	850	263
Total expenditure ¹ \$'000	3,630	1,372	1,370	783	230
Cost per resident day \$	5.4	2.4	2.9	1.5	0.90
Staff (full-time equivalent)	869	403	388	194	18

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$2,146(000).

4 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services—The activities of these services are shown on page 131. 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 1971-72 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth assistance amounting to \$273,873.

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 the Delivered Meals Subsidy from the Commonwealth Government of \$1 for every 10 meals provided. In 1971-72 34 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$28,676.

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. In 1971-72, five services were provided in Queensland and expenditure totalled \$312,437 of which \$158,316 was financed by the Commonwealth.

Domiciliary Care Benefits—From 1 January 1973, \$14 per week was payable to persons who arranged for the provision of nursing care for elderly relatives at home. Certain criteria determined eligibility for benefits.

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 1971-72 grants of \$90,745 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$519.

Assistance to National Welfare Bodies—Grants and special assistance on a \$1 for \$1 basis are provided to the three recognised national councils which promote and co-ordinate welfare activities in their particular areas of concern: the Australian Council on the Aging, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service.

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 Act 1964-1972* 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 1971-72 are given below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Applications received	1,735	1,687	1,929	1,938	2,294
Children adopted					
Boys	685	713	752	800	903
Girls	686	735	748	762	871
Total	1,371	1,448	1,500	1,562	1,774
Adopters					
Non-relatives	1,042	1,064	1,131	1,201	1,359
Relatives	68	83	56	57	58
Spouse of natural parent	261	301	313	304	357
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year	983	959	979	1,106	1,182
1 year and under 6 years	209	264	300	232	360
6 years and under 13 years	120	146	150	161	158
13 years and under 21 years	52	72	67	61	67
21 years and over	7	7	4	2	7

Children in Care—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1972, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 5,857 assisted children, 835 children under general supervision, and 28 children on remand (see page 149).

CHILDREN IN CARE¹, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1972

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1971-72 ²
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
In institutions								\$'000
Government	80	74	66	3	146	77	223	
Other	643	470	152	74	795	544	1,339	633
With relatives or friends	23	32	1	1	24	33	57	} 4,053
In foster care	695	710	..	..	695	710	1,405
In employment	90	76	40	33	130	109	239	
In hospitals	53	49	38	39	91	88	179	
Other	226	206	487	240	713	446	1,159	
Total	1,810	1,617	784	390	2,594	2,007	4,601 ¹		5,460

¹ Including 40 who were also included in the total of 835 children in the category under general supervision, see text above. ² Excluding capital expenditure of \$827,000 on government institutions and \$215,000 on capital subsidy to denominational homes.

Details of Children's Courts are given on page 171, of the numbers of children in homes on page 142, and of family assistance on page 149.

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 1971, 112 kindergartens, 54 in Brisbane and 58 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The average daily attendance was over 4,000. In 1971 total receipts were \$1,797,550, including \$384,000 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 1953-1972*, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Details of the scope and development of the Medical and Hospital Benefits Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the next table for the five years to 1970-71.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	6	6	6	6	7
Membership '000	324	316	328	341	372
Number of professional services '000	3,189	3,382	3,660	4,064	4,349
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ¹ \$'000	4,267	4,499	4,795	5,413	8,984
Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) \$'000	4,872	5,151	5,640	6,417 ²	7,564 ²
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	3	4	4	4	7
Membership '000	322	317	328	340	372
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid \$'000	6,625	7,314	7,569	7,453	8,465
Amount of fund benefits paid \$'000	4,579	5,197	6,182	8,401 ²	10,753 ²

¹ Excluding special account deficits paid by the Commonwealth which amounted to \$81,020 in 1970-71. ² Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan introduced from 1 January 1970.

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 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 hospitals.

From 1 January 1973 a benefit of \$10.50 was payable on behalf of Pensioner Medical Service patients where the existing benefit, the "patient participation" of \$18.00, and this benefit total not less than the fee charged. Amounts of \$4,508,178 in ordinary benefits and \$3,500,402 in intensive

care benefits were paid to the 23 public approved and 130 private approved nursing homes in Queensland during 1970-71.

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 amount equivalent to this benefit is deducted from any charge 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. An amount of \$33,419 was paid to six approved homes in Queensland during 1970-71.

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 are paid in accordance with the list of benefits which operate in Queensland, set out in the schedule of the *National Health Act 1953-1972*. From 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 Health Benefit Plan—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 rate payable to a married male sufferer with a dependent wife was increased in May 1972 from \$33.75 to \$35.28, in October 1972 to \$37.75, and in December 1972 to \$40.75 per week. The rates for a sufferer without a spouse, but with dependent children were, May 1972, \$26.25; October 1972, \$28.00; and December 1972, \$29.50 per week. Those for a sufferer without dependents were, May 1972, \$21.50, and December 1972, \$24.75 per week. This rate is reduced to \$21.50 per week if the sufferer is maintained free of charge in an institution. Similar rates apply to each partner, if both a husband and wife are sufferers.

In addition to the above, supplementary rental assistance of \$4 a week is payable to a single sufferer or married sufferer with a non-pensioner spouse or \$2 a week to a married sufferer with pensioner spouse. An allowance of \$4.50 a week is also payable in respect of each dependent child.

The rate of \$29.50 payable to single parents is increased by \$2.00 if there is a child under six years or an invalid child requiring full-time care.

There is a means test on income but not on property, and when calculating income a deduction of \$6 per week is allowable in respect of each dependent child.

Sheltered Employment Allowances—These allowances are paid under the Commonwealth *Social Services Act 1947-1972* 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.

Sheltered Workshops—A \$2 for \$1 subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee of \$500 is paid to organisations for disabled persons who graduate to normal employment.

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. For details see Chapter 20.

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 ¹	Claims paid	Amount paid
	No.	No.	\$'000
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
1971-72	39,796	39,246	1,251

¹ 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 1971-72.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Claims paid				Total births on which claims paid ¹	Amount paid
	No other children	One or two other children	Three or more other children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.		
New South Wales	40,141	45,344	11,989	97,474	98,513	3,085
Victoria	29,027	36,091	9,964	75,082	75,947	2,376
Queensland	14,934	17,706	6,606	39,246	39,585	1,251
South Australia	9,049	10,837	2,504	22,390	22,649	707
Western Australia	9,216	10,704	2,922	22,842	23,068	724
Tasmania	3,046	3,897	1,268	8,211	8,298	260
Northern Territory	980	1,177	564	2,721	2,741	86
A. C. Territory	1,605	1,925	451	3,981	4,034	126
Abroad	59	..	..	59	59	2
Total	108,057	127,681	36,268	272,006	274,894	8,617

¹ 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 1972

State or Territory	Endowed children under 16 years ¹			Student children 16 years and over ²			Amount paid 1971-72 ³
	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	651,033	1,373,981	295.6	76,087	83,810	18.0	73,948
Victoria	511,947	1,106,485	313.0	69,910	78,216	22.1	60,891
Queensland ..	260,419	584,743	315.9	18,504	20,336	11.0	32,040
South Australia	170,599	362,830	306.5	21,251	23,306	19.7	19,766
Western Australia	153,600	338,855	323.8	14,039	15,390	14.7	18,188
Tasmania ..	57,566	128,946	328.6	5,587	6,207	15.8	7,196
N. Territory ..	13,954	32,933	371.7	664	720	8.1	1,725
A. C. Territory	24,201	52,698	348.3	3,397	3,913	25.9	2,800
Abroad	159	309	..	27	33	..	57
Total ..	1,843,478	3,981,780	308.8	209,466	231,931	17.9	216,610

¹ Excluding claims covering 20,199 endowed children in 485 approved institutions.

² Excluding 590 student children in 135 institutions.

³ 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 1972 there were 3,103 recipients with 5,857 children. Total expenditure on such assistance by the Department was \$2,645,399 in 1971-72. Of this amount, the Commonwealth reimbursed \$1,002,386.

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.

Payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, the 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 to 1971-72 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 four 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 ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Rehabilitation Service</i>				
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
1971-72	4,225	367	276	562,090
<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
1971-72	324	197	93	56,168

¹ 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 the States and Territories, 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 were 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	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
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 ²	5,018	26,116	14,488	72,811 ³
1947 ..	11,560	1,277	16,311 ³	5,122	26,234	15,147	75,965 ³
1961 ..	14,716	1,796	19,696 ²	4,884	18,276 ³	19,704 ³	79,253 ³
1966 ..	14,219	1,790	19,003 ²	5,505	18,439	21,119	80,207 ³

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory. ² Excluding Torres Strait Islanders. ³ Including an estimated number out of contact at Census: 2,000 in Western Australia and 1,944 in Northern Territory.

In Queensland, new legislation passed in 1971, on the recommendation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Advisory Councils, repealed *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Acts, 1965 to 1967*, and introduced the *Aborigines Act 1971* and the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971*. Both Acts provide for the conduct of reserves and for the admission of people who wish to live there.

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 1972 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, Kowanyama, 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 13 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 mentioned above 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 1971	30 June 1972	Church community	30 June 1971	30 June 1972
	Northern Peninsula ..	1,121		1,158	Brethren
Weipa	439	497	Doomadgee	665	702
Lockhart River	314	303	Lutheran		
Edward River	280	294	Bloomfield River ..	167	189
Kowanyama ¹	678	683	Hope Vale	444	438
Yarrabah	927	999	Presbyterian		
Palm Island	1,240	1,066	Aurukun	679	692
Woorabinda ²	440	371	Mornington Island ..	637	653
Cherbourg	1,235	1,272	Roman Catholic		
			Hammond Island ..	162	166
Total	6,674	6,643	Total	2,754	2,840

¹ Previously Mitchell River.

² Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

Education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 23 government schools with a total enrolment of 2,309 in 1972 as well as in 6 non-government (church) schools with a total enrolment of 857. Of the government schools mentioned above, 13, all in Torres Strait, were administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and, in 1972, there were 589 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 1971-72 totalled \$4,963,896 from Consolidated Revenue and \$866,953 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$1,603,737 in 1971-72. 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. A payment of \$3,038,000 was received by the Queensland Government for use in 1971-72.

• Chapter 7

EDUCATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Legislation providing for compulsory education of children between 6 and 12 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 pupils in 230 schools in 1875, an enrolment of 108,070 in 911 schools in 1900, and an enrolment of 215,460 in 1,117 schools in 1972.

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 1972 these numbered 111, 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.

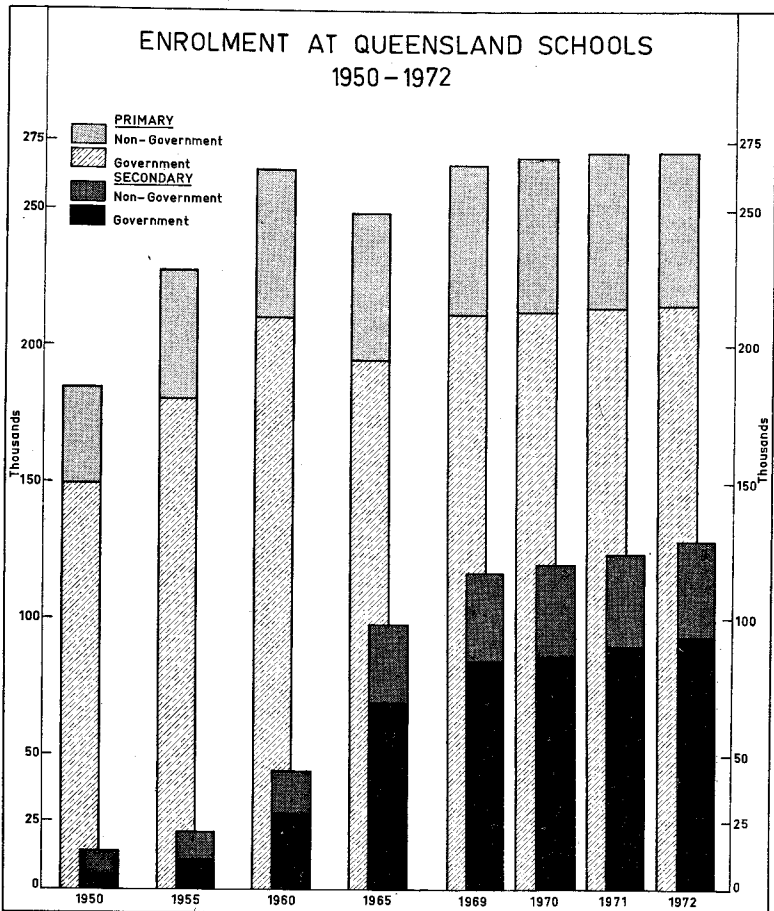
Of the two autonomous universities, the Queensland University in Brisbane was opened in 1911, and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, which had opened as a University College in 1961, became independent in 1970. A third University (Griffith) is planned to open in Brisbane in 1975.

Government Expenditure on Education—Total expenditure on education during 1970-71 amounted to \$157.1m, of which \$23.2m was provided by way of Commonwealth grants. Of the total expenditure, \$26.4m, which included Commonwealth grants of \$13.7m, was spent on universities and colleges of advanced education.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; 224 in 1900; and 214 in 1972. 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 1,568 schools open in Queensland on 1 August 1972, 1,229, or 78 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 399,569 pupils enrolled on that date, 308,557, or 77 per cent, attended government schools. Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1972 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1972

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
Government primary					
State	1,069	7,767	..	109,004	100,953
Correspondence	1	70	..	802	840
Special	34	385	..	2,129	1,192
Native ¹	13	53	..	260	280
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>8,275</i>	..	<i>112,195</i>	<i>103,265</i>
Other primary					
Grammar	3 ²	4	..	64	35
Other	270	1,741	368	27,369	27,532
Mission	6	34	2	407	436
Special	1	1	1	8	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>1,780</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>27,848</i>	<i>28,007</i>
Total primary	1,394	10,055	371	140,043	131,272
Government secondary					
High	111	5,125	..	43,549	39,481
Departments	115 ²				
Correspondence	1	54	..	1,489	1,355
Special	4 ³	.. ³	..	61	48
Native	4 ³	.. ²	..	10	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>5,179</i>	..	<i>48,608</i>	<i>44,489</i>
Other secondary					
Grammar	8	212	26	2,678	1,503
Other	113 ²	1,400	419	15,480	15,482
Mission	2 ²	1 ²	1 ³	3	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>1,612</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>18,161</i>	<i>16,996</i>
Total secondary	174	6,791	445	66,769	61,485
Total	1,568	16,846	816⁴	206,812	192,757

¹ Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. ² Attached to other schools and excluded from the total.

³ Including 59 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Corresponding full-time equivalent of part-time teachers is 200.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers		Enrolment			Government expenditure on schools ³
	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt ²	Govt	Non-govt	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
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
1965 ..	1,336	350	10,012	3,035	263,967	83,413	347,380	51,260
1966 ..	1,321	346	10,314	3,217	272,055	85,521	357,576	58,663
1967 ..	1,307	342	10,737	3,308	281,457	86,928	368,385	62,895
1968 ..	1,264	342	11,401	3,486	287,534	88,207	375,741	71,750
1969 ..	1,248	342	11,520	3,536	294,186	89,048	383,234	89,985
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
1972 ..	1,229	339	13,454	4,208	308,557	91,012	399,569	n

¹ At 1 August. ² Including part-time teachers. ³ For year ended 30 June of year shown. Including allowances and subsidies to private schools and Commonwealth grants. n Not yet available.

The next two tables show the numbers, by age, of full-time scholars attending all government and non-government schools.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Age, at 1 August	1971			1972		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
MALES						
Under 6	7,654	2,105	9,759	7,807	2,155	9,962
6	14,041	3,616	17,657	14,048	3,590	17,638
7	15,008	3,695	18,703	14,318	3,549	17,867
8	15,377	3,688	19,065	15,413	3,684	19,097
9	15,718	3,819	19,537	15,636	3,752	19,388
10	15,471	3,908	19,379	15,842	3,864	19,706
11	15,239	3,925	19,164	15,751	4,022	19,773
12	14,484	4,323	18,807	15,254	4,351	19,605
13	13,881	4,305	18,186	14,341	4,519	18,860
14	13,184	4,264	17,448	13,796	4,236	18,032
15	9,144	3,541	12,685	9,368	3,742	13,110
16	4,472	2,629	7,101	4,925	2,661	7,586
17	2,069	1,426	3,495	2,406	1,541	3,947
18	587	363	950	661	278	939
19 and over	1,407	77	1,484	1,237	65	1,302
Total	157,736	45,684	203,420	160,803	46,009	206,812
FEMALES						
Under 6	7,169	2,077	9,246	7,353	2,030	9,383
6	13,183	3,699	16,882	13,190	3,561	16,751
7	14,101	3,764	17,865	13,530	3,660	17,190
8	14,309	3,828	18,137	14,275	3,795	18,070
9	14,697	3,854	18,551	14,603	3,893	18,496
10	14,297	3,901	18,198	14,874	3,918	18,792
11	13,995	3,973	17,968	14,507	4,023	18,530
12	13,585	4,385	17,970	14,080	4,436	18,516
13	12,993	4,465	17,458	13,480	4,447	17,927
14	12,236	4,287	16,523	12,962	4,307	17,269
15	7,615	3,447	11,062	8,231	3,462	11,693
16	3,520	2,219	5,739	3,713	2,248	5,961
17	1,460	998	2,458	1,765	1,084	2,849
18	235	120	355	285	122	407
19 and over	1,033	18	1,051	906	17	923
Total	144,428	45,035	189,463	147,754	45,003	192,757
PERSONS						
Under 6	14,823	4,182	19,005	15,160	4,185	19,345
6	27,224	7,315	34,539	27,238	7,151	34,389
7	29,109	7,459	36,568	27,848	7,209	35,057
8	29,686	7,516	37,202	29,688	7,479	37,167
9	30,415	7,673	38,088	30,239	7,645	37,884
10	29,768	7,809	37,577	30,716	7,782	38,498
11	29,234	7,898	37,132	30,258	8,045	38,303
12	28,069	8,708	36,777	29,334	8,787	38,121
13	26,874	8,770	35,644	27,821	8,966	36,787
14	25,420	8,551	33,971	26,758	8,543	35,301
15	16,759	6,988	23,747	17,599	7,204	24,803
16	7,992	4,848	12,840	8,638	4,909	13,547
17	3,529	2,424	5,953	4,171	2,625	6,796
18	822	483	1,305	946	400	1,346
19 and over	2,440	95	2,535	2,143	82	2,225
Total	302,164	90,719	392,883	308,557	91,012	399,569

Ages of primary and secondary scholars attending schools in Queensland in 1972 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1972

Age, at 1 August	Primary schools			Secondary schools		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
Under 6	15,160	4,185	19,345	..	..	..
6	27,238	7,151	34,389	..	..	..
7	27,848	7,209	35,057	..	..	..
8	29,688	7,479	37,167	..	..	..
9	30,239	7,645	37,884	..	..	..
10	30,716	7,782	38,498	..	..	..
11	30,235	8,034	38,269	23	11	34
12	19,342	5,335	24,677	9,992	3,452	13,444
13	3,743	897	4,640	24,078	8,069	32,147
14	936	111	1,047	25,822	8,432	34,254
15	204	25	229	17,395	7,179	24,574
16	41	2	43	8,597	4,907	13,504
17	3	..	3	4,168	2,625	6,793
18	1	..	1	945	400	1,345
19 and over	66	..	66	2,077	82	2,159
Total	215,460	55,855	271,315	93,097	35,157	128,254

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 schools during 1971 (with 1961 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 98 per cent (80); 15 years, 69 per cent (61); 16 years, 39 per cent (31); and 17 years, 19 per cent (15).

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 165. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1972, there were 1,069 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 209,957 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 1972 its enrolment was 1,642.

Excluding Mission and Special Schools, there were at 1 August 1972, 211 private primary schools of which all but two were denominational. A further 59 denominational schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 268 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 240 with a primary enrolment of 51,984; the Church of England authorities

conducted 10 with an enrolment of 1,428; and other denominations conducted 18 with an enrolment of 1,348.

While most aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in government and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1972, 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 540, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, while 6 controlled by church missions had primary enrolments of 843.

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 1972 special schools numbered 34 government and one non-government, with 3,333 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, abolished after the 1972 examination.

Tuition in government 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-government 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 165.

At 1 August 1972 there were 111 State high schools with 83,030 pupils enrolled, and 123 secondary departments attached to State primary, native, or special schools with 7,223 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 4,181 in 1972.

There were 52 denominational and 2 undenominational secondary schools as well as the 59 denominational schools which had both primary

and secondary students in 1972. Of the 111 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 91 with a secondary enrolment of 23,325; the Church of England 11 with 4,243; and other denominations 9 with 3,170 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 1972 the enrolment was 2,844.

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
				%			%
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	1972	5,176	49.0
1970	28,719	1972	10,559	34.3	..	..	..
1971	29,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972	30,807	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio lessons and recordings. A total of 53 classes operated during 1971, 33 in Brisbane and 20 in country centres, with an aggregate attendance of about 605 students. Correspondence lessons were provided for 450 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.

A 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.

In addition sub-tertiary courses are provided at certain colleges of advanced education.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in the above types of institutions at 1 August 1971.

ENROLMENTS IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1971

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	5	466	101	1,960	327	2,426	428	2,854
Agricultural College ..	1	190	..	3	..	193	..	193
Conservatorium of Music ..	1	..	..	76	172	76	172	248
Other ..	3	276	101	1,881	155	2,157	256	2,413
<i>Technical colleges</i> ¹ ..	14	219	776	15,254	2,292	15,473	3,068	18,541
<i>Technical Correspondence School</i> ² ..	1	..	..	6,703	651	6,703	651	7,354
<i>Rural training schools</i> ..	2	132	..	..	..	132	..	132
Total ..	22	817	877	23,917	3,270	24,734	4,147	28,881

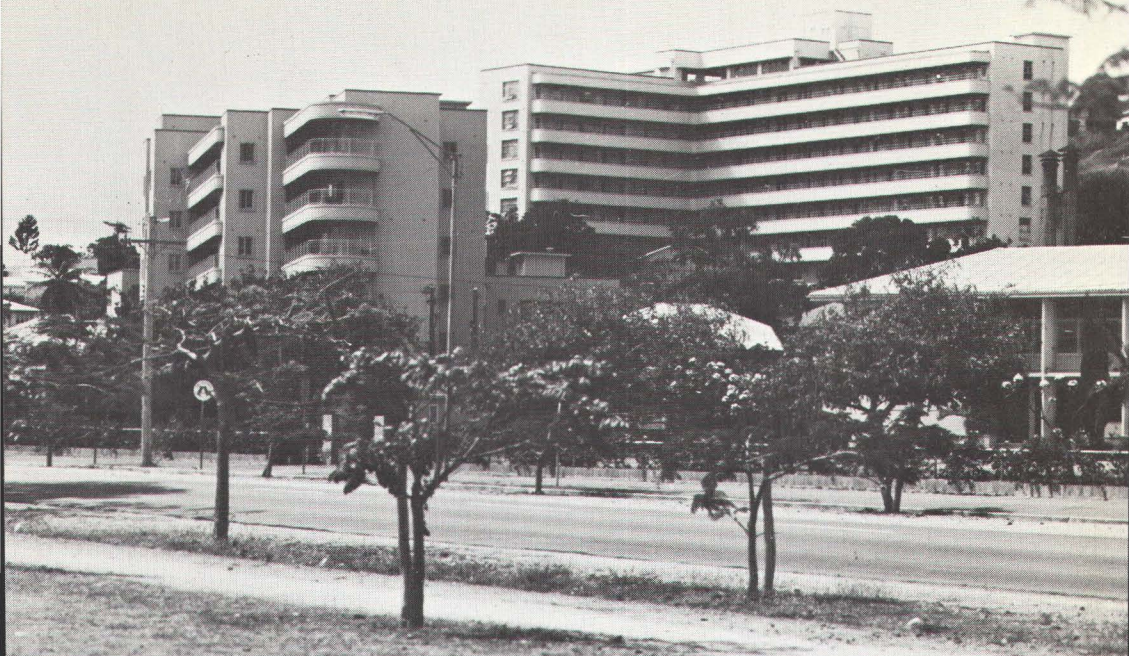
¹ Enrolments include 56 full-time male and 11,525 part-time male and 572 part-time female apprentices.

² Enrolments include 3,997 male and 482 female apprentices.

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.

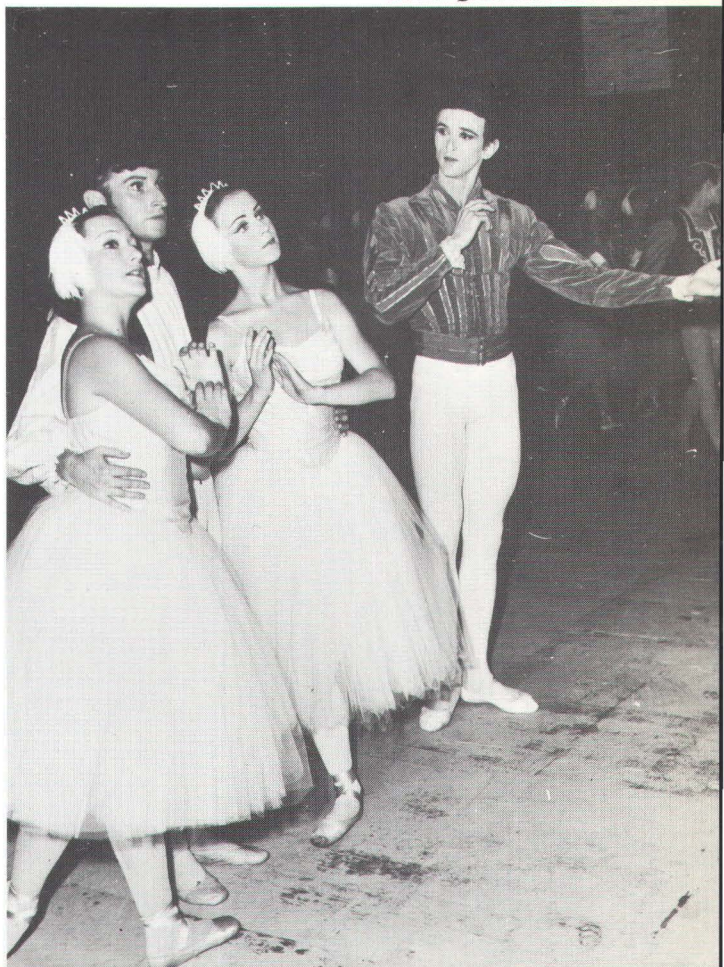


HEALTH—Chapter 5
Townsville General Hospital

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

PUBLIC CULTURAL
FACILITIES
Chapter 7



The Queensland Ballet
Company in *Swan Lake*

FRUIT CROPS
Chapter 10



Bunch of Mons Marie
bananas, Tully District

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Picking a ripe papaw



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 1971-72 amounted to \$6,980,983, of which Commonwealth grants of \$1,860,469 and \$2,411,616 were received for recurrent and capital expenditure, 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.

Other Colleges of Advanced Education—Initially the Government established institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Subsequent to their gaining autonomy, the establishments at Rockhampton and Toowoomba were renamed the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education, respectively. At present, courses are offered at the tertiary level and cover a wide variety of fields: agriculture; applied sciences; building, surveying, and architecture; commercial and business studies; engineering and technology; music; para-medical; and teacher education. They are oriented towards specific training for industry. Senior certificate standard is required for entry to diploma courses. Sub-tertiary technical courses are also offered in similar fields.

Teachers' Colleges—In 1972 there were four government colleges (three in Brisbane and one in Townsville) and three non-government colleges including the Kindergarten Teachers' College. Autonomy was granted to the four government colleges on 1 July 1972. Attainment of Senior standard is a pre-requisite for entry to teachers' colleges. 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.

The next tables show the enrolments in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions at 1 August 1971.

ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1971

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Teachers' colleges</i> ..	7	905	2,695	20	..	925	2,695	3,620
Government ..	4	891	2,428	..	..	891	2,428	3,319
Non-government ..	3	14	267	20	..	34	267	301
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	5	1,472	247	2,121	88	3,593	335	3,928
Agricultural College	1	245	27	3	..	248	27	275
Conservatorium of Music ..	1	18	55	..	..	18	55	73
Other ..	3	1,209	165	2,118	88	3,327	253	3,580
<i>Technical colleges</i> ..	2	34	65	27	7	61	72	133
Total ..	14	2,411	3,007	2,168	95	4,579	3,102	7,681

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education at 1 August 1971. 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 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1971

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Teachers' colleges</i> ..	7	177	87	18	15	195	102	297
Government ..	4	172	72	1	1	173	73	246
Non-government	3	5	15	17	14	22	29	51
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	5	342	18	561	61	903	79	982
Agricultural College ..	1	68	..	2	..	70	..	70
Conservatorium of Music ..	1	7	2	20	14	27	16	43
Other ..	3	267	16	539	47	806	63	869
<i>Technical colleges</i> ¹ ..	15	454	63	604	96	1,058	159	1,217
<i>Rural training schools</i>	2	23	..	..	..	23	..	23
Total ..	29	996	168	1,183	172	2,179	340	2,519

¹ Including 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.

Post-graduate courses are also provided in such fields as education, information processing, urban studies, tropical agronomy, and tropical veterinary science.

Eight residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,600 persons.

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 1972 there were 940 full-time and 521 part-time students enrolled.

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.

There were five faculties with 15 academic departments offering degree courses in arts, commerce, economics, education, engineering (civil and electrical), and science. Four colleges and two halls of residence offer accommodation with a capacity for over 500 students.

The progress of the universities in recent years is shown below.

UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Gov-ernment aid ⁴	Students' fees etc.	From founda-tions and bequests ⁵	From all sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1970	86	937	8,313	5,990	3,281	15,901	4,528	2,116 ^r	23,159
1971	90	991	9,117	6,357	3,475	18,405	4,826	3,110	26,850 ⁶
1972	96	1,029	9,188	6,278	3,125	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 69,400 hours of tuition in 1972. ² Excluding students attending extension lectures. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$5,356,471 in 1971. ⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations. ⁶ Excluding \$28,829 for Griffith University. n Not yet available. ^r Revised since last issue.

In 1972, 8,224 students (44 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 4,912 (26 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 125 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. This number does not include schemes whereby employers or others may reimburse students after completion of a course.

UNIVERSITIES: ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, QUEENSLAND, 1971

Course	New enrolments ¹			Total enrolments ¹			Degrees etc. conferred	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	10	..	10	32	2	34	4	..
Ph.D.	113	18	131	457	70	527	56	7
Master Degree	164	27	191	550	97	647	53	8
Total	287	45	332	1,039	169	1,208	113	15
Master's Qualifying ..	..	..	..	165	42	207	..	..
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	..	191	79	270	92	21
Bachelor Degree								
Arts	342	789	1,131	1,803	2,905	4,708	262	316
Arts/divinity	12	..	12	43	3	46	.. ²	.. ²
Arts/law	59	17	76	183	55	238	.. ²	.. ²
Arts/social work	2	22	24	15	55	70	.. ²	.. ²
Divinity	14	2	16	83	16	99	6	..
Social work	31	71	102	101	241	342	12	47
Education	189	298	487	1,434	854	2,288	123	30
Music	2	18	20	11	35	46	1	3
Law	90	13	103	465	75	540	58	9
Commerce	213	54	267	1,029	151	1,180	123	15
Economics	282	75	357	1,404	206	1,610	114	28
Medicine/surgery	167	77	244	810	297	1,107	95	22
Occupational therapy	2	30	32	3	89	92	1	10
Pharmacy	25	44	69	83	82	165	40	23
Physiotherapy	3	53	56	10	146	156	1	29
Speech therapy .. .. .	..	21	21	..	89	89	1	27
Dental science	37	4	41	187	15	202	41	1
Science	329	141	470	1,306	469	1,775	287	92
Applied science	24	2	26	44	3	47	1	..
Engineering	317	10	327	962	17	979	145	2
Surveying	17	..	17	50	..	50	13	..
Architecture	24	1	25	166	10	176	18	2
Agricultural science	36	5	41	173	39	212	31	4
Forestry science	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..
Veterinary science	53	15	68	344	54	398	58	13
Regional and town planning	7	4	11	9	4	13	..	..
Total³	2,286	1,766	4,052	10,727	5,910	16,637	1,431	673
Post-graduate diploma ..	..	..	..	208	158	366	147	110
Sub-graduate diploma ..	..	..	..	34	7	41	32	31
Certificate .. .. .	..	..	..	7	15	22	40	8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	129	69	198	..	..
All courses	2,573	1,811	4,384	12,500	6,449	18,949	1,855	858
University of Queensland ..	2,146	1,573	3,719	11,491	5,994	17,485	1,792	819
James Cook University ..	427	238	665	1,009	455	1,464	63	39

¹ Year ended 30 June. Excluding honorary degrees. ² Included in other categories according to the specific degree conferred. ³ Including 281 who graduated with Honours.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1957 to 1972, the number of Higher Doctorate degree candidates rose from three to 39, and those for Ph.D. increased from 39 to 539. In the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 73 to 956 and post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 145. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many types 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 to grade 11 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.

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 1973 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 rural training schools. 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. From 1973 the assistance to

scholarship holders was limited to \$150 without a means test, and up to a further \$250 a year subject to a means test. No text-book or tuition allowances apply.

From 1973 Commonwealth boarding allowances varying from \$350 to \$1,004 per year, depending on needs, are paid to outback children who do not have reasonable daily access to a government school providing suitable courses.

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 1972, 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 2,000 being available in Queensland in 1972. 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 1973 was \$800 for a student living at home and \$1,300 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 \$25 per week depending upon the marital status of the student. An allowance of up to \$8 per week is also payable for a dependent wife and, provided the student is receiving a living allowance, an allowance of \$4.50 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 payment of university fees and a living allowance without means test.

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 and Torres Strait Island 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 \$1,300 per annum.

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. Eligible students must be under 21 years and either attending secondary school, or 14 years and over and attending primary school. They must also 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 of up 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-ordination 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 State Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The 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 State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1972 were as follows: main reference collection, 243,002 volumes, 29,072 pamphlets, and approximately 17,000 maps; Oxley Memorial Library collection, 30,759 volumes and 46,241 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 95,192 volumes; and in the Serial Section, an interim count of current titles numbered 4,650.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the State 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 1972.

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 1972, 88 Local Authorities conducting 168 library services, of which 139 were free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1971, 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 1971, 42,719 adult and 75,504 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 503,568. In the year ended 30 June 1971 the Council expended \$580,654, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$98,524.

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, Barcaldine, 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 1971-72 the State Government granted \$1,144,109 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 State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1971-72 was \$241,630. 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 1971-72 grants totalling \$438,242 were made to 168 organisations in addition to subsidies of \$60,510 towards a theatre building project. 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 \$32,500 was provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund during 1971. The Australian Council for the Arts during the same period provided a grant of \$62,500 for the 1972 theatre season, and in addition provided special subsidies amounting to \$14,699 to meet the costs of training bursaries and other expenses. Country tours are made in conjunction with the Arts Council which shares profits or losses resulting from each tour.

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 1971-72 amounted to \$70,813. Acquisitions during the year cost \$35,839.

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 fifteen by February 1973. Of these, thirteen 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 1965-1971*. 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.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in personnel</i>	2,933	3,022	3,085	3,051	3,103
General police (males)	2,520	2,591	2,632	2,611	2,628
Detectives	259	291	330	326	322
Plain clothes police	136	118	96	84	88
Policewomen	18	22	27	30	65
<i>Other police personnel</i>	161	168	146	153	256
Probationaries	42	49	28	49	93
Cadets	108	108	108	97	157
Native trackers	11	11	10	7	6
<i>Total police strength</i>	3,094	3,190	3,231	3,204	3,359
Metropolitan ¹	1,570	1,603	1,630	1,679	1,835
Country	1,524	1,587	1,601	1,525	1,524
<i>Public service staff</i>	175	200	235	239	314
<i>Other civilian staff</i> ²	104	126	149	144	142
Clerks	81	103	121	112	110
Driver's licence testing officers	14	14	18	18	17
Others	9	9	10	14	15
Population per sworn-in officer	589	583	580	598	602

CRIMINAL OFFENCES³

Total recorded	44,297	49,772	54,384	61,572	72,070
Total cleared up	18,577	20,769	21,249	20,968	24,675
<i>Per cent of "total recorded"</i>	42	42	39	34	34
Offences committed by minors	6,390	7,591	8,452	7,578	8,667
<i>Per cent of "total cleared up"</i>	34	37	40	36	35
Number of minors involved	5,407	6,157	6,026	5,757	8,381

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER⁴

Number recorded and cleared up	31,955	31,732	34,687	33,268	33,940
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TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Penalty notices issued</i>	139,550	111,927	105,972	117,142	169,042
Metropolitan	85,607	68,135	58,213	60,091	105,067
Country	53,943	43,792	47,759	57,051	63,975
<i>Paid without court action</i>	126,969	101,527	96,131	107,240	154,581
Metropolitan	76,400	60,975	51,655	54,044	94,762
Country	50,569	40,552	44,476	53,196	59,819
<i>Summons for non-payment</i>	11,581	8,798	8,393	8,629	12,808
Metropolitan	8,597	5,954	5,631	5,321	9,279
Country	2,984	2,844	2,762	3,308	3,529
<i>Amount paid</i> \$	1,140,613	907,297	855,638	951,559	1,472,019
Metropolitan \$	564,554	465,185	401,832	373,658	828,113
Country \$	576,059	442,112	453,806	577,902	643,906

¹ Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ² Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ³ As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. ⁴ Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc.

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 a membership of 9,840 in 1972.

3 PRISONS

During 1971-72 there were nine prison establishments 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, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons.

The Wacol Security Hospital was opened during 1971-72, and the most difficult mentally ill prisoners were transferred as patients. A new juvenile and young adult training prison for prisoners needing high security and intensive training will be ready for occupation in mid-1973.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year ¹		Prisoners in confinement at end of year ²		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 mean population
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
1971-72 ..	7	2	4,906	227	1,410	29	78

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement.

² Including persons held pending court action.

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the mean population in the various States at 30 June 1971 were as follows: New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 65; Queensland, 63; South Australia, 73; Western Australia, 124; and Tasmania, 91.

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.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. The number of prisoners paroled in 1971-72 was 69.

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1972 they held 109 prisoners. 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.

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 144.

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 1971-72 and how they were dealt with, are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1971-72

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Sen- tenced or bound over ¹	Found insane	Ac- quitted	Other ²
Murder	9	2	3	2	6	..
Attempted murder	6	2	6	..	1	1
Manslaughter	21	..	6	1	7	7
Offences against females	196	..	148	..	26	22
Other offences against the person	245	9	185	..	45	24
Offences against property	1,457	52	1,393	..	66	50
Other	18	1	17	..	1	1
Total	1,952	66	1,758	3	152	105

¹ Including admitted to probation. ² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the ten years to 1970, and the rate per 100,000 of mean population in 1970, 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.

HIGHER¹ COURTS, AUSTRALIA: CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
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
1970 ..	3,804	1,752	1,402	694	693	337	8,865
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1970 ..	84	51	79	60	70	87	71

¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts. ² Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown. ³ Including N.T. and A.C.T.

The next table shows, for the ten years to 1971-72, 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
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
1971-72	11	8	21	196	254	1,509	19	2,018

Lower Courts—A total of 56 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1971-72. The next table shows, for the ten years to 1971-72, 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 1971-72. The number of traffic offences has been influenced by extensions of the "on-the-spot ticket" system under which breaches are dealt with by non-court action.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES¹

Year	Assault	Stealing ²	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws ³	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
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
1971-72 ..	961	7,219	30,932	3,008	54,033	17,604	113,757

¹ Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. ² Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. ³ Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Total court appearances have increased from 52 per 1,000 population in 1962-63 to a rate of 61 in 1971-72. Charges for assault and stealing have increased from 3.6 per 1,000 population in 1962-63 to a rate of 4.4 in 1971-72.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	Number of cases	Proportion	Number of cases	Proportion	Number of cases	Proportion	Number of cases	Proportion
Brisbane	15,707	50.8	40,151	74.3	16,359	56.8	72,217	63.5
Moreton	470	1.5	2,969	5.5	2,002	7.0	5,441	4.8
Maryborough ..	1,582	5.1	1,202	2.2	1,023	3.6	3,807	3.3
Downs	666	2.1	2,112	3.9	1,648	5.7	4,426	3.9
Roma	468	1.5	198	0.4	335	1.2	1,001	0.9
South-Western ..	614	2.0	111	0.2	239	0.8	964	0.8
Rockhampton ..	2,199	7.1	1,741	3.2	1,531	5.3	5,471	4.8
Central-Western ..	575	1.9	241	0.4	403	1.4	1,219	1.1
Far-Western ..	181	0.6	34	0.1	76	0.3	291	0.3
Mackay	343	1.1	967	1.8	792	2.7	2,102	1.8
Townsville ..	2,847	9.2	1,739	3.2	1,399	4.9	5,985	5.3
Cairns	3,299	10.7	1,872	3.5	1,734	6.0	6,905	6.1
Peninsula	729	2.4	9	0.0	213	0.7	951	0.8
North-Western ..	1,252	4.0	687	1.3	1,038	3.6	2,977	2.6
Queensland ..	30,932	100.0	54,033	100.0	28,792	100.0	113,757	100.0

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 1971-72.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1971-72

Age group	Assaults	Offences against females	Other against the person	Stealing	Other against property	Drunkenness	Other against good order	Drunk in charge of motor vehicle	Other traffic and transport laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER¹											
Under 15 ..	4	4	4	383	57	5	8	1	14	4	484
15 to 19 ..	177	102	82	2,403	538	1,771	654	301	799	412	7,239
20 to 29 ..	326	50	97	1,788	828	6,605	946	1,144	666	370	12,820
30 to 39 ..	97	12	36	508	256	5,405	293	569	182	96	7,454
40 to 49 ..	55	8	20	290	158	6,938	229	523	101	52	8,374
50 to 59 ..	31	3	5	167	60	4,739	135	264	48	43	5,495
60 to 69 ..	6	..	5	48	16	1,588	43	73	15	16	1,810
70 & over ..	30	36	41	256	48	290	10	7	6	5	729
Not stated ..	200	15	76	345	268	843	331	600	43,306	8,769	54,753
Total ..	926	230	366	6,188	2,229	28,184	2,649	3,482	45,137	9,767	99,158

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15 ..	1	2	1	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
15 to 19 ..	24	47	28	41	27	7	28	10	44	41	16
20 to 29 ..	45	23	34	31	42	24	41	40	36	37	29
30 to 39 ..	13	6	12	9	13	20	13	20	10	10	17
40 to 49 ..	8	4	7	5	8	25	10	18	5	5	19
50 to 59 ..	4	1	2	3	3	17	6	9	3	4	12
60 to 69 ..	1	..	2	1	1	6	2	3	1	2	4
70 & over ..	4	17	14	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 15 ..	1	..	..	36	1	2	5	..	4	1	50
15 to 19 ..	6	..	1	398	43	216	111	1	38	66	880
20 to 29 ..	8	..	6	255	72	767	120	9	11	28	1,276
30 to 39 ..	3	..	2	105	32	577	39	10	10	8	786
40 to 49 ..	4	..	1	80	15	648	31	11	12	5	807
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	63	7	399	8	2	2	4	485
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	28	2	83	1	1	..	1	116
70 & over ..	..	..	..	3	4	12	..	..	1	..	20
Not stated ..	13	..	7	63	26	44	44	7	4,188	4,243	8,635
Total ..	35	..	17	1,031	202	2,748	359	41	4,266	4,356	13,055

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15 ..	5	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	5	1	1
15 to 19 ..	27	..	10	41	24	8	35	3	49	58	20
20 to 29 ..	36	..	60	26	41	28	38	27	14	25	29
30 to 39 ..	14	..	20	11	18	21	13	29	13	7	18
40 to 49 ..	18	..	10	8	9	24	10	32	15	4	18
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	7	4	15	3	6	3	4	11
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	1	3
70 & over ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..

¹ Excluding 1,544 companies which are included among males in the next table.

² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i>	1,522	52	1,574
Murder and attempted murder	27	4	31
Manslaughter	19	..	19
Offences against females	230	..	230
Assault, common	290	11	301
Assault, aggravated	314	8	322
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm	145	5	150
Other assaults	177	11	188
Dangerous driving	244	5	249
Other offences against the person	76	8	84
<i>Offences against property</i>	8,417	1,233	9,650
Burglary and housebreaking	95	3	98
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises)	1,414	37	1,451
Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles	879	35	914
Other stealing	3,800	956	4,756
Unlawful possession of property and receiving	591	37	628
False pretences	635	113	748
Malicious damage	685	40	725
Illegally on premises	140	6	146
Other offences against property	178	6	184
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i>	30,833	3,107	33,940
Drunkenness	28,184	2,748	30,932
Obscene, threatening, abusive language	1,092	143	1,235
Insufficient lawful means of support	480	130	610
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct	594	19	613
Other offences against good order	483	67	550
<i>Other offences</i>	59,930	8,663	68,593
Breach of maintenance order	331	..	331
Offences against gambling laws	135	45	180
Offences against liquor laws	1,603	182	1,785
Offences against factory and industrial laws	768	25	793
Offences against revenue laws	3,164	743	3,907
Offences against broadcasting and television laws	1,187	2,904	4,091
Drug offences	352	35	387
Other health offences	238	23	261
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle	3,482	41	3,523
Other offences against traffic and transport laws	46,244	4,266	50,510
Offences against railway laws	48	2	50
Offences against local authority by-laws	1,023	226	1,249
Other offences	1,355	171	1,526
Total	100,702¹	13,055	113,757

¹ Including 755 males and 173 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1971-72

How dealt with											
Discharged or withdrawn		Convicted but not punished ¹		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.
128	10	108	7	47	2	526	20	192	..	521	13
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
7	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	205	..
45	8	25	..	3	..	154	3	49	..	14	..
25	..	58	5	..	..	136	3	87	..	8	..
13	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	119	5
9	..	1	..	44	2	90	9	33	..	..	..
22	1	3	1	..	..	136	1	13	..	70	2
4	..	4	1	..	..	1	4	5	..	62	3
252	23	1,425	274	15	..	3,893	813	1,094	64	1,738	59
1	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	86	1
29	3	322	11	..	..	14	..	54	5	995	18
43	1	190	16	2	..	211	5	198	8	235	5
68	15	675	214	4	..	2,330	674	502	38	221	15
69	1	76	8	3	..	287	13	56	2	100	13
11	1	31	21	..	..	395	80	159	6	39	5
14	1	92	2	3	..	503	36	55	..	18	1
7	1	20	1	3	..	81	2	29	2	..	..
10	..	17	1	..	..	66	1	41	3	44	1
..
407	70	12,239	1,362	15,080	1,269	2,478	315	624	91	5	..
351	52	12,116	1,318	14,022	1,205	1,551	164	144	9	..	..
14	3	35	9	610	54	408	73	25	4	..	..
23	12	45	29	3	..	25	17	384	72	..	..
9	..	27	..	332	5	203	13	21	1	2	..
10	3	16	6	113	5	291	48	50	5	3	..
11,481	1,680	235	47	154	3	47,716	6,928	316	4	28	1
151	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	1	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	87	..	42	45	..	..	..	..
44	16	37	17	2	..	1,517	148	3	1	..	..
331	6	..	..	..	..	437	19	..	..	..	..
902	262	..	..	..	..	2,262	481	..	..	..	..
20	96	1	2	..	..	1,166	2,806	..	..	..	..
9	1	21	7	..	..	289	26	23	1	10	..
27	3	1	1	..	..	209	19	1	..	..	..
82	1	2	..	5	..	3,275	38	118	2	..	..
9,472	1,224	148	19	60	3	36,417	3,020	146	..	1	..
3	..	7	..	..	..	32	2	6	..	..	..
170	32	..	..	..	..	853	194	..	..	..	..
266	39	16	1	..	..	1,038	130	18	..	17	1
12,268	1,783	14,007	1,690	15,296	1,274	54,613	8,076	2,226	159	2,292	73

² Including 1,544 cases against companies.

5 LIQUOR LICENCES

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1972, 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 1972.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE¹, QUEENSLAND

Type	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Revenue 1971-72
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Licensed victuallers ..	1,091	1,090	1,086	1,083	1,083 ²	5,247,826
Limited hotel .. ..	..	..	1	19	34	34,241
Resort	2	6	8	9	9	6,479
Restaurant	37	40	87	114	127	78,072
Bistro .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	976
Cabaret .. .. .	..	..	..	8	12	8,033
Function room .. ..	..	..	..	4	8	3,337
Packet	10	9	9	8	10	2,194
Theatre .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	396
Bottlers	328	322	310	269	263	5,294
Club	521	531	546	567	589	641,290
Spirit merchant ..	125	126	127	132	132	733,948
Total	2,114	2,124	2,174	2,217	2,271	6,762,086 ³

¹ At 30 June, but excluding railway refreshment rooms, 25 in 1972.

² Including

³ Excluding \$182,566 other fees.

• 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 Commission, 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 pre-emptive 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 (80 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1971 remained as Crown land and was

leased to the occupiers. Fourteen per cent had been alienated, or was in process of alienation, as freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves accounted for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving less than 1 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 1971.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac
Freehold					
Alienated by purchase	26,553	26,700	26,856	27,216	27,464
Alienated without payment ..	93	93	93	93	93
In process of alienation ..	11,027	19,620	25,991	30,242	32,469
Total freehold	37,672	46,413	52,940	57,551	60,026
Leasehold					
Pastoral tenures	257,443	257,814	256,760	256,109	255,335
Selection tenures	96,222	89,627	84,047	79,168	77,121
Special leases	5,432	5,664	6,083	6,451	6,509
Development leases	7	7	7	227	6
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases ..	48	50	50	48	53
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts	2,304	2,618	2,607	3,568	3,926
Total leasehold	361,456	355,780	349,553	345,571	342,950
Reserves (excluding leased area) ¹ ..	18,424	18,453	18,451	18,690	18,877
Roads and stock routes	4,085	4,195	4,268	4,327	4,321
Unoccupied and unreserved	5,243	2,039	1,669	741	706
Total area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See table on page 189.

Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1971

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 ¹ ..	61,996	3,904	112,926	19,211	198,037	33.3
Victoria ¹	33,299	384	5,535	17,028	56,246	59.9
Queensland ²	27,557	32,469	342,950	23,904	426,880	14.1
South Australia ¹ ..	16,023	293	149,651	77,278	243,245	6.7
Western Australia ² ..	34,419	14,411	254,409	321,350	624,589	7.8
Tasmania ¹	6,677	246	5,365	4,597	16,885	41.0
Northern Territory ¹ ..	312	..	199,136	133,531	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ¹	84	9	243	264	601 ³	15.5
Australia	180,367	51,716	1,070,215	597,164	1,899,462	12.2

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 December.


³ Including Jervis Bay area, 18(000) acres.

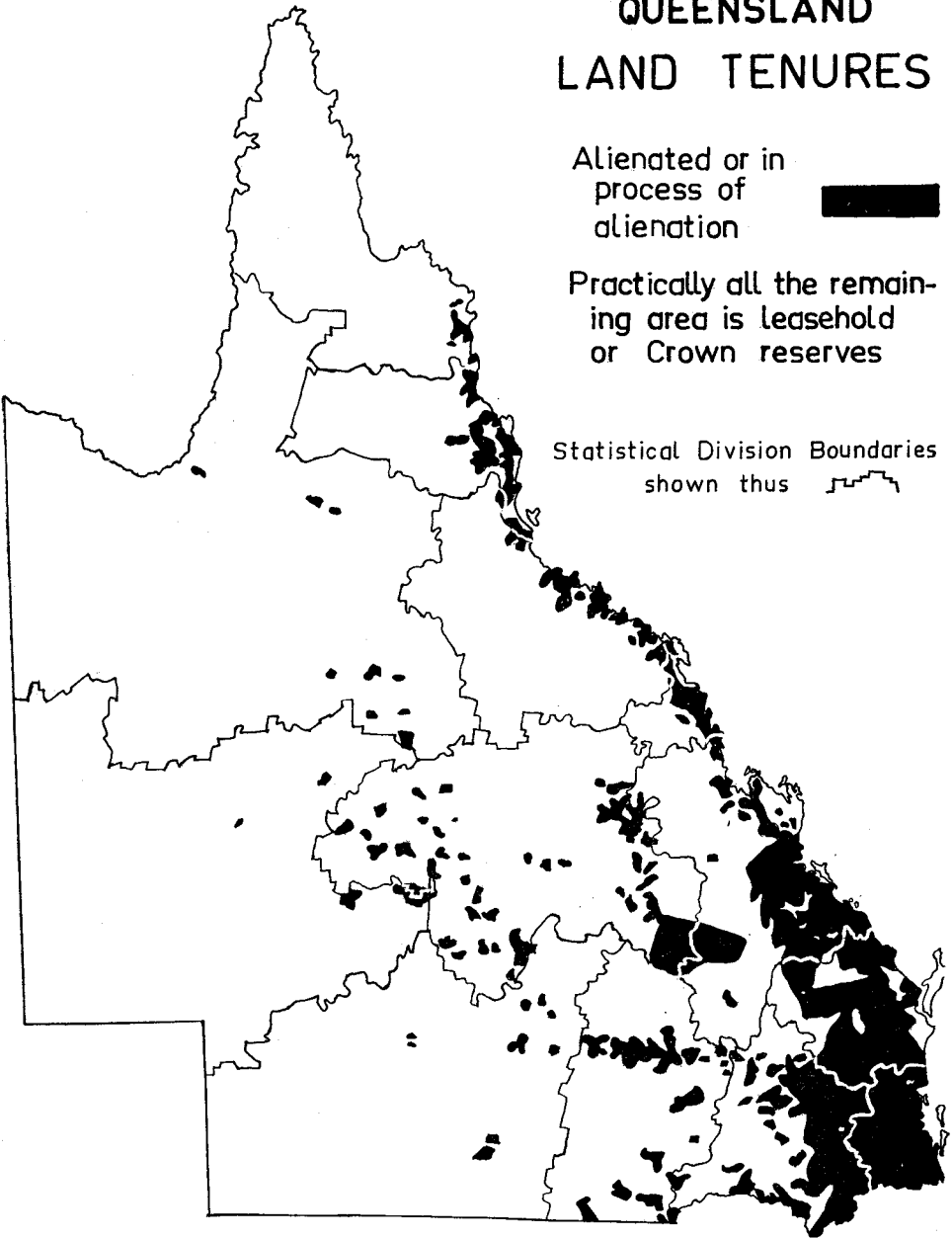
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

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 1971, 60,618 allotments of town land comprising 28,924 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$13,765,483, as well as 27,435,447 acres of mainly farm land in 106,198 lots for a total purchase price of \$36,752,163. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Particulars	Area
	acres
Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple	
Town lands purchased	28,924
Country and suburban lands purchased	27,435,447
Granted without payment	92,601
Total alienated	27,556,972
In process of alienation	
Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for	611,127
Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold	16,116
Selections ¹	31,842,179
Total in process of alienation	32,469,422

¹ 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 186).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1971 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Type of tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per 1,000 acres
	No.	'000 ac	\$	'000 ac	\$
Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,939	241,123	1,527,758	124.4	6.30
Occupation licences	745	14,153	117,591	19.0	8.30
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	9	58	408	6.5	7.00
Total	2,693	255,335	1,645,757	94.8	6.40

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 freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 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 1971 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per acre
	No.	'000 ac	\$	acres	cents
Grazing homesteads	2,967	54,086	1,580,814	18,229	2.9
Grazing farms	2,048	17,361	} 484,391	{ 8,477	} 2.7
Settlement farm leases	126	437			
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease	6,969	5,237	624,310	751	11.9
In process of alienation	6,635	31,842	2,310,356	4,799	7.3
Total	18,745	108,963	4,999,871	5,813	4.6

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 1972, \$13.35m had been advanced by the Commonwealth while receipts from other sources totalled \$5.0m. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Commonwealth, amounted to \$15.4m.

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 1972, a total of 6,741,480 acres had been acquired. In addition to retention areas granted to former lessees, 155 blocks (2,266,185 acres) had been allocated by ballot and 57 blocks (735,482 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, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Type	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per acre
	No.	'000 ac	\$	acres	cents
Reserves	2,318	4,957	} 771,212	{ 2,138	} 11.8
Special purposes	7,912	1,553			
Development leases	6	6	4,122	1,078	63.8

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 1971 there were 10,037 such leases covering 52,840 acres, of an annual rental value of \$362,489. They had an average size of 5.3 acres and an average rent of \$6.86 per acre. The 13 town lots auctioned during 1971 averaged 25 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$670.

Land Subject to Mining Acts—Crown land and private land may be held for mining purposes under mining lease and claim title collectively known as a mining tenement. A claim is lower in status than a mining lease.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee of, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term of 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 320 acres but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 10 acres leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 100 acres leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$2 per acre per annum plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals). For coal the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty of 5 cents per ton. The maximum area granted is 640 acres and one man

must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years and for every 20 acres thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$1.50 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1971, 7,366 miner's rights were issued and it is estimated that about 4,800 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. Provided that the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Specific areas may be taken up and occupied by the holder of a miner's right for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g. prospecting purposes and, except within town sites, for business and residential purposes.

Miner's Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. 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 applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the lessee 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.

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 5/6c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1971, 10,240 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.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 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.

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 1971 there were 264 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 47,321 square miles, 41 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 8,233 square miles, and 44 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 340,740 square miles.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	acres	acres
Gold mining lease	441	11,226	25
Mineral lease	9,268	1,935,400	209
Special bauxite lease	3	1,433,691	477,897
Dredging lease	617	91,916	149
Miner's homestead lease	20,169	439,191	22
Coal prospecting licence	4	10,240	2,560
Claims etc.	<i>n</i>	4,800 ¹	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	3,926,464	<i>n</i>

¹ Estimated. *n* Not available.

Various agreements between the Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

Reserves—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Details are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1971

Type of reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	acres
Permanent State forests	464	7,655,499
Temporary timber reserves	220	1,736,838
National parks	279	2,550,960
Aboriginal reserves	<i>n</i>	7,005,672
General reserves	<i>n</i>	5,366,152
Gross total		24,315,121
<i>Less Forest grazing leases</i>		58,160
<i>Less Special leases</i>		4,956,506
<i>Less Mining leases</i>		423,771
Net total (excluding leased area)		18,876,684

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 1972 were estimated as follows.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring contour measures	Area protected by contour measures
	'000 acres	'000 acres
East Darling Downs	1,291	272
West Darling Downs	1,459	360
Burnett	675	250
East Central Queensland ..	909	147
West Central Queensland ..	210	206
North Queensland	53	25
South-east Coastal	209	31
Total	4,806	1,291

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with soil conservation officers stationed at 28 centres throughout the State. Some 7,700 landholders are applying soil conservation measures based on departmental advice. 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 average annual flow of all streams in Queensland of 108 million acre feet, equivalent to 39.2 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry out a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 524 stream gauging stations, 448 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 187 stations in addition to the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control—As required under the *Water Act 1926-1968* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

In respect of all supplies, the Commission is required to control use to share supplies as equitably as possible in periods of shortage of supply.

At 30 June 1972, 13,412 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,142 being for pumps, 2,596 for dams and weirs, and 674 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council in which all bores and wells require a licence total 544,400 square miles. A total of 26,757 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, were registered at 30 June 1972.

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.

The Commissioner is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes.

As a result of this approach, 14 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcip, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), supply for mining operations is drawn from three other storages, and stock water supplies are, or will be, provided from two Commission and two private pipeline systems serving power stations or mining operations.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities in Central, North, and North-West Queensland have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources in these areas, to provide for immediate and future needs for both urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation—At 30 June 1972, the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission controlled and operated 11 dams (2 approaching completion) and 50 weirs with a total available storage capacity of 2,135,027 acre-feet. Two dams (Tinaroo Falls and Eungella) are located in North Queensland; two (Fairbairn and Callide) in Central Queensland; the other seven (Moogerah, Leslie, Borumba, Coolmunda, Wuruma, Atkinson, and Beardmore) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 28 are in South, 11 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 14,000 to less than 50 acre-feet; 13 of them having a capacity each of over 1,000 acre-feet. Completion of Beardmore, Maroon, and Monduran Dams, Kolan Barrage, and Chinchilla Weir now under construction, will provide additional storage of 585,000 acre-feet.

Details of dams and weirs completed or nearing completion at 30 June 1972 are shown in the next table.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1972

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (acre-feet)	Irrigation area or project
<i>Dams</i>				
Atkinson ..	Atkinson's Lagoon ..	Lowood ..	25,400	Lower Lockyer
Beardmore ¹ ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	12,000	St George
Borumba ..	Yabba Creek ..	Imbil ..	34,500	Mary Valley
Callide ..	Callide Creek ..	Biloela ..	46,660	Callide Power Station
Coolmunda ..	Macintyre River ..	Inglewood ..	61,000	Macintyre Brook
Eungella ..	Broken River ..	Eungella ..	106,000	Burdekin River
Fairbairn ² ..	Nogoa River ..	Emerald ..	1,170,000	Emerald
Leslie ..	Sandy Creek ..	Warwick ..	38,200	Upper Condamine
Moogerah ..	Reynolds Creek ..	Boonah ..	75,000	Warrill Valley
Tinaroo Falls ..	Barron River ..	Atherton ..	330,000	Mareeba-Dimbulah
Wuruma ..	Nogo River ..	Eidsvold ..	157,000	Upper Burnett
			2,055,760	
<i>Weirs</i>				
Jack Taylor ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	8,220	St George
Buckinbah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	4,150	St George
Moolabah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	3,200	St George
Glebe ..	Dawson River ..	Taroom ..	14,000	Dawson Valley
Moura ..	Dawson River ..	Moura ..	5,100	Dawson Valley
Orange Creek ..	Dawson River ..	Cracow ..	5,500	Dawson Valley
Theodore ..	Dawson River ..	Theodore ..	3,860	Dawson Valley
Gorge ..	Burdekin River ..	Dalbeg ..	7,670	Burdekin
Mundubbera ..	Burnett River ..	Mundubbera ..	4,000	Upper Burnett
Bedford ..	McKenzie River ..	Blackwater ..	5,200	..
Marian ..	Pioneer River ..	Marian ..	3,100	..
Others ³ ..	..	..	15,267	..
	Total all dams and weirs ..	..	2,135,027	

¹ Construction approaching completion, total capacity 81,600 acre-feet. ² Construction approaching completion, total capacity 1,170,000 acre-feet. ³ 39 weirs, each with a capacity of less than 3,000 acre-feet.

Details of storages under construction or approved at 30 June 1972 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR APPROVED, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1972

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (acre-feet)	Completion date	Purpose
<i>Dams</i>					
Julius ..	Leichhardt River	Mount Isa ..	100,000	1975	Mount Isa Mines and city
Maroon ..	Burnett Creek ..	Boonah ..	31,000	1973	Irrigation, Logan R.
Monduran ..	Kolan River ..	Gin Gin ..	475,000	1973	Bundaberg Irrigation Area and city
Pike Creek ¹ ..	Pike Creek ..	Stanthorpe ..	212,000	1975	Irrigation, border streams
			818,000		
<i>Weirs</i>					
Kolan Barrage	Kolan River ..	Bundaberg ..	3,500	1973	Bundaberg Irrigation Area
Baralaba ..	Dawson River ..	Baralaba ..	9,000	1974	Irrigation and mining
Chinchilla ..	Condamine River	Chinchilla ..	6,000	1973	Irrigation and town
	Total all dams and weirs ..	..	836,500		

¹ On completion, 50 per cent of storage will be available to Queensland.



Spraying tea bushes for weed control by a machine that can be converted for harvesting

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Spraying gladioli plants





Laboratory tests on pineapples

Photo: Department of Primary Industries

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Processing of peas for freezing and canning, Manly, Brisbane



Irrigation Areas—About 8 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the four established irrigation areas constituted under *The Irrigation Acts, 1922 to 1965*, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and two under construction at 30 June 1972 are set out below.

(a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 61 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition to irrigation demand, the towns of Theodore and Moura and the Theiss Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.

(b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. Storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 75-mile piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen and lower 71 miles of the Burdekin Rivers by release of water from the storages as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 21 miles of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 152 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area. Principal production crops from irrigated farms are sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on individual holdings along the Bowen and Lower Burdekin Rivers.

(c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 562 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba, Dimbulah, Walkamin, Mutchilba, and Tinaroo Falls, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.

(d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam (nearing completion) and Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 20 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and cereals, and to the town of St George. The construction of works to extend the area by some 16 farms is in progress.

(e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Commonwealth and State undertaking now under construction, involves the construction of Fairbairn Dam (nearing completion) on the Nogoia River, some 12 miles upstream from Emerald. Water

from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and road-works could ultimately serve 80 irrigation farms on which 32,000 acres could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and urban water supply in the Blackwater area.

- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This is a joint Commonwealth and State undertaking, estimated to cost \$51.84m aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Phase 1 of the scheme now under construction involves the construction of Monduran Dam (capacity 475,000 acre-feet) on the Kolan River, tidal barrages on the Kolan and Burnett Rivers, pumping stations, and distribution works. The scheme will ultimately provide an assured water supply to 1,485 assignments with a gross area of 119,830 acres, and 5,000 acre-feet annually to augment supplies to the city of Bundaberg.

Irrigation Projects—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1968*, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence to land adjacent to the watercourse. Details of existing irrigation projects at 30 June 1972 are set out in the next table.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Annual water allocation	Water supplied, 1971-72	
				Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	293	8,191	6,787	8,797 ¹
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	147	4,358	2,821	1,662 ²
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	69	11,660	8,414	483 ²
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	90	3,511	2,531	153 ²
Upper Burnett	Wuruma Dam	251	21,124	19,001	511 ²
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	141	6,038	2,955	..

¹ Power generation and urban.

² Urban.

Other projects under construction or approved at 30 June 1972 are set out below.

- (a) Logan River Project. Maroon Dam, under construction on Burnett Creek, a tributary of the Logan River, 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.
- (b) 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 to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary between the two States, and to allocate the water. Costs are shared equally. The agreement provides for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland, and later if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales. Construction of Pike Creek Dam commenced in 1972-73. 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 been completed.

- (c) Leichhardt River Project. This scheme, which involves the construction of Julius Dam on the Leichhardt River and a supply system to convey the water to the Mount Isa area, is designed to provide water for the rapidly expanding needs of Mount Isa City and Mount Isa Mines Ltd, and to maintain a reserve supply for possible other users in the foreseeable future. Construction of the dam commenced during 1972-73.
- (d) Blackwater Water Supply. Construction of a supply system with a capacity of 3,700 acre-feet per annum from Bedford Weir to Blackwater, and a capacity of 1,800 acre-feet from Blackwater to Leichhardt Mine, has been approved and will be completed in 1973. Initially to supply Queensland Coal Mines Pty Ltd requirements for the Leichhardt Colliery and Town of Blackwater, the works, estimated to cost \$2.3m, comprise three pumping stations and storage reservoirs, and 24.2 miles of pipeline. The system provides a substantial allowance for future expansion.

Farm Water Supplies—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 provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. During 1971-72, 734 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$446,527 was paid in advances by the bank, bringing advances over the 14 years of operation of the Acts to \$8,457,732.

Rural Water Supply Areas—Improvements to stock and domestic water supplies are assisted by the development of Rural Water Supply Schemes, where water from a central source is distributed through pipelines to individual farms and properties.

Investigation and design of these schemes are carried out by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. The schemes attract a Government subsidy of 50 per cent of the capital cost, the balance being provided by way of Government guaranteed loans raised by the individual Water Boards.

Operation and maintenance costs and capital charges are wholly met by rates levied on benefited properties.

Fourteen schemes were in operation at 30 June 1972 with a total benefited area of 274,120 acres on 589 rural holdings.

Bore Water Supply Areas—Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Act for the purpose of supplying water from artesian or sub-artesian bores to groups of adjoining properties for the watering of stock. The construction or acquisition of a bore and distribution system within an Area is financed by a treasury loan, and rates calculated on the basis of area benefited, are levied annually to meet loan repayments and maintenance and operating costs.

Of the 60 Bore Water Supply Areas operating in the State in 1971-72, 54 were administered by the Commission and 6 by Local Boards elected by the ratepayers within the Areas. A total daily flow of 23,398,000 gallons was distributed through some 2,374 miles of drains to serve a benefited area of 4,613,253 acres on 397 holdings.

River Improvement Trusts—These Trusts are virtually autonomous bodies whose responsibility is to carry out and maintain works to improve stream channels, to increase their flood carrying capacity, to prevent or repair bank erosion, and to mitigate flooding. Thirteen Trusts were constituted throughout the State at 30 June 1972.

Drainage Areas—Eight Drainage Areas, five in Irrigation Areas and three administered by autonomous Drainage Boards, have been constituted. These Areas served 296 holdings by 163 miles of drain, a total area of 61,337 acres being drained at 30 June 1972.

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 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 geological mapping, investigation drilling, and hydro-geological assessment. 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.

For the first time in Australia, the artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 70,000 acres of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 434,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks.

At 30 June 1972, a total of 3,265 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,206 continued to flow, providing a supply of 195 million gallons per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 130 million gallons per day is expected to be maintained.

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 Commission acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Coordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 632 facilities to 30 June 1972.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1971-72 was 5.1 million acres, from which the value of production was approximately \$433,570,000. Of this area some 348,059 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops was estimated at \$124,380,000.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 9,907 holdings, or 22.9 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1971-72. The irrigated area of crops (excluding lucerne) was 348,059 acres, or 6.8 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 47,864 acres of lucerne irrigated and 57,639 acres of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 46 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 1971-72, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 260,464 acres on 4,293 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 192,295 acres, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 53,603 acres on 827 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., 107,684 acres on 3,608 holdings; and from farm dams, 31,008 acres on 1,810 holdings. On 123 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 803 acres were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71			1971-72		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	acres	acres	%	acres	acres	%
Sugar cane	639,642	155,691	24.3	644,199	144,283	22.4
Cereals (all purposes) ..	3,193,302	91,638	2.9	3,712,943	94,895	2.6
Tobacco	13,411	12,914	96.3	12,178	11,712	96.2
Cotton	12,882	9,123	70.8	17,042	13,629	80.0
Fruit	58,596	11,402	19.5	59,354	11,561	19.5
Vegetables	61,846	45,682	73.9	67,159	48,700	72.5
Other crops	718,566	74,031	10.3	587,428	23,279	4.0
Lucerne					<i>n</i>	47,864	n
Other pasture	<i>n</i>	60,434	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	57,639	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	460,914 ^r	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	453,562	<i>n</i>

n Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1971-72.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES,
QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Fruit and vegetables	To-bacco	Cotton	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Moreton ¹	145	35,805	1,216	821	14,838	21,522	15,543	89,890
Maryborough	50,660	10,813	1,088	..	6,380	7,615	17,458	94,014
Downs .. ..	..	3,289	711	4,782	66,424	8,755	5,319	89,280
Roma .. ..	..	80	..	3,646	6,875	559	170	11,330
South-Western .. ..	..	59	..	..	163	27	5,112	5,361
Rockhampton	155	1,847	83	3,757	11,049	8,671	4,281	29,843
Central-Western .. ..	..	53	..	460	498	175	272	1,458
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	162
Mackay	18,990	273	..	..	81	29	966	20,339
Townsville	71,499	5,020	37	..	10,688	360	1,889	89,493
Cairns	2,834	3,004	8,571	..	773	103	6,183	21,468
Peninsula .. ..	..	5	6	..	400	..	179	590
North-Western .. ..	..	13	..	163	5	48	105	334
Total Queensland	144,283	60,261	11,712	13,629	118,174	47,864	57,639	453,562

¹ 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 Chapter 11, Non-rural Primary Industries.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$807.6m in 1971-72. The previous highest total of \$785.0m was in 1968-69, but values then declined 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. In this period of three years the main items showing substantial variation were: sugar cane, an increase of \$50.4m; grain sorghum, an increase of \$27.3m; wheat, a decrease of \$16.1m; and wool, a decrease of \$46.3m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1971-72 were: agricultural, \$434.8m; livestock, \$237.7m; dairying, \$52.4m; wool, \$55.4m; and poultry farming and beekeeping, \$27.3m.

The main items of agricultural production usually are sugar cane, grain 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 1971-72, on 43,389 holdings, which had a total area of 381,540,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1971-72 in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Total holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings carrying			
			Dairy cattle ¹	Beef cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	'000 acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ³	9,468	3,437	2,875	4,761	132	1,676
Maryborough	7,344	8,582	2,005	4,481	96	1,431
Downs	9,272	16,027	1,911	6,176	1,858	2,131
Roma	1,475	20,535	24	1,308	863	114
South-Western	638	54,699	3	568	543	20
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,197</i>	<i>103,279</i>	<i>6,818</i>	<i>17,294</i>	<i>3,492</i>	<i>5,372</i>
Rockhampton	4,363	21,931	640	3,547	174	765
Central-Western	1,384	41,963	7	1,211	597	55
Far-Western	334	63,434	1	270	262	11
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,081</i>	<i>127,329</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>5,028</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>831</i>
Mackay	2,143	4,194	105	979	5	67
Townsville	1,685	21,403	9	640	8	94
Cairns	4,507	15,330	372	1,140	6	165
Peninsula	101	22,728	2	89	..	3
North-Western	675	87,276	1	601	324	14
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,111</i>	<i>150,932</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>3,449</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>343</i>
Total Queensland	43,389	381,540	7,955	25,771	4,868	6,546

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production. ³ 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 1971-72 classification appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1972

Size of flock or herd	Dairy cattle herds	Beef cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	695	4,588	} 654	{ 1,892
20 to 49	1,675	4,469		
50 to 99	3,506	4,490	257	1,497
100 to 199	1,887	4,319	222	842
200 to 499	192	4,205	450	454
500 to 999 .. ..	..	2,044	416	88
1,000 to 1,999 .. ..	..	1,068	583	24
2,000 to 4,999 .. ..	..	440	1,256	2
5,000 to 9,999 .. ..	..	91	798	2
10,000 and over .. ..	..	57	233	..
Total	7,955	25,771	4,869	6,546

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1971-72.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various 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 1971-72 compared with those ten years earlier show a substantial increase in the number of grain sorghum growers of 20 acres or more from 3,106 to 4,715. This corresponds with the rapid expansion of this crop in recent years. Wheat growers showed a slight decrease from 4,422 to 4,101 due to an abnormal 1971 season when many did not plant. Consistent with the reduction in acreage sown, maize growers declined from 2,018 to 1,456. With no significant movement in the sugar or tobacco growing industries during the past decade, only slight increases occurred in the numbers of growers: sugar cane from 6,679 to 7,031; and tobacco from 741 to 750. Although quite large decreases occurred in the numbers of growers of other main crops, bananas from 1,020 to 536, pineapples 1,417 to 1,019, potatoes 1,429 to 858, and tomatoes 1,519 to 1,109, acreages under these crops were maintained. While many small area growers ceased to operate, other growers were cultivating larger areas.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	To-bacco	Pine-apples	Ban-anas	Pota-toes	Toma-toes
Moreton ¹	312	64	139	267	68	529	342	665	407
Maryborough	1,571	120	384	894	73	245	57	62	121
Downs .. ..	..	3,306	660	3,011	39	..	..	26	335
Roma .. ..	..	337	1	176	..	..	..	1	1
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,883</i>	<i>3,827</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>4,348</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>864</i>
Rockhampton	64	543	50	1,126	15	125	17	12	64
Central-Western .. ..	..	131	..	260	..	..	..	1	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>64</i>
Mackay	1,694	..	..	9	..	7	2	1	13
Townsville	815	..	16	34	4	20	3	18	135
Cairns	2,478	2	218	21	557	24	83	70	35
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,987</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>184</i>
Total Queensland	6,934	4,503	1,471	5,800	757	951	505	857	1,112

¹ 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—This classification is made at irregular intervals; the latest available is for the season 1968-69. Farm type refers 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 ¹	Cereal grain	Dairying and pigs	Sugar	Fruit, including grapes	Other and multi-purpose	Unclassified ²	Total
Moreton ³ ..	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>
Total Queensland ..	7,203	3,037	756	3,567	8,479	7,250	2,003	5,454	6,325	44,074

¹ 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. ² Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$2,000. ³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—The latest classification of rural holdings was made 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 that date. A similar classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1966, details of which appeared in the 1970 and 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.

**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 ¹	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>
Total Queensland	1,835	2,220	4,265	7,704	9,936	5,532	6,136	5,126	1,320	44,074

¹ 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 1971-72, are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Proprietors ¹	No.	44,909	44,817	43,413	41,363	38,220
Unpaid relatives	No.	2,567	2,456	2,569	2,627	2,892
Employees	No.	17,266	16,977	16,288	14,865	14,492
Total	No.	64,742	64,250	62,270	58,855	55,604
Wages paid ²	\$'000	37,725	39,639	41,501	40,796	<i>n</i>

¹ Including share-farmers.

² Including value of keep, and wages paid to permanent female employees.

n Not available.

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 1971-72 this proportion was 69 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. Particulars of some types of machinery are collected periodically only, and for this reason several items in the table are shown as not available. Farm machinery owned by contractors not occupying rural holdings is excluded.

FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary hoes: Self contained power unit	3,153	3,035	2,717	2,524	3,437
Tractor drawn	3,940	4,255	4,434	5,029	5,781
Fertiliser distributors: Rotary	15,454	9,292	10,372	10,531	17,561
Direct drop					
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain drills: Combine	13,937	14,066	14,408	14,453	15,117
Other	2,423	2,297	2,012	2,012	1,961
Maize, cotton, peanut, and bean planters (rows)	n	9,003	8,686	8,635	9,268
Sugar cane planters	6,756	6,457	6,211	6,251	6,168
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Mechanical cane					
harvesters: Chopper type	n	767	974	1,057	1,212
Whole stick type	n	444	448	419	379
Mechanical cane loaders: Front end	n	2,324	2,530	2,311	2,334
Other	n	347	348	398	340
Sugar cane trailers	n	4,354	4,822	5,128	5,390
Headers and other grain and seed harvesters					
.. .. .	7,899	7,586	7,483	7,480	7,867
Corn pickers	832	803	805	798	n
Forage harvesters	1,330	1,352	1,429	1,541	1,663
Mowers, agricultural, reciprocating (cutter-bar) type: Power driven					
.. .. .	8,036	8,229	8,548	8,745	n
Ground driven	2,779	2,236	2,146	1,852	n
Hay and other agricultural rakes	13,715	13,390	14,272	15,313	n
Hay balers, pick-up type	2,978	3,039	3,404	3,581	3,689
Potato digging machines	1,167	1,146	1,152	1,157	n
Peanut pickers	428	412	446	475	n
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with milking machines	11,011	10,040	9,385	n	7,218
Milking machines (units)	38,208	35,401	34,185	n	27,489
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with shearing machines	4,878	4,882	4,533	n	4,018
Shearing machines (stands)	18,791	18,857	17,438	n	15,373
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors: Wheeled	70,249	62,355	72,106	72,264	73,564
Crawler					
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. roughage mills)	8,035	7,797	8,212	8,461	n
Windmills	48,673	48,898	48,585	48,849	n

n Not available.

3 AGRICULTURE

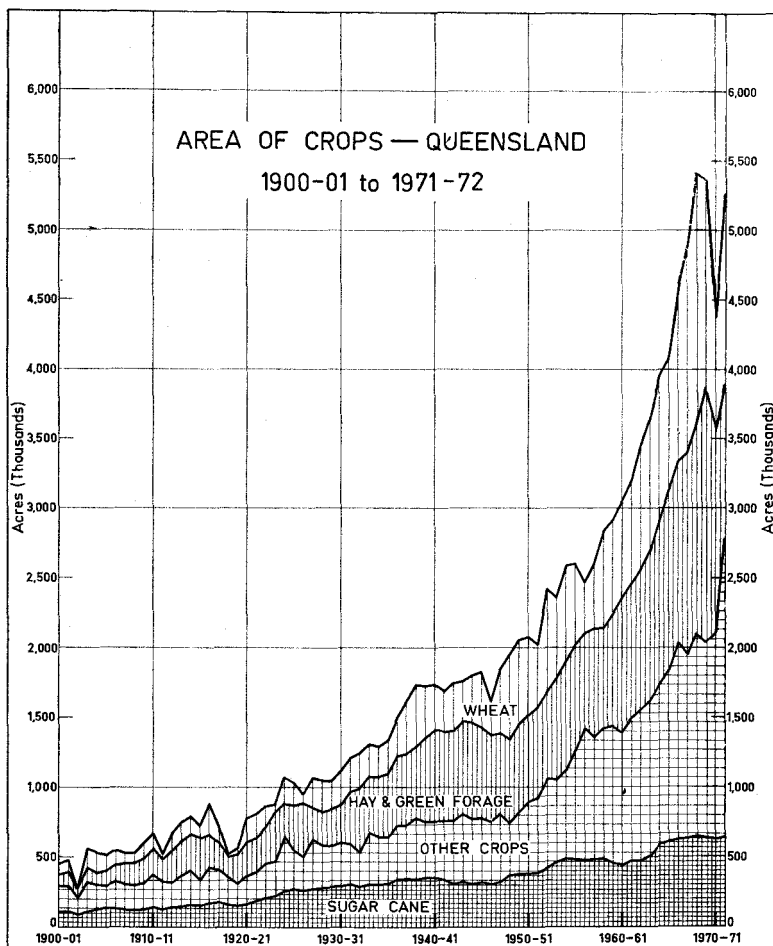
Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist

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 1971-72 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 1971-72 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 all crops in Queensland in 1971-72 was still only 15 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 2.9 acres per head of population compared with 3.3 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, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar cane ¹ acres	72,651	262,181	505,978	522,655	554,521
Barley acres	7,533	13,208	416,819	225,541	391,987
Grain sorghum acres	.. ²	4,397	637,569	911,118	1,045,834
Maize acres	127,974	176,844	114,129	127,815	110,076
Wheat acres	79,304	362,044	1,504,049	825,076	1,373,879
Green forage: Lucerne acres	41,445	550,716	130,927	84,226	n
Other acres			1,500,332	1,203,137	898,397
Hay ³ acres	42,497	59,970	180,773	160,856	140,644
Cotton acres	..	41,212	13,358	12,882	17,042
Peanuts acres	.. ²	12,337	82,789	94,895	82,744
Potatoes acres	11,060	12,446	17,712	15,925	18,199
Pumpkins ⁴ acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,147	13,326	12,954
Tobacco acres	665	3,653	12,908	13,411	12,178
Apples ⁵ acres	.. ²	3,415	10,571	11,300	11,657
Bananas ⁵ acres	6,215	6,345	4,573	5,206	5,178
Pineapples ⁵ acres	939	5,451	10,737	10,701	10,179
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar cane '000 tons	848	6,039	14,700	16,206	18,119
Barley '000 bush	127	270	7,587	2,704	10,966
Grain sorghum '000 bush	.. ²	62	14,012	29,614	30,624
Maize '000 bush	2,457	3,345	3,459	4,076	3,837
Wheat '000 bush	1,194	6,795	14,898	4,401	26,523
Hay ³ tons	78,758	102,750	373,185	375,604	335,492
Cotton (raw) '000 lb	..	6,260	9,593	6,854	14,633
Peanuts '000 lb	.. ²	13,020	93,723	68,003	100,915
Potatoes tons	20,014	28,306	115,455	108,659	130,523
Pumpkins ⁴ tons	.. ²	.. ²	38,611	38,618	36,327
Tobacco '000 lb	452	2,094	18,975	19,745	18,507
Apples '000 bush	.. ²	247	1,250	2,025	1,839
Bananas '000 bush	1,161	844	1,084	1,282	1,178
Pineapples '000 doz	425	2,382	5,911	6,903	7,529
<i>Yield per acre</i>					
Sugar cane tons	11.68	23.03	29.05	31.01	32.68
Barley bush	16.86	20.42	18.20	11.99	27.98
Grain sorghum bush	.. ²	14.12	21.97	32.50	29.28
Maize bush	19.20	18.91	30.31	31.89	34.85
Wheat bush	15.06	18.77	9.90	5.33	19.30
Hay ³ tons	1.85	1.71	2.06	2.34	2.39
Cotton (raw) lb	..	152	718	532	859
Peanuts lb	.. ²	1,055	1,132	717	1,220
Potatoes tons	1.81	2.27	6.52	6.82	7.17
Pumpkins ⁴ tons	.. ²	.. ²	3.17	2.89	2.80
Tobacco lb	679	573	1,470	1,472	1,520
Apples bush	.. ²	72	118	179	158
Bananas bush	187	133	237	246	228
Pineapples doz	452	437	551	645	740

¹ Area cut for crushing. ² Not collected separately. ³ Including lucerne and other pasture hay. ⁴ For human consumption. ⁵ Area bearing only except in 1900-01. n Not available.

Agriculture in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ² '000 acres	23	..	555	..	..	..	577
Barley .. '000 acres	922	731	392	1,936	2,252	31	6,264
Grain sorghum '000 acres	513	.. ³	1,046	..	4	..	1,577
Maize .. '000 acres	82	1	110	..	..³	..	193
Wheat .. '000 acres	5,993	2,570	1,374	2,640	5,046	11	17,636
Green feed or silage ⁴ .. '000 acres	802	144	898	210	356	55	2,467
Hay ⁵ .. '000 acres	715	1,573	141	606	437	201	3,679
Cotton .. '000 acres	72	..	17	.. ³	10	..	99
Peanuts .. '000 acres	1	..	83	..	n	..	83 ⁶
Potatoes .. '000 acres	25	35	18	7	7	9	100
Tobacco .. '000 acres	3	9	12	..	..	..	25
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tons	964	..	18,119	..	..	..	19,083
Barley .. '000 bush	15,238	17,431	10,966	46,156	44,109	1,221	135,121
Grain sorghum '000 bush	13,638	14	30,624	..	339	..	45,123
Maize .. '000 bush	4,505	76	3,837	..	4	..	8,422
Wheat .. '000 bush	88,514	66,039	26,523	51,696	79,556	307	312,661
Hay ⁵ .. '000 tons	1,158	2,954	335	966	643	443	6,510
Seed cotton .. '000 lb	222,275	..	40,972	..	24,849	..	288,096
Peanuts .. '000 lb	533	..	100,915	..	n	..	101,546 ⁶
Potatoes .. '000 tons	166	302	131	71	67	69	806
Tobacco .. '000 lb	4,090	12,709	18,507	..	..	..	35,306
<i>Yield per acre</i>							
Sugar cane .. tons	42.6	..	32.7	..	..	..	33.1
Barley .. bush	16.5	23.8	28.0	23.8	19.6	39.3	21.6
Grain sorghum .. bush	26.6	36.6	29.3	..	87.8	..	28.6
Maize .. bush	54.8	80.6	34.9	..	61.8	..	43.6
Wheat .. bush	14.8	25.7	19.3	19.6	15.8	27.2	17.7
Hay ⁵ .. tons	1.62	1.88	2.39	1.59	1.47	2.21	1.77
Seed cotton .. lb	3,069	..	2,404	..	2,605	..	2,910
Peanuts .. lb	949	..	1,220	..	n	..	1,218
Potatoes .. tons	6.9	8.7	7.2	10.3	10.2	7.8	8.1
Tobacco .. lb	1,300	1,338	1,520	..	..	..	1,422

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Less than 500 acres. ⁴ Excluding lucerne and other pasture. ⁵ Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture. ⁶ Incomplete. n Not available.

Queensland's proportion (15 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was higher in 1971-72 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), while the value of its crops was 26.8 per cent of the Australian total. During the five years to 1969-70, the increase in 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, but rose to 7.8 per cent in 1971-72.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland has been estimated at \$434,820,000 for the 1971-72 season. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products was approximately \$383,003,000 for 1971-72.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1971-72 season.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Crops and pastures	Area under crop	Production	Gross value \$
	acres		\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	644,199	..	202,063
Cut for crushing	554,521	18,119,493 tons	198,634
Cut for plants	12,164	321,361 tons	3,429
Standover etc.	77,514	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	3,041,451	..	93,478
Barley (2-row)	355,182	10,062,547 bush	} 9,873
Barley (6-row)	36,805	903,918 bush	
Canary seed	11,562	133,062 bush	326
Grain sorghum	1,045,834	30,624,374 bush	35,762
Maize	110,076	3,836,810 bush	4,466
Oats	50,848	972,136 bush	1,215
Panicum and millet	48,426	741,275 bush	869
Rice	8,759	11,021 tons	1,240
Wheat	1,373,879	26,522,576 bush	39,724
Other	80	1,708 bush	2
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	68,130	..	4,319
Navy beans	20,363	13,768 '000 lb	1,753
Soybeans	35,344	808,624 bush	2,274
Cow peas	12,423	68,478 bush	291
<i>Hay crops</i>	30,986	..	1,103
Oaten	15,741	26,201 tons	550
Wheaten	5,313	6,446 tons	142
Other	9,932	14,661 tons	411
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	898,397	..	10,912
Oats	471,934	..	4,719
Sorghum	263,252	..	4,607
Other	163,211	..	1,586
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	280,068	..	36,250
Cotton	17,042	14,633 '000 lb ¹	.. ²
Linseed	4,626	25,604 cwt	143
Peanuts	82,744	100,915 '000 lb	11,640
Safflower	30,843	190,818 bush	324
Sunflower seed	132,635	52,834 '000 lb	2,603
Tobacco	12,178	18,507 '000 lb	21,541
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	5,319	..	4,812
Lemons	354	190,742 bush	709
Mandarins	2,240	525,537 bush	1,852
Oranges	2,592	925,513 bush	2,034
Other	133	52,191 bush	217
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	18,201	..	9,222
Apples	11,657	1,839,357 bush	5,648
Apricots	499	51,637 bush	340
Avocados	329	32,376 bush	459
Custard apples	212	21,186 bush	107
Mangoes	1,147	63,105 bush	356

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—continued

Crops and pastures	Area under crop	Production	Gross value \$
	acres		\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Nectarines	362	39,181 bush	183
Peaches	1,603	184,998 bush	693
Pears	1,045	187,143 bush	544
Plums	1,320	130,512 bush	871
Other	27	1,336 bush	21
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	240	162 '000 lb	34
<i>Other fruit</i>			
Bananas	16,788	..	16,674
Bananas	5,178	1,177,809 bush	4,747
Papaws	754	446,339 bush	937
Passion fruit	483	155,157 bush	859
Pineapples	10,179	7,528,029 doz	9,523
Strawberries	174	1,836 '000 lb	588
Other	20	87 '000 lb	20
<i>Grapes</i>	3,478	12,254 '000 lb	1,832
<i>Fruit (incl. grapes) areas not yet bearing ..</i>	15,329	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption ..</i>			
Beans, green	67,159	..	32,966
Beans, green	8,468	14,872 tons	2,965
Beetroot	1,297	17,404 tons	673
Cabbages and cauliflowers	1,720	653,932 doz	1,329
Carrots	1,021	9,042 tons	807
Cucumbers	1,481	355,280 bush	1,161
Lettuce	526	589,503 bush	891
Onions	3,194	24,233 tons	3,092
Peas, green	2,558	5,096 tons ³	248
Potatoes	18,199	130,523 tons	8,420
Pumpkins	12,954	36,327 tons	2,288
Sweet potatoes	418	1,415 tons	282
Tomatoes	6,147	1,442,223 bush	7,180
Watermelons and rock melons ..	7,069	23,128 tons	1,564
Other	2,107	..	2,065
<i>Other crops</i>			
Arrowroot	10,559	..	10,865
Arrowroot	192	1,951 tons	33
Ginger	418	11,987 '000 lb ⁴	681
Other	9,949	..	10,151
Total crops	5,100,303	..	424,530
<i>Pasture cut for hay</i>			
Lucerne	109,658	..	8,446
Lucerne	78,527	234,708 tons	6,842
Other	31,131	53,476 tons	1,604
<i>Pasture harvested for seed</i>			
Lucerne	69,713	..	1,845
Lucerne	572	36 '000 lb	7
Other	69,141	3,141 '000 lb	1,838
Total crops and pastures ..	5,279,674	..	434,820
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1972</i>			
Lucerne	5,813,186	..	..
Lucerne	155,992	..	..
Other sown	5,657,194	..	..

¹ Weight of raw cotton. ² Not available for publication; included in "other crops". ³ Including 277 tons in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 2,171 tons shelled. ⁴ Including 1,654,201 lb of seed ginger. ⁵ Subject to revision.

Gross values of agricultural products for the five seasons to 1971-72 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sugar cane ¹	131,600	151,656	144,627	167,166	202,063
Barley	10,683	12,766	8,147	2,865	9,873
Canary seed	271	1,379	2,539	327	326
Grain sorghum	9,396	8,496	16,034	36,989	35,762
Maize	6,071	3,752	4,445	4,842	4,466
Wheat	42,339	55,827	20,016	5,890	39,724
Other grain	1,454	2,050	2,712	4,054	3,326
Hay	9,130	9,547	14,319	12,882	9,549
Other fodder ²	14,290	16,697	19,624	14,868	11,681
Cotton	2,049	2,159	2,496	1,953	.. ³
Onions	2,325	1,969	1,155	2,069	3,092
Peanuts	6,070	3,112	8,904	7,888	11,640
Potatoes	9,444	11,679	5,033	10,474	8,420
Pumpkins	2,421	2,587	1,984	3,315	2,288
Tobacco	17,660	21,806	20,160	23,274	21,541
Tomatoes	5,472	5,957	5,593	7,068	7,180
Apples	3,073	5,088	3,712	5,807	5,648
Bananas	2,840	3,366	4,662	5,718	4,747
Citrus fruits	3,557	3,685	3,980	4,307	4,812
Grapes	1,077	1,613	1,783	1,219	1,832
Pineapples	6,387	7,391	7,093	9,664	9,523
Other fruits	4,397	4,992	5,784	5,940	6,011
Other agriculture	16,919	19,338	20,891	25,690	31,314
Total	308,922	356,912	325,692	364,269	434,820

¹ Including cane cut for plants. ² Including vegetables for stock fodder.
³ Included in "other agriculture". ^s Subject to revision.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 211).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 dozen	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 bush
Moreton ¹	127	342	495	4,254	910	1,505	472
Maryborough	184	939	27	1,791	5	1,532	113
Downs	21,361	1,586	..	..	4,723	879	208
Roma	2,471	7	..	..	4,102	..	1
South-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..²
<i>Total South</i>	<i>24,143</i>	<i>2,874</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>6,045</i>	<i>9,740</i>	<i>3,916</i>	<i>794</i>
Rockhampton	1,632	101	8	1,364	4,473	169	54
Central-Western	746	.. ²	..	..	370	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,379</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>4,843</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>54</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..³	28	..	..	33
Townsville .. .. .	..	41	.. ³	43	..	46	544
Cairns	1	684	648	48	..	14,365	17
Peninsula .. .. .	..	137	.. ²	.. ³	..	11	..
North-Western .. .. .	..	..²	..	..	50	..	1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>862</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>14,422</i>	<i>595</i>
Total Queensland	26,523	3,837	1,178	7,528	14,633	18,507	1,442

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ² Less than 500 bushels. ³ 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 later 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 97 per cent of the cutting and all of the loading being done mechanically in 1971.

Queensland sugar growing is based on the Central Mills system. During the 1971 season 31 mills operated and 12 of these 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 2,749,308 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1971-72, 95.6 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.4 per cent in New South Wales.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1971-72 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 643,857 acres in 1968-69, declined slightly during the next two years to 639,642 acres in 1970-71, before reaching a record 644,199 acres in 1971-72.

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 42,047 acres in 1971-72.

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 ¹	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced ²	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
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
1971	644,199	554,521	18,119,493	2,627,451	32.68	4.74	6.90

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1971

	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cairns	223,257	205,092	6,661,274 ³	936,945	32.48	} 5.16	{ 7.14
Townsville ..	78,576	60,450	2,811,085 ³	432,887	46.50		
Mackay	194,907	164,908	4,940,232	740,984	29.96	4.49	6.67
Maryborough ..	128,648	108,037	3,257,812	457,837	30.15	4.24	7.12
Moreton ⁴	18,811	16,034	449,090	58,798	28.01	3.67	7.64

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 6,689,021 tons; and Townsville, 2,783,338 tons. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1971 was 2,627,000 tons produced from 18,119,000 tons of cane cut from 555,000 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1971-72 yielded, per acre harvested, 32.68 tons of cane or 4.74 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 41.84 tons of cane or 5.29 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.

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 \$1,304,399 for 1971-72, 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 \$32,573,000 in 1971-72. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1971-72 supplied only about one-fourth of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$9,523,000, \$5,648,000, \$4,812,000, and \$4,747,000 respectively in 1971-72. 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 (446,339 bushels in 1971-72) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (21,186 bushels in 1971-72) 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 \$1,832,000. 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 1971-72, 26,139 gallons of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1971-72 the State produced 1,839,000 bushels of apples, 185,000 bushels of peaches, 187,000 bushels of pears, 131,000 bushels of plums, 52,000

bushels of apricots, and 39,000 bushels of nectarines. The total value of these six fruits was \$8,279,000 and the quantity was 2,433,000 bushels.

The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1971-72.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

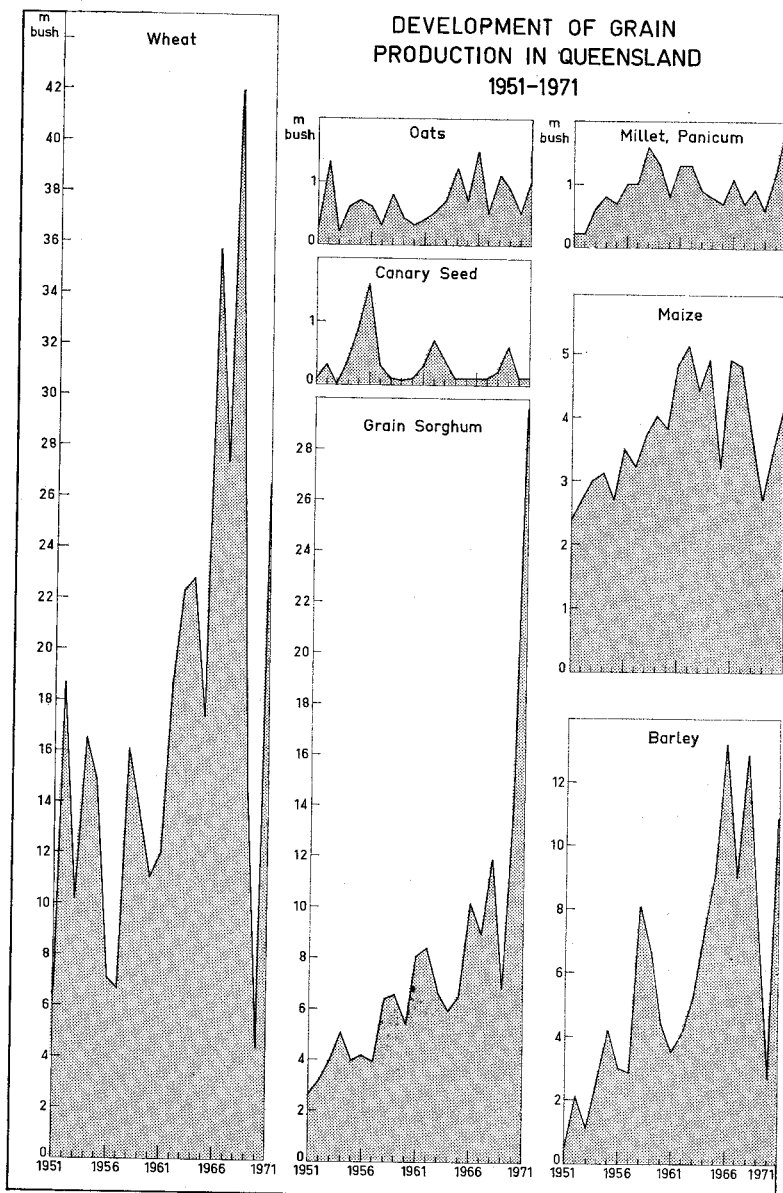
Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing							
Apples .. '000 trees	1,274	1,354	1,108	538	1,043	2,015	7,337
Citrus .. '000 trees	2,714	705	456	1,507	399	..	5,781
Bananas acres	16,732	..	5,178	..	346	..	22,303
Grapes acres	24,166	47,400	3,478	59,118	5,911	..	140,073
Pineapples .. acres	130	..	10,179	..	..	..	10,314
Production							
Apples .. '000 bush	3,635	3,629	1,839	1,177	2,750	5,873	18,909
Citrus .. '000 bush	6,963	2,175	1,694	5,285	570	..	16,690
Bananas .. '000 bush	3,558	..	1,178	..	223	..	4,968
Grapes tons	157,871	376,575	5,471	266,802	10,723	..	817,442
Pineapples '000 bush	54	..	8,030	..	..	..	8,085
Total area under fruit acres	128,626	119,675	59,354	113,568	29,598	19,329	470,403
Gross value of fruit production .. \$'000	70,104s	71,768s	32,573s	49,348s	14,260s	13,449s	251,615s

¹ 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 1,046,000 acres in 1971-72. The production in 1971-72 of 30.6m bushels exceeded that of the previous year and was 68 per cent of the total Australian production. The value of the crop at \$35,762,000, placed grain sorghum as Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar and wheat. About 56 per cent of the 1971-72 crop was produced in the Downs Division, 19 per cent in the Central-Western Division and 13 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 1971-72, from 263,252 acres of sorghums planted, fodder valued at \$3,199,000 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 1971-72 was 17,042 acres.



In recent years, however, 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 1972 season, the crops grown by irrigation had increased to approximately 80 per cent of the total area. As a result, the 14.6 million lb of raw cotton produced in Queensland during the 1972 season was the highest ever recorded. The Central Downs produced about one-third, the Dawson-Callide Valleys in

Central Queensland about three-tenths, and the St George Irrigation Area about two-sevenths of the State's cotton crop in 1971-72. Other cotton-growing districts are the Lockyer Valley and Upper Burnett.

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 1971-72 Queensland produced 52 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1971-72 was 12,178 acres, producing 18,507,000 lb of dried leaf valued at \$21,541,000. Approximately 76 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 8 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 8 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 5 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, production reached 93,723,000 lb, and further increased to the record level of 100,915,000 lb valued at \$11,640,000 in the 1972 season. However, the area of 83,000 acres under peanuts in 1972 was below the peak of 95,000 acres planted in the 1971 season. 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 1971-72 was 25,604 cwt from 4,626 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 two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 resulted in considerably reduced plantings. In 1971-72 the area increased again to 30,843 acres, yielding 190,818 bushels of safflower. The production of sunflower seed, on the other hand, has increased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 1971-72 crop of 52,834,000 lb from 132,635 acres, compared with a crop of 3,555,000 lb from 8,185 acres, five 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. Since then the area has fluctuated considerably from year to year, falling as low as 4,439 acres in 1966-67. Production has varied from peaks of 1,557,000 bushels in 1956-57, 714,000 bushels in 1962-63, and 634,000 bushels in 1969-70 to as low as 60,000 bushels in 1967-68. In 1971-72 a production of 133,000 bushels was obtained from 11,562 acres. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs, to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Rice—Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board (see page 347) that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1971-72 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 11,021 tons, of which 7,263 tons came from the crop harvested December-January, and 3,758 tons from the crop harvested May-June.

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 1971-72, the area was 192 acres and the production 1,951 tons, worth \$33,000. 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 11,986,697 lb in 1971-72.

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, is one of the State's more important crops with an estimated value of \$39,724,000 in 1971-72. Maize was worth \$4,466,000 in 1971-72 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 ¹	Sugar cane	Vege- tables	Fruit	Other crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (acres)						
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
1971-72	554,991	45,830	41,060	689,155	407,025	1,738,061
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (cwt)						
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
1971-72	358,578	34,260	20,770	380,394	779,263	1,573,265
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (cwt)						
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
1971-72	3,175,086	235,042	308,083	495,473	188,434	4,402,118
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (cwt)						
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
1971-72	6.4	5.9	8.0	1.3	2.4	3.4

¹ 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 raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The next table shows the numbers in each classification for the five years to 1972.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Beef cattle</i>					
Bulls	120,165	128,671	135,676	149,520	162,678
Bull calves for service	21,932	23,710	24,785	26,322	34,177
Cows and heifers	3,220,239	3,439,510	3,440,501	3,639,185	4,185,470
Calves and weaners	1,467,607	1,525,828	1,434,152	1,693,502	1,965,866
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	1,696,001	1,792,375	1,773,240	1,769,109	2,027,265
Total for meat production ..	6,525,944	6,910,094	6,808,354	7,277,638	8,375,456
<i>Dairy cattle</i>					
Bulls	13,712	12,721	11,367	10,613	9,808
Bull calves for service	3,507	3,050	2,877	2,915	2,825
Dairy cows: In milk	401,527	341,302	332,386	313,700	309,971
Dry	154,652	155,992	127,411	127,403	110,389
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	34,743	34,763	31,735	29,795	29,343
Heifers (one year and over) ..	127,754	121,918	122,300	102,200	104,486
Heifer calves	99,187	88,098	78,487	79,945	79,225
Total for milk production ..	835,082	757,844	706,563	666,571	646,047
Total cattle	7,361,026	7,667,938	7,514,917	7,944,209	9,021,503
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	246,283	245,616	224,770	193,494	178,466
Breeding ewes	8,377,906	8,483,034	7,482,788	6,785,516	6,525,917
Other ewes	1,102,509	1,114,544	987,172	946,267	795,220
Lambs and hoggets	3,778,116	4,035,327	2,699,021	2,464,847	3,138,431
Wethers	6,442,930	6,445,021	5,052,082	4,383,658	3,966,330
Total sheep	19,947,744	20,323,542	16,445,833	14,773,782	14,604,364
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	9,515	8,592	7,782	7,598	7,805
Breeding sows	76,661	71,111	65,499	67,288	73,805
Other	433,965	455,793	406,305	416,442	452,892
Total pigs	520,141	535,496	479,586	491,328	534,502
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over one year	3,286	2,742	160,502	153,763	n
Other over one year	166,064	161,010			
Foals under one year	11,678	11,773	12,266	11,708	n
Total horses	181,028	175,525	172,768	165,471	n

n Not available.

During the year ended 31 March 1972, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 14 per cent to reach a new peak of 9.0m. The number of beef cattle increased by 15 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 sixteenth successive year to reach the lowest level since 1919.

Sheep numbers at 31 March 1972 were 14.6m, the lowest since 1905, when a total of 12.5m was recorded, and represented an overall State decrease of 1 per cent compared with the previous year's numbers.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1972 numbered about 535,000, an increase of 9 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier.

Livestock in Australian States—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1972

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	7,410	62,000	1,059
Victoria	5,461	29,524	590
Queensland	9,022	14,604	535
South Australia	1,495	17,970	479
Western Australia	1,975	34,405	427
Tasmania	829	4,237	104
Northern Territory	1,166	7	5
Australian Capital Territory	20	192	..
Total Australia	27,377	162,939	3,198
Queensland as proportion of Australia	% 33.0	% 9.0	% 16.7

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 225.

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.

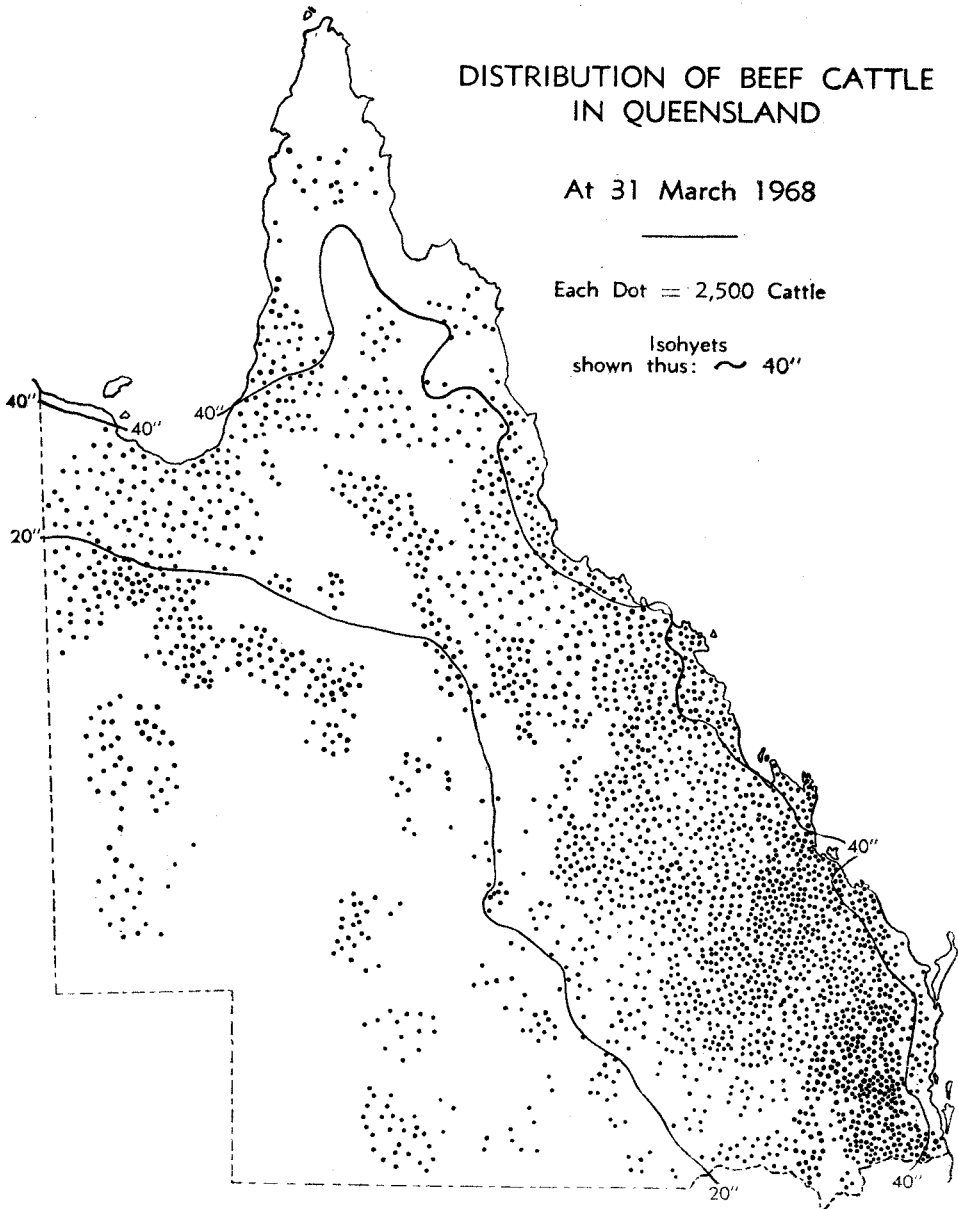
Stock Losses—In 1971-72 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 256,734, a loss of 3.2 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 318,004, or 4.2 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,142,879, compared with 1,770,298 in 1970-71, representing a loss of 7.7 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 10.8 per cent in 1970-71.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~ 40"

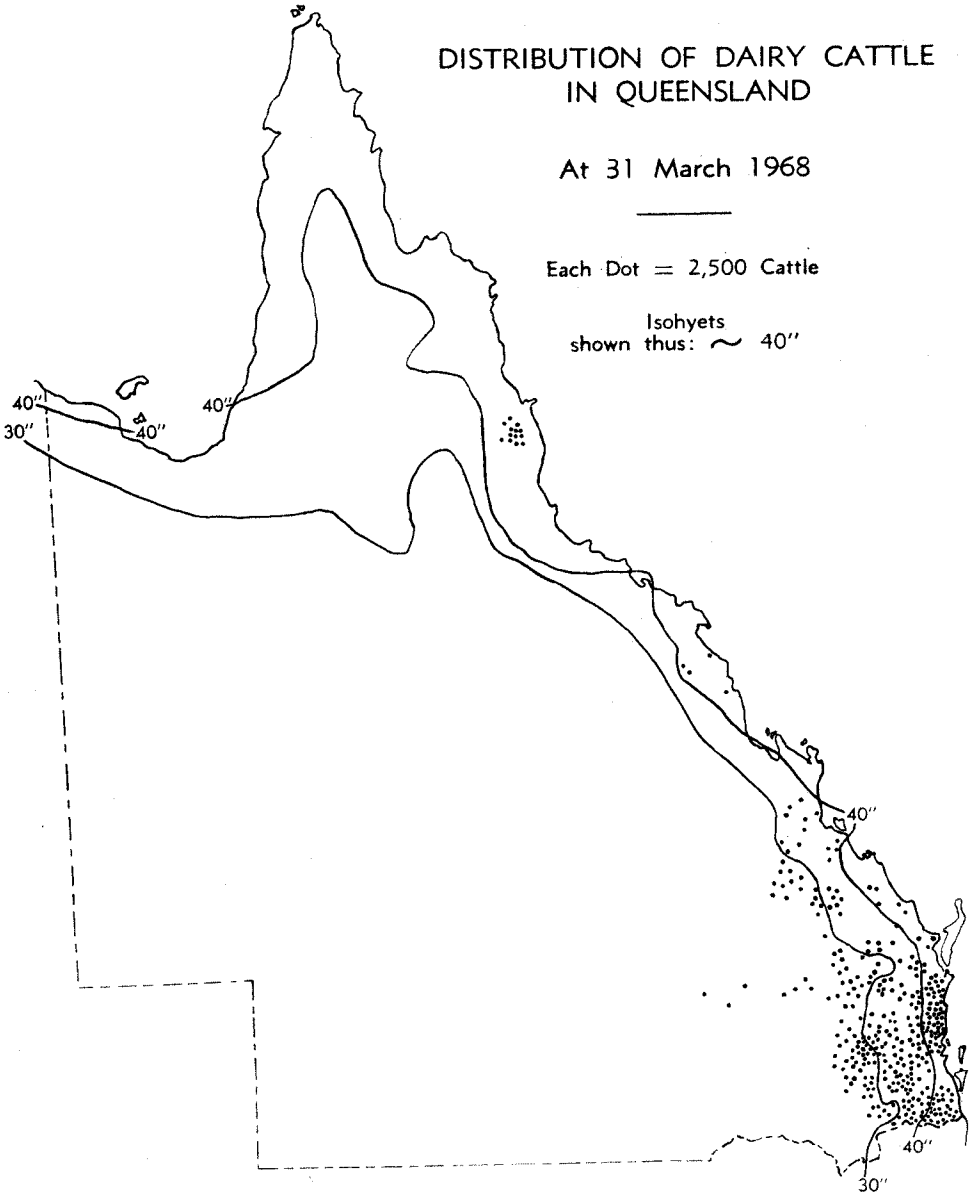


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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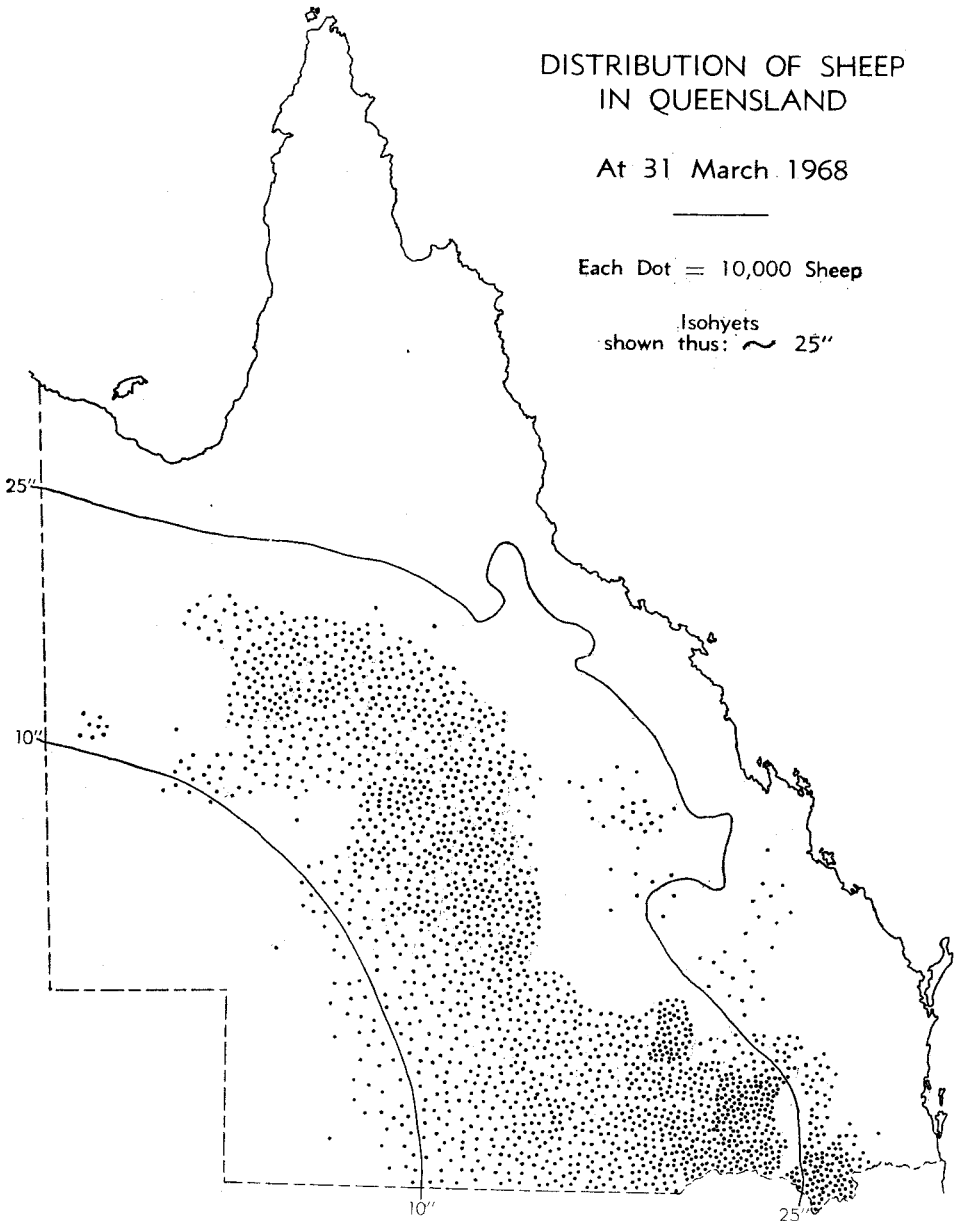


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 25"

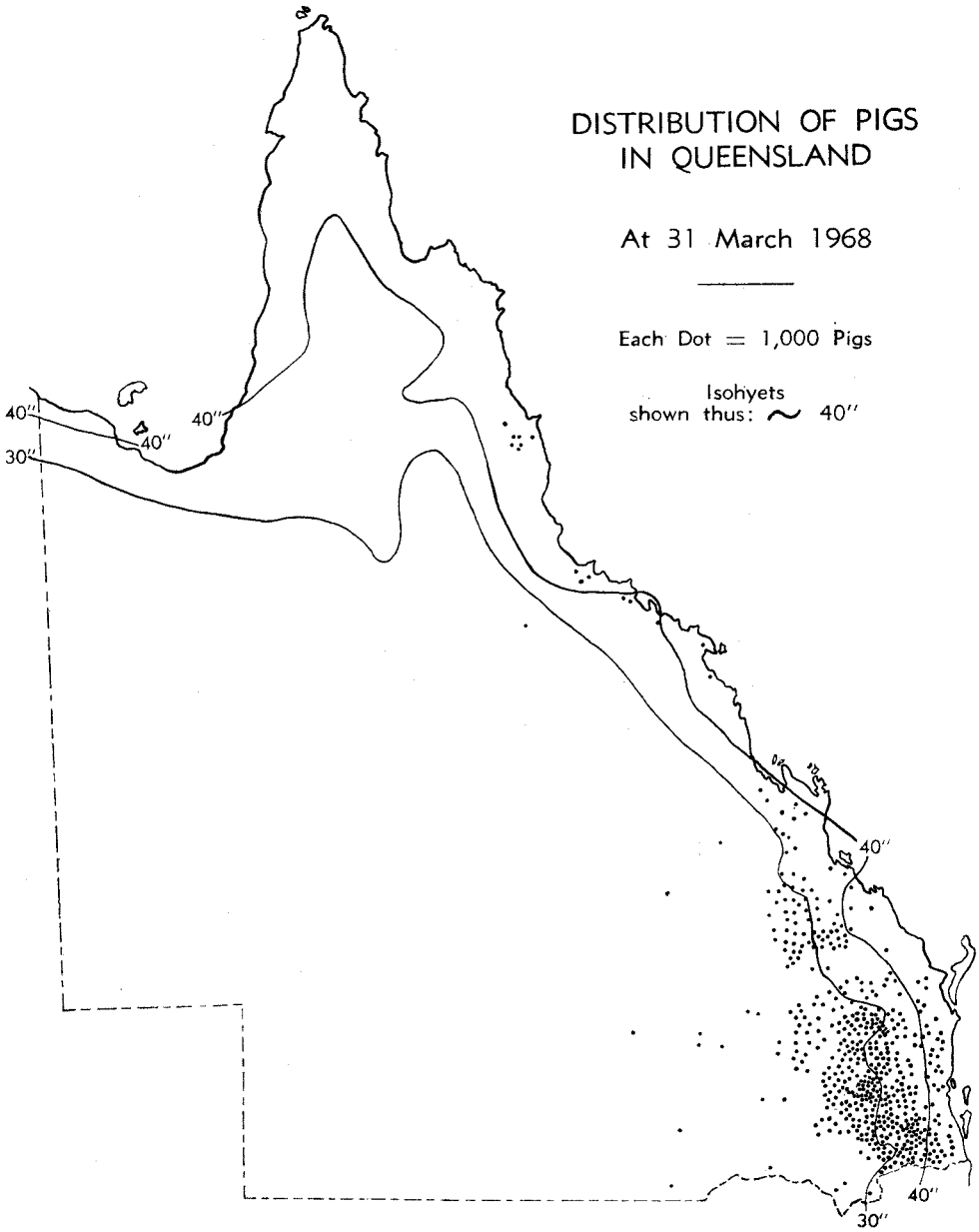


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

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, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 220 to 223.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1972

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Beef	Dairy	Total		
Moreton ¹	427,081	237,506	664,587	8,112	105,149
Maryborough	707,042	159,863	866,905	5,228	130,173
Downs	867,220	131,922	999,142	2,346,766	196,051
Roma	508,505	3,946	512,451	2,678,159	8,468
South-Western	314,987	855	315,842	3,058,247	380
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,824,835</i>	<i>534,092</i>	<i>3,358,927</i>	<i>8,096,512</i>	<i>440,221</i>
Rockhampton	1,498,893	60,221	1,559,114	95,488	66,396
Central-Western	907,413	2,506	909,919	3,173,282	2,277
Far-Western	299,254	242	299,496	1,384,026	474
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,705,560</i>	<i>62,969</i>	<i>2,768,529</i>	<i>4,652,796</i>	<i>69,147</i>
Mackay	271,943	11,740	283,683	655	2,630
Townsville	736,087	1,350	737,437	341	7,087
Cairns	331,147	35,320	366,467	492	13,898
Peninsula	118,699	103	118,802	..	137
North-Western	1,387,185	473	1,387,658	1,853,568	1,382
<i>Total North</i>	<i>2,845,061</i>	<i>48,986</i>	<i>2,894,047</i>	<i>1,855,056</i>	<i>25,134</i>
Total Queensland	8,375,456	646,047	9,021,503	14,604,364	534,502

¹ 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 1971-72.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings ¹			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
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
1971-72	1,717,751	3,440,818	796,931	5,675,863	3,498,883	61.6

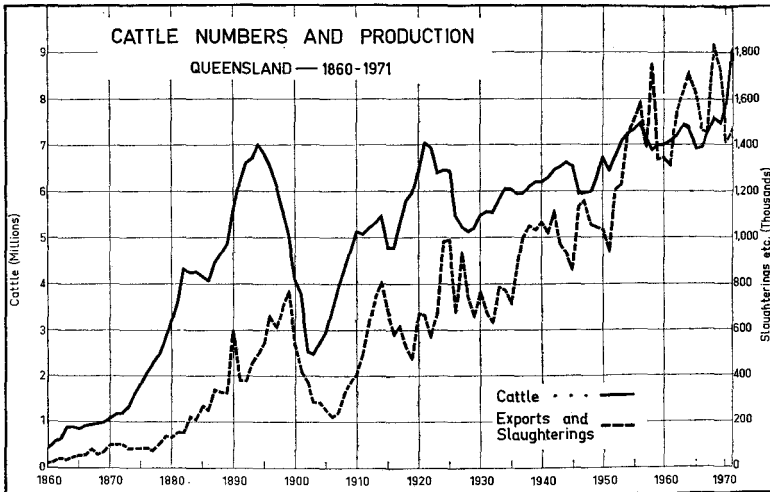
¹ In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings.

² 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 1969-70 there were 38 meatworks and bacon factories in operation with over 9,500 employees. Of these 20 were meatworks, 9 were bacon factories, and 9 were engaged in both activities. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 15.

Meat Exports—See Chapter 15.



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 in 1971-72 were still below the levels recorded during the mid-1960s, 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 1971-72. 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 total number of sheep at 31 March 1972 was 14,604,364.

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.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for the 10 years to 1971-72. Since the wool industry has changed to the Metric System of weights, all production is now published in metric terms. Imperial weights for earlier years have been converted on the basis of 1 kilogram (kg) = 2.2 lb approximately, (1 tonne (t) is 1,000 kg).

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip				Value of wool produced ⁴
		Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)	Other wool ³ (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	
	'000	tonnes	kg	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1962-63	24,438	98,904	4.05	7,072	105,976	115,462
1963-64	25,264	108,128	4.28	7,713	115,841	141,458
1964-65	26,223	105,317	4.02	8,728	114,045	117,218
1965-66	20,712	78,719	3.80	8,721	87,440	90,961
1966-67	20,229	83,478	4.13	8,903	92,380	93,190
1967-68	21,041	91,766	4.36	11,118	102,885	94,874
1968-69	22,002	102,258	4.65	9,781	112,040	108,060
1969-70	18,141	78,946	4.35	10,117	89,064	69,783
1970-71	15,139	66,432	4.39	10,122	76,554	44,916
1971-72	14,974	69,383	4.63	13,777	83,160	61,722

¹ Year ended 30 June. ² Including crutchings. ³ Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported. ⁴ Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market; including wool deficiency payments in 1971-72.

In 1971-72, 83,160 tonnes of wool were produced compared with 76,554 tonnes in the previous year. While this represents an increase of 8.6 per cent, it was still the second lowest production for 17 years. The decline in the annual numbers of sheep and lambs shorn, evident since 1968-69, continued in 1971-72. During the year the total of 14,974,000 sheep and lambs shorn, of which 1,895,000 were lambs, was 165,000 below the number shorn in 1970-71. However, the average fleece weight of 4.63 kilograms obtained in the 1971-72 season was the highest since the 1968-69 season, and resulted in the quantity of wool (69,383 tonnes) being 4 per cent above that obtained during the previous season (66,432 tonnes).

The greatest shearing activity during 1971-72 was in July, August, and September, when 36 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October and November and relatively few sheep were shorn during December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March, when about 12 per cent of the year's shearing was done. This seasonal pattern was similar to that of recent seasons.

Queensland Wool Districts—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown above, are on a year ending 30 June basis, and will continue to be compiled this way in future, district information appearing below for 1971-72, is for the twelve months ended 31 March 1972, and will continue to be compiled on this basis. The table provides a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

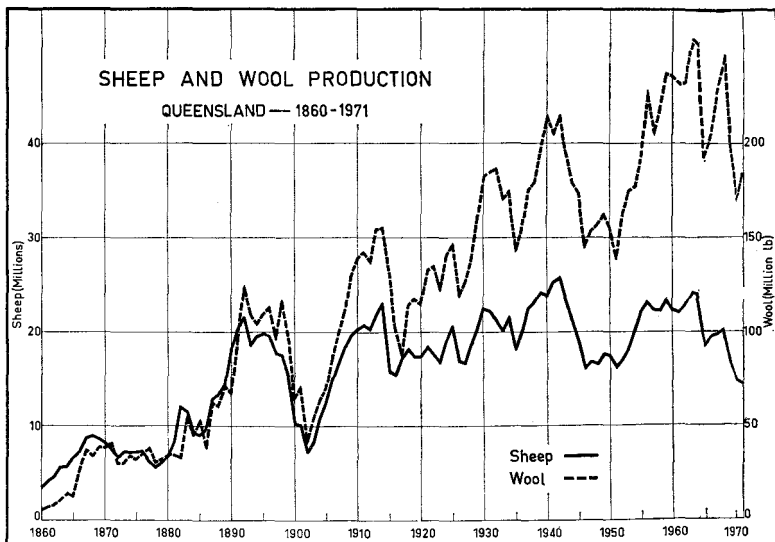
WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72¹

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division ³
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	tonnes	kg	%	%
Moreton ⁴	7	30	4.54	0.0	0.0
Maryborough	3	11	3.60	0.0	0.0
Downs	2,434	11,158	4.58	16.8	16.1
Roma	2,705	12,574	4.64	19.0	18.3
South-Western	3,034	14,646	4.82	22.1	20.9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>8,184</i>	<i>38,418</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>55.4</i>
Rockhampton	93	406	4.35	0.6	0.7
Central-Western	2,964	13,829	4.66	20.9	21.7
Far-Western	1,213	5,818	4.79	8.8	9.5
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>4,271</i>	<i>20,054</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Mackay	}	2	4.25	0.0	0.0
Townsville					
Cairns					
Peninsula					
North-Western	1,854	7,828	4.22	11.8	12.7
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,854</i>	<i>7,831</i>	<i>4.22</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Total Queensland ..	14,310	66,303	4.63	100.0	100.0

¹ Twelve months ended 31 March 1972. ² Including crutchings. ³ At 31 March 1972. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the statistical divisions of Downs, Roma, South-Western, Central-Western, Far-Western, and North-Western. In 1971-72, South-Western Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 22.1 per cent, followed by Central-Western, 20.9 per cent, and Roma, 19.0 per cent.

Wool Exports and Sales—See Chapter 15.



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.

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 three years and is now substantially less than that of Western Australia and South Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	1970-71		1971-72	
	Total production ¹	Proportion of total	Total production ¹	Proportion of total
	'000 tonnes	%	'000 tonnes	%
New South Wales	314.3	35.5	281.8	32.2
Victoria	195.4	22.1	192.4	22.0
Queensland	76.6	8.6	83.2	9.5
South Australia	117.5	13.3	117.9	13.5
Western Australia	159.0	18.0	178.2	20.4
Tasmania	21.7	2.4	21.1	2.4
Australia ²	885.5	100.0	875.4	100.0

¹ Greasy basis.

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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 1971-72 were worth \$55,479,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars for the 10 years to 1971-72.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total dairy cattle ¹	Dairy cows ²		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		No.	No.	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
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
1971-72 ..	646,047	309,971	110,389	40,108	18,078	8,214	3,261

¹ At 31 March.

² At 31 March. Excluding house cows from 1963-64.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1971-72 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.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Statistical Division	Commercial dairy holdings	Dairy cows ¹	Butter made in factories	Cheese made in factories
	No.	No.	'000 lb	'000 lb
Moreton*	2,875	160,801	14,246	5,026
Maryborough	2,005	108,269	11,170	1,877
Downs	1,911	82,079	8,544	9,975
Roma	24	958	..	..
South-Western	3	128	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,818</i>	<i>352,235</i>	<i>33,959</i>	<i>16,878</i>
Rockhampton	640	37,960	4,161	..
Central-Western	7	357	..	..
Far-Western	1	45	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>38,362</i>	<i>4,161</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay	105	6,601	188	..
Townsville	9	384	..	..
Cairns	372	22,682	1,800	1,200
Peninsula	2	35	..	..
North-Western	1	61	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>29,763</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>1,200</i>
Total Queensland	7,955	420,360	40,108	18,078

¹ Cows in milk and dry at 31 March 1972, excluding house cows. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the next table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total milk produced ²	Milk per cow ³	Butter made ⁴	Cheese made ⁴
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
New South Wales	551,566	265,343	461	42,634	16,402
Victoria	1,279,303	874,219	686	287,797	82,165
Queensland	449,703	167,254	363	40,108	18,078
South Australia	151,355	101,572	687	14,093	40,662
Western Australia	102,417	58,360	568	13,178	4,223
Tasmania	158,686	100,855	638	33,770	13,025
Northern Territory	369	70	214	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	1,425	704	501	..	..
Australia	2,694,824	1,568,378	577	431,579	174,556

¹ At 31 March 1972, including house cows. ² Year ended 30 June. ³ Milk produced throughout the year ended June, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at the beginning and the end of the year ended 31 March 1972. ⁴ 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 1971-72 are set out in the next table.

DAIRY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Holdings with dairy cattle ¹ .. No.		10,797	9,782	9,301	8,294	7,955
Butter produced in factories ² } '000 lb		63,546	43,083	50,229	41,388	40,108
	\$'000	25,385	17,211	19,524	17,658 _r	18,408 _s
Cheese produced in factories ² } '000 lb		22,181	17,867	20,492	16,940	18,078
	\$'000	5,669	4,370	5,006	4,600 _r	5,489 _s
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	24,537	24,960	27,640	28,664 _r	31,582 _s
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	55,591	46,541	52,170	50,922 _r	55,479 _s

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including bounty, for values see page 348. _r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 15. Exports are also shown on page 316.

7 POULTRY FARMING AND BEEKEEPING

Poultry Farming—A significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been a rapid increase in the number of table chickens slaughtered which reached a peak in 1970-71. 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						
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
1971-72	15,525,291	1,483,408	25,274	8,963	42,708	506
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 lb)						
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
1971-72	45,062	5,551	176	59	142	4

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*, for the five years to 1971-72.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
EGGS SET¹					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat strains	17,969	18,381	20,233	23,127	21,647
Egg strains	8,823	8,909	9,925	9,971	10,755
Total	26,792	27,290	30,158	33,098	32,403
CHICKENS HATCHED²					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
For meat production					
Meat strains	13,456	13,765	14,882	16,548	16,360
Egg strains	759	457	431	464	507
For egg production					
Egg strains	2,862	2,922	3,169	3,176	3,484
For egg and meat production					
Egg strains, unsexed	443	306	297	264	244
For breeding pullets and cockerels					
Meat and egg strains	353	282	305	227	272
Total	17,872	17,733	19,084	20,678	20,866

¹ Including eggs which failed to hatch.² Excluding chickens destroyed.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1972, there were 2,334,000 hens and pullets for egg production, 2,772,000 meat strain chickens, and 231,000 other fowls and chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Beekeeping—Beekeepers with five or more hives numbered 1,055 for the year ended 30 June 1972. During 1971-72, 4,447,000 lb of honey was taken from 48,000 hives, an average of 93 lb per productive hive. Production of beeswax during 1971-72 was 60,000 lb and the value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$595,000 in that year.

• 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 is given 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 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 1971 are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1971	484	2,817	170	3,471

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 1971, 4,672 tons of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 61 tons of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,295 samples and 3,132 assays during 1971.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the 10 years to 1971 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
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
1971	12	291	2	39	1	2	15	332

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 1970-71 was 3,806,000 tons. Production of bauxite at Weipa reached 6,506,000 tons in 1970-71, an increase of 23 per cent when compared with 1969-70 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 1970-71 open-cut production represented almost 70 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 coal.

Production has expanded rapidly in recent years increasing from 2,905,000 tons in 1961-62 to 10,899,000 tons in 1970-71. Consumption of coal within Queensland has shown a continuing upward trend mainly because of increasing requirements for power generation. However, most Queensland coal is produced for overseas export, and in 1970-71 6,862,875 tons, about 63 per cent of total production, were exported, mainly to Japan. Gladstone was the major port of shipment.

The West Moreton field, which is an important source of coal for industry within Queensland, was for many years the State's main field. However, the major producing fields are now located in Central Queensland where extensive development has taken place to supply export markets. Queensland coal mines are highly mechanised and only a few small underground mines are non-mechanised. As most coal produced in this State has a relatively high ash content a large proportion of it is washed prior to use.

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 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 1970-71 of 120,658 tons was the highest recorded, and was 29 per cent higher than for 1969-70. The largest producers were Mount Isa, Mount Morgan, and Gunpowder Mines.

Blister copper is produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan and a refinery is located 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 1970-71 of 80,284 fine ounces, however, was three per cent above the 1969-70 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. However, due to a fall in world metal prices, the output of lead in 1970-71 of 146,161 tons was three per cent lower than the output for 1969-70, and the output of zinc for 1970-71 of 106,742 tons was two per cent lower than that for the previous year.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from sand deposits on the mainland coast and adjacent islands of southern Queensland. The major metallic contents of sands mined in Queensland during 1970-71 were titanium dioxide, 159,122 tons, and zirconium dioxide, 46,202 tons.

Nickel—A large lateritic nickel deposit at Greenvale, 140 miles from Townsville, is currently being developed and production is expected to commence during 1974. A new railway line is being constructed to transport the ore to a plant near Townsville where nickel oxide and mixed nickel-cobalt sulphide concentrate will be produced.

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 1970-71 amounted to 11,805,437 fine ounces, which was six per cent lower than that for 1969-70.

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 1970-71 was 997 tons, a decrease of 21 per cent when compared with the production for 1969-70.

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. Production is expected to resume in 1974.

Mineral Production Statistics—Mineral production statistics in the next four tables cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not. Production statistics from 1968-69 are comparable with those published for calendar years up to 1968, when the financial year basis was introduced. Data for the six months ended 31 December 1968 are included in both the 1968 and 1968-69 figures.

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 Minerals and Energy and from other sources.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Mineral	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust. ¹
Metallic minerals								
<i>(contents)</i>								
Alumina '000 tons	3	3	3,806	..	1,553	..	104	5,470
Copper .. tons	14,162	39	120,658	2,249	3,385	23,469	6,272	170,234
Gold .. fine oz	10,130	5,966	80,284	100	345,194	42,210	130,391	614,275
Iron '000 tons	..	..	..	4,512	28,875	1,391 ²	760	35,537
Lead .. tons	251,016	1	146,161	5	84	12,318	270	409,855
Manganese tons	5,885	..	..	..	64,421	173	297,250	367,729
Silver '000 fine oz	9,627	..	11,805	..	110	1,587	138	23,269
Tin .. tons	1,850	3	997	..	656	5,238	38	8,782
Titanium dioxide .. tons	258,525	..	159,122	..	414,688	7,388	..	839,723
Zinc .. tons	290,077	..	106,742	75	..	40,051	185	437,130
Zirconium dioxide .. tons	188,755	..	46,202	..	35,553	2,978	..	273,488
Fuel minerals								
Black coal '000 tons	35,140	..	10,899	1,600	1,171	123	..	48,935
Brown coal (lignite) ³ '000 tons	..	22,814	..	..	..	..	..	22,814
Crude oil '000 bls	..	76,257	1,157	..	16,535	..	..	93,949
Natural gas m cu ft	..	30,526	7,812	30,393	544	..	..	69,275
Construction materials								
Sand '000 tons	6,206	5,656	2,080	2,530	<i>n</i>	275	} 1,175	{ 17,138 ⁴
Gravel '000 tons	3,814	3,542	2,275	778	<i>n</i>	1,182		
Crushed and broken stone '000 tons	9,718	17,228	4,591	10,617	5,334	1,520	<i>n</i>	49,820 ⁴
Other non-metallic minerals								
Brick clay and shale '000 tons	3,247	1,669	531	527	886	120	..	6,980
Limestone ⁵ '000 tons	3,194	2,042	1,357	1,805	1,373	510	..	10,282
Salt '000 tons	..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	637	2,686	..	..	3,714

¹ Including A.C.T. for construction materials.

² Contained in iron concentrate.

³ Including brown coal used for briquette production.

⁴ Incomplete.

⁵ Including shell and coral.

n Not available.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals shown in the 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 next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1970-71. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on pages 566 and 567.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Metallic minerals (contents)					
Alumina '000 tons	1,644	1,905	2,414	3,095	3,806
Copper tons	51,457	69,447	81,014	93,833r	120,658
Gold fine oz	95,601	82,939	77,031	77,942	80,284
Lead tons	76,439	116,679	135,867	150,339	146,161
Silver '000 fine oz	6,832	9,624	10,692	12,584r	11,805
Tin tons	1,649	1,249	1,129	1,255r	997
Titanium dioxide ¹ tons	78,880	92,224	102,669	169,709	159,122
Zinc tons	51,034	84,090	96,777	109,429	106,742
Zirconium dioxide ¹ tons	50,059	53,102	53,485r	60,378r	46,202
Fuel minerals					
Black coal '000 tons	4,679	6,552	7,395	9,390r	10,899
Crude oil '000 bls	2,800r	3,132r	2,242r	1,586	1,157
Natural gas m cu ft	127	123	1,168	6,326	7,812
Construction materials					
Sand '000 tons	1,580	1,708	1,932r	1,981	2,080
Gravel '000 tons	1,923	1,851	2,273r	2,121	2,275
Crushed and broken stone ¹ '000 tons	4,686	3,855	2,989r	3,596r	4,591
Other non-metallic minerals					
Brick clay and shale '000 tons	451	492	451	470	531
Limestone ² '000 tons	n	n	1,347r	1,261	1,357
Silica '000 tons	65	160	199	211	283

¹ Prior to 1970-71 production included some New South Wales sands transported to Queensland for final separation. ² Including shell and coral. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Australia in 1970-71, is shown below.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State or Territory	Metallic minerals	Fuel minerals ¹	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	127,778	191,871	49,890	17,761	387,301
Victoria	386	193,797	42,291	5,973	242,446
Queensland	187,215	81,321	16,383	8,832	293,751
South Australia	48,962	9,140	15,702	18,679	92,482
Western Australia	384,117	41,359	10,910 ²	10,121	446,507 ²
Tasmania	67,904	490	4,644	1,130	74,169
Northern Territory	29,061	..	3,169	44	32,274
Australia ³	845,424	517,978	144,708 ¹	62,540	1,570,650 ²

¹ Including coal, crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate. ² Incomplete. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory for construction materials.

The next table shows the value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1970-71.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral group	1967	1968	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^r	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic minerals	93,696	132,861	143,228	193,210	187,215
Fuel minerals ¹	32,567	43,661	47,619	65,177	81,321
Construction materials	10,901	10,331	12,290	12,109	16,383
Other non-metallic minerals	3,413	4,151	6,135	7,650	8,832
Total	140,577	191,004	209,273	278,145	293,751

¹ Including coal, crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate. ^r Revised since last issue.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

For 1968-69, the Annual 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 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.

The next two tables show mining industry data obtained from the economic censuses of 1969-70 and 1970-71. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Number of Establishments—These relate to mining establishments which operated during the year and do not include separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons Employed—Comprise working proprietors at the end of June and employees on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June, including those working at separately located administrative 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.

Turnover—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 bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue), plus capital work done for own use or for rental or lease. Receipts from rents, leasing, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks—All stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases etc.—Purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Value Added—Turnover, 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 ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA

State	Estab- lish- ments	Persons employed ²		Wages and salaries	Turn- over	Pur- chases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expendi- ture
		Males	Females					
1969-70								
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N.S. Wales ..	756	24,109	659	119.4	444.3	156.0	293.7	60.0
Victoria ..	232	5,291	329	23.4	168.0	67.1	103.3	93.4
Queensland ..	323	10,694	634	54.8	299.3	80.8	221.8	53.7
South Aust. ..	174	1,924	122	7.4	92.0	30.8	61.5	12.3
Western Aust.	165	8,699	386	41.5	397.7	125.1	281.4	92.7
Tasmania ..	82	4,131	172	18.5	84.3	20.8	65.9	20.6
Australia ³ ..	1,767	56,303	2,358	273.4	1,526.1	494.6	1,054.9	346.6
1970-71								
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N. S. Wales ..	822	24,517	638	131.6	475.2	183.8	292.2	77.0
Victoria ..	294	5,132	359	27.0	431.1	212.0	218.9	80.2
Queensland ..	318	11,913	707	69.6	322.3	91.1	236.5	101.1
South Aust. ..	162	1,866	128	8.5	96.9	31.9	65.7	8.0
Western Aust.	162	10,032	654	53.6	527.1	146.9	386.4	143.5
Tasmania ..	72	4,463	197	22.6	78.1	21.5	58.0	26.0
Australia ³ ..	1,869	59,437	2,754	322.1	1,974.1	708.2	1,281.0	468.1

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.² At end of year.³ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the mining industry data for Queensland, for 1969-70 and 1970-71, classified by industry sub-division. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹: SUMMARY

Industry sub-division	ASIC code ²	Estab- lishments	Persons employed ³			Wages and salaries
			Males	Females	Total	
1969-70						
Metallic minerals	11	No. 110	No. 6,925	No. 502	No. 7,427	\$m 37.5
Coal	12	30	2,285	43	2,328	12.7
Crude petroleum including natural gas	13	4	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Construction materials ..	14	145	1,159	79	1,238	3.2
Other non-metallic minerals ..	15	34	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total .. .. .	..	323	10,694	634	11,328	54.8
1970-71						
Metallic minerals	11	No. 97	No. 7,310	No. 560	No. 7,870	\$m 46.1
Coal	12	32	3,085	59	3,144	17.4
Crude petroleum including natural gas	13	4	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Construction materials ..	14	151	1,164	63	1,227	4.3
Other non-metallic minerals ..	15	34	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total .. .. .	..	318	11,913	707	12,620	69.6

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

² Australian Standard

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.

(A.S.I.C.) which is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
	Opening	Closing			
1969-70					
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
198.1	11.4	13.4	40.7	159.4	36.1
74.4	5.4	6.6	29.1	46.5	15.2
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
14.1	1.4	1.6	5.7	8.6	1.4
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
299.3	19.5	22.8	80.8	221.8	53.7
1970-71					
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
194.8	13.7	14.6	43.1	152.6	63.5
96.8	6.8	11.0	37.2	63.8	35.3
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
17.9	1.3	1.8	6.8	11.6	1.5
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
322.3	23.2	28.5	91.1	236.5	101.1

Industrial Classification. ³ At end of year. *n* Not available.

For 1968 and earlier years the collection related to the year ended 31 December. From 1968-69, the reporting period was 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 ⁴
	On drilling	Other ¹	Total	Core ²	Non-core ³	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 feet	'000 feet	'000 feet	'000 feet
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
1970-71 ..	8,575	24,088	32,662	657	2,038	2,695	102

¹ Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. ² Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. ³ Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken. ⁴ Including shafts, winzes, drives, adits, etc.

The next table shows expenditure on mineral exploration, private and Government, in Australia for the five years to 1970-71.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure</i> ¹ ..	34,822	52,463	72,562	118,094	161,063
New South Wales ..	4,594	5,620	7,272	16,562	21,238
Victoria	1,452	1,476	1,600	2,353	1,853
Queensland	11,657	13,343	18,018	25,078	32,662
South Australia ..	1,203	2,661	2,961	5,760	6,220
Western Australia ..	10,203	23,148	35,412	59,821	86,082
Tasmania	2,180	2,059	2,408	3,278	4,397
Northern Territory ..	3,532	4,156	4,891	5,241	8,610
<i>Government expenditure</i>	4,571	5,858	6,530	6,704	7,314
Commonwealth ² ..	2,803	3,529	3,591	3,995	3,928
State Mines					
Departments ..	1,768	2,329	2,939	2,708	3,386
Total expenditure ..	39,393	58,321	79,092	124,798	168,377

¹ Including business undertakings operated by State Government Authorities.

² Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and Joint Coal Board.

The next table shows total expenditure for 1970-71 on general mineral exploration in Australia, classified according to the amount of total expenditure of the enterprises engaged in private exploration.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION¹, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Expenditure amount	Enterprises		Total expenditure	
	No.	%	\$'000	%
\$25,000 and under	438	51.7	2,936	1.8
\$25,001 to \$50,000	101	11.9	3,616	2.2
\$50,001 to \$100,000	71	8.4	4,966	3.1
\$100,001 to \$250,000	95	11.2	15,101	9.4
\$250,001 to \$500,000	75	8.8	26,433	16.4
\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	27	3.2	18,285	11.4
Over \$1,000,000	41	4.8	89,726	55.7
Total	848	100.0	161,063	100.0

¹ For the purpose of this table the total exploration activities of a company or organisation are regarded as a single enterprise, irrespective of the number of States or Territories in which it operated.

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.

Data contained in the next two tables have been compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wells drilled ³ No.	65	40	51	49	50
Average final depth of wells drilled ft	6,169	5,460	5,501	5,752	4,807
Wells completed as potential oil producers No.	..	6	6	..	..
Wells completed as potential gas producers No.	5	6	6	13	7
Total footage drilled ² .. ft	375,271	215,026	252,013	274,995	240,346

¹ With the exception of "average final depth of wells drilled" data include particulars for developmental wells. ² Number of wells which reached final depth during the year. ³ Including uncompleted holes.

The next table gives details of expenditure on petroleum exploration in Australia for the five years ended 1970.

EXPENDITURE ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure</i> ¹	58,986	60,132r	68,786r	79,582r	83,803
New South Wales	2,430	1,800	1,599r	3,022	3,003
Victoria	7,647	16,619r	21,478r	18,856r	12,270
Queensland	15,864	7,642r	6,598r	8,582r	7,097
South Australia	4,829	7,315	4,386r	4,278r	7,354
Western Australia	18,621	15,229r	25,560r	32,480r	34,161
Tasmania	1,863	2,893	1,495	2,740	5,103
Northern Territory	7,731	8,634	7,670	9,625r	14,814
<i>Government expenditure</i>	4,416	4,974	5,539	5,070	4,297
Commonwealth ²	3,649	4,508	4,756	4,238	3,841
State Mines Departments	767	466	783	832	456
Total expenditure	63,402	65,106r	74,325r	84,652r	88,099

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1969*. ² Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics. Excluding payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1969*. r Revised since last issue.

An analysis of private expenditure in 1970 on petroleum exploration in the various States, according to the type of exploration, is shown below.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE¹ ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA, 1970

State or Territory	Geological	Geophysical	Drilling	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	54	1,452	1,380	117	3,003
Victoria	6	1,432	10,537	295	12,270
Queensland	217	1,819	4,679	383	7,097
South Australia	116	2,594	4,142	502	7,354
Western Australia	801	8,876	21,771	2,714	34,161
Tasmania	4	650	4,032	417	5,103
Northern Territory	128	1,029	12,674	984	14,814
Australia	1,326	17,850	59,215	5,412	83,803

¹ Including expenditure financed by 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 1971-72, 47 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 13 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 86 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 51 per cent of the cypress pine, 43 per cent of the hardwood, and 83 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1971-72 amounted to 234 million super feet.

The sale of timber yielded \$5.0m in 1971-72. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$2.0m, with a further \$0.7m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1971-72 being \$6.3m. In all of these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,356 persons were employed at 30 June 1972.

The next table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1971-72.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Forest reservations¹					
State forests, permanent .. '000 ac	6,973	7,261	7,500	7,708	7,718
Timber forests, temporary .. '000 ac	1,882	1,752	1,699	1,661	1,726
National parks '000 ac	2,324	2,369	2,463	2,472	2,563
Reforestation					
Area of plantations ² '000 ac	138	151	163	178	194
Area treated for natural regeneration to date ¹ .. '000 ac	829	847	863	873	889
Nurseries ¹ number	24	23	23	24	24
Harvesting and marketing					
Milling timber					
Native forest '000 sup ft	182,982	177,805	181,538	174,081	182,540
Plantation '000 sup ft	39,000	42,996	43,182	40,397	41,426
Pulp wood '000 sup ft	4,938	6,341	8,821	8,185	10,078
Sleepers '000 sup ft	22,648	24,833	15,903	15,161	19,502
Railway timbers '000 sup ft	2,385	2,013	1,727	1,623	1,621
House blocks and poles '000 sup ft	1,471	2,155	1,696	1,075	644
Fencing timber '000 sup ft	4,353	836	1,388	1,137	1,260
Mining timber '000 sup ft	472	458	637	1,079	605
Fuel tons	17,531	10,479	21,816	9,174	9,630

¹ At 30 June.² 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, AT 30 JUNE 1972

Statistical Division ¹	State forests		Timber reserves		National parks	
	No.	acres	No.	acres	No.	acres
Moreton ²	74	460,126	27	25,737	45	98,409
Maryborough	133	1,625,075	60	162,768	16	93,608
Downs	88	1,942,706	12	25,078	8	73,342
Roma	23	431,250	4	103,602	1	4,350
Rockhampton	86	1,501,683	47	228,011	22	18,126
Central-Western	4	142,306	10	264,242	5	1,396,175
Mackay	10	170,459	19	100,492	91	316,027
Cairns	51	1,443,965	37	816,006	96	563,188
Queensland	469	7,717,570	216	1,725,936	284	2,563,225

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of forestry sub-district centres, except that Yarraman Sub-district is allocated to Maryborough Division.
² 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 1972, effective plantation areas totalling 194,041 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 1972, 188,754 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. During 1971-72, 24 nurseries were operated by the Department.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rain forests of south Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 40 per cent of 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, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1971-72, 41.4m 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 table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1971-72.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Particulars	Statistical Division ¹						
	More- ton ²	Mary- borough	Downs	Rock- hamp- ton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Area of plantations estab- lished ³							
Hoop pine	242	2,685	7	166	66	175	3,341
Other native conifers	6	132	..	..	..	..	138
Slash pine	1,909	8,269	..	..	..	..	10,178
Other exotic conifers	153	784	185	..	354	463	1,940
Native forest hardwoods .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other broadleaved species ⁴	..	..	..	..	53	1	54
Total	2,310	11,871	192	166	473	639	15,651
Net area of effective planta- tions ⁵							
Hoop pine	2,089	69,139	17	5,511	262	1,979	78,998
Other native conifers	16	1,180	2	5	3	310	1,514
Slash pine	21,313	56,746	817	52	2,463	11	81,403
Other exotic conifers	4,701	8,128	4,083	38	7,708	2,182	26,839
Native forest hardwoods	880	2,749	..	..	..	79	3,709
Other broadleaved species ⁴	92	950	23	1	148	364	1,578
Total	29,091	138,892	4,942	5,607	10,584	4,925	194,041
Natural forests treated 1971-72							
Natural hoop pine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural rainforest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	164	164
Cypress pine .. ..	..	..	19,003	..	..	..	19,003
Eucalypts	2,054	6,676	213	599	..	..	9,542
Total	2,054	6,676	19,216	599	..	164	28,709

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ³ Year ended 31 March 1972. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1972.

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 245, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than 2,500,000 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. Under the *Forestry Act* 1959-1971 provision is made 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 it has been necessary to import quantities of log timber.

The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a 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 1971-72.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰ super feet)

Year	Australian grown							Im-ported	Total
	Native forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	Other		
	Hoop, bunya, and kauri	Cypress							
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 ¹	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
1971-72	22,305	63,477	190,250	21,299	41,688	34,905	16,774	14,225	404,923

¹ 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 to 1971-72 and compared with averages for the five years to 1966-67, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by about 3 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 38 per cent.

The next table shows details of the output in 1971-72 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, 1971-72
(⁰000 super feet)

Species	By sawmills (according to mill capacities)			By plywood and veneer mills etc. ¹	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		
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	1,967	6,079	11,226	3,033	22,305
Cypress	14,184	42,068	7,226	..	63,477
Hardwoods	48,544	79,785	45,512	16,408	190,250
Cabinet woods	621	3,957	9,859	6,861	21,299
Miscellaneous	3,667	11,107	15,402	11,512	41,688
Plantations					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	607	6,123	22,483	5,692	34,905
Other	1,522	3,613	7,019	4,620	16,774
Imported	100	489	57	13,579	14,225
Total	71,212	153,220	118,785	61,706	404,923

¹ 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, 629m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1972. 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 244.

Operations of sawmills and plywood mills for the years prior to 1968-69 are shown in earlier issues of the *Year Book*. From 1968-69 the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas were conducted on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with figures for previous years. For a detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses, reference should be made to Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND,
1968-69 AND 1969-70**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70
Establishments in operation during the year No.	344	327
Employment ¹ at 30 June No.	3,553	3,500
Wages and salaries ² \$'000	8,113	8,573
Turnover ³ \$'000	28,812	32,400
Value added \$'000	14,474	18,319
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	1,059	1,137

¹ Including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.
³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED
BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69 AND 1969-70**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70
Establishments in operation during the year No.	28	25
Employment ¹ at 30 June No.	2,643	2,305
Wages and salaries ² \$'000	6,780	6,731
Turnover ³ \$'000	26,611	27,936
Value added \$'000	11,728	11,086
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	626	926

¹ Including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.
³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

Queensland commercial fisheries production of edible varieties in 1971-72 exceeded \$10.4m. While the total value of production rose by 8.1 per cent compared with that for 1970-71, the value of fish declined slightly. 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 landed in Queensland, and in 1971-72 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 1971-72 was 18.2m lb, valued at \$7.4m. The quantity produced was slightly lower than for 1970-71, which was a year of record production. A substantial proportion of the Queensland prawn catch is exported.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which had risen 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 1971-72. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 15.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
QUANTITY					
	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
Fish ¹	10,435	8,633	9,289	11,361	9,944
Crabs	565	617	710	667	816
Crayfish, lobsters, etc.	56	144	158	160	132 ²
Prawns	10,572	10,031	8,217	18,740	18,212
Oysters ³	793	453	358	280	320
Scallops ³	311	620	5,098	3,876	4,757
Squid	82	89	195	115	119
Pearl- ⁴ and trochus-shell	426	323	269	556	n
VALUE					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish ¹	1,847	1,881	2,074	2,180	2,160
Crabs	178	213	264	259	337
Crayfish, lobsters, etc.	13	88	80	81	80
Prawns	3,782	3,895	3,415	6,779	7,372
Oysters	101	92	72	56	64
Scallops	21	57	404	320	444
Squid	14	18	31	21	26
Total edible	5,956	6,244	6,339	9,696	10,482
Pearls and pearl- and trochus-shell	1,352	1,845	1,695	1,289	n
Total	7,308	8,089	8,034	10,985	n

¹ Live weight, excluding fresh-water fish for which no reliable information is available. ² Estimated. ³ In-shell weight. ⁴ Including manufacturing shells and live mother-of-pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. n Not available.

Quantities and values of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs landed in the various States and the Northern Territory during 1970-71 are shown below.

PRODUCTION OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

State or Territory	Fish		Crustaceans		Molluscs	
	Live weight	Gross value ¹	Gross weight	Gross value ¹	Gross weight ²	Gross value ¹
	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000
New South Wales ..	35,467	5,537	5,299	3,526	26,579	6,266
Victoria	31,990	3,277	1,720	1,719	15,447	2,314
Queensland	11,361	2,180	19,567	7,119	4,271	397
South Australia ..	17,839	2,473	7,794	6,077	2,747	688
Western Australia ..	12,339	1,200	24,147	21,074	4,191	289
Tasmania	4,276	593	3,552	3,507	7,767	1,836
Northern Territory ..	426	80	9,924	4,164	12	.. ³
Australia	113,697	15,340	72,002	47,185	61,013	11,790

¹ At wholesale prices realised at principal markets. ² In-shell weight. ³ Less than \$1,000.

The major edible species landed in Queensland in the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹ BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND

Species (common name)	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
Bream	456	378	369	480	473
Cod	234	221	461	480	505
Emperor and Red Emperor	263	253	373	480	408
Flathead	193	157	136	147	177
Garfish	145	154	127	128	147
Giant Perch	187	241	187	149	369
Luderick	203	161	149	163	139
Mackerel: School	81	44	97	181	299
Spanish	1,779	1,383	1,364	1,619	1,472
Mullet	3,645	2,680	2,924	4,125	3,145
Snapper	124	118	152	128	107
Tailor	814	548	718	696	805
Threadfin	151	109	127	194	273
Tuna	85	63	60	71	38
Whiting	625	698	623	651	642
Other species	1,448	1,424	1,423	1,669	945
Total fish	10,435	8,633	9,289	11,361	9,944
Lobsters	56	144	158	160	132 ²
Crabs	565	617	710	667	816
Prawns	10,572	10,031	8,217	18,740	18,212
Total crustaceans	11,193	10,792	9,085	19,567	19,160
Squid	82	89	195	115	119
Oysters	793	453	358	280	320 ²
Scallops	311	620	5,098	3,876	4,757
Total molluscs	1,185	1,162	5,651	4,271	5,196

¹ Live weight.

² Estimated.

Public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted to \$123,960 in 1971-72.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry at 31 December of the five years to 1970 are shown in the next table.

GENERAL FISHERIES¹: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Registered boats No.	1,223	1,234	1,349	1,534	1,629
Value of boats \$'000	6,599	7,009	12,092	14,109	16,763
Value of equipment \$'000	902	921	1,016	1,360	1,604
Tender boats No.	503	517	522	630	711
Value of tender boats \$'000	119	143	162	175	237
Persons employed No.	2,154	2,153	2,539	3,035	3,035

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

In addition, at 31 December 1970 there were 130 boats and 353 men engaged in oyster fisheries, and 14 boats and 271 men engaged in pearl- and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats at 31 December 1970, according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS¹: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1970

Length of boat	Total	Fitted with					With tender boats attached
		Diesel engine	Petrol or kerosene engine	Radio transmitter	Echo sounder and/or ranger	Refrigeration ²	
Under 20 ft	602	52	493	32	63	10	150
20 ft and under 30 ft ..	370	218	152	111	132	28	177
30 ft and under 40 ft ..	260	258	2	206	180	52	95
40 ft and under 50 ft ..	228	228	..	215	209	24	47
50 ft and under 60 ft ..	116	116	..	115	113	23	23
60 ft and over	53	53	..	53	51	23	12
Total	1,627	925	647	732	748	160	504

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

² Excluding ice cooling.

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 581,700 marsupials were taken in 1971. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (402,300) and red kangaroos (139,000), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1971-72 was almost \$1.5m.

• 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 offers a comprehensive and detailed advisory service, including the provision of industrial estates, 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 476.

2 MANUFACTURING CENSUSES, 1968-69 AND 1969-70

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, are now the subject of separate censuses, and details of the 1969-70 Census are given on page 264. The manufacturing Census was not conducted for 1970-71. 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 conducted in Australia prior to 1968-69, 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 prior to 1968-69 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. Prior to 1968-69, 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 from 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 periodic 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 as from 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 3,500 would have been included in the 1967-68 census if ASIC had been used. This decrease of 2,600 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 next 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 ..	13,800	11,400	3,500	3,000	2,500	960	70	100	35,400

In the 1968-69 census, the number of manufacturing establishments in Queensland was 4,101, representing a net increase of 601 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

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Industry sub-division	ASIC code ¹	Establishments ²	Employment ³		
			Males	Females	Persons
1968-69					
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	921	25,804	6,679	32,483
Textiles	23	57	957	1,317	2,274
Clothing and footwear ..	24	184	1,485	5,923	7,408
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,004	11,873	1,556	13,429
Paper and paper products, printing	26	284	6,532	2,485	9,017
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	82	2,375	505	2,880
Non-metallic mineral products	28	231	5,561	294	5,855
Basic metal products ..	29	63	3,344	215	3,559
Fabricated metal products	31	526	9,441	1,463	10,904
Transport equipment ..	32	184	12,558	536	13,094
Other machinery and equipment	33	341	7,981	1,022	9,003
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	224	2,798	761	3,559
Total manufacturing		4,101	90,709	22,756	113,465
1969-70					
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	879	26,848	7,098	33,946
Textiles	23	56	998	1,313	2,311
Clothing and footwear ..	24	177	1,409	5,667	7,076
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	969	11,205	1,657	12,862
Paper and paper products, printing	26	298	6,916	2,602	9,518
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	86	2,773	620	3,393
Non-metallic mineral products	28	227	5,433	290	5,723
Basic metal products ..	29	67	3,777	251	4,028
Fabricated metal products	31	520	9,560	1,518	11,078
Transport equipment ..	32	178	11,427	550	11,977
Other machinery and equipment	33	309	7,496	997	8,493
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	217	2,787	889	3,676
Total manufacturing		3,983	90,629	23,452	114,081

¹ Australian Standard Industrial Classification. ² Number operating during the year. ³ At the end of June, including working proprietors. ⁴ Excluding drawings

operations during 1968-69 and the number which ceased operations during 1967-68.

The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1968-69 and 1969-70. The manufacturing census was not conducted for 1970-71.

BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69 AND 1969-70

Wages and salaries ⁴	Turnover ⁵	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁶
		Opening	Closing			
1968-69						
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
89.6	756.5	58.5	62.5	551.3	209.3	19.8
4.7	21.6	3.4	4.6	14.5	8.2	1.8
12.7	36.6	6.4	7.9	18.8	19.3	0.5
31.6	123.1	17.2	18.4	70.2	54.0	3.0
26.4	96.0	12.8	13.7	48.2	48.7	3.6
9.7	115.0	18.8	18.1	77.5	36.8	6.3
18.5	80.7	10.3	12.0	41.6	40.8	9.0
13.6	204.8	39.4	44.5	154.7	55.2	23.5
30.5	127.5	23.2	22.4	70.3	56.4	4.9
38.0	173.1	21.9	23.0	100.6	73.5	2.4
25.3	94.6	17.6	18.0	54.6	40.4	3.4
8.7	39.3	6.9	7.4	22.6	17.2	1.4
309.3	1,868.8	236.5	252.5	1,224.9	659.9	79.7
1969-70						
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
95.8	783.0	61.2	64.8	567.4	219.2	16.3
5.1	23.6	4.4	5.3	15.1	9.4	1.9
13.1	36.0	7.0	7.2	17.4	18.8	0.6
32.8	127.3	17.3	17.9	69.0	58.9	4.1
29.0	108.2	14.2	16.6	53.9	56.7	4.5
12.6	127.5	20.6	21.2	95.3	32.8	13.4
19.9	89.7	11.5	13.2	45.6	45.8	6.4
15.9	264.1	45.0	66.2	201.5	83.8	33.9
33.0	135.3	21.8	21.8	77.9	57.4	3.0
39.3	176.7	24.1	27.1	113.8	65.9	3.2
26.3	105.1	19.6	20.3	61.8	43.9	2.2
9.5	45.5	7.4	8.9	27.0	20.0	1.8
332.1	2,021.8	253.9	290.7	1,345.7	712.9	91.2

of working proprietors. ⁵ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

⁶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

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 (prior to 1968-69)	Value added, (from 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>	Sales and transfers out to other establishments of the enterprise, of goods manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i>
Value of other work done, such as repairing and making up for customers etc.	Sales and transfers out of goods not manufactured by the establishment, <i>plus</i>
	Bounties and subsidies on production, <i>plus</i>
	All other operating income, <i>plus</i>
	Capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease
<i>Equals:</i> Value of output	<i>Equals:</i> Value of turnover
	<i>Plus:</i> Value of closing stocks
	<i>Less:</i> Value of opening stocks
<i>Less</i>	<i>Less</i>
Value of materials used	Purchases and transfers in of materials, electricity, fuels, containers, etc.
Power, fuel, and light used	Purchases and transfers in of goods for resale
Water used	Charges for commission & subcontract work
Lubricating oils used	Repair and maintenance expenses
Repairs etc.	Outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments
Containers used	
<i>Equals:</i> Value of production	<i>Equals:</i> Value added

Even though the concept of value added is similar to value of production, direct comparison of figures prior to 1968-69 with figures from later censuses 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, and 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.

In 1969-70 Queensland was fourth 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, \$810; New South Wales, \$752; South Australia, \$621; Tasmania, \$597; Western Australia, \$430; and Queensland, \$400.

The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1969-70.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

State or Territory	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²		Wages and salaries	Turnover ³	Purchases etc. ⁴	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁵
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	14,060	386,377	145,819	1,790.9	8,278.6	5,013.3	3,378.0	382.5
Victoria	11,917	310,497	140,581	1,501.1	6,997.8	4,322.1	2,772.6	300.7
Queensland	3,983	90,629	23,452	332.1	2,021.8	1,345.7	712.9	91.2
South Australia	3,103	95,473	24,411	385.7	1,761.9	1,083.0	713.8	77.0
Western Aust. . .	2,787	52,225	12,375	207.9	1,027.5	626.3	419.2	125.9
Tasmania	988	25,596	6,930	102.1	545.6	316.9	230.8	60.3
N. Territory	69	947	154	3.9	19.3	12.1	8.2	2.1
A. C. Territory	116	2,416	656	11.2	37.0	19.4	17.2	1.7
Australia	37,023	964,160	354,378	4,334.9	20,689.6	12,738.9	8,252.8	1,041.6

¹ Number in operation during year. ² Including working proprietors, at end of June. ³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁴ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division or City	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁶
1968-69							
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	2,055	73,125	201,624	1,050,642	650,239	407,837	39,580
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,791	64,722	181,613	957,692	592,986	371,273	36,209
<i>Ipswich</i>	106	6,094	13,880	48,527	25,632	23,560	1,776
<i>Redcliffe</i>	37	354	723	3,076	1,687	1,427	77
Moreton	344	3,592	8,960	62,158	42,515	19,580	1,775
<i>Gold Coast</i>	135	1,166	2,927	15,739	9,323	6,272	735
Maryborough	349	7,179	20,080	111,315	73,879	37,468	3,048
<i>Bundaberg</i>	80	2,035	5,852	28,579	17,512	11,281	856
<i>Gympie</i>	29	443	1,050	7,188	4,687	2,552	122
<i>Maryborough</i>	57	1,999	5,816	24,096	15,311	8,572	344
Downs	369	5,513	13,770	82,503	56,705	26,315	2,022
<i>Toowoomba</i>	133	3,332	8,241	40,266	26,591	13,691	919
<i>Warwick</i>	25	339	919	8,516	6,582	1,927	200
Roma	45	318	735	6,473	4,694	1,934	71
South-Western	17	56	94	489	221	271	..
Total South	3,179	89,783	245,263	1,313,580	828,253	493,405	46,496
Rockhampton	207	5,133	15,388	115,597	65,408	52,128	23,107
<i>Rockhampton</i>	87	2,972	8,148	46,272	31,616	15,988	780
Central-Western	37	174	322	1,729	971	759	39
Far-Western	8	14	13	107	56	51	5
Total Central	252	5,321	15,723	117,433	66,435	52,938	23,151
Mackay	105	2,871	8,882	74,583	53,819	20,827	2,414
<i>Mackay</i>	41	525	1,490	7,316	4,676	2,612	265
Townsville	188	5,438	17,346	111,270	75,968	37,143	3,760
<i>Charters Towers</i>	16	89	188	948	519	428	14
<i>Townsville</i>	110	3,497	11,053	56,928	35,346	22,586	2,329

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁶
1968-69— <i>continued</i>							
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cairns	259	5,983	18,352	129,100	89,902	39,385	3,591
<i>Cairns</i>	70	1,489	4,063	18,130	10,295	7,370	782
Peninsula	12	53	108	400	154	240	5
North-Western	37	783	3,603	122,437	110,378	15,958	274
<i>Mount Isa</i>	22	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total North	601	15,128	48,291	437,790	330,221	113,553	10,044
Total Queensland	4,032	110,232	309,276	1,868,803	1,224,911	659,897	79,690
1969-70							
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	1,981	73,287	218,093	1,141,356	729,584	425,034	41,097
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,725	64,630	194,659	1,038,865	668,505	381,751	37,324
<i>Ipswich</i>	103	6,158	16,406	51,481	24,797	27,102	1,368
<i>Redcliffe</i>	43	390	964	4,170	2,310	1,677	119
Moreton	335	3,781	9,842	63,603	44,345	20,417	1,992
<i>Gold Coast</i>	134	1,282	3,457	15,764	10,011	6,050	622
Maryborough	308	6,652	19,803	99,138	64,703	35,293	2,740
<i>Bundaberg</i>	74	1,988	6,385	27,697	17,545	10,090	893
<i>Gympie</i>	28	463	1,141	7,737	5,303	2,424	251
<i>Maryborough</i>	52	1,995	6,305	24,734	15,031	10,105	517
Downs	346	5,488	14,610	83,228	58,365	25,331	1,719
<i>Toowoomba</i>	127	3,409	9,160	41,739	28,761	13,299	824
<i>Warwick</i>	24	324	921	8,411	6,123	2,073	194
Roma	43	356	907	6,345	5,021	1,554	205
South-Western	15	59	103	470	230	235	15
Total South	3,028	89,623	263,358	1,394,140	902,248	507,864	47,768
Rockhampton	206	5,147	16,734	123,335	66,629	57,336	31,529
<i>Rockhampton</i>	90	2,835	8,444	45,190	31,070	15,076	1,093
Central-Western	33	142	285	1,653	960	693	50
Far-Western	7	12	11	95	53	43	..
Total Central	246	5,301	17,030	125,083	67,642	58,072	31,579
Mackay	106	2,924	9,536	77,357	53,947	23,568	2,925
<i>Mackay</i>	44	658	1,836	9,557	6,475	3,275	338
Townsville	179	5,421	18,526	118,235	77,186	40,851	3,158
<i>Charters Towers</i>	13	83	198	1,047	595	456	48
<i>Townsville</i>	114	3,520	11,920	59,463	33,355	25,160	963
Cairns	243	6,268	19,343	137,310	92,749	44,142	4,032
<i>Cairns</i>	67	1,479	4,463	18,218	10,714	7,602	518
Peninsula	10	75	126	337	144	184	34
North-Western	35	897	4,201	169,330	151,817	38,176	1,748
<i>Mount Isa</i>	20	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total North	573	15,585	51,732	502,569	375,843	146,921	11,897
Total Queensland	3,847	110,509	332,119	2,021,793	1,345,731	712,857	91,245

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.
n Not available.

Manufacturing establishments in South Queensland in 1969-70 accounted for 71 per cent of the State's total value added, compared with 75 per cent in 1968-69. The Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$425,034,000, or 60 per cent, of the total value added in 1969-70 (\$407,837,000 or 62 per cent in 1968-69) and also provided 66 per cent of the total wages and salaries (65 per cent in 1968-69). Twenty-one per cent of the total value added of the State in 1969-70 was from North Queensland compared with 17 per cent in 1968-69, while the remaining 8 per cent in both years was from manufacturing establishments in Central Queensland.

Size of Establishment—In 1968-69 the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons was 234. They had 56 per cent of all workers employed at 30 June 1969.

Of the industry sub-divisions shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments, in transport equipment, where 83 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in basic metal products, 69 per cent; and in food, beverages, and tobacco, 66 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in wood, wood products, and furniture, and in fabricated metal products, where 39 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of employment was in establishments with less than 20 workers.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry sub-division	Establishments employing						Total establishments
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	350	202	126	93	48	78	897
Textiles	18	7	17	7	3	5	57
Clothing and footwear ..	37	32	31	39	28	15	182
Wood, wood products, and furniture	436	240	178	100	17	20	991
Paper and paper products, printing	88	70	46	36	26	17	283
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	28	23	6	12	4	9	82
Non-metallic mineral products	84	62	30	26	11	13	226
Basic metal products ..	12	10	15	10	4	8	59
Fabricated metal products	190	124	96	69	17	22	518
Transport equipment ..	66	32	27	19	12	23	179
Other machinery and equipment	136	74	51	41	15	19	336
Miscellaneous manufacturing	117	33	38	19	10	5	222
Total manufacturing	1,562	909	661	471	195	234	4,032

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

The next table shows the number of workers employed by size of establishment and industry sub-division.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1969

Industry sub-division	Number of workers engaged in establishment						Total employment
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	927	1,369	1,760	2,909	3,516	20,713	31,194
Textiles	52	58	245	220	186	1,467	2,228
Clothing and footwear ..	116	215	434	1,322	1,826	3,282	7,195
Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,135	1,673	2,418	3,187	1,252	3,607	13,272
Paper and paper products, printing	249	486	717	1,164	1,766	4,465	8,847
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	70	162	76	415	322	1,464	2,509
Non-metallic mineral products	240	457	434	869	676	3,053	5,729
Basic metal products ..	44	78	228	345	365	2,312	3,372
Fabricated metal products	528	885	1,399	2,146	1,199	4,613	10,770
Transport equipment ..	180	231	395	587	777	10,314	12,484
Other machinery and equipment	347	535	697	1,357	1,054	4,725	8,715
Miscellaneous manufacturing	282	227	519	522	681	1,237	3,468
Total manufacturing	4,170	6,376	9,322	15,043	13,620	61,252	109,783

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units servicing them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

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.

Details of the operations of factories prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary is given on pages 570 and 571.

4 PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Products—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown in the next table for the five years to 1971-72.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Product	1967-68	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^r	1970-71	1971-72 ¹
Aerated waters .. '000 gal	17,483	20,133	22,006	21,278 ^r	23,666
Bacon and ham tons	14,103	15,189	14,068	14,377	16,142
Batteries, automotive .. No.	52,171	24,121	33,715	27,474	32,107
Bedding and mattresses					
Bed bases No.	78,821	98,689	109,285	109,359	113,012
Mattresses: Inner spring .. No.	83,525	85,910	90,195	88,158	87,806
Other No.	50,245	42,579	34,299	39,245	36,177
Bran and pollard tons	63,987	63,142	63,559	60,222	57,948
Bread '000 lb	236,065	236,140	234,793	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Bricks, clay '000	118,384	135,683	142,830	159,723	192,037
Butter '000 lb	63,546	43,083	50,229	41,388	40,108
Cheese '000 lb	22,181	17,867	20,492	16,940 ^r	18,078
Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu yd	850	983	1,181	1,309	1,469
Cordials and syrups					
Fruit juice '000 gal	1,208	1,406	1,832	1,927	1,936
Other '000 gal	435	330	598	558	628
Concentrated '000 gal	63	66	63	41	49
Detergents tons	4,272	4,886	5,657	6,156	7,768
Flour, wheaten tons	162,550	158,505	162,045	153,646	153,862
Footwear					
Boots, shoes, sandals '000 pairs	2,027	2,027	1,844	1,762	1,619
Slippers '000 pairs	352	346	229	303	238
Fruit, preserved ² '000 lb	98,106	84,889	90,798	97,865	92,287
Jam '000 lb	10,506	9,629	8,739	11,024	9,996
Leather: Dressed ³ '000 sq ft	14,227	14,719	14,030	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Sole '000 lb	2,584	2,253	2,181	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Lime, quick tons	25,533	14,905	21,863	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Margarine, table '000 lb	9,542	9,913	9,307	9,066	10,112
Meat, canned tons	12,288	11,748	9,962	11,530	10,737
Milk, powdered '000 lb	24,098	17,564	21,452	18,635	20,418
Paints and enamels '000 gal	2,192	2,269	2,446	2,670	2,864
Pickles, sauces, etc. '000 pt	2,373	2,260	1,955	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Plywood '000 sq ft	93,185	85,396	100,402	105,599	92,895
Soap and soap based products tons	3,526	3,394	3,614	3,367	3,597
Stock and poultry foods					
Poultry pellets and crumbles tons	78,320	83,090	76,111	85,565	73,815
Poultry mash tons	47,941	97,045	105,083	86,284	100,014
Other prepared foods tons	39,750	45,824	57,998	66,478	67,280
Sugar, raw tons	2,213,810	2,604,319	2,081,036	2,338,018	2,627,451
Tallow tons	50,937	71,886	74,184	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Timber, sawn ⁴					
Hardwoods '000 sup ft	115,724	141,770	145,556	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Softwoods: Natural '000 sup ft	40,738	45,509	43,485	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Plantation '000 sup ft	17,806	21,186	22,024	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Sleepers '000 sup ft	19,320	25,793	18,460	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Veneers '000 sq ft	387,578	328,607	314,006	391,832	350,494
Water heating systems .. No.	24,891	22,759	24,667	27,940	30,715
Wheatmeal, edible tons	7,509	8,221	9,191	11,210	12,416
Wool scoured '000 lb	12,776	9,053	8,902	6,502	6,098

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision. ² Excluding pulped fruit. ³ Including dressed splits. ⁴ Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

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.

5 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

In this section are shown an outline of the activities of the State Electricity Commission, the available statistics from the 1969-70 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, and some limited statistics of these industries prior to 1968-69.

Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, 1969-70—As mentioned on page 253, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses as from 1968-69. In addition the electricity and gas census has been extended to cover distribution as well as production. The next table shows statistics for each State and Territory for 1969-70. The annual census was not conducted for 1970-71. Statistics for the electricity and gas supply industries in Queensland for the five years to 1967-68 are included in tables on pages 265 and 270.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS¹, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

State or Territory	Estab-lishments operating	Persons employ-ed	Wages and salaries	Turn-over ²	Stocks at 30 June		Pur-chases, transfers in, etc. ³	Value added
					1969	1970		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales								
Electricity ..	51	25,986	113.2	579.8	45.1	47.2	274.0	307.9
Gas ..	34	3,271	11.8	44.3	3.0	3.0	17.8	26.6
Victoria								
Electricity ..	14	14,869	63.5	289.0	21.3	22.7	93.7	196.6
Gas ..	8	4,021	18.5	56.6	5.7	5.4	17.4	38.9
Queensland								
Electricity ..	21	8,532	31.8	157.8	11.3	10.9	63.2	94.2
Gas ..	7	707	2.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	6.0
South Australia								
Electricity ..	17	5,761	22.5	90.7	6.6	6.4	26.1	64.3
Gas ..								
Western Australia								
Electricity ..	57	3,889	14.8	61.5	6.2	6.9	18.1	44.2
Gas ..								
Tasmania								
Electricity ..	6	2,754	12.0	39.0	4.7	5.2	1.0	38.7
Gas ..								
N. Territory								
Electricity ..	6							
Gas ..								
A. C. Territory								
Electricity ..	1							
Gas ..								
Australia								
Electricity ..	167	60,824	254.6	1,213.5	94.5	98.6	477.2	740.4
Gas ..	55	9,650	38.7	128.7	10.9	10.4	44.2	83.9

¹ Covers production and distribution. ² 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. ³ Including selected expenses.

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 1969-70 being considerably less than that shown for years prior to 1968-69. 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, from 1968-69, these generating stations are included in the electricity census only if sales and transfers of electricity exceeded \$100,000 in value.

Electricity Establishments Prior to 1968-69—The next two tables show details of electricity stations in Queensland for the five years to 1967-68, and for all States for 1967-68.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and wages	Horse-power of engines used	Electricity generated	Consumers supplied ²	Value of generating stations ³
	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 ⁴	528,000	182,856

¹ Average for whole year. ² Consumers in Queensland supplied by Queensland electric authorities. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ 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.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and wages	Fuel, lubricants, etc. used	Electricity generated ²	Value of output ³	Value of generating stations ⁴
	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	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia ..	89	1,255	4,188	11,155	2,200	31,040	82,236
Tasmania ..	21	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
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

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some factories. ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$81,491(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

Further details of electricity and gas establishments prior to 1968-69 are given in the Summary on page 571.

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, forward planning of such development, control of electricity charges, administration of safety regulations, raising of capital, provision of engineering and consulting services, promotion of the use of electricity, particularly in manufacturing and rural industries, and fixing of standards. In addition, it is an authority to which consumers may appeal on matters in dispute between them and their electric supply authorities. 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 central and southern networks were interconnected by a 275 kV transmission line early in 1973.

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, 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.

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 Barcardine. 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 while the Balonne Shire Council purchases electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission 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 generating in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 90.3 per cent of the total production during

1971-72 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 8.7 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by all power stations in Queensland during 1971-72 totalled 6,944m units. A further 22m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1972 are given in the next table.

**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND**

Type of plant	At 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	kW	kW	kW	kW	kW
Steam	1,131,250	1,323,250	1,461,000	1,488,500	1,608,500
Hydro	132,013	132,016	132,016	132,016	132,016
Internal combustion	36,745	36,900	36,100	35,690	41,281
Gas turbine	25,000	55,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Total	1,325,008	1,547,166	1,744,116	1,771,206	1,896,797

The southern electricity network was served by the following power stations at 30 June 1972: 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" (360,000 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 almost 52,000 circuit miles of electric lines at 30 June 1972, which represented an increase of about 2,500 miles over the revised figure at 30 June 1971. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and, in certain areas, 33 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification programme continued using the single wire earth return system. At 30 June 1971 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 581,000, and during 1971-72 a further 22,000 consumers were connected, making a total of 603,000 at 30 June 1972.

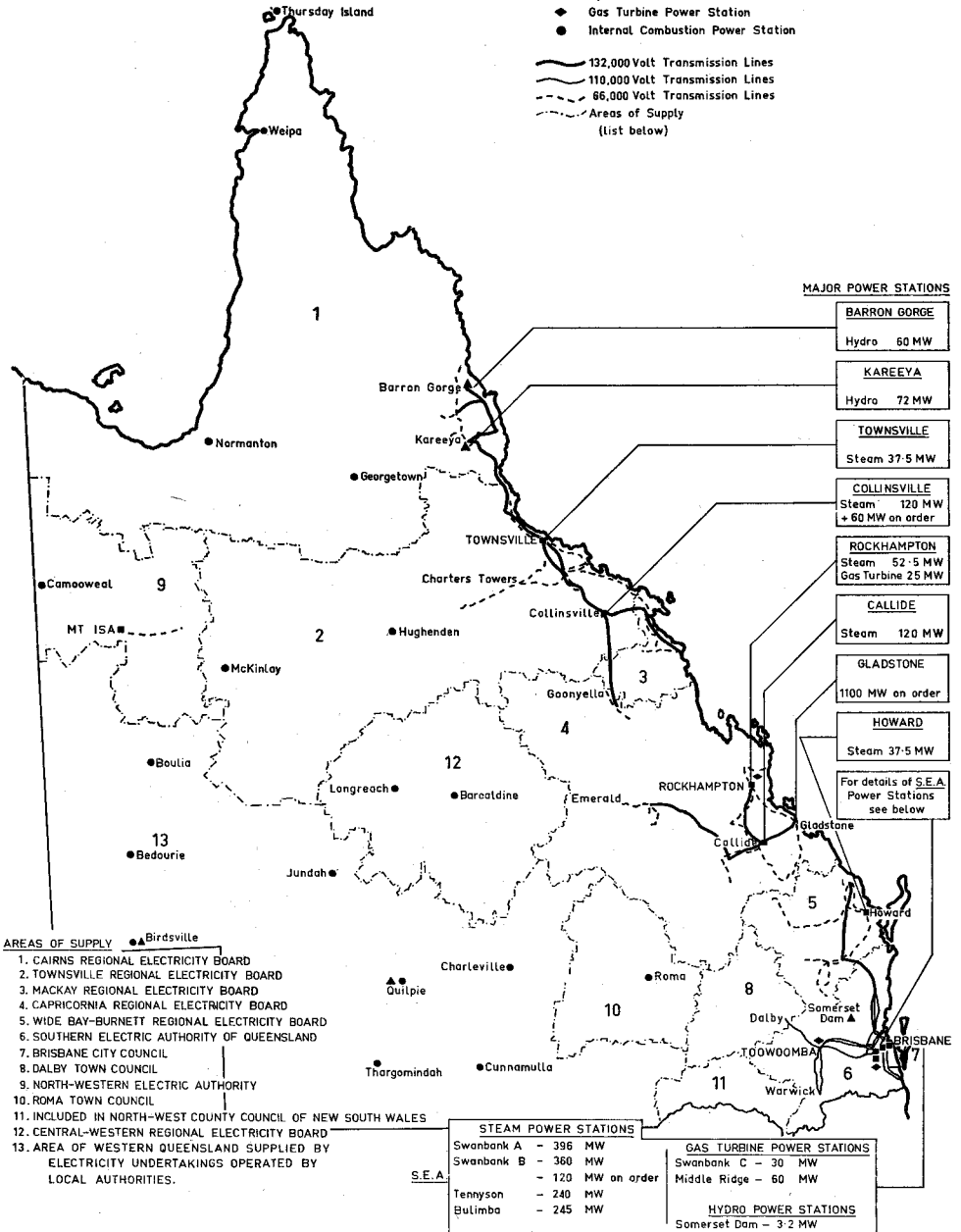
Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the following power stations: at Gladstone (1,100,000 kW), and Swanbank "B" (480,000 kW), and the construction of extensions to Collinsville (60,000 kW). Swanbank "B" is planned to be fully operational with the commissioning of the fourth and final 120,000 kW set in 1973. The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275,000 kW generating sets, the first of which is expected to be commissioned in 1975.

QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - 1972 GENERATION AND MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES

- Steam Power Station
- ▲ Hydro Power Station
- ◆ Gas Turbine Power Station
- Internal Combustion Power Station
- 132,000 Volt Transmission Lines
- - - 110,000 Volt Transmission Lines
- · · 66,000 Volt Transmission Lines
- · - · Areas of Supply (list below)

MAJOR POWER STATIONS

BARRON GORGE
Hydro 60 MW
KAREEYA
Hydro 72 MW
TOWNSVILLE
Steam 37.5 MW
COLLINSVILLE
Steam 120 MW + 60 MW on order
ROCKHAMPTON
Steam 52.5 MW Gas Turbine 25 MW
CALLIDE
Steam 120 MW
GLADSTONE
1100 MW on order
HOWARD
Steam 37.5 MW
For details of S.E.A. Power Stations see below



- AREAS OF SUPPLY**
- 1. CAIRNS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 2. TOWNSVILLE REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 3. MACKAY REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 4. CAPRICORNIA REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 5. WIDE BAY-BURNETT REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 6. SOUTHERN ELECTRIC AUTHORITY OF QUEENSLAND
 - 7. BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL
 - 8. DALBY TOWN COUNCIL
 - 9. NORTH-WESTERN ELECTRIC AUTHORITY
 - 10. ROMA TOWN COUNCIL
 - 11. INCLUDED IN NORTH-WEST COUNTY COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
 - 12. CENTRAL-WESTERN REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD
 - 13. AREA OF WESTERN QUEENSLAND SUPPLIED BY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS OPERATED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

STEAM POWER STATIONS		GAS TURBINE POWER STATIONS	
Swanbank A	- 396 MW	Swanbank C	- 30 MW
Swanbank B	- 360 MW	Middle Ridge	- 60 MW
Tennyson	- 240 MW		
Bulimba	- 245 MW		
		HYDRO POWER STATIONS	
		Somerset Dam	- 3.2 MW

S.E.A.

In North Queensland the commissioning of a 60,000 kW set in 1974 will give the Collinsville station a total generating capacity of 180,000 kW.

A decision is to be made during 1973 on the size and location of the next major power station to follow the Gladstone development.

During 1970-71, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$110.8m, an increase of 9 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 \$191.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1971-72 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Generation	28,916	31,322	24,426	17,891	20,000
Transmission	5,990	6,599	8,025	12,448	23,500
Distribution	15,961	15,319	16,812	18,367	18,400
Other	4,477	6,224	3,448	5,411	6,300
Total	55,344	59,464	52,711	54,117	68,200

^s Subject to revision.

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1971-72, \$13.5m was provided from this source. State loan funds provided \$3.2m and variable interest stock \$7.1m in 1971-72. 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 \$289m during the five years to 1971-72, out of an overall total of \$820m spent to 30 June 1972.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1970-71, compared with approximately 91 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 1972 are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons
Fatal	4	7	11	2	16	18	2	24	26
Non-fatal	38	256	294	49	324	373	54	296	350
Total	42	263	305	51	340	391	56	320	376

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—In 1971-72 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 1971-72 which used coal for producing gas. The quantity of coal used in gas works declined from 135,467 tons in 1967-68 to 3,581 tons in 1971-72.

Certain statistics of the gas industry derived from the 1969-70 census are shown on page 264. The next table shows details for the five years prior to the 1968-69 census.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and wages	Coal used	Town gas sold to consumers	Consumers supplied	Value of works ²
	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

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

• Chapter 13

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of persons engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland at the population Census of June 1971 was 39,525, or 5.6 per cent of the entire labour force. Of these, 11,448 were employed on the railways, 3,357 on buses and tramways, 4,821 in shipping or cargo handling, 3,402 on air services, 1,354 in storage firms, and the remaining 15,143 in car, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to those persons engaged in operating the services, there were 31,600 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 12,616 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles: railway and tramway, 5,848; motor vehicles, manufacturing only, 4,072; ships, 2,547; and aircraft, 149.

These figures gave a total of 83,741 persons employed in the transport industry, accounting for 11.8 per cent of the State's labour force. The figures exclude those engaged on the construction and repair of transport facilities. With the 13,834 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication, excluding construction and repair of transport facilities, amounted to 97,575 or 13.7 per cent of the total labour force.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 281) 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. Cairncross, the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, provides modern facilities for shipping including a slipway for vessels of up to 2,500 tons, and a new fitting-out wharf. The South Brisbane Graving Dock substantially ceased operations

in November 1972 following a transfer of personnel and equipment to Cairncross Graving Dock. 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 handled, Gladstone is now the leading port in Queensland.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 36 miles distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal and work has been completed on a container terminal. The chief exports are meat, salt in bulk, and blister copper.

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, Quintell Beach (formerly 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.

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 1971-72 receipts totalled \$874,767 and represented advances from Loan Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$439,480 and comprised such works as construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, etc.

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 1972 was \$6,352,262, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$1,430,095.

BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses ¹	Total expenditure ²	Accumulated balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1971-72	3,001	4,349	3,308	3,789	1,430

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² 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	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1971	1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Weipa	2,746	2,556	1,700	2,385	Cr 2,154	Cr 2,325
Hay Point	254	139	141	359	Cr 363	Cr 144
Thursday Island ..	231	58	22	36	Cr 252	Cr 274
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	182	1,344	390	619	Dr 594	Cr 358
Maryborough (Urangan)	45	49	54	74	Cr 89	Cr 64

At 30 June 1972 five other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$21,511 and two had debit balances totalling \$53,552.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the Brisbane Graving Docks. At 30 June 1972 accumulated balance for this section of the Department's activities was *Dr* \$1,628,066.

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, 1970-71

Harbour board	Wharfage and harbour dues	Revenue receipts (excluding loan) ¹	Working expenses ²	Revenue expenditure (excluding loan) ³	Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1971 ⁴
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	21,576	21,576	13,554	25,977	567,484
Bundaberg	569,604	698,489	316,844	682,002	5,903,843
Cairns	781,177	1,171,054	346,242	772,299	8,322,144
Gladstone	2,125,548	2,228,258	140,377	683,852	8,361,508
Mackay	608,342	764,892	296,044	406,901	3,544,299
Rockhampton	296,347	426,642	32,985	341,483	5,669,551
Townsville	1,474,993	1,531,225	692,002	1,144,070	8,506,775
Total	5,877,587	6,842,136	1,838,048	4,056,584	40,875,604

¹ Including government subsidy, construction and interest charges. ² Excluding administration charges. ³ Including liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen, Bundaberg, and Rockhampton. ⁴ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from

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 1971.

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	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Disembarking					
Overseas	5,263	6,115	4,053	4,244	3,078
Cruise	565	961	760	1,448	925
Interstate	1,998	1,822	1,993	1,903	2,326
Total	7,826	8,898	6,806	7,595	6,329
Embarking					
Overseas	5,733	6,795	5,327	4,560	3,178
Cruise	651	1,012	1,383	1,010	1,357
Interstate	1,132	850	773	1,421	1,653
Total	7,516	8,657	7,483	6,991	6,188

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1971. A comparison of the figures for each year shows that up to 1970 the overall number of passengers has remained fairly constant. During 1971, however, the number of overseas passengers declined considerably.

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

Category of passenger	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Disembarking					
Overseas	4,825	6,001	3,980	4,138	2,422
Cruise	565	961	760	1,448	925
Interstate	1,849	1,650	1,850	1,861	2,267
Total	7,239	8,612	6,590	7,447	5,614
Embarking					
Overseas	5,635	6,759	4,800	4,467	2,633
Cruise	651	995	1,383	1,004	1,357
Interstate	1,102	836	751	1,413	1,614
Total	7,388	8,590	6,934	6,884	5,604
In transit					
Overseas	20,959	19,383	21,525	19,104	15,626
Direct transit	2,207	1,898	2,030	3,354	917
Cruise	3,570	5,042	5,005	6,089	6,466
Interstate	154	963	148	44	272
Total	26,890	27,286	28,708	28,591	23,281

The next table shows interstate passenger movement during the three years to 1971.

INTERSTATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT¹ IN QUEENSLAND

State or Territory of disembarkation or embarkation	1969		1970		1971	
	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total
PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING FROM						
New South Wales .. ..	..	1,027	6	1,448	3	1,238
Victoria	4	849	32	950	35	1,107
Queensland	3	80	..	81	..	184
South Australia .. ..	..	21	..	28	..	20
Western Australia	49	80	..	36	..	17
Tasmania .. ..	..	40	..	33	..	30
Northern Territory	3	3	..	..	..	24
Total	59	2,100	38	2,576	38	2,620
PASSENGERS EMBARKING FOR						
New South Wales	5	1,064	4	1,101	5	1,411
Victoria	14	507	23	432	16	690
Queensland	3	80	..	81	..	184
South Australia .. ..	..	44	..	18	..	9
Western Australia .. ..	..	69	..	55	..	8
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	22	1,764	27	1,689	21	2,305

¹ Including cruise passengers who disembarked in a State other than their State of embarkation. ² Licensed to engage in Australian coastal trade.

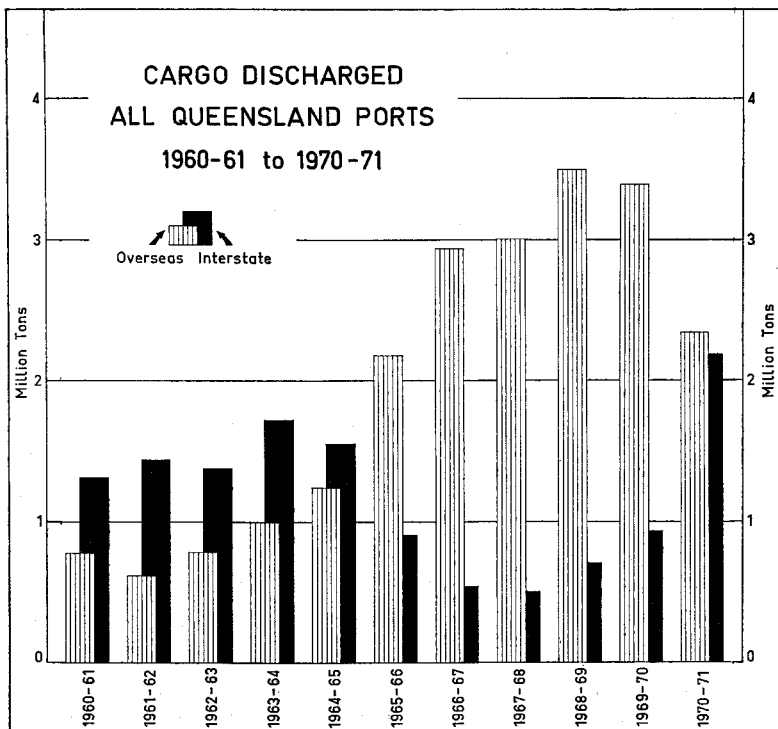
Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports. The

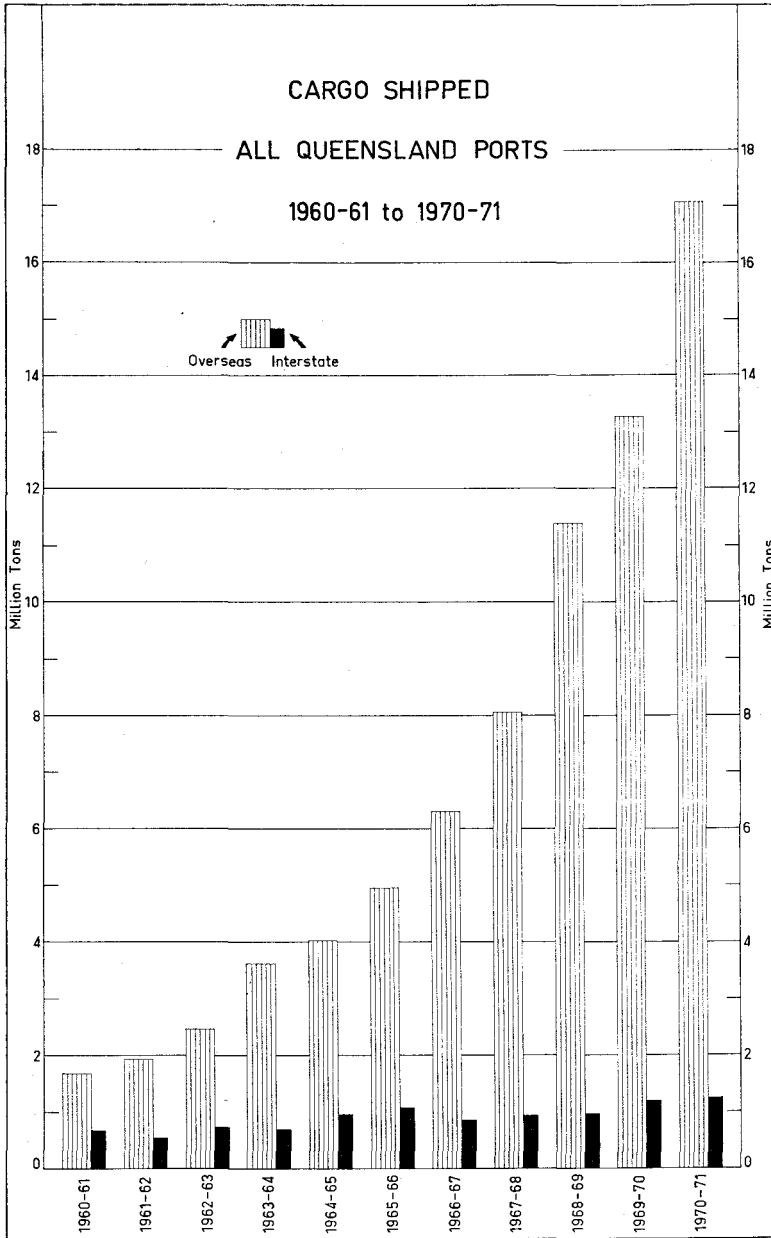
definition of cargo for this purpose differs from that used for trade statistics, in that for cargo statistics the figures are based on vessels, whether overseas or interstate, whereas overseas imports include only imports cleared at the port.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹, 1970-71

Port	Cargo discharged			Cargo shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Brisbane	1,759,349	1,946,483	3,705,832	1,432,344	205,857	1,638,201
Maryborough	572	..	572	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	233,379	104,782	338,161
Gladstone	357,255	59,347	416,602	7,920,175	295,089	8,215,264
Rockhampton	1,889	2,614	4,503	276,636	58,511	335,147
Mackay	28,333	26,784	55,117	566,727	81,321	648,048
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	8,402	..	8,402
Townsville	69,828	96,826	166,654	781,550	100,524	882,074
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	4,994	4,994	27,678	251,777	279,455
Innisfail	3,041	..	3,041	331,546	..	331,546
Cairns	51,461	33,147	84,608	356,524	14,480	371,004
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	11,080	..	11,080
Thursday Island .. ..	..	3,531	3,531	104,766	152	104,918
Weipa	33,135	4,300	37,435	5,025,084	139,130	5,164,214
Other .. ..	..	250	250	..	..	..
Total	2,304,863 ²	2,178,276 ²	4,483,139	17,075,891	1,251,623	18,327,514

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo. ² Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.





The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years to 1970-71. Comparing 1970-71 with 1960-61, cargo discharged more than doubled (overseas increased by 197 per cent and interstate by 66 per cent), and 678 per cent more was shipped (913 per cent more overseas and 87 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo discharged			Cargo shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
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
1970-71	2,304,863 ²	2,178,276 ²	4,483,139	17,075,891	1,251,623	18,327,514

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo. ² Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

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 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1970-71

Port	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Total entries
	From overseas direct	From overseas via States ¹	From other States ¹	Total		
Brisbane	492	665	213	1,370	138	1,508
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Bundaberg	21	7	11	39	40	79
Gladstone	237	21	17	275	100	375
Rockhampton	26	27	21	74	55	129
Mackay	48	21	21	90	118	208
Bowen	2	2	..	4	15	19
Townsville	73	40	26	139	198	337
Lucinda Point	6	3	42	51	14	65
Innisfail	17	2	..	19	8	27
Cairns	30	13	10	53	107	160
Thursday Island	12	6	1	19	42	61
Weipa	185	10	10	205	81	286
Other	1	1	..	2	18	20
Total	1,150	818	372	2,340	947	3,287

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	492	665	213	1,370	138	1,508
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Bundaberg	21	7	11	39	40	79
Gladstone	237	21	17	275	100	375
Rockhampton	26	27	21	74	55	129
Mackay	48	21	21	90	118	208
Bowen	2	2	..	4	15	19
Townsville	73	40	26	139	198	337
Lucinda Point	6	3	42	51	14	65
Innisfail	17	2	..	19	8	27
Cairns	30	13	10	53	107	160
Thursday Island	12	6	1	19	42	61
Weipa	185	10	10	205	81	286
Other	1	1	..	2	18	20
Total	1,150	818	372	2,340	947	3,287

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	2,524	3,233	1,535	7,291	647	7,938
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	80	80
Bundaberg	104	41	37	183	151	334
Gladstone	3,178	219	99	3,495	1,304	4,799
Rockhampton	125	111	65	301	252	552
Mackay	194	61	38	293	462	754
Bowen	7	10	..	17	52	69
Townsville	325	169	43	537	801	1,338
Lucinda Point	9	6	108	123	36	159
Innisfail	106	15	..	121	49	170
Cairns	137	71	13	220	304	524
Thursday Island	41	10	..	52	42	94
Weipa	2,037	42	76	2,155	1,036	3,191
Other	4	..	..	4	25	29
Total	8,790	3,987	2,014	14,791	5,242	20,033

¹ See text on page 279 for change in classification.

From 1969-70 figures for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with previous years because of a change in classification (see text below).

The next table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1970-71

Port	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Total clearances
	To overseas direct	To overseas via States ¹	To other States ¹	Total		
NUMBER OF VESSELS						
Brisbane	572	552	192	1,316	192	1,508
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	1	2	11	13
Bundaberg	7	1	28	36	43	79
Gladstone	243	7	24	274	103	377
Rockhampton	27	9	7	43	86	129
Mackay	79	10	29	118	93	211
Bowen	4	1	..	5	14	19
Townsville	134	27	66	227	107	334
Lucinda Point	4	1	9	14	51	65
Innisfail	21	..	..	21	6	27
Cairns	43	5	8	56	105	161
Thursday Island	14	4	..	18	42	60
Weipa	189	11	11	211	74	285
Other	1	1	..	2	18	20
Total	1,338	630	375	2,343	945	3,288

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	2,891	2,665	1,421	6,977	934	7,911
Maryborough .. ..	..	7	7	14	67	80
Bundaberg	16	2	75	92	242	334
Gladstone	3,304	74	182	3,560	1,261	4,821
Rockhampton	127	46	23	196	356	552
Mackay	335	38	75	448	322	770
Bowen	7	3	..	10	59	69
Townsville	683	95	158	935	400	1,335
Lucinda Point	5	1	23	29	130	159
Innisfail	136	..	..	136	34	170
Cairns	195	18	15	228	303	532
Thursday Island	50	2	..	52	42	94
Weipa	2,053	39	56	2,148	1,030	3,177
Other	4	..	..	4	25	29
Total	9,805	2,989	2,035	14,829	5,204	20,033

¹ 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 1961-62 to 1970-71, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports increased by 15 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 147 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On voyages beyond Queensland				On coastwise voyages	Grand total
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States ¹	Other States ¹	Total		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

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
1970-71	1,150	818	372	2,340	947	3,287

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

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
1970-71	1,338	630	375	2,343	945	3,288

¹ See page 279 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.

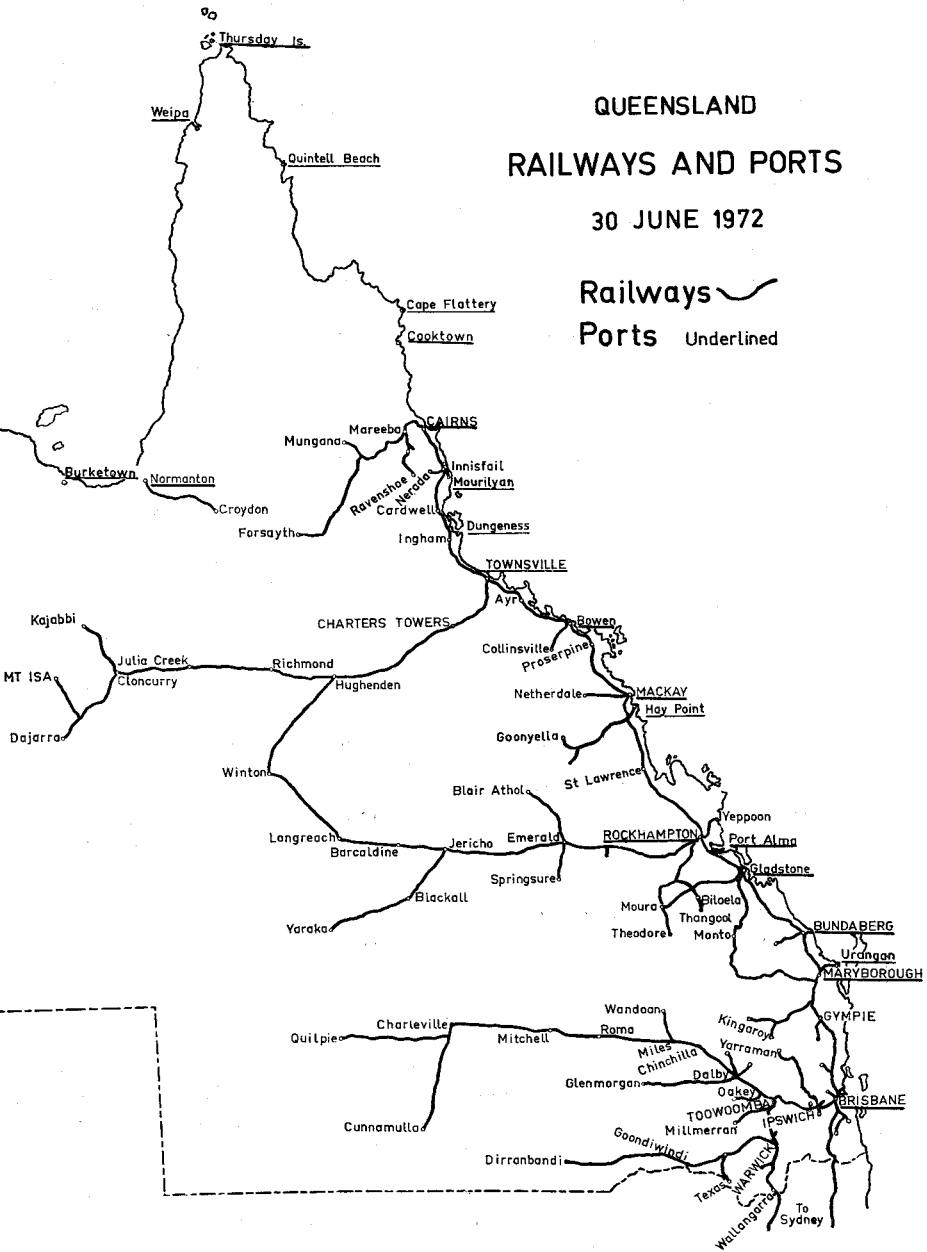
The broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and pro-

QUEENSLAND
RAILWAYS AND PORTS

30 JUNE 1972

Railways
Ports Underlined



duction, 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 281 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 1972 was 5,940, made up of 5,841 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. During 1971-72 a 30 mile branch line from Coppabella, on the Goonyella line, to the Peak Downs Coal Mine was opened.

At 30 June 1972 work was continuing on a 12 mile extension of the Townsville-Mount Isa line to the new Hilton workings, and a 140 mile line from the Greenvale nickel deposits to Townsville was under construction.

During 1971-72, 12 diesel-electric locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 357 diesel-electric, 70 diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1972 a further 26 diesel-electric and 3 diesel-hydraulic 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 1971-72 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						
1968 ..	262	1	11	386	660	1,055	144	133	23,137
1969 ..	303	37	11	178	529	1,044	137	120	22,502
1970 ..	326	63	11	15	415	1,039	134	122	22,547
1971 ..	345	70	11	..	426	1,018	87	127	22,139
1972 ..	357	70	11	..	438	1,000	78	138	21,957

The following details of traffic exclude the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

Coaching Traffic—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 8 per cent of the total earnings in 1971-72, compared with 10 per cent in 1967-68. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 6 per cent in 1971-72 compared with 7 per cent in 1967-68. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1971-72 were \$1.72, compared with \$1.30 in 1967-68. Similar figures for country services were \$1.24 in 1971-72 and \$1.05 in 1967-68. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 60 per cent of metropolitan and 52 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1971-72.

After World War II country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but since then have decreased, and in 1971-72 comprised only 24 per cent of the 1952-53 figure. Suburban journeys which were at a high level in 1955-56, had fallen to 78 per cent of that level by 1965-66. Since then, however, suburban journeys have increased each year until in 1971-72 they exceeded the former peak of 1955-56.

Goods Traffic—Goods traffic provided 89 per cent of total earnings in 1971-72, compared with 87 per cent in 1967-68. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 3.7c to 2.9c while earnings per ton of goods fell from \$7.68 to \$6.04. 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 684 tons in 1971-72 (diesel-electric 696 tons and diesel-hydraulic 199 tons).

In 1971-72 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$663,224, due principally to the carriage of 29,935 more cattle and 15,726 more sheep than in 1970-71.

The tonnages of coal and coke carried in the last three years were as follows: 1969-70, 7,068,000; 1970-71, 7,930,000; and 1971-72, 11,092,000 tons. The increase in railage has been largely due to increased amounts of coal railed to ports for shipment overseas. Wool tonnages carried in the years 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72 were 36,079, 27,717, and 23,525 tons, respectively.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1971-72, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Lines open miles	5,825	5,824	5,814	5,797	5,940
Traffic train-mileage '000 miles	16,831	17,109	18,263	17,368	18,122
Train-mileage per mile open miles	2,889	2,938	3,141	2,996	3,051
Total earnings \$'000	94,019	102,451	108,831	110,165	124,782
Earnings per train-mile \$	5.59	5.99	5.96	6.34	6.89
Total working expenses ¹ \$'000	87,717	91,720	96,831	105,494	120,110
Expenses per train-mile \$	5.21	5.36	5.30	6.07	6.63
Net revenue \$'000	6,302	10,731	12,000	4,671	4,672
Working expenses as % of earnings %	93.3	89.5	89.0	95.8	96.3
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
Train-mileage '000 miles	5,695	5,620	5,587	5,152	5,044
Country '000 miles	3,810	3,711	3,608	3,158	3,021
Suburban ² '000 miles	1,885	1,909	1,979	1,994	2,024
Passengers carried ³ '000	26,591	28,165	28,515	29,536	31,946
Country '000	2,526	2,394	2,198	1,915	1,763
Suburban ² '000	24,065	25,771	26,317	27,621	30,184
Earnings collected \$'000	9,780	9,606	9,782	9,658	10,273
Passengers \$'000	6,720	6,568	6,653	6,783	7,410
Country \$'000	4,260	3,879	3,885	3,870	3,938
Suburban ² \$'000	2,460	2,689	2,768	2,913	3,472
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	3,060	3,038	3,129	2,875	2,863
<i>Goods traffic⁴</i>					
Train-mileage '000 miles	11,136	11,489	12,676	12,217	13,077
Tonnage ⁵ '000 tons	11,133	12,976	14,439	15,418	18,963
Minerals (including coal) '000 tons	4,810	6,426	8,443	9,400	12,405
Agricultural produce '000 tons	3,610	3,561	2,814	2,904	3,311
Other goods '000 tons	2,139	2,265	2,447	2,576	2,695
Livestock '000 tons	574	724	735	538	552
Earnings collected \$'000	81,313	89,916	96,055	97,558	111,063
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	22,073	26,697	33,977	38,388	47,751
Agricultural produce \$'000	19,193	20,738	17,985	16,412	18,986
Other goods \$'000	32,524	33,443	35,107	36,004	36,922
Livestock \$'000	7,523	9,038	8,986	6,754	7,404
Average length of haul ⁶ miles	213	216	229	229	214
Average gross load of goods trains ⁵ .. . tons	529	583	616	649	684
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. \$'000	2,925	2,929	2,994	2,949	3,446

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁴ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁵ Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

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.

During 1971-72 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$14,703,654. Of this, \$5,837,005 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$2,695,527, or 30.4 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$4,435,366 (50.0 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,735,756 (19.6 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1971-72

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines open miles	2,251	1,875	1,746	69	5,940
Traffic train-mileage .. '000 miles	7,952	5,881	3,916	372	18,122
Train-mileage per mile open .. miles	3,533	3,137	2,244	5,401	3,051
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	35,617	52,136	33,995	3,033	124,782
Coaching ³ \$'000	7,943	2,944	2,312	520	13,719
Goods and livestock \$'000	27,675	49,193	31,683	2,513	111,063
Earnings per train-mile \$	4.48	8.86	8.68	8.16	6.89
Total working expenses \$'000	54,267	34,212	27,263	4,368 ⁴	120,110
Expenses per train-mile \$	6.82	5.82	6.96	10.28	6.63
Net revenue \$'000	-18,649	17,925	6,731	-1,335	4,672
Working expenses as % of earnings %	152.4	65.6	80.2	144.0	96.3
<i>Coaching traffic⁵</i>					
Passengers carried ⁶ '000	31,333	147	299	166	31,946
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	7,366	1,035	1,401	471	10,273
Passengers \$'000	5,509	575	995	331	7,410
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	1,857	460	406	140	2,863
<i>Goods traffic⁶</i>					
<i>Tonnage⁶</i> '000 tons	2,870	11,932	3,048	1,113	18,963
Minerals (including coal) '000 tons	439	10,652	1,273	42	12,405
Agricultural produce '000 tons	1,193	841	1,236	40	3,311
Other goods '000 tons	1,050	282	332	1,031	2,695
Livestock '000 tons	187	158	206	1	552
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	39,573	39,436	29,542	2,513	111,063
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	3,693	29,349	14,618	92	47,751
Agricultural produce \$'000	10,266	4,006	4,432	281	18,986
Other goods \$'000	23,018	4,157	7,610	2,137	36,922
Livestock \$'000	2,595	1,923	2,883	3	7,404
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. \$'000	2,027	719	650	49	3,446

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).
² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways. ³ Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. ⁴ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded. ⁶ See note ³ to preceding table.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1972, 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 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.

The next table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1972

Government	Route mileage open by gauge				Rolling stock				Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives		Coach- ing	Goods and service	
					Diesel- electric	Other			
					miles	miles	miles	miles	
N. S. Wales	6,061	..	6,061	400	167	3,270	20,377	43,411
Victoria ..	3,943 ²	202	..	4,154 ³	249	153	2,420	21,073	25,970
Queensland ..	..	69	5,841	5,940 ⁴	357	81	1,213	21,960	22,697
South Australia	1,570	246	597	2,413	151	4	424	7,791	8,794
W. Australia ..	..	450	3,350 ⁵	3,800	184	66	448	12,749	9,992
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	40	39	120	2,232	2,066
Commonwealth	..	1,330	857	2,187	108	1	86	2,940	3,928
Total ..	5,513	8,358	11,145	25,055	1,489	511	8,178 ⁶	89,168 ⁷	116,858

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. ² 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. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 248 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge line which parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line; and 75 miles of 4 ft 8½ in/3 ft 6 in dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 66 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 90 vehicles jointly owned by Commonwealth, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems. ⁷ Including 1 dynamometer car and 9 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 16 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales, and 20 service stock 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, 1971-72

Government	Train- miles	Passenger journeys ¹	Goods etc. carried ¹	Gross earnings ²	Working expenses	Net earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	38,013	230,668	31,800	266,268	263,484	2,784
Victoria ..	20,614	137,794	11,609	112,685	138,722	-26,036
Queensland ..	18,122	31,946	18,963	124,782	119,743 ³	5,038
South Australia ..	6,225	13,433	5,919	35,386	46,521 ⁴	-11,135
Western Australia ..	7,711	11,150	13,648	63,634	63,748 ⁴	-115
Tasmania ..	1,098	785	1,278	6,123	10,391 ⁴	-4,267
Commonwealth ..	3,736	207	4,054	29,208	31,540 ⁴	-2,332
Total ..	95,519	425,984	87,271	638,086	674,149	-36,063

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. ² Excluding government grants. ³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁴ 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 1971 the Council operated 635 motor buses over 338 route miles, with a staff of 1,754 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 109.7m passengers in 1970-71, City Council motor buses carried 59.4 per cent, private motor buses 15.4 per cent, and the railways 25.2 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, 1970-71

Service	Route open ¹	Vehicles ¹	Staff ¹	Vehicle mileage	Passengers carried	Gross earnings ²	Salaries & wages	Capital value ³
	miles	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ⁴ ..	1,493	940	2,149	19,929	82,073	12,330	8,096	9,275
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	338	635	1,754	13,736	65,220	9,735	6,826	8,029 ⁵
Private ..	1,155	305	395	6,193	16,853	2,595	1,270	1,246
<i>Other cities</i> ..	1,095	244	295	4,859	11,843	1,546	772	783
Cairns ⁶ ..	63	14	17	268	754	84	37	41
Rockhampton ⁷ ..	44	31	49	488	1,948	211	151	149
Toowoomba ⁸ ..	208	43	42	561	2,009	190	69	206
Other ⁹ ..	780	156	187	3,542	7,132	1,061	515	387
All cities ..	2,588	1,184	2,444	24,788	93,916	13,876	8,868	10,058

¹ At 30 June. ² Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. ³ Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June 1971. ⁴ Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ⁵ Including 125 buses leased by the Brisbane City Council, valued at \$2,142,860. ⁶ Private motor bus service. ⁷ Municipal motor bus service. ⁸ 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, 30 JUNE 1972

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Brisbane	2,033	14	269	2,316	274	2,590
Other cities	2,262	167	385	2,814	578	3,392
Towns	171	21	34	226	27	253
Shires	17,853	19,227	37,827	74,907	39,120	114,027
Total	22,319	19,429	38,515	80,263	39,999	120,262

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 290).

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 \$45,360,000 received by Queensland during 1971-72 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$40,878,449; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$4,481,551.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 296), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$4.9m collected by the Department of Transport in 1971-72, \$3.2m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.7m 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 \$34.9m had been spent to 30 June 1972. 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, Cloncurry-Burketown, and Mungana-Highbury.

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 the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1971-72 was \$13.0m, bringing the total to 30 June 1972 to \$43.5m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$61.9m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1970-71, and other government departments spent \$0.2m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$38.2m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$100.3m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$3.0m (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 1970-71 was \$97.3m.

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 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
RECEIPTS					
(i) Main Roads Fund					
State Government loan	400,000	500,000	300,000	50,000	500,000
State Government grant	120,000	135,000	380,448	378,012	183,303
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	2,408,420	2,610,933	3,175,800	3,047,407	3,199,780
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	20,664,404	22,047,762	23,453,565	25,000,333	26,885,765
Maintenance repayments by Local Authorities	1,400,269	1,471,328	1,515,270	1,116,393	1,137,419
Commonwealth grants					
Commonwealth aid roads	25,957,571	27,289,246	31,145,638	35,567,750	40,878,449
Other	174,491	121,500	207,657	39,714	1,737,756
Plant hire, plans, survey charges	5,419,364	5,612,173	6,138,994	5,665,859	6,274,264
Other	955,485	785,995	866,862	1,098,991	807,254
Total	57,500,004	60,573,937	67,184,234	71,964,459	81,603,990
(ii) Other Funds					
Beef cattle roads ¹	4,000,000	4,550,000	5,100,000	7,685,000	8,200,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development roads	272,387	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads	2,942,754	3,443,231	3,594,362	3,992,250	4,481,551
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority roads ²	1,510,000	1,685,956	1,578,386	1,641,615	1,661,939
Traffic engineering ³	372,847	360,117	388,506	294,184	307,237
Urban roads ⁴	2,700,000	4,643,334	8,567,721	..	..
All receipts	69,297,992	75,256,575	86,413,209	85,577,508	96,254,717
EXPENDITURE					
(i) Main Roads Fund					
Declared roads: Construction ⁵ ..	32,426,280	30,932,142	33,406,750	42,942,473	48,141,897
Maintenance	9,094,864	8,929,022	10,149,914	10,910,545	13,189,491
Other roads	82,532	106,339	215,909	61,143	149,895
Buildings	250,088	355,326	511,105	295,979	611,895
Interest and redemption	1,291,711	1,210,509	1,160,962	953,534	738,616
Purchase of plant	1,423,828	1,749,295	1,898,563	1,062,815	1,899,429
Maintenance of plant	1,982,193	1,955,679	2,086,213	1,988,808	2,285,386
Administrative ⁶	9,673,948	10,396,178	11,924,873	13,081,497	15,069,602
Total	56,225,444	55,634,490	61,354,289	71,296,794	82,086,211
(ii) Other Funds					
Beef cattle roads	3,745,374	4,715,245	5,064,421	7,814,757	8,199,515
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development roads	272,387	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. roads	2,942,754	3,383,231	3,654,362	3,992,250	4,481,551
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	1,510,000	1,639,067	1,625,275	1,641,615	1,661,939
Traffic engineering	379,862	343,232	445,566	349,346	307,078
Urban roads ⁵	3,812,292	5,679,949	8,622,235	..	..
All expenditure	68,888,113	71,395,214	80,766,148	85,094,762	96,736,294

¹ Commonwealth grants. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 295.
⁴ Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. ⁵ From 1970-71, expenditure on expressways and freeways was met from Main Roads Fund and not from Urban Roads Fund as previously. ⁶ Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, Administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

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 are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads. An amendment in 1970 introduced two types of gazetted roads, Urban Arterials and Urban sub-arterials, to cater for major new road projects in metropolitan areas.

QUEENSLAND ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					All formed roads
	State highways	Developmental	Main	Secondary	Total	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
1963	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465	24,120	71,665 ¹
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 ¹
1968	6,242	4,377	5,150	8,893	24,662	77,599 ¹
1969	6,240	4,355	5,159	8,898	24,652	78,736
1970	6,349	4,779	5,083	8,602	24,813	79,058
1971	6,341	4,778	5,082	8,619	24,820	80,007
1972	6,344 ³	4,772	5,086 ³	8,574	24,776	80,263

¹ Decrease due to re-surveys.

² Including 30 miles of Urban Arterial roads.

³ Including 47 miles of Urban Sub-arterial roads.

The surfaces of the 24,776 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1972 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 12,240 miles; gravelled pavement, 4,402 miles; formed only, 7,237 miles; and unformed, 897 miles. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1972, including upgrading of surfaces, was 923 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.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles—At 30 September 1971 a census of motor vehicles was conducted throughout Australia, introducing revised classifications for some vehicle categories. Light commercial type vehicles now comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under 20 cwt, and all ambulances and hearses; utilities and panel vans with carrying capacity 20 cwt and over are classified as trucks (including rigid and articulated).

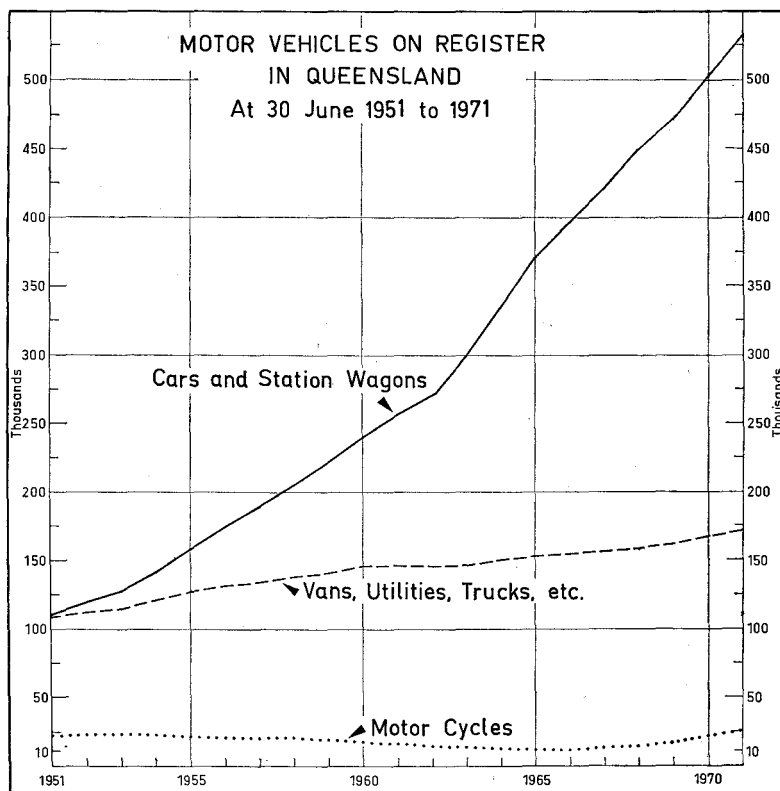
Direct comparisons of census data with that for previous periods can only be made for the categories of motor cars and station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. Data for the other categories are not strictly comparable with the former classifications.

The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1971, and at 30 June for the previous nine years.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

At 30 June	Cars and station wagons	Buses	Trucks	Utilities and panel vans	Motor cycles	All motor vehicles	Revenue collected ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1962 ..	271,815 ³	1,753	39,774	103,764	14,639	431,745	17,110,384
1963 ..	298,784 ³	1,898	41,290	103,582	13,451	459,005	18,797,466
1964 ..	334,850 ³	2,188	43,985	104,153	12,713	497,889	21,878,930
1965 ..	371,220 ³	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,888,562
1966 ..	396,640 ³	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,325,801
1967 ..	420,401 ³	2,763	52,063	101,719	13,096	590,042	30,519,269
1968 ..	449,106 ³	2,909	55,112	100,720	14,855	622,702	35,228,447
1969 ..	473,189 ³	3,311	58,330	100,025	17,163	652,018	37,650,453
1970 ..	501,709 ³	3,373	62,669	100,891	20,033	688,675	40,165,613
1971 ⁵ ..	540,526 ⁵	3,340	66,772	102,366 ³	26,840	739,844	41,891,724

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² During year ended at the date shown. ³ Including ambulances. ⁴ See text above. ⁵ Census figure at 30 September 1971. Revenue for year to 30 June. ⁶ Including 2,154 licensed as taxicabs, but excluding ambulances.



The numbers of motor vehicles on the register in the various Australian States and Territories in each of the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor vehicles ² registered at 30 June					Revenue 1970-71 ³
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	1,437,301	1,527,404	1,609,242	1,709,988	1,809,816	86,084
Victoria	1,136,548	1,193,536	1,254,638	1,321,516	1,387,111	77,664
Queensland	590,042	622,702	652,018	688,675	729,350	41,279
South Australia	413,117	426,806	450,354	470,965	488,488	22,039
Western Australia	337,061	365,747	395,782	430,369	466,822	23,970
Tasmania	135,126	142,866	150,899	156,909	164,235	7,356
Northern Territory	17,046	20,115	22,678	25,354	29,115	647
A. C. Territory	40,391	45,570	50,623	57,133	65,553	1,038
Total	4,106,632	4,344,746	4,586,234	4,860,909	5,140,490	260,077

¹ Subject to revision.

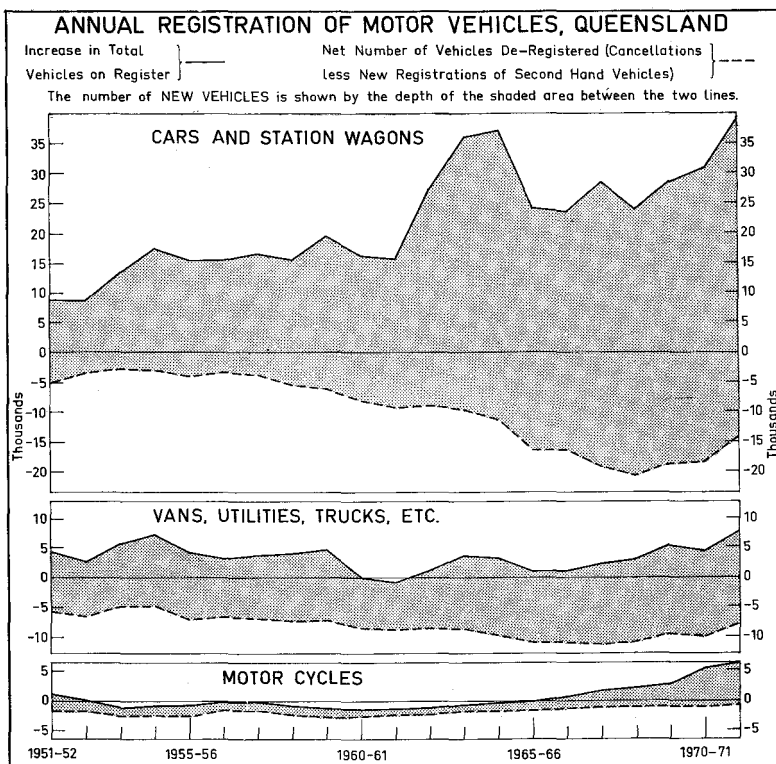
² Including motor cycles.

³ Net collections.

At 30 June 1971 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: New South Wales, 393; Victoria, 396; Queensland, 399; South Australia, 416; Western Australia, 453; Tasmania, 421; Northern Territory, 337; and Australian Capital Territory, 455. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1966, the number for Queensland was 337.

During 1971-72, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars and station wagons, 53,593; trucks, 6,098; utilities and panel vans, 9,432; motor cycles, 7,976; and buses, 180.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1971-72 have been as follows: 1967-68, 64,240; 1968-69, 61,969; 1969-70, 66,445; 1970-71, 70,643; and 1971-72, 77,279.



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: vehicles 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 290) 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 1971-72 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 1971-72 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 St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1972, 16,202 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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 1971-72 amounted to \$4,861,719, 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 1971-72.

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 requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed and injured in 1971-72 remained close to the 1970-71 level, which was unusually high compared with previous years. When related to vehicles registered and the State's population, the death rates have remained fairly constant during recent years. However, the injury rates, when related to vehicles registered, have shown a downward trend, but when related to the State's population showed a decline from 1964-65 to 1966-67, remained static for several years, then increased in 1970-71 to about the 1963-64 level, but declined again slightly in 1971-72.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ¹	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
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
1971-72 ..	757,682	579	11,295	0.8	14.9	3.1	61.0

¹ 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 injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Persons killed or injured									
	Total ¹	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others ³	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
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 ¹	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
1971-72 ..	31,468	8,105	88	953	245	4,392	44	1,111	21	407	181	4,432

¹ Refer to preceding text regarding requirements for reporting of accidents.
² Accidents causing human death or injury. ³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or 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 INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	92	..	..	..	306	..	398	22.3
5-6	76	..	..	7	112	..	195	27.9
7-16	215	29	11	312	929	4	1,500	41.0
17-20	71	1,042	611	18	1,146	5	2,893	230.7
21-29	80	1,407	320	13	804	..	2,624	107.5
30-39	65	721	78	5	291	..	1,160	55.4
40-49	108	563	46	11	278	..	1,006	46.9
50-59	132	403	28	21	294	..	878	45.9
60 and over ..	179	327	17	39	311	..	873	34.7
Not stated ..	23	145	44	2	133	..	347	..
Total	1,041	4,637	1,155	428	4,604	9	11,874	64.2

¹ Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Types of Accidents—The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State in 1971-72.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	887	758	42	69	460	721
Van or utility	141	116	5	8	68	114
Truck etc.	51	45	5	7	28	40
Motor cycle	38	33	1	2	23	38
Pedal cycle	12	11	..	..	7	11
Bus etc.	22	18	2	3	13	15
Other	2	2	..	1	1	1
Car and						
Car	13,239	1,848	33	118	1,697	3,288
Van or utility	3,231	491	12	41	358	898
Truck etc.	1,623	288	8	32	181	409
Motor cycle	997	659	9	20	413	731
Pedal cycle	367	295	2	8	118	295
Bus etc.	221	26	5	5	18	38
Other	682	92	2	7	18	123
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	302	30	..	1	12	55
Truck etc.	275	50	2	9	28	74
Motor cycle	103	75	1	4	35	78
Pedal cycle	55	48	1	5	18	49
Bus etc.	43	9	..	1	7	10
Other	173	25	..	3	5	30
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	149	23	..	..	7	34
Motor cycle	33	27	..	5	17	23
Pedal cycle	11	9	1	2	4	7
Bus etc.	23	3	..	1	2	29
Other	51	3	..	..	..	3
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	32	29	..	2	18	46
Pedal cycle	11	9	..	..	3	13
Bus etc.	5	4	..	..	3	5
Other	48	37	..	2	9	38
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	6	4	1	1	1	3
Bus etc.	3	3	1	1	..	3
Other	4	3	..	1	..	2
Bus etc. and						
Bus etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other	4	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicle and						
Other	1	1	..	..	..	1
Moving vehicle and obstruction³						
Car	1,525	261	4	11	179	337
Van or utility	221	37	..	..	14	48
Truck etc.	170	7	..	..	3	17
Motor cycle	73	53	1	2	29	61
Pedal cycle	16	16	1	1	6	15
Bus etc.	15	..	..	..	..	..
Other	15	1	..	..	1	1
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	4,802	1,805	23	141	714	2,568
Van or utility	884	361	2	32	103	487
Truck etc.	482	139	..	10	24	154
Motor cycle	336	290	2	17	100	312
Pedal cycle	40	35	1	1	14	38
Bus etc.	16	8	..	..	6	19
Other	26	18	1	5	2	13
Total	31,468	8,105	168	579	4,767	11,295

¹ Accidents causing human death or injury. ² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

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 ended 1971-72.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated	
PEDESTRIANS											
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
1971-72 ..	8.8	7.3	20.7	6.8	7.7	6.2	10.4	12.7	17.2	2.2	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS											
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
1971-72 ..	..	..	0.6	22.5	30.3	15.6	12.1	8.7	7.1	3.1	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS											
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
1971-72 ..	..	..	0.9	52.9	27.7	6.8	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.8	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS											
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
1971-72 ..	..	1.6	72.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	9.1	0.5	100.0
OTHERS²											
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
1971-72 ..	6.6	2.4	20.2	25.0	17.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	2.9	100.0
ALL PERSONS											
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
1971-72 ..	3.4	1.6	12.6	24.4	22.1	9.8	8.5	7.4	7.3	2.9	100.0

¹ Human deaths or cases of injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

In 1971-72 persons under 21 years of age represented 42.0 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, compared with 41.5 per cent in 1967-68 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 22.1 per cent for 1971-72, an increase of 1.2 per cent during the same period, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions.

The proportion of casualties under 21 years of age rose from 44.7 per cent in 1967-68 to 53.8 per cent in 1971-72 for motor cyclists, from 74.0 per cent to 78.7 per cent for pedal cyclists, and from 52.0 per cent to 54.2 per cent for passengers etc., but for pedestrians the proportion decreased from 44.4 per cent to 43.6 per cent, and for motor drivers from 25.4 per cent to 23.1 per cent.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.8 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 17.2 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 52.8 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 80.6 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 72.9 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1971-72 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 25 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 157 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1971-72, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 114 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 111, and days before and after public holidays with 96. Public holidays averaged 88, Sundays 85; and other week days were lowest with 72.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 15.6 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 11.6 per cent between 6 and 8 p.m.

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 302 shows the Queensland air routes at 30 June 1972.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1971 was 628. This total included 329 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 1971-72 are given in the next table. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for defence.

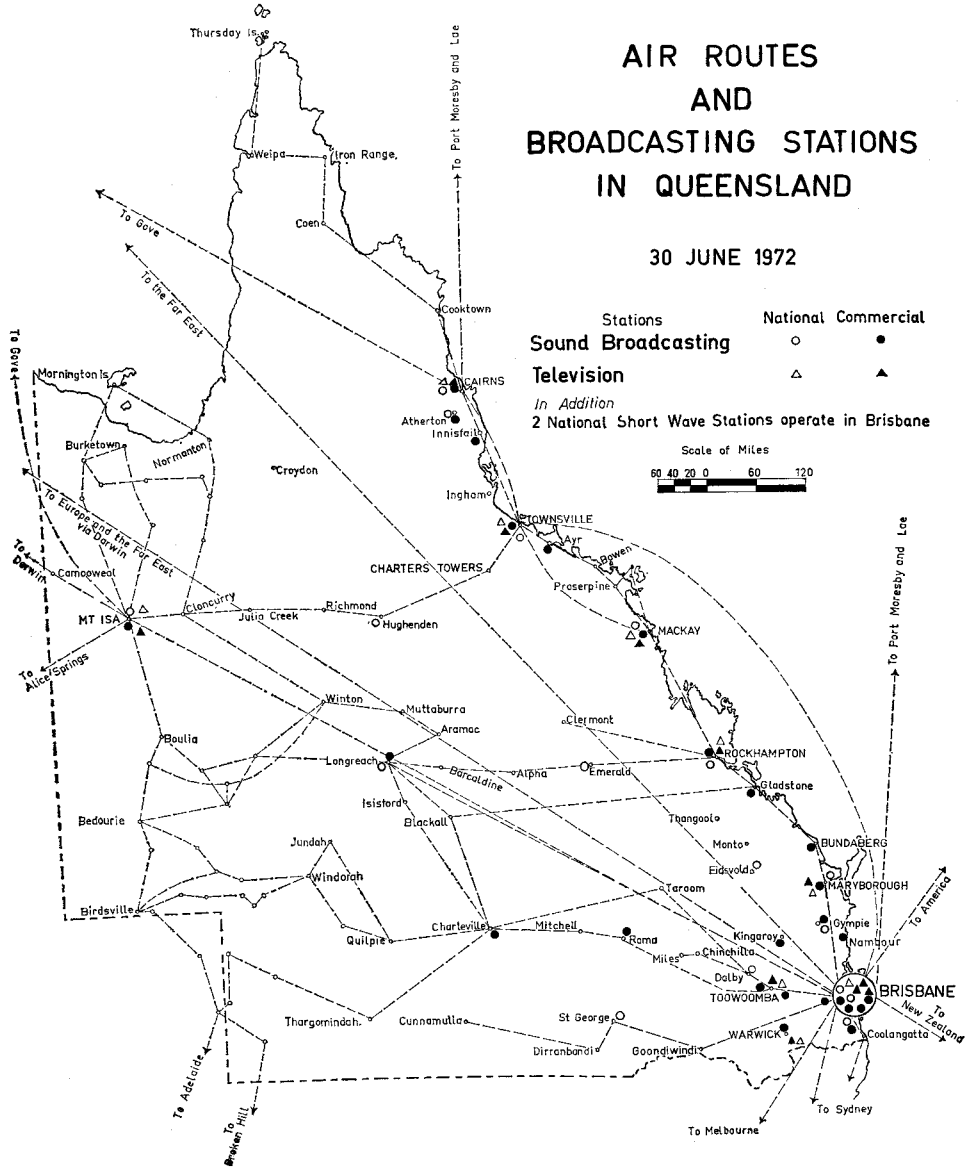
CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Registered aircraft owners ¹ .. No.	1,845	1,951	2,177	2,290	2,422
Registered aircraft ¹ No.	3,356	3,559	3,729	3,794	3,802
Licensed pilots ²					
Private No.	9,292	10,218	11,225	12,043	12,769 ³
Commercial No.	2,734	3,357	3,599	3,835	4,138 ³
Airline transport No.	1,713	1,696	1,737	1,894	1,861
Licensed ground engineers ⁴ .. No.	3,278	3,508	3,719	3,929	3,946
Aerodromes ⁵					
Government No.	107	108	104	103	108
Licensed ⁴ No.	381	383	385	369	388
Flying boat bases ⁵ No.	13	13	10	7	7
Accidents					
Persons killed No.	47 _r	47 _r	49	48	37
Persons injured No.	29	20 _r	41	24	23
<i>Internal services only</i>					
Hours flown No.	240,801	244,606	251,582	258,793	248,774
Miles flown '000	56,724	60,348	66,241	71,212	72,036
Paying passengers '000	4,668	5,185	5,911	6,340	6,629
Paying passenger-miles .. '000	2,125,314	2,401,783	2,802,717	3,090,837	3,278,680
Freight short tons	85,063	89,947	100,100	100,752	99,079
Mails ⁶ short tons	9,417	9,876	10,625	10,931	11,174

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 15 private helicopter licences. ³ Including 506 senior commercial licences, 310 commercial helicopter licences, and 32 senior commercial helicopter licences. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails. _r Revised since last issue.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1972



The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1971 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1971

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Airport	Passengers	Freight
	No.	short tons		No.	short tons
Brisbane	1,461,184 ²	23,015	Maryborough	24,543	203
Bundaberg	31,115	235	Mount Isa	70,457	1,284
Cairns	171,099	2,607	Proserpine	12,830	53
Coolangatta	181,724	374	Rockhampton	103,692	1,568
Gladstone	28,794	223	Thursday Island	7,647	102
Hayman Island	15,631	27	Townsville	195,784	2,440
Mackay	137,211	1,298	Weipa	17,821	603

¹ Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 56,257 passengers on international services.

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 1971-72 for its Central Office and for each State.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Office	Revenue ¹				Total expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ³	86,149	8,754	237,610	343,519	347,153
Victoria	57,873	5,494	165,769	235,833	220,724
Queensland	26,686	2,526	76,078	110,428	126,959
South Australia ⁴	18,309	2,342	50,820	76,998	90,163
Western Australia	15,716	2,246	45,663	66,398	80,643
Tasmania	4,861	456	14,919	21,311	25,123
Central Office	5,619	2,839	781	17,980	251,455
Australia	215,213	24,655	591,641	872,467	1,142,220

¹ Collected in each State etc. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including other miscellaneous revenue. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland for selected years since 1870 is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	Letters and postcards ¹	Newspapers etc. ²	Registered articles ³	Parcels	Telegrams and cablegrams
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ⁴	n	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁴	n	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁴	n	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ⁴	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ⁴	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
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
1971-72	312,038,400	33,745,400	1,307,400	2,864,100	4,140,204

¹ Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". ² Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". ³ Other than registered parcels. ⁴ Included under other headings. n Not available.

Communications lodged at the 6,637 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1971-72 included 2,288,499,400 letters and postcards, 276,760,000 newspapers etc., 9,622,700 registered articles, and 22,794,000 parcels. Telegrams and cablegrams sent numbered 20,223,424.

The postal order and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1971-72 in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Postal orders					
Issued					
Number	1,519,198	1,657,312	1,824,237	2,240,560	2,371,376
Value \$	2,740,608	3,442,981	3,993,345	6,422,237 ¹	8,118,354
Commission .. \$	79,667	95,400	107,026	160,492	244,996
Paid					
Number	1,725,865	1,892,640	2,055,579	2,305,642	2,396,009
Value \$	2,802,518	3,587,152	4,027,976	5,940,724 ¹	7,494,606
Money orders					
Issued					
Number	1,582,460	1,338,511	1,258,411	977,017	761,011
Value \$	64,225,379	29,198,598 ²	24,752,765	22,371,492	20,801,087
Commission .. \$	351,475	365,813	366,683	411,895	390,995
Paid					
Number	1,429,908	1,182,605	1,125,702	887,069	679,069
Value \$	63,541,447	28,934,920 ²	24,548,363	22,745,138	20,886,394

¹ Postal orders for \$9 and \$10 were introduced in October 1970.

² Large inter-Post Office payments by money order ceased in 1968-69.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the five years to 1971-72 is shown in the next table. 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 1971-72 was \$2,525,587, out of \$24,655,429 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 1971-72 in Queensland was \$76,078,333, out of a total of \$591,641,124 for the operation of these services throughout Australia.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1971-72, was \$126,959,241.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Telegrams					
Sent within Australia					
Number	4,510,266	4,455,882	4,464,866	4,221,825	3,952,407
Value \$	2,192,505 ¹	2,297,131	2,283,619	3,348,354	2,908,018
Sent overseas					
Number	172,014	182,143	193,351	157,728	187,797
Value \$	400,266 ¹	399,470	447,640	301,076	300,061
Telephones					
New services No.	29,920	32,276	37,846	36,248	34,555
Telephone services ² .. No.	290,346	307,110	328,772	347,537	361,290
Instruments connected ² .. No.	397,621	422,744	451,615	474,985	497,550
Instruments per 100 population ² No.	22.95	23.91	25.10	25.89	26.75
Revenue \$'000	42,348 ¹	50,203	56,032	65,214	76,078

¹ Not comparable with later years due to a change in the method of classification of cash receipts. ² At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.

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 1972.

RADIO LICENCES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sound broadcasting stations					
National ¹	18	18	18	18	19
Commercial	25	25	25	26	26
Broadcast listeners ²	371,637	382,869	384,951	394,669	405,181
Coast ²	29	38	39	44	64
Amateur	652	681	725	726	740
Other transmitting and receiving ..	15,733	17,756	20,761	23,414	25,558
Other receiving only	89	142	146	137	142

¹ Broadcasting stations maintained by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. ² Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Four of the 64 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1971-72. 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 1972 there were 45 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 19 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, Emerald, and Hughenden.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. At 30 June 1972 there were 25 television stations, including five microwave repeater stations in Queensland. The television stations were located as follows: four in Brisbane, two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Warwick, Mackay, and Mount Isa. Fourteen of these were national stations. The five microwave repeater stations were located in Cloncurry, Hughenden, Julia Creek, Richmond, and Mary Kathleen.

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1972

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound broadcasting</i>							
National stations							
Medium wave ..	21	5	17	14	14	4	75
Short wave ..	1	2	2	..	2	..	7
Commercial stations ..	40	20	26	10	14	8	118
Total stations ..	62	27	45	24	30	12	200
Listeners' licences ..	996,822	758,042	405,181	315,612	205,230	77,096	2,757,983
Licences per 1,000 population ..	206.7	213.8	216.8	247.2	194.9	196.6	212.8
<i>Television</i>							
National stations ..	14	8	14 ³	5	8 ⁴	3	52
Commercial stations ..	15	9	11	6	5	2	48
Total stations ..	29	17	25	11	13	5	100
Viewers' licences ..	1,088,648	811,573	418,688	318,357	218,783	82,609	2,938,658
Licences per 1,000 population ..	225.8	228.9	224.0	249.3	207.7	210.6	226.8

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including five microwave repeater stations.

⁴ Including one microwave repeater station.

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 405,181 licences current in Queensland at 30 June 1972. 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 1972, 418,688 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 335,199 combined licences on issue in Queensland at 30 June 1972. (This figure is included in the separate licence numbers shown in the preceding paragraphs.)

• Chapter 14

TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, 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 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. 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 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.

Overseas trade in 1903 was worth \$7.4m for exports and \$6.5m for imports. By 1938-39 exports were \$57.3m and imports \$18.1m. In 1970-71 exports amounted to \$789.2m and imports to \$267.8m. In 1903 interstate trade was worth \$11.6m for exports and \$7.0m for imports. By 1938-39 exports had risen to \$33.8m and imports to \$47.1m. In 1970-71 interstate trade was worth \$530.9m for exports and \$998.7m for imports.

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. Subsequently, border crossings of stock became large, interstate exports of cattle having exceeded \$23m per annum since 1966-67; and having reached \$55m in 1969-70 during severe drought conditions.

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 330 and 331.

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 200m lb in recent years and were 142m lb in 1970-71. 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 206,000 tons in 1970-71. Similarly, sugar exports, which averaged 186,000 tons annually during and immediately following the war, showed an almost continuous increase, reaching a peak of 2m tons in 1968-69 but declined to 1.5m tons in 1970-71.

In recent years, minerals, principally copper, coal, silver-lead, mineral sands, and bauxite, have become of major importance in the export trade. Exports of coal to Japan in 1970-71 exceeded \$72m.

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. 58, 1972, pages 283 to 291). 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 574) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

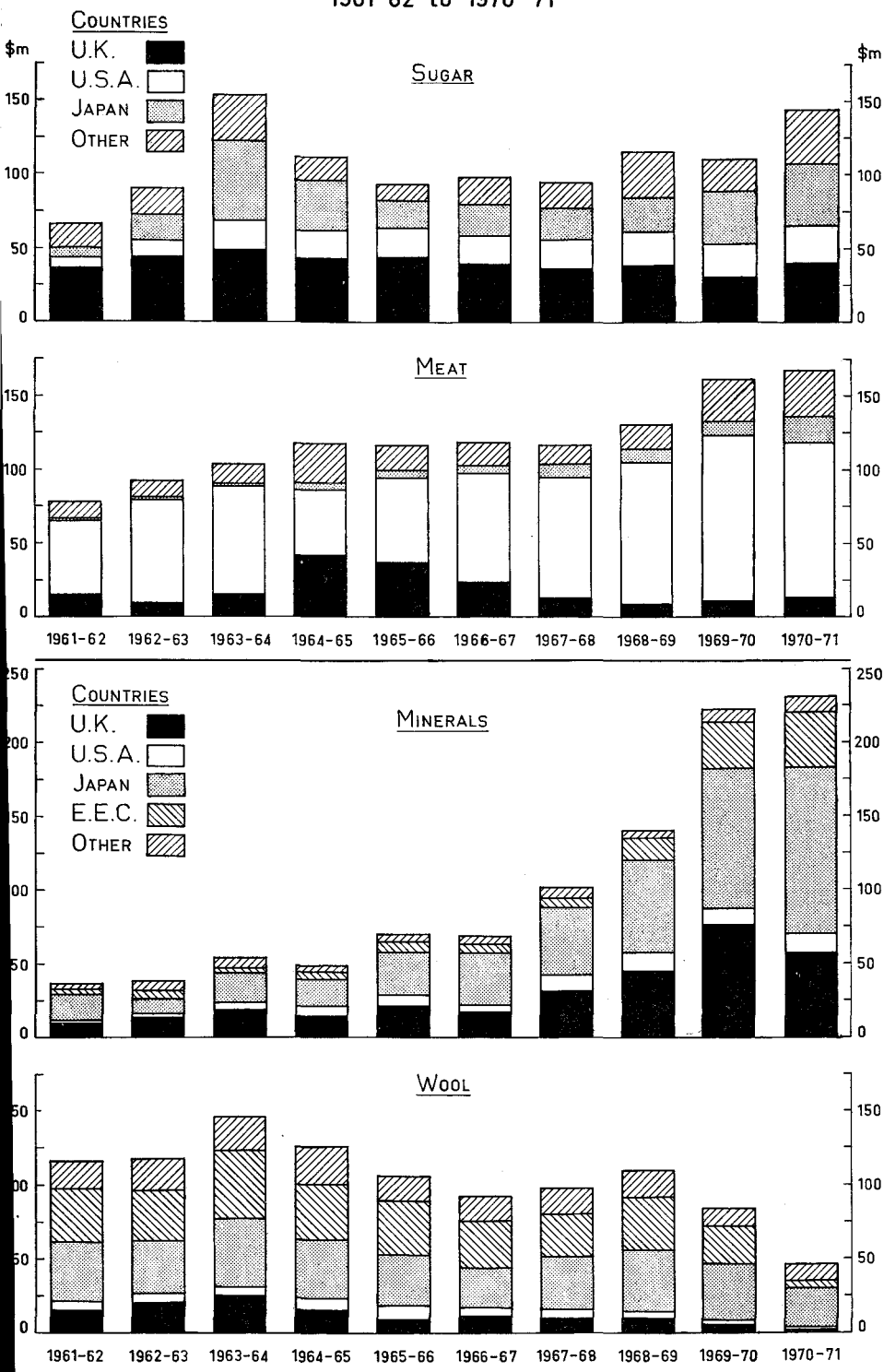
2 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1970-71 were worth \$789.2m, 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 1970-71, overseas export earnings from meat were \$168.1m, compared with \$145.2m for sugar and \$47.4m for wool. In recent years, overseas exports of coal, alumina, lead, copper, mineral sands, and sorghum 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 1970-71. From 1947-48 to 1970-71, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 15.9 per cent, United States' increased from 9.4 to 23.1 per cent, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 30.0 per cent, and the Common Market countries' proportion fell from 23.7 to 8.4 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1970-71 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total to all destinations. See also the diagrams on pages 311 and 322.

DESTINATION OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS — QUEENSLAND
1961-62 to 1970-71



OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and live animals</i>	61,453,618	135,079,003	87,072,591
Animals, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	9,132,970	104,124,479	13,306,247
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	265,427	914,070	1,925,007
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,413,443	150,770	695,601
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	2,637,931	295,436	37,387
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried .. .. .	..	..	..
Butter, including ghee	59,509	..	197,952
Cheese	319,032	25	485,259
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	17,636	..	787,362
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	49,484	1,757,513	3,849,423
Wheat, unmilled	3,480,178	..	..
Barley, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	..
Millet and panicum, unmilled	456,074	..	605,339
Sorghum, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	17,053,083
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains	30,480	..	..
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	313,666	33,014	..
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables .. .. .	..	576	..
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	680,609	390,354	2,818
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	9,667	..	6,495
Sugar, raw or refined	40,368,591	25,269,007	42,853,997
Molasses	502,433	1,781,081	284,808
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery .. .. .	..	2,887	..
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	5,456	47,250	801,920
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food preparations, n.e.s.	711,032	312,541	4,179,893
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	165	2,009	42
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. .. .. .	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages	160	2,009	37
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco manufactures	5	..	5
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	6,402,901	13,169,651	54,460,697
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	12,786	..	2,904,789
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	176,162	..	..
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	54,488	489,780	23,657
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	95,263
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	9,809	..	..
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	17,982	33,819	143,020
Wool fibres and other animal hair	2,481,649	1,138,284	22,704,505
Zinc ore and concentrates .. .. .	..	..	3,520,907
Tin ore and concentrates	25,441	..	..
Mineral sands	3,018,506	8,323,870	5,665,184
Other metals, ores, and concentrates	336,360	3,060,256	14,163,605
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	269,718	123,642	3,239,767
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	288,130	1,748	72,766,531
Coal, coke, and briquettes	288,130	600	72,762,515
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases .. .. .	..	1,148	4,016
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	133,420	23,768	2,632,910
Tallow, edible .. .. .	..	..	1,602,703
Tallow, inedible	84,536	225	1,021,524
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	48,884	23,543	8,683

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

European Economic Community	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ¹	Total to overseas	To other States ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4,147,598	9,143,036	42,998,685	30,106,361	370,000,892	186,221,036
23,292	59,021	..	128,795	211,108	35,263,767
529,560	1,185,092	11,096,673	11,961,722	151,336,743	2,956,188
296,825	288,618	345,981	140,443	4,176,371	22,724
436,118	793,565	351,871	985,176	5,826,544	7,737,237
89,209	3,191,964	153,479	377,076	6,782,482	7,871,117
52,171	84,722	..	1,558,077	1,694,970	44,182
41,126	393,886	..	2,085,973	2,778,446	1,495,875
..	16,964	..	208,665	1,029,945	727,936
..	58,258	..	121,814	985,070	268,596
32,747	73,343	119,051	864,348	6,745,909	1,327,418
1,745,538	376	..	416,555	5,642,647	185,012
..	..	..	709,720	709,720	655,869
473,595	14	252	186,040	1,721,314	304,824
..	..	..	16,089	17,069,172	234,594
1,048	1,076,872	..	1,127,543	2,235,943	1,390,066
90,453	120,456	71,599	370,012	999,200	6,597,866
8,469	365,621	..	184,695	559,361	5,125,972
97,082	187,220	1,307,269	342,640	3,007,992	16,218,044
130,765	345,656	2,085	48,053	542,721	12,599,490
..	80,681	29,550,425	7,093,692	145,216,393	69,367,453
..	3,763	..	136,113	2,708,198	260,856
..	789	..	957	4,633	1,222,229
..	469,710	..	637,626	1,961,962	1,551,037
..	82,336	..	126,719	209,055	4,353,672
99,600	264,109	..	277,818	5,844,993	8,439,012
18,264	439,824	19	267,421	727,744	24,392,396
18,246	116,641	..	30,536	165,423	356,733
5	286,908	19	166,650	455,788	1,079,697
..	..	..	33,031	33,031	21,399,477
13	36,275	..	37,204	73,502	1,556,489
39,821,375	458,897	282,047	19,567,695	134,163,263	22,921,371
1,723,390	..	..	1,163,073	5,804,038	315,495
4,304,095	..	..	992,555	5,472,812	44,333
269,079	..	..	45,661	882,665	230,523
..	1,286	..	347,629	444,178	5,207,976
56,237	1,567	..	54,478	122,091	3,196,895
10,793	39,549	..	90,351	335,514	2,546,310
13,578,494	6,341	12	7,444,171	47,353,456	326,437
2,586,006	..	..	2,032,249	10,139,162	..
60,000	..	..	60,070	145,511	5,216,062
6,291,558	..	97,609	3,317,611	26,714,338	206,783
10,107,938	1,041	116,771	2,618,868	30,404,839	3,062,159
833,785	409,113	67,655	1,400,979	6,344,659	2,568,398
4,564	802,836	..	249,241	74,113,050	8,778,095
24	519	..	175,801	73,227,589	..
4,540	802,317	..	73,440	885,461	8,778,095
692,676	154,712	..	1,442,365	5,079,851	1,615,022
46,723	119,703	..	142,373	1,911,502	744,772
620,725	..	..	1,299,992	3,027,002	100,051
25,228	35,009	..	..	141,347	770,199

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals</i>	8,654	32,057,771	4,940,114
Chemical elements and compounds (incl. alumina)	94	31,729,670	4,846,426
Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials .. ..	..	..	7,574
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products etc. ..	3,905	75,943	207
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	..	..	..
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	4,655	252,158	85,907
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	56,313,157	603,921	15,631,914
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel, or sporting goods)	120,541	16,047	6,187
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	17,656	23,950	..
Plywood and veneers	36,671	14,225	63,878
Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture	2,541	7,459	65,574
Paper and paperboard	6,516	251,415	50,318
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	..	4,424	2,987
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	1,042	2,486	1,447
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings .. .. .	..	3,063	..
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	46,249	196,985	803,531
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	280	13,909
Copper and copper-base alloys	7,595,201	..	14,567,868
Lead and lead-base alloys	47,498,923	..	..
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	899,051	379	4,931
Metal containers for storage and transport	13,053	11,910	..
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	..	36,087	..
Wire products; nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools ..	235	33,876	151
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	75,478	1,335	51,133
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	110,240	1,030,106	306,961
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	28	103,856	5,054
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	78,309	506,012	34,206
Electric power machinery and switchgear	8,754	26,796	4,988
Domestic electrical equipment	33	..	761
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	8,754	44,749	54,482
Railway and tramway vehicles	35	430	..
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,358	132,707	25
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures	12,969	215,556	207,445
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	130,870	125,196	13,590
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	1,167	20	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	165	..
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	55,957	2,622	..
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. ..	..	49,709	..
Printed matter	18,013	26,219	481
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	368	..	..
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) .. .. .	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	55,365	46,461	13,109
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	23,511	201,774	2,696
Total merchandise trade	124,864,666	182,294,947	237,828,046
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	279,996	343,980	12,744
Total recorded trade	125,144,662	182,638,927	237,840,790

¹ Including "country unknown", totalling \$391,453.

² Refer to page 317 regarding

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71—continued

European Economic Community	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ¹	Total to overseas	To other States ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
278,366	1,230,237	11,595,494	3,841,773	53,952,409	17,880,245
139,787	173,793	11,574,405	3,661,674	52,065,849	9,327,198
110	119,962	..	25,313	152,959	900,584
94,944	454,534	2,270	71,331	703,134	945,065
..	4,738	..	1,110	5,848	4,989,493
43,525	477,210	18,819	142,345	1,024,619	1,717,905
19,996,255	6,605,262	31,446	4,718,020	103,899,975	155,227,005
10,916	3,914	..	408,983	566,588	6,997,665
49,206	480,898	..	57,799	629,509	5,704,409
55,311	9,933	..	131,794	311,812	9,353,664
39,700	197,657	..	54,098	367,029	2,546,883
79,499	268,008	27,346	511,697	1,194,799	11,596,434
112	304,713	..	173,577	485,813	1,852,126
..	117,070	..	48,194	170,239	9,372,230
2,081	69,638	..	22,724	97,506	2,896,323
89,077	938,789	710	384,237	2,459,578	5,000,357
4,044	1,092,845	..	140,498	1,251,576	4,239,293
18,458,473	82,294	..	509,679	41,213,515	74,500,974
..	17,944	..	..	47,516,867	461,797
1,129,668	1,203,256	545	1,100,936	4,338,766	4,684,203
6,567	493,051	..	94,223	618,804	1,403,240
3,911	135,367	..	4,736	180,101	2,236,792
3,090	494,482	..	68,492	600,326	525,888
64,600	695,403	2,845	1,006,353	1,897,147	11,854,727
885,513	15,271,146	52,670	9,087,747	26,744,383	82,740,008
290,651	1,454,143	3,209	2,382,372	4,239,313	7,575,891
308,008	5,414,141	49,107	4,903,978	11,293,761	10,691,617
5,754	1,549,611	..	228,196	1,824,099	6,538,106
1,112	274,562	..	14,473	290,941	3,931,929
2,489	372,445	354	62,295	545,568	1,493,805
..	41,843	..	2,843	45,151	4,192,503
3,284	2,038,925	..	424,322	2,600,621	43,670,843
274,215	4,125,476	..	1,069,268	5,904,929	4,645,314
412,246	2,314,779	13,725	655,517	3,665,923	30,728,787
..	232,890	..	41,113	275,190	2,530,318
956	87,494	..	61,892	150,507	2,364,739
1,286	388,807	3,223	311,504	763,399	13,561,207
1,420	218,405	..	7,865	277,399	3,195,540
1,273	196,111	307	9,283	251,687	3,164,390
25	56,088	..	15,010	71,491	815,771
11	56,797	..	18	56,826	1,270,759
407,275	1,078,187	10,195	208,832	1,819,424	3,826,063
38,963	7,961,736	4,496	313,231	8,546,407	..
66,295,820	44,382,465	54,978,582	70,249,371	780,893,897	530,503,965
171,083	4,630,850	54,901	2,792,371	8,285,925	420,253
66,466,903	49,013,315	55,033,483	73,041,742	789,179,822	530,924,218

coverage.

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 9 per cent in 1970-71. For wool there was a declining trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 5 per cent in 1970-71, and for butter from 98 per cent to 2 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 1970-71. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead, and in 1970-71 took a large amount of copper and a significant amount of mineral sands, but no alumina and only a small amount of 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 1970-71, took 63 per cent of all meat exported, 17 per cent of the sugar, 64 per cent of the alumina, and 31 per cent of the mineral sands. Japan takes practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of coal, and in 1970-71 took 30 per cent of overseas sugar exports, 35 per cent of the copper, and 48 per cent of the wool. In 1970-71 the Common Market countries took 28 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 20 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group. (See page 313.)

The next table shows, for the five years to 1970-71, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	cwt	2,711,545	2,623,329	2,814,117	3,124,361	3,198,836
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	cwt	101,443	117,137	142,548	195,811	178,182
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	cwt	208,090	163,438	200,811	227,769	196,732
Bacon and hams	cwt	2,856	2,346	2,511	2,673	3,506
Meat preserved	cwt	136,996	141,782	119,234	127,410	159,907
Butter	cwt	239,139	170,040	38,814	42,036	35,721
Milk and cream	cwt	59,814	79,551	54,819	90,840	81,818
Cheese	cwt	53,063	96,961	40,827	77,720	49,020
Eggs in shell	doz	643,570	732,545	1,267,675	406,508	504,775
Eggs not in shell	cwt	45,545	57,858	29,132	54,968	55,725
Wheat	ton	490,976	480,531	593,489	304,741	114,097
Barley	ton	50,630	21,729	30,074	..	16,656
Sorghum	ton	43,660	18,848	64,528	48,508	364,430
Flour, wheaten	ton ¹	40,755	44,156	39,818	43,793	31,543
Pineapples, canned etc. . .	cwt	169,419	300,654	148,090	138,647	111,800
Fruit juices	gal	114,855	263,285	190,724	264,766	237,682
Sugar	ton	1,619,759	1,576,334	2,014,777	1,331,111	1,517,063
Molasses	ton	194,293	175,069	223,639	199,307	216,225
Hides, horse and cattle . .	ton	21,849	20,738	22,291	25,520	24,648
Skins, sheep and lamb . .	ton	9,557	12,037	12,630	14,071	13,356
Animal fats	cwt	480,186	473,498	489,393	545,092	583,162
Coal	ton	1,702,570	2,307,239	3,959,639	5,558,626	6,822,959
Copper	ton	11,481	21,223	31,442	60,120	60,795
Lead	ton	58,936	90,759	112,654	144,450	144,205
Zinc	ton	55,854	78,740	104,116	132,263	147,126
Mineral sands	ton	225,551	267,599	303,266	412,635	466,843
Plywood and veneers . . .	sq ft	4,138,995	3,442,572	3,165,117	7,665,321	5,732,749
Wool, greasy	'000 lb	166,865	196,583	213,963	186,517	134,635
Wool, scoured or other . .	'000 lb	9,414	9,734	7,090	6,884	5,634

¹ Short ton of 2,000 lb.

Interstate Exports—The table on pages 312 to 315 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1970-71.

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 1970-71 were valued at \$186.2m. Major items in this group were sugar, fruit and vegetables, live animals, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Copper was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, exceeding the value of sugar, the next major item, by \$5.1m.

Other major products of the primary industries sent interstate were unmanufactured tobacco, peanuts, and timber.

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, clothing, paper and paperboard, textiles, plywood and veneer, alumina, and leather and leather goods, 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 tables commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1970-71 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, and other States of Australia.

Of the very large proportion of imports which comes 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 327.

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1970-71 were valued at \$267.8m, compared with \$45.1m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, direct overseas imports have increased about two and a half times in value.

Until 1961-62 imports from the United States and the United Kingdom comprised over 50 per cent of Queensland's direct overseas imports, with the major share coming from the United Kingdom. Since then the shares of these two countries have been reversed and their proportion over recent years has declined while that of Japan's has increased. The United States share increased from 6.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 26.9 per cent in 1970-71. In the same period the share coming from the United Kingdom has fallen from 55.9 per cent to 17.0 per cent. Japan's share has risen from 1.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 16.1 per cent in 1970-71.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas are composed of a wide variety of commodities. In 1970-71, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$113.7m, of which \$91.3m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$12.0m, the quantity which came from Indonesia being valued at \$6.3m and representing practically all of the direct imports from that country. Thus almost 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 1970-71 were chemicals, \$19.0m; textile fabrics, \$10.9m; and tyres and tubes, \$6.2m.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,586,930	1,400,477	1,369,499
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other live animals	4,303	..	..
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	..	..	1,044
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	6,423	56	..
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	..	1,576	..
Butter, cheese, and eggs	1,051	135	..
Fish and fish preparations	1,086,546	128,506	1,291,218
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	37	..
Breakfast foods, prepared	6,337	183	..
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	142,834	843	23,546
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	..	771	..
Fruit, dried .. .. .	..	10,563	20
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	23,392	87,794	3,881
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	142	44,091	..
Vegetables, fresh or frozen .. .. .	..	17,932	..
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	48,357	10,112	20,241
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	58,248	2,093	6,862
Coffee .. .. .	..	28,031	..
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	6,910	..	1,790
Tea	929	..	39
Feeding stuff for animals	92	982,795	8,771
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	..	..
Other food and food preparations	201,366	84,959	12,087
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	319,790	193,090	1,413
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices) .. .. .	..	126	..
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry	791	105	734
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	242,683	5,278	679
Tobacco .. .. .	..	185,608	..
Tobacco manufactures	76,316	1,973	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	257,238	1,519,348	65,162
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	..	7,494	..
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	12,871	100,486	3,088
Timber	2,515	455,530	..
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork .. .. .	..	385,887	..
Wool	105	..	..
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	153,240	374,266	903
Mineral sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	88,507	195,685	61,171
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	168,710	232,302	17,032
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	..	2,201	..
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	..	145	..
Distillate fuels .. .. .	..	..	..
Residual fuel oils (except enriched) .. .. .	..	..	287
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	54,077	164,282	..
Other petroleum products and gases	114,633	65,674	16,745
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	26,848	159,945	73,115
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	18	153,398	73,115
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	26,830	6,547	..
<i>Chemicals</i>	3,961,250	4,462,173	3,926,930
Chemical elements and compounds	1,158,919	1,142,227	2,630,070
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	214,056	40,766	11,626

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries ¹	Total from overseas	From other States ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
593,289	616,195	321,462	7,312,433	13,200,285	141,532,457
..	11,824	11,824	27,302,258
..	3,849,205
..	133,878	138,181	2,128,762
..	1,044	4,644,379
4,968	..	45,845	1,937	59,229	5,465,135
..	1,576	5,443,422
64,561	81,171	146,918	7,295,096
85,263	..	154,815	1,641,779	4,388,127	3,966,751
729	6,762	7,528	5,290,351
598	10	7,128	2,123,030
31,529	1	35,536	172,666	406,955	5,450,116
..	11,559	12,330	4,898,899
17,157	161,416	189,156	1,592,487
16,799	..	3,335	96,837	232,038	6,467,681
113,318	556,698	714,249	993,625
65,531	..	28,898	82,079	194,440	4,878,975
74,030	..	38,997	265,783	457,520	6,902,336
13,166	..	1,016	123,734	205,119	11,762,284
11,710	209,661	249,402	4,185,198
14,414	697	23,811	9,205,076
4,250	616,194	..	1,820,280	2,441,692	1,070,826
7,977	1,585,252	2,584,887	2,739,517
..	1,647,234
67,289	..	13,020	348,410	727,131	12,229,814
554,504	..	1,187	740,716	1,810,700	49,636,868
16,186	3,589	19,901	2,151,012
97,017	25,858	124,505	4,301,450
64,586	..	1,187	72,176	386,589	4,456,482
..	626,568	812,176	4,545,143
376,715	12,525	467,529	34,182,781
284,133	88,443	2,799,492	8,145,287	13,159,103	21,451,445
..	7,494	968,815
148,771	598,511	863,727	1,177,151
376	87,536	44,959	3,171,135	3,762,051	6,949,835
..	..	480,870	1,732,744	2,599,501	1,627,619
..	236,631	236,736	4,616,618
..	1,160,585	1,160,585	167,772
38,363	..	2,244,023	492,697	3,303,492	995,441
..	..	8,737	..	8,737	3,201,864
96,623	907	20,903	752,984	1,216,780	1,746,330
433,463	6,394,110	2,087	11,612,069	18,859,773	18,376,457
..	6,342,926	..	5,688,363	12,031,289	3,489,249
..	1,799,306	1,801,507	2,379,385
731	617,600	618,476	1,887,600
..	1,047,056	1,047,056	1,257,203
..	2,334,295	2,334,582	102,360
384,151	..	1,407	50,079	653,996	7,607,828
48,581	51,184	680	75,370	372,867	1,652,832
32,536	..	7,824	184,386	484,654	4,087,768
27,704	177,123	431,358	2,130,803
4,832	..	7,824	7,263	53,296	1,956,965
3,181,531	31	709,126	2,727,055	18,968,096	83,967,526
1,498,200	..	755	600,119	7,030,290	5,915,526
208,150	..	28,321	253,536	756,455	10,140,963

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and pharmaceutical products	65,506	23,581	8,850
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	30,407	6,652	2,113
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	104,493	101,137	3,505
Fertilisers, manufactured	977	699,214	133,885
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3,585	713,118	656
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	585,238	442,584	863,882
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,798,069	1,292,894	272,343
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	9,589,140	6,764,527	16,027,125
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	18,228	46,448	16,150
Materials of rubber	205,419	90,322	34,991
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	1,415,077	1,872,689	2,093,097
Veneers, plywood, etc.	65,392	33	171,459
Paper and paperboard	543,864	366,702	558,521
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	239,556	51,087	86,709
Textile yarn and thread	487,329	16,195	136,021
Textile fabrics	1,214,757	220,990	3,151,848
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods .. ..	..	..	587,907
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	260,601	25,882	558,004
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	549,025	542,668	243,333
Glass and glassware	359,834	198,028	298,126
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	243,610	1,569	381,647
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	535,120	240,511	710,183
Iron and steel			
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	34,361	14,373	22,393
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	191,505	139,048	1,387,170
Universal plates and sheets	553,753	163,584	2,710,321
Hoop and strip	216,827	13,136	18,303
Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) .. ..	..	..	..
Wire (excluding wire rod)	34,120	961	68,620
Wire netting	3,819	..	91,108
Barbed wire .. ..	..	..	..
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	294,148	281,666	1,840,258
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	1,434	196	..
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	304,455	11,198	6,212
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	119,634	29,247	..
Other wire products of any metal	93,538	40,334	16,500
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	78,253	86,621	60,932
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	581,389	1,999,558	164,873
Cutlery	105,815	7,822	217,019
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	77,789	2,569	143,302
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	733,014	292,075	211,580
Other	27,474	9,015	41,538
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	23,295,704	50,525,157 ^a	17,525,750
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	2,409,455	5,199,277	582,740
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	181,453	180,856	6,842
Tractors	3,222,431	1,249,894	..
Office machines, electric and non-electric	872,404	205,206	154,910
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	1,154,949	219,375	426,328
Other non-electric machines and appliances	5,253,033	24,143,193	3,134,466
Electric power machinery and switchgear	3,257,252	1,072,659	447,104
Equipment for distributing electricity	619,276	194,028	165,007
Telecommunications apparatus	374,549	432,811	1,454,256
Domestic electric equipment	913,965	1,559	310,287

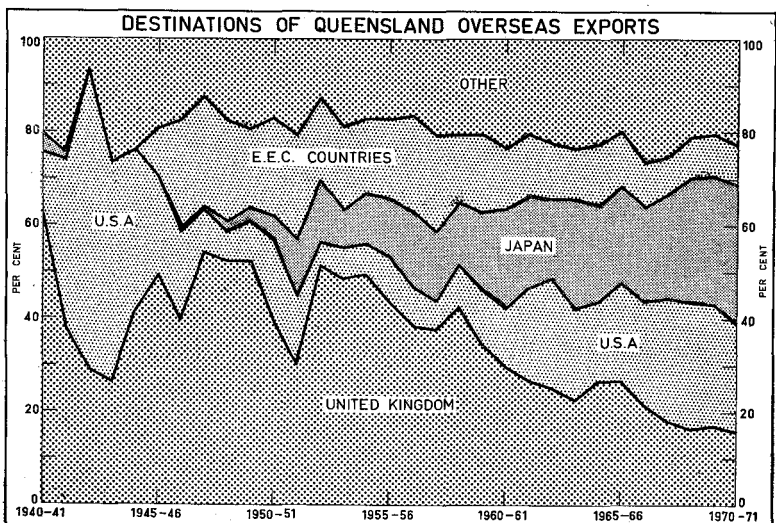
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71—continued

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries ¹	Total from overseas	From other States ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
58,650	1,395,411	1,551,998	20,674,371
25,981	31	..	30,770	95,954	11,397,655
19,292	..	814	14,133	243,374	9,507,278
630,470	..	435,479	10,618	1,910,643	1,650,144
1,438	..	92,845	62,465	874,107	4,936,626
344,142	..	148,572	76,294	2,460,712	5,827,253
395,208	..	2,340	283,709	4,044,563	13,917,710
4,777,887	7,017	3,406,956	14,575,465	55,148,117	243,326,555
23,472	17	..	8,513	112,828	1,936,752
37,360	..	188	111,295	479,575	967,532
433,247	..	14,721	350,990	6,179,821	18,838,221
19,000	..	293	403,968	660,145	2,865,784
420,289	..	2,744,419	3,326,406	7,960,201	10,984,982
23,497	..	480	120,659	521,988	9,714,504
77,529	..	111,681	89,204	917,959	3,425,021
605,370	2,275	13,646	5,641,988	10,850,874	18,094,623
..	853,267	1,441,174	217,417
65,834	388	57,808	575,394	1,543,911	7,246,215
98,664	..	29,932	282,547	1,746,169	6,019,468
575,747	..	6,935	439,351	1,877,021	4,322,572
53,785	..	13	250,431	931,055	1,542,741
143,536	1	11,547	566,289	2,207,187	5,437,260
8,112	..	4,455	57,087	140,781	1,017,993
1,182,126	..	140,229	166,005	3,206,083	25,633,037
46,609	..	5,445	13,590	3,493,302	37,095,494
11,100	12,034	271,400	1,550,596
..	5,220,354
13,105	116,806	8,688,259
16,405	111,332	391,154
174,772	174,772	1,597,721
185,780	199,553	2,801,405	10,233,002
..	3,925	5,555	1,655,280
77,048	..	140,033	22,996	561,942	17,050,059
275	..	2,313	4,655	156,124	4,609,851
13,262	126,009	289,643	3,138,729
16,043	..	22,120	33,454	297,423	3,458,912
204,856	..	4,977	321,203	3,276,856	5,028,409
74,758	251	1,979	27,837	435,481	1,364,244
30,446	2	1,839	81,919	337,866	3,944,504
133,753	..	87,119	221,165	1,678,706	18,480,343
12,107	4,083	4,784	263,731	362,732	1,555,522
14,410,283	..	2,058,317	5,913,551	113,728,762 ³	294,695,544
1,998,964	..	31,739	212,915	10,435,090	8,465,280
169,078	..	132,985	36,461	707,675	13,547,596
817,952	..	24,378	57,114	5,371,769	8,238,002
391,111	..	8,421	388,340	2,020,392	4,951,483
636,739	..	525	782,791	3,220,252	4,181,325
4,408,553	..	479,642	1,988,853	39,407,740	41,409,467
537,953	..	13,513	575,751	5,904,232	8,225,422
28,558	..	1,837	40,284	1,048,990	14,604,583
532,089	..	18,400	148,728	2,960,833	9,989,094
302,318	811,803	2,339,932	29,347,926

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>			
Other electric machinery and apparatus	607,083	1,639,196	737,825
Railway and tramway vehicles	244,309	39,213	43,021
Passenger motor cars	527,807	64,251	3,844,039
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	14,416	6,993,221	3,796,228
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	3,159,360	3,141,984	412,272
Other road vehicles	384,867	230,639	1,772,580
Aircraft, ships, and boats	99,550	5,517,795 ³	237,845
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	56,613	31,356	26,737
Furniture	87,258	23,574	121,489
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	292,857	30,122	178,688
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	133,456	13,308	103,862
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	666,747	1,603,244	477,812
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	62,836	28,009	36,789
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	275,260	378,996	937,258
Printed matter	2,622,337	945,071	80,374
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	82,926	91,226	132,983
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	574,815	111,566	554,386
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	52,320	44,666	131,506
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	251,848	91,882	223,876
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	<i>841,860</i>	<i>1,942,340</i>	<i>812,964</i>
Total merchandise trade	45,206,743	70,592,379 ³	42,824,750
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	<i>233,619</i>	<i>1,464,038</i>	<i>169,948</i>
Total recorded trade	45,440,362	72,056,417 ³	42,994,698

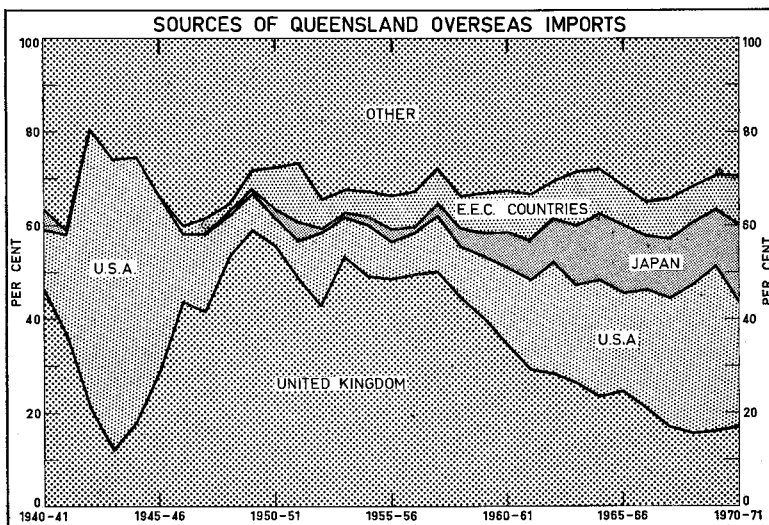
¹ Including "country unknown", totalling \$3,978,291. ² Refer to page 324 regarding coverage. ³ Excluding import of military aircraft which were cleared



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71—continued

European Economic Community	Indonesia	Canada	Other countries ¹	Total from overseas	From other States ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
450,356	..	36,935	310,122	3,781,517	13,460,290
830,242	..	6,599	16,535	1,179,919	3,978,425
1,948,208	..	..	280,426	6,664,731	38,035,015
180,236	..	..	21,227	11,005,328	17,797,386
505,403	..	33,738	117,541	7,370,298	73,398,448
80,990	..	10,281	92,834	2,572,191	3,686,373
591,533	..	1,259,324	31,826	7,737,873 ³	1,379,429
1,889,062	1,836	244,133	4,477,005	18,170,089	141,623,785
65,455	6	..	67,229	247,396	8,744,969
28,036	..	174	92,325	352,856	3,563,582
180,566	459	13,339	1,163,616	1,859,647	60,114,631
355,817	1	..	314,427	920,871	13,785,162
403,775	..	76,421	180,450	3,408,449	4,479,293
118,185	..	9,059	7,217	262,095	4,879,420
225,751	..	77,932	300,252	2,195,449	3,479,360
84,484	135	24,138	574,354	4,330,893	8,119,940
70,231	..	5,467	244,304	627,137	9,582,832
142,188	33	37,237	780,529	2,200,754	10,453,442
41,661	..	356	6,264	276,773	4,599,850
172,913	1,202	10	746,038	1,487,769	9,821,304
932,770	19,754	204,819	4,961,127	9,715,634	..
27,089,458	7,127,386	9,755,403	60,649,094	263,245,213 ³	998,698,405
950,084	5,020	38,744	1,731,281	4,592,734	33,433
28,039,542	7,132,406	9,794,147	62,380,375	267,837,947 ³	998,731,838

through a Queensland port.



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 (79 per cent in 1970-71) 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 1970-71 were valued at \$998.7m, 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 1970-71, was valued at \$294.7m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$132.9m. Other important items imported from other States were iron and steel, \$93.1m, chemicals, \$84.0m, clothing and footwear, \$73.9m, and tobacco manufactures, \$34.2m.

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.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total overseas trade	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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 ¹	664,080	462,597	201,483	261,114
1966-67	693,645	499,968	193,677	306,291
1967-68 ²	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
1970-71 ²	1,057,018	789,180	267,838	521,342

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

² Excluding import of military aircraft which were 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 1970-71. 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 17 per cent of the export trade. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports coal, alumina, grain, and meat; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar and meat; and Weipa, bauxite.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and meat, are 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 13.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane					
Imports	167,631	201,468 ¹	270,877	272,112	244,471 ²
Exports	285,697	284,350	314,344	351,302	325,947
Maryborough					
Imports	105	171	104	325	365
Exports	41	..	12	93	45
Bundaberg					
Imports	58	148	34	64	10
Exports	11,610	14,657	16,580	3,044	17,691
Gladstone					
Imports	15,503	9,783	4,135	6,562	5,291
Exports	26,351	61,209	96,162	110,714	131,305
Rockhampton					
Imports	742	1,802	942	850	1,040
Exports	34,194	34,196	38,166	39,659	37,951
Mackay					
Imports	1,358	1,142	972	2,509	6,665
Exports	43,679	36,329	50,548	37,530	43,933
Bowen					
Imports	6	3	..	1	1
Exports	5,014	6,440	7,828	8,541	6,009
Townsville³					
Imports	5,015	9,666	4,910	6,608	6,102
Exports	51,832	88,931	111,185	165,806	158,824
Innisfail					
Imports	2	3	1	2	2
Exports	21,487	18,923	23,108	27,820	29,795
Cairns					
Imports	2,589	2,453	2,336	2,718	2,333
Exports	19,083	16,594	18,529	25,626	34,268
Thursday Island					
Imports	152	206	221	540	432
Exports	980	1,309	997	3,384	3,412
Weipa					
Imports	516	177	4,068	1,822	1,126
Exports .. ..	..⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total					
Imports	193,677	227,022 ¹	288,600	294,113	267,838 ²
Exports	499,968	562,938	677,459	773,519	789,180

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane. ² Excluding imports of military aircraft which were cleared through a Queensland port. ³ Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). ⁴ Included with the port of Brisbane.

Australian Overseas Trade—The total overseas trade of Australia for the ten years to 1970-71 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 1970-71 the value of stores amounted respectively to \$38.2m, \$48.8m, \$46.8m, \$50.3m, and \$59.8m.

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 1970-71 were valued at \$208,000 for imports and \$12,380,000 for exports. Gold bullion and all specie, included in non-merchandise trade, were valued in 1970-71 at \$3,816,000 for imports and \$6,308,000 for exports. The value of specie imported was \$195,000 and the value exported was \$678,000.

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
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 ¹		Non-merchandise ¹			
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 ..	3,997,885 ^r	3,822,623	137,415	58,604	175,262 ^r	254,073 ^r
1970-71 ..	4,241,559	4,098,605	133,122	51,468	142,954	224,608

¹ See paragraphs preceding table.

^r Revised since last issue.

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 309). 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 1970-71 were worth 48 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.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	375	616,885	23	1,198,793
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen ..	cwt	3,573,750	280,602	13	132,243
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	cwt	163,413	104,264	968	168,732
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	cwt	81,818	1,334	11	288,497
Butter and cheese	cwt	144,547	44,688	3,409	177,720
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	cwt	50,381	16,217	98,944	74,035
Wheat	ton	114,097	4,498	..	33,220
Other unmilled cereals	ton	424,226	36,223	18	34,592
Flour and meal of wheat	ton ¹	31,576	12,234	2	8,265
Cereal preparations	cwt	39,065	240,511	8,139	486,540
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled	cwt	114,614	500,540	.. ²	.. ²
Sugar	ton	1,517,063	488,524	..	14,761
Honey, sugar confectionary, and other sugar products	ton	334,743	.. ³	575	15,732
Coffee	cwt	2	.. ³	5,561	67,514
Tea	cwt	55	.. ³	65,096	15,668
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	cwt	251,973	13,004	..	81,847
Alcoholic beverages	gal	482,720	354,709	96,328	3,849,413
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	cwt	1,137	154,337	23,014	117,445
Hides and skins	ton	38,004	1,009	17	30,114
Rubber, crude	cwt	60	.. ³	48,427	43,775
Timber	sup ft	1,102,875	15,966,453	34,021,791	48,817,050
Wool and other animal hair	'000 lb	140,295	1,321	440	16,362
Cotton fibres	'000 lb	12,970	5,063	523	.. ³
Fertilisers, crude	cwt	6,110	.. ³	2,145,794	22,212
Salt	ton	242,961	.. ³	1,196	4,101
Mineral sands	ton	466,843	1,810	2	114,391
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	gal	..	..³	272,290,380	50,211,853
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	gal	31,993	.. ³	14,303,511	8,552,036
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	gal	43,866	.. ³	5,740,149	9,030,746
Distillate fuels	gal	9,592	.. ³	11,430,795	9,919,768
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	gal	479,991	.. ³	52,407,823	1,509,292
Fertilisers, manufactured	cwt	997	1,709,480	1,194,475	521,519
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets and plywood	sup ft	5,732,749	113,739,706	17,840,581	.. ³
Copper and copper alloys	ton	38,756	64,467	130	.. ³
Lead and lead alloys	ton	142,902	2,800	..	..³

¹ Short tons of 2,000 lb. ² Not recorded separately. ³ Overseas figures only.
Interstate figures not recorded separately.

6 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1970-71 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Exports		Imports	
	Overseas	Interstate ¹	Overseas	Interstate ¹
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals	370.0	186.2	13.2	141.5
Beverages and tobacco	0.7	24.4	1.8	49.6
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) ..	134.2	22.9	13.2	21.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	74.1	8.8	18.9	18.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	5.1	1.6	0.5	4.1
Chemicals	54.0	17.9	19.0	84.0
Goods classified chiefly by material ..	103.9	155.2	55.1	243.3
Machinery and transport equipment ..	26.7	82.7	113.7 ²	294.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	3.7	30.7	18.2	141.6
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.s.	8.5	..	9.7	..
Total merchandise trade	780.9	530.5	263.2 ²	998.7
Non-merchandise trade	8.3	0.4	4.6	..
Total recorded trade	789.2	530.9	267.8 ²	998.7

¹ Refer to pages 317 and 324 regarding coverage. which were cleared through a Queensland port.

² Excluding military aircraft

Exports exceeded imports in four 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 (e.g. potatoes and apples), confectionery, fresh and preserved fish, cereal preparations, meat, milk and cream, butter, 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 three-fifths 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 imports were even higher 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. Manufactures of metal, paper and paperboard, textile fabrics and made up articles, plywood and veneer, structural parts of iron and steel, and leather and leather goods 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 three-quarters 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.

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).

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers.

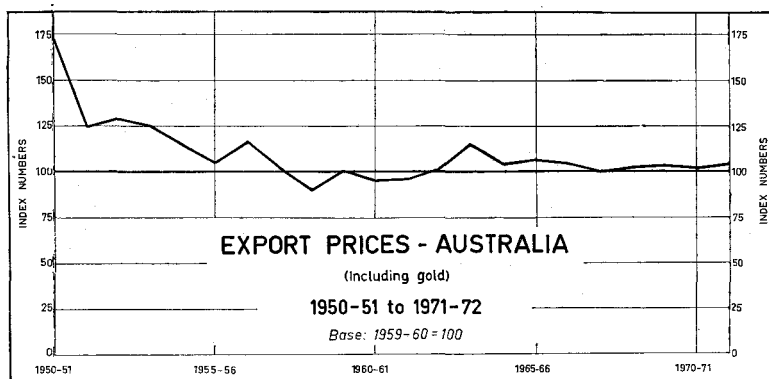
OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
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 ¹ ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103
1970-71 ..	67	152	88	100	113	139	101
1971-72	72	147	135	99	127	138	104

¹ 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. 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.

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					
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
1970-71 ..	135	146	109	131	105	385	156	189	148
1971-72s ..	168	150	111	141	113	392	185	217	163
Quarter									
Sept. 1970	158	130	103	128	92	369	150	192	142
Dec. 1970	117	134	124	126	100	391	153	189	145
Mar. 1971	113	145	99	121	111	378	149	174	143
June 1971	151	173	112	148	117	402	172	201	163
Sept. 1971s	190	136	106	139	94	433	190	223	160
Dec. 1971s	145	146	122	138	107	407	168	213	157
Mar. 1972s	151	164	104	141	126	344	172	214	161
June 1972s	185	152	112	147	127	385	211	218	172
Proportion¹	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	9.5	15.8	12.5	37.8	29.7	5.6	14.2	12.7	100.0

¹ 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. s Subject to revision.

From 1966-67 to 1971-72, the index for the value of exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed by far the greatest increase, 292 per cent.

The indexes for the values of imports for all broad classes of commodities (except fuels) rose from 1966-67 to 1971-72.

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, transport equip. ¹	Other imports	All imports of merchandise
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
1970-71 ..	120	81	108	145	127	133	152	130
1971-72s ..	124	72	104	140	132	113	153	121
Quarter								
Sept. 1970	120	96	111	146	123	150	152	139
Dec. 1970	124	84	110	146	126	131	160	131
Mar. 1971	122	71	103	138	126	121	147	122
June 1971	115	71	109	150	134	132	148	129
Sept. 1971s	124	84	113	165	138	126	165	133
Dec. 1971s	120	70	103	126	132	124	154	124
Mar. 1972s	135	64	97	136	133	109	151	118
June 1972s	117	69	103	131	126	94	144	109
Proportion ²	% 5.2	% 8.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 8.0	% 43.3	% 18.0	% 100.0

¹ Figures affected by imports of defence and civilian transport equipment.

² 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. ³ Subject to revision.

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, and military equipment and stores exported for use by 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 defined as merchandise trade 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 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 later in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*, which is the general enabling Act 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 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 eight representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing. 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 selling of the commodity and the pooling of 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 on conditions laid down by 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.

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. Proposals have been made to apply quotas to some other commodities where supply exceeds, or tends to exceed, effective demand.

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 362.

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 344). 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 1972 the aggregates have been as follows:

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
1967	2,165,900 tons	1972	2,191,800 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 1972 there were 7,578 assignments having an area of 742,416 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 1971 are set out in the next table. The table does not include small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills (792 tons in the 1971 season).

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1970 AND 1971 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales ¹	Average price per ton ¹
	tons	tons	tons	\$'000	\$
1970 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	641,944	44,627	686,571	96,326	140.30 ²
Surplus for export	1,512,042	89,773	1,601,815	142,802	89.15 ²
Total	2,153,986	134,400	2,288,386	239,128	104.50 ² ⁵
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third Quota	183,119	12,256	195,375	15,063	77.10
Other	141	..	141	.. ³	1.00
Total	183,260	12,256	195,516	15,063	77.05
Total pooled sugar	2,337,246	146,656	2,483,902	254,191	102.34
Total for export ⁴	1,695,302	102,029	1,797,331	157,865	87.83
1971 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	640,069	44,497	684,566	94,949	138.70 ²
Surplus for export	1,520,450	77,360	1,597,810	164,574	103.00 ²
Total	2,160,519	121,857	2,282,376	259,524	113.71 ² ⁵
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third Quota	466,089	..	466,089	43,766	93.90
Other	23	..	23	.. ³	1.00
Total	466,112	..	466,112	43,766	93.90
Total pooled sugar	2,626,631	121,857	2,748,488	303,290	110.35
Total for export ⁴	1,986,562	77,360	2,063,922	208,340	100.94

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Prices for Queensland sugar only were \$104.39 per ton in 1970 and \$113.58 per ton in 1971. ³ Less than \$500. ⁴ Including stocks established under the International Sugar Agreement. ⁵ After deduction of approximately \$1.32 per ton 94 net titre as repayment 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 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 ¹	1,623,508 ¹
1971	335,000	178,216	1,337,164 ¹	1,850,380 ¹
1972	335,000	180,553	1,667,438 ¹	2,182,991 ¹

¹ 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 1972, however, at the last triennial review of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement held at the end of 1971, the negotiated price was increased from £stg43.50 per ton f.o.b. to £stg50.00 per ton f.o.b. for the ensuing three years to the end of 1974 when the Agreement will terminate. The phasing out of the Australian sugar quota to the enlarged European Economic Community after 1974 will be the subject of negotiations.

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. Increases in the United States' consumption requirements for 1971, and an adjustment to Hawaii's quota, resulted in a final Australian 1971 quota of 205,045 short tons raw value (s.t.r.v.). Australia's initial quota for 1972 was set

at 203,468 s.t.r.v.; however, changes in prices and shortfalls in supplies to the U.S. market increased the quota to a final figure of 210,896 s.t.r.v. The initial quota for 1973 has been set at 211,394 s.t.r.v.

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.

Australia's final I.S.A. quota for 1971 was 1,193,957 metric tons raw value (m.t.r.v.). This was 108.5 per cent of Australia's basic export tonnage of 1,100,000 m.t.r.v. and was an increase over the 1970 final quota of 1,079,466 m.t.r.v. The average daily I.S.A. price for 1971 was U.S.4.5 cents per lb.

For 1972, quotas were initially set at 105 per cent of b.e.t. However, the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council decided in December 1971 to suspend quotas for 1972 as the daily I.S.A. sugar price was above U.S.5.25 cents per lb. As prices continued to rise in January 1972, the Committee decided that all minimum stocks held by exporting members should be released from 16 January. Australia's stocks of 165,000 tons m.t.r.v. were subsequently released. Except for a slight fall in May-July 1972, prices remained buoyant for the rest of the year and there was no return to quotas or minimum stocks for 1972.

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. Exports of raw sugar to Japan were 615,100 long tons in 1972 compared with 492,000 long tons in 1971. The next largest free market outlet for Australia is Canada, to which 405,324 long tons were exported in 1972 compared with 312,375 long tons in 1971. 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 1,449,000 tons and total expenditure on bulk handling facilities has amounted to \$48m.

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 have been made to the sugar industry by the Commonwealth

Government on account of sales under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as well as free market sales to Britain since the 1967 season. For the 1971 season, an amount of \$5.7m was included in the Board's accounts, as compensation to cover losses on these sales.

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 ten years to 1971, 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
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
1971	685	2,064	2,748	75	466	23

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 1971.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar ¹			Average net price per ton (94 n.t.) ²			
	Australia	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1971 ..	94,949	208,340	303,290	138.70	100.86	113.58	110.08

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. ² Queensland sugar only.

The total value of sugar, and prices for No. 1 Pool sugar and total pooled sugar, for the 1967 season include a loan of approximately \$4m

to support the No. 1 Pool price by about \$1.81 per ton and by about \$1.71 over all pooled sugar. Repayment of this loan, along with a similar loan of \$19m in the 1966 season, began from 30 June 1970 and values shown in the table for the 1970 season are after a repayment of approximately \$3m has been made, being \$1.32 per ton on No. 1 Pool sugar and \$1.22 per ton overall. A similar deduction in the 1971 season amounted to reductions of \$1.32 per ton on No. 1 Pool sugar and \$1.10 per ton overall.

Sugar Board Accounts—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three years to 1971-72.

SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia	123,991	127,583	128,291
Sales overseas	135,149	181,014	249,213
Total sales	259,140	308,597	377,504
Stocks at end of year	12,945	14,691	10,295
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	11,777	12,536	13,974
Raw sugar sea freights etc.	5,622	6,900	7,409
Managing and financing ¹	4,636	4,847	5,247
Other	1,709	1,900	2 108
Charges on overseas sales			
Freights, port handling, etc.	10,411	17,622	18,732
Insurance, commission, etc.	2,327	2,803	3,533
Other	64	Cr. 98	Cr. 157
Bulk handling (<i>less</i> mills' contributions)	2,899	3,145	3,269
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee	924	924	924
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products)	2,441	2,208	1,834
Interest and redemption on Commonwealth loans .. .. .	..	3,021	3,021
Other charges (<i>less</i> interest received)	165	165	129
Total expenses	42,975	55,973	60,023
Raw sugar purchases	217,282	254,196	303,290
	%	%	%
<i>Proportion of expenses to sales</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>15.9</i>
<i>Proportion of expenses to purchases</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

Under the Commonwealth-State Sugar Agreement, see page 336, 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 wheat within Queensland. It also conducts a compulsory hail insurance scheme which is financed from growers' levies.

The State Wheat Board owns numerous bulk grain storages situated near railway sidings in the main wheat-growing areas. These storages have been mainly financed by funds received from a Capital Facility Allowance which is paid to the handling authority by the Australian Wheat Board, and have all been constructed since 1953-54 when bulk handling commenced. At 30 June 1972, 69 silos, 91 horizontal bulk storages, and 49 temporary storages were available in wheat districts, with capacities of 21.6m, 15.5m, and 3.2m bushels, respectively. In addition, there were seven silos and one bulkshed under construction at that date with total capacity for 2.0m bushels.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1972, storage capacity at Brisbane was 2.4m bushels while Gladstone had storage for 1.2m bushels. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 800 tons of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tons per hour at Gladstone. At 30 June 1972, Brisbane facilities were being upgraded to 1,600 tons per hour.

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 five seasons to 1971-72 and net returns per bushel to growers for wheat marketed from those pools.

The amount shown as return to grower is an average only and may vary significantly from grower to grower depending upon point of delivery and classification of the wheat delivered. From the 1968-69 season, premiums have been paid on wheat classified as prime hard, on a sliding scale depending on protein content. Commencing with the 1969-70 pool, rail freight deductions have also been on an individual basis depending upon point of delivery, that is, freight from the point of delivery to the nearest wheat port.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland wheat			Average return to grower at grower's siding	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		bush	bush	bush	\$	\$
1967-68	31	22,813,895	1,553,227	24,367,122	1.33552	1.40387
1968-69	32	35,982,757	3,157,817	39,140,574	1.12021	1.13876
1969-70	33	11,754,708	334,021	12,088,729	1.00840 ¹	1.00840 ¹
1970-71	34	3,458,441	48,709	3,507,150	1.01630 ¹	1.01630 ¹
1971-72	35	24,709,781	6,691	24,716,472	0.95710 ¹	0.95710 ¹

¹ First advance only, which includes average quality premium less average freight, hail, and building levy.

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 bulk and bagged wheat for the five years to 1972.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
(Fair Average Quality Wheat Free on Rail at Ports)

Period commencing	Price to mills		Price to produce trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged ²	Bulk	Bagged ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 December 1968	1.71	1.79	1.74	1.82
1 December 1969	1.65 ³	1.73 ³	1.53	1.61
1 December 1970	1.66 ³	1.74 ³	1.58	1.66
1 December 1971	1.70 ³	1.78 ³	1.51	1.66
1 December 1972	1.76 ³	1.84 ³	1.86	2.05

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ 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 19.6 cents per bushel in 1970-71, and from 4.8 cents to 16.0 cents per bushel in 1971-72. From 1968-69, premiums have been paid on deliveries of prime hard wheat with a protein content in excess of 11.4 per cent. The premium varies according to the protein content of a representative sample of each grower's prime hard deliveries.

In addition to the above premiums, special payments were made to selected growers who supplied seed wheat. In 1970-71 and 1971-72 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 1971. 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
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	131	194	7,172	1,987	17,890 ¹
1971 ..	7,688	62	281	197	..	2,040	10,268 ²

¹ Including 81(000) bushels of imported wheat used for stock feed. ² Including 2,227(000) bushels of imported wheat. Used for: flour, 1,700(000) bushels; stock feed, 14(000) bushels; and wheat products for export, 513(000) bushels.

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 1971-72 season, it was fixed at 151.8 cents per bushel (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.

The home consumption base price for 1971-72 has been established at 178.0 cents per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, which includes a loading of 1.2 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 1969-70 pool, this had involved an amount of \$212m.

Commonwealth contributions to the various pools since the 1960-61 season are as follows:

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
1964-65	\$18,069,000	1969-70	\$27,538,000

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 four years of the scheme to 1972-73.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT QUOTAS

Quota	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	m bush	m bush	m bush	m bush
Basic quota				
New South Wales	123	99	114	148
Victoria	65	52	57	67
Queensland	25	25	27	32
South Australia	45	36	40	46
Western Australia	86	83	76	95
Total	344	295	314	388
Additional quota				
New South Wales				
Prime hard	7	12	12	7
Durum .. .. .	..	..	2	2
Queensland				
Prime hard	6	11	11	6
South Australia				
Hard .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Total	13	23	25	19
Australian total	357	318	339	407

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate. 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 1971-72.

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	\$	\$	\$	\$
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 ..	24,513	4,094	48.38 _r	41.74 _r	37.26 _r	34.57 _r
1971-72 ..	150,317	14,982	36.90 ¹	32.42 ¹	28.62 ¹	26.38 ¹

¹ Incomplete. _r Revised since last issue.

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 five years to 1971.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per ton ¹	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tons	\$'000	\$	tons	tons
1967 ..	19,693	955	32.47	2,747	16,946
1968 ..	89,687	3,989	27.84	25,667 ²	63,144
1969 ³ ..	..	..	..	..	..
1970 ..	66,982	2,928	29.33	6,318	60,230
1971 ..	241,113	11,554	35.49	5,113	236,000

¹ At grower's siding. ² Including 20,000 tons sold on Sydney market.
³ 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 has storage capacity of 13,000 tons in vertical concrete silos at Atherton, Kairi, and Tolga and 5,000 tons in horizontal storage at Atherton. Recently all storages were equipped with individual aeration equipment which reduces bin temperatures to around 14° Celsius and this ensures trouble-free storage for twelve months. The Board also grists

maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1971-72 the Tableland produced about 18 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. 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).

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations for the five years to 1971-72.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Net receipts of maize					
Zone A	13,019	13,899	16,299	15,586	12,734
Zone B		513	832	1,161	.. ¹
Northern sales	12,949	13,589	15,433	12,375	13,416
Average net payments to growers per ton	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Zone A	38.20	34.20	48.23	44.92	49.58
Zone B		38.51	51.48	21.82	.. ¹

¹ Pool not operating.

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 3,306 tons in 1971-72.

Rice—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted on 11 November 1971 under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board was set up to control the marketing of rice grown in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of North Queensland. Details of the production of rice in North Queensland are given on page 216. Traditionally, the Australian domestic market for the long grain varieties of rice has been supplied by the United States. However, with the establishment of a rice industry in North Queensland devoted entirely to long grain varieties, imports of long grain rice have decreased. Queensland now supplies almost all of Australia's requirements for long grain rice.

The crop harvested in December 1971-January 1972, comprising 7,265 tons, was the first crop acquired by the Board. The amount delivered to the Board from the May-June 1972 harvest was 3,758 tons.

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme, based on arrangements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, has been in operation for a number of years. The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Stabilisation Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose fixes basic prices at which these products, sold in Australia or abroad, are to be taken into account. The effect is that the local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the

manufacturers. The Committee equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund.

Details of butter and cheese equalisation rates for the 10 years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

Year	Rate per cwt			Amount of bounty paid in Queensland
	Equalisation price	Bounty	Overall return to manufacturer	
BUTTER				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
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	39.50	6.31	45.81	3,547
1968-69	38.91	6.01 _r	44.92 _r	2,286
1969-70 _r	38.21	5.40	43.61	2,392
1970-71 _r ¹	38.70	9.40	48.10	3,431
1971-72 ¹	41.75	8.95	50.70	3,169
CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
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	25.04	2.38	27.42	428
1968-69	24.84	2.87	27.71	414
1969-70 _r	26.01	2.58	28.59	431
1970-71 _r ¹	26.40	4.24	30.64	592
1971-72 ¹	29.25	4.27	33.52	646

¹ Incomplete. _r 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*.

Under the terms of the new five-year plan which commenced on 1 July 1972, the Commonwealth has undertaken to allocate each year, for the five years of the plan, a minimum of \$27m as financial assistance for butter and cheese and related butterfat products produced in Australia.

In addition, for 1972-73 the Commonwealth agreed to compensate the Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee for any loss sustained as a result of fixing its initial interim equalisation value for butter at a level which enabled factories to make an opening payment rate of 34 cents per lb commercial butter basis. This was the same opening payment rate as applied for 1971-72 and which resulted in a total bounty payment of \$39.9m, comprising \$32.8m for butter and \$7.1m for cheese.

In 1962 the Commonwealth Government provided a separate bounty, under the provisions of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1962*, for the payment of a maximum amount of \$700,000 as a bounty on exports of processed milk products in 1962-63, to prevent a decline in the industry in this country. The bounty is to continue under present legislation until 30 June 1977, the maximum amounts made available being \$1,000,000 for 1963-64 and \$800,000 for each subsequent year.

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 and replaced by open individual licensing which has remained in force during 1972-73. Following sterling devaluation, compensation paid to the Board by the Commonwealth Government totalled \$46.3m at 30 June 1972. In addition, payments direct to exporters in respect of condensery products amounted to \$1.3m in 1971-72, giving a total to 30 June 1972 of \$2.8m on condensery products.

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 1965-1972* 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 amounts paid to the Fund from this source were \$921,775 in 1970-71 and \$889,978 in 1971-72. 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 1958-1972*, 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 \$823,000 in 1970-71 and \$768,776 in 1971-72. 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 1969-70 were worth \$17.1m and with the Commonwealth bounty of \$2.4m, paid through factories, this gave an overall return to manufacturers of \$19.5m or about 39 cents per lb. Preliminary figures for 1970-71 and 1971-72 show sales of \$14.3m and \$15.0m, respectively, with bounty payments of \$3.4m in 1970-71 and \$3.2m in 1971-72. The preliminary overall return to manufacturers amounted to \$17.7m in 1970-71 and \$18.2m in 1971-72, or 43 cents per lb and 45 cents per lb, respectively.

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 ¹	Other	United Kingdom	Other ²		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	%
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	204	200	5,659	19,232	30.5
1969-70	15,110	386	492	6,444	22,432	30.9
1970-71 ^s	14,005	280	.. ³	4,194	18,480	22.7
1971-72 ^s	12,556	252	.. ³	5,108	17,916	28.5

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes. ² Including butter sold to tanners for export, and butter for ships' stores. ³ No sales made. ^s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for 10 years to 1971-72, 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 ¹		Brisbane ²	Australian equalisation value
	Sterling	Australian currency	Australian currency	Australian currency
	d per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
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
1969-70	31.93	28.51	48.75	34.12
1970-71 .. .. .	..³	.. ³	48.75	34.73
1971-72 .. .. .	..³	.. ³	50.75 ⁴	37.95 ^s

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. ² Wholesale price for bulk butter. ³ No sales made. ⁴ Since 3 August 1971. ^s Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to approximately 16,600 tons in 1971-72 compared with approximately 17,300 tons in 1970-71. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1971-72 totalled 13,904 tons, compared with 15,633 tons in 1970-71. The next table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1971-72.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Pat butter	5,748	1,246	6,260	1,531	6,101 ¹	1,362
Canned butter	33	507	43	594	35	487
Ghee	112	1,386	104	1,670	94	1,343
Pure butterfat	2,852	1,652	2,531	1,875	2,352	1,040
Butteroil blend and buttermix	118	1,159	107	588	117	717
Other ²	142	131	231	99	220	36
Total sales	9,005	6,081	9,276	6,357	8,919	4,985

¹ Including 440 tons patted for country factories. ² Including small amounts of butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets, and shortening sold on the local market.

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 347). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 348.

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 three years to 1971-72 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
Local (including for processing) ..	9,948	10,712	12,760
Interstate (including for processing) ..	865	1,005	1,936
Exported to United Kingdom	4,444	1,900	759
Exported to Japan	3,160	2,620	2,335
Other exports	1,038	951	130
Total	19,456	17,187	17,919

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 Board may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations in 1971-72 included 330 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 491 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,800 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1971-72 aggregate weekly quota of 455,350 gallons, composite quotas of 250,600 gallons were allotted to 13 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1971-72 included 22,476,311 gallons of pasteurised milk, 55,000 gallons of raw milk, and 159,798 gallons of pasteurised cream.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment. This amounted to \$127,642 in 1971-72. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per gallon, increased to $\frac{7}{400}$ ¢ 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 \$67,856 in 1971-72, to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

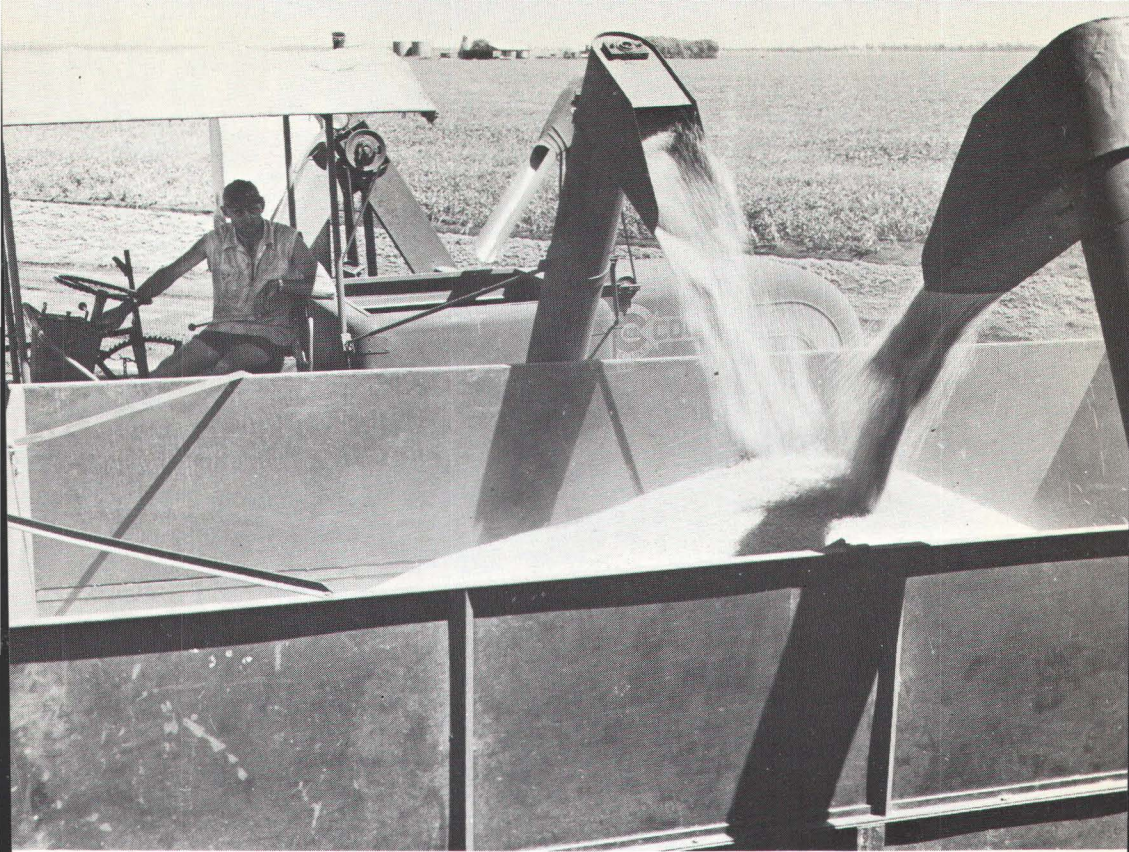
While a Milk Board has not been set up outside the metropolitan area, 17 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. On 13 January 1972, the licence of a pasteurisation plant established at Murgon in 1958 to supply the City of Gympie was discontinued with the consent of the grantee. This action followed the commencement of the Gympie plant on 1 January 1972. On 1 July 1972 authority was given to establish and carry on a pasteurisation plant at Caboolture.

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 later incorporated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. 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 1971-72.



AGRICULTURE—Chapter 10
Mechanical harvesting of wheat, Darling Downs

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Photo: Department of Primary Industries

DAIRYING—Chapter 10
Putting the finishing touches to some cheeses





Photo: Department of Primary Industries

LIVESTOCK—Chapter 10
Hand feeding of cattle

Photo: Department of Primary Industries



MEATWORKS
Chapter 10

Dressing beef carcasses

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	16,329	15,255	17,344	18,930	15,583
Gross return to producers \$'000	6,605	6,889	7,356	7,472	6,211
Average net return per doz ¹ c	29.28	34.10	31.39	27.05	27.10
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	4,099	4,485	5,002	5,009	5,098
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	1,659	2,026	2,122	1,977	2,032
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	965	1,010	1,218	1,070	1,067 ³
Gross return to producers \$'000	499	515	597	461	467
Average net return per doz ¹ c	33.03	36.22	32.16	31.24	32.37
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	275	281	288	281	285
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	122	132	129	121	125

¹ After hen levy. ² Estimated. ³ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board of 231(000) doz.

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 27.10 cents per dozen in 1971-72. The fall in the net return to growers over the last 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 \$517,014 had been paid by the Commonwealth Government to the Australian Egg Board up to 30 June 1972.

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 1971-72 3.4m dozen eggs in shell were shipped from Australia to countries in the Arabian Gulf, while nearly 27m lb of egg pulp was shipped to Japan in 1971-72.

Overseas exports of eggs in shell by the South Queensland Egg Board to all destinations were 1,075,815 dozen in 1971-72. Exports of egg pulp were 3,807,310 dozen equivalent in 1971-72.

8 WOOL

The Australian Wool Board was established in 1963 and operates under the *Wool Industry Act* 1962-1971 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.

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. The main task of the Commission was to operate a Flexible Reserve Price Scheme by acting as a competitor on the auction floor, bidding on lots which failed to reach the reserve it had set. The Commission's general policy was to dispose of stocks it has acquired through the auction system.

The Commonwealth Government, in August 1971, agreed to guarantee woolgrowers an Australian average price of 36 cents per lb (79.37 cents per kg), excluding certain low and inferior grades of wool. At 30 June 1972 deficiency payments to growers for the 1971-72 season amounted to \$52.8m. Most of this amount was incurred during the depressed market period in the first half of the season, sale averages from January to June being often equal to or above the deficiency price level. In June 1972 the Government decided to continue deficiency payments for the 1972-73 season at the existing guaranteed rate of 79.37 cents per kg.

In June 1972 the Commonwealth Government announced the formation of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation under the *Wool Industry Act* 1972. This followed a request to the Government by the Australian Wool Industry Conference. The Corporation commenced

operations on 1 January 1973 with the combined functions of the Australian Wool Commission and the Australian Wool Board.

Membership of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation consists of an independent chairman appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry, four woolgrower representatives appointed by the Minister after nomination by the Australian Wool Industry Conference, three members with special qualifications appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and one government representative appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Wool Corporation continues the operation of the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme at auction and the policies established by its predecessor, the Australian Wool Commission. The Corporation is charged with investigating wool marketing methods, including the proposal for acquisition, and, in addition, it will have strengthened powers to apply objective measurement techniques to the marketing of the wool clip. Investigations are also being carried out into the feasibility of replacing the Price Averaging Plan by a Lot Building Plan.

Research and Promotion—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 provided about 64 per cent of the total funds required for the programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contributed 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 undertook to increase its contributions to an average of \$27m per year.

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 45.00 cents per kg in 1946-47, to the record price of 264.91 cents per kg in 1950-51. Since then it declined to 98.48 cents per kg in 1968-69, 82.78 cents per kg in 1969-70, and 64.68 cents per kg in 1970-71. In 1971-72 the price rose to 75.25 cents per kg following a dramatic recovery in wool prices in January 1972. 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 1971-72, the total amount of wool sold was 79.2m kg which realised \$58.1m, averaging 73.37 cents per kg, compared with realisations in 1970-71 of \$44.3m from 72.9m kg, averaging 60.84 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool is sold in Brisbane and some Queensland wool is sold in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	'000 kg	\$'000	cents
1962-63	11	780,211	111,768	123,748	111.18
1963-64	12	845,714	120,677	149,406	124.08
1964-65	12	829,598	116,980	123,061	105.43
1965-66	10	630,688	90,042	95,920	106.92
1966-67	10	636,883	92,316	95,281	103.47
1967-68	11	705,823	101,780	97,392	95.89
1968-69	11	768,041	111,483	110,969	99.71
1969-70	11	605,174	87,305	87,186	82.68
1970-71	10	502,638	72,857	44,329	60.84
1971-72	8	539,782	79,176	58,092	73.37

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 48,775 bales (6,889,000)kg in 1971-72.

The next table shows the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane for five years to 1970-71.

GREASY WOOL: SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS, BRISBANE SALES
(Percentages of Total Numbers of Bales)

Spinning quality group	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4
64/70's	9.4	6.4	2.7	2.7	3.0
64's	20.2	17.9	13.8	14.3	12.9
64/60's	12.6	13.2	13.6	13.1	18.9
60/64's	36.0	36.7	37.2	37.2	31.4
60's	16.7	19.9	26.3	26.3	27.7
58's and below	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4 _r	2.7
Oddments	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.2 _r	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

_r Revised since last issue.

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 1971-72.

During 1971-72 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 44 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 31 per cent 10 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 15 to 5 per cent in 10 years.

Included in the table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1971-72 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 2,492,670 kg, the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (572,431 kg); United States (435,485 kg); Hong Kong (286,677 kg); France (216,830 kg); U.S.S.R. (204,067 kg); Federal Republic of Germany (179,274 kg); and Taiwan (151,535 kg).

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which exported	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 kg)					
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,118	6,495	4,691	3,650	2,990
France	6,713	7,051	6,689	5,142	9,642
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	8,510	7,157	4,833	5,468	4,794
India	1,317	2,730	1,579	909	295
Italy	9,076	10,283	9,771	5,595	5,901
Japan	31,487	36,675	37,318	29,000	31,690
Korea, Republic of	1,031	1,116	1,012	440	426
Netherlands	447	1,937	2,791	631	1,532
Poland	2,595	1,948	1,853	1,776	2,566
Taiwan	1,522	1,994	2,331	1,486	1,935
Turkey	2,129	2,605	956	928	1,319
United Kingdom	11,270	10,209	8,455	4,306	3,763
United States	5,811	4,568	2,265	1,774	1,382
U.S.S.R.	3,082	2,346	1,254	1,407	813
Other countries	7,034	6,561	5,306	3,667	2,472
Total	98,141	103,674	91,104	66,181	71,520

	VALUE (\$'000)				
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,382	5,326	3,139	1,789	1,700
France	5,677	6,575	5,384	3,193	5,694
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	7,556	7,244	4,672	3,876	3,552
India	1,089	2,407	1,371	627	149
Italy	8,731	10,705	8,320	3,415	3,693
Japan	35,883	41,566	38,703	22,705	23,887
Korea, Republic of	1,323	1,443	1,089	498	354
Netherlands	353	1,683	2,025	357	1,067
Poland	2,942	2,285	1,940	1,332	2,431
Taiwan	1,554	1,957	2,028	1,022	1,343
Turkey	2,508	3,087	1,164	800	1,009
United Kingdom	9,524	9,892	6,780	2,482	2,406
United States	6,031	4,839	2,016	1,138	741
U.S.S.R.	3,504	2,703	1,309	1,198	542
Other countries	7,771	7,485	5,369	2,907	1,665
Total	98,828	109,197	85,309	47,339	50,233

9 COTTON

Cotton Marketing Board—This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton 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 gineries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1971 its oil mill treated 10,185 short tons of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the 10 years to 1972.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Raw cotton produced		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Commonwealth bounty ¹ paid	Total payments to growers
	'000 lb	bales	c per lb	\$	\$
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	31.7	313,326	2,173,252
1972	14,663	28,808	22.6 ²	.. ³	3,311,210 ³

¹ Bounty paid on seed cotton until 1963 season and on raw cotton produced from the 1964 season. ² Incomplete, final payment not made at time of publication. ³ Bounty discontinued after 1971 season.

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 1972 season Queensland produced slightly more than 14 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", provided staple length is $\frac{7}{8}$ " 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.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Newcastle, 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 1970-71 and 1971-72. In addition 645 tons of strawberries were consigned by air in 1970-71, and 499 tons in 1971-72.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1970-71	1971-72	Item	1970-71	1971-72
	tons	tons		tons	tons
Apples	17	38	Beans	5,570	4,833
Avocados	301	289	Beetroot	195	172
Bananas	21,605	13,488	Cabbage	342	144
Citrus	3,657	1,402	Capsicums	1,642	2,346
Custard apples	101	199	Carrots	167	98
Grapes	313	514	Chokos	63	65
Mangoes	1,804	1,466	Cucumbers	4,741	5,364
Papaws	1,503	1,229	Egg fruit	1,005	961
Passion fruit	1,620	1,372	Lettuce	51	20
Pineapples	5,103	4,354	Marrows	1,588	1,369
Rockmelons	1,143	710	Onions	53	37
Strawberries	88	43	Potatoes	381	307
Tomatoes	16,911	14,263	Pumpkins	695	1,022
Watermelons	4,541	3,434	Sweet potatoes	232	242
Other fruit ¹	131	64	Other vegetables	228	243
			Total	75,791	60,088

¹ Including canned.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the three years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
Apples	2,569	66,633	3,810	145,580	4,422	176,951
Apricots	3	283	132	12,697	44	4,172
Citrus	3,638	248,451	4,817	369,976	7,178	530,599
Figs	20	3,168	..	..	..	..
Papaws	2,716	257,809	2,597	268,222	2,654	288,251
Passion fruit	39	8,689	3	721	..	..
Peaches	22	1,592	215	16,485	167	14,559
Pears	411	41,669	620	73,453	378	41,093
Pie melons	81	1,651	41	837	114	2,337
Pineapples	99,289	6,331,488	103,949	6,994,164	101,484	6,974,156
Plums	102	7,435	629	52,922	173	14,397
Strawberries	169	88,657	122	56,884	66	30,274
Tomatoes	1,395	70,842	888	47,746	1,007	56,528
Total	110,454	7,128,367	117,823	8,039,687	117,687	8,133,317

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1971-72.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wholesale department turnover					
Brisbane	6,716	6,970	7,601	7,803	8,264
Other Queensland	3,120	3,184	3,331	3,823	3,911
New South Wales	5,551	5,773	5,847	6,392	6,955
Victoria	1,586	1,974	1,924	2,211	2,617
Total wholesale turnover ..	16,973	17,901	18,703	20,228	21,747
Factory fruit sales	5,238	6,467	7,128	8,040	8,133
Freight transactions	2,232	2,612	2,451	2,952	2,419
Merchandise	1,186	1,388	1,170	1,292	1,057
Other activities ¹	2,630	2,813	2,926	3,343	3,412
Total turnover	28,259	31,181	32,378	35,855	36,767

¹ Including retail and Stanthorpe District trading and packing house activities.

The Cannery Board—In 1964, under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 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 3.6 tons in 1971 and 1972 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 1970 and 1971. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE RATIONALISATION PLAN OPERATIONS

Grade	1970			1971		
	Deliveries	Rate per ton	Value	Deliveries	Rate per ton	Value
	ton	\$	\$	ton	\$	\$
Bulk grade						
No. 1 Pool	79,986	92.88	7,429,132	83,626	91.43	7,645,938
No. 2 Pool	25,024	50.47	1,262,943	20,719	52.18	1,081,129
Juice grade	584	25.00	14,603	726	25.00	18,142
Total	105,594	82.45	8,706,678	105,071	83.23	8,745,209

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. The bulk of this revenue is derived from wholesalers' rentals which are based on the net estimated running costs of the market and are subject to annual revision. Wholesalers' rentals were increased by 6.25 per cent as from 1 October 1971, the previous alteration being a reduction of 4 per cent from 1 July 1969.

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 4,531 tons from the 1971 harvest, compared with 3,628 tons in 1970.

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 and grading.

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 1971.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received ¹	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tons	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
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
1971	22,594	12.26	9.95	2.32

¹ 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 1971-72 totalled 25,450 tons, comprising 17,950 tons as edible kernels, 6,853 tons for oil milling, and 647 tons as edible nuts in shell. All 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. A small export market exists in New Zealand for Australian peanuts. In 1971-72, that country took 951 tons of peanuts compared with 1,123 tons in 1970-71.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Quantities sold ¹					
Queensland leaf '000 lb	15,171	19,655	17,462	19,142 ^r	18,450
New South Wales leaf '000 lb	2,070	2,484	3,062	2,778	3,088
Total .. '000 lb	17,241	22,139	20,524	21,920 ^r	21,538
Total realisations \$ '000	20,039	24,724 ^r	23,598	25,597 ^r	28,986
Average price per lb .. c	116.2	111.7	115.0	116.78 ^r	134.6

¹ Including small quantities of non-quota leaf. ^r 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. For the 1971-72 selling season, the quota was set at 34m lb, of which Queensland's share was 18.3m lb. The quota was maintained at the same level for 1972-73. 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. Starting with the 1973 selling season, the Australian tobacco industry converted to "plant position" sorting and "loose leaf" selling. Plant position sorting is sorting the leaf according to the position at which the leaf grows on the tobacco plant.

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.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. Under the Act the Board is required to accept all navy

beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. Production of navy beans is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs.

The Board, which is situated in Kingaroy, consists of four grower representatives and the Director of Marketing of the Department of Primary Industries. The Chairman is a grower representative appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board. The term of office for growers' representatives is three years.

The Board is responsible for the receipt, cleaning, grading, storing, and sale of beans, and deducts the costs of these services from gross proceeds. The actual grading and storage facilities are owned and operated by The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which has been the Board's sole receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing agent since the 1965 crop.

The Co-operative's running costs are met by charges made to the Board for these services. Capital costs are met by a levy which growers pay from the proceeds of sale of their deliveries. The levy is a "revolving levy", part of the annual levy being used to repay levies deducted in previous years. The levy became operative as from the 1970 season.

The Board pools receipts from sales and makes advances to growers according to the estimated clean weight of their individual deliveries. All growers are paid a first advance on the delivery of their navy beans to the Board's agent in Kingaroy. The next table sets out figures of the Board's operations for the five seasons to 1972.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gross deliveries	tons	4,773	743	2,882	1,179	6,942
Net deliveries ¹	tons	3,876	546	2,489	996	6,059 ²
Selling prices (per lb)						
Culinary	cents	10.40	10.40	11.15	11.00	14.00
No. 1 grade	cents	9.40	9.40	10.15	10.45	12.55
No. 2 grade	cents	9.20	9.20	9.95	10.35	12.45
Average net return to growers (per lb)	cents	8.19	7.45	7.93	8.51	11.00 ³

¹ Merchantable beans.² Incomplete.³ Preliminary.

Over 95 per cent of the crop is used in Australia in the manufacture of baked beans. However, navy beans are increasingly being processed into various bean and vegetable salads as well as being sold as dry edible culinary beans.

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 1970-71, 14 tons were sold for \$6,416, compared with 32 tons for \$14,131 in 1969-70 and 30 tons for \$15,008 in 1968-69.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1969, and controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is usually 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 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 1971-72 Japan took 117,706 tons of chilled and frozen meat, compared with 70,454 tons in 1970-71.

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 1971-72.

MEAT EXPORTS¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons

BEEF AND VEAL

New South Wales ..	33,503	31,618	50,389	50,478	79,551
Victoria	54,979	47,347	76,511	87,795	98,944
Queensland	132,544	147,574	157,918	154,257	167,417
South Australia ..	4,410	4,595	7,185	6,909	11,445
Western Australia ..	16,705	19,491	25,216	18,384	25,162
Tasmania	4,998	5,754	7,197	6,335	10,152
Northern Territory ..	5,868	5,771	5,618	4,507	5,575
Australia	253,007	262,150	330,034	328,665	398,246

MUTTON AND LAMB

New South Wales ..	13,799	18,475	26,916	29,477	41,932
Victoria	65,935	52,736	87,402	85,581	107,617
Queensland	5,970	7,808	10,250	9,365	12,048
South Australia ..	11,518	3,857	17,591	21,797	24,030
Western Australia ..	12,628	21,897	29,528	25,180	39,929
Tasmania	3,002	3,960	4,624	4,785	7,180
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	8	..
Australia	112,852	108,733	176,311	176,193	232,736

¹ All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal.

Under a scheme begun in 1962-63, 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. 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. However, after a review in January 1972, the Board decided that, as the scheme was not serving the purpose for which it was introduced, to provide price support for the producer of lambs, it would cease at 31 March 1972.

From 1 August 1971 to 21 January 1972, average United Kingdom prices applicable to lamb, 36 lb and under, were lower than the guaranteed minimum price and payments totalling \$162,166 were made to exporters. From 21 January until the conclusion of the scheme on 31 March 1972, average United Kingdom prices were higher than guaranteed prices and no payments accrued to exporters.

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.

On 26 June 1972, restrictions on imports of quota meat into the United States were removed for the remainder of 1972 due to a growing shortage of meat and higher consumer prices in the United States.

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 \$2,334,519 and \$1,751,475, respectively, in 1971-72 and \$1,783,502 and \$1,490,498 in 1970-71.

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. 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 Board operates a saleyard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and at 30 June 1972 was licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1972 there were 143 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 29 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat, at the meat market at the Abattoir or at a public meat market licensed by the Board, compared with 132 and 31, respectively, at 30 June 1971.

In July 1971 negotiations began for the construction of a new abattoir complex to replace the existing one. On 6 December 1971 the State

Government approved the construction at an estimated construction cost of \$7.5m with an estimated total loan requirement of over \$9.1m. The construction programme is expected to extend to February 1975, with the plant to be fully operational by March 1975.

The next table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for the five years to 1971-72.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	100,323	108,793	104,913	93,154	96,630
Calves	68,117	62,722	57,324	61,450	54,517
Sheep	621,185	665,960	765,694	794,743	775,521
Lambs	229,199	247,724	322,801	450,076	548,244
Pigs	113,883	94,622	91,723	72,436	64,492
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	133,361	118,976	117,703	131,542	123,375
Calves	61,923	74,482	57,720	84,974	70,362
Sheep	458,495	475,428	538,225	510,027	448,842
Lambs	324,100	415,942	379,971	456,166	568,305
Pigs	143,082	144,112	129,110	121,159	114,302
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef	15,010	12,774	12,074	13,165	13,830
Veal	1,849	2,022	1,434	1,357	1,259
Mutton	6,118	6,293	6,436	6,102	5,529
Lamb	4,783	6,013	5,584	6,547	8,101
Pork	1,826	2,289	2,206	2,116	2,506
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef	10,836	9,834	10,551	12,592	10,146
Veal	215	663	672	1,198	1,333
Mutton and Lamb ..	2,768	2,944	3,557	3,445	3,077
Pork	5,076	4,192	3,418	3,605	3,078

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades. *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.

The next table shows overseas and interstate exports from Queensland during 1971-72. Included in the figures for export to other Australian States were: fresh beef and mutton, \$2.6m; fresh pork, \$2.5m; bacon and ham, \$5.9m; canned meats etc., \$2.0m; and tallow, \$0.7m.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Overseas				
Canada	12,382	..	..	..
France	532	2,584	..	64
Italy	289	2,489	..	14
Japan	30,275	3,315	..	3,773
Papua New Guinea ..	5,972	..	2	83
Sweden	1,898	124	..	..
United Kingdom ..	18,651	187	169	13
United States	131,237	342	1	12
U.S.S.R.	2,174	..	..	..
Other countries ..	8,336	4,095	447	2,581
Total overseas	211,746	13,136	619	6,540
Interstate	17,459	891	7,197 ²	1,247
Total	229,205	14,027	7,816	7,787

¹ Not processed. ² Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed fur skins (not apparel).

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 a term of 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 1971-72 these numbered 17. Net profits of \$80,488 and \$126,576 resulted from operations during 1970-71 and 1971-72, respectively. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1972 was \$215,951.

The next table sets out the operations of the Fish Board for the five years to 1971-72.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Quantity of fish received '000 lb	7,309	5,854	6,183	7,770	6,642
Quantity of prawns received '000 lb	3,353	3,064	2,699	4,546	3,542
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	2,466	2,535	2,771	3,166	3,374
Value of fish marketed \$'000	1,104	1,135	1,291	1,394	1,351
Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000	1,597	1,651	1,734	2,096	2,370
Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins \$'000	235	251	254	324	347
Quantity of seafood processed ¹ '000 lb	1,862	1,458	1,841	2,304	1,395
Sales of processed seafood \$'000	1,034	1,040	1,157	1,131	1,648

¹ Excluding crabs.

During 1971-72 the Fish Board exported 305,665 lb of Queensland prawns compared with 206,580 lb in 1970-71. Total Queensland exports of prawns in 1971-72, which include those by private firms, were 8,177,535 lb. The major markets were: Japan, 4,451,375 lb; the United States, 2,208,743 lb; the United Kingdom, 654,350 lb; and South Africa, 419,400 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 1971-72 included the following: quantity of fish and other seafoods received, 1,776,374 lb of fish and 401,409 lb of prawns; proceeds of sales of fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$1,037,437; and charges to suppliers, \$107,754.

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 1971-72. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1971-72 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 the five years to 1971-72.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

Market	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Local					
Electricity authorities (public) ..	2,055,438	2,216,926	2,395,844	2,568,774	2,742,289
Alumina works	191,551	220,785	350,599	308,936	435,764
Mining projects	197,903	236,351	252,160	268,407	284,957
Cement works	167,867	182,392	203,694	200,456	203,287
Paper and board manufacturing	62,089	58,140	59,806	64,189	64,258
Coke works	46,336	52,079	55,975	65,136	51,779
Other ¹	355,684	249,072	169,652	125,219	116,324
Total local sales	3,076,868	3,215,745	3,487,730	3,601,117	3,898,658
Interstate		2,506	7,270	174,096	89,644
Overseas	2,332,069	4,038,082	5,651,363	6,865,037	9,054,269
Total sales	5,408,937	7,256,333	9,146,363	10,640,250	13,042,571

¹ Includes hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, and sugar mills.

Although the Queensland railways ceased using coal in 1970 and gas works no longer use significant quantities of coal due to the increasing use of petroleum and natural gases, these losses have 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 when they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts for use in the automatic adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. 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 total cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. Such an 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. Indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician before the introduction of the Consumer Price Index endeavoured to measure variation from place to place as well as from time to time. The Consumer Price Index, however, measures only the movement over time in each capital city and Canberra separately.

Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and preferably should mean the same thing at different times and places. 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, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage, 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 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 possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption, 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 of Conciliation and Arbitration 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 greater 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, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of 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, radio and television licence fees, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances 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 index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index.

Significant changes in the composition and weighting have been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, and December quarter 1968. The principal changes have been:

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities

and December quarter 1963 for Canberra), furniture (December quarter 1963), and health services (December quarter 1968);

(b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968); and

(c) changes in weights of fuel and light and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968), and private motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968).

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, appear in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	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
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7	127.7	121.6

¹ 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 represent 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 (and particularly since 1969-70), prices have again risen steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 6 per cent for the miscellaneous group, 5½ per cent for the housing group, 5 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. For all groups the rise averaged 4½ per cent per annum.

The next table shows individual group index movements for Brisbane on a quarterly basis for the five years to 1972.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: QUARTERLY GROUP INDEX NUMBERS,
BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Quarter	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
1968: March	104.6	102.6	105.9	101.1	103.4	103.7
June	103.7	103.1	106.5	101.7	103.7	103.7
September	103.9	103.6	108.6	103.5	105.0	104.7
December	104.1	104.1	109.2	104.2	106.1	105.3
1969: March	105.1	104.4	110.0	104.7	106.3	105.8
June	105.5	105.2	110.7	104.8	106.6	106.3
September	106.2	105.8	112.7	105.2	107.9	107.2
December	106.9	107.0	113.0	105.2	108.5	107.9
1970: March	108.6	107.7	113.6	105.5	109.5	108.9
June	109.1	108.8	114.1	105.9	110.7	109.7
September	110.5	109.2	115.9	106.5	112.9	111.1
December	112.8	110.9	116.8	107.5	116.6	113.3
1971: March	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
September	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3
1972: March	119.7	118.5	129.6	113.2	129.4	122.6
June	119.7	120.6	131.7	114.1	130.6	123.6
September	120.6	121.6	133.6	114.8	131.3	124.6
December	123.8	124.0	135.6	116.4	131.9	126.6

¹ 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.

All Groups index numbers for Brisbane, quarter by quarter, for the 10 years to 1971-72 appear in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS,
BRISBANE
(Base of Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Quarter ended			
	September	December	March	June
1962-63	88.5	88.6	88.7	88.8
1963-64	89.2	89.0	89.7	90.4
1964-65	91.6	92.6	93.5	94.2
1965-66	96.0	97.2	98.2	98.4
1966-67	99.0	99.7	100.3	101.0
1967-68	102.8	103.0	103.7	103.7
1968-69	104.7	105.3	105.8	106.3
1969-70	107.2	107.9	108.9	109.7
1970-71	111.1	113.3	115.1	117.2
1971-72	119.0	121.3	122.6	123.6

¹ 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.

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 combining 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 1969-70, Brisbane prices rose by 24.5 per cent, compared with 22.6 per cent for the six State capitals. From June quarter 1970 to June quarter 1971 Brisbane prices rose by 6.8 per cent and the six State capital cities by 5.4 per cent. Between June quarter 1971 and June quarter 1972, the rise in Brisbane was 5.5 per cent and 6.2 per cent for the six State capitals.

Consumer Price Index numbers (All Groups) 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)¹

Year or quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
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	89.3	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
1971-72 ..	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	122.4
<i>Quarter ended</i>							
March 1972	127.3	120.7	122.6	120.2	121.8	120.9	123.4
June 1972 ..	128.5	121.9	123.6	121.1	123.1	122.0	124.5
Sept. 1972 ..	130.3	123.6	124.6	123.0	124.8	123.4	126.2
Dec. 1972 ..	132.0	125.0	126.6	124.3	125.3	125.1	127.7

¹ 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. ² 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.

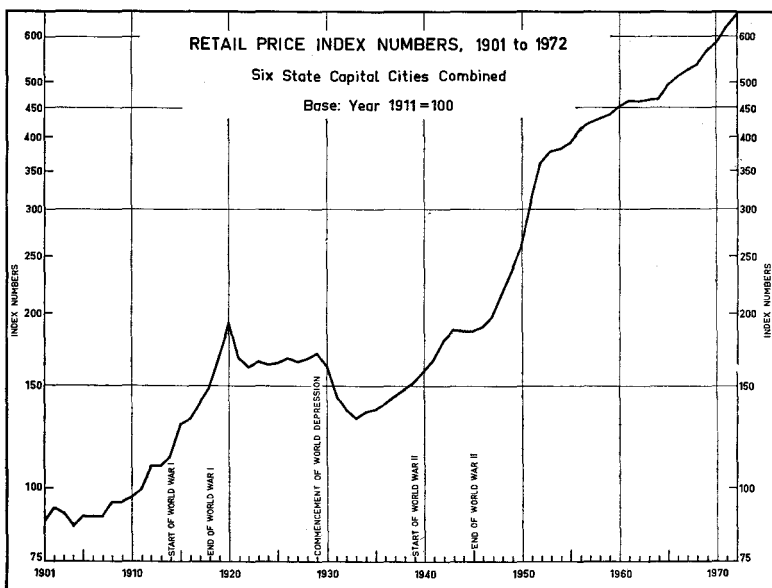
Retail prices in the six State capitals were nearly seven and a half times as great in 1972 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
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 ²	114	1938	149	1962	469
1915 ²	130	1939	153	1963	472
1916 ²	132	1940	159	1964	483
1917 ²	141	1941	167	1965	502
1918 ²	150	1942	181	1966	517
1919 ²	170	1943	188	1967	534
1920 ²	193	1944	187	1968	548
1921 ²	168	1945	187	1969	564
1922 ²	162	1946	190	1970	586
1923	166	1947	198	1971	621
1924	164	1948	218	1972	658

¹ Weighted average. ² 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 average retail prices of certain food items as recorded for retail price index purposes during the five years to 1972.

AVERAGE¹ RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread, ordinary, white ²	2 lb	18.1	19.0	19.1	20.0	20.8
Flour, plain	2 lb	14.3	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.5
Flour, self-raising ..	2 lb	17.1	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.9
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30.8	29.8	29.2	30.9	32.5
Coffee, pure	8 oz	50.9	52.7	54.8	58.6	58.4
Sugar ³	4 lb	42.7	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.3 ⁴
Biscuits, milk arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	17.6	18.3	18.5	19.4	19.9
Rice ⁵	1 lb	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.8
Jam, apricot	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	31.4	32.6	34.9	36.4	36.9
Honey	16 oz	26.7	27.1	27.6	29.8	34.1
Cornflakes	16 oz	35.3	36.9	38.7	39.6	40.1
Oats, rolled	2 lb	41.4	41.7	41.8	43.9	45.9
Sultanas ⁶	1 lb	36.0	37.0	39.6	41.6	42.6
Baked beans, canned ..	16 oz	16.0	16.6	17.6	18.2	19.3
Peas, green, canned ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	20.7	20.5	19.5	19.8	19.8
Soup, tomato, canned ..	16 oz	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.6	20.4
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.1	32.0	34.1	35.6	35.2
Pears, canned	29 oz	31.4	32.1	34.1	35.2	35.1
Peanut paste	4 oz	18.6	42.9 ⁸	45.9 ⁸	48.0 ⁸	48.3 ⁸
Margarine, table	1 lb	38.8	39.8	41.0	42.7	43.8
Potatoes	7 lb	51.7	35.3	43.9	48.1	42.2
Onions, brown	1 lb	11.1	8.8	10.0	11.9	10.6
<i>Dairy produce</i>						
Butter, factory	1 lb	50.6	53.1	53.7	54.6	55.8
Cheese, cheddar ³	8 oz	24.3	25.3	25.6	26.2	28.9
Eggs, large ⁶	1 dozen	58.4	63.7	58.5	56.7	60.0 ⁷
Bacon, rashers ⁸	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	51.1	49.5	49.3	53.2	53.5
Milk, fresh, bottled ⁹	1 quart	18.0	19.2	20.0	23.0	24.0
Milk, powdered	12 oz	39.2	39.9	40.9	41.9	44.9
Milk, evaporated	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.2	19.9
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Rib (bone out)	1 lb	51.6	53.9	56.1	60.9	62.8
Steak, rump	1 lb	78.3	81.2	89.3	100.7	104.1
Steak, blade	1 lb	58.1	60.7	65.6	74.6	78.2
Steak, chuck	1 lb	48.4	50.3	54.9	61.1	64.8
Sausages, thick	1 lb	26.6	27.5	30.6	33.8	35.2
<i>Beef, corned</i>						
Silverside	1 lb	55.3	57.0	60.0	65.6	68.7
Brisket	1 lb	41.2	42.4	44.9	48.7	50.5
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg	1 lb	34.2	34.2	35.8	37.5	39.8
Chops, leg	1 lb	34.2	33.7	35.0	37.2	39.6
Chops, loin	1 lb	33.1	32.1	34.5	37.0	39.4
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg	1 lb	49.3	49.9	51.6	53.0	56.5
Chops, leg	1 lb	52.6	52.0	53.6	54.7	58.6
Chops, loin	1 lb	52.7	51.9	53.8	54.6	58.4
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg	1 lb	61.7	60.2	63.0	68.7	70.9
Loin	1 lb	60.7	59.1	62.3	69.7	71.9
Chops	1 lb	61.0	59.3	62.7	69.5	71.9

¹ In some cases, the averages shown are price relatives. ² Delivered. ³ Packet prices. ⁴ Average for 10 months ended October 1972. ⁵ 12 oz. ⁶ 24 oz. ⁷ Average for the six months to June 1972 when standard changed to 55 g. ⁸ Pre-pack. ⁹ Two 1-pint bottles, delivered.

3 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

While retail prices concern the consumer most, wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of certain commodities (livestock, meat, 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 381).

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over each of the five years to 1971-72, for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE

Class of stock	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks	149.65	152.58	156.05	163.57	172.69
Cows	94.95	89.61	100.00	99.57	103.11
Steers	122.73	117.81	117.78	119.43	133.88
Heifers	89.37	81.26	87.84	83.11	89.19
Vealers and yearlings	73.58	72.42	72.66	63.18	72.68
Calves	17.46	17.58	21.12	21.41	21.77
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers	5.90	5.45	5.18	4.05	4.09
Ewes	4.20	4.16	3.73	2.91	3.01
Hoggets	5.80	5.11	5.26	3.67	3.67
Lambs, crossbred	7.74	6.44	7.25	6.34	5.84
Lambs, other	7.20	6.01	6.23	4.89	4.38
Rams	6.72	6.22	5.52	4.00	4.10
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers	39.27	35.14	32.00	37.30	35.79
Porkers	24.02	18.07	21.10	24.47	23.28

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 1971-72.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Type of meat	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
Ox beef	26.5	26.7	27.8	30.2	31.1
Veal	30.2	28.6	33.8	34.6	36.5
Mutton (wethers)	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.5	12.6
Lamb	23.8	19.7	22.3	22.1	19.9
Pork	35.6	29.6	32.8	35.0	38.0

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland produce in the Brisbane markets during each of the five years to 1971-72. 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	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural produce</i>						
Chaff, lucerne	cwt	2.90	3.92	3.09	3.74	2.86
Hay, lucerne	cwt	1.46	2.27	1.98	1.79	1.78
Maize	bushel	1.43	1.62	1.67	1.39	1.24
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green	lb	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.12
Cabbages ¹	dozen	2.08	1.76	1.88	2.38	1.73
Carrots	lb	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04
Cauliflowers	dozen	3.04	2.17	2.42	2.37	2.83
Cucumbers, green	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	1.03	1.41	1.31	1.79	1.61
Lettuce	bushel	1.26	1.17	1.41	1.50	1.51
Onions	cwt	7.12	4.33	4.73	4.07	6.38
Peas, green	lb	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11
Potatoes	cwt	4.21	4.17	2.10	4.77	2.94
Pumpkins	cwt	3.12	3.57	2.28	4.27	3.14
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	2.36	2.32	2.48	2.90	2.68
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples	bushel	3.45	3.12	3.83	3.02	3.62
Bananas ²	bushel	2.79	4.40	3.35	3.40	3.72
Grapes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	2.66	3.11	3.67	3.72	3.78
Lemons	bushel	3.44	5.21	3.81	4.21	4.76
Mandarins	bushel	3.22	3.62	3.64	4.01	3.47
Mangoes	bushel	4.18	4.57	6.02	4.94	5.21
Oranges	bushel	2.55	2.50	3.08	2.57	2.69
Papaws	bushel	2.06	2.34	2.32	2.42	2.91
Passion fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	3.58	4.18	3.48	2.57	2.81
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	1.97	1.76	2.68	1.79	1.93
Pears	bushel	2.87	3.40	3.22	2.88	2.99
Pineapples, smoothleaf	dozen	1.85	2.10	1.96	1.97	1.94
Plums	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	3.17	2.69	4.56	2.36	3.49
Strawberries	doz punnets	2.94	3.24	3.12	3.03	3.48
<i>Mill produce</i>						
Bran ³	short ton	40.00	40.50	33.46	32.92	34.58
Flour ⁴	short ton	90.33	94.48	97.10	102.60	106.27
Pollard ³	short ton	42.00	42.50	35.46	34.92	36.58
<i>Dairy produce</i>						
Bacon	lb	0.74	0.68	0.70	0.75	0.81
Butter	lb	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.53
Cheese	lb	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.40
Eggs, large ⁵	dozen	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.48	0.49
Ham	lb	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.99	1.05
Honey	lb	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13
Milk, bottled ⁶	gallon	0.55	0.56	0.62	0.65	0.74
<i>Live poultry</i>						
Chickens	lb	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
Ducks, drakes	lb	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.23

¹ Excluding sugarloaf. ² Ripe Cavendish, singles. ³ In lots of over two short tons, ex-mill. ⁴ Delivered, bakehouse. ⁵ In cartons of one dozen. ⁶ 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 five years to 1971-72.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	100.8	100.6	105.0	113.1	118.9
Cement products	100.9	103.8	107.0	114.5	127.0
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	104.2	107.5	113.9	121.3	131.1
Timber, board, and joinery	105.7	109.5	114.0	123.8	135.6
Steel products	102.2	103.5	107.7	112.4	123.9
Other metal products	103.5	102.9	102.9	98.6	110.6
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	101.3	101.7	109.4	114.5	122.8
Electrical installation materials	102.8	106.0	115.8	115.7	121.4
Installed appliances	98.3	97.0	100.7	100.3	98.6
Plaster and plaster products	101.0	101.6	103.6	106.8	111.8
Miscellaneous materials	103.7	104.9	105.2	106.6	111.7
All groups	103.4	105.6	109.4	115.2	124.8

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for each of the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
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
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² 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 384. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years to 1971-72.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	100.5	100.5	105.3	112.7	118.0
Cement products	101.4	107.0	116.1	120.8	128.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	103.7	107.8	114.9	123.4	133.1
Timber, board, and joinery	103.8	107.5	112.0	121.2	131.5
Steel and iron products	102.3	106.2	110.4	118.3	128.6
Aluminium products	101.7	101.6	104.1	107.1	112.2
Other metal products	106.0	103.4	118.9	113.2	111.3
Plumbing fixtures	102.7	103.5	112.7	119.5	132.0
Miscellaneous materials	102.6	103.6	105.2	108.5	115.4
Electrical installation materials ² ..	100.9	102.1	112.2	110.9	114.7
Mechanical services components ³ ..	101.5	107.6	111.7	118.9	127.5
All groups	102.2	105.1	110.3	116.4	124.4

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. ³ For the majority of items in this group Sydney and Melbourne price series are used.

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)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
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
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² 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 groups and all groups indexes for the five years to 1971-72.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS¹

(Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)²

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
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
1971-72	126.7	120.9	137.7	129.1

¹ Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. ² Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.



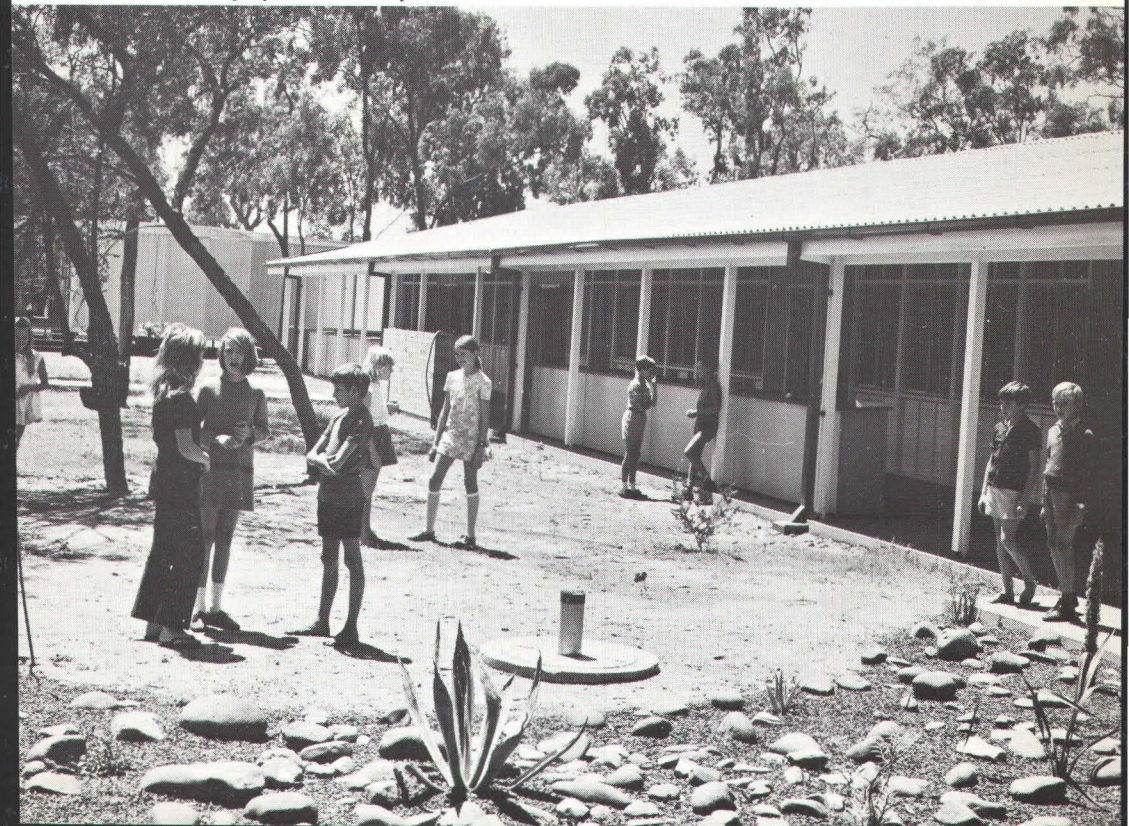
A river of black gold at the
Goonyella open-cut coal mine

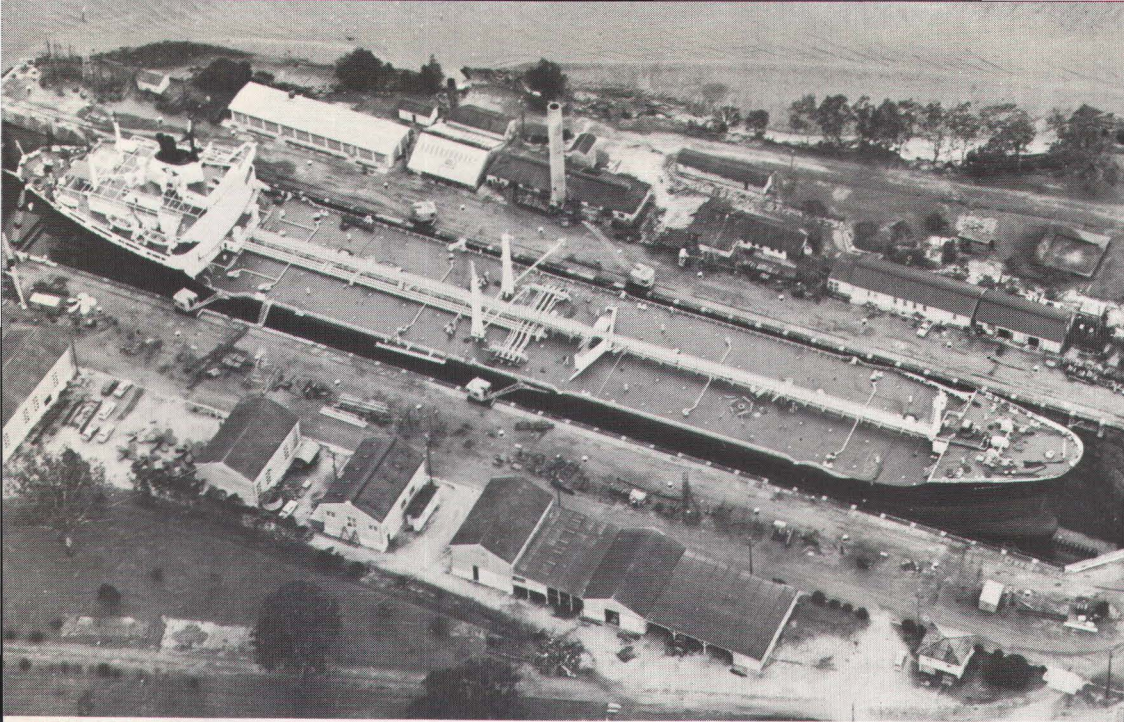
Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

MINING—Chapter 11

The school at Moranbah, an “instant”
town built for employees of Goonyella mine

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*





SHIPPING—Chapter 13

Cairncross Dry Dock, Colmslie, Brisbane

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 18

Kokoda Memorial Pool, Pimlico, Townsville



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.

Until 1958 the State Government exercised price control over a range of essential goods and services, but from that year onwards prices of most goods and services were progressively released from control, until in 1961 the principal items remaining under control were flour, bread, milk, cream, and petroleum products. In that year, power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see Chapter 15) 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 prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

Restrictive Trade—The Commonwealth *Trade Practices Act 1965-1967* was entitled “an Act to preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest”. The Act was directed at, firstly, defined anti-competitive restrictions accepted by agreement between businesses that are, or would, but for the agreement, be competitors, and secondly, defined anti-competitive practices (sometimes unilateral) by businesses exercising economic power. The Act was amended in 1971 to deal with retail price maintenance. In September 1971 the High Court ruled that the legislation was in large part invalid. This judgment did, however, make possible the introduction of new legislation on a firm constitutional basis. Accordingly the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1971* was passed by Parliament and came into operation on 1 February 1972. This Act replaced all the earlier trade practices legislation including the retail price maintenance provisions. The Act was again amended in October 1972 in relation to overseas cargo shipping.

• 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.

Industry—In the Census of 1971 a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied (see page 255). This system, which has the advantage of conversion to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as

possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female working population of Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971.

The numerically largest industry group among those in employment at the 1971 Census was wholesale and retail trade, which absorbed 143,544 persons (88,689 males and 54,855 females) and represented 20.2 per cent of the total employed. This was followed by manufacturing, 16.5 per cent of the total in employment; primary production, 11.3 per cent; community services (including some but not all professional), 10.5 per cent; building and construction, 9.4 per cent; and finance, property, and business services, 6.2 per cent.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971¹

Industry group	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary production	65,921	13.1	14,057	6.7	79,978	11.3
Mining and quarrying	12,421	2.5	890	0.4	13,311	1.9
Manufacturing	93,259	18.6	23,842	11.4	117,101	16.5
Electricity, gas, water	9,011	1.8	783	0.4	9,794	1.4
Building and construction	63,752	12.7	2,899	1.4	66,651	9.4
Transport and storage	35,341	7.0	4,184	2.0	39,525	5.6
Communication	10,264	2.0	3,570	1.7	13,834	1.9
Finance, property, and business services	25,839	5.2	18,423	8.8	44,262	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	88,689	17.7	54,855	26.2	143,544	20.2
Public administration and defence	32,404	6.5	9,502	4.5	41,906	5.9
Community services	31,001	6.2	43,867	21.0	74,868	10.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	13,830	2.8	24,024	11.5	37,854	5.3
Other and not stated	19,721	3.9	8,279	4.0	28,000	3.9
Total employed	501,453	100.0	209,175	100.0	710,628	100.0
Looking for first job	1,227	..	1,118	..	2,345	..
Other unemployed	6,644	..	4,305	..	10,949	..
Total in labour force	509,324	..	214,598	..	723,922	..
Not in labour force	412,341	..	690,802	..	1,103,143	..
Grand total	921,665	..	905,400	..	1,827,065	..

¹ Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text on previous page.

The next table shows, in more detail, the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each employed person belonged at the time of the 1971 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,289	59	1,348
<i>Hunting and trapping</i>	94	3	97
<i>Rural industries</i>	61,733	13,930	75,663
Sugar growing	10,329	1,164	11,493
Sheep and cereal grain	5,945	1,249	7,194
Meat cattle; cattle and pigs, undefined	8,992	2,078	11,070
Milk cattle and pigs	9,471	3,226	12,697
Other rural	26,996	6,213	33,209
<i>Forestry</i>	2,805	65	2,870
Mining and quarrying			
<i>Mining (including opencut mining)</i>	11,106	815	11,921
Silver, lead, and zinc mining	1,111	38	1,149
Coal mining	3,152	98	3,250
Other	6,843	679	7,522
<i>Quarrying</i>	1,315	75	1,390
Manufacturing			
<i>Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products</i>	5,432	386	5,818
Concrete and cement products	3,152	229	3,381
Glass, bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products	1,858	123	1,981
Other	422	34	456
<i>Chemical, petroleum, and coal products</i>	2,478	652	3,130
Basic chemicals	1,053	208	1,261
Other chemical and related products	960	416	1,376
Petrol and coal products	465	28	493
<i>Basic metal and fabricated products</i>	13,825	2,034	15,859
Basic iron and steel	1,777	181	1,958
Non-ferrous metal basic products	2,891	248	3,139
Fabricated structural metal products	3,518	512	4,030
Sheet metal products (including cans)	1,996	469	2,465
Other fabricated metal products	3,643	624	4,267
<i>Transport equipment, industrial machinery, and household appliances</i>	21,387	2,099	23,486
Motor vehicles and parts	3,623	449	4,072
Ship and boat building and repair	2,420	128	2,548
Railway locomotives and rolling stock and repairs	5,751	75	5,826
Other transport equipment	154	16	170
Photographic, scientific, professional equipment	213	81	294
Household appliances and electrical equipment	3,673	802	4,475
Other machinery and equipment	5,553	548	6,101
<i>Textiles</i>	928	1,053	1,981
Textile fibres, yarns, woven fabrics, and household textiles	670	896	1,566
Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)	258	157	415
<i>Clothing and footwear (including knitting)</i>	1,225	5,049	6,274
Knitting mills	48	53	101
Clothing	665	4,381	5,046
Footwear	512	615	1,127
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i>	27,121	7,448	34,569
Meat products	9,950	2,613	12,563
Milk products	1,963	496	2,459
Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables	1,123	920	2,043
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	334	63	397
Flour mill and cereal food products	732	272	1,004
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	2,799	1,771	4,570
Raw and refined sugar	7,186	390	7,576
Other food products	903	556	1,459
Beverages and malt	2,000	329	2,329
Tobacco products	131	38	169

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Wood, wood products, and furniture</i>	10,458	1,401	11,859
Wood and wood products (excluding furniture)	7,663	948	8,611
Furniture (except metal) and mattresses	2,795	453	3,248
<i>Paper and paper products, printing, and publishing</i>	6,720	2,596	9,316
Paper and paper products	1,316	570	1,886
Printing and publishing	2,950	964	3,914
Commercial and job printing	2,262	1,008	3,270
Printing trade services, n.e.c.	192	54	246
<i>Leather, rubber, and plastic products and manufacturing, n.e.c.</i>	3,147	1,007	4,154
Leather and leather products	919	294	1,213
Rubber products	575	100	675
Plastic and related products	673	254	927
Jewellery and silverware	166	96	262
Signs and advertising displays	428	87	515
Sporting equipment	137	42	179
Other manufacturing	249	134	383
<i>Manufacturing undefined</i>	538	117	655
Electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and drainage (production, supply, and maintenance)			
<i>Gas and electricity</i>	7,088	749	7,837
<i>Water supply, sewerage, drainage</i>	1,923	34	1,957
Building and construction and special-trade contracting			
<i>Construction of buildings</i>	21,120	1,131	22,251
<i>Construction works (other than buildings)</i>	25,431	573	26,004
<i>Construction undefined</i>	917	44	961
<i>Special-trade contracting</i>	16,284	1,151	17,435
Transport and storage			
<i>Road Transport</i>	15,462	1,967	17,429
Road freight	9,693	1,276	10,969
Bus and tramway	3,066	291	3,357
Services to road transport	205	98	303
Other road transport	2,498	302	2,800
<i>Railway transport</i>	10,701	747	11,448
<i>Water transport</i>	4,554	267	4,821
Ocean, coastal, and inland water	1,403	150	1,553
Services to water transport	663	34	697
Stevedoring services	2,438	76	2,514
Other water transport	50	7	57
<i>Air transport (including services to)</i>	2,716	686	3,402
<i>Other transport</i>	619	341	960
<i>Storage</i>	1,289	176	1,465
Communication			
<i>Post, telegraph, radio telephone, cable, and telephone services (excluding construction of lines, exchanges, etc.)</i>	10,264	3,570	13,834
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services			
<i>Banking</i>	7,076	4,429	11,505
<i>Other Finance</i>	945	1,247	2,192
<i>Investment</i>	734	585	1,319
<i>Insurance (life) and superannuation</i>	2,392	1,143	3,535
<i>Other insurance</i>	2,331	2,214	4,545

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services—continued</i>			
<i>Insurance undefined</i>	57	54	111
<i>Real estate</i>	3,350	1,811	5,161
<i>Business services</i>	8,954	6,940	15,894
<i>Commerce</i>			
<i>Wholesale trade</i>	36,383	12,705	49,088
Wool brokers, stock and station agents, agricultural products	4,373	1,594	5,967
Petroleum and products, other minerals, chemicals	4,051	708	4,759
Machinery and equipment	9,304	2,477	11,781
Building materials and supplies	5,612	1,552	7,164
Household appliances, hardware, furniture	1,513	658	2,171
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.	1,017	704	1,721
Food, beverages, and tobacco products	5,867	2,792	8,659
Other wholesaling	4,646	2,220	6,866
<i>Retail trade</i>	52,306	42,150	94,456
Department, variety, and general stores	4,680	9,139	13,819
Food stores	11,522	12,396	23,918
Bread and milk vendors	1,426	367	1,793
Household appliances, hardware, furniture, etc.	6,861	3,490	10,351
Clothing, footwear and repair, fabrics, textiles	2,220	4,991	7,211
Motor vehicles, boats, parts, tyres, petrol, etc.	21,692	4,773	26,465
Other retailing	3,905	6,994	10,899
<i>Public administration and defence</i>			
<i>Public administration</i>	20,820	8,755	29,575
Commonwealth Government (except defence)	4,411	2,897	7,308
State Government	8,703	4,172	12,875
Local Government	6,654	1,322	7,976
Other public administration	1,052	364	1,416
<i>Defence</i>	11,584	747	12,331
<i>Community services</i>			
<i>Health</i>	8,677	23,795	32,472
Hospitals and convalescent homes	4,899	18,141	23,040
Medicine (private practice)	1,399	2,690	4,089
Dentistry (private practice)	660	949	1,609
Optometry and optical dispensing	158	139	297
Dental laboratories	112	32	144
Ambulance services	629	59	688
Health services, n.e.c.	664	1,561	2,225
Other health	12	59	71
Veterinary services	144	165	309
<i>Education, libraries, museums, art galleries</i>	11,122	15,715	26,837
Libraries, museums, and art galleries	126	390	516
<i>Education</i>	10,983	15,298	26,281
Pre-school centres	8	701	709
Primary schools	3,290	6,158	9,448
Secondary schools	2,863	3,755	6,618
Schools with primary and secondary	897	1,465	2,362
Teacher training colleges	204	163	367
Universities	2,011	1,435	3,446
Other education	1,710	1,621	3,331
<i>Education, libraries, museums, undefined</i>	13	27	40
<i>Welfare, charitable services, religious institutions</i>	3,072	2,633	5,705
Welfare and charitable homes, n.e.c.	136	752	888
Welfare and charitable services, n.e.c.	1,224	1,040	2,264
Religious institutions	1,701	831	2,532
Other welfare, charitable services, etc.	11	10	21

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Community services—continued</i>			
<i>Other community services</i>	8,130	1,724	9,854
Research, scientific institutions, meteorology	1,656	403	2,059
Business, professional, and labour associations	565	495	1,060
Other social and community organisations	253	275	528
Employment services	141	188	329
Police	3,313	239	3,552
Prisons and reformatories	383	21	404
Fire brigades	1,103	13	1,116
Sanitary and garbage disposal service	695	18	713
Other community services undefined	21	72	93
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services</i>			
<i>Entertainment</i>	2,285	1,455	3,740
Motion picture production and picture theatres	468	582	1,050
Radio and television broadcasting	1,204	510	1,714
Other entertainment	613	363	976
<i>Sport and recreation</i>	1,635	2,675	4,310
Parks and zoological gardens	138	63	201
Lotteries, betting shops, and bookmaking	458	2,284	2,742
Sport and recreation, n.e.c.	1,039	328	1,367
<i>Cafes, hotels, and clubs</i>	7,260	13,577	20,837
Cafes and restaurants	1,356	2,868	4,224
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons	3,226	6,763	9,989
Private hotels, motels, and other accommodation	1,348	2,928	4,276
Clubs	1,233	879	2,112
Cafes, hotels, and clubs undefined	97	139	236
<i>Personal services</i>	2,480	4,648	7,128
Laundry and dry cleaning services	815	1,110	1,925
Hairdressing and beauty salons	909	2,619	3,528
Other personal services	756	919	1,675
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services undefined</i>	27	21	48
<i>Private households employing staff</i>	143	1,648	1,791
Non-classifiable establishments	19,721	8,279	28,000
Total employed	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupation—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 387, of the working population of Queensland at the 1971 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 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i>	36,348	28,323	64,671
Architects, engineers, and surveyors	1,711	10	1,721
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists	698	84	782
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists	1,073	124	1,197
Medical practitioners and dentists	2,330	270	2,600
Nurses, including probationers and trainees	733	11,134	11,867

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers—continued</i>			
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	1,227	738	1,965
Teachers	8,723	11,242	19,965
Clergy and related members of religious orders	1,634	428	2,062
Law professionals	1,175	35	1,210
Artists, entertainers, writers, and related workers	2,039	1,371	3,410
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	11,299	1,803	13,102
Other professional, technical, and related workers	3,706	1,084	4,790
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	1,626	24	1,650
Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c.	37,594	5,428	43,022
<i>Clerical workers</i>			
Book-keepers and cashiers	4,494	5,821	10,315
Stenographers and typists	..	14,449	14,449
Other clerical workers	34,242	45,901	80,143
<i>Sales workers</i>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	4,526	283	4,809
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	6,442	318	6,760
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	20,016	28,663	48,679
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>			
Farmers and farm managers	39,911	7,676	47,587
Farm workers, including farm foremen	24,680	4,666	29,346
Wool classers	194	..	194
Hunters and trappers	152	..	152
Fishermen and related workers	1,176	43	1,219
Timbergetters and other forestry workers	2,613	11	2,624
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i>			
Miners, mineral prospectors, and quarrymen	5,554	17	5,571
Well drillers, oil, water, and related workers	266	..	266
Mineral treaters	841	..	841
<i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i>			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	610	3	613
Deck and engine room hands, ship, and boatmen, not services	843	..	843
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers, not services	473	7	480
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	2,830	..	2,830
Drivers, road transport	24,190	694	24,884
Guards and conductors, railway	811	..	811
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport	3,976	193	4,169
Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators	430	3,587	4,017
Postmasters, postmen, and messengers	3,511	710	4,221
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	1,113	49	1,162
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.</i>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers	422	673	1,095
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers	1,664	5,161	6,825
Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers	829	594	1,423
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	1,686	..	1,686
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers	1,795	108	1,903
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers, and related workers	42,553	175	42,728
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	16,682	37	16,719

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.— continued</i>			
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	6,643	1,103	7,746
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers, and related workers	19,583	482	20,065
Painters and decorators	7,061	91	7,152
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c.	13,993	3	13,996
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	3,403	746	4,149
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers	884	43	927
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, and related food and drink workers	13,617	3,440	17,057
Chemical, sugar, and paper production-process workers	2,827	132	2,959
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	59	24	83
Paper products, rubber, plastic, production-process workers, n.e.c. Packers, wrappers, labellers	3,101	1,160	4,261
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators	1,346	2,739	4,085
Storemen and freight handlers	10,967	24	10,991
Labourers, n.e.c.	12,386	366	12,752
	29,935	485	30,420
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i>			
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, and protective service workers	19,258	34,841	54,099
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers	5,894	87	5,981
Waiters, bartenders	2,387	15,629	18,016
Building caretakers, cleaners	1,291	5,681	6,972
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians	3,905	4,641	8,546
Laundrers, dry cleaners, and pressers	904	2,712	3,616
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers	622	1,743	2,365
Photographers and camera operators	596	82	678
Undertakers and crematorium workers	376	106	482
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	144	7	151
	3,139	4,153	7,292
<i>Members of armed services</i>			
	10,308	356	10,664
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>			
	20,989	9,526	30,515
Total persons in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628
Looking for first job	1,227	1,118	2,345
Other unemployed	6,644	4,305	10,949
Persons in labour force	509,324	214,598	723,922
Persons not in labour force	412,341	690,802	1,103,143
Grand total	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

Occupational Status—The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1971, 82.1 per cent were employees (79.5 per cent in 1966); 8.5 per cent self-employed (9.1 per cent in 1966); 6.8 per cent employers (8.2 per cent in 1966); 0.8 per cent unpaid helpers (1.2 per cent in 1966); and 1.8 per cent were unemployed (1.9 per cent in 1966).

There was a slightly higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1971 (60.4 per

cent) than in 1966 (60.0 per cent). The increase since 1966 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 8.9 per cent. The proportion of children attending school or full-time students to total population was greater in 1971 than in 1966 (22.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1966 ¹			Census 30 June 1971			Increase 1966- 1971
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer	44,111	10,517	54,628	38,202	10,674	48,876	-5,752
Self-employed ..	49,463	11,306	60,769	48,599	13,128	61,727	958
Employee	379,207	149,378	528,585	412,867	181,439	594,306	65,721
Helper, unpaid ..	2,486	5,483	7,969	1,785	3,934	5,719	-2,250
Total employed ..	475,267	176,684	651,951	501,453	209,175	710,628	58,677
Unemployed							
Looking for first job	}7,964	4,954	12,918	{1,227	1,118	2,345	} 376
Other unemployed ²								6,644	4,305	10,949
Total unemployed	7,964	4,954	12,918	7,871	5,423	13,294	376
Total in labour force	483,231	181,638	664,869	509,324	214,598	723,922	59,053
Not in labour force							
Child not at school ..	94,825	90,204	185,029	97,519	93,125	190,644	5,615
Child at school or full-time student ..	187,472	173,526	360,998	209,682	194,665	404,347	43,349
Home duties ³ .. ..	..	278,733	278,733	..	367,002	367,002	88,269
Other not in labour force ³	78,369	95,687	174,056	105,140	36,010	141,150	-32,906
Total not in labour force	360,666	638,150	998,816	412,341	690,802	1,103,143	104,327
Grand total ..	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	163,380

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ For the 1971 Census those females who worked other than at the time of the Census, but classed their major activity as "Home duties", were included in that category, whereas in 1966 they were included in "Other not in labour force".

Distribution of Labour Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1971 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 90 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 85.6 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 71.7 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 1971

Statistical division	Age group					Proportion in each division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and over	All ages	Male labour force	Male population 15 & over
Brisbane A	24,720	177,573	30,609	5,116	238,018	46.7	46.9
	B	60.4	92.8	81.6	15.8			55.6
Moreton A	4,021	30,706	6,263	1,683	42,673	8.4	9.3
	B	61.3	92.2	67.0	15.9			51.7
Maryborough .. A	3,836	25,655	5,386	1,226	36,103	7.1	7.2
	B	70.2	94.6	77.0	18.0			54.0
Downs A	3,905	28,065	5,559	1,589	39,118	7.7	7.6
	B	59.5	94.3	81.4	28.0			53.6
Roma A	562	4,207	715	257	5,741	1.1	1.0
	B	79.5	94.9	83.8	43.3			57.8
South-Western .. A	363	2,666	468	144	3,641	0.7	0.7
	B	75.3	94.4	84.3	37.8			59.6
Rockhampton .. A	3,567	25,007	4,084	837	33,495	6.6	6.3
	B	67.4	95.1	82.6	20.3			56.1
Central-Western .. A	871	6,749	903	285	8,808	1.7	1.6
	B	72.0	95.6	83.5	34.1			60.6
Far-Western .. A	184	1,229	172	83	1,668	0.3	0.3
	B	88.5	97.2	88.7	56.1			67.4
Mackay A	1,891	13,072	1,968	497	17,428	3.4	3.2
	B	74.9	95.4	80.9	22.4			56.8
Townsville A	3,355	24,027	3,682	795	31,859	6.2	6.2
	B	62.8	93.0	80.8	18.4			55.3
Cairns A	3,040	24,031	3,933	1,050	32,054	6.3	6.2
	B	65.0	93.7	78.6	20.9			55.1
Peninsula A	286	2,770	256	41	3,353	0.7	0.6
	B	64.8	90.2	61.7	16.9			53.2
North-Western .. A	1,338	12,097	982	201	14,618	2.9	2.5
	B	82.0	95.2	83.5	30.7			62.7
Migratory A	33	555	117	42	747	0.2	0.4
	B	26.2	28.0	43.7	28.6			29.1
Queensland .. A	51,972	378,409	65,097	13,846	509,324	100.0	100.0
	B	63.2	93.1	79.2	18.7			55.3

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 54 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 over 90 per cent for both groups, were 54.5 and 33.9 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 35.6 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 26.5 per cent from 50 to 59, and 6.7 per cent for 60 and over. In contrast with males, of whom 18.7 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 6.7 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 3.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Age group					Proportion in each division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages	Female labour force	Female popn 15 & over
Brisbane A	47,571	50,688	13,190	4,280	115,729	53.9	50.0
	B	60.3	38.9	28.7	6.5			26.3
Moreton A	6,340	8,141	2,376	834	17,691	8.2	9.4
	B	54.9	35.6	24.0	5.1			21.5
Maryborough .. A	5,341	5,642	1,592	628	13,203	6.1	7.2
	B	55.3	30.4	21.9	5.9			20.0
Downs A	6,085	6,953	1,899	903	15,840	7.4	7.7
	B	53.2	33.4	26.4	8.8			21.9
Roma A	697	886	224	103	1,910	0.9	0.9
	B	49.8	32.4	29.2	12.2			21.1
South-Western .. A	453	549	188	79	1,269	0.6	0.6
	B	53.6	32.3	35.5	15.6			23.0
Rockhampton .. A	4,763	4,940	1,233	447	11,383	5.3	5.8
	B	52.8	30.4	24.1	6.5			20.7
Central-Western .. A	880	1,219	293	114	2,506	1.2	1.2
	B	46.4	32.6	30.4	11.1			21.4
Far-Western .. A	148	235	60	37	480	0.2	0.2
	B	52.1	40.4	44.4	25.5			26.1
Mackay A	2,538	2,649	590	220	5,997	2.8	3.0
	B	53.4	30.8	22.3	6.9			21.1
Townsville A	5,079	5,248	1,185	408	11,920	5.6	5.9
	B	52.3	32.5	23.1	6.1			21.9
Cairns A	4,549	5,260	1,204	493	11,506	5.4	5.7
	B	52.2	32.1	23.3	7.4			21.3
Peninsula A	389	438	60	16	903	0.4	0.5
	B	40.7	26.1	15.7	5.2			16.6
North-Western .. A	1,625	1,843	316	91	3,875	1.8	1.7
	B	47.5	31.3	29.0	11.6			21.4
Migratory A	150	134	78	24	386	0.2	0.2
	B	65.8	42.1	30.6	8.8			35.1
Queensland .. A	86,608	94,825	24,488	8,677	214,598	100.0	100.0
	B	56.7	35.6	26.5	6.7			23.7

A Number in labour force.

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 1971

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 ..	1,332.4	627.7	68.0	32.0	57.8	27.4
Victoria	989.1	483.9	67.2	32.8	56.5	27.6
Queensland	509.3	214.6	70.4	29.6	55.3	23.7
South Australia ..	330.2	155.8	68.0	32.0	56.4	26.5
Western Australia ..	299.6	130.7	69.6	30.4	56.6	26.1
Tasmania	108.0	45.3	70.4	29.6	55.0	23.4
Northern Territory ..	29.0	10.3	73.8	26.2	59.7	27.3
A.C. Territory	42.0	22.5	65.1	34.9	57.1	32.0
Australia	3,639.6	1,690.8	68.3	31.7	56.8	26.7

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons at Work in Industries—The next table shows the numbers of persons, including defence forces etc., in employment at Census dates from 1947. Unemployed are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

The comparability of the Census figures is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. For the 1971 Census, further changes included the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see page 387).

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966	June 1971
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Primary (excluding mining) ..	103	107	97	97	83
Mining	8	9	10	12	14
Manufacturing ¹	92	114	114	137	132
Building and construction	41	52	56	71	69
Transport and communication ..	47	51	53	57	56
Finance and property	10	13	18	23	46
Commerce	58	79	94	113	149
Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment	56	68	85	109	122
Personal and domestic	28	27	28	33	40
Total	443	520	555	652	711

¹ Including electricity and gas.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment—Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary

earners, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g. hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the numbers of employees in private employment outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

Detailed figures are published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

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 1972.

During the five years to 1972 the total number of persons employed increased by 96,300 or 20 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 22 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 12 per cent. Private employment increased by 46,500 males and 33,500 females and government employment by 9,500 males and 6,800 females.

At 30 June 1972, 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 service¹)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
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
1972	282.6	154.7	437.2	118.5	32.9	151.5

¹ 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 1972.

For males, during the five years to 1972 increases were recorded for all industry groups. Of the 56,000 increase in male wage and salary earners during this period, 26,800 or 48 per cent, were absorbed by the manufacturing, building and construction, and finance and other commerce groups. At 30 June 1972 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 five years to 1972.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)

Industry group	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972
MALES ('000)					
Forestry, fishing, and trapping	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9
Mining and quarrying	11.2	12.3	13.5	14.7	15.0
Manufacturing etc.	100.6	101.6	102.7	105.7	108.7
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3
Building and construction	56.7	59.6	60.5	63.9	66.9
Transport and storage	30.3	30.5	31.8	32.1	32.2
Communication	12.0	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4
Retail trade	29.2	29.6	31.1	32.2	33.3
Finance and other commerce	41.8	43.7	44.7	45.4	45.9
Public authority, n.e.i.	17.1	18.0	18.7	19.5	20.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3
Education	11.7	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.1 ¹
Other industries	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.9	28.8
Total	354.6	366.6	377.5	390.8	401.1¹
FEMALES ('000)					
Manufacturing etc.	24.4	25.3	26.3	27.2	27.3
Transport and storage	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7
Communication	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Retail trade	29.0	29.4	31.8	33.4	35.2
Finance and other commerce	19.9	20.5	21.5	22.4	22.7
Public authority, n.e.i.	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.8
Health, hospitals, etc.	20.5	21.7	23.0	24.6	26.3
Education	15.2	16.4	17.6	18.9	17.1 ¹
Other industries	32.0	33.9	37.0	40.9	43.7
Total	154.0	160.7	171.4	182.3	187.6¹
PERSONS ('000)					
Forestry, fishing, and trapping	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mining and quarrying	11.9	13.1	14.4	15.8	16.1
Manufacturing etc.	125.0	126.9	129.0	132.9	136.0
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.2
Building and construction	58.5	61.5	62.8	66.4	69.7
Transport and storage	33.4	33.8	35.3	35.8	35.9
Communication	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.8	17.2
Retail trade	58.2	59.0	62.9	65.6	68.5
Finance and other commerce	61.7	64.2	66.2	67.8	68.6
Public authority, n.e.i.	23.5	24.6	25.7	26.9	28.1
Health, hospitals, etc.	27.1	28.4	29.8	31.6	33.6
Education	26.9	29.2	31.2	33.2	31.2 ¹
Other industries	51.8	55.3	59.2	64.2	67.7
Total	508.6	527.3	548.9	573.1	588.7¹

¹ Excluding trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods.

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 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972
MALES ('000)					
New South Wales	1,025.4	1,052.2	1,083.1	1,108.3	1,103.7
Victoria	763.5	782.2	801.0	812.7	821.7
Queensland	354.6	366.6	377.5	390.8	401.1
South Australia	254.0	261.6	266.6	271.7	271.1
Western Australia	197.0	206.4	216.5	229.1	224.2
Tasmania	84.7	86.5	88.5	89.1	89.4
Australia ²	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9
FEMALES ('000)					
New South Wales	497.2	518.4	550.0	572.0	572.6
Victoria	388.2	405.8	426.1	440.0	445.0
Queensland	154.0	160.7	171.4	182.3	187.6
South Australia	116.2	121.4	129.9	136.3	137.6
Western Australia	89.3	97.3	107.5	114.8	118.0
Tasmania	37.1	38.1	39.3	40.5	40.2
Australia ²	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1
PERSONS ('000)					
New South Wales	1,522.6	1,570.6	1,633.1	1,680.3	1,675.3
Victoria	1,151.7	1,188.0	1,227.1	1,252.7	1,266.7
Queensland	508.6	527.3	548.9	573.1	588.7
South Australia	370.2	383.0	396.5	408.0	408.7
Western Australia	286.3	303.7	324.0	343.9	342.2
Tasmania	121.8	124.6	127.8	129.6	129.6
Australia ²	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0

¹ Excluding trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. ² 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 new legislation became effective from 2 May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*, provides for an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, is preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The 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 1972 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Applications for										
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations ..	845	589	605	506	672	907	682	862	882	977
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes ..	67	95	70	106	79	64	81	89	70	135
Exemptions from long service leave provisions	7	12	7	2	1	10	4	1	..	2
Injunctions and restraint orders	17	22	9	27	7	1	1	8	1	7
Miscellaneous, including de-registrations, apprentices, etc.	17	115	53	13	60	31	17	9	8	4
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of										
Industrial Commission ¹ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Industrial Magistrates ² ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of										
Industrial Commission ..	5	9	5	10	15	14	6	2	2	2
Industrial Registrar .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	1
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	8	8	9	2	4	..	4	6	3	4
Other acts ²	25	11	12	5	5	20	4	7	5	5
Total	993	863	772	672	845	1,048	801	984	974	1,137

¹ Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member.

² 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 1904-1972* 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 1971.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Amalgamated Engineering	11,546	11,775	11,578	11,709	12,375
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	9,000	9,000	9,120	9,100	8,566
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,371	1,418	1,454	1,496	1,522
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	8,617	8,243	9,077	8,976	9,463
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,601	5,536	5,347	5,200	5,360
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,124	2,085	2,299	2,115	2,097
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.)	2,120	2,120	1,955	1,937	1,957
Australian Railways (Q.)	7,554	7,303	6,981	6,900	6,800
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,542	1,401	1,260	1,200	1,085
Australian Workers'	63,904	60,137	58,290	56,226	52,830
Bacon Factories	1,116	1,108	1,066	1,149	1,352
Boilermakers' (Q.)	3,300	3,967	4,187	5,108	5,076
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,962	3,055	2,839	2,607	2,646
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,900	6,948	7,447	7,803	8,379
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	22,485	19,274	18,517	17,395	19,738
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,160	4,165	3,710	3,214	3,672
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,736	6,848	6,358	6,841	7,384
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,694	1,400	1,400	1,215	1,100
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,743	3,975	4,013	4,551	5,596
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	3,138	3,317	3,400	3,803	3,800
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	9,668	9,136	9,145	8,363	7,149
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	6,436	5,478	5,256	5,134	5,344
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries	6,718	5,674	5,797	5,585	6,079
Hospital Employees'	1,647	1,671	2,210	2,371	2,346
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	4,178	4,380	4,490	4,628	4,491
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	4,161	4,052	4,160	3,764	3,804
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,533	2,558	1,732	1,752	1,750
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	4,130	4,284	4,367	4,381	5,009
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	1,037	1,085	1,179	1,253	1,318
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,302	1,533	1,277	1,429	1,260
Queensland Colliery	2,310	2,310	1,200	1,500	1,637
Queensland Police	2,932	3,050	2,931	3,264	2,984
Queensland Professional Officers'	4,488	4,829	5,288	5,581	5,966
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,072	2,924	2,071	2,072	2,068
Queensland Railway Station Masters	1,028	985	1,008	1,025	1,060
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,379	1,317	1,256	1,700	1,832
Queensland Shop Assistants'	17,015	16,156	15,317	14,554	14,636
Queensland State Service	9,530	10,048	10,693	11,526	12,233
Queensland Teachers'	9,773	10,153	11,825	11,589	12,166
Qld Teachers in Independent Schools ¹ ..	..	..	..	793	1,031
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,026	1,031	1,108	1,104	1,071
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	5,662	5,059	5,829	5,918	6,602
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	3,328	3,954	3,731	3,587	4,392
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,000	2,000	1,314	1,300	1,300
Transport Workers' (Q.)	10,754	11,329	11,639	12,006	12,212
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,106	3,043	2,971	2,951	3,166
Other unions	9,803	9,372	8,872	7,558	7,696
Total ²	298,629	290,486	286,964	285,233	291,400

¹ Registered for the first time in 1970.
in 1968, 76 in 1969 and 1970, and 78 in 1971.

² Unions numbered 78 in 1967, 75

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 1971.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australian Sugar Producers' Association..	5,758	5,712	5,542	5,441	5,363
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	1,092	1,128	997	1,049	1,089
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland	1,640	1,457	1,619	1,570	1,571
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,763	1,772	1,766	1,690	1,647
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,807	1,776	1,657	1,753	1,821
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,754	1,810	1,908	1,985	2,041
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,881	7,739	7,600	7,364	7,000
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,358	1,368	1,440	1,395	1,389
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,570	2,525	2,474	2,542	2,469
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,064	1,112	1,024	957	876
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,966	5,779	5,788	5,701	5,631
Other unions	7,832	7,648	8,587	8,955	8,780
Total ¹	40,485	39,826	40,402	40,403	39,677

¹ Employers' unions numbered 35 in 1967 and 1968, 36 in 1969, 37 in 1970, and 39 in 1971.

The next table shows, for five years to 1971, the membership of all trade unions in Queensland, grouped industrially. The number of separate unions operating in Queensland at December 1971 was 140, compared with 139 at the end of 1970. 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 404 as registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry group	Membership ² at 31 December				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	30.7	31.9	32.7	34.5	36.6
Food, drink, tobacco, etc.	32.6	24.2	25.8	25.4	24.3
Other manufacturing	21.9	21.5	21.2	20.8	20.5
Building and construction	22.0	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.2
Railway and tramway services	21.8	20.5	20.2	19.4	19.0
Road and air transport	11.8	12.4	12.7	13.3	14.5
Shipping and stevedoring	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4
Banking, insurance, and clerical	38.8	35.8	34.8	33.2	36.1
Wholesale and retail trade	25.9	25.3	23.6	20.9	21.5
Public administration ³	61.0	62.1	68.1	66.2	68.1
Other industries	73.1	76.1	73.4	72.6	73.4
Total	344.0	334.1	336.4	330.2	337.6

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1971 was 2,436,600. The number of separate unions operating was 303.

² Comparability between years of membership figures for an industry group may be affected by an amalgamation of trade unions classified to different industry groups.

³ Including communication industries, local authority administration, etc.

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
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
1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1971.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1971

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	49	10.4	..	10.4	39.1	738.4
Other mining and quarrying	7	1.9	..	1.9	3.0	54.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	93	43.1	0.2	43.3	61.7	840.6
Food, drink, and tobacco	80	27.9	3.7	31.7	43.0	550.6
Other manufacturing	19	4.8	..	4.8	9.8	133.3
Building and construction	90	34.0	0.3	34.2	62.5	1,027.2
Railway etc. services	22	18.7	..	18.7	19.3	243.1
Other transport	21	4.7	..	4.7	7.9	108.7
Stevedoring	38	7.8	..	7.8	5.5	72.9
Other industries ¹	22	14.5	..	14.6	19.5	240.3
Total	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1

¹ 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 1971 was markedly higher than for 1970. The industry groups of engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; building and construction; and food, drink, and tobacco, among them, accounted for 61.6 per cent of all working days lost during 1971.

A comparison of industrial disputes in the various States during 1971 is shown in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1971

State	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
Victoria	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
Queensland ..	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
South Australia ..	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
Western Australia ..	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
Tasmania	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
Australia ¹ ..	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3

¹ 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 ¹	Male rate ²	Date of operation ¹	Male rate ²
	\$		\$
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 ³	1 June 1956	22.80 ³
1 February 1951	15.90	15 May 1957	23.80 ³
1 May 1951	16.60	21 May 1958	24.30 ³
1 August 1951	17.50	11 June 1959	25.80 ³
1 November 1951	18.50	7 July 1961	27.00 ³
1 February 1952	19.90	19 June 1964	29.00 ³
1 May 1952	20.70	11 July 1966 (to 5 June 1967) ..	31.00 ³

¹ Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

² 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.

³ 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 for the minimum wage 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 ¹	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

¹ 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.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it would consider 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 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 411.

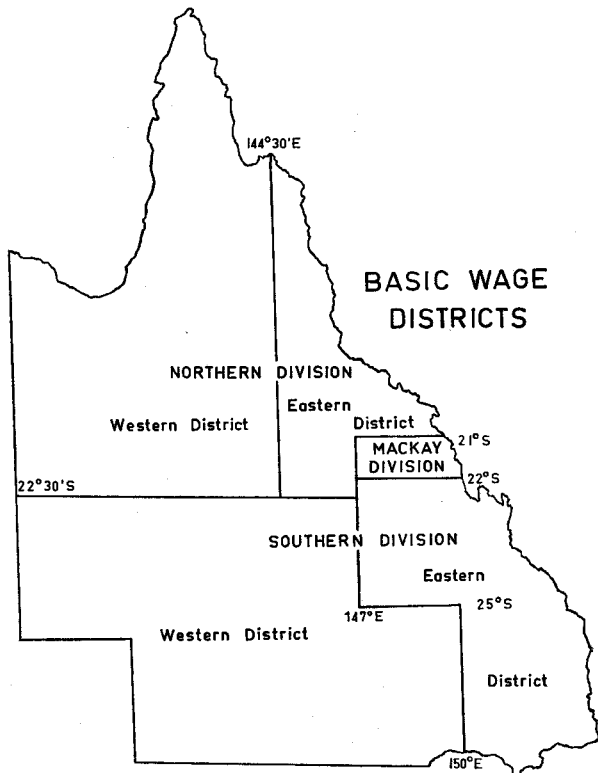
STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921	8.50	4.30	23 May 1966.. ..	32.70	24.55
1926 ¹	8.50	4.30	10 April 1967	33.20	24.90
1931	7.70	3.95	3 July 1967 ²	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
1966	32.70	24.55	19 February 1973	42.30	32.85

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act. ² 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 10 years from 1962, and for the four quarters of 1972.

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At end of month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962 June	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 ¹	.. ¹	34.20 ¹	33.30	34.10 ¹	34.40
1969 ,,	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45 ¹	35.75
1970 ,,	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	36.45	36.80
1971 ,,	39.10	..	38.85	37.85	38.45	39.00
1972: March	39.10	..	40.60 ²	37.85	39.45	39.00
June	41.10 ³	..	41.00 ¹	39.85 ³	40.45 ³	41.00 ³
September	41.10	..	41.00	39.85	40.45	41.00
December	41.10	..	41.00	39.85	40.45	41.00

¹ See text below. ² Payable from 20 March 1972. ³ Payable from 19 May 1972. ⁴ Payable from 29 May 1972. ⁵ 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 408).

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 408. 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 ¹	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
June	51.00	51.50	50.60	53.50	51.70
1973: February	51.00	52.80	50.60	53.50	51.70

¹ 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 MALES¹

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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 ..	46.85	45.95	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 June 1971 ..	58.83	58.20	59.34	56.73	58.07	58.81	58.49
31 Mar. 1972 ^r ..	62.01	61.94	63.75	59.92	62.43	61.14	62.03
30 June 1972 ..	64.76	64.72	65.30	62.61	63.94	63.79	64.54
30 Sept. 1972 ..	65.58	65.89	66.19	63.68	64.39	64.04	65.44
31 Dec. 1972 ..	66.01	66.23	67.19	64.27	65.54	64.15	65.98

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime).
r 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 RATES¹, INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ADULT MALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and quarrying	57.87	60.33	62.20	67.58	73.26
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	46.88	49.85	52.68	58.46	65.27
All manufacturing groups	45.74	48.71	51.23	57.81	63.48
Building and construction	45.14	47.78	50.24	57.47	64.04
Railway services	46.54	49.42	54.50	58.83	65.24
Road and air transport	42.96	45.81	48.76	56.15	60.46
Shipping and stevedoring	43.94	52.37	59.10	63.59	71.48
Communication	55.44	58.65	66.66	75.50	84.85
Wholesale and retail trade	45.90	49.79	51.99	59.49	64.61
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	46.28	50.55	54.11	61.42	66.86
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42.18	44.23	47.21	53.33	58.78
All industry groups ²	46.41	49.64	52.76	59.34	65.30
ADULT FEMALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	31.04	32.57	35.20	39.68	46.66
All manufacturing groups	31.67	33.50	36.18	40.93	46.57
Transport and communication	35.47	38.34	44.18	50.58	55.30
Wholesale and retail trade	33.71	36.42	38.92	45.30	49.78
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	33.72	36.59	39.80	46.14	50.42
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	31.52	33.13	35.83	41.58	44.32
All industry groups ²	32.90	35.22	38.18	43.94	48.57

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² 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 1971-72 and for each quarter of 1972.

The first column of the table shows the State basic wage, Brisbane, in operation at 30 June for the 10 years to 1971-72, and also at the end of each quarter of 1972. The weighted average minimum weekly wage rates referred to on page 412, 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) ¹		Average minimum weekly adult male wage rate ¹		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit ²	
	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 ³	132.2 ³
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	77.70 ^r	179.9 ^r
1971-72	41.00	144.4	65.30	181.5	86.90	201.2
Quarter						
1972: March ..	40.60	143.0	63.75	177.2	84.00	194.4
June	41.00	144.4	65.30	181.5	91.40	211.6
September ..	41.00	144.4	66.19	184.0	92.60	214.4
December ..	41.00	144.4	67.19	186.7	98.70	228.5

¹ At the end of the financial year or quarter shown.

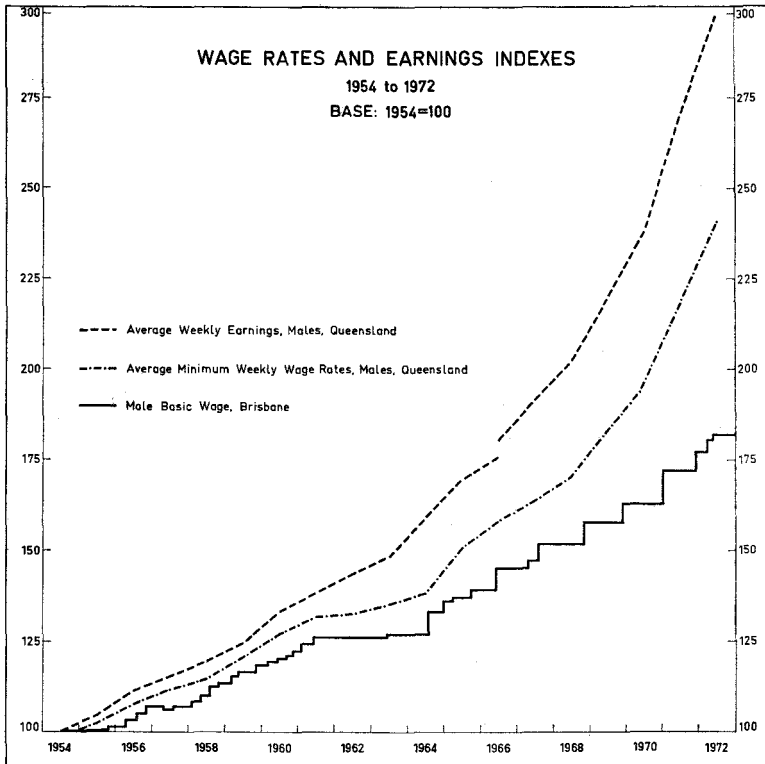
³ Series revised from September 1966.

² Average for year or quarter shown. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 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 1973

Males

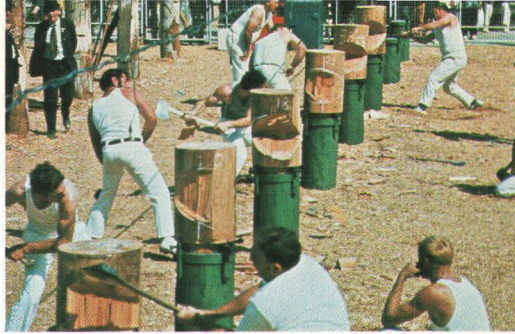
	\$		\$
<i>Pastoral industry</i>		<i>Furniture making</i>	
Station hands (general) ¹	51.50	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc. ..	77.14
Shearing shed hands ¹	60.88	Mattress makers	67.02
<i>Sugar industry</i>		Storemen and labourers	56.66
Field workers	64.29	Glass bevellers and silverers	78.04
Sugar mill workers	1.66642	<i>Building</i>	
	per hour	Tradesmen	80.23
Fugalmen	1.77517	Labourers	68.85
	per hour	<i>Engine drivers</i>	
<i>Sawmilling</i>		Locomotive	68.55
Machinists, first class	65.71	Tractor drivers	63.15
Ordermen	58.72	.. ..	to 71.46
Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench	65.71	Fork lift drivers	67.22
Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench	58.72	.. ..	to 68.64
Labourers	53.52	<i>Road construction</i>	
<i>Electrical engineering</i>		Tool sharpeners	57.50
Installation electricians	77.62	Concrete pavers	57.50
Electrical fitters	77.02	Labourers	53.50
Power-house labourers	68.71	<i>Carriers and carters</i>	
Electrical labourers	57.87	Motor vehicle to 25 cwt	59.65
Radio mechanics	76.61	Motor vehicle 25 cwt to 3 tons	61.45
<i>Employees of electrical contractors</i>		Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tons ³	63.45
Electrical fitters	83.08	<i>Waterside workers⁴</i>	
Electrical mechanics	82.67	Casual	2.2114
Electrical labourers	60.87	.. ..	per hour
Tradesmen's assistants	63.21	Permanent	17.6912
<i>Mechanical engineering</i>		.. ..	per day
Boilermakers	76.61	<i>Distribution</i>	
Fitters or turners	76.61	Shop assistants	63.78
Moulders	76.61	Storemen and packers	60.00
Patternmakers	82.01	<i>Clerical and professional</i>	
Toolmakers	82.01	Clerks	72.00
Engineering labourers	57.99	Draftsmen, 4th year	79.60
Motor mechanics	76.61	Authorised surveyors, 5th year	129.30
<i>Butter and cheese factories</i>		Practising architects, 5th year	111.34
Butter makers	66.46	Journalists ^{4, 5}	80.20
Graders (cream)	64.47	.. ..	to 177.10
Testers	62.28	Pharmaceutical chemists	70.90
Pasteurisers	62.28	.. ..	to 107.50
Cheese makers	66.46	<i>Hotels</i>	
Other	56.51	Chief cooks	58.34
<i>Baking</i>		.. ..	to 62.47
Doughmakers ²	67.05	Cooks	52.51
Ovensmen ²	67.05	Bar attendants ⁴	58.20
<i>Joinery works</i>		Yardmen	51.50
Joiners, glaziers	77.11	<i>Boarding houses</i>	
		Chief cooks	65.00
		Other cooks	59.10

Females

<i>Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Nursing—continued</i>	
Cutters	37.54	Sisters, grade II	69.21
Machinists	34.59	.. ..	to 71.80
.. ..	to 37.54	<i>Public hospital employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Minimum wage	32.63	Laundresses, kitchenmaids, and	
<i>Nursing⁶</i>		housemaids	46.15
Sisters, grade I	75.98	.. ..	to 52.83
.. ..	to 82.87	Cooks	69.65



Exhibits of primary produce and a wood-chopping competition at the Royal National Exhibition, Brisbane



RURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 10

Photos: *Australian News and Information Bureau*



Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

HEALTH—Chapter 5

Cairns General Hospital

Photo: *J. Kriedemann*

MINING—Chapter 11

Giant drag-line and scoop,
Moura open-cut coalfield

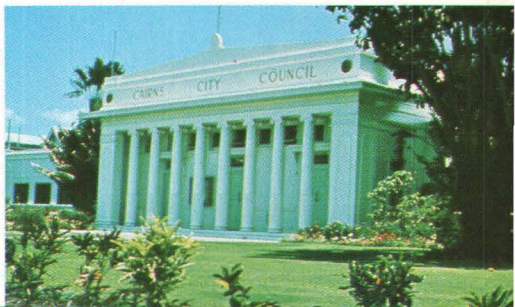


LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 18

Photos: *J. Kriedemann and Australian News and Information Bureau*

Redland Shire Council Chambers

Cairns City Council Chambers



SHIPPING
Chapter 13



Fumigating containers
at the Brisbane
container terminal

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

BUILDING
Chapter 20



Unusually terraced
hotel, Brisbane

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND—*continued*

1 JANUARY 1973

Females—continued

	\$		\$
<i>Amusement</i>		<i>Hotels</i>	
Theatre ushers	44.05	Cooks	43.25
<i>Distribution</i>		Bar attendants ⁴	58.20
Shop assistants	51.73	Waitresses	40.07
<i>Clerical and professional</i>		Generals	40.60
Clerks	58.50	<i>Boarding houses⁶</i>	
Steno-typists	60.62	Chief cooks	65.00
Dental attendants	48.10	Other cooks	59.10
<i>Cafes and restaurants</i>		Laundresses	46.55
Cooks	58.75	Waitresses, housemaids	45.25
Others	44.21	<i>Personal services</i>	
		Hairdressers	48.49

¹ Board and lodging provided free. ² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. ³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. ⁴ Commonwealth award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960-1970 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. 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.

Annual leave included in both State and Commonwealth awards was increased by one week from November 1963. 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 1971 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 1971, 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. . .	77.40	75.40	72.30	74.10	73.70	80.70	75.90
Other manufacturing	76.50	73.70	68.90	68.60	70.70	70.50	73.60
Total manufacturing	77.00	74.50	70.00	72.20	72.00	73.80	74.70
Non-manufacturing	80.20	76.70	78.50	71.60	77.70	78.10	78.10
All industry groups	78.40	75.30	74.90	72.00	75.70	75.90	76.20
Junior males	41.10	41.30	39.10	37.10	35.50	39.60	39.90
Adult females	54.40	50.40	49.10	48.30	49.90	48.80	51.90
Junior females	35.80	36.10	31.80	32.30	33.00	32.50	34.60
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	15.20	15.20	11.90	14.50	20.00	10.00	15.10
Other manufacturing	14.30	13.10	12.80	12.80	13.20	7.30	13.30
Total manufacturing	14.80	14.00	12.50	13.90	16.20	8.10	14.20
Non-manufacturing	13.00	9.40	11.90	8.00	22.80	7.40	12.50
All industry groups	14.00	12.30	12.10	11.70	20.50	7.70	13.40
Junior males	3.20	3.10	2.90	3.60	4.10	2.20	3.20
Adult females	2.80	2.60	1.90	2.40	2.10	1.60	2.60
Junior females	1.00	0.80	0.60	1.00	0.70	0.60	0.80
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	92.60	90.60	84.10	88.60	93.60	90.70	91.00
Other manufacturing	90.80	86.80	81.70	81.40	84.00	77.80	86.90
Total manufacturing	91.80	88.50	82.50	86.10	88.30	81.90	88.90
Non-manufacturing	93.10	86.00	90.30	79.70	100.40	85.40	90.50
All industry groups	92.40	87.60	87.00	83.70	96.10	83.60	89.60
Junior males	44.30	44.30	42.10	40.60	39.60	41.80	43.10
Adult females	57.20	53.00	50.90	50.70	52.00	50.40	54.40
Junior females	36.80	36.80	32.50	33.30	33.70	33.20	35.40
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	43.8	43.8	43.2	42.6	45.4	42.3	43.7
Other manufacturing	43.3	43.4	43.7	43.5	43.9	41.8	43.4
Total manufacturing	43.6	43.6	43.5	42.9	44.6	42.0	43.5
Non-manufacturing	42.4	42.0	43.0	42.2	46.4	41.4	42.8
All industry groups	43.0	43.0	43.2	42.7	45.8	41.7	43.2
Junior males	40.2	40.6	40.4	41.0	41.9	40.4	40.6
Adult females	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.7	38.9	39.3
Junior females	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.8	39.0

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1971, 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>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	5.3	5.2	4.3	5.0	6.7	3.5	5.2
Other manufacturing	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.1	2.6	4.8
Total manufacturing	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.8	2.9	5.0
Non-manufacturing	4.2	3.3	4.0	3.1	7.8	2.4	4.2
All industry groups	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	7.1	2.6	4.6
Junior males	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.0
Adult females	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3
Junior females	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>							
<i>Adult males</i>							
Manufacturing	2.11	2.03	1.90	2.00	1.98	1.95	2.04
Non-manufacturing	2.20	2.05	2.10	1.89	2.16	2.06	2.12
All industry groups	2.15	2.04	2.01	1.96	2.10	2.00	2.08
Junior males	1.10	1.09	1.04	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.06
Adult females	1.46	1.35	1.29	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.39
Junior females	0.95	0.95	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.91

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 should be governed by these limitations.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of full-time employee	October 1967	October 1968	October 1969	October 1970	October 1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Managerial etc. staff (males)</i>					
Manufacturing groups	90.50	98.70	104.40	110.90	123.20
Non-manufacturing groups	94.80	98.50	106.70	119.20	129.10
All groups	93.20	98.60	105.90	116.60	127.40
<i>Other employees</i>					
Adult males	62.10	64.70	70.90	77.40	87.00
Junior males	31.50	33.50	34.40	36.20	42.10
Adult females	36.10	37.30	41.60	44.90	50.90
Junior females	23.20	23.20	26.10	29.10	32.50

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.

There were 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices, and there were 15 advisory committees in country centres at 30 June 1972.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year					Inden- tures com- pleted, 1971-72	Number inden- tured at 30 June 1972
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72		
<i>Building trades</i>	1,078	929	1,443	1,252	1,282	783	3,960
Carpentry and joinery	493	444	734	589	649	374	1,974
Painting	152	141	150	142	122	88	400
Plumbing	264	197	325	266	253	187	860
Other building trades	169	147	234	255	258	134	726
<i>Electrical trades</i>	644	372	843	712	741	415	2,251
<i>Engineering</i>	1,434	1,183	2,025	1,778	1,738	1,174	5,476
Boilermaking	324	279	447	421	407	259	1,327
Fitting and turning	480	363	713	580	619	395	1,819
Motor mechanics	500	414	633	575	531	419	1,732
Other engineering	130	127	232	202	181	101	598
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i>	19	14	24	17	11	16	49
<i>Women's</i>	382	317	449	426	373	248	1,130
<i>Other trades</i>	984	654	1,083	1,051	963	604	2,983
Total	4,541	3,469	5,867	5,236	5,108	3,240	15,849

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 20 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 1971 there were 6,694 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 3,316 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,532 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 1970 the numbers were 6,147, 2,940, and 3,612, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 90 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 76 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1971 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 1971-72, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 193. 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 1971-72.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year ¹
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
1971-72	5,108	3,240	901	15,849

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (1,991 at end of 1971-72).

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 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.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1972.

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
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
1972	690	109	168	967	496	88	96	680

10 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Labour through 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 Security 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.

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 Act 1916-1973*, 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 1971-72.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Ordinary and domestic department¹</i>					
Intimated claims No.	59,139	61,336	62,495	63,588	65,811
Compensation paid \$	9,850,425	10,614,091	11,538,834	12,156,061	14,218,410
Premium income ² \$	17,902,040	19,330,424	20,965,260	21,619,338	26,013,301
<i>Miners' phthisis department³</i>					
Claims admitted No.	10	9	4	8	4
Recipients ⁴					
Incapacitated No.	142	141	137	123	112
Dependent No.	200	208	207	232	167
Compensation paid \$	162,303	160,828	149,535	159,706	168,443
Premium income ² \$	347,810	410,997	463,412	493,084	763,128

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Before distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$7,616,390 for both departments in 1971-72. ³ Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. ⁴ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in 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 29 May 1972.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$12,680 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 \$2,110), plus \$340 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 \$1,810.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$12,680. From 1 August 1972 the weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or registered agreement for any period up to a maximum of 26 weeks for any one injury is either the award or agreed rate applicable without any allowance for dependants, or the basic wage plus dependants' allowances, whichever is the higher, provided that the higher rate is not greater than the claimant's average weekly earnings. After payment of compensation for 26 weeks for any one injury, the rate of payment is the basic wage plus dependants' allowances limited to a maximum equivalent to the claimant's average weekly earnings. However, where an award provides for make-up of pay beyond the 26-week period, payments are extended to the period provided under the award. The dependants' allowances are 25 per cent of the basic wage for a wife and 10 per cent of the basic wage for each dependent child.

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 \$2.75 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 \$2.75 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.

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 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.

Unemployment and sickness benefits payable were increased from 25 February 1972 to the following weekly rates: 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 had 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 rate was \$17.25 per week for an adult and \$11.25 per week where the under age rate of benefit normally applied.

In April 1972 the adult rate was increased to \$18.25 per week while the junior rate (16-20 years) was increased to \$12. In September 1972 these rates were again increased to \$20 and \$13, respectively, per week. These rates can be increased by payment of a supplementary allowance of up to \$4 per week where the sickness beneficiary pays rent or is 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 1971-72.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND
1971-72

Class of benefit	Claims admitted			Amount of benefit paid	Receiving benefit at 30 June		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	31,599	11,492	43,091	4,351,728	3,354	1,528	4,882
Sickness	10,882	2,363	13,245	2,166,449	1,597	378	1,975
Special ¹	215	2,000	2,215	448,525	36	788	824
Total	42,696	15,855	58,551	6,966,702	4,987	2,694	7,681

¹ 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 1972. The incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA
(Monthly Averages)

Year	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH

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
1971-72 ..	6,323	5,241	3,591	2,602	2,780	748	21,285

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH

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
1971-72 ..	9,350	8,145	4,589	3,629	3,075	1,220	30,008

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1971-72 ..	667,453	560,115	362,644	250,237	245,390	80,537	2,166,376

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² 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. Payments of surplus revenue until 1907-08 and three-quarters of customs and excise revenue until 1909-10 were succeeded by per capita payments on the basis of State populations from 1910-11 to 1926-27 inclusive. These were in turn replaced by annual contributions for interest and sinking fund on State debts as provided under the 1927 Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States.

In addition, special grants for general revenue purposes were paid to Western Australia from 1910-11, to Tasmania from 1912-13, and to South Australia from 1929-30. From 1934-35 onwards these special grants were paid to claimant States on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission which was established in 1933. Queensland applied for a special grant for the first time in 1971. Advance payment of a grant in respect of 1971-72 was authorised by the *Queensland Grant Act 1972*.

The major general revenue grants to the States have been paid since 1942-43 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation. The Commonwealth makes annual payments to

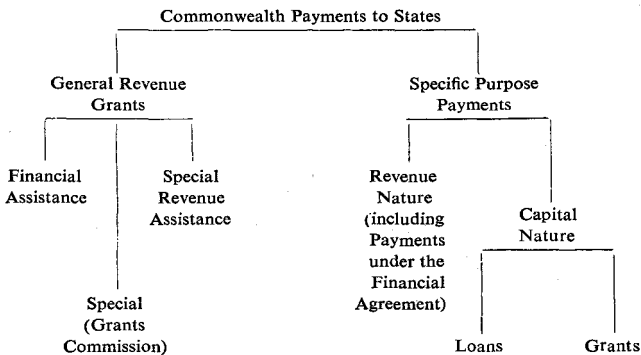
the States to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 433).

Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes. Details are given in the table on pages 430 to 431.

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 433 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 below.

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 1971-72. It should be noted that some of these payments are repayable advances.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1971-72

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

General Revenue Grants

Financial assistance grants	462,204	348,464	231,603	158,491	170,960	69,156	1,440,878
Special grants .. ..	..	..	9,000	7,000	..	7,800	23,800
Special revenue assistance	35,813 ¹	13,621	8,606	5,929	6,014	2,517	72,500
Total	498,017	362,085	249,209	171,420	176,974	79,473	1,537,178

Specific Purpose Payments: Revenue Nature

Payments under Financial Agreement							
Interest on State debts ..	5,835	4,254	2,192	1,408	947	534	15,170
Sinking fund on State debts	8,673	6,378	3,431	3,458	2,557	1,825	26,323
Debt charges assistance ..	7,600	5,566	3,051	2,991	2,211	1,590	23,008
Universities	27,223	18,586	8,412	6,676	4,594	2,105	67,596
Colleges of advanced education	3,713	7,341	1,860	1,651	2,920	887	18,372
Research grants	1,638	1,177	511	577	307	131	4,341
Independent schools	10,854	9,655	4,472	1,889	2,064	660	29,594
Tuberculosis hospitals ..	2,971	3,170	1,528	715	875	337	9,595
Blood transfusion services ..	254	269	192	139	106	30	990
Home care services	161	137	158	9	10	15	491
Senior citizens' centres ..	2	..	1	9	..	..	12
Paramedical services .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	3	7
Assistance for deserted wives	1,258	1,970	1,002	464	981	201	5,876
Housing grants	1,368	1,005	315	623	457	232	4,000
Aboriginal advancement ..	668	116	371	270	223	17	1,665
Road safety practices	37	30	28	19	25	11	150
Non-metropolitan unemployment relief ..	10,395	6,075	5,400	1,620	2,024	1,485	26,999
Natural disaster payments ..	..	..	1,188	..	..	..	1,188
Agricultural extension services	1,475	1,364	1,251	651	589	349	5,679
Minor agricultural research	19	16	42	11	14	..	102
Cattle tick control	450	..	..	..	..	..	450
Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication ..	786	700	458	177	192	91	2,404
Coal mining industry, long service leave	1,116	..	563	..	55	3	1,737
Total	86,496	67,809	36,426	23,361	21,151	10,506	245,748

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1971-72—*continued*

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$,000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Grants</i>							
Universities	9,682	6,669	2,597	1,818	1,571	665	23,002
Colleges of advanced education	2,666	5,580	2,412	1,699	1,899	1,385	15,641
Teachers colleges	4,194	2,750	1,364	1,063	1,132	650	11,153
Pre-school teachers colleges	521	..	..	110	..	..	631
Science laboratories	3,703	3,368	1,599	828	911	415	10,824
Technical training	2,416	1,500	1,238	1,130	747	380	7,411
School libraries	4,195	2,519	1,044	891	765	366	9,780
Capital grants for government schools	2,120	1,700	840	910	620	470	6,660
Mental health institutions	1,325	828	1,169	246	454	185	4,207
Tuberculosis hospitals	70	119	6	155	88	..	438
Senior citizens' centres	39	11	91	87	30	11	269
Nursing homes .. .. .	..	..	332	..	44	84	460
Dwellings for aged pensioners	3,260	2,243	661	1,002	224	232	7,622
Aboriginal advancement	1,732	284	2,667	530	2,277	45	7,535
Disposal of ships' garbage .. .. .	..	130	55	..	104	..	288
Natural disaster payments .. .. .	..	..	5,351	..	..	143	5,494
Bundaberg irrigation works .. .. .	..	..	3,250	..	..	..	3,250
Cressy-Longford irrigation works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	449	449
Ord River project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,593	..	4,593
Water resources investigations/measurements .. .. .	..	422	544	158	670	71	1,864
Flood mitigation	923	..	..	..	..	..	923
Salinity reduction .. .. .	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	..	5,530	..	..	..	5,530
Copeton Dam	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	4,500
King River Dam .. .. .	..	212	..	..	..	..	212
Tailem Bend pipeline .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500
Commonwealth aid roads	74,500	49,820	45,360	25,500	39,250	10,820	245,250
Beef cattle roads .. .. .	..	..	8,200	350	1,600	..	10,150
Eyre and Barkly Highways .. .. .	..	..	14	25	25	..	64
Railway projects .. .. .	..	..	..	752	819	1,274	2,845
Migrant centres	214	..	123	12	23	..	372
Total	116,060	78,177	84,447	38,766	57,846	17,645	392,939

Specific Purpose Payments: Capital Nature, Loans

Natural disaster payments .. .. .	..	..	350	..	..	..	350
Softwood forestry .. .. .	..	..	196	93	56	45	389
Brigalow Lands Development Scheme .. .. .	..	..	1,050	..	..	..	1,050
Comprehensive water supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000
Ord River project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	167	..	167
Railway projects .. .. .	..	..	..	272	1,169	1,820	3,261
Hydro-electric scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	2,500
Natural gas .. .. .	..	..	..	1,750	..	..	1,750
Exmouth Township .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total .. .. .	..	..	1,596	2,115	3,404	4,365	11,479
Total payments	700,573	508,071	371,678	235,662	259,375	111,989	2,187,344

¹ Including a special repayable advance of \$17.5 m.

The next table shows Commonwealth payments to or for the States for the five years to 1971-72.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS¹					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	303	333	374	471	462
Victoria	228	251	280	351	348
Queensland	140	156	177	217	232
South Australia	103	113	126	152	158
Western Australia	96	124	139	163	171
Tasmania	38	42	46	65	69
Total	908	1,018	1,141	1,419	1,441
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	127	127	145	187	238
Victoria	92	94	114	134	160
Queensland	64	70	93	115	140
South Australia	44	61	60	69	77
Western Australia	82	64	72	80	88
Tasmania	48	38	52	41	43
Total	458	455	536	624	746
TOTAL					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	430	461	519	657	701
Victoria	321	345	394	485	508
Queensland	204	226	270	331	372
South Australia	147	174	185	220	236
Western Australia	178	188	211	243	259
Tasmania	86	80	98	106	112
Total	1,365	1,473	1,677	2,042	2,187

¹ Including Receipts Duty Compensation Grants in 1970-71. See page 435.

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 439, however, amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund are included.

The total payments to all States of \$8,744m during the five years to 1971-72 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$192m was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$5,926m as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$986m under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$1,639m 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.

GRANTS¹ 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

¹ 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 to 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. The amount paid to Queensland in 1970-71 was \$8.02m. 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 following amendments were made to the financial assistance grants arrangements at the Premiers' Conference in June 1972:

- (i) A permanent increase of \$112m to the financial assistance grants payable in 1972-73, the increase to be built into formula grants for the purpose of calculating the grants for subsequent years and to be distributed in proportion to the 1971-72 formula grants escalated under the formula as it applies in 1972-73;
- (ii) An increase in the per capita grants to New South Wales and Victoria from \$2 to \$3.50 per head of population in 1972-73, the increased per capita payments to be added to the formula grants for the purpose of calculating the grants in future years;
- (iii) A payment of \$3.5m to Western Australia as a special temporary addition.

The financial assistance grants paid to the various States during the five years to 1971-72, and estimates for 1972-73 are as follows:

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	302,827	333,393	373,908	470,835	462,204	525,000
Victoria	228,254	250,563	280,008	351,024	348,464	397,100
Queensland	139,601	155,963	176,522	216,672	231,603	270,900
South Australia	102,738	112,768	125,706	151,602	158,491	181,900
Western Australia	96,152	123,796 ¹	138,835 ¹	163,313 ¹	170,960 ¹	199,300 ¹
Tasmania	37,968	41,710	46,340	65,071	69,156	79,400
Total	907,539	1,018,193	1,141,319	1,418,518	1,440,878	1,653,600

¹ Including \$15.5m in lieu of a special grant in 1968-69 and 1969-70, \$12.5m in 1970-71, \$9.5m in 1971-72, and \$6.5m in 1972-73.

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 10-year intervals since its inception and in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT: COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS TO
SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBTS

State	1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1967-68	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	6,428	7,041	7,221	9,408	12,660	13,959 ^r	14,508
Victoria	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	9,139	10,180	10,632
Queensland	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,811	5,387	5,623
South Australia ..	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	4,081	4,634	4,866
Western Australia ..	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,934	3,331 ^r	3,504
Tasmania	591	610	652	1,188	1,932	2,228	2,359
Total	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	35,557	39,720	41,493

^r Revised since last issue.

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 "U" and "V") in 1970-71 were \$91,424,685. In addition, \$183,326,085 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion and redemption of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1971, 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 \$355,000,000 and \$200,000,000 were raised in 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively.

The next table gives some details of Commonwealth loan raisings for the five years to 1970-71. 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
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	839 ^r	183,132	91,212	477,234 ^r	..
1969-70 ..	580,127	355,000	199,649	59,286	51,134	749,700 ^r	..
1970-71 ..	605,187	200,000	49,269	61,894	63,767	849,429	20,000

^r Revised since last issue.

During 1970-71 there were no public loans raised overseas. Drawings from defence loans totalled \$US70.9m, and drawings on private loans to Australian airlines amounted to \$US33.5m by Qantas Airways Ltd, and \$US19.0m by the Australian National Airlines Commission. In addition an amount of 60.0m Netherlands guilders was drawn from private loans for advances to States for housing.

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 Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits in Queensland is lent 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 1971 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$882,583,610.

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, 1970-71

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
Taxation	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income (States Grants Act) ¹	216,672	..	216,672
Probate and succession	17,081	..	17,081
Motor	8,042	30,151	38,192
Other	46,588	8,320	54,908
Business undertakings			
Railways	105,609	24,349	129,958
State Insurance .. .. .	..	85,867	85,867
Other .. .. .	..	7,155	7,155
Land revenue	18,963	6,176	25,139
Interest on loans and public balances	12,823	15,333	28,156
Commonwealth payments	30,968	101,486	132,453
Other	28,292	137,610	165,902
Net total receipts ²	485,039	416,446	901,485
Gross total receipts ³	499,048	500,569	999,618
EXPENDITURE			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Legislative and general administration	19,777	15,652	35,429
Law, order, and public safety	33,174	7,337	40,511
Regulation of trade and industry	3,109	10,205	13,315
Education, science, and art	122,786	19,270	142,056
Public health and recreation			
Hospitals	12,991	67,714	80,705
Other	6,721	4,144	10,865
Social amelioration	13,412	5,040	18,452
Business undertakings			
Railways	101,648	26,374	128,022
State Insurance .. .. .	..	52,391	52,391
Other	165	6,610	6,775
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	..	34,494	34,494
Subsidies to local bodies	1,825	..	1,825
Irrigation	1,892	15,912	17,804
Land settlement	4,731	14,800	19,531
Agriculture	12,769	22,771	35,539
Forestry	2,478	9,944	12,422
Roads and bridges	62	88,482	88,545
Shipping and harbours	1,762	9,098	10,860
Housing .. .. .	..	27,184	27,184
Other development	4,492	5,904	10,396
Debt charges	85,073	15,347	100,419
Net total expenditure ²	428,868	458,671	887,539
Gross total expenditure ³	499,569	486,102	985,671

¹ Including \$8,020(000) receipts duty compensation.

² 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 1970-71 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
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
1970-71	485,039	416,446	901,485	428,868	458,671	887,539

Receipts—Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$326.9m, or 36.3 per cent, of the net total income of \$901.5m in 1970-71. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$216.7m, 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 1970-71 an amount of \$43m was provided, of which Queensland's share was \$6.6m.

The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1970-71 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Taxation					
Income tax ¹	125,514	139,601	155,963	176,522	216,672
Probate, succession duties	12,008	16,987	16,600	15,408	17,081
Land tax	4,691	4,742	4,746	5,037	5,093
Motor taxes	29,475	32,421	34,662	36,898	38,192
Stamp duties on lotteries	731	787	842	872	928
Racing taxes	4,460	5,563	6,096	7,392	8,250
Other stamp duties	16,561	20,600	22,159	25,951	26,310
Liquor taxes	4,462	4,736	5,186	5,661	6,158
Other	6,801	7,249	7,089	7,563	8,169
Total	204,702	232,685	253,343	281,306	326,854
Business undertakings					
Railways	85,384	91,171	98,685	113,076	129,958
State Insurance	51,546	56,062	68,946	82,371	85,867
Tourist Bureau	5,163	4,920	5,102	5,473	6,127
Other	4,555	2,970	941	979	1,028
Total	146,648	155,123	173,675	201,899	222,981
Land revenue					
Rents	8,450	8,019	8,814	8,878	8,750
Forestry	4,663	5,144	5,740	5,278	5,508
Other	5,895	6,421	6,182	7,695	10,881
Total	19,008	19,584	20,736	21,851	25,139
Interest on loans	18,295	20,549	22,958	24,912	28,156
Commonwealth payments²					
Financial Agreement Act	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Additional financial assistance	3,375	2,996	1,867	2,161	8,862
Roads	29,820	33,441	35,770	34,938	39,602
Hospital benefits	5,455	6,252	6,425	8,394	9,689
Pharmaceutical benefits	1,865	2,023	2,506	2,959	3,860
Tuberculosis	2,208	2,408	2,358	1,763	1,757
Other	25,121	26,989	30,829	51,784	66,491
Total	70,038	76,301	81,947	104,191	132,453
Miscellaneous					
Fees for services	11,648	12,649	13,379	14,683	16,407
Golden Casket profit	3,043	3,199	3,351	3,466	3,550
Government Printer	2,215	2,345	2,612	2,644	2,726
Harbours and Marine	6,306	7,412	8,472	10,670	9,915
Repayable advances	22,307	39,568 ³	19,112	25,757	26,857
Repayments of principal	14,524	17,544	19,151	19,407	18,811
Transfer from loan fund	32,999	40,449	37,080	39,215	33,347
Other	37,185	40,522	42,680	49,645	54,289
Total	130,227	163,689³	145,838	165,487	165,902
Net total receipts⁴	588,918	667,931	698,496	799,646	901,485
Gross total receipts⁴	644,836	732,107	766,790	886,352	999,618

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant, including \$8,020,000 receipts duty compensation in 1970-71. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ³ Including an advance of \$19,768,000 from the Commonwealth Government to the Sugar Board. ⁴ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Expenditure—The next table shows for five years to 1970-71 the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$887.5m in 1970-71, costs of operating the State railways represented the largest single item, being \$128.0m out of the total expenditure of \$187.2m on business undertakings. Development of State resources consumed \$258.6m, 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 \$142.1m, public health and recreation, \$91.6m, and other social services, \$18.5m. General administration, including law, order, and public safety, and regulation of trade and industry, amounted to \$89.3m, while public debt charges required \$100.4m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

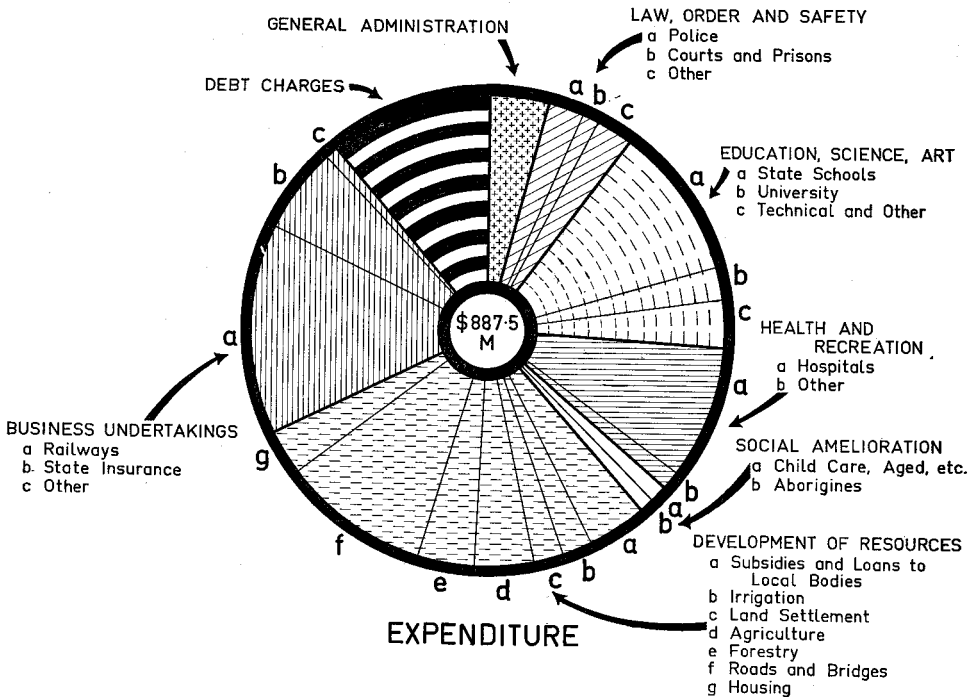
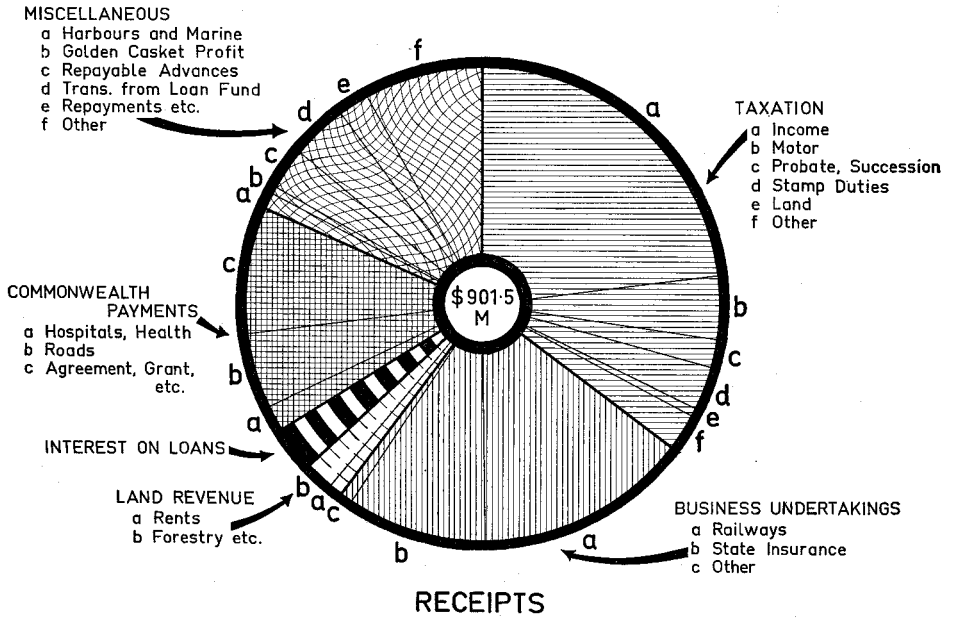
Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Legislative and general administration					
Parliament, including Governor ..	1,206	1,289	1,357	1,480	1,574
Electoral	143	133	386	187	199
Pensions and superannuation ..	4,788	5,123	6,011	10,032	12,660
Government Printer	2,153	2,074	2,343	2,601	2,723
Other	13,763 ¹	16,792 ¹	13,710	15,605	18,272
Total	22,053¹	25,412¹	23,807	29,904	35,429
Law, order, and public safety					
Police	13,990	15,384	16,474	18,671	21,237
Prisons	1,972	2,192	2,515	2,907	3,192
Justice administration	4,846	5,294	5,679	6,086	6,823
Other	5,566	6,266	7,082	8,309	9,259
Total	26,373	29,136	31,750	35,974	40,511
Regulation of trade and industry					
Factories, shops, and labour legislation	1,048	1,112	1,232	1,331	1,519
Transport control	796	868	921	1,009	1,133
Electricity	839	1,012	787	899	1,090
Petroleum products subsidy ..	5,402	5,796	6,600	8,010	8,565
Other	714	787	819	885	1,008
Total	8,800	9,575	10,359	12,133	13,315
Education					
Schools	50,491	59,484	69,702	81,977	92,458
Technical colleges	7,184	7,759	10,393	10,406	13,743
Universities	15,153	14,420	15,661	19,493	20,288
Agricultural	1,381	1,530	1,665	1,814	1,996
Other	808	1,500	2,758	4,400	11,795
Total	75,016	84,693	100,179	118,091	140,280
Science, art, and research	890	997	1,171	1,578	1,776
Public health and recreation					
Hospitals generally	45,082	48,762	52,179	59,063	71,038

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—continued

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Public health and recreation—contd					
Mental hospitals	6,567	7,083	7,616	8,438	9,667
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	1,127	1,176	1,259	1,416	1,700
Ambulance Brigades	817	956	1,011	1,104	1,224
Other	5,301	5,726	6,281	7,011	7,941
Total	58,893	63,703	68,346	77,035	91,570
Social amelioration					
Provision for aged etc.					
Homes	2,343	2,492	2,679	3,077	3,263
Other	283	324	369	292	415
Child welfare					
Homes	988	1,112	1,564	1,568	1,831
Other	2,019	2,157	2,589	3,181	3,825
Aboriginal welfare	2,897	3,914	5,415	7,619	8,429
Other	556	1,791	331	439	688
Total	9,084	11,791	12,947	16,176	18,452
Development of State resources					
Loans to local bodies	24,299	42,253 ^a	31,858	38,788	34,494
Subsidies to local bodies	2,924	2,965	3,964	3,000	1,825
Irrigation	8,193	9,976	12,379	13,803	17,804
Land settlement	18,229	19,943	21,178	21,303	19,531
Mining	1,447	1,985	1,754	1,963	2,390
Electricity	3,801	4,098	4,363	2,835	3,346
Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying	16,563	17,083	19,689	32,295	35,539
Forestry	4,117	9,896	11,043	11,117	12,422
Roads and bridges	63,863	72,215	75,113	83,892	88,545
Shipping and harbours	8,083	8,075	7,440	10,051	10,860
Tourist activities	794	884	902	1,009	1,161
Housing	21,788	24,132	24,855	25,889	27,184
Other	1,561	2,503	3,947	4,009	3,499
Total	175,663	216,009 ^a	218,485	249,954	258,600
Business undertakings					
Railways	94,920	94,919	93,575	106,394	128,022
State Insurance	31,924	39,796	41,817	47,403	52,391
Tourist Bureau	4,869	4,556	4,848	5,089	5,697
Other	4,471	3,155	767	1,015	1,078
Total	136,184	142,426	141,007	159,901	187,187
Public debt charges					
Interest, sinking fund, etc.	65,630	70,493	78,106	86,908	92,106 ^a
Redemption to loan fund	4,210	6,049	7,857	8,333	8,313
Total	69,841	76,542	85,963	95,241	100,419
Net total expenditure ^a	582,797	660,283	694,014	795,983	887,539
Gross total expenditure ^a	638,714	724,459	762,308	882,689	985,671

¹ Including amounts applied in reduction of accumulated deficit, 1966-67 \$2.5m, and 1967-68 \$4.3m. ² Including a loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Commonwealth Government. ³ Including interest payment of \$2,220(000) by Railways Department to Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁴ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1970-71



Trust Funds—The next table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balances of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1971
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aboriginal Welfare	1,573	1,491	507
Agricultural Bank	23,692	19,413	-6,026
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	7,685	7,815	..
Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project	1,330	2,105	684
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	3,992	3,992	..
Commonwealth Assistance to Aborigines	2,586	2,961	258
Commonwealth Education	12,812	13,266	2,435
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	9,018	8,565	775
Commonwealth-State Housing	25,476	26,767	2,891
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	397	527	224
Drought Relief	6,279	5,979	2,733
Drought Relief Rate Rebate	4,229	4,229	8
Education Special Standing	2,569	2,516	190
Electricity Development	8	3	96
Fairbairn Dam Construction	4,785	4,784	-16
Fire Brigades Precept	5,516	5,516	..
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	1,607	2,267	291
Forestry and Lumbering	5,508	5,508	71
Gladstone Power Station Construction	3,380	3,380	..
Goonyella-Hay Point Railway Project	24,349	24,059	576
Harbour Dues	10,281	9,701	3,007
Home Builders' Account	6,445	6,100	1,025
Hospital Administration	67,998	67,763	650
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,550	3,550	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	8,301	8,274	54
Main Roads	74,472	73,904	923
Main Roads Special Standing	1,542	1,378	-298
Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction	2,952	2,786	166
Monduran Dam Construction	1,900	1,900	..
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	476	202	3,550
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	308	110	1,692
Police Superannuation	6,726	5,037	14,943
Public Service Superannuation	10,265	3,016	54,121
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	9,994	3,690	40,999
Queensland Housing Commission	9,107	9,114	496
Reforestation	6,934	6,867	171
Roads Maintenance	4,689	4,689	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	150	95	1,626
State Insurance	80,854	57,937	230,492
Stock	2,923	2,923	..
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	1,021	997	59
Sugar Cane Prices	440	492	429
Supreme Court	769	667	579
Tourist Bureau	6,127	6,128	323
Universities Capital Works	5,681	4,067	2,351
Water Resources Investigation	1,054	1,077	9
Other	22,712	24,146	8,210
Total	494,462 ¹	451,752 ²	371,275 ³

¹ Excluding advances repaid by Local Authorities etc., \$6,107(000). ² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$34,350(000). ³ Cash deficit, \$18,331(000), and securities, \$389,607(000).

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1970-71 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.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during 1970-71		Aggregate net expenditure to date
	Gross	Net	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Railways	15,416	13,360	313,340
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,907 ¹
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-674	13,788
Moura Railway .. .. .	..	-2,357	20,821
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway .. .. .	..	-446	4,663
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,049
Industrial Undertakings	57	-57	12,709
Public Buildings	39,109	37,987	340,273
Roads and Bridges	-1,702 ²	-2,063	4,544
Harbours and Marine	1,617	1,543	16,030
Mining	965	884	6,258
Forestry	5,989	5,511	80,616
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526
Agriculture	10	8	986
Land Resumption	115	115	9,354
Prickly Pear Lands	280	271	4,147
Water Supply, Hydro-electricity	38	38	8,955
Electricity	200	-350	28,814
Irrigation, Water Conservation	9,122	8,648	106,098
Agricultural Bank	8,163	6,905	55,896
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	112
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	-65	845
Queensland Housing Commission	1,365	-232	50,228
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-97	5,994
Loans to Local Bodies	4,207	948	92,075
Subsidies to Local Bodies	16,382	16,372	192,245
Treasury Bills etc. Refunded .. .. .	..	..	17,367
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	-48 ³	25,979
Total	101,332	86,200⁴	1,471,617
<i>Add discounts and flotation expenses</i> .. .. .	..	..	21,051
<i>Credit balance loan account</i> .. .. .	..	..	5,106
<i>Less redemptions from revenue and sinking funds</i> .. .. .	..	..	195,286
<i>Commonwealth capital grant</i> .. .. .	..	..	25,290 ⁴
Gross public debt .. .. .	..	..	1,277,199⁵

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093(000). ² Excluding \$1,899(000) loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies".
³ Excluding \$2,000(000) sinking fund contribution included in other columns.
⁴ \$25,290(000) applied to reduction of debt on public buildings. ⁵ Based on "mint" par rate of exchange for conversion of overseas loans. At current rates of exchange the gross public debt would amount to \$1,289,507(000).

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1970-71 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 ¹	Aggregate net expenditure to date	Gross public debt
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1966-67	82,600	71,021	1,140,339	1,011,662
1967-68	89,003	75,090	1,216,929	1,077,656
1968-69	93,950	79,040	1,297,469	1,148,820
1969-70	100,958	83,948	1,383,417	1,222,707
1970-71	101,332	86,200	1,471,617	1,277,199

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1.5m for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 and \$2.0m for 1969-70 and 1970-71 included in other columns.

The main purposes for which loans have been spent during the five years to 1970-71 are shown in the next table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

PURPOSE OF LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Period	Railways	Advances to settlers etc. ¹	Loans and subsidies to local bodies	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
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
1970-71	15,416	9,528	20,588	55,799	101,332
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1971 .. .	458,426	112,230	284,320	616,641	1,471,617

¹ Advances to settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

State Government Debt—At 30 June 1972 the State Government owed the Commonwealth \$172,832,595 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$26,128,214 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$12,247,444 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$5,700,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, \$98,833 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, \$3,120,389 under the Weipa Development Agreement, \$3,900,679 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$19,525,557 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$13,621,238 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, \$342,523 under the Bamaga Irrigation Project Agreement, and \$10,600,000 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme. These amounts are excluded from the following tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$1,347,000,628, as appearing in the table on page 448, 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, as in the table below, 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 451), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,355,720,405 at 30 June 1972.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1972

Currency in which payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian	1,316,123	70,078	5.3	97.1
Sterling	22,438	1,073	4.8	1.7
United States	13,846	1,092	7.9	1.0
Canadian	1,182	68	5.8	0.1
Swiss	1,397	63	4.5	0.1
Netherlands	734	37	5.0	0.1
Total	1,355,720	72,411	5.3	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange then current.

In the next table Queensland's public debt at 30 June 1972 has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, with the annual interest charge shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AT 30 JUNE 1972 AND INTEREST CHARGE

Rate of interest per cent	Public debt	Annual interest charge
\$	\$'000	\$'000
1.000	1,976	20
2.500	3,946	99
3.000	20,319	610
3.100	778	24
3.250	20,158	655
3.500	8,306	291
3.750	6,626	248
4.000	31,829	1,273
4.250	51,363	2,183
4.500	40,822	1,837
4.625	5,300	245
4.750	8,924	424
5.000	260,765	13,038
5.125	109,343	5,604
5.200	8,916	464
5.250	236,723	12,428
5.300	39,055	2,070
5.375	31,035	1,668
5.400	41,743	2,254
5.500	26,562	1,461
5.600	7,063	396
5.700	3,049	174
5.750	12,903	742
5.800	36,823	2,136
5.900	6,443	380
6.000	58,269	3,496
6.300	22,645	1,427
6.400	68,590	4,390
6.500	63,985	4,159
6.600	13,902	918
6.700	7,947	532
6.800	33,819	2,300
7.000	57,073	3,995
Gross public debt	1,347,001	71,939
Less sinking fund	415	Average rate per \$100
Net public debt	1,346,586	\$5.34

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 \$4,621,800,000 in 1970-71.

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 1970-71 are shown in the next table.



Two views of Queen Street, Brisbane's main street

Above: The business centre

Below: With G.P.O. fountain in the foreground



An old convict-built
observatory
(foreground) and
new multi-storey
buildings Brisbane

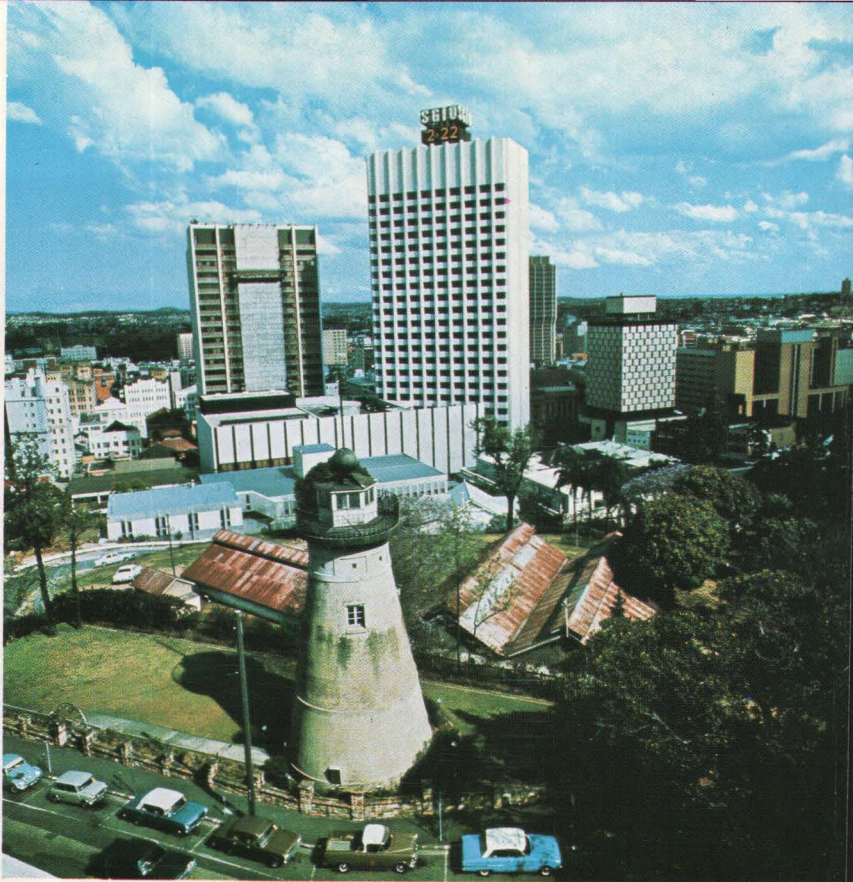


Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau

Photo: Australian News and Information Bureau



Looking across
the Brisbane
Botanical Gardens
to Parliament
House

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of revenue	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax					
Individuals	1,922,580	2,177,405	2,379,466	2,858,136	3,178,137
Companies	784,544	836,664	1,006,543	1,151,364	1,395,389
Dividend (withholding)	22,708	21,716	28,303	38,003	35,956
Interest (withholding) .. .. .	..	910	4,456	8,019	12,318
Customs duties	275,095	312,258	346,324 _r	413,573 _r	466,003
Excise duties	806,423	855,255	902,565 _r	939,295 _r	1,053,617
Sales tax	380,695	416,726	493,934 _r	568,691 _r	632,571
Pay-roll tax	191,957 _r	209,298 _r	234,524 _r	264,050 _r	295,428
Estate duty	41,534	54,717	60,726	71,332	70,073
Gift duty	7,659	8,543	9,376	8,553	7,795
Other	814,251	891,870	648,505	691,313	738,286
Total receipts	5,247,447_r	5,785,362_r	6,114,722_r	7,012,332_r	7,885,574

r Revised since last issue.

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified according to departments are shown in the next table. Figures for 1970-71 and earlier years have been adjusted for accounting changes to place them on a basis as comparable as is possible with the Budget estimates for 1971-72.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Departments etc.	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental services					
Parliament	3,961	4,259	5,254	6,087	6,860
Attorney-General's Department	11,887	13,876	15,582	18,136	21,567
Department of Civil Aviation	50,542	56,276	63,673	71,903	89,630
Department of Customs and Excise	61,422	63,897	74,561	91,460	92,851
Department of Education and Science	162,986	196,972	214,231	268,504	325,102
Department of the Environment, Aborigines, and the Arts	6,542	5,267	17,453	18,340	24,685
Department of External Territories	73,347	81,642	90,998	106,774	112,984
Department of Foreign Affairs	51,262	63,056	71,754	76,089	83,248
Department of Health	279,199	299,178	331,243	390,374	476,972
Department of Housing	75,681	64,392	68,983	74,861	88,471
Department of Immigration	44,895	50,319	68,099	73,718	75,802
Department of the Interior	120,895	141,331	154,933	167,243	196,915
Department of Labour and National Service	19,510	23,999	26,933	28,211	31,871
Department of National Development	76,189	77,425	71,485	80,201	74,544
Postmaster-General's Department	542,594	604,353	264,608	297,106	320,273
Department of Primary Industry	100,781	126,181	173,783	124,252	225,711
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	18,335	20,447	21,759	26,787	26,492
Repatriation Department	262,304	272,466	297,705	311,799	333,994
Department of Shipping and Transport	97,188	118,015	117,523	136,408	102,912
Department of Social Services	791,793	820,035	881,965	1,014,279	1,081,685
Department of Supply, Antarctic Division	2,036	2,100	2,535	2,442	2,590
Department of Trade and Industry	14,143	16,875	24,859	31,682	65,756
Department of the Treasury	1,370,636	1,551,009	1,591,159	1,761,186	2,286,109
Department of Works	120,910	136,992	129,319	148,747	172,930
Total departmental services	4,359,038	4,810,364	4,780,398	5,326,587	6,319,956

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Departments etc.	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Defence services					
Department of Defence	18,081	17,492	19,077	23,440	22,080
Department of the Navy	183,074	190,687	216,657	225,333	223,151
Department of the Army	338,009	364,587	396,782	399,605	408,727
Department of Air	227,175	296,910	321,511	280,364	283,459
Department of Supply	77,958	88,843	89,827	93,563	105,439
Other	14,883	32,981	63,705	85,015	91,857
Total	859,180	991,501	1,107,559	1,107,320	1,134,713
Less Defence expenditure charged to Loan Fund	198,426	329,263	..	..	..
Total defence services	660,754	662,237	1,107,559	1,107,320	1,134,713
Loan consolidation and investment reserve	227,655	312,761	226,765	578,425	430,904
Grand total	5,247,447	5,785,362	6,114,722	7,012,332	7,885,574
Allocated to					
Payments to or for the States ..	1,219,024	1,353,218	1,457,539	1,659,186	2,140,115
National Welfare Fund	1,031,117	1,075,049	1,162,350	1,341,800	1,477,238
Debt charges	97,844	127,370	158,196	174,007	178,220
Capital works and services	467,536	511,797	499,056	552,458	610,650
Other	2,431,926	2,717,928	2,837,581	3,284,881	3,479,352
Grand total	5,247,447	5,785,362	6,114,722	7,012,332	7,885,574

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, 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 1970-71.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1970-71

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1971
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aboriginal advancement	10,400	11,209	121
Canadian loan	-8,205	7,674	.. ¹
Coinage	21,699	22,196	4,876
Defence forces retirement benefits	43,461	27,657	134,254
Loan consolidation and investment reserve ..	503,542	218,194	2,246,869
National debt sinking fund	411,579	428,925	73,428
National welfare	1,481,694	1,477,238	448,673
Parliamentary retiring allowances	704	546	2,078
Post Office	1,001,223	1,000,769	921
Superannuation	115,645	56,653	472,736
War Service Homes insurance	1,345	1,100	1,391
Other	373,934	379,589	78,834
Total	3,957,021	3,631,750	3,464,181

¹ Account closed 23 November 1970.

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 1970-71 net expenditure from Loan Fund on advances to the States for housing was \$141.6m, capital assistance to the States was \$83.3m, defence services loan expenditure amounted to \$56.9m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of Qantas Airways Ltd (\$30.0m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$17.1m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1971 totalled \$8,280m, including \$5,258m 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 1971 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 \$1,545,929,000, or 11.5 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 448. 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 1971. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1971-72 Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total ¹	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	3,192,879	693.92	170,788	37.12
Victoria	2,347,842	670.35	127,114	36.29
Queensland	1,289,507	705.77	67,555	36.97
South Australia	1,256,885	1,070.87	67,321	57.36
Western Australia	932,640	905.04	49,267	47.81
Tasmania	671,324	1,719.58	36,213	92.76
Maturing overseas	460,493	36.77 ²	22,133	1.77 ²
Maturing in Australia	9,230,584	736.97 ²	496,125	39.61 ²
Total States	9,691,077	773.74 ²	518,258	41.38 ²
On account of Commonwealth				
Maturing overseas	1,085,435	85.09 ³	62,471	4.90 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,715,469	212.88 ³	99,507	7.80 ³
Total Commonwealth	3,800,905	297.98 ³	161,978	12.70 ³
Total Commonwealth and States	13,491,982	1,057.73 ³	680,236	53.33 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of the Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1970-71 and the aggregate to 30 June 1971 for Commonwealth and State Governments.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1970-71

Government	During 1970-71			Aggregate to 1970-71
	Public works	Other ¹	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	191,445	6,135	197,581	3,722,395
Victoria	153,214	440	153,654	2,966,367 ²
Queensland	86,200	2,336	88,536	1,492,669
South Australia	85,987	-3	85,984	1,465,803
Western Australia	63,640	-121	63,519	1,113,716
Tasmania	47,362	-157	47,205	766,416
Total States	627,848	8,631	636,478	11,527,366
Commonwealth	271,984	56,731	328,715	8,280,458
Total Australia	899,832	65,362	965,193	19,807,824

¹ 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. ² 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 433). 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 458).

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, 1970-71

Tax	Total amount			Amount per head		
	State	Common-wealth	Total	State	Common-wealth	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	216,672	233,481	450,153	119.78	129.07	248.85
Probate, succession, and estate	17,081	9,762	26,843	9.44	5.40	14.84
Gift duty	416	797	1,213	0.23	0.44	0.67
Land	5,093	..	5,093	2.82	..	2.82
Motor vehicle operators' fees	1,311	..	1,311	0.72	..	0.72
Transport licence and permit fees	6,730	..	6,730	3.72	..	3.72
Lottery	928	..	928	0.51	..	0.51
Racing	7,808	..	7,808	4.32	..	4.32
Stamp duty n.e.i. .. .	25,894	..	25,894	14.31	..	14.31
Liquor	6,007	..	6,007	3.32	..	3.32
Customs .. .. .	..	31,476	31,476	..	17.40	17.40
Excise .. .. .	..	140,327	140,327	..	77.57	77.57
Sales .. .. .	..	68,119	68,119	..	37.66	37.66
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	28,015	28,015	..	15.49	15.49
Stevedoring industry .. .	..	1,549	1,549	..	0.86	0.86
Broadcast listeners' and television licences .. .	..	6,922	6,922	..	3.83	3.83
Other	442	1,833	2,275	0.24	1.01	1.26
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor vehicle registrn .. .	24,901	..	24,901	13.77	..	13.77
Roads maintenance .. .	4,689	..	4,689	2.59	..	2.59
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant .. .	273	..	273	0.15	..	0.15
Motor vehicle operators' fees	288	..	288	0.16	..	0.16
Racing	442	..	442	0.24	..	0.24
Liquor	151	..	151	0.08	..	0.08
Diseases in stock	781	..	781	0.43	..	0.43
Stock routes and pests destruction	750	..	750	0.41	..	0.41
Sugar cane prices	437	..	437	0.24	..	0.24
Fire brigade precept .. .	4,218	..	4,218	2.33	..	2.33
Other	1,540	..	1,540	0.85	..	0.85
Total	326,854	522,281	849,135	180.69	288.72	469.40

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$216,672(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as a State collection. Including \$8,020(000) receipts duty compensation.

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—The tax payable on 1971-72 incomes was subject to an additional levy of 4.375 per cent. This figure reflects a national levy of 5 per cent for the period 1 July 1971 to 31 March 1972 and 2.5 per cent from 1 April 1972 to 30 June 1972. From 1 July 1972 the rates of tax on personal income were reduced by an average of 10 per cent.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1972-73

Part of taxable income	Rate per cent	Part of taxable income	Rate per cent	Part of taxable income	Rate per cent
Up to \$200	0.2	\$1,601 to \$1,800	14.1	\$6,401 to \$7,200	37.9
\$201 to \$300	0.8	\$1,801 to \$2,000	15.4	\$7,201 to \$8,000	39.9
\$301 to \$400	2.4	\$2,001 to \$2,400	17.2	\$8,001 to \$8,800	41.8
\$401 to \$500	3.8	\$2,401 to \$2,800	19.6	\$8,801 to \$10,000	44.1
\$501 to \$600	4.9	\$2,801 to \$3,200	22.0	\$10,001 to \$12,000	48.2
\$601 to \$800	6.5	\$3,201 to \$3,600	24.4	\$12,001 to \$16,000	54.6
\$801 to \$1,000	8.2	\$3,601 to \$4,000	26.8	\$16,001 to \$20,000	60.3
\$1,001 to \$1,200	9.8	\$4,001 to \$4,800	30.3	\$20,001 to \$40,000	64.0
\$1,201 to \$1,400	11.3	\$4,801 to \$5,600	33.3	Over \$40,000	66.7
\$1,401 to \$1,600	12.7	\$5,601 to \$6,400	35.7		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds \$1,040.

Income Tax Assessments—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1969-70 on the 1968-69 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,081 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,335,000, and from other sources \$4,719,000. They were assessed \$1,862,000 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1969-70 (INCOME YEAR 1968-69)

Grade of actual income	Taxpayers	Taxable income			Tax payable
		Wages and salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417 to 599	18,020	7,154	1,670	8,824	189
600 to 999	49,288	29,203	6,768	35,971	1,401
1,000 to 1,999	159,972	171,631	38,304	209,935	16,178
2,000 to 3,999	314,840	590,195	119,483	709,679	89,330
4,000 to 5,999	93,488	242,900	88,857	331,757	58,592
6,000 to 9,999	32,680	92,319	93,722	186,042	44,545
10,000 and over	11,484	28,483	116,946	145,429	55,311
Total	679,772	1,161,887	465,751	1,627,637	265,546

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 1971-72 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 25 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 25 years, \$400; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years. For 1972-73 concessional deductions for dependants were increased by \$52 for each dependant, and expenses of self education up to \$400 were allowed. 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 the income year 1971-72, 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, 47½ per cent on the whole taxable income; Non-resident Public Companies, 42½ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, and 47½ per cent on the remainder; Co-operative or Non-profit Companies, other than a friendly society dispensary, 42½ per cent up to \$10,000, and 47½ per cent on the remainder; Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary, 37½ per cent; Life Insurance Companies: Mutual income, 37½ per cent up to \$10,000, and 42½ per cent on the remainder; Other income of non-resident insurance companies, 42½ 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, and 47½ per cent on the remainder; Private Companies, 37½ per cent up to \$10,000, and 42½ per cent on the remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance.

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, 1971-72

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 463). 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 table shows State land tax collections in Queensland during 1971-72, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1971. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1971-72 was \$5,511,357. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$5,483,657, an increase of \$390,939 on the 1970-71 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$7.47 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$6.59 ten years earlier.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

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 ..	4,309	2,342	20	2	1	6,674
Companies ..	2,783	3,263	150	126	90	6,412
Total	7,092	5,605	170	128	91	13,086

TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	21,660	52,994	3,078	446	438	78,616
Companies ..	14,580	109,473	23,024	35,210	109,594	291,882
Total	36,240	162,467	26,101	35,656	110,032	370,498

TAX PAYABLE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	91	550	53	8	9	712
Companies ..	63	1,330	393	687	2,301	4,776
Total	154	1,881	446	696	2,311	5,487

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1972*, applicable to deaths on and after 16 August 1972, 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, \$40,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$40,000 (exemption \$20,000 prior to 16 August 1972); (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000 (exemption \$10,000 prior to 16 August 1972); 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 1892-1972*, where the net value of an estate amounts 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 1892-1972*, a duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table.

RATES¹ 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	B	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	$\frac{3}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 3,000 to 5,000 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5,000 to 8,000 ..	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
„ 8,000 to 10,000 ..	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
„ 10,000 to 12,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12,000 to 14,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{8}$
„ 14,000 to 16,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
„ 16,000 to 18,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{2}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
„ 18,000 to 20,000 ..	7	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20,000 to 25,000 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{8}$
„ 25,000 to 30,000 ..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
„ 30,000 to 35,000 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{11}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
„ 35,000 to 40,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
„ 40,000 to 45,000 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	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 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{4}$
„ 55,000 to 60,000 ..	11	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum rates ² ..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

¹ Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.
² For estates valued above \$60,000, rates rise up to the maximum payable when the value exceeds \$240,000.

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.

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 exceeding \$4,000. Exemption is granted in the case 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, and from 16 August 1972 to \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 457).

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 2½ per cent until 1 September 1971 when authority to collect the tax was transferred to the States. All States increased the rate to 3½ 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). Rebates of pay-roll tax were allowed to certain employers whose export sales of prescribed goods increased above the average annual export sales in a base period. The Commonwealth continued to operate this scheme. The pay-roll tax export rebate scheme was replaced during 1971-72 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 10 February 1972 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, \$1 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 1954-1972*, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, racecourse and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 2 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 1½ per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax amounts to 6 per cent of all moneys passing through the Totalisators on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 5 per cent elsewhere in the State, except ex-Queensland investments, which attract ½ per cent tax. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$1,281,031 in 1971-72.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$31,740. 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 \$253,360. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$2,742,252 on a total turnover of \$158,652,396. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$5,790.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Clubs with totalisator licences ¹ No.	117	127	159	165	169
Meetings held with totalisators No.	668	767	794	788	907
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	261	266	280	292	312
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	522	587	666	731	828
Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000	55,442	61,009	81,769	94,534	115,311
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	5,170	5,669	7,619	8,390	11,139
Totalisator tax ² \$'000	2,752	3,021	4,041	4,799	5,857

¹ Number which operated during the year.

² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

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 1972 there were 312 T.A.B. branches and agencies (103 in the Brisbane area and 209 in other parts of the State).

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 1971-72 was \$1,013,000.

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 13.

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 1936-1973*. 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 1972, 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 464 and 465, 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, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 291.

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 1969-70 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>General</i>					
Properties rated	594,863	611,482	629,720	648,373	661,525
Premises supplied with water	385,348	399,610	416,503	436,809	452,542
Premises sewered	191,145	213,044	226,636	253,315	287,548
Premises with septic installations	93,504	102,011	107,677	110,484	109,817
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rateable value of property	1,110,145	1,209,436	1,266,600	1,724,433	1,751,879
<i>Receipts, all funds</i>					
Rates	48,372	52,399	59,535	65,388	68,437
Sales and charges	54,380	58,510	65,182	71,774	77,413
Government grants and subsidies	17,487	19,518	20,633	22,447	22,625
Loan receipts	34,223	40,386	40,386	55,653	48,741
Reimbursement for work done	13,262	13,712	15,791	16,955	17,254
Other receipts	14,087	15,460	14,438	18,027	15,435
Total receipts	181,811	199,985	220,127	250,244	249,906
<i>Expenditure, all funds</i>					
Administration	10,311	10,866	13,020	14,873	16,507
Debt service	31,029	34,021	35,881	40,016	45,846
Roads	30,831	32,718	36,278	37,578	39,847
Other works and services	96,134	101,881	111,587	121,007	129,893
Work done for reimbursement	12,995	13,406	15,993	16,287	17,320
Other expenditure	4,931	5,324	5,849	11,964	12,052
Total expenditure	186,231	198,216	218,608	241,725	261,465

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities as at 30 June 1970.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1970

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No.	1	14	5	111	131
Estimated population No.	703,000	479,100	36,150	574,350	1,792,600 ¹
Properties rated No.	202,160	162,504	10,193	286,668	661,525
Dwellings No.	204,310	148,147	8,704	169,933	531,094 ²
Premises supplied with water No.	190,148	146,590	9,270	106,534	452,542
Premises sewered No.	143,245	106,458	5,860	31,985	287,548
Premises with septic installations No.	31,374	28,285	1,585	48,573	109,817
Rateable value of property .. \$'000	828,359	294,430	17,277	611,813	1,751,879
Urban \$'000	817,490	291,448	17,060	128,730	1,254,727
Other \$'000	10,870	2,982	217	483,083	497,152
Streets and roads miles	2,558	3,330	241	113,109	119,238
Formed miles	2,283	2,703	211	73,864	79,061
Unformed miles	275	627	30	39,245	40,177

¹ Excluding 1,926 migratory population and 4,700 residents of unincorporated areas.

² Excluding 823 in unincorporated areas.

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.

During 1969-70 two cities and 10 shires were revalued and the new valuations came into effect from 30 June 1971. Conversion of the State's Valuation Rolls and associated data to the automatic data processing system was commenced during December 1969. Under the *Valuation of Land Act 1944-1970*, the annual fee payable by a Local Authority for each copy of a Valuation Roll is on a sliding scale according to the area of land and the purpose for which it is used. Local Authorities valuation fees for 1969-70 amounted to \$212,915.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which are: general rates, 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 1969-70 amounted to \$68.4m.

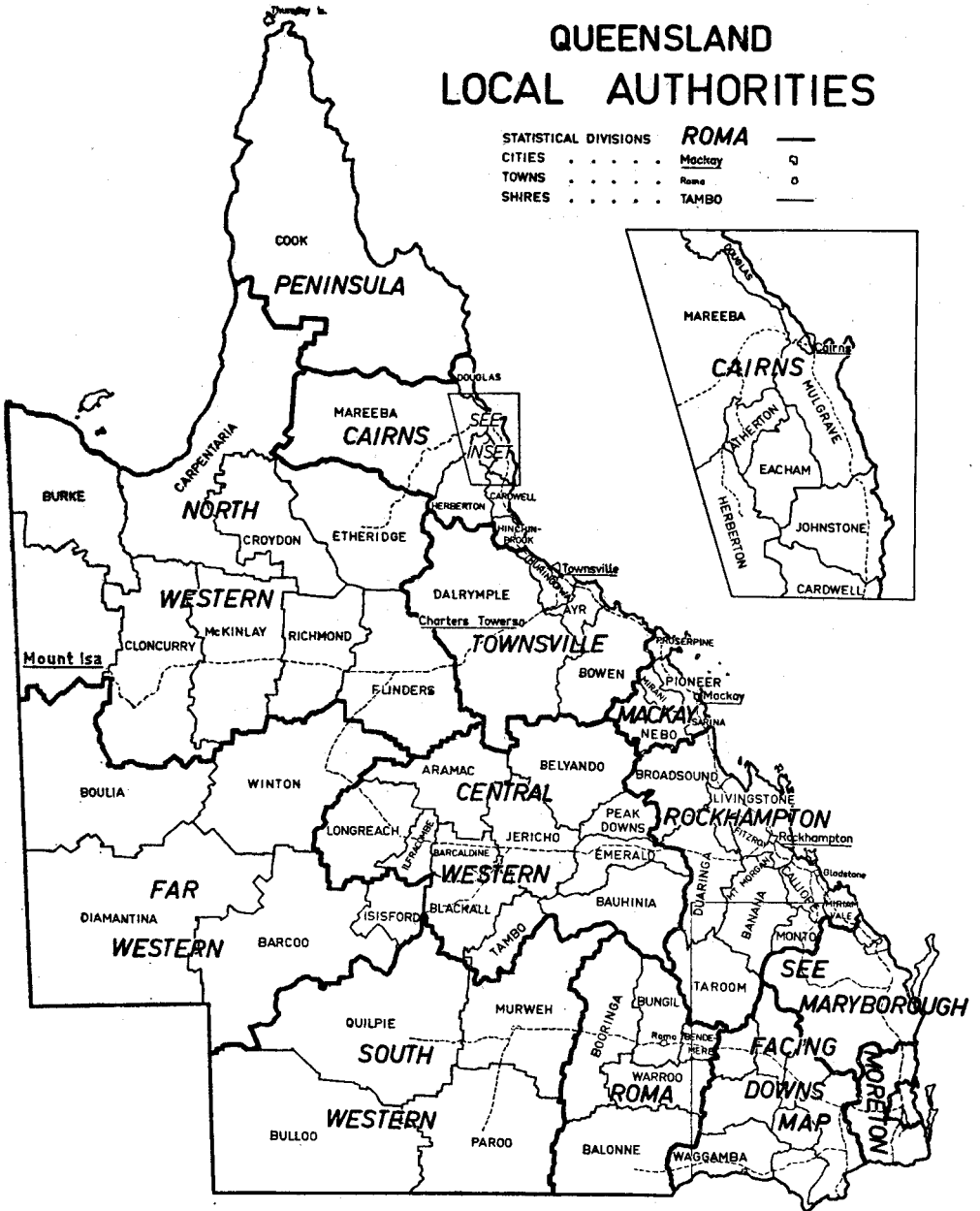
Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$77.4m during 1969-70.

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 \$4.0m during 1969-70. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$4.9m, and paid \$13.8m in loan subsidies during 1969-70, on the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

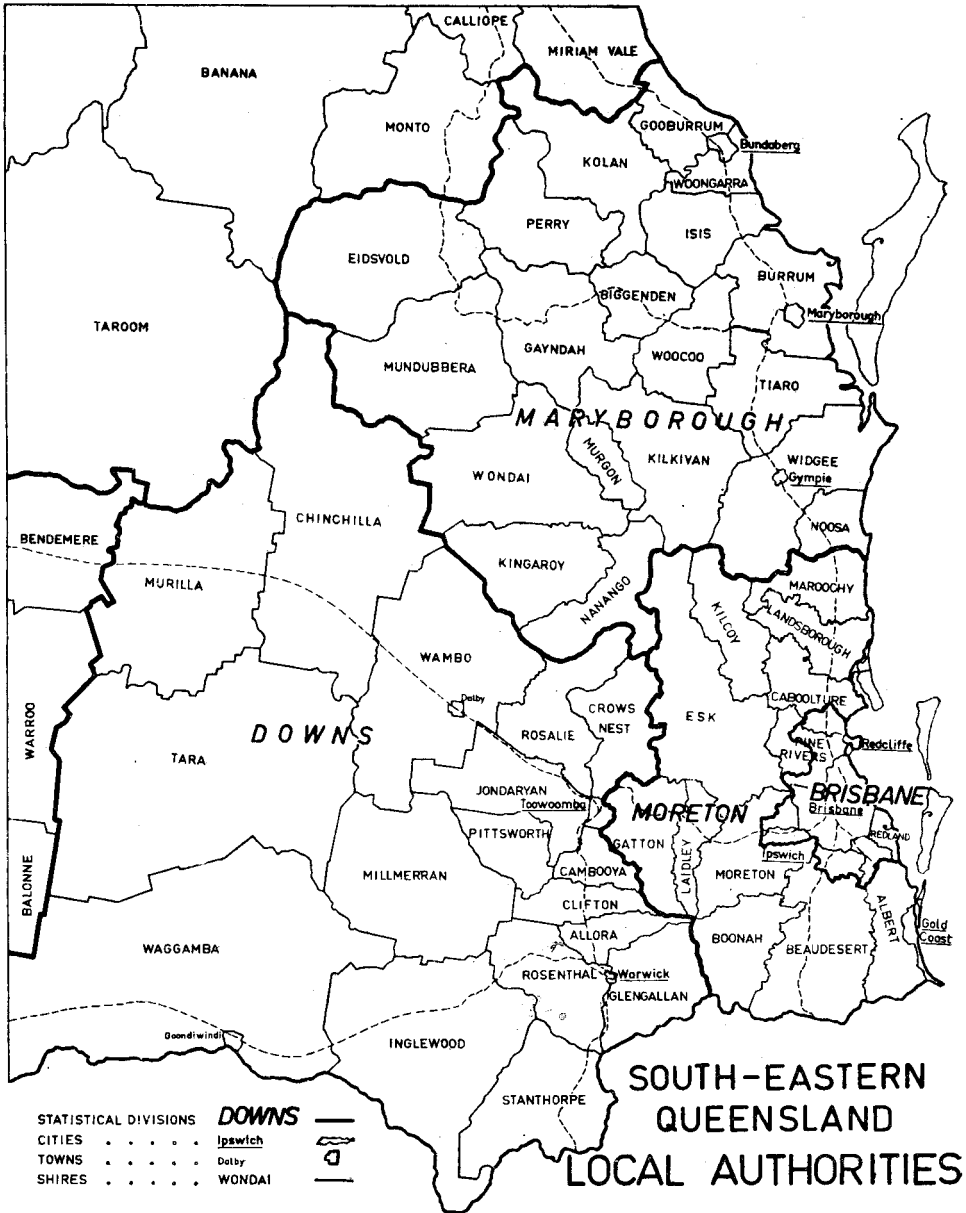
For general works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) a flat rate of 15 per cent applied; for the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum of 33½ per cent; for the establishment of small electricity authorities in isolated areas, 50 per cent; 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

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS	ROMA	—
CITIES	Mackay	□
TOWNS	Roma	○
SHIRES	TAMBO	—



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 82 to 87.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1972.

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 \$48.7m for capital works during 1969-70, \$7.3m was raised from the State Government, \$18.9m from banks, \$7.5m from insurance companies, and \$15.1m 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, \$17.3m in 1969-70, 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 1969-70. 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, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	29,385	14,316	742	23,994	68,437
Sales and charges	53,900	10,720	3,186	9,607	77,413
State Government grants (revenue)	1,366	679	172	2,684	4,901
State Government loan subsidies ..	3,674	3,876	689	5,533	13,772
Commonwealth Government grants	632	491	76	2,752	3,951
Council properties	2,076	1,065	142	1,995	5,278
Reimbursement for work done ..	3,615	2,166	395	11,078	17,254
Other revenue items	3,867	751	154	5,385	10,157
Loans from State Government ..	1,000	2,125	177	3,985	7,287
Loans from other sources	16,253	10,883	2,157	12,161	41,453
Total receipts	115,767	47,073	7,891	79,175	249,906
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	7,904	3,170	405	5,028	16,507
Debt service	21,206	9,417	1,513	13,710	45,846
Roads					
Revenue fund	4,951	3,945	255	14,421	23,572
Loan and subsidy fund	6,432	2,988	306	6,549	16,275
Other works and services					
Revenue fund	54,605	10,680	1,993	10,809	78,088
Loan and subsidy fund	18,338	14,560	3,758	15,150	51,806
Work done for reimbursement ..	4,005	2,253	410	10,653	17,320
Other	7,501	1,366	216	2,969	12,052
Total expenditure	124,943	48,378	8,855	79,289	261,465

Of the total expenditure of \$261.5m from all sources, \$169.7m, or 64.9 per cent, was spent on works (\$129.9m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$39.8m on roads), \$17.3m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and

individuals, \$45.8m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$16.5m for general administration, and \$12.0m on other items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated in the preceding table.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i>	32,539	21,906	1,955	51,538	107,938
Rates	22,214	12,100	705	23,645	58,664
Licences	433	233	14	202	882
State Government grants	1,243	628	60	2,640	4,572
Commonwealth Govt grants ..	632	491	76	2,752	3,951
Sanitary, sewerage, and cleansing charges	2,839	4,407	471	2,973	10,690
Council properties	768	750	80	1,156	2,755
Sales of assets	1,308	315	61	839	2,523
Reimbursement for work done					
State Government ¹	269	740	119	6,586	7,713
Other bodies and individuals ..	1,997	1,044	218	4,203	7,462
Other	837	1,197	150	6,542	8,726
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i>	14,023	12,415	1,445	17,109	44,991
Loans	11,263	9,778	1,058	13,385	35,485
State Government loan subsidies	2,759	2,637	386	3,724	9,506
All receipts	46,562	34,320	3,400	68,647	152,929
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>	33,245	22,567	2,012	51,488	109,311
Administration	4,481	2,363	226	4,735	11,804
Debt service ²	9,103	6,758	531	11,241	27,633
New works					
Roads	1,383	1,691	113	5,564	8,751
Health, sewerage, cleansing ..	2,308	128	1	112	2,549
Council properties	420	716	12	1,816	2,964
Other	3	13	..	1	17
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	53	72	8	1,276	1,410
Other	2,932	2,001	132	7,571	12,636
Health, sewerage, cleansing ..	5,256	3,302	298	2,799	11,655
Council properties	2,493	1,986	129	2,590	7,198
Street lighting	601	472	26	436	1,535
Other	94	146	4	89	334
Grants	1,171	448	46	1,484	3,149
Work done for reimbursement					
State Government ¹	186	800	141	6,619	7,746
Other bodies and individuals ..	2,285	1,043	224	3,758	7,310
Other	475	628	121	1,396	2,620
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i>	13,336	11,754	1,651	16,998	43,739
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	138	96	..	1,578	1,812
Other	6,294	2,892	306	4,971	14,463
Sewerage	4,879	5,712	1,113	6,633	18,337
Council properties (incl. plant) ..	1,923	2,179	157	3,433	7,691
Other	102	875	76	383	1,436
All expenditure	46,581	34,322	3,663	68,485	153,050

¹ Including Main Roads Department.² 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 283 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1969-70. Each of the 15 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 263 waterworks were controlled by 107 Shire Councils. A further 19 waterworks were under construction in 16 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 1949-50, only 96 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 74 waterworks were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i>	10,696	6,169	825	4,627	22,317
Rates ¹	7,171	2,217	36	315	9,739
Sales of water ¹	2,406	3,430	651	3,895	10,382
Government grants	3	42	111	36	193
Reimbursement for work done	1,020	318	8	265	1,612
Other	96	161	18	115	391
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i>	2,561	4,007	1,349	3,968	11,885
Loans	1,646	2,891	1,073	2,260	7,871
Subsidies	914	1,116	276	1,707	4,014
All receipts	13,257	10,176	2,174	8,595	34,201
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>	10,145	6,187	753	4,709	21,794
Administration	626	609	24	206	1,465
Debt service	2,961	2,407	427	2,160	7,955
New works	1,743	506	46	237	2,532
Operating costs	3,508	2,148	237	1,817	7,709
Work done for reimbursement	1,113	347	9	261	1,730
Other	193	170	12	28	402
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i>	5,096	5,343	1,558	4,042	16,038
All expenditure	15,240	11,529	2,311	8,752	37,832

¹ 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 1970, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 14 cities and 4 towns, and in 56 centres in 48 shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1950, there were only 13 sewerage systems in operation in Queensland, and only 2 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 1970, 287,548 premises in Queensland, including public and commercial buildings, were seweraged and 109,817 premises were served by septic installations. In Brisbane, 143,245 premises were connected to the sewerage system and there were 31,374 premises with septic installations. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 693,490 at 30 June 1970, 530,007 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 116,084 were served by septic installations.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 467).

Electricity—During 1969-70 electricity was distributed by 12 Local Authorities, 10 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, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i>	41,827	1,290	2,072	880	46,070
Rates ¹ .. .. .	..	..	..	13	13
Sales of electricity ¹	38,749	1,190	1,951	811	42,700
Government grants .. .. .	..	1	1	5	7
Reimbursement for work done	327	64	50	23	464
Other	2,752	36	71	29	2,886
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i>	1,983	430	230	588	3,231
Loans	1,983	306	203	490	2,983
Subsidies .. .. .	..	123	27	98	248
All receipts	43,811	1,720	2,303	1,468	49,301
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>	40,721	1,272	2,011	914	44,917
Administration	2,088	89	154	46	2,378
Debt service ²	6,387	177	547	235	7,346
New works	2,455	..	8	42	2,505
Operating costs	27,763	910	1,227	533	30,433
Work done for reimbursement	421	63	36	14	534
Other	1,606	33	38	43	1,720
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i>	3,500	367	854	652	5,373
All expenditure	44,221	1,639	2,865	1,565	50,290

¹ Electricity charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. Charges for quantities consumed are classed as sales. ² Including interest on overdrafts.

Transport—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1969-70. 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 287. Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	City of Rockhampton	Aramac Shire	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i>	8,579	198	76	8,852
Traffic	7,759	197	74	8,030
Other	820 ¹	1	2	823
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i>	2,360	13	..	2,373
Loans	2,360	13	..	2,373
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	..
All receipts	10,939	210	76	11,225
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>	11,112	260	67	11,439
Administration	615	13	8	636
Debt service	2,749	28	12	2,790
New works .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Maintenance	1,882	27	24	1,933
Operating costs	5,835	188	22	6,045
Other	32	3	1	36
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i> ..	2,839	13	..	2,853
All expenditure	13,952	273	67	14,291

¹ Including sale of plant, \$638,627.

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1969-70 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gold Coast, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Mount Isa, Redcliffe, 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, 1969-70

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from revenue</i>	1,199	627	14	376	2,216
Rates .. .. .	..	..	..	22	22
Parking meter fees, fines	718	580	14	21	1,333
Charges and sales	322	24	..	330	676
Government grants	120	8	..	..	128
Other	39	15	..	2	56
<i>Receipts from loan fund</i> .. .. .	..	20	..	14	34
Loans .. .. .	..	20	..	10	30
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	4	4
All receipts	1,199	647	14	390	2,250
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>	4,950	545	16	413	5,923
Administration	94	96	1	33	224
Debt service	5	47	8	62	122
New works	583	180	2	25	790
Operating costs and maintenance	244	137	5	274	660
Other	4,023 ¹	85	..	19	4,127
<i>Expenditure from loans and subsidies</i>	..	71	..	17	87
All expenditure	4,950	616	16	429	6,011

¹ Including \$3,062,535 for purchase of a car park lease.

Local Authorities' Loans etc.—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1970 was \$451.6m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which increased from \$1.6m to \$2.0m during the year. The total loan liability of \$451.6m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$50.6m, and from other sources, \$401.0m. Of the latter, \$194.8m 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, \$289; other Cities, \$215; Towns, \$494; and Shires, \$222.

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 1970

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Source of loan					
State Government ..	8,500	10,153	3,679	28,299	50,632
Banks	35,070	34,900	4,419	47,267	121,657
Insurance ¹	39,758	32,066	3,753	31,902	107,478
Other	119,976	26,044	6,006	19,808	171,834
Total	203,304	103,162	17,858	127,276	451,601
Purpose of loan					
General fund ² ..	88,592	67,916	5,719	94,408	256,635
Waterworks	37,341	32,888	6,329	29,787	106,345
Electricity	62,289	1,914	5,734	2,294	72,232
Transport	15,028	74	..	128	15,230
Other undertakings ..	54	370	76	659	1,159
Total	203,304	103,162	17,858	127,276	451,601

¹ Including State Government Insurance Office.

² 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 and for harbours to Chapter 13.

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 439.

The numbers of the types of semi-governmental bodies included in the next tables are shown in the tables on loan receipts and expenditure on page 473.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1969-70

Type of body	Grants		Precepts and levies	Rates, charges, and sales	Interest received	Other revenue receipts	Total
	Government	Other					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs .. ..	..	..	..	5,420	2	46	5,468
Aerodromes ¹	5	..	13	11	..	31	60
Electricity	3	..	..	96,075	670	1,850	98,598
Fire brigades	1,611	..	4,834 ²	145	..	135	6,726
Harbours	80	38	..	5,317	361	480	6,277
Hospitals and ambulances	48,345	..	..	7,245	141	1,322	57,053
Industry improvement	114	..	1,041	132	62	16	1,365
Irrigation, drainage	3	14	132	15	7	1	174
Marketing ³	492	17	624	354,226	396	1,310	357,065
Saleyards .. ..	..	..	..	136	..	1	138
Universities	18,997	2,116	..	4,890	..	252	26,255
Water supply	79	..	78	329	8	1	495
Total	69,729	2,185	6,723	473,942	1,647	5,446	559,672

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Insurance companies' contributions paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ Operations of season ended during 1969-70.

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: REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1969-70

Type of body	Interest paid ¹	Working expenses ²	Other revenue expenditure	Total	Surplus or deficit before depreciation	Depreciation	Surplus or deficit after depreciation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs	68	5,146	2	5,215	252	283	-31
Aerodromes	9	14	11	33	27	19	9
Electricity	23,209 ³	54,641	1,157	79,007	19,556	19,448	108
Fire brigades	252	5,536	380	6,168	557	n	557
Harbours	1,668	1,875	145	3,688	2,588	919	1,669
Hospitals and ambulances	2,806	49,382	2,034	54,221	2,831	n	2,831
Industry improvement	22	1,421	6	1,449	-84	66	-150
Irrigation, drainage	67	20	9	96	78	110	-32
Marketing	1,059	320,141	4,324	325,524	31,544	1,087	30,454
Saleyards	9	80	..	90	48	32	16
Universities .. ..	..	23,609	3,217	26,827	-572	n	-572
Water supply	127	175	127	429	66	20	46
Total	29,296	462,040	11,411	502,747	56,889	21,984	34,906

¹ Including \$2,594(000) paid to State Government. ² Including administration and cost of sales. ³ Excluding \$36(000) interest paid by the State Electricity Commission on electricity development trust fund loans. n Not available.

The total loan liabilities of all bodies amounted to \$458,239(000) at 30 June 1970. Of this amount, \$314,647(000) was for electricity supply, \$53,452(000) for hospitals and ambulances, \$40,690(000) for marketing, \$39,120(000) for harbours, \$4,676(000) for fire brigades, and \$2,476(000) for water supply.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN AND SUBSIDY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1969-70

Type of body	No.	Loan receipts			Loan subsidy receipts	Loan fund expenditure
		Government	Other	Total		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
Abattoirs	8	..	56	56	..	..
Aerodromes	4	..	..	..	20	19
Electricity	9	3,514	28,225	31,739	56	27,918
Fire brigades	81	21	409	430	..	430
Harbours	7	186	1,831	2,017	112	2,147
Hospitals and ambulances ¹	169	578	5,408	5,986	..	5,320
Industry improvement	6	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation, drainage	12	49	127	176	80	192
Marketing	23	401	1,980	2,381	..	2,393
Saleyards	4	..	35	35	..	20
Universities	2	..	..	..	..	..
Water supply	20	2	199	202	..	290
Total	345	4,751	38,272	43,023	267	38,729

¹ Fifty-eight hospital boards and 111 ambulance brigades.

10 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland.

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, 1969-70

Public Authority	Revenue ¹				Gross loan expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or deficit	
	Taxation ²	Total			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue	244,852	441,074	444,618	-3,544	..
Trust Funds	36,455	445,278	438,071	7,207	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	98,958
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	29,818	98,514	100,172	-1,658	24,771
Other Cities	14,549	34,065	30,830	3,235	17,548
Towns	756	5,556	4,792	764	4,063
Shires	24,196	63,029	57,591	5,438	21,699
Semi-governmental bodies	6,723³	559,939	502,747	57,192	38,729
Gross total	357,349	1,647,455	1,578,821	68,634	205,768
Net total⁴	357,178	1,433,559	1,392,130	41,429	158,484

¹ Including loan subsidies. ² Including rates, licences, and permits. ³ Including precepts and levies. ⁴ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

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.)

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 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 functions are now mainly restricted to the administration of advances already made.

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	Amount advanced	Principal and interest owing at 30 June 1972
	\$	\$
1940	54,409	..
1946	755,413	..
1951	523,355	..
1957	736,025	7,913
1960	169,696	2,509
1964	85,601	2,937
1965	5,674,855	1,973,273
1967	199,650	5,888
1969	13,547,090 ^r	11,552,004

^r 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 Commission.

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	At 30 June 1972	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	14,875	12,089	12,064	201,963	82,710	7,368
War Service Land Settlement Act	94	82	72	10,919	987	114
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. ..	..	..	..	2,111	3	..
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	5,917	5,172	1,167	21,746	13,545	2,923
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	1,004	882	447	8,458	5,125	1,134
Soil Conservation Act ..	7	7	3	60	48	32

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 234,297 at 30 June 1972. 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 \$2,806,812 were held at 30 June 1972. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$138,252. The Public Curator held \$646,604 in premises and fittings and \$880,303 in cash, bank, and short term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts held at end of year for					
Insolvent estates and company liquidations	46	62	68	58	75
Intestate estates	2,655	2,877	2,862	3,368	3,581
Wills and trusts	10,356	11,311	11,998	13,251	14,146
Mentally ill persons	1,322	1,419	1,455	1,614	1,670
Other purposes	1,943	2,498	2,267	2,572	1,975
Total	16,323	18,167	18,650	20,863	21,448
Investments at end of year					
Government securities	17,841	19,173	21,718	23,052	24,517
Mortgages	107	70	143	196	191
Wills of new clients deposited during year	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	11,766	12,366	13,222	13,442	13,734

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*, which authorised advances or guaranteed loans to be made 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 (now the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development), 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 1972 was \$24,763,539.

Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$7,524,746 at 30 June 1972. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$4,599,500; tin dredging, \$1,350,000; engineering, \$422,903; malting, \$483,965; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$46,235; wool scouring, \$35,419; and various other purposes, \$70,407.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923-1972*, 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 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 1971-72, \$3,541,503 was distributed to hospitals and \$150,000 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1972 distributions of profits have aggregated \$85,376,233 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$5,256,951 to other charitable and health activities.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket sales	\$'000 15,900	\$'000 16,680	\$'000 17,600	\$'000 18,560	\$'000 20,510
Other	12	12	15	13	11
Total	15,912	16,692	17,615	18,573	20,521
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize money	10,151	10,651	11,237	11,851	13,122
Commission	1,334	1,405	1,483	1,642	1,825
Salaries, office expenses, etc. ..	420	478	537	589	664
State stamp duty	795	834	880	928	1,026
Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account)	3,211	3,326	3,478	3,564	3,885
Total	15,912	16,692	17,615	18,573	20,521
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>					
Prize money	% 63.79	% 63.81	% 63.79	% 63.81	% 64.43
Administration	11.03	11.27	11.47	12.01	11.64
State stamp duty	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	20.18	19.92	19.74	19.18	18.93

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 required 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 could contribute for up to a maximum of 12 reserve units of each benefit. Details of Government subsidy to the Fund, together with the range of benefits payable in respect of each unit of contribution are shown in the 1971 and 1972 *Year Book*. The scheme was based on age 65 years at retirement, with provision to elect to receive a reduced annuity benefit if voluntary resignation took place after 60 years of age. Election also existed to enable all or any units to be commuted at age 65 years to a lump sum payment.

The *State Service Superannuation Act 1972*, which operates from 1 January 1973, provides for a new scheme, contributions to which are based on a percentage of salary ranging from 2 per cent to 6½ per cent per annum. The annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average annual salary received during the three years immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at five-eighths of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions. Contributors under the previous scheme receive benefits which comprise, in part, a unit benefit and in the remainder a proportion, based on length of service, of final average increase in salary, i.e. the amount by which final average salary exceeds salary at the commencement of the new scheme.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions	9,213	..	1,511	10,724
Interest	3,164	2,196	853	6,213
Government subsidy .. .. .	..	10,586	515 ¹	11,101
Total	12,377	12,782	2,879	28,038
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits ²	2,582	4,291	2,552	9,425
Refunds etc.	909	..	233	1,142
Total	3,491	4,291	2,785	10,567
Funds at end of year	63,194	49,490	15,038	127,722
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Contributors at end of year				
Males	21,282	..	3,039	24,321
Females	10,099	..	65	10,164
Persons	31,381	..	3,104	34,485

¹ Including \$15,000 from Police Reward Fund. ² Including commutations of superannuation allowances and annuity benefits following amendments to the scheme which became effective from 4 January 1971.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 5½ 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 and lump sum payments during 1971-72 amounted to \$2,552,179 and the accumulated balance of the fund at 30 June 1972 was \$15,037,627.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$1,618 in 1971-72) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 54, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1971-72, members' and government contributions totalled \$87,103 and \$161,763 respectively, while \$110,183 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$218,003, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,858,966 at 30 June 1972.

• 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 1972, 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
JUNE 1972¹

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	88,238	98,144	84,779	182,923
Bank of Adelaide	2,006	1,575	4,241	5,815
Bank of New South Wales	163,270	129,843	105,710	235,552
Bank of Queensland Ltd	15,308	..	18,510	18,509
Banque Nationale de Paris	889	1,456	828	2,284
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	63,742	55,676	45,943	101,618
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	26,774	29,205	21,006	50,211
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	139,962	111,352	167,036	278,387
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	170,118	126,518	118,954	245,472
All banks	670,306	553,767	567,005	1,120,771

¹ Average of Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts—Bank debts include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

Bank debts 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 BANK¹ DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average weekly debits ¹	Year	Average weekly debits ¹
	\$'000		\$'000
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
1966-67	256,850	1971-72	459,065

¹ 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 1972 deposits were \$598.4m, and the Savings Bank had 158 branches and 1,428 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1972 deposits were \$454.5m, and there were 605 branches and 1,150 agencies in the State.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks for the 10 years to 1971-72.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ¹	Deposits during year ²	Withdrawals during year ²	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
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	769,191	744,509	637,652	380.84
1966-67	1,715	851,942	811,206	700,029	411.97
1967-68	1,808	959,718	926,514	757,031	438.22
1968-69	1,907	1,072,776	1,037,889	818,999	465.11
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
1971-72	2,226	1,756,788	1,681,944	1,052,933	566.15

¹ Excluding school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the banks.

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1972. 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 1972

State or Territory	Operative accounts ¹	Depositors' balances				Per head of population
		Commonwealth Bank	State or trustee banks	Private banks	Total	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	5,688	1,581,409	..	1,172,261	2,753,670	591
Victoria	5,145	651,944	1,344,404	855,606	2,851,954	804
Queensland	2,226	598,431	..	454,501	1,052,932	566
South Australia	1,705	203,498	469,607	201,033	874,138	736
Western Australia	1,205	234,186	97,390	179,881	511,457	486
Tasmania ²	507	68,718	124,107	50,030	242,855	618
Northern Territory	80	50,845	..	53,548	31,983	360
A. C. Territory	169						72,410	471
Australia	16,726	3,389,031	2,035,508	2,966,860	8,391,399	648

¹ Excluding school bank accounts.

² Including trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1968*, 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 1971-72 numbered 2,045 for an amount of \$39.8m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1972 totalled \$239.7m, made up of \$201.8m in rural loans and \$37.9m 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 30 September 1972, the Resources Bank had made 11 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 30 September 1972 totalled \$291m, of which \$35m was derived from overseas borrowings. Total loan commitments to that date were \$409m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$337m.

A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970 under the Commonwealth *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act* 1970, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership, e.g. by non-equity loans etc. Under the Act, the Corporation has a capital of \$100m of which \$50m was paid up at 31 July 1972 by the Commonwealth. 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 the amount of its capital and reserves.

A.I.D.C.'s first financial commitment to an industry development venture took effect on 1 July 1971, and by the end of its first full year of operations the Corporation had undertaken financial commitments totalling \$53.7m in respect of 26 industry development ventures.

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 1972 the total value of dealers' Commonwealth Government securities was \$975m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Commonwealth Year Book*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (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 \$500m; 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 1971-72.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Sequestrations					
Debtors' petitions No.	109	124	117	145	140
Creditors' petitions No.	179	137	128	115	131
Total No.	288	261	245	260	271
Liabilities \$	2,541,909	2,806,681	2,073,526	4,118,371	5,884,970
Assets \$	1,063,281	1,602,711	1,173,222	1,704,176	1,840,997
Administration of deceased debtors' estates No.	2 ¹	5	4 ¹	4	6
Liabilities \$	24,629	157,944	7,199	57,800	352,732
Assets \$	15,907	291,271	7,760	502	171,808
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No.	19	19 ²	26	36	35
Liabilities \$	585,660	454,911	814,868	821,937	754,513
Assets \$	380,927	580,199	404,751	709,031	557,038

¹ Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

² Including two for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

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.

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 1970, 40 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, 1970

Particulars	Ordinary business	Super- annuation business	Industrial business	Total
Discontinuances				
By death and maturity				
Policies No.	15,283	1,424	11,192	27,899
Sum insured \$'000	15,938	2,866	1,991	20,795
By forfeiture and surrender				
Policies No.	26,769	5,241	11,268	43,278
Proportion of policies in force ¹ %	3.3	6.8	3.3	3.6
Sum insured \$'000	107,877	39,345	9,763	156,985
Proportion of sum insured for all policies ¹ %	4.3	9.7	6.8	5.1
New business				
Policies No.	75,337	10,748	21,443	107,528
Sum insured \$'000	463,783	122,590	26,799	613,171
Business at end of year				
Policies No.	835,067	77,886	335,972	1,248,925
Sum insured \$m	2,848.6	478.7	159.2	3,486.4
Annual premiums \$m	66.1	15.1	6.6	87.7

¹ At beginning of year.

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 in the next table have been compiled from particulars supplied by the 158 companies or other corporate bodies, which were licensed and actually operated during 1971-72.

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 in Chapter 17, section 11, Workers' Compensation Insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72¹

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	23,577	18,196	2,972	8,304	77.2
Loss of profits	2,296	637			
Householders' comprehensive etc. ² ..	8,431	6,187	332	1,128	73.4
Marine	4,440	2,390			
Motor vehicles ³	37,570	28,566	3,140	11,644	76.0
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	19,620	15,752			
Employers' liability and workers' compensation	19,450	14,992	20	2,341	77.1
Other	16,942	8,580	1,889	4,434	50.6
Total	132,325	95,301	8,354	27,850	71.1⁴

¹ 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 1971-72. ² Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance. ³ Including motor cycles. ⁴ Excluding employers' liability and workers' compensation.

In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received \$6,626,000 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) in 1971-72, an increase of \$251,000 on the 1970-71 figure. Insurers paid out \$5,859,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1971-72, an increase of \$949,000 on the 1970-71 figure. In 1971-72 claims under fire and householder's comprehensive insurance were much higher than in the previous year, partly due to damage from cyclones in the Townsville area.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1964-1971, and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1970, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a local authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under the *Fire Brigades Act*. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant local authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component local authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

At 30 June 1972 there were 81 Fire Brigade Boards. The number of stations was 191 and the brigade strength was 1,174 permanent staff and 1,320 auxiliary and 27 volunteer staff. Fire calls received during 1971-72

numbered 13,946 of which 2,813 involved monetary loss. Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards for the 10 years to 1971-72 are given in the next table. Details of financial transactions are given on page 472.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1962-63	82	865	1,201	6,321	2,997
1963-64	83	916	1,318	6,927	3,243
1964-65	84	968	1,331	8,706	3,729
1965-66	84	984	1,311	7,562	4,056
1966-67	84	994	1,307	7,175	4,428
1967-68	84	1,071	1,324	9,297	4,989
1968-69	84	1,145	1,359	11,906	5,759
1969-70	81	1,181	1,258	9,334	6,534
1970-71	81	1,195	1,385	12,730	7,443
1971-72	81	1,174	1,347	13,946	8,309

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$739,549 in 1971-72).

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and nine members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments, the other represents the United Graziers' Association. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1972 there were 1,084 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$131,334 during 1971-72.

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, however, the Governor may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may be carried out by a partnership of no more than 50 persons. 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 or registration as proprietary companies. In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges, in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these

exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources and their proportion of the total number of companies registered has become extremely large. 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 1972 was 96.9 per cent.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the liability of the investor is limited to the amount which has already been paid on his shares and he is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership, however it does have advantages in that there are no limitations on the number of members and on its legal status. Although an unlimited company may be either public or proprietary, there are no unlimited proprietary companies at present registered in Queensland.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1972 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1972

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Commonwealth countries	Other	
Proprietary	24,958	4,723	53	3	29,737
Public	496	1,011	157	214	1,878
No-liability	54	115	1	..	170
Unlimited	1	5	1	..	7
Guarantee	253	111	11	3	378
Total	25,762	5,965	223	220	32,170

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1971 the number of societies was 17, with 381 branches, excluding district councils and central bodies. 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.

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 table shows details of the societies for five years to 1970-71. The membership was 62,898, or 3.4 per cent of the Queensland population, at 30 June 1971 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Branches No.	415	411	400	395	381
Members ¹					
Males No.	44,591	44,253	43,858	43,263	42,431
Females No.	18,050	18,805	19,503	19,849	20,467
Persons No.	62,641	63,058	63,361	63,112	62,898
Deaths of members					
Males No.	916	936	948	867	918
Females No.	323	306	382	304	322
Persons No.	1,239	1,242	1,330	1,171	1,240
Sickness					
Males: Cases No.	5,814	5,609	5,632	5,094	5,175
Duration weeks	104,535	99,942	98,465	92,054	90,896
Females: Cases No.	375	378	358	363	343
Duration weeks	6,902	7,262	6,816	6,528	6,086
Receipts					
Members' dues \$'000	2,764	2,870	3,300	3,702	4,727
Investments \$'000	560	632	756	1,463	669
Total \$'000	3,324	3,502	4,056	5,165	5,396
Expenditure					
Sick pay \$'000	133	128	132	123	124
Funeral benefits \$'000	201	191	207	353	216
Medical and hospital benefits \$'000	1,883	2,138	2,651	3,588	3,364
Management \$'000	685	708	785	803	955
Total \$'000	2,902	3,166	3,775	4,867	4,659
Investment of funds					
Mortgages \$'000	3,629	3,831	3,929	4,381	4,685
Government loans \$'000	1,636	1,684	1,698	1,801	1,703
Property \$'000	3,085	3,328	3,457	3,330	3,472
Banks etc. \$'000	1,007	878	925	756	955
Total \$'000	9,356	9,721	10,009	10,267	10,816
Uninvested funds \$'000	475	445	438	478	666
Total funds \$'000	9,831	10,166	10,447	10,744	11,482

¹ Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefit scheme.

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 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total ³	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A.	8	1,151	24	9	2	20	193
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	323	5	2	.. ⁴	3	64
A.O.F. in Queensland . . .	23	2,539	199	18	118	180	447
G.U.O.O.F.	20	2,425	106	19	52	100	493
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	43	11,615	1,031	67	601	846	2,166
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	808	13	8	.. ⁴	12	152
I.O.O.F.	20	1,251	21	5	3	14	215
I.O.R.	43	4,061	132	33	50	122	1,044
M.U.I.O.O.F.	131	24,993	3,261	79	2,206	2,775	4,680
P.A.F.S.O.A.	61	8,954	540	61	328	527	1,513
U.A.O.D.	15	2,390	35	21	2	32	442
Other	6	2,388	29	17	3	28	71
Total	381	62,898	5,396	340	3,364	4,659	11,482

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. ³ Including management fees. ⁴ Less than \$500.

7 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 1971 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.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1970-71, returns were furnished by 107 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.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Co-operative societies			Total
		Trading societies	Community advancement societies	Mutual buying groups	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	107	62	20	215	404
Branches ¹	100	30	..	3	133
Members	96,072	60,265	3,444	1,511	161,292
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	165,072	40,606	509	91	206,278
Sales	153,945	39,506	99	83	193,634
Fees	6,319	691	121	1	7,131
Interest received	1,403	59	231	.. ²	1,693
Other receipts	3,404	350	58	7	3,820
<i>Disbursements</i>	156,294	39,368	478	91	196,230
Purchases	116,685	29,714	40	82	146,522
Working expenses	31,717	7,305	198	8	39,228
Dividends on share capital	908	33	..	..	942
Rebates and bonuses	3,211	1,447	8	.. ²	4,666
Interest paid	2,115	399	196	.. ²	2,710
Other expenditure	1,658	470	36	.. ²	2,163
<i>Assets</i>	121,753	30,784	4,093	17	156,647
Fixed assets ³	60,871	12,355	1,148	.. ²	74,374
Stock	7,151	7,663	1	2	14,816
Sundry debtors	44,605	9,254	2,608	1	56,469
Cash in hand and on deposit	3,463	422	225	7	4,117
Profit and loss account	337	402	9	4	751
Other assets	5,326	689	101	3	6,119
<i>Liabilities</i>	121,753	30,784	4,093	17	156,647
Paid-up share capital	20,556	8,886	807	5	30,254
Loan capital	18,483	3,973	3,004	6	25,465
Bank overdraft	16,827	1,768	44	.. ²	18,639
Accumulated profits	5,083	3,347	89	2	8,521
Reserve funds	30,727	3,202	16	.. ²	33,946
Sundry creditors	22,112	6,308	13	3	28,436
Other liabilities	7,964	3,300	120	1	11,386

¹In addition to the main establishment. buildings, plant, machinery, and fittings.

²Less than \$500.

³Including land,

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 three years to 1970-71.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69 ¹	1969-70 ¹	1970-71
	No.	No.	No.
Societies	40	60	74
Members	20,330	29,189	41,774
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	8,059	14,812	25,494
Advances received	120	303	404
Subscriptions on shares	57	92	136
Savings deposits: On call	4,617	8,857	17,521
Fixed term	393	632	688
Repayment of loans: Repayment of principal	2,376	3,995	5,205
Interest payment	446	820	1,387
Interest received from other sources	15	19	24
Other receipts	36	94	128
<i>Disbursements</i>	8,093	14,681	25,373
Loans paid to members	4,481	7,969	10,914
Administration	235	395	668
Withdrawal of share subscriptions	3	8	15
Withdrawal of savings: Deposits on call	2,822	5,070	12,289
Fixed term deposits	155	383	234
Repayment of advances	43	125	350
Interest paid on savings deposits	229	404	689
Interest paid on advances	5	14	20
Other payments	121	313	193
<i>Assets</i>	5,676	10,130	16,006
Loans to members	5,264	9,238	14,864
Office premises and equipment	95	367	441
Investments	165	285	371
Cash in hand and on deposit	110	172	221
Sundry debtors	5	19	18
Accumulated losses	27	46	84
Other assets	10	4	6
<i>Liabilities</i>	5,676	10,130	16,006
Paid-up share capital	223	308	428
Savings deposits: On call	4,214	8,000	13,121
Fixed term	941	1,189	1,644
Advances outstanding	208	385	436
Accumulated profits	29	27	41
Reserve funds	9	25 ^r	37
Sundry creditors	20	55 ^r	62
Other liabilities	32	141 ^r	237

¹ Including the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd prior to 1970-71. r Revised since last issue.

8 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 of the hire purchase transactions for five years to 1971-72 are given in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^r	1970-71 ^r	1971-72
HIRE PURCHASE					
Number of new agreements	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	42.9	35.5	29.3	35.2	58.6
Plant and machinery	6.6	5.5	4.7	4.5	5.5
Household and personal goods ..	166.0	155.9	152.1	153.9	147.1
Total	215.5	196.9	186.1	193.6	211.2
Value of goods	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	73.3	60.6	55.0	70.1	132.0
Plant and machinery	19.7	18.1	17.2	20.5	22.4
Household and personal goods ..	34.0	31.7	32.2	31.7	31.1
Total	127.0	110.4	104.5	122.3	185.5
Amount financed					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	45.6	40.4	37.7	48.1	89.4
Plant and machinery	13.2	12.1	11.6	14.1	15.4
Household and personal goods ..	27.2	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.7
Total	85.9	77.8	75.0	88.5	130.6
Balances outstanding at end of year	147.8	137.1	131.0	140.7	167.0
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	61.1	67.9	76.7	80.4	53.4
Plant and machinery	5.2	8.5	9.2	5.5	2.0
Household and personal goods ..	24.6	24.4	27.3	30.1	32.9
Total	90.9	100.8	113.3	116.0	88.2
Balances outstanding at end of year	105.0	128.8	152.9	163.3	156.2
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. ..	106.7	108.3	114.4	128.5	142.8
Plant and machinery	18.4	20.6	20.8	19.6	17.4
Household and personal goods ..	51.8	49.7	53.0	56.3	58.6
Total	176.9	178.6	188.3	204.4	218.7
Cash collections	200.0	207.9	218.4	226.3	244.1
Balances outstanding at end of year	252.8	266.0	283.9	304.0	323.2

^r 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 1971-72.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70r	1970-71r	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ¹	609.7	672.3	733.5	807.1	840.3
Victoria	373.7	418.4	475.0	512.8	509.4
Queensland	252.8	266.0	283.9	304.0	323.2
South Australia ²	138.1	153.5	173.9	190.4	188.4
Western Australia	152.6	170.9	187.3	204.4	212.4
Tasmania	49.5	52.2	53.9	57.7	61.6
Australia	1,576.4	1,733.2	1,907.5	2,076.5	2,135.3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory. ² Including Northern Territory.
r Revised since last issue.

9 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1971-72 are given in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES¹: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68r	1968-69r	1969-70r	1970-71r	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	365.8	365.7	417.7	455.5	596.3
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	125.1	128.8	140.2	153.8	165.6
Wholesale finance ³	155.7	149.7	162.4	170.4	210.6
Personal loans	15.5	15.1	13.0	13.5	20.1
Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴	69.5	72.1	102.1	117.8	200.0
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year</i> ⁵	350.0	385.6	440.7	505.5	647.2
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	188.1	202.2	222.5	242.6	261.1
Wholesale finance ³	21.4	22.0	26.5	29.7	38.5
Personal loans	140.6	161.5	191.6	20.7	29.2
Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴				212.4	318.4
<i>Collections and liquidations during year</i> ⁵	382.2	399.4	445.1	484.1	600.2
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	148.3	155.9	168.2	185.2	205.3
Wholesale finance ³	152.5	150.4	160.5	171.6	206.0
Personal loans	81.4	93.1	116.4	14.2	18.8
Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴				113.1	170.2

¹ Excluding from 1971-72, all finance companies with balances outstanding, in respect of credit facilities on an Australia-wide basis, of less than \$500,000. Prior to 1971-72 finance companies with balances outstanding of less than \$100,000 were excluded. Also included are banks, insurance companies, etc., and companies providing credit to related companies. ² Also included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 494. ³ Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. ⁴ Including factoring and mortgage loans. ⁵ Including hiring charges and insurance.
r Revised since last issue.

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 1971-72, balances outstanding in Queensland rose by \$297.2m, or 84.9 per cent. During the same period, the amount financed, excluding hiring charges, interest, and insurance, increased by \$230.5m, or 63.0 per cent.

10 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 1971-72 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$6,884 to \$9,999 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$6,023 to \$8,659.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1971-72 are given in the next table.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers		Mortgages registered		Mortgages released	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
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
1971-72 ..	83,673	836,631	58,314	504,922	42,458	281,769

11 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 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of sale etc.¹						
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
1971-72	20,004	59,113	1,978	855	8,506	830
Liens on sugar²						
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	..	..	..
1971-72	668	14,323	890	..	..	..
State securities³						
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	..
1971-72	1,479	7,989	..	1,443	3,480	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.

³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc.

12 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 1971-72 in the next table. Total turnover for 1971-72 was 29 per cent lower than the previous year's figure. The decrease was due to a 70 per cent fall in the turnover of mining shares.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Indus. ord. shares and debentures	Preference shares	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1962-63	26,332	142	8,656		6,446	41,576
1963-64	51,948	228	11,464		6,794	70,433
1964-65	41,770	407	10,568	5,145	6,624	64,513
1965-66	28,782	283	5,251	1,833	4,208	40,358
1966-67	32,250	299	11,682	3,147	6,193	53,571
1967-68	80,367	1,020	45,375	21,569	5,536	153,866
1968-69	72,522	251	66,113	35,085	8,132	182,103
1969-70	51,461	373	112,220	30,724	5,256	200,033
1970-71	47,143	200	92,439	11,771	7,438	158,992
1971-72	56,241	199	27,277	21,342	7,661	112,721

• Chapter 20

HOUSING AND BUILDING

1 CENSUS DWELLINGS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Details from the 1971 Census and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 Census, but excluded from the published results of previous Censuses. However, 1966 Census data in this section has been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

An *Occupied Dwelling* is any habitation occupied by a household group, i.e. a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements, and it may comprise the whole or only a part of a building.

An *Unoccupied Dwelling* includes any vacant dwelling available for sale or renting; a dwelling such as a week-ender, holiday home, or second home which was not occupied on the night of the Census; a dwelling normally occupied, but whose occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census; a newly completed dwelling whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census; a dwelling vacant for repairs or alterations; a dwelling described as to be demolished, condemned, deceased estate, exhibition home, etc.; and a building constructed as a dwelling but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings does not, therefore, represent the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting. Unoccupied non-private dwellings, e.g. seasonal workers' quarters etc. were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Terms used to describe the various classes of dwellings enumerated at the 1971 Census are defined below.

Private Dwellings comprise the following categories: a *Separate House* is generally a structure containing only one dwelling on its own block of land, separated by open space from other buildings; a *Semi-detached or Maisonette House* is one of a set of two houses, single or double storey, joined together and separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling; an *Attached House* is a house attached to business premises separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling; a *Terrace or Row House* is one of a set of houses, single or double storey, in a row of three or more separated only by walls extending from foundation to ceiling; a *Villa or Cottage Unit (Villa Unit/Town House)* is one of a group of three or more single or double storey homes separate or joined together in sets of two or more all occupying a common block of land; a *Self-contained Flat or Home Unit* is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; a *Non-self-contained*

Flat is a non-self-contained part of a house, flat, or other premises, including room or rooms; an *Improvised Home* is a shed, tent, garage, etc. occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and a *Caravan, Houseboat, etc.* is a mobile unit occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

Non-private Dwellings include hotels and motels; caravan parks; boarding houses; educational and religious institutions; hospitals and nursing homes; penal establishments; police and fire stations; welfare institutions; clubs; and staff barracks and quarters etc.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1911—The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1971.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date	Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
	Private		Non-private	Total	
	Number	Average number of inmates			
1911	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	3,684 ¹
1921	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	51,077 ²

¹ Information incomplete. ² Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

In 1971 there were approximately four and one quarter times the number of occupied private dwellings as in 1911. Over the same period, the average number of inmates per private occupied dwelling had shown a steady decline from 4.48 to 3.34 persons.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1966		Census 1971	
	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied
New South Wales	1,190,010	101,546	1,364,542	124,522
Victoria	889,053	64,757	1,015,485	88,521
Queensland	450,309	41,818	517,245	51,077
South Australia	302,626	25,110	344,112	30,553
Western Australia	225,701	17,965	286,845	28,274
Tasmania	99,366	10,800	110,420	13,307
Northern Territory	8,637	380	17,792	929
Australian Capital Territory	23,555	1,497	38,118	1,874
Australia	3,189,257	263,873	3,694,559	339,057

Occupied Dwellings—Details of occupied dwellings only, according to the type of dwelling, are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings have been revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census details. Urban Brisbane is defined on page 68, and urban centres on page 89.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<i>Private dwellings</i>	443,225	237,776	176,981	97,843	512,600
Separate house	382,424	198,745	146,372	86,997	432,114
Semi-detached house		2,729	2,559	1,011	6,299
Attached house		1,212	1,332	1,311	3,855
Terrace or row house		337	339	41	717
Villa unit/town house		353	644	679	1,676
Self-contained flat/home unit	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Other	17,707	6,849	5,211	6,566	18,626
<i>Non-private dwellings</i> ³	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc. .. .. .	..³	21	130	78	229
Staff quarters	3,238	49	213	793	1,055
Boarding houses	1,535	372	432	139	943
Educational institutions	104	48	66	21	135
Hospitals (non-mental)	190	24	91	49	164
Nursing homes .. .. .	..³	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged .. .. .	..³	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions .. .. .	..³	66	53	23	142
Other	334	..	..	..	..
Total occupied dwellings	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

¹ At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats. ² Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. ³ Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.

Private houses comprised by far the largest proportion of occupied private dwellings in 1966 (86.3 per cent) and in 1971 (86.7 per cent). For the purpose of comparison private houses in 1971 have been taken to include villa or cottage units as well as separate, semi-detached, attached, and terrace houses. The increase of only 14.4 per cent in the number of self-contained flats and home units from the 1966 to the 1971 Censuses, indicates some weakening of the trend towards this type of dwelling which had shown a 42.5 per cent increase from the 1961 to the 1966 Censuses. The corresponding increase in occupied private houses to the 1971 Census was 16.3 per cent (11.7 per cent in 1966).

More than half (55.9 per cent) of the occupied self-contained flats in 1971 were located in the Urban Brisbane area as were 45.7 per cent of occupied private houses.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
<i>Private dwellings</i>	1,559,056	777,820	578,181	354,277	1,710,278
Separate house	1,408,647	695,420	500,408	321,927	1,517,755
Semi-detached house		7,271	7,335	3,704	18,310
Attached house		4,112	4,620	4,727	13,459
Terrace or row house		781	850	152	1,783
Villa unit/town house		773	1,417	2,955	5,145
Self-contained flat/home unit	110,048	58,961	50,434	3,362	112,757
Other	40,361	10,502	13,117	17,450	41,069
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	105,764	40,458	50,633	19,970	111,061
Total in occupied dwellings	1,664,820	818,278	628,814	374,247	1,821,339
Persons not enumerated in dwellings					
Campers-out ²	9,504	n	n	n	5,726
Migratory ³					
Total population	1,674,324	n	n	n	1,827,065

¹ No comparable data in 1966. ² Including those living temporarily, e.g. on holidays, in tents, caravans, or houseboats, or who were camped out on Census night. If a tent, caravan, or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling, it was classified as a dwelling. ³ Including shipping, railway, and air travellers. n Not available.

At the 1971 Census, 1,821,339 persons were enumerated in private and non-private dwellings in Queensland; 85.5 per cent of these were in private houses, 6.2 per cent in self-contained flats, and 6.1 per cent in non-private dwellings. At the 1966 Census, the corresponding percentages were 84.6, 6.6, and 6.4, respectively.

Unoccupied Dwellings—For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied. The types of dwellings enumerated as unoccupied are described on page 498.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private house	31,956	9,470	15,694	16,672	41,836
Self-contained flat	6,117	2,326	5,470	221	8,017
Other private dwelling	1,834	556	413	255	1,224
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED,
QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting	6,288	3,334	5,967	1,905	11,206
Holiday house, week-ender	9,251	397	6,937	5,039	12,373
Occupants temporarily absent	8,717	5,428	5,485	4,038	14,951
Condemned or to be demolished	528	390	425	689	1,504
Other and not stated	15,123	2,803	2,763	5,477	11,043
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

Occupied Private Dwellings—Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry, store room, or room used for business purposes only. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²
1	664	376	8,305	1,087	805	9,986
2	3,088	5,623	13,832	4,030	8,442	18,197
3	11,066	12,782	26,639	16,501	17,175	36,340
4	43,874	13,357	58,524	60,525	14,383	75,802
5	123,182	6,538	130,303	169,533	5,208	175,170
6	102,996	2,713	105,994	110,604	1,878	112,682
7	58,782	982	59,925	50,801	640	51,549
8 and over	38,772	723	39,703	31,580	782	32,874
Total occupied private dwellings	382,424	43,094	443,225	444,661	49,313	512,600
Average number of rooms per dwelling ..	5.8	3.9	5.4	..	3.5	5.1

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census. ² Including other categories.

At each Census the most commonly found number of rooms was five for private houses while for self-contained flats it was four in 1966

and three in 1971. If small or very large dwellings (one-room or nine-rooms or over) are ignored, it appears that the greatest proportionate increases occurred in the number of private houses with three, four, or five rooms and in the number of self-contained flats with two or three rooms.

Occupied Private Houses and Self-contained Flats—The tables in this section give details of occupied private houses and self-contained flats only.

Private houses and self-contained flats comprised 96.4 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland at the 1971 Census. Details of these occupied dwellings are shown in the next table by nature of occupancy at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹					
Owner, purchaser by instalments	300,961	160,948	110,756	62,459	334,163
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	12,876	11,586	3,959	610	16,155
Other tenant	54,420	24,634	29,612	12,950	67,196
Other methods of occupancy ..	11,573	3,360	4,479	11,596	19,435
Not stated	2,594	2,848	2,440	2,424	7,712
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Owner, purchaser by instalments ..	7,270	4,434	3,290	264	7,988
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	819	267	197	12	476
Other tenant	33,853	21,430	15,725	713	37,868
Other methods of occupancy ..	817	524	522	188	1,234
Not stated	335	896	790	61	1,747
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

In the above table, the 1971 Census figures for the "not stated" category are much larger than in the 1966 Census. Even when the numbers for "not stated" are excluded from the total private houses and self-contained flats, the proportion of private houses occupied by owners or purchasers by instalments declined from 79.2 per cent in 1966 to 76.5 per cent in 1971; for self-contained flats there was a decrease in such occupancy from 17.0 per cent to 16.8 per cent.

The next table shows the number of private houses and self-contained flats which were connected to gas and electricity and the number which had television sets at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹					
Gas only	859	38	55	643	736
Electricity only	262,487	126,510	121,298	75,532	323,340
Gas and electricity	110,038	75,915	28,841	9,934	114,690
Neither gas nor electricity	7,489	74	263	2,884	3,221
Not stated	1,551	839	789	1,046	2,674
Total private houses¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
Television set	263,357	170,341	116,385	56,679	343,405
OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Gas only	70	12	14	4	30
Electricity only	19,344	10,185	15,139	1,026	26,350
Gas and electricity	23,326	16,855	4,933	162	21,950
Neither gas nor electricity	79	12	11	9	32
Not stated	275	487	427	37	951
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Television set	23,078	17,395	12,541	594	30,530

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

An analysis of occupied private dwellings showed that at the 1966 Census 68.6 per cent of houses and 44.9 per cent of flats had electricity only, while 28.8 per cent of houses and 54.1 per cent of flats had both electricity and gas. In 1971 the corresponding figures were 72.7 per cent of houses and 53.4 per cent of flats with electricity only; 25.8 per cent of houses and 44.5 per cent of flats had both electricity and gas.

The proportion of houses with television sets rose from 68.9 per cent to 77.2 per cent over the intercensal period and in the same period the proportion of flats with television sets rose from 53.6 per cent to 61.9 per cent. However, at the 1971 Census 83.8 per cent of houses in Urban Brisbane had television sets.

The next table shows houses and flats by material of outer walls at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

A feature of Queensland housing is the very high proportion of timber houses, though this is changing with the increasing use of brick etc. as material of outer walls.

At the 1971 Census 68.9 per cent of all occupied private houses and 38.8 per cent of occupied self-contained flats had timber outer walls compared with 73.5 per cent and 50.1 per cent, respectively, in 1966.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer walls	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Brick	12,320	15,776	9,125	2,839	27,740
Brick-veneer	8,920	12,646	7,953	2,064	22,663
Stone	191	196	145	140	481
Concrete	7,847	6,176	3,323	1,589	11,088
Timber	281,200	151,934	93,644	60,813	306,391
Metal	7,354	523	3,064	4,499	8,086
Asbestos-cement	63,944	15,848	33,727	17,708	67,283
Other	648	277	265	387	929
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Brick	8,532	10,707	5,836	143	16,686
Brick-veneer	1,265	1,407	1,215	12	2,634
Stone	98	93	86	4	183
Concrete	2,224	1,209	1,910	87	3,206
Timber	21,580	11,708	6,865	575	19,148
Metal	294	26	202	63	291
Asbestos-cement	9,071	2,357	4,372	347	7,076
Other	30	44	38	7	89
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

A question concerning motor vehicles was included in the 1966 and 1971 Census schedules. Householders were asked to state how many motor vehicles, excluding motor cycles and scooters but including company vehicles kept at home, owned or driven by members of the household, were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling on the Census night. Of the occupied private houses in Queensland for which replies were received, there was a decrease between 1966 and 1971 in the proportion with no vehicle (20.5 per cent to 17.0 per cent) and with one vehicle (54.3 per cent to 52.0 per cent), but an increase in the proportion with two vehicles (19.2 per cent to 23.5 per cent), three vehicles (4.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent), and four or more vehicles (1.7 per cent to 2.1 per cent). The corresponding proportions drawn from the self-contained flat returns were a decline from 35.2 to 31.3 per cent for those with no vehicle, an increase from 53.2 to 55.4 per cent with one vehicle, and an increase from 9.1 to 10.6 per cent with two vehicles. The percentage with three vehicles remained at 1.8 per cent, and the proportion with four or more vehicles rose from 0.7 per cent to 0.9 per cent.

Details of the numbers of houses and flats by the number of motor vehicles at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NUMBER OF
MOTOR VEHICLES, QUEENSLAND**

Number of vehicles	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

No vehicle	76,983	39,450	25,571	9,607	74,628
1 vehicle	203,521	105,697	81,733	40,228	227,658
2 vehicles	71,823	44,602	33,613	24,752	102,967
3 vehicles	16,389	8,450	6,170	8,647	23,267
4 or more vehicles	6,323	2,142	1,850	5,289	9,281
Not stated	7,385	3,035	2,309	1,516	6,860
Total private houses¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

No vehicle	14,323	9,384	5,179	253	14,816
1 vehicle	21,656	13,984	11,584	671	26,239
2 vehicles	3,688	2,508	2,320	180	5,008
3 vehicles	719	413	398	43	854
4 or more vehicles	290	192	214	25	431
Not stated	2,418	1,070	829	66	1,965
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

Rentals of Tenanted Private Dwellings (Unfurnished)—The numbers of occupied tenanted private dwellings let unfurnished at various weekly rentals at the 1971 Census are shown in the next table.

**OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED),
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971**

Weekly rent (unfurnished)	House	Flat	Other private dwelling
URBAN BRISBANE			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	766	158	35
4.01-6.00	1,190	73	51
6.01-8.00	1,412	157	61
8.01-10.00	4,539	262	60
10.01-12.00	3,875	457	42
12.01-14.00	3,433	684	42
14.01-16.00	2,585	789	29
16.01-18.00	1,631	696	9
18.01-20.00	1,887	607	8
20.01-22.00	876	389	2
22.01-24.00	539	225	4
24.01-26.00	815	239	9
26.01 and over	930	214	6
Total	24,478	4,950	358

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED),
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Weekly rent (unfurnished)	House	Flat	Other private dwelling
OTHER URBAN			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	1,308	78	46
4.01-6.00	1,598	169	37
6.01-8.00	2,175	330	34
8.01-10.00	3,620	532	46
10.01-12.00	3,804	646	28
12.01-14.00	3,172	468	13
14.01-16.00	2,506	396	25
16.01-18.00	1,253	207	2
18.01-20.00	957	208	13
20.01-22.00	277	55	..
22.01-24.00	170	24	..
24.01-26.00	341	50	8
26.01 and over	371	66	8
Total	21,552	3,229	260
RURAL			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	2,944	40	126
4.01-6.00	2,055	32	26
6.01-8.00	1,397	41	24
8.01-10.00	1,234	45	13
10.01-12.00	772	26	7
12.01-14.00	575	12	3
14.01-16.00	455	15	5
16.01-18.00	135	7	2
18.01-20.00	133	4	4
20.01-22.00	22	2	5
22.01-24.00	21	2	1
24.01-26.00	57	5	3
26.01 and over	125	5	3
Total	9,925	236	222
TOTAL QUEENSLAND			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	5,018	276	207
4.01-6.00	4,843	274	114
6.01-8.00	4,984	528	119
8.01-10.00	9,393	839	119
10.01-12.00	8,451	1,129	77
12.01-14.00	7,180	1,164	58
14.01-16.00	5,546	1,200	59
16.01-18.00	3,019	910	13
18.01-20.00	2,977	819	25
20.01-22.00	1,175	446	7
22.01-24.00	730	251	5
24.01-26.00	1,213	294	20
26.01 and over	1,426	285	17
Total	55,955	8,415	840

At the 1966 Census, 57.9 per cent of the tenanted private houses had rentals below \$9 per week while for tenanted self-contained flats the proportion was 33.1 per cent. In 1971 only 43.3 per cent of houses and 22.8 per cent of flats had a rental of \$10 per week or less.

2 BUILDING

Supervision and Control of Building—Queensland does not have uniform building controls throughout the State. It is the concern of each Local Authority (shire or municipal council) to determine and enforce building by-laws in its particular area.

Prior to the formation of the Greater Brisbane City Council in 1925, Local Authorities in the Brisbane area exercised some control over building construction. The first ordinances of the Greater Brisbane City Council which were gazetted in 1926 included building controls. On 1 January 1972, a revised and consolidated set of ordinances was gazetted under the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1972*. Chapter 18 of the revised ordinances deals with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, projections beyond road alignment, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, materials, fire resisting materials, etc. In general the ordinances are designed to ensure adequate standards of building with regard to quality, safety, and the health of the occupants. The ordinances also include regulations relating to town planning made under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1971*.

Other Local Authorities in Queensland have the power to control building construction under the *Local Government Act 1936-1973*. However, in the past these powers have been exercised to varying degrees. In a number of shires the application of building by-laws is restricted to urban areas, but most of the Local Authorities have a comprehensive set of building by-laws. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building or for alterations or additions to an existing building must be submitted to the Local Authority for approval.

The control of building by Local Authorities does not extend to government buildings or buildings on certain mining leases. However government buildings are in general designed to comply with the appropriate Local Authority regulations.

Architects—All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body set up under the *Architects Act 1962-1971*. At 15 March 1972, there were 734 architects registered with the Board, of whom 608 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 126 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders—Under the *Builders' Registration Act 1971* which came into operation on 14 August 1972, the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland was constituted and builders were required to register within three months. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the building industry to protect the public against any inefficient or unscrupulous practices within the industry. After 14 November 1972, only builders registered under the Act (including bodies corporate and firms) may carry out building construction work exceeding \$4,000 in value. An owner-builder may, however, still construct a single dwelling-house for his own use, but certain conditions must be observed if it is sold within two years.

Safety in Building Construction—Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act 1971* which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Industrial Affairs.

Building Statistics—The statistics in this section deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, etc.). All values shown exclude the cost of land.

Building Approvals—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 and localities. From 1946 until the post-war restrictions on building were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. Since August 1952 the statistics of building approvals have been compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities in the areas subject to building control by those authorities (a few shires, accounting for a very low proportion of all building work approved, do not regulate building in their areas); and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Commonwealth and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities.

Values of approvals 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; other reported approvals for alterations, additions, repairs, or maintenance are included as "additions and alterations". Small jobs of very low value (less than \$100), mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage, collection, etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

It may be noted that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

Significant changes have occurred in planned spending on building over the post-war period. From 1946 to 1951, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, over 70 per cent of the total value of all approvals (including additions etc.) issued each year was for new houses. After the abolition of building controls in 1952, approvals for other new buildings rose rapidly, and by 1954-55 only 48 per cent of the value of all approvals was for new houses. The new housing proportion of the value of all approvals has since fluctuated between 38 and 50 per cent but in 1971-72 rose to 51 per cent. The numbers of new houses approved ranged from about 10,900 in 1946 to 14,200 in 1951, then declined slightly, and from 1953-54 to 1963-64 fluctuated between 9,300 and 11,000. Since then the number has risen steadily and in 1971-72, 19,728 new houses were approved in Queensland, the highest number ever recorded and 20 per cent above the number of approvals in 1970-71.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New buildings					Additions and alterations	Total	New dwelling units ¹
	Houses		Flats		Other			
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²								
1962-63	4,621	33.0	429	2.1	31.8	9.5	76.4	5,061
1963-64	5,363	40.0	840	4.0	38.7	9.0	91.7	6,210
1964-65	5,137	41.9	1,576	7.3	50.1	8.5	107.7	6,717
1965-66	5,708	46.5	1,802	9.3	56.0	10.8	122.6	7,517
1966-67	6,663	56.2	1,430	8.1	44.9	9.0	118.3	8,104
1967-68	7,047	63.4	1,205	7.9	84.3	7.3	162.8	8,267
1968-69	7,433	69.8	1,146	7.8	60.9	7.1	145.6	8,601
1969-70	8,192	78.1	1,435	10.2	86.2	7.4	181.9	9,637
1970-71	8,662	87.4	1,997	15.1	100.3	7.9	210.7	10,678
1971-72	10,700	117.0	2,774	22.9	64.5	8.8	213.2	13,485
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³								
1962-63	2,428	15.6	275	1.4	16.0	4.7	37.7	2,714
1963-64	2,888	19.8	487	2.1	25.8	4.5	52.2	3,386
1964-65	3,189	23.4	1,259	7.8	29.3	4.6	65.1	4,469
1965-66	3,180	24.9	1,707	10.2	39.2	4.3	78.5	4,930
1966-67	3,546	29.9	1,818	10.4	26.9	3.9	71.1	5,390
1967-68	3,610	32.3	1,133	7.2	29.1	3.8	72.4	4,773
1968-69	3,667	34.2	908	7.0	33.3	3.5	78.1	4,595
1969-70	3,456	34.9	918	5.9	34.0	3.8	78.6	4,388
1970-71	3,646	39.1	1,938	13.6	49.8	4.3	106.9	5,599
1971-72	4,329	50.8	2,479	20.8	51.7	5.4	128.6	6,833
SHIRES⁴								
1962-63	2,495	14.6	180	0.7	13.6	3.5	32.4	2,698
1963-64	2,725	17.5	280	1.0	18.4	3.9	40.7	3,028
1964-65	3,403	22.6	309	1.4	20.2	3.9	48.0	3,745
1965-66	3,014	21.6	343	1.5	18.7	4.2	46.0	3,391
1966-67	2,919	22.7	529	2.6	15.2	3.8	44.3	3,492
1967-68	2,791	23.4	519	2.8	18.0	3.7	47.8	3,332
1968-69	3,199	28.9	434	2.5	21.5	4.0	56.9	3,660
1969-70	3,465	32.1	454	3.1	21.5	4.5	61.2	3,954
1970-71	4,073	41.6	503	3.2	23.5	4.7	73.0	4,613
1971-72	4,699	51.9	869	6.4	25.6	5.4	89.3	5,592
TOTAL QUEENSLAND								
1962-63	9,544	63.1	884	4.1	61.4	17.8	146.5	10,473
1963-64	10,976	77.3	1,607	7.1	82.9	17.3	184.6	12,624
1964-65	11,729	87.9	3,144	16.5	99.6	17.0	220.9	14,931
1965-66	11,902	93.0	3,852	21.0	113.8	19.3	247.0	15,838
1966-67	13,128	108.8	3,777	21.1	87.0	16.8	233.8	16,986
1967-68	13,448	119.1	2,857	17.8	131.4	14.7	283.0	16,372
1968-69	14,299	133.0	2,488	17.4	115.7	14.6	280.7	16,856
1969-70	15,113	145.1	2,807	19.2	141.7	15.6	321.6	17,979
1970-71	16,381	168.1	4,438	31.9	173.5	16.9	390.5	20,890
1971-72	19,728	219.7	6,122	50.1	141.8	19.5	431.2	25,910

¹ New houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² The Brisbane Statistical Division, which was originally only the Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire, has been expanded by the following additions: from July 1965, City of Ipswich; from January 1966, parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland; and from January 1971, a further part of Moreton Shire. ³ Seventeen provincial Cities and Towns until June 1965; 16 until June 1968; and 17 thereafter.

⁴ Excluding parts of Shires included in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

There have also been marked changes in the proportions of new house approvals in each category of construction material. In 1946 the proportion of approvals for asbestos-cement walled houses amounted to about one-third of the total houses approved. In recent years there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of brick (including brick-veneer and concrete) houses at the expense of both timber and asbestos-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1967-68 and 1971-72 respectively were as follows: brick, brick-veneer, and concrete, 41.9 and 58.5 per cent; timber, 41.2 and 25.3 per cent; asbestos-cement 15.7 and 13.0 per cent; and other, 1.2 and 3.2 per cent.

Details of the numbers of new houses, total dwelling units approved, and the value of certain types of building work approved in each city and town during 1971-72 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental works are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Local Authority Area	New buildings					Alterations etc.	Total	New dwelling units ²
	Houses		Flats		Other ¹			
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division³</i> ..	10,700	117,012	2,774	22,929	64,508	8,779	213,227	13,485
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	4,009	47,114	2,376	20,115	49,409	5,007	121,643	6,406
Bundaberg ..	177	2,001	33	186	1,602	343	4,133	211
Cairns ..	340	4,010	236	1,559	5,494	385	11,448	580
Charters Towers	10	102	..	..	608	86	796	10
Gold Coast ..	1,392	16,672	1,507	14,059	6,643	1,351	38,724	2,906
Gympie ..	47	516	8	50	817	95	1,478	55
Mackay ..	111	1,349	61	459	4,073	169	6,049	174
Maryborough ..	60	721	9	56	1,163	171	2,111	69
Mount Isa ..	588	7,368	106	872	8,417	530	17,187	695
Rockhampton ..	323	3,181	69	408	2,842	387	6,817	393
Toowoomba ..	443	5,084	64	360	6,056	606	12,106	508
Townsville ..	487	5,787	262	2,002	11,614	792	20,195	753
Warwick ..	31	323	21	104	80	91	598	52
<i>Towns</i> ..	320	3,695	103	644	2,303	350	6,992	427
Dalby ..	14	157	..	..	578	109	844	14
Gladstone ..	273	3,071	89	579	1,294	147	5,091	366
Goondiwindi ..	9	109	9	41	199	37	386	18
Roma ..	16	201	5	24	202	56	483	21
Thursday Island	8	157	..	..	30	..	187	8
<i>Shires⁴</i> ..	4,699	51,922	869	6,436	25,586	5,379	89,324	5,592
Queensland ..	19,728	219,742	6,122	50,123	141,806	19,515	431,186	25,910

¹ New hotels etc. and other new buildings. ² New houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ⁴ Excluding parts of shires included in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Details of the numbers of new houses and individual flats approved in Australia for both private and government owners, for the four years to 1971-72, are shown in the next table. Since 1968-69 the number of houses approved in Queensland increased by 38.0 per cent, in Victoria by 16.8 per cent, and in South Australia by 7.2 per cent. The number of house approvals in all other States decreased.

BUILDING APPROVALS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
New South Wales	32,328	22,230	31,642	23,317	31,175	18,598	29,928	19,528
Victoria	24,326	14,073	25,588	14,781	24,679	9,671	28,418	10,303
Queensland ..	14,299	2,488	15,113	2,807	16,381	4,438	19,728	6,122
South Australia ..	7,786	2,591	8,010	4,496	8,745	5,169	8,350	4,675
Western Australia	14,479	6,192	13,965	6,672	11,825	1,893	12,805	1,255
Tasmania	2,694	438	2,655	781	2,581	610	2,484	909
Northern Territory	857	483	1,506	1,028	1,123	247	932	639
A. C. Territory ..	2,898	299	3,169	401	3,645	246	3,625	545
Australia ..	99,667	48,794	101,648	54,283	100,154	40,872	106,270	43,976

Building Operations—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. Details obtained from private contractors and government authorities refer to all areas. Details for owner-builders cover only those in areas subject to building controls by local authorities. Additions and alterations of a value of \$10,000 or more to existing buildings are included in the value of new building jobs, but minor additions, alterations, repairs, and maintenance are excluded. The following definitions of terms are necessary for interpretation of the data presented.

New dwelling units comprise new houses and individual dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats (including "home units") and other new buildings, but exclude additional dwelling units valued at less than \$10,000 resulting from conversions of existing buildings into flats and additions and alterations to flats.

Private or government ownership—A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. Thus "government" includes buildings erected for Commonwealth and State Governments, Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities, either by contractor or by day-labour, whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. All other buildings, including houses erected for particular persons under government sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance, are classified as private. An *owner-built* house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on its foundations has begun, *completed* when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed and occupied, and *under construction* if it has been commenced but not completed, whether or not work on the building is actively proceeding; however, buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Values—All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on new buildings in the period.

Type of building—Classification is made according to the function a building is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

The next table shows the value of new buildings classified by type of building, commenced, completed, and under construction in each State or Territory and Australia for 1971-72.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Houses	Flats	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
COMMENCED (\$m)								
New South Wales	400.3	189.0	55.3	87.9	177.3	76.6	193.9	1,180.4
Victoria	337.3	76.1	19.3	56.0	106.8	46.4	91.5	733.4
Queensland ..	211.4	48.0	11.8	13.6	33.5	30.7	79.5	428.5
South Australia ..	100.1	30.6	3.6	18.0	17.5	23.3	33.1	226.1
Western Australia	153.8	11.3	20.4	19.4	15.3	18.7	59.0	297.7
Tasmania	25.7	6.5	3.4	4.0	4.7	11.9	8.2	64.3
Northern Territory	24.0	6.7	5.6	1.8	8.2	7.3	13.7	67.2
A. C. Territory ..	55.7	3.9	2.9	1.9	15.6	8.7	11.1	99.7
Australia ..	1,308.3	372.1	122.2	202.6	378.8	223.5	489.8	3,097.4
COMPLETED (\$m)								
New South Wales	397.5	169.7	39.2	115.5	152.1	73.6	190.7	1,138.3
Victoria	306.3	75.4	16.7	73.4	57.8	52.3	95.5	677.4
Queensland ..	197.0	38.7	18.1	22.1	23.5	24.9	73.4	397.7
South Australia ..	97.8	27.4	2.3	17.9	16.8	22.1	30.6	215.0
Western Australia	166.7	13.9	16.8	21.3	19.4	16.3	76.9	331.4
Tasmania	26.2	5.5	2.5	4.1	6.7	9.2	15.4	69.7
Northern Territory	25.2	5.3	3.3	3.0	5.1	5.3	24.0	71.1
A. C. Territory ..	54.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	9.9	10.6	9.5	90.4
Australia ..	1,271.3	337.9	100.9	259.3	291.2	214.4	516.0	2,991.1
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR (\$m)								
New South Wales	167.8	139.0	54.2	57.1	261.7	105.2	261.8	1,046.8
Victoria	150.9	50.3	17.2	34.6	188.0	51.2	106.1	598.2
Queensland ..	61.2	23.8	6.2	3.6	51.9	39.4	65.9	252.2
South Australia ..	44.3	18.1	2.0	14.2	20.2	24.7	62.9	186.4
Western Australia	50.5	7.1	22.9	10.1	27.8	15.2	50.4	184.1
Tasmania	14.5	4.7	2.6	2.5	10.6	14.5	12.1	61.6
Northern Territory	12.3	3.9	4.3	0.6	7.9	9.1	11.4	49.5
A. C. Territory ..	31.4	4.9	5.5	0.4	46.2	12.7	34.9	136.0
Australia ..	533.0	251.9	115.0	123.1	614.3	272.0	605.5	2,514.9

¹ Including hotels, hostels, etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous buildings.

Details of the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland in the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

Increases in the value of building operations over this period are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. Details of the value of work actually carried out each year are shown on page 516.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Flats	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educa-tional	Other ¹	Total
COMMENCED (\$m)								
1967-68	120.0	18.2	14.8	13.9	41.5	19.2	52.1	279.8
1968-69	134.6	17.9	22.0	14.7	9.0	23.1	47.6	268.8
1969-70	142.4	18.4	10.3	14.1	16.1	20.0	62.4	283.7
1970-71	162.3	30.1	18.3	23.0	47.1	30.6	71.9	383.2
1971-72	211.4	48.0	11.8	13.6	33.5	30.7	79.5	428.5
COMPLETED (\$m)								
1967-68	115.9	19.7	13.1	20.5	14.1	15.3	57.5	256.2
1968-69	133.9	19.4	18.0	17.6	8.1	18.9	55.3	271.3
1969-70	144.4	18.1	21.0	16.3	24.9	25.1	61.4	311.1
1970-71	151.5	24.1	11.8	17.9	45.5	23.9	59.1	333.8
1971-72	197.0	38.7	18.1	22.1	23.5	24.9	73.4	397.7
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR (\$m)								
1967-68	34.6	7.9	11.3	11.4	43.4	22.9	45.4	176.9
1968-69	35.7	6.6	15.6	8.8	45.1	27.4	38.7	177.9
1969-70	34.3	7.1	5.3	6.9	37.5	23.2	40.7	155.0
1970-71	45.4	13.5	12.1	13.5	39.4	31.4	55.9	211.2
1971-72	61.2	23.8	6.2	3.6	51.9	39.4	65.9	252.2

¹ Including hotels, hostels, etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous buildings.

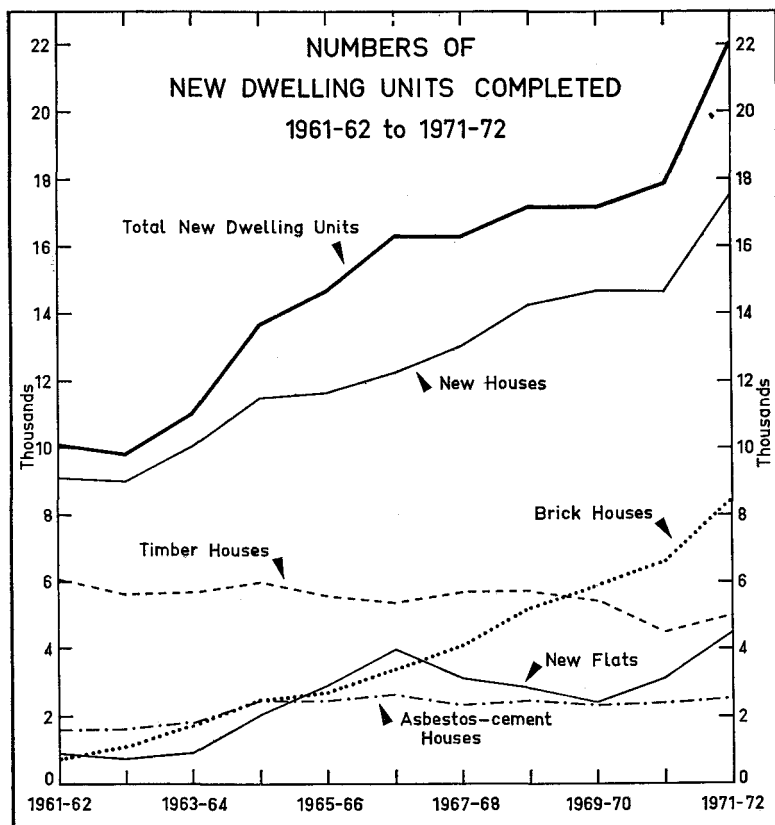
The next table shows the number of houses, flats, and other dwelling units commenced and completed for the five years to 1971-72; details of ownership of new dwellings and by whom these dwellings were constructed are also shown.

NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type of dwelling unit			Government ownership ¹		Private ownership		Total
	Houses	Flats	Other units	Private contractors	Day-labour ²	Private contractors	Owner-builders	
COMMENCED								
1967-68	13,285	2,985	37	1,514	104	13,314	1,375	16,307
1968-69	14,180	2,586	71	1,742	74	13,771	1,250	16,837
1969-70	14,466	2,438	41	1,746	74	14,032	1,093	16,945
1970-71	15,486	3,639	39	1,927	70	16,184	983	19,164
1971-72	18,262	5,324	45	1,762	57	20,508	1,304	23,631
COMPLETED								
1967-68	13,095	3,169	39	1,638	99	13,188	1,378	16,303
1968-69	14,268	2,863	61	1,664	81	14,036	1,411	17,192
1969-70	14,699	2,436	54	1,791	75	14,134	1,189	17,189
1970-71	14,685	3,159	40	1,735	73	15,076	1,000	17,884
1971-72	17,476	4,495	38	1,692	62	19,073	1,182	22,009

¹ Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

² Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.



In the next table the numbers and proportions of new houses completed according to material of external walls are shown for the five years to 1971-72. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick	Brick-veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
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NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

Year	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1967-68	322	3,807	661	5,720	2,386	199	13,095
1968-69	268	4,934	613	5,774	2,474	205	14,268
1969-70	301	5,616	658	5,504	2,385	235	14,699
1970-71	675	5,940	687	4,537	2,405	441	14,685
1971-72	690	7,744	914	5,009	2,559	560	17,476

PROPORTION OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

Year	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1967-68	2.5	29.1	5.0	43.7	18.2	1.5	100.0
1968-69	1.9	34.6	4.3	40.5	17.3	1.4	100.0
1969-70	2.0	38.2	4.5	37.4	16.2	1.6	100.0
1970-71	4.6	40.4	4.7	30.9	16.4	3.0	100.0
1971-72	3.9	44.3	5.2	28.7	14.6	3.2	100.0

Since 1969-70 brick-veneer has become the most popular material of outer walls for new houses completed. In the four years to 1971-72, the number of brick-veneer houses completed has more than doubled, whereas the number of timber houses completed has declined by 12 per cent. Over the same period the percentage of asbestos-cement houses completed has steadily declined.

Value of Work Done on New Buildings—Possibly the best available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland in the five years to 1971-72 according to the type of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Flats	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1967-68	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1968-69	68.2	8.7	7.7	10.2	20.4	11.0	26.7	152.9
1969-70	75.5	9.9	15.0	8.4	21.7	12.3	29.2	172.0
1970-71	81.1	12.6	12.0	10.7	17.9	14.4	35.6	184.3
1971-72	106.7	22.3	7.9	9.8	31.8	15.5	34.6	228.6
REST OF STATE								
1967-68	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1968-69	65.7	9.9	11.5	6.1	4.8	11.2	25.6	134.8
1969-70	69.7	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.7	11.1	27.0	134.3
1970-71	74.9	13.6	4.7	11.8	8.1	13.4	35.0	161.5
1971-72	98.8	22.3	4.6	8.3	7.0	13.1	42.8	196.8
TOTAL QUEENSLAND								
1967-68	118.5	20.0	11.7	14.5	15.8	16.7	57.5	254.6
1968-69	133.9	18.6	19.2	16.3	25.2	22.2	52.3	287.7
1969-70	145.2	18.2	20.6	14.3	28.4	23.4	56.2	306.3
1970-71	156.0	26.3	16.6	22.5	26.0	27.9	70.5	345.8
1971-72	205.4	44.6	12.5	18.1	38.8	28.6	77.3	425.3

¹ Including hotels, hostels, etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous buildings. *n* Not available.

The value of new building work done increased from \$254.6m in 1967-68 to \$345.8m in 1970-71 and \$425.3m in 1971-72. The greatest annual increase took place in 1971-72 when the value of work done was 23 per cent greater than in 1970-71.

Building activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division as a percentage of all building work done in the State has remained fairly constant, being 53.1 per cent in 1968-69 and 53.7 per cent in 1971-72.

Building Costs—In the next table, details are given of the number and average cost per square (100 square feet) of the different types of house construction in various floor area ranges during 1971-72. 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 and provide the best available measure of actual building costs for different types of houses in the various size groups. However, figures shown in certain floor area size groups may not be representative of actual average costs per square during the period due to the small numbers' of houses in those groups and to the high cost of houses in remote areas of the State.

AVERAGE COST OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS
FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Floor area (squares of 100 sq ft)	Type of house						Total
	Full brick	Brick- veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos- cement	Other	
NUMBER							
Under 7 ..	17	10	14	25	58	7	131
7	3	32	14	80	77	2	208
8	6	47	20	692	172	16	953
9	14	218	17	630	243	6	1,128
10	32	728	87	1,067	419	163	2,496
11	53	841	34	719	372	206	2,225
12	73	1,055	71	361	205	15	1,780
13	42	852	36	167	109	19	1,225
14	59	736	40	78	78	43	1,034
15	46	504	33	46	53	6	688
16	40	392	29	43	33	5	542
17	25	237	15	22	17	1	317
18	19	223	27	17	15	8	309
19	16	135	11	7	10	1	180
20	26	198	10	18	6	..	258
21	8	81	8	12	6	..	115
22 and over	107	702	76	52	27	4	968
Total ..	586	6,991	542	4,036	1,900	502	14,557

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE (\$)

Under 7 ..	963	1,533	917	1,263	908	1,236	1,051
7	952	1,052	868	827	902	1,231	898
8	856	1,037	901	870	908	1,239	892
9	1,029	1,031	897	870	898	1,192	911
10	988	1,026	1,505	870	940	1,056	963
11	1,025	1,012	952	900	870	940	945
12	981	979	933	833	901	902	938
13	928	933	848	816	886	857	909
14	1,065	882	881	867	812	799	883
15	915	875	854	777	794	948	864
16	851	859	818	846	775	973	851
17	893	846	797	749	764	852	836
18	998	869	781	828	857	666	861
19	1,023	851	671	617	779	763	842
20	870	834	753	704	640	..	821
21	1,013	770	781	621	621	..	765
22 and over	833	766	780	820	764	707	778
Total ..	920	896	906	861	878	956	890

Brick-veneer, timber, and asbestos-cement structures together comprised 88.8 per cent of the houses completed; the most frequent size range for brick-veneer houses was 12 squares and for both timber and asbestos-cement houses was 10 squares.

Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed in each of the past five years, shown in the next table.

Comparison of costs over time by various materials of outer walls are subject to further limitations than those mentioned earlier: (i) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (ii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors, aluminium windows, etc.; and (iii) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average cost per square of houses						
	Full brick	Brick-veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos-concrete	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1967-68 ..	781	772	709	706	666	823	731
1968-69 ..	883	786	692	738	704	748	756
1969-70 ..	748	806	724	772	763	811	787
1970-71 ..	862	845	867	813	798	1,016	836
1971-72 ..	920	896	906	861	878	956	890

Some further indication of the trend in the cost of new houses can be obtained from the next table which shows the number and proportion of houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in various value ranges, for the five years to 1971-72.

VALUE OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Value of house	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
NEW HOUSES COMPLETED					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$4,000 ..	226	165	110	54	40
\$4,000-\$5,999 ..	751	613	488	483	502
\$6,000-\$7,999 ..	3,027	2,695	2,357	1,690	1,566
\$8,000-\$9,999 ..	2,998	3,708	4,000	3,855	3,544
\$10,000-\$11,999 ..	1,378	1,726	2,035	2,440	3,646
\$12,000-\$13,999 ..	722	1,057	1,235	1,576	2,334
\$14,000-\$15,999 ..	361	508	577	720	1,265
\$16,000-\$17,999 ..	176	243	292	348	515
\$18,000-\$19,999 ..	129	147	199	223	358
\$20,000 and over ..	232	275	355	490	787
Total ..	10,000	11,137	11,648	11,879	14,557

PROPORTION OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

	%	%	%	%	%
Under \$4,000 ..	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3
\$4,000-\$5,999 ..	7.5	5.5	4.2	4.1	3.4
\$6,000-\$7,999 ..	30.3	24.2	20.2	14.2	10.8
\$8,000-\$9,999 ..	30.0	33.3	34.3	32.5	24.3
\$10,000-\$11,999 ..	13.8	15.5	17.5	20.5	25.0
\$12,000-\$13,999 ..	7.2	9.5	10.6	13.3	16.0
\$14,000-\$15,999 ..	3.6	4.6	5.0	6.1	8.7
\$16,000-\$17,999 ..	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.5
\$18,000-\$19,999 ..	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.5
\$20,000 and over ..	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.1	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Workers' Dwellings—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the 10 years to 1971-72.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All dwellings ¹ completed during year							Total completed	Average cost
	Completed at cost of								
	Under \$7,201	\$7,201-\$8,000	\$8,001-\$8,800	\$8,801-\$9,600	\$9,601-\$10,400	\$10,401-\$11,200	\$11,201 and over		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	
1962-63	573	35	12	9	1	..	2	632	6,290
1963-64	304	83	25	9	..	1	..	422	6,846
1964-65	220	141	41	12	6	2	..	422	7,276
1965-66	153	121	43	14	6	..	2	339	7,467
1966-67	100	110	49	19	7	3	6	294	7,748
1967-68	26	102	83	43	17	10	6	287	8,360
1968-69	15	82	112	41	19	14	12	295	8,602
1969-70	4	47	51	33	13	11	8	167	8,506
1970-71	..	6	31	89	36	12	21	195	9,629
1971-72	..	1	7	48	39	22	39	156	10,466

¹ The term dwelling here refers to houses only.

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Sources of Finance—The majority of houses built or purchased each year are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property being purchased, from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government, or from various private sources.

State Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission and in addition the State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies. The Commonwealth Government provides assistance for housing through several schemes. From 1945 to 1971, under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the State received substantial Commonwealth loans for the provision of housing, and from 1971-72, direct grants of financial assistance from the Commonwealth to help provide housing for low income groups. The Commonwealth also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a War Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement young persons' savings for homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks make long-term housing advances. Other private sources of funds borrowed for housing include building and co-operative housing societies, private trading banks, life insurance offices, superannuation and other trust funds, and private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all of these sources are not available.

A summary of the available statistics of advances for home building and purchase in Queensland is given in the next table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are shown in the following pages.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSING BY SELECTED ORGANISATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advances made					
Queensland Housing Commission					
Workers dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,404	2,029	1,477	1,841	1,378
Contract of sale and land tenure	1,396	814	752	1,249	1,200
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements	3,616	3,202	4,895	5,469	4,736
Building and co-operative housing societies ¹	29,369	38,044	49,276	54,428	n
Life assurance companies ..	n	n	6,135	6,921	7,159
Advances approved					
Savings Banks	n	n	52,619	65,486	81,192

¹ As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, figures for advances relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.
n Not available.

State Government Housing Finance—State Government assistance for housing in Queensland dates back to 1910 when a Workers' Dwelling Board was established under *The Workers' Dwellings Acts, 1909 to 1914* to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. *The State Advances Acts, 1916 to 1934* repealed the Workers' Dwellings Acts and established the State Advances Corporation which took over the making of advances for Workers' Dwellings and was also responsible for advances under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957* and *The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act of 1932*.

The Queensland Housing Commission was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945* and took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation and was also empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for rental. In addition the Commission administered, and was the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements from 1945 to 1971. The Commission also administers the Commonwealth grants to the State for housing, under the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*, which replaced the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, and the arrangements between the State and the Commonwealth pursuant to the Commonwealth *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*.

The major housing scheme financed solely by the State Government is the Workers' Dwelling Scheme. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1972*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Workers' Dwelling. From 1 July 1972 the maximum advance was \$10,500, which was raised to \$12,000 from March 1973. Interest on advances in respect of applications lodged on or after 1 October 1971 is chargeable at 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. From its inception in 1910, a total of \$74,009,285 had been advanced under the scheme to 30 June 1972. During 1971-72, advances totalling \$1,378,113 were made, and at 30 June 1972 an amount of \$31,483,033 was owing in respect of 7,532 dwellings. Details of dwellings completed are shown on page 522.

A scheme of Advances for Housing for Employees is also provided for under the State Housing Act. The Housing Commission is empowered to make advances to an approved person or body corporate for the

provision of housing for employees. A total of \$108,191 has been advanced to nine borrowers, and at 30 June 1972 the amount outstanding was \$47,767 in respect of seven borrowers.

A Workers' Homes scheme operated from 1919 to 1961 after which the Workers' Homes Fund was closed and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. It was intended for persons who did not own building sites and whose annual net income was under a specified limit (\$1,600 in 1961). During the operation of the scheme 2,350 homes were erected.

The Queensland Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds, the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Details of the operations through the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are shown on page 525. Principal financial transactions and housing operations through the Queensland Housing Commission Fund are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Loans					
State Treasury	400	1,300	1,405	920	1,500
Debentures	1,290	300	245	600	..
Repayments					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,362	2,070	2,168	2,086	2,568
Contracts of sale and land tenure	796	765	731	762	1,006
Other					
Interest on advances and unpaid purchase money	2,093	2,125	2,120	2,145	2,178
Rent of land	123	137	148	153	175
Commonwealth Housing Assistance Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25
Cyclone Damage Restoration Advance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	200
<i>Outlay</i>					
Redemption of loans					
State Treasury	1,473	1,542	1,626	1,401	1,469
Debentures	42	54	63	77	90
Advances to borrowers and purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,404	2,029	1,477	1,841	1,378
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	1,396	814	752	1,249	1,200
Interest on loans					
State Treasury	1,964	1,938	1,925	1,919	1,902
Debentures	60	119	133	145	185
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>					
Indebtedness					
State Treasury	41,699	41,457	41,236	40,755	40,786
Debentures	2,104	2,350	2,533	3,056	2,966
Principal outstanding					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	33,940	33,899	33,207	32,963	31,773
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	9,973	10,022	10,043	10,530	10,724
Value of leasehold land	750	737	864	1,025	1,221
Inala Civic Centre, and sites ..	714	741	726	751	808
Sites and houses under construction	241	148	254	401	395

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND—*continued*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling units					
Workers' Dwellings	314	249	160	200	157
Housing for employees .. ..	..	..	1	1	..
Contract of sale	163	89	86	126	108
Under construction at 30 June ..	112	58	91	101	69
Completed since 1945	13,655	13,993	14,240	14,567	14,832
Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	8,190	8,150	7,992	7,862	7,587
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	2,709	2,674	2,615	2,619	2,578

The Queensland Housing Commission administered and was the constructing authority for the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. Since the expiry of these Agreements in 1971, the Commission shares with approved housing institutions the Commonwealth housing assistance grants paid to the State and administers the Commonwealth rental assistance grants used to provide rental rebates for needy persons.

With the Commission's home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay within 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding \$3,640 per annum in the preceding financial year, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness (excluding arrears) to the Commission at the date of death, or \$5,000 whichever is the lesser. Since the inception of the insurance scheme, cover has been approved in respect of 12,325 borrowers and purchasers, of whom 8,187 were still insured at 30 June 1972.

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. To 30 June 1972, the accounts of 433 borrowers and purchasers had been transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank for amounts totalling \$3,077,491.

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.

Under the Commission's housing schemes, including those financed from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund, a total of 1,750 dwelling units were completed during 1971-72. Since 1944-45, 43,466 dwelling units have been completed under the Commission's schemes, of which 25,373, or 58.4 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers at 30 June 1972, and at the same date, 18,093, or 41.6 per cent, were for rental. Of all the dwelling units completed since 1944-45, 25,810, or 59.4 per cent, were in the metropolitan area.

Commonwealth Housing Assistance to the State—Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which operated from 1945 to 1971, the Commonwealth Government lent money to the States for the construction of dwellings, primarily for families of low or moderate

means. The Queensland Housing Commission acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the Agreements. The first Agreement was entered into in 1945 and expired in 1956, when a new Agreement came into force. The 1956 Agreement was amended in 1961 and in 1966, and its operation extended to 30 June 1971, when it was replaced by a system of housing assistance grants. However, the terms of the Agreements continued to apply after 1971 in respect of dwellings erected and advances made under those Agreements.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement related primarily to rental housing. The Commonwealth made annual advances which were repayable by the State with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated among persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and the rents of such dwellings were determined on an "economic rent" basis to provide for amortisation of the capital cost of the property, as well as administrative and other costs. Rental rebates were allowed where the "economic rent" exceeded the actual rent payable as determined according to family income. The Commonwealth undertook to contribute to the State three-fifths of any losses incurred in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement.

Initially the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In April 1955, a supplementary agreement permitted the sale of houses to tenants on specified terms which provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent of the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years. The 1961 Housing Agreement empowered the State to set its own terms and conditions for the sale of houses erected under the 1945 Agreement. A total of \$48,688,000 was advanced to Queensland by the Commonwealth under the 1945 Agreement.

The 1956 Agreement placed greater emphasis on the construction of dwellings for private ownership. Of the total advances received by the State under the Agreement for any one year, 30 per cent was required to be placed to the credit of a Home Builders' Account and lent to approved institutions such as housing societies. Of the balance, the State was required to set aside up to 5 per cent for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces; the Commonwealth was to provide supplementary advances to the State equal to any such amount set aside, as well as such further additional allocations for service dwellings as might be agreed upon. Advances under the 1956 Agreement were made available at 1 per cent lower than the long-term bond rate. There were no provisions for economic rents, rental rebates, or the sharing of any losses incurred. The 1961 and 1966 Agreements extended the operation of the provisions of the 1956 Agreement with relatively minor modifications. Dwellings erected under the 1956-1966 Agreements may be sold under contract of sale to eligible persons at such prices and on such terms as the State deems fit. Deposits as low as \$500 have been accepted with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years. A total of \$142,404,719 was advanced to Queensland under the 1956-1966 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Housing Commission received \$107,482,919 including \$3,905,635 supplementary advances for service dwellings and \$19,252,084 additional advances for service dwellings. The balance of \$34,921,800 was paid into the Home Builders' Account.

Details of transactions under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Advances from Commonwealth 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1971	Repayments to Commonwealth to 30 June 1972	Advances outstanding at 30 June 1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth-State Housing Fund			
1945 Agreement	48,688	} 16,625	139,546
1956 to 1966 Agreements	107,483		
Home Builders' Account	34,922	1,635	33,287
Total	191,093	18,260	172,833

The next table shows the advances made to all States under the several Housing Agreements during the last five years of their operations as well as the total advances made since 1 July 1945.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, ADVANCES TO STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1966-67	43,325	32,960	13,740	20,750	9,478	7,500	127,753
1967-68	44,610	33,765	12,627	21,000	11,241	6,700	129,943
1968-69	45,308	36,038	12,147	19,500	12,394	7,512	132,899
1969-70	49,711	36,733	13,989	21,250	12,373	7,635	141,691
1970-71	51,148	40,048	11,798	25,000	14,033	8,750	150,777
Total from 1 July 1945	720,196	606,820	191,093	276,929	182,127	95,147	2,072,312

Although the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements expired on 30 June 1971 and were not further renewed, the Commonwealth and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreements would be substantially continued for a period of five years to 30 June 1976. The Commonwealth *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971 makes provision for the payment of housing assistance grants, in lieu of interest concessions under the expired Agreements, and rental assistance grants to the States. The payment of the housing assistance grants which are passed on to approved housing institutions and housing authorities of the State, for the benefit of clients, is subject to the condition that each State must credit to a separate account a proportion, as prescribed, of the amount of loan money set aside by the State for housing purposes, to provide for housing loans to approved housing institutions. In Queensland, the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account was established for this purpose, see page 526.

From 1971-72 a basic grant of \$2.75m became payable each year for a period of 30 years in respect of the States' housing activities. Similarly in each of the next 4 years to 1975-76 a further grant of \$2.75m per year is payable, each grant also for a period of 30 years. As these annual grants are cumulative, the States will receive \$412.5m during the 34 years for which the grants are payable. For each of these five grants Queensland is to receive equal annual instalments of \$211,750, amounting to \$31,762,500 over the period for which the grants are payable. The Rental Assistance Grant of \$1.25m a year in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 is to be distributed among the States for use by each State housing authority in reducing the rents of dwellings for families they consider to have insufficient means to meet the rents ordinarily payable to the authority. In Queensland, a rental assistance grant of \$103,750 is to be paid in each of the five years commencing from 1971-72.

Under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969* grants totalling \$25m will be made available to the States over a period of five years from 1969-70 to 1973-74 for construction by them of single self-contained accommodation for allocation, at rents they can afford to pay, to single aged pensioners or service pensioners (who receive pensions on grounds of age) who are in receipt of supplementary assistance. Payments to the States in 1971-72 amounted to \$7.6m, bringing total grants in the three years to 1971-72 to \$13.5m. In Queensland \$661,000 was received in 1971-72 making a total of \$770,000 received under this scheme up to 30 June 1972.

Moneys received from the Commonwealth in respect of the State housing authority's share of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Moneys received from the Commonwealth in respect of rental assistance grants, and dwellings for aged persons, and the major portion of the State housing authority's share of the Commonwealth housing assistance grants are also paid into this Fund. The Fund also receives advances from State Loan Fund and debenture loan raisings.

The principal financial transactions and housing operations through the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Loans received					
Commonwealth	9,909	9,371	11,025	8,648	..
State Treasury	1,034	..	..	445	8,050
Debentures .. .. .	..	..	1,250	550	850
Principal repaid by purchasers ..	1,844	2,104	2,131	2,656	3,464
Interest on unpaid purchase money	2,046	2,114	2,211	2,453	2,648
Rents	6,707	7,486	8,418	9,297 ^r	10,325
Commonwealth Grants					
Housing assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	133
Rental assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	104
Dwellings for aged pensioners ..	..	..	..	109	661
Rental house losses (1945 Agreement)	44	60	74	131	151
State Grants					
Dwellings for aged pensioners ..	..	..	700	200	..
<i>Outlay</i>					
Redemption of loans					
Commonwealth	1,051	1,166	1,248	1,385	1,535
State	150	172	181	190	204
Home Builders' Account	9	9	9	10	10
Debentures	170	179	189	208	224
Advances to purchasers	3,616	3,202	4,895	5,469	4,736
Interest on loans					
Commonwealth	3,926	4,314	4,722	5,289	5,737
State	433	479	470	474	614
Home Builders' Account	11	11	10	10	10
Debentures	249	240	230	299	338
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>					
Indebtedness					
Commonwealth	115,834	124,039	133,817	141,080	139,546
Debentures	4,391	4,212	5,273	5,615	6,241
State Treasury	9,484	9,312	9,131	9,386	17,232
Home Builders' Account	272	263	254	244	234
Advances to purchasers	41,235	42,333	45,098	47,910	49,183
Renting properties and building sites ¹	92,333 ^r	102,603	111,316	119,871	129,752

COMMONWEALTH—STATE HOUSING FUND, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS					
Dwelling units	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Completed	1,239	1,340	1,456	1,403	1,485
Sold	504	428	677	640	627
Under construction at 30 June ..	491	624	627	621	688
Completed since 1945	22,950	24,290	25,746	27,149	28,634
Purchasers at 30 June	7,296	7,520	7,927	8,295	8,484
Tenants at 30 June	14,476	15,328	16,202	17,038	17,670
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average weekly economic rental at 30 June	9.60	10.15	10.64	11.26	12.14

¹ Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection.
 r Revised since last issue.

The Commonwealth advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which were required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions were paid into the Home Builders' Account. Since 30 June 1971, the function of the account is the relending of payments from building societies and institutions that are in excess of the amount required for interest and redemption payments to the Commonwealth and administration expenses. Details of the principal transactions are shown in the next table for the five years to 1971-72.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total to 30 June 1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>						
Advances from Commonwealth ..	2,718	2,775	2,964	3,150	..	34,922
<i>Societies and institutions</i>						
Interest	1,012	1,198	1,273	1,477	1,667	11,356
Redemption	1,367	1,563	1,779	1,818	2,494	13,718
<i>Outlay</i>						
<i>Advances to</i>						
Societies and institutions ..	3,979	3,964	4,721	4,501	2,430	46,267
Queensland Housing Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	352
<i>Payments to Commonwealth</i>						
Interest	939	1,083	1,167	1,317	1,470	10,230
Redemption	158	178	200	219	237	1,635

Advances to societies and institutions from the Home Builders' Account are repayable within 32 years, or in special circumstances within 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1971-72 was 6.375 per cent per annum to 31 January 1972 and 5.25 per cent thereafter. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is 0.75 per cent per annum above these rates.

The Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account was established under the State Housing Act to record financial transactions in connection with loan advances to approved housing institutions, see page 524. Principal transactions during 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

During 1971-72, finance for 496 houses was provided by housing and building societies from funds made available through the Home Builders'

Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account. Details of building and co-operative housing societies are shown on page 530.

APPROVED HOUSING INSTITUTIONS ADVANCE ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND,
1971-72

Receipts		Outlays	
	\$'000		\$'000
State Loan Fund advances	3,250	Advances to housing institutions	1,859
Commonwealth Assistance Grant ..	54	Interest on advances from State Loan Fund	55
Housing institutions			
Interest	30		
Redemption	6		

Commonwealth War Service Homes Loans—The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the *War Service Homes Act 1918-1971*. Eligible persons include members of the Australian forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for, or employed on, active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during World Wars I and II, or persons who served in the warlike operations in the Korean or Malayan Wars, or who have served on "special service" (e.g. Vietnam) as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962-1972*. The categories of eligible persons also include the widow and, in some circumstances, the widowed mother of an eligible person, and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during World Wars I and II.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted was \$9,000 at 30 June 1972, over a repayment period of up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum. The War Service Homes scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing. Details of operations in Queensland are shown in the next table.

WAR SERVICE HOMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Applications received	1,572	1,744	1,746	1,714	2,055
Applications approved	1,075	1,111	1,144	1,246	1,376
Homes financed					
Purchased	696	697	730	766	891
Built	112	163	171	177	135
Mortgages discharged	159	162	187	235	209
Total	967	1,022	1,088	1,178	1,235
Homes financed since inception ¹ ..	36,973	37,998	39,090	40,269	41,516
Average cost of homes financed ² ..	\$ n	\$ 11,261	\$ 12,220	\$ 12,961	\$ 14,020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure					
During year	6,800	7,901	8,900	9,714	11,087
Since inception ³	159,589	167,490	176,390	186,103	197,190
Repayments of principal and interest	8,517	8,599	9,539	9,784	11,197
Balances outstanding on advances ¹ ..	108,094	111,665	115,835	120,553	125,138

¹ At 30 June of each year. ² Including homes enlarged. ³ Including purchase of homes built under the State Housing Agreements. n Not available.

Commonwealth Home Savings Grant Scheme—The Home Savings Grant Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1971* which came into operation on 28 May 1964. The purposes of the Scheme are to assist young married persons and young widowed or divorced persons with dependent children to purchase or build their own homes. A further objective is to increase the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions which provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

Grants are payable to eligible persons at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 of savings accumulated in an acceptable form over a minimum period of three years. The maximum grant is \$750 on savings of \$2,250 or more. To be eligible for the grant, a person must be married, or widowed or divorced with one or more dependent children; must have, or be married to a person who has, entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built, or begun to build a home as an owner-builder; must be under 36 years of age at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build or at the date on which building began; must have either been an Australian citizen or lived in Australia during the three years immediately preceding that date; and must also have saved in Australia in an approved form throughout that period. The value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$22,500.

From July 1964, when the first applications for grants were made, to 30 June 1972 a total of 39,592 applications were received in Queensland, 36,511 applications were approved, and the value of grants approved totalled \$15,368,798.

The next table shows details of the operations of the Scheme in Queensland over the five years to 1971-72.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Applications received No.	4,819	5,061	5,006	5,862	6,776
Applications approved					
Purchase of house No.	2,487	2,550	2,481	3,080	3,962
Purchase of flat or home unit No.	8	6	12	32	42
Home built under contract No.	1,774	1,968	1,893	2,055	2,187
Owner-built home No.	279	260	209	189	197
Total No.	4,548	4,784	4,595	5,356	6,388
Grants approved \$'000	1,817	1,925	1,901	2,311	2,724
Average grant approved \$	399	402	414	431	426

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established under the Commonwealth *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1966* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in March 1966. The object of the Corporation's activities is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

The Corporation will insure loans of up to \$30,000 for houses or home units and up to \$40,000 for two-unit dwellings. The maximum loan to valuation ratio current during 1971-72 was 95 per cent for loans for purchase or construction of houses and 90 per cent for other loans. A once-and-for-all premium rate payable by the borrower is

charged by the Corporation. Since May 1971, the premium rates have been 1½ per cent of the amount of the loan for loans representing 90 per cent or more of valuation, and lesser rates for loans below 90 per cent of valuation.

At February 1972, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 8½ per cent per annum (increased from 7½ per cent in May 1970) and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years for houses or 35 years for home units or two-unit dwellings.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower, who is to occupy the dwelling, to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. The Corporation will also insure loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds. The Corporation's operations in Queensland over the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE CORPORATION, LOANS INSURED IN QUEENSLAND

Purpose of loan	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Houses										
Construction ..	401	3,538	681	6,207	746	7,281	945	9,776	1,560	18,060
Purchase, not previously occupied ..	550	4,751	893	8,061	1,051	9,982	1,135	11,409	1,700	19,867
Purchase, previously occupied ..	1,092	7,577	1,924	14,292	2,315	18,190	2,772	23,319	4,595	43,827
Discharge of mortgage ¹ ..	20	122	38	275	39	289	37	358	82	855
Home units ..	14	139	28	286	54	671	58	635	102	1,344
Other ² ..	18	193	39	317	40	447	49	572	82	991
Total ..	2,095	16,320	3,603	29,438	4,245	36,860	4,996	46,069	8,121	84,944

¹ Including home units from 1971-72.

² Including loans for two-unit dwellings and loans for additions and alterations.

As well as the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, some private insurers also provide housing loan insurance. In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Savings Banks Housing Finance—All savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and building societies. Detailed statistics of savings banks housing finance are available only since 1 July 1969. The next table shows details of savings banks loans for housing in Queensland over the three years to 1971-72.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1972*, 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 1971, and 65 of these operated during 1970-71.

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 628 societies registered at 31 December 1970, 613 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 table relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.

From 1969-70 information regarding the financial operations of permanent building societies has been collected, and details for the three years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ¹
Loans approved for			
Dwellings not previously occupied ² No.	2,049	2,164	4,254
.. .. . \$'000	19,955	23,085	50,363
Dwellings previously occupied No.	2,617	2,977	5,438
.. .. . \$'000	19,637	25,477	52,910
Other ³ \$'000	806	806	3,628
Total \$,000	40,399	49,368	106,901
Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000	39,603	44,761	97,500
Balances at 30 June			
Loans approved but not advanced \$'000	3,233	6,088	13,270
Principal owing on mortgages \$'000	99,968	130,228	206,595
Paid-up share capital of societies \$'000	100,124	146,847	243,685
Unsecured borrowings by societies \$'000	2,519	3,266	8,691
Secured borrowings by societies \$'000	6,235	6,987	7,772

¹ Including from 1971-72 all building societies whose rules do not specify when they are to terminate. ² Including alterations and additions to existing dwellings, estimated to cost \$10,000 or more. ³ Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, estimated to cost less than \$10,000.

Other Finance for Housing—The trading banks make advances, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances at 1 April 1972 varied between 6½ and 7½ per cent. Outstanding advances by major trading banks in Queensland to persons building or purchasing their own homes totalled \$45.9m at 12 July 1972. At 31 July 1972, the balance outstanding on finance for housing by incorporated finance companies was \$226.8m. Interest rates and maximum repayment periods vary among finance companies but averaged about 11 to 12 per cent, and 15 years, respectively, at 1 April 1972. At that date maximum loan limits varied between 80 and 90 per cent of valuation. Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Maximum loan limits vary considerably among companies, but in general are higher than those offered by banks but less than those offered by finance companies. Maximum repayment terms are for periods up to 30 years and annual interest rates

at 1 April 1972 varied between 7½ and 10 per cent. New loans paid over by life insurance companies in Queensland for housing purposes in the three years to 1971-72 are shown below.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans for housing on mortgage of real estate	6,135	6,921	7,159
Loans to building and housing societies	435	115	401

Other private sources of housing finance include superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds. No details of the housing finance provided from such sources are available.

Housing Costs—There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see Section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and in Canberra, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the five main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 16.

The housing group index for Brisbane rose from 118.3 in 1970-71 to 128.8 in 1971-72, an increase of 8.9 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. The percentage rise for Brisbane was the highest since 1952-53.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 16.

Between 1970-71 and 1971-72, Brisbane experienced the highest percentage increase in the price of house building materials of any capital city and the highest percentage increase of any year since the index commenced in 1966-67. The index moved from 115.2 in 1970-71 to 124.8 in 1971-72, an increase of 8.3 per cent, compared with 6.1 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

• Chapter 21

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Production, National Income and Expenditure, and Balance of Payments.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947-48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of the wholesale trade.

Retail Trade—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

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 quarterly sample surveys.

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*.

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. However, 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 1968-69 census figures and those obtained from previous retail censuses and surveys.

In the economic censuses the fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity is the value added. 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.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69 *r*

Industry group	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	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	464	14,210	26.5	204.7	31.8	35.3	154.5	53.7
Food stores	7,197	27,677	30.0	423.1	22.3	24.0	344.6	80.2
Bread and milk vendors ..	1,208	2,603	0.5	31.1	.. ³	.. ³	24.9	6.2
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores ..	2,192	9,737	14.7	134.4	29.6	31.8	97.3	39.4
Household appliance and hardware stores ..	1,346	6,396	13.0	95.7	16.2	16.6	66.0	30.1
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers ..	4,038	25,004	50.0	618.1	53.1	56.1	492.6	128.5
Other retailers	2,240	9,425	11.8	109.6	16.3	18.2	75.7	35.7
Total retail establishments	18,685	95,052	146.5	1,616.6	169.3	182.0	1,255.5	373.9
Motion picture theatres ..	223	1,608	2.1	8.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	5.1
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,604	16,369	25.7	173.3	4.5	5.1	108.3	65.6
Licensed clubs	484	2,140	4.0	19.7	0.7	0.7	11.2	8.6
Laundries and dry cleaners	259	1,874	2.9	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,391	3,426	2.8	9.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	7.6
Total selected service establishments ..	3,961	25,417	37.5	218.3	5.6	6.3	126.5	92.5
Total	22,646	120,469	184.0	1,834.9	174.9	188.3	1,382.0	466.3

¹ At end of June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. ³ Less than \$50,000. *r* Revised since last issue.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1968-69.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69 *r*

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	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 ..	57,760	352,928	616.9	5,259.1	453.6	489.8	3,808.2	1,487.0
Victoria ..	43,958	256,441	412.2	3,840.0	334.1	369.9	2,864.7	1,011.2
Queensland ..	22,646	120,469	184.0	1,834.9	174.9	188.3	1,382.0	466.3
South Aust. ..	14,241	85,270	128.2	1,161.0	110.4	120.4	867.1	303.9
Westn Aust. ..	11,163	68,949	107.3	1,124.7	94.6	103.2	855.3	278.0
Tasmania ..	4,834	26,930	40.7	389.1	40.1	43.7	291.6	101.1
N.T. ³ ..	553	3,493	7.4	69.0	6.2	7.8	51.7	18.9
A.C.T. ³ ..	1,024	8,588	17.7	151.5	13.6	14.5	112.0	40.5
Australia ..	156,191	923,261	1,514.6	13,831.0	1,227.6	1,337.6	10,233.1	3,707.9

¹ At end of June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. ³ Excluding figures for motion picture theatres which are included in the Australian total. *r* Revised since last issue.

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 three years to 1971-72. 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, QUEENSLAND¹

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population ²		
	1969-70r	1970-71r	1971-72	1969-70r	1970-71r	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	192.8	208.1	231.1	108.5	114.8	124.9
Butchers' meat	94.1	97.3	105.7	52.9	53.7	57.1
Other food ³	145.3	158.6	177.8	81.7	87.5	96.0
Total food and groceries ..	432.2	464.0	514.6	243.2	256.0	278.0
Beer, wine, and spirits	129.4	142.4	157.5	72.8	78.6	85.1
Clothing and drapery	175.4	191.2	208.9	98.7	105.5	112.9
Footwear	28.7	31.9	35.3	16.1	17.6	19.1
Hardware, china, and glassware ⁴	30.8	32.5	35.4	17.3	17.9	19.1
Electrical goods and radios ⁵ ..	71.1	74.9	84.0	40.0	41.3	45.4
Furniture and floor coverings ..	51.8	54.6	60.3	29.1	30.1	32.6
Chemists' goods	73.2	80.7	88.5	41.2	44.5	47.8
Newspapers, books, and stationery	37.9	44.2	47.2	21.3	24.4	25.5
Other goods ⁶	115.1	123.6	134.6	64.8	68.2	72.7
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1,145.6	1,240.0	1,366.3	644.5	684.2	738.1
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. ⁷	465.2	494.9	562.7	261.7	273.1	303.9
Total	1,610.8	1,734.9	1,929.0	906.3	957.3	1,042.1

¹ Survey figures.

² Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown.

³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding some delivered milk and bread.

⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

⁵ Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc.

⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

r Revised since last issue.

The value of retail sales increased by 11.2 per cent from 1970-71 to 1971-72. The highest rates of increase were: motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., 13.7 per cent; electrical goods and radios, 12.1 per cent; other food, 12.1 per cent; and groceries, 11.1 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 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given in the next table. The figures for the earlier year have been revised since the last issue.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Groceries	1970-71	49.0	54.4	50.9	53.8	208.1
	1971-72	55.0	61.7	57.1	57.3	231.1
Butchers' meat	1970-71	24.0	24.5	23.7	25.1	97.3
	1971-72	25.7	26.9	26.1	27.0	105.7
Other food ¹	1970-71	37.0	40.2	39.9	41.5	158.6
	1971-72	42.3	45.9	45.0	44.6	177.8
Beer, wine, and spirits	1970-71	33.0	38.5	34.9	36.0	142.4
	1971-72	37.3	43.5	38.5	38.2	157.5
Clothing and drapery	1970-71	44.4	53.3	41.7	51.8	191.2
	1971-72	51.3	58.1	44.0	55.5	208.9
Footwear	1970-71	7.2	8.0	7.3	9.4	31.9
	1971-72	8.8	9.2	7.5	9.8	35.3
Hardware, china, and glassware ²	1970-71	7.2	10.1	7.4	7.8	32.5
	1971-72	7.9	10.7	8.3	8.5	35.4
Electrical goods and radios ³	1970-71	17.7	21.7	17.6	17.9	74.9
	1971-72	19.7	24.4	19.3	20.6	84.0
Furniture and floor coverings	1970-71	13.6	15.3	12.5	13.2	54.6
	1971-72	14.7	16.6	13.7	15.3	60.3
Chemists' goods	1970-71	19.8	21.3	19.2	20.4	80.7
	1971-72	21.7	23.7	20.5	22.6	88.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery	1970-71	9.5	11.8	12.6	10.3	44.2
	1971-72	10.5	12.4	13.0	11.3	47.2
Other goods ⁴	1970-71	28.7	36.8	28.1	30.0	123.6
	1971-72	31.4	40.0	30.7	32.5	134.6
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1970-71	291.1	335.9	295.8	317.2	1,240.0
	1971-72	326.3	373.1	323.7	343.2	1,366.3
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. ⁵	1970-71	118.9	128.8	119.1	128.1	494.9
	1971-72	140.1	142.7	132.3	147.6	562.7
Total	1970-71	410.0	464.7	414.9	445.3	1,734.9
	1971-72	466.4	515.8	456.0	490.8	1,929.0

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 535.

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 table, wholesale establishments have been classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69 *r*

Industry group	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Pur-chases, trans-fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General wholesalers	66	1,750	4.6	46.6	38.6	8.4
Wool-selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	592	5,271	14.1	138.0	108.5	32.1
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c.	86	1,258	3.6	319.0	304.3	12.7
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	545	3,361	10.5	223.5	181.7	41.4
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	164	1,527	4.1	96.1	81.9	16.3
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,186	12,369	33.5	356.9	278.5	84.2
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	763	7,322	18.7	196.3	159.1	39.3
Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture	223	2,053	5.6	69.6	56.6	13.9
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers n.e.c.	284	1,889	4.4	59.1	47.7	11.4
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	681	9,015	24.2	499.2	439.3	62.3
Other wholesalers, e.g. photographic, pharmaceutical	464	4,598	11.4	126.2	99.1	28.6
Total	5,054	50,413	134.8	2,130.5	1,795.3	350.7

¹ Operating during 1968-69. ² At the end of June 1969; including working proprietors. *r* Revised since last issue.

The next table shows a summary of operations of wholesale establishments by States for 1968-69.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69 *r*

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	12,329	130,228	398.2	5,738.0	4,766.3	1,042.4
Victoria	9,561	101,651	307.0	5,117.2	4,571.9	822.7
Queensland	5,054	50,413	134.8	2,130.5	1,795.3	350.7
South Australia	3,245	32,411	86.8	1,228.2	1,008.3	228.7
Western Australia	3,132	32,247	85.7	1,273.8	1,059.4	233.7
Tasmania	938	8,746	23.4	307.7	249.8	61.2
Northern Territory	117	830	2.6	34.2	27.6	7.2
Australian Capital Territory	237	1,603	4.8	55.4	43.8	12.2
Australia	34,613	358,129	1,043.3	15,885.0	13,522.4	2,758.8

¹ Operating during 1968-69. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors. *r* Revised since last issue.

2 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 1971-72.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural					
Grain crops	70,213	84,271	53,892	54,966	93,478
Hay	9,130	9,547	14,319	12,882	9,549
Other fodder ¹	14,290	16,697	19,624	14,868	11,681
Sugar cane ²	131,600	151,656	144,627	167,166	202,063
Fruit	21,330	26,135	27,013	32,655	32,573
Tobacco	17,660	21,806	20,160	23,274	21,541
All other	44,699	46,799	46,056	58,457	63,934
Total	308,922	356,912	325,692	364,269	434,820
Pastoral					
Wool (less fellmongered etc.) ..	88,059	101,690	64,366	40,352	55,426
Sheep killed in factories	10,418	10,589	11,901	9,494	11,073
Sheep killed elsewhere ³	3,743	3,370	3,285	2,674	2,844
Net exports of live sheep	-3,272	8,051	5,407	-2,692	-3,416
<i>Total sheep-raising</i>	<i>98,947</i>	<i>123,700</i>	<i>84,959</i>	<i>49,828</i>	<i>65,927</i>
Cattle killed in factories	141,522	165,965	160,907	156,137	187,613
Cattle killed elsewhere ³	20,343	19,481	19,903	18,941	19,769
Net exports of live cattle	12,271	30,528	35,362	4,309	-3,878
<i>Total cattle-raising</i>	<i>174,136</i>	<i>215,974</i>	<i>216,172</i>	<i>179,387</i>	<i>203,504</i>
Horses	355	348	446	446	584
Total	273,438	340,021	301,577	229,660	270,015
Dairying and pig-raising					
Cream for butter factories ⁴ ..	22,559	15,122	17,032	15,430	16,241
Milk for factories ⁴	7,766	6,357	6,733	6,084 ^r	7,003
Milk other than for factories ..	21,450	22,306	25,195	26,548	29,111
Farmers' butter and cheese	68	84	49	43	43
<i>Total dairying</i>	<i>51,843</i>	<i>43,868</i>	<i>49,009</i>	<i>48,105</i>	<i>52,398</i>
Pigs killed in factories	20,350	17,405	18,641	19,396	21,808
Pigs killed elsewhere ³	1,943	1,599	2,038	2,364	2,406
Net exports of live pigs	1,861	1,395	1,271	188	-1,082
<i>Total pig-raising</i>	<i>24,153</i>	<i>20,399</i>	<i>21,949</i>	<i>21,948</i>	<i>23,132</i>
Total	75,996	64,267	70,959	70,053	75,530
Poultry					
Poultry slaughtered etc.	9,066	10,460	11,315	12,463	11,957
Eggs produced	11,389	13,169	13,727	14,754	14,714
Total	20,455	23,629	25,042	27,217	26,671
Beekkeeping					
Honey and wax	409	193	333	429	595
Total rural production	679,221	785,022	723,603	691,628	807,631

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND—continued

Industry	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Forestry					
Logs for milling and export ..	14,784	15,522	14,994	14,741	15,000
Firewood, railway timber, etc. ..	2,899	2,890	3,168	4,849	4,877
Total	17,683	18,411	18,162	19,590	19,877
Fisheries					
Edible fish	5,956	6,244	6,339	9,696	10,461
Other fisheries	1,352	1,845	1,695	1,289	1,300
Total	7,308	8,089	8,034	10,985	11,761
Hunting					
Furred skins etc.	1,132	1,542	2,229	1,854	1,320
Total primary (excluding mining)	705,344	813,064	752,027	724,057	840,589

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Commonwealth assistance in 1967-68 is included in the gross value for that year while repayments, in 1970-71 and 1971-72, have been excluded. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1967-68, \$3,547(000); 1968-69, \$2,286(000); 1969-70, \$2,392(000); 1970-71, \$3,431(000); and 1971-72, \$3,117(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1967-68, \$428(000); 1968-69, \$414(000); 1969-70, \$431(000); 1970-71, \$592(000); and 1971-72, \$668(000). *r* Revised since last issue.

Net Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining)—Details of the net values of primary production, excluding mining, are shown in the next table for 1971-72. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for foddors, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross production valued at principal markets	434,820	270,015	102,796	807,631	32,958	840,589
Costs of marketing	51,818	27,189	8,733	87,740	6,209	93,949
Gross production valued at place of production	383,003	243,265 ¹	94,062	720,330	26,749	747,079
Costs of production						
Seeds, fodder, and other materials etc.	71,851	43,401	26,853	142,105	<i>n</i>	142,105 ²
Net value of production ..	311,152	199,864 ¹	67,209	578,225	26,749 ³	604,974 ³

¹ Including \$439(000) Price Averaging Plan Commonwealth Support Payment for wool. ² Incomplete. ³ Including "local" value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and hunting. *n* Not available.

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 239 and 258.

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 value) ¹
	\$'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 ²	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 ²	48,334	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	198,208 ²	77,114	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	198,628 ²	73,276	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862	191,342 ²	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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing (net value) ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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	340,021	88,089	785,022	28,041	227,626 ³	659,897 ⁴
1969-70 ..	325,692	301,577	96,334	723,603	28,424	300,707 ³	712,857 ⁴
1970-71 ..	364,269	229,660	97,699	691,628	32,429	319,171 ^{5,r}	..
1971-72 ..	434,820	270,015	102,796	807,631	32,958	351,098 ³	n

¹ Including heat, light, and power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ See page 239. ⁴ "Value added" since 1968-69, see page 258 (Manufacturing) and page 264 (Electricity and gas). n Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

3 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure in this section are taken from the *Australian National Accounts 1971-72* (Reference No. 7.1) and are subject to revision. The estimates were substantially revised in 1971-72 to incorporate changes made to the concepts, definitions, and methods used in the preparation of National Accounts. A full account of the changes, which included the renaming of some of the major aggregates, is given in the above publication. The changes were in general designed to bring the Australian system more into line with the United Nations System of National Accounts which is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Definitions of the principal aggregates included in the following tables are given below.

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the costs of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. *Gross farm product* (at market prices) is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in rural industries. *Gross non-farm product* (at market prices) arises from production in all other industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic 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 domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes 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 fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

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 plus indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes, and from re-distributive transfers. It is equivalent to national income less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the total flow within a given period of final goods and services (i.e. excluding 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 domestic product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, 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 by Australian residents. It is equivalent to the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia 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.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

The table on page 544 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) *Final Consumption Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on goods and services for consumption by persons and private non-profit organisations serving households. This item includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes purchases of dwellings. It also excludes consumer debt interest, but includes the imputed service charge in respect of instalment credit operations. (ii) *Government*. Expenditure by public authorities, other than those classified as public enterprises, on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than expenditure which results in the creation or the acquisition of fixed tangible assets or an increase in 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 final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on

major items of defence equipment is included in the period in which the equipment is delivered.

- (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 final consumption expenditure. 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 replacement 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 final consumption expenditure. 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 final consumption expenditure. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.
- (c) *Increase in Stocks*. The value of changes in stocks held by trading enterprises and general government. The value of 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 changes in stocks at average current prices in each period.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is private final consumption expenditure which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on page 545. Final consumption expenditure by general government is less than one-quarter of private final consumption expenditure.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of gross national expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the domestic production account for the five years to 1971-72. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the forces, is the largest single component of gross domestic product being 53 per cent in 1967-68 and 56 per cent in 1971-72. This item has increased by \$7,475m, or 59 per cent, since 1967-68.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$3,362m, or 37 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,180m), unincorporated enterprises (\$1,111m), dwellings owned by persons (\$758m), and public enterprises (\$313m).

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	15,009	16,161	17,702	19,419	21,325
Government	3,082	3,364	3,677	4,258	4,831
Gross fixed capital expenditure					
Private	4,156	4,688	5,204	5,812	6,104
Public enterprises	1,339	1,396	1,531	1,578	1,779
General government	1,033	1,140	1,224	1,354	1,506
Increase in stocks	128	668	495	445	-111
Statistical discrepancy	-128	-91	-60	-96	168
Gross national expenditure	24,619	27,326	29,773	32,770	35,602
Exports of goods and services	3,568	3,901	4,755	5,054	5,638
National turnover of goods and services	28,187	31,227	34,528	37,824	41,240
Less Imports of goods and services	4,155	4,276	4,764	5,122	5,238
Expenditure on gross domestic product	24,032	26,951	29,764	32,702	36,002
Wages, salaries, and supplements	12,678	14,028	15,735	18,056	20,153
Gross operating surplus					
Trading enterprises					
Companies	3,515	3,957	4,499	4,574	4,695
Unincorporated enterprises	3,500	4,137	4,167	4,182	4,611
Dwellings owned by persons	1,143	1,274	1,449	1,685	1,901
Public enterprises	836	948	1,061	1,048	1,149
Financial enterprises	409	458	496	616	674
Less Imputed bank service charge	541	604	674	771	884
Gross domestic product at factor cost	21,540	24,198	26,733	29,390	32,299
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,492	2,753	3,031	3,312	3,703
Gross domestic product	24,032	26,951	29,764	32,702	36,002
Gross farm product	1,838	2,333	2,182	2,004	2,209
Gross non-farm product	22,194	24,618	27,582	30,698	33,793

The next table shows the national income and outlay account for the five years to 1971-72.

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, salaries, and supplements	12,678	14,028	15,735	18,056	20,153
Net operating surplus	6,631	7,742	8,333	8,484	9,081
Domestic factor incomes	19,309	21,770	24,068	26,540	29,234
Less Net income paid overseas	266	305	388	365	383
Indirect taxes	2,685	2,975	3,293	3,590	4,075
Less Subsidies	193	222	262	278	372
National income	21,535	24,218	26,711	29,487	32,554
Less Net transfers to overseas	81	84	108	138	151
National disposable income	21,454	24,134	26,603	29,349	32,403
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	15,009	16,161	17,702	19,419	21,325
Government	3,082	3,364	3,677	4,258	4,831
Saving	3,363	4,609	5,224	5,672	6,247
Disposal of income	21,454	24,134	26,603	29,349	32,403

National disposable income increased from \$21,454m in 1967-68 to \$32,403m in 1971-72, an increase of 51 per cent. Over the same period, saving increased from \$3,363m to \$6,247m, an increase of 86 per cent.

The income and outlay account of households (including unincorporated enterprises) for the five years to 1971-72 is shown in the next table. The figures show that in 1971-72, income tax payable was 13 per cent of total household income compared with 11 per cent in 1967-68. Of private final consumption expenditure in 1971-72, food represented 19 per cent; cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks 9 per cent; and clothing, footwear, and drapery 9 per cent.

HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Income</i>					
Net operating surplus					
Dwellings owned by persons ..	940	1,051	1,205	1,417	1,608
Unincorporated enterprises ..	2,826	3,434	3,436	3,425	3,834
Less Interest etc. paid relating thereto	601	690	802	925	1,043
Income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons	3,165	3,795	3,839	3,917	4,399
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	12,678	14,028	15,735	18,056	20,153
Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed)	381	427	472	538	622
Other interest etc. received	569	642	738	836	963
Dividends received	465	478	502	543	565
Cash benefits from general government	1,323	1,442	1,638	1,819	2,113
Transfers from overseas	159	168	186	181	226
Receipts	18,740	20,980	23,110	25,890	29,041
<i>Outlay</i>					
Final consumption expenditure					
Food	3,235	3,380	3,610	3,850	4,140
Cigarettes and tobacco	472	492	503	547	596
Alcoholic drinks	997	1,076	1,182	1,306	1,415
Clothing, footwear, drapery	1,479	1,552	1,658	1,790	1,922
Chemists' goods	423	461	511	564	609
Medical, hospital, funeral expenses	589	649	732	854	993
Rent	1,793	1,981	2,226	2,544	2,863
Gas, electricity, fuel	387	428	452	479	529
Household durables	1,105	1,200	1,313	1,428	1,569
Newspapers, books, etc.	257	279	305	331	350
All other goods n.e.c.	426	460	491	530	572
Purchase of motor vehicles	798	842	955	1,025	1,076
Operation of motor vehicles	711	799	869	1,009	1,160
Other travel and communication ..	641	694	773	849	926
All other services	1,697	1,869	2,122	2,315	2,605
Total final consumption expenditure	15,009	16,161	17,702	19,419	21,325
Consumer debt interest	136	154	165	191	215
Income tax payable	2,083	2,427	2,861	3,108	3,836
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	322	361	385	406	437
Transfers overseas	86	92	114	134	172
Saving	1,104	1,785	1,883	2,632	3,056
Disbursements	18,740	20,980	23,110	25,890	29,041

A dissection of household income by States for the five years to 1971-72 is shown in the next table. Household income is defined on page 542. In 1971-72 household income in Queensland increased by 16 per cent, compared with a rise of 12 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AUSTRALIA

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	5,095	5,682	6,349	7,339	8,171
Victoria	3,675	4,019	4,492	5,090	5,610
Queensland	1,539	1,696	1,894	2,180	2,510
South Australia ²	1,136	1,253	1,417	1,602	1,790
Western Australia	872	990	1,150	1,357	1,534
Tasmania	361	388	433	488	538
Australia	12,678	14,028	15,735	18,056	20,153

<i>Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	506	552	630	697	812
Victoria	344	373	423	463	541
Queensland	205	224	253	282	324
South Australia ²	125	137	156	176	203
Western Australia	100	109	123	142	164
Tasmania	43	47	53	59	69
Australia	1,323	1,442	1,638	1,819	2,113

Income of Farm and Other Unincorporated Enterprises, Income from Dwellings, and All Other Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	1,613	1,888	2,013	2,109	2,342
Victoria	1,489	1,675	1,829	1,897	2,105
Queensland	713	816	799	823	980
South Australia ²	391	501	526	527	637
Western Australia	413	492	427	511	548
Tasmania	120	138	143	148	163
Australia	4,739	5,510	5,737	6,015	6,775

Total Household Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	7,214	8,122	8,992	10,145	11,325
Victoria	5,508	6,067	6,744	7,450	8,256
Queensland	2,457	2,736	2,946	3,285	3,814
South Australia ²	1,652	1,891	2,099	2,305	2,630
Western Australia	1,385	1,591	1,700	2,010	2,246
Tasmania	524	573	629	695	770
Australia	18,740	20,980	23,110	25,890	29,041

Total Household Income per Head of Mean Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	1,626	1,797	1,948	2,154	2,360
Victoria	1,669	1,807	1,972	2,140	2,336
Queensland	1,433	1,565	1,655	1,813	2,061
South Australia ²	1,399	1,575	1,713	1,843	2,066
Western Australia	1,544	1,700	1,744	1,984	2,145
Tasmania	1,386	1,496	1,625	1,782	1,964
Australia	1,573	1,728	1,863	2,046	2,252

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Household final consumption expenditure by States for 1971-72 is set out in the next table.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,538	1,182	567	381	356	117	4,141
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	227	168	79	55	50	18	597
Alcoholic drinks	579	357	185	122	132	41	1,416
Clothing etc.	769	535	244	172	142	60	1,922
Chemists' goods	246	162	89	53	45	16	611
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	434	255	111	95	72	26	993
Rent	1,270	809	342	172	212	59	2,864
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	203	172	54	46	35	20	530
Household durables	596	449	200	155	127	42	1,569
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	138	101	47	28	24	11	349
All other goods	215	166	74	58	44	15	572
Travel and communication ³	1,257	859	425	288	245	87	3,161
All other services	1,096	695	344	211	194	66	2,606
Total	8,568	5,909	2,760	1,835	1,677	576	21,325

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

The next table provides an indication of the per capita expenditure on the major items of household consumption by States for 1971-72.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	321	334	306	299	340	298	321
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	47	48	43	43	48	46	46
Alcoholic drinks	121	101	100	96	126	104	110
Clothing etc.	160	151	132	135	136	153	149
Chemists' goods	51	46	48	42	43	41	47
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	90	72	60	75	69	66	77
Rent	265	229	185	135	203	150	222
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	42	49	29	36	33	51	41
Household durables	124	127	108	122	121	107	122
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	29	29	25	22	23	28	27
All other goods	45	47	40	46	42	38	44
Travel and communication ³	262	243	230	226	234	222	245
All other services	228	197	186	166	185	168	202
Total	1,786	1,672	1,491	1,441	1,602	1,468	1,654

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figure from State to State may reflect any combination of differences in quantities or qualities of the goods, or in price levels as between States.

Information from the income and expenditure accounts of all general government authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, is shown in the next table for the five years to 1971-72. Income from public enterprises consists of that part of the income of public financial enterprises actually transferred to general government plus the whole of the income of public trading enterprises. The income of public trading enterprises is measured by their net operating surplus, and so includes any payments of interest by public trading enterprises.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income from public enterprises ..	542	615	682	676	741
Interest etc. received	181	197	230	277	275
Indirect taxes	2,685	2,975	3,293	3,590	4,075
Direct taxes on income	3,028	3,408	4,042	4,603	5,283
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc ..	322	361	385	406	437
Receipts	6,758	7,556	8,632	9,552	10,811
Final consumption expenditure ..	3,082	3,364	3,677	4,258	4,831
Subsidies	193	222	262	278	372
Interest etc. paid	655	703	767	818	880
Cash benefits to persons	1,323	1,442	1,638	1,819	2,113
Grants for private capital purposes ..	76	46	52	52	58
Transfers overseas	154	160	180	185	205
Surplus on current transactions ..	1,275	1,619	2,056	2,142	2,352
Disbursements	6,758	7,556	8,632	9,552	10,811

4 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. 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 in the next table. 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 accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between them. 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 1971-72.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

Nature of item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Exports f.o.b.	2,942	3,217	3,967	4,216	4,729
Imports f.o.b.	3,159	3,203	3,553	3,790	3,790
Balance of trade	-218	14	414	426	939
Invisible credits					
Transportation	362	391	445	473	511
Travel	88	107	120	136	135
Property income	130	151	155	177	236
Government	75	80	88	81	90
Other	259	273	321	331	399
Invisible debits					
Transportation	655	700	754	836	849
Travel	147	157	186	199	266
Property income	603	717	802	815	884
Government	95	111	124	127	123
Other	339	357	441	489	587
Balance on current account	-1,143	-1,025	-763	-844	-396
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Government (non-monetary)					
Government securities	145	137	-125	-49	-49
International non-monetary institutions	-11	-10	-7	-7	-7
Other government transactions	-50	-57	-53	-8	-3
Private (non-monetary)					
Overseas investment in Australian companies	962	1,045	1,080	1,574	1,353
Australian investment overseas	-48	-71	-151	-101	-117
Other private investment	5	11	11	12	4
Marketing authorities	33	27	-47	-43	-45
Monetary					
Official monetary institutions					
Changes in liabilities	3	6	5	7	5
Changes in official reserve assets	-73	-143	-118	-742	-1,544
Other transactions . . . . .	..	14	8	3	3
Allocation of special drawing rights . . . . .	..	..	75	64	63
Other monetary institutions	34	-32	28	99	71
Balancing item	143	97	58	36	661
Balance on capital account	1,143	1,025	763	844	396

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 above table are therefore subject to revision.

• Chapter 22

METRIC CONVERSION

In the previous edition of the *Year Book* a brief description was given of the system of weights and measures in Australia, the development of the National Standards Commission, Commonwealth legal units, the Senate Committee inquiry into the metric system of weights and measures, and the passing of the *Metric Conversion Act 1970*.

An outline of the main aspects of metric conversion, including the conversion tables and programmes for conversion, is given on the following pages.

1 THE METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act stated as its object, 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.

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.).

The Commonwealth has made it clear that the metric change is to be predominantly a voluntary one, planned and implemented by those who would be affected by it. To do this, all the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified by the Board and grouped so that each activity would have a Sector Committee responsible for its metrication.

The 80 Sector Committees report 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. In all more than 600 individual persons drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, have been appointed to the Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

2 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.

While the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system which has long been in use in physical science it is not identical.

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 are 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 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure, for meteorological purposes only, because of international 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.

Note. In the case of abbreviations, sq m, cu m, etc., used below, the alternative form m², m³, etc., may also be used.

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 (sq cm)	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in
square foot	square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m)	1 sq ft = 929 sq cm	1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft
square yard	square metre (sq m)	1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m	1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd
perch	square metre (sq m)	1 p = 25.3 sq m	1 sq m = 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 (sq km)	1 sq mile = 2.59 sq km	1 sq km = 0.386 sq mile
Volume			
cubic inch	cubic centimetre (cu cm)	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in
cubic foot	cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m	1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft
cubic yard	cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m	1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd
bushel	cubic metre (cu m)	1 bus = 0.0364 cu m	1 cu m = 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 (cu m)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 cu m = 220 gal
acre-foot	cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (Ml)	1 acre-foot = 1230 cu m = 1.23 Ml	1 Ml = 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)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
Navigation	knot (kn)	1 kn = 1.85 km/h	
Temperature			
degree Fahrenheit	degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$

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/sq in = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/sq in
	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	megapascal (MPa)	1 tonf/sq in = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/sq in
Meteorology inch of mercury	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb 1 mb = 100 Pa	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
Density pound per cubic in ton per cubic yard	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in
	= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in
	tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd
Energy British thermal unit therm	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48×10^{-3} therm
Electrical energy	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) revolution per minute (rpm)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm

3 PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion is proceeding simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there is no single starting or finishing date for the change. Each sector is expected to develop a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account is taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of the Sector and Advisory Committees 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 is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in some areas.

4 PROGRAMMES FOR METRIC CONVERSION

The following is a list of tentative and confirmed dates for conversion revised to May 1973. Further revision may be necessary to allow for incompatibilities between programmes and other contingencies.

Aluminium fabrication	1974
Automotive industry	1972-1977
Baby foods	1972
Bread	Commence 1973
Building and construction	
Design	Mid-1972 onward
Construction	Mid-1973-1976
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	1972-1976
Sole imperial markings withdrawn	January 1974
Paint industry	March 1974
Paper	July 1973
Pharmaceutical packaging	Early 1973
Printing	July 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mid-1972
Tariffs (solely metric)	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	1972 onward
Wheat, barley, rice, and other coarse grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1972-1973
Wine industry (bulk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 1972-July 1973
Wool sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	Conversion completed July 1971

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 592.

Chapter 2 GOVERNMENT

The minimum age for compulsory adult suffrage was reduced from 21 years to 18 years in Commonwealth elections from 21 March 1973 (see page 54) and in State elections from 1 July 1973 (see page 51).

Chapter 4 VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

Marriages—The minimum age for marriage without parental consent was reduced from 21 years to 18 years with effect from 1 July 1973.

Chapter 6 SOCIAL WELFARE

2 PENSIONS

Supporting Mother's Benefit—From 3 July 1973 a supporting mother's benefit became payable to unmarried mothers, deserted wives, and deserted *de facto* wives at the same rate and conditions as a Class "A" widow's pension (see page 139).

5 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Creches and Kindergartens—Regulations governing the registration of all day centres and specifying standards with which they will have to comply came into effect in Queensland from 1 July 1973.

Chapter 8 PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Jurisdiction—A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply without legal representation.

Chapter 16 PRICES

1 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer Price Index: Monthly Consumer Price Index numbers for the Food Group and its component sub-groups were first published in March 1973. Food Group index numbers for each State capital city for each month from January 1971 are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
PARTICULARS FOR FOOD GROUP, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Month	Sydney	Mel- bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1971							
January	112.4	111.8	112.9	109.4	111.6	110.1	111.9
February	113.2	112.3	114.4	109.5	113.0	109.1	112.6
March	113.3	112.2	114.3	109.2	113.6	109.4	112.6
April	114.5	112.8	116.4	110.8	114.7	110.0	113.7
May	115.3	114.1	117.0	112.3	115.2	110.6	114.7
June	115.5	114.1	116.9	111.4	115.0	109.9	114.7
July	115.2	114.2	117.1	111.6	114.2	109.8	114.5
August	116.7	115.5	117.7	112.9	114.7	111.6	115.8
September	117.7	115.9	119.4	113.7	114.8	112.6	111.6
October	117.8	116.3	118.9	113.1	115.5	113.3	116.7
November	117.5	116.6	117.6	113.3	115.1	113.4	116.5
December	117.8	116.7	118.4	113.2	115.9	112.3	116.8
1972							
January	118.2	117.7	119.6	113.7	116.6	113.0	117.5
February	118.2	117.4	119.7	114.7	116.9	113.8	117.6
March	117.6	117.6	119.7	115.1	117.5	113.6	117.5
April	117.1	117.7	119.7	114.0	117.6	113.4	117.2
May	118.0	117.6	119.7	113.8	118.3	114.1	117.5
June	117.9	117.8	119.6	114.3	119.6	114.4	117.7
July	119.5	118.6	119.8	116.4	120.2	115.1	118.9
August	120.9	120.1	120.5	117.3	121.8	115.9	120.2
September	122.1	120.7	121.4	118.7	121.4	116.6	121.1
October	122.8	120.8	122.9	119.0	121.1	117.6	121.6
November	122.6	121.3	124.3	119.0	120.3	117.9	121.7
December	122.1	121.2	124.1	118.0	120.3	118.3	121.4
1973							
January	122.6	121.5	125.7	119.8	122.4	118.4	122.2
February	129.3	127.8	130.1	125.0	124.6	122.3	127.9
March	130.8	132.5	131.7	126.9	127.5	123.6	130.6
April	132.6	134.6	135.1	129.7	128.8	124.4	132.8
May	133.6	134.9	136.4	132.2	131.7	124.6	133.8

¹ 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. ² Weighted average.

In analysing trends in food prices, it should be remembered that some food prices are subject to significant irregular fluctuations as a result of seasonality of supply and demand and other factors. These fluctuations can also cause disparate movements in the index numbers for the various cities in any particular month.

The indexes measure price movements in each city individually. They do not provide a comparison of the retail price level in any city with the retail price level in any other city.

4 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

Two sets of monthly price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry were first published in December 1972. The first of these measures is the "Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products". The second is a special purpose series, "Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment". These new measures have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the obsolete Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Food-stuffs) Index. (See page 381.)

Chapter 17 EMPLOYMENT

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Registered Unions with Queensland State Industrial Court and Commission: At 31 December 1972 there were 79 employee unions and 40 employer unions with memberships of 299,223 and 39,761 respectively.

Industrial Disputes: During the year ended 31 December 1972 there were 442 disputes in Queensland involving 156,500 workers for a loss of 292,200 man-days and \$4,973,000 in wages.

5 WAGES

On and from 29 May 1973 the Commonwealth and Queensland Arbitration Commissions, respectively, declared the following wage rates to be operative:

Commonwealth Minimum Wage (Brisbane) for Adult Males working under a Commonwealth award—\$58.30.

Queensland State Guaranteed Minimum Wage for Adult Males working under a State award—\$60.50.

Queensland State Basic Wage—\$44.20 (adult male); \$34.90 (adult female).

The "Total" Wage: The Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Commission also increased all Commonwealth Award payments by 2 per cent plus a flat rate of \$2.50 per week on the same date and there was a subsequent flow on to State Awards allowed by the State authority.

The Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit for Queensland and the Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates All Industries, Queensland (see page 412), were as follows:

- (i) Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit—December Quarter 1972 \$98.70; March Quarter 1973 \$93.10; average for four quarters of 1971-72 \$86.90.
- (ii) Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage (All Industries) Adult Males—December 1972 \$67.55; February 1973 \$69.08. Adult Females—December 1972 \$52.14; February 1973 \$52.91.

7 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

As at the last pay period in October 1972 the average weekly earnings for persons in private full-time employment in Queensland were as follows:

- (i) Managerial, etc. staff (males): Manufacturing groups \$134.30; non-manufacturing groups \$137.10; all groups \$136.30.
- (ii) Other employees (all groups)—adult males \$92.90; junior males \$46.10; adult females \$56.60; junior females \$36.90.

12 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Amending Commonwealth legislation gazetted on 16 March 1973 increased the Unemployment or Sickness Benefits weekly rates for an unmarried person to \$21.50 and for a man and wife to \$37.50, while a weekly allowance of \$4.50 for a dependent student child 16 years of age and over was introduced for the first time. However, the higher rate of sickness benefit for a long-term period was abolished by the same legislation.

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December ¹			Mean population year ended ¹		Total increase ¹	Natural increase ²
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	4,536	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	15,100	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	16,655	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	19,465	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	20,240	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	17,644	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	13,899	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	14,492	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	11,259	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	12,990	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	9,371	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	10,047	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,610	10,700	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	11,681	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	11,602	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	10,943	9,791
1939 ⁵	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	14,572	10,818
1940 ⁵	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1941 ⁵	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	7,019	11,989
1942 ⁵	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-546	11,544
1943 ⁵	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	16,659	12,658
1944 ⁵	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	13,671	15,135
1945 ⁵	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946 ⁵	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947 ⁵	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961	784,700 ¹	755,500 ¹	1,540,300 ¹	1,512,400 ¹	1,525,000 ¹	26,300 ¹	23,881
1962	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,508
1963	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,659
1964	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,449
1965	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,437
1966	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003 ³
1967	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500	39,500	23,631
1972	956,400	941,800	1,898,200	1,851,000	1,873,200	45,800	22,653

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961.
² Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

³ Rate per 1,000 mean population.

⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 3 and 4)

Births ^a	Birth rate ^a	Marriages ^a	Marriage rate ^a	Deaths ^a	Death rate ^a	Infant deaths ^a		Infant death rate ^a		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 ^a
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940 ^a
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941 ^a
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942 ^a
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943 ^a
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944 ^a
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945 ^a
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946 ^a
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947 ^a
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
32,903 ^a	19.7 ^a	13,339 ^a	8.0 ^a	14,900 ^a	8.9 ^a	587 ^a	401 ^a	17.8 ^a	12.2 ^a	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.8	16,538	9.0	16,339	8.9	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971
39,251	21.0	16,066	8.6	16,598	8.9	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972

^a Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June ²	
	Number	Staff	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure ¹	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
1860	6	n	n	421	\$'000	..	..	..	..
1865	7	n	n	1,811	7	68	89	..	..
1870	13	n	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	n	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	n	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	n	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	n	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	n	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	n	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	n	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1921	108	1,943	3,701	46,418	992	495	2,822	13,478	5,152
1922	111	2,066	3,872	49,396	1,067	567	2,915	13,812	5,359
1923	112	2,147	3,953	52,739	1,110	558	2,951	14,717	5,882
1924-25	117	2,381	4,490	56,544	1,194	536	3,060	15,120	6,223
1925-26	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1926-27	123	2,674	4,667	64,706	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357
1927-28	124	2,843	4,615	63,797	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843
1928-29	125	2,940	4,937	67,803	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553
1929-30	125	3,347	5,101	69,956	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166
1930-31	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	5,815	78,440	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	5,923	80,620	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	6,158	85,963	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	6,228	88,572	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	6,523	101,301	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	7,032	107,882	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	7,290	111,343	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	7,618	117,735	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ³	8,677 ³
1940-41	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	7,848	125,121	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	7,987	128,790	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	8,132	135,005	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	8,005	137,303	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	148 ¹⁰	14,339 ¹⁰	13,066 ¹⁰	274,674 ¹⁰	54,199 ¹⁰	2,646 ¹⁰	3,470 ¹⁰	122,547	23,984
1970-71	149	14,529	13,022	278,347	66,720	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72	146	14,798	12,956	288,541	76,651	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825

¹ Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. ² Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ³ 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. ⁴ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁵ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁶ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ⁷ From

AND PUBLIC JUSTICE STATISTICS (Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8)

Schools	Pupils at schools ²	Uni- versity students ⁴	Government expendi- ture on schools ⁵	Police force at end of year ⁶	Prisoners in gaol at end of year ⁷		Higher court criminal con- victions	Di- vorces ⁸	Liquor licences in force at end of year ⁹	Year
					Males	Fe- males				
			\$'000							
41	1,890	..	7	n	28	6	30	n	107	1860
101	9,091	..	27	392	190	20	99	n	365	1865
173	16,425	..	54	n	206	17	89	n	618	1870
283	34,591	..	126	660	267	29	176	n	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	1,662	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	2,770	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	2,928	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,671	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	3,060	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,658	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	3,214	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,652	1938-39
1,920	163,091 ¹⁰	1,655	3,228	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,652	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	3,232	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	3,242	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,622	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	3,102	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,613	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	3,304	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,614	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	3,744	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,615	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	4,366	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	4,858	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	5,518	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	6,458	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	183,340	4,395	7,720	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	9,258	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	11,402	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	12,670	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	14,452	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	16,654	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	19,716	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	21,542	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	23,932	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	29,823	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	32,379	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	36,599	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	38,991	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	44,088	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	50,556	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	51,260	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	58,663	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	62,895	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	71,750	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	89,985	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	106,803	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	n	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,967	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	n	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,722	2,026	1971-72

1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ⁸ 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. ⁹ The licences include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; and restaurants from 1961-62. ¹⁰ New series. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Beef cattle ²	Dairy cattle ²	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	109	n	n	n	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	534	n	n	n	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	935	n	n	n	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	1,745	n	n	n	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	4,560	n	n	n	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	11,101	n	n	n	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	12,317	n	n	n	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	14,212	n	n	n	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	15,910	281,232	n	n	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	17,660	240,153	n	n	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	23,432	294,866	n	n	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	27,224	332,825	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	25,682	325,854	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1921 ..	25,433	317,021	6,216	831	7,047	18,402	145
1922 ..	25,078	302,967	6,110	846	6,955	17,641	161
1923 ..	24,702	307,658	5,628	769	6,397	16,756	132
1924 ..	24,570	309,658	5,577	877	6,455	19,028	156
1925 ..	24,563	304,333	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1926 ..	24,571	306,011	4,632	833	5,465	16,861	184
1927 ..	24,359	317,283	4,361	864	5,226	16,642	192
1928 ..	24,480	315,392	4,173	955	5,128	18,509	216
1929 ..	24,397	317,763	4,234	974	5,209	20,324	236
1930 ..	25,592	315,389	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1931 ..	26,714	326,193	4,435	1,115	5,550	22,324	223
1932 ..	27,933	323,012	4,394	1,141	5,535	21,313	213
1933 ..	27,968	324,582	4,523	1,258	5,781	20,073	217
1934 ..	28,023	332,048	4,699	1,354	6,053	21,574	270
1935 ..	27,991	332,949	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1936 ..	27,933	333,539	4,631	1,319	5,951	20,012	291
1937 ..	27,905	337,307	4,570	1,389	5,959	22,498	283
1938 ..	27,872	339,393	4,603	1,494	6,097	23,159	325
1939 ..	27,853	342,063	4,727	1,472	6,199	24,191	391
1940 ..	27,833	342,912	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1941 ..	27,826	342,803	4,808	1,495	6,303	25,196	352
1942 ..	27,820	345,930	4,893	1,574	6,466	25,650	409
1943 ..	27,815	345,956	4,978	1,546	6,525	23,256	450
1944 ..	27,808	350,768	5,114	1,509	6,623	21,292	438
1945 ..	27,803	355,149	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1946 ..	27,784	354,777	4,658	1,287	5,945	16,084	340
1947 ..	27,773	354,433	4,639	1,336	5,975	16,743	378
1948 ..	27,770	354,989	4,635	1,357	5,992	16,499	407
1949 ..	27,762	356,735	4,943	1,362	6,305	17,582	392
1950 ..	27,754	359,421	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	27,750	359,644	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	27,750	361,213	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	27,749	362,131	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	27,749	362,211	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	27,755	364,434	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	27,754	363,685	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	27,753	364,069	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	27,767	365,339	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	27,823	364,257	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	27,970	368,412	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	28,116	368,617	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	28,379	367,251	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	29,041	366,333	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	30,185	369,310	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	31,597	367,817	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	34,375	365,437	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	37,672	361,456	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	46,413	355,780	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	52,940	349,553	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	57,551	345,571	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	60,026	342,950	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ³ Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ⁴ 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

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 9 and 10)

Horses ^s	Wool production ^a (greasy equivalent)		Butter production ^a		Cheese production ^a		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121	14,591	2,775	n	n	n	n	1875
179	15,984	3,559	n	n	n	n	1880
260	24,203	5,049	n	n	n	n	1885
366	30,549	5,974	2,000	n	170	n	1890
469	49,572	8,394	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
457	29,342	5,300	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
431	31,828	11,816	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
594	63,163	12,534	31,258	2,668	4,147	186	1910
687	59,322	14,352	25,457	3,488	4,383	338	1915
742	52,077	40,751	40,751	8,400	11,512	1,066	1920
748	60,137	15,568	60,923	10,256	15,201	1,588	1921
714	61,222	21,652	53,786	8,370	10,560	832	1922
662	55,299	24,382	40,660	6,748	7,221	688	1923
660	63,894	31,108	70,406	9,726	12,644	934	1924
638	66,672	21,986	63,001	9,844	12,581	1,180	1925
572	54,362	17,878	51,403	8,352	9,260	810	1926
548	57,348	20,156	72,039	11,306	14,128	1,274	1927
522	63,044	18,162	77,045	12,724	14,392	1,282	1928
500	73,068	13,774	78,796	12,006	12,381	1,102	1929
482	82,581	14,080	95,719	11,958	13,648	770	1930
469	83,786	11,914	98,013	10,737	11,022	677	1931
452	84,293	14,681	103,032	9,320	13,084	643	1932
450	77,106	20,455	127,343	11,225	13,887	670	1933
449	78,965	15,175	133,625	12,073	12,192	691	1934
442	64,770	16,576	115,920	12,005	9,149	540	1935
442	69,747	18,311	87,475	9,920	7,790	501	1936
447	79,266	20,781	118,244	14,697	11,963	763	1937
445	81,401	16,391	157,626	19,211	15,769	1,011	1938
446	88,800	20,066	142,846	18,172	13,849	922	1939
443	97,388	23,546	119,940	15,296	11,733	798	1940
432 ^a	92,587	23,270	97,623	12,542	16,360	1,216	1941
393	97,053	27,215	113,211	16,746	28,541	2,456	1942
387	88,158	25,311	103,032	18,234	24,051	2,402	1943
381	81,066	23,934	96,334	17,112	22,635	2,320	1944
367	78,584	21,728	102,567	18,678	26,936	2,805	1945
343	65,689	31,583	75,359	13,990	17,292	1,854	1946
336	69,655	56,114	105,382	23,888	21,607	2,760	1947
325	71,058	65,246	107,029	25,388	21,041	2,745	1948
317	73,598	93,756	109,278	28,560	20,276	2,959	1949
307	70,156	177,636	107,321	31,379	19,440	3,104	1950
289	62,944	94,380	63,195	24,307	10,529	2,143	1951
282	74,003	119,806	110,712	47,467	21,143	4,778	1952
273	79,113	122,250	94,426	41,127	15,112	3,430	1953
267	80,081	104,218	103,539	44,185	17,744	3,697	1954
261	88,003	106,268	108,731	43,214	16,978	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	92,785	36,419	15,987	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	73,012	30,129	11,593	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	92,589	35,563	18,412	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	87,908	38,247	19,023	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	70,059	30,880	16,177	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	80,210	32,588	20,101	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	82,000	32,791	22,851	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	79,523	33,965	21,263	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	73,824	32,255	19,095	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	70,189	29,208	17,773	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	74,375	30,278	23,071	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	63,546	25,385	22,181	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	43,083	17,211	17,867	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	50,229	19,524	20,492	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	41,388	17,658	16,940	4,600	1970
n	83,160	61,722	40,108	18,408 ^s	18,078	5,489 ^s	1971

Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ^s From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. n Not available. ^s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize ²		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills ¹	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 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	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	166,908	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	332,366	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	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	378,477	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
1971-72	554,521	18,119	31	2,627	110,076	3,837	1,373,879	26,523

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. ² 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 ³	Cotton ³		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop ⁵	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced ⁴	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
acres	acres	'000 lb n	acres	'000 bushels n	acres	'000 dozen n	'000 acres	
n	14		..	..	..	..	3	1860-61
n	478	146	..	..	..	..	14	1865-66
n	14,674	1,631	339	n	180	n	52	1870-71
n	1,674	314	243	n	86	n	77	1875-76
n	619	126	410	n	164	n	114	1880-81
41,754	50	15	1,034	36	365	52	198	1885-86
40,652	16	5	3,890	83	721	122	225	1890-91
48,161	494	86	3,916	743	847	377	285	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457	1900-01
103,608	171	36	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	523	1905-06
188,225	460	48	5,198	561	2,170	823	667	1910-11
291,467	72	4	8,166	606	3,709	922	730	1915-16
236,766	166	15	8,981	599	3,909	827	779	1920-21
245,290	1,944	317	9,873	872	3,956	876	805	1921-22
266,686	8,716	1,256	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	864	1922-23
353,602	40,821	3,737	11,668	977	3,925	982	872	1923-24
229,116	50,186	4,740	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,070	1924-25
314,310	40,062	5,727	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,034	1925-26
382,721	18,743	2,899	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	942	1926-27
221,255	14,950	2,311	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,067	1927-28
236,022	20,316	4,110	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,045	1928-29
258,369	15,003	2,518	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046	1929-30
269,510	22,652	5,599	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144	1930-31
369,558	22,452	4,891	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216	1931-32
456,838	29,995	1,990	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,246	1932-33
404,405	68,203	5,561	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313	1933-34
424,789	43,397	8,770	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,297	1934-35
450,960	54,947	7,062	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,335	1935-36
492,540	62,200	6,654	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506	1936-37
515,189	52,692	4,114	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,619	1937-38
514,375	66,470	4,774	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,735	1938-39
610,686	41,212	6,183	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725	1939-40
657,102	41,262	4,128	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,735	1940-41
641,960	61,365	5,631	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,690	1941-42
648,477	56,433	4,925	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,744	1942-43
672,173	41,389	3,346	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757	1943-44
687,051	17,424	2,946	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,797	1944-45
650,989	7,698	651	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822	1945-46
610,787	7,902	1,139	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617	1946-47
582,949	8,460	762	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,849	1947-48
604,311	6,222	713	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952	1948-49
636,919	2,688	255	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,057	1949-50
628,238	2,952	402	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077	1950-51
647,498	4,480	549	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021	1951-52
637,620	5,866	755	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419	1952-53
732,054	8,965	2,068	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358	1953-54
724,377	8,377	1,365	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,591	1954-55
751,921	13,290	2,053	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600	1955-56
685,264	11,338	1,411	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465	1956-57
782,251	10,364	1,329	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,595	1957-58
714,981	10,493	1,489	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,843	1958-59
804,055	20,132	3,544	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921	1959-60
956,890	36,847	5,453	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049	1960-61
956,202	26,888	3,729	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,203	1961-62
995,087	35,330	4,449	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	2,817	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	2,238	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952	1964-65
1,291,327	13,455	3,621	5,407	751	12,753	4,588	4,079	1965-66
1,300,827	11,167	4,214	5,524	809	14,790	5,643	4,569	1966-67
1,448,083	11,629	6,685	5,887	883	15,354	6,344	4,876	1967-68
1,511,194	13,329	10,037	5,782	993	15,534	5,928	5,404	1968-69
1,726,319	13,358	9,593	5,644	1,084	15,703	5,911	5,674	1969-70
1,423,076	12,882	6,854	6,083	1,282	15,695	6,903	4,698	1970-71
1,115,934	17,042	14,633	6,431	1,178	15,548	7,528	5,280	1971-72

table are: maize, 120,200 acres, 3,670(000) bushels; and cotton, 12,140 acres, 8,344(000) lb.
³ Figures for 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. ⁴ Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. ⁵ Figures for 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production ¹							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	..	497	..	
1900	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..	529	..	
1905	492,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..	871	..	
1910	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..	1,024	..	
1915	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..	1,100	..	
1920	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..	..	..
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 ¹	3,223,462 ¹	40,793 ¹	6,966 ¹	330 ¹	23,683 ¹	2,742 ¹	24,104 ¹	
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	5,600,502	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	80,284 ^r	11,805,437 ^r	146,161	120,653	997	106,742	10,899	284,222	
1971-72	83,230	9,263,498	121,981	119,923	1,053	108,753	13,846	197,195	

¹ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. ² For 1924 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. ³ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. ⁴ Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 11)

Total value at mine	Timber production ³					Fisheries production ³		Year
	Sawn timber ³				Plywood and veneer	Edible fish etc.	Other ⁴	
	Pine		Other					
\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	\$'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	373	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	32,278	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 ¹	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	58,544	8,090	135,044	21,062	12,745	5,956	1,352	1967
209,501	66,696	.. ⁶	141,770	.. ⁶	13,919 ⁵	6,244	1,845	1968-69
278,695	65,509	.. ⁶	145,556	.. ⁶	15,772 ⁵	6,339	1,695	1969-70
294,218 ^r	n	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	9,696	1,289	1970-71
316,525	n	.. ⁶	n	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	10,482	898	1971-72

and tortoise-shell, beche-de-merc, and whales. ⁵ Sales and transfers. ⁶ Not available: see page 258. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and wages paid ³	Capital values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	10,856 ⁵	n	
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	8,062	6,410	
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	7,058	5,194	
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	8,275	5,792	
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	13,923	17,386	
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	14,371	18,628	
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	14,971	19,665	
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	17,800	22,062	
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	
1968-69 ⁶	4,101	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n	
1969-70 ⁶	3,983	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n	

¹ Excluding "heat, light, and power". ² Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. ⁹ Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

Output	Pro- duction ⁵	Heat, light, and power ⁶						Year
		Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas ⁷	
		Establish- ments	Workers ²	Salaries and wages paid ³	Machinery and plant ⁴	Land and buildings ⁴		
\$'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 ⁸	n	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
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	67	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	68	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803 ¹⁰	659,897 ¹¹	30	8,996 ¹²	31,758	n	n	157,816 ¹³	1968-69 ⁹
2,021,793 ¹⁰	712,857 ¹¹	28	9,239 ¹²	34,063	n	n	167,571 ¹³	1969-70 ⁹

and the items of data (see page 258).

¹⁰ Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue.¹¹ Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see page 258).¹² Number on pay-roll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff.¹³ Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys ²	Goods and live-stock carried ³	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account ⁴
	'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 ³	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 ³	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 ⁴
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	7,163	5,954	25,903	9,796	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,758	233,911
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	14,791	5,797	29,536	15,418	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72	16,072	5,940	31,946	18,963	124,782	120,110	316,529

¹ 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. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ 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. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Metropolitan ^a transport (passengers)				Con- structed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Post office revenue ⁷	Broadcast listeners' licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ^a	Municipal buses	Private buses		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	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁹	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	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 ^a	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ^a	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ^a	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ^a	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ^a	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ^a	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ^a	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ^a	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ^a	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ^a	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ^a	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	129,757	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	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	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 ⁷	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
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	381,860	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	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	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665 ¹⁰	459,005	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	78,212	564,542	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	77,867 ¹⁰	590,042	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	77,599 ¹⁰	622,702	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 ¹¹	42,307	17,024	78,736	652,018	37,650	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	41,898 ^r	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	80,263	739,844 ¹²	44,279	110,428	405,181	1971-72

the Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ¹⁰ Decrease due to re-survey. ¹¹ Ceased operations April 1969. ¹² Census figure at 30 September 1971. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹		Exports ¹		Wool ²	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate	'000 lb	\$'000
1860	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000
1865	115	1,352	1	1,044		
1866	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	2,508	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	17,791	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	17,567	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	17,244	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	41,252	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	47,850	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	57,226	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	37,749	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	35,323	2,655
1910	10,856	n	16,258	n	102,405	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n	16,212	n	85,158	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n	30,341	n	101,175	12,434
1921-22	17,279	n	35,146	n	191,157	21,723
1922-23	21,567	n	31,564	n	134,649	20,857
1923-24	23,211	n	29,257	n	104,252	20,318
1924-25	25,667	n	46,626	n	111,538	23,986
1925-26	27,546	n	47,170	n	175,862	25,888
1926-27	26,996	n	28,038	n	111,177	16,987
1927-28	23,520	n	39,430	n	119,862	19,640
1928-29	23,189	n	40,250	n	140,907	19,602
1929-30	23,080	n	33,182	n	145,666	13,830
1930-31	11,342	n	32,478	n	169,726	13,350
1931-32	8,682	31,742	33,704	24,968	180,304	12,327
1932-33	10,304	31,724	29,386	24,246	179,970	12,830
1933-34	10,598	33,802	40,263	27,952	169,101	19,947
1934-35	14,358	36,674	37,649	26,886	175,591	14,741
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	140,899	15,741
1936-37	15,742	45,008	47,762	31,996	153,068	20,341
1937-38	18,782	47,540	53,112	32,372	167,656	18,784
1938-39	18,139	47,182	57,301	33,842	187,113	17,043
1939-40	19,964	52,254	64,390	40,020	180,193	20,208
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	122,056	15,361
1941-42	16,098	52,178	42,593	47,462	136,446	16,916
1942-43	17,211	55,552	37,247	49,068	161,507	22,502
1943-44	29,082	59,836	35,778	40,972	120,218	18,205
1944-45	29,539	63,510	36,567	41,750	132,622	19,224
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	162,879	24,261
1946-47	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	291,883	48,887
1947-48	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	156,340	40,719
1948-49	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	235,656	94,307
1949-50	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	193,456	93,277
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	185,000	206,123
1951-52	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	148,318	107,505
1952-53	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	150,341	112,280
1953-54	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	191,756	142,716
1954-55	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	178,733	114,040
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	174,598	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	243,070	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	221,324	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	207,304	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	253,645	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	235,885	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	243,720	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,780	234,451	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	251,271	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	245,022	127,479
1965-66	201,349 ⁴	700,526	462,596	382,732	214,262	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	186,278	93,153
1967-68	227,020 ⁴	774,269	562,928	405,750	216,363	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	228,563	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	200,849	85,309
1970-71	267,838 ⁵	998,732	789,180	530,924	140,270 ^r	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	151,686	50,233

¹ Excluding specie. ² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.

³ Chiefly refined sugar.

⁴ Excluding import of a naval vessel cleared through a Queensland

STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
cwt	\$'000	\$'000	tons	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	23	..	..	1870
..	..	5	309 ^a	18	1875
..	..	46	158 ^a	8	1880
7	..	85	1,509 ^a	56	1885
43	..	278	2,016 ^a	74	1890
320	2	1,922	7,589 ^a	229	1895
9,237	78	2,697	4,976 ^a	137	1900
63,125	581	1,320	218	5	1905
153,689	1,503	3,288	27	1	1910
21,018	272	5,533	5	..	1915-16
232,745	5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
363,606	4,764	4,095	1	..	1921-22
188,041	3,176	3,754	3	..	1922-23
148,778	2,263	2,690	5,993	300	1923-24
393,995	5,617	8,368	80,228	1,925	1924-25
326,855	4,809	6,914	195,476	4,413	1925-26
203,799	3,006	3,053	62,986	1,882	1926-27
404,798	6,043	4,752	152,417	3,696	1927-28
401,862	6,361	5,843	199,160	4,126	1928-29
417,697	5,733	5,292	178,801	4,134	1929-30
603,419	7,063	5,288	207,214	3,869	1930-31
645,600	7,072	4,505	288,190	6,256	1931-32
683,436	5,566	3,868	186,195	3,585	1932-33
875,754	6,520	4,444	307,406	5,675	1933-34
911,909	7,353	5,672	310,657	5,432	1934-35
680,628	7,623	5,367	299,786	5,480	1935-36
481,116	6,183	6,541	405,587	7,385	1936-37
670,192	9,070	9,118	426,165	8,016	1937-38
1,138,804	15,047	9,771	441,788	8,312	1938-39
953,094	13,054	11,798	522,343	12,292	1939-40
671,190	9,163	11,081	372,525	9,668	1940-41
383,968	5,373	8,648	195,866	5,150	1941-42
401,196	5,595	3,036	60,332	1,749	1942-43
358,705	5,245	2,939	82,967	2,489	1943-44
287,830	5,738	3,414	104,843	3,141	1944-45
549,575	10,945	8,487	137,684	5,300	1945-46
329,360	6,809	13,989	109,081	4,885	1946-47
657,471	16,414	16,973	94,647	5,706	1947-48
753,009	21,726	23,250	405,046	25,934	1948-49
649,047	20,468	24,924	426,911	27,802	1949-50
495,879	16,983	26,560	381,819	28,967	1950-51
39,486	1,768	23,906	160,526	13,043	1951-52
526,722	21,481	50,502	453,412	42,529	1952-53
374,501	15,395	57,197	699,206	62,336	1953-54
426,755	17,696	60,007	730,782	61,547	1954-55
550,721	19,148	59,325	585,313	48,598	1955-56
372,610	11,154	54,140	668,374	56,552	1956-57
226,336	6,327	45,672	703,258	69,314	1957-58
452,046	13,678	87,625	798,189	63,771	1958-59
417,487	15,132	78,841	695,024	52,793	1959-60
219,789	6,737	59,581	787,347	69,322	1960-61
286,440	7,670	78,663	833,350	66,965	1961-62
257,613	6,924	93,312	1,134,838	89,823	1962-63
314,632	8,880	104,061	1,106,963	154,616	1963-64
272,142	9,214	118,206	1,259,407	111,632	1964-65
194,157	6,360	116,073	1,238,836	92,819	1965-66
239,139	7,158	118,533	1,619,759	98,113	1966-67
170,040	5,245	117,850	1,576,334	95,616	1967-68
38,814	1,199	131,589	2,014,777	116,253	1968-69
42,036	1,189	160,988	1,331,111	110,993	1969-70
35,721	1,079	168,122	1,517,063	145,216	1970-71
73,341	3,597	211,746	1,943,074	206,241	1971-72

port. ^a Excluding import of military aircraft which were cleared through a Queensland port.
 port. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per ton ¹			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer ² per cwt	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	..	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	37
1968-69	143.20	62.83	81.53	76	44.93	30
1969-70	143.10	80.77	99.32	70	38.88 ^r	31
1970-71	140.30	87.84	102.25	72	42.84 ^r	23
1971-72	138.70	100.86	110.08	75	45.17 ^r	29

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 724 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 354. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. See also

STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia ¹	Year
	Livestock slaughtered ⁴			Average price of bullocks ⁵		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
Average price per kg (greasy) ³						
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
<i>n</i>	18	57	2	<i>n</i>	..	1860
<i>n</i>	61	178	5	<i>n</i>	..	1865
<i>n</i>	67	529	7	<i>n</i>	..	1870
<i>n</i>	89	342	10	<i>n</i>	..	1875-76
<i>n</i>	128	454	13	<i>n</i>	..	1880-81
<i>n</i>	195	711	20	<i>n</i>	..	1885-86
<i>n</i>	216	951	29	<i>n</i>	..	1890-91
<i>n</i>	510	2,110	87	<i>n</i>	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	<i>n</i>	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	<i>n</i>	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	<i>n</i>	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	<i>n</i>	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	<i>n</i>	..	1920-21
28.24	500	769	187	<i>n</i>	..	1921-22
37.08	504	763	236	<i>n</i>	..	1922-23
45.81	566	618	263	<i>n</i>	..	1923-24
48.85	893	446	270	<i>n</i>	..	1924-25
30.67	778	635	310	<i>n</i>	..	1925-26
32.87	568	679	280	<i>n</i>	..	1926-27
35.14	740	670	310	<i>n</i>	..	1927-28
28.81	685	805	381	<i>n</i>	31	1928-29
18.85	634	1,090	367	<i>n</i>	25	1929-30
17.04	648	1,671	408	<i>n</i>	19	1930-31
14.22	541	1,762	408	<i>n</i>	19	1931-32
17.42	597	1,564	377	<i>n</i>	19	1932-33
28.48	719	1,299	406	<i>n</i>	24	1933-34
19.07	851	1,276	488	13.89	20	1934-35
25.60	866	972	558	15.78	25	1935-36
30.34	1,041	1,025	529	16.74	30	1936-37
22.00	1,266	1,121	513	18.48	27	1937-38
19.40	1,284	1,121	562	18.71	22	1938-39
24.52	1,257	1,232	684	21.03	26	1939-40
24.36	1,137	1,275	708	22.14	28	1940-41
24.74	1,106	1,499	639	22.70	28	1941-42
28.48	1,090	2,155	566	23.57	30	1942-43
29.19	972	2,207	536	29.16	31	1943-44
29.48	957	1,907	509	29.08	34	1944-45
29.17	799	1,434	457	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,113	1,239	429	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,147	1,048	402	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,094	989	498	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,113	1,003	511	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,187	772	463	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,057	803	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,267	1,063	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,379	1,083	462	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,442	1,011	497	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,515	1,188	460	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,655	1,272	440	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,555	1,383	463	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,899	1,639	522	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,538	2,124	531	114.22	100 ⁶	1959-60
98.12	1,479	2,943	555	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,594	2,426	598	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,817	2,134	605	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,868	2,421	608	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,973	2,955	625	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,900	2,786	642	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,684	2,160	668	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,671	2,496	737	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,832	2,733	802	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,687	2,948	759	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,597	2,924	743	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,718	3,441	797	172.69	104	1971-72

page 224. ⁵ Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 380. ⁶ 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 329. ⁷ Incomplete. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index numbers, Brisbane ¹ (building materials)		Retail Price Index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing ²	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	26	25	..	..
1929-30	25	25	..	..
1930-31	22	23	..	..
1931-32	21	22	..	..
1932-33	20	21	..	..
1933-34	20	21	..	..
1934-35	20	20	..	..
1935-36	22	20	..	..
1936-37	23	21	..	..
1937-38	23	21	..	..
1938-39	24	22	..	..
1939-40	24	23	..	..
1940-41	25	27	..	..
1941-42	26	32	..	..
1942-43	27	36	..	..
1943-44	27	38	..	..
1944-45	27	38	..	..
1945-46	27	38	..	..
1946-47	28	40	..	..
1947-48	31	43	..	..
1948-49	36.8 ²	47.8 ²	41.3	58.9
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7

¹ Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. Prices used are generally those for materials "delivered on site". ² 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 377. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer

STATISTICS (Chapters 16 and 17)

Brisbane ²		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate ⁴			Average weekly wage rate ⁵ for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority ⁶	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 ⁵	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 ⁴	43.1 ²	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 ⁶	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.79	1971-72

Price Index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents.
⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁵ 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. ⁶ 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.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	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 ⁴	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ⁴	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ⁴	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ⁴	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 ⁴	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ⁴	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 ⁵	355,120	732,107 ⁵	376,017 ⁵	348,442	724,459 ⁵
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	767,790	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
1971-72	394,872	169,055	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461

¹ 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. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 18)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue ²	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	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ³	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	1,379	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	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	n	1971-72

and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included.
³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Commonwealth Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 19)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums ³	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly transactions ²				Transfers	Mortgages registered ⁴
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1859-60	840	365	n	15 ⁵	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 ⁵	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 ⁴	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 ⁴	n	n	n	n
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 ⁵	n	n	n	653
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 ⁵	n	n	n	1,931
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 ⁵	n	66	n	6,125
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	6,224
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,481
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	2,826
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	1,991
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	5,244
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	6,008
1921-22	47,435	64,003	6,060	38,788	2,472	300	n	8,497
1922-23	55,133	71,598	6,648	40,967	n	326	n	6,266
1923-24	59,928	71,324	7,497	40,821	2,850	340	n	9,372
1924-25	62,789	82,339	8,162	42,680	3,134	337	n	10,079
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	379	19,378	9,900
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	368	21,405	11,493
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	11,378
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ³	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	10,616
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	9,708
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	18,621	8,468
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	10,980	5,863
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	13,862	5,334
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	14,141	6,810
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	16,152	6,793
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	17,752	8,308
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	n	12,674
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	16,914	8,433
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,419	9,635
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,259	9,426
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,109	9,347
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	19,142	8,444
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	14,667	6,557
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	10,555	3,442
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	16,481	4,924
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	23,822	7,041
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 ²	171,204	10,234	514	35,333	11,794
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,287	22,239
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	46,024	33,014
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	54,897	33,188
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	79,663	39,622
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	120,433	55,348
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	109,526	56,375
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	104,519	56,593
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	124,792	75,536
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	127,469	66,971
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,669	56,189
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	129,926	61,471
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	159,452	82,088
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	174,308	92,264
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	217,880	117,328
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	211,399	110,739
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	182,220	99,976
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	211,314	115,827
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	248,300	133,889
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	302,345	161,024
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	298,311	172,915
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	343,825	206,897
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	390,989	250,588
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	87,700	4,064	452,530	297,811
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	94,525	3,704	546,236	318,769
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,932	107,987	n	577,615	354,479
							836,631	504,922

¹ 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. ² 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, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts. ³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. ⁴ Financial years 1924-25 onwards. Up to 1923-24, calendar years ended six months earlier. ⁵ n Not available.

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* Indicates that the information is shown for each Local Authority Area.

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